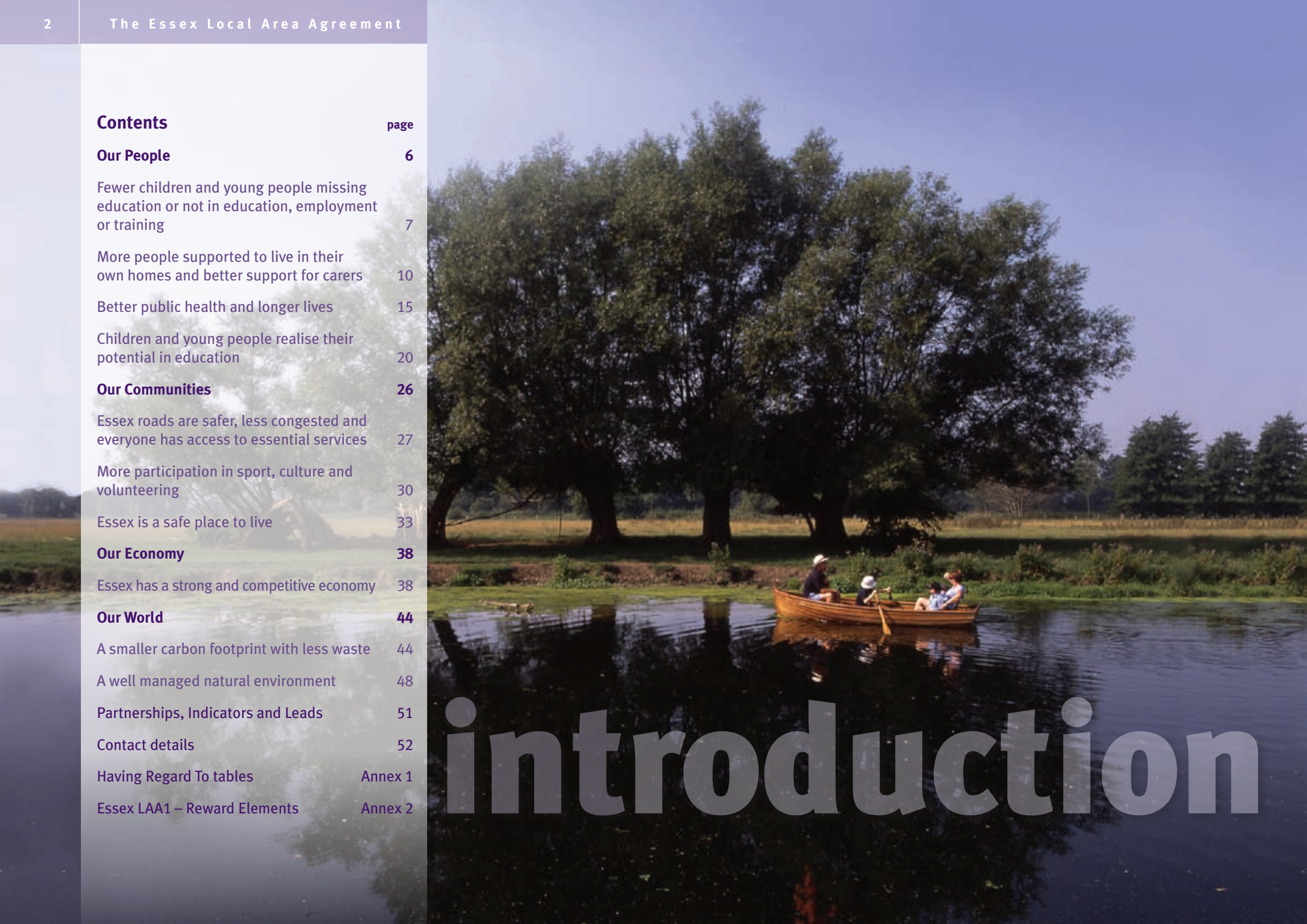


# The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011

Liberating Potential  
Fulfilling Lives

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# introduction

This Local Area Agreement has been made between the Government and the Essex Partnership of public, private and third sector organisations to serve the overarching vision of the Essex Strategy:

**“To support Essex people to liberate their potential to enjoy the best quality of life in Britain”**

We have agreed performance targets for the issues that, over the next three years, will be the most important and urgent in turning that vision into reality. We have nominated lead officers for each performance target and these target leads have identified indicative actions that could be included in the final action plans signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

The Agreement includes targets important to Our People, Our Communities, Our Economy and Our World, recognising that the needs of each must be well understood, with programmes of activity delivered to meet those needs. We explain the key issues that have emerged as high priorities in the extensive public and stakeholder consultations on the Essex Strategy in 2007 and 2008 and from the statistical analysis in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment carried out by the Essex Partnership.

In this Agreement, the Partnership is taking two major steps towards an approach that recognises issues of diversity and equality:

1. Baselines and targets have been agreed for districts wherever possible. This recognises that need varies across the county and more ambitious targets are required, with the support of the district local strategic partnership, in some parts compared with others.
2. Baselines and targets have been agreed for groups of people whose needs demand special attention and effort from the public and other services, e.g. the educational attainment of children who are looked after by the local authority.

This pattern of targets has been carefully negotiated with representatives of Thematic Partnerships at the county level and District LSPs. Wherever possible, 2007/08 baseline data has been included. For indicators where this is unavailable the most up-to-date baseline data has been used.

One of the key criteria in selecting issues for inclusion in the Agreement has been the ability of the Essex Partnership Forum as a countywide consortium to add value to issues that have also been identified as priorities by local strategic partnerships. The action plans in the Agreement set out the broad framework for taking forward our work on delivering targets within the model of cooperation shown in this diagram from the Essex Cooperation Framework:



In implementing this Agreement, it will also be important to give priority to actions that have multiple impacts across the various targets. The Essex Management Board will have a key role in ensuring that effective links are made across the various thematic partnerships.

In addition to the targets included in the body of the Agreement, we intend to monitor our overall progress on realising the vision by using three strategic performance indicators:

#### Local Indicator – NI 4 – The percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	25.2	28.2	33.9	30.2	31.8	24.6	28.7	26.5	28.4	29.1	24.2	24.3	30
Target (2010/11, %)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35.5	40	40	40	40	40

Source: BVPI Survey

Partnership responsible: Essex Partnership Forum. Target Lead: Duncan Wood, Head of Community Planning and Public Engagement, Essex County Council (ECC).

## Local Indicator – NI 5 – Overall/general satisfaction with the local area

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	65	79	84	73	84	77	78	65	75	82	78	87	78
Target (2010/11, %)	82	82	84	82	84	82	82	82	82	82	82	87	82

Source: BVPI Survey

Partnership responsible: Essex Partnership Forum. Target Lead: Dan Gascoyne, Head of Partnership Delivery and Quality of Life, ECC.

## Local Indicator – NI 7 – Environment for a thriving third sector

The Essex Partnership recognises the important role of the third sector in delivering the targets set out in this Agreement. For this reason NI 7 is proposed as a strategic indicator measuring the strength of the sector.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	NI 7 is measured in a survey every two years. The first survey will take place in 2009 and will establish a baseline, after which targets will be set.												
Target													

Partnership responsible: Essex Partnership Forum. Target Lead: Sue Sumner, Chair, Essex Association of CVSs.

All partner organisations in Essex are invited to play a full and imaginative part in turning all of the goals in this Agreement into reality.



*Pam Challis*

Pam Challis



*Hanningfield*

Lord Hanningfield

A family of four (a man, a woman, a young girl, and a young boy) are walking together on a wooden pier. They are holding hands and smiling. The pier has a metal railing and overlooks a body of water under a clear blue sky. The text 'our people' is overlaid in large white letters across the bottom of the image.

# our people

We want people to reach their potential and enjoy a high quality of life.

Achieving this will involve:

- Higher achievement in education
- Greater participation of children and young people in education and training
- Supporting independent living for older people and carers
- Promoting healthy living

## Priority 1: Fewer children and young people missing education or not in education, employment or training

### Outcomes:

- Fewer 16-18 year olds in Essex who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Fewer primary and secondary school pupils in Essex who are persistently absent from school

Those young people not in education, employment or training are not a homogeneous group. Evidence suggests that most young people who currently do not stay in education say that this is because the right provision is not available or they do not have the qualifications to progress. For many, being outside the system is a benign and temporary experience. There are also large numbers of young people who face complex social, mental and physical issues. Leading chaotic lifestyles, they are unable to adapt to the relatively disciplined worlds of education and the workplace.

Having large numbers of young people who are NEET does not just have a negative impact on families, local communities and the individuals themselves. It makes optimum economic productivity and social inclusion more difficult to achieve. Qualifications and skills are more important than ever if young people are going to compete in the employment market.

Some groups are most at risk of becoming NEET and these include young people with learning difficulties or disabilities, teenage mothers, young offenders and care leavers. Those young people who are disengaged are likely to become progressively more marginalised, as non-participation is a strong predictor of later unemployment, low incomes, teenage parenthood, depression, involvement in crime and poor physical and mental health.

Young people in the NEET group not only do not gain skills but also are at risk of social exclusion. Labour Force Survey data suggests that younger workers in Essex are less likely to receive training in employment than across the region and nation as a whole. Essex has an estimated 5,400 16 and 17 year olds in jobs without training; many of these do not have a Level 2 qualification.

### Baselines and targets:

NI 79 – % Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19. We want young people to succeed in learning and training.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	District data is not collected at this time.												69.5
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													80

Source: Learning and Skills Council data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Terry Reynolds, Assistant Director School Improvement and Early Years, ECC.

### NI 87 – Secondary school persistent absence rate

Reducing truancy will improve educational outcomes. This is a mandatory indicator.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	District data will be available in due course.												7.2	6.9
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													5.5	

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Terry Reynolds, Assistant Director School Improvement and Early Years, ECC.

### NI 87a – Primary School persistent absence rate (local in 2008/09)

Reducing truancy will improve educational outcomes. This is a mandatory indicator from 2009. It will be a local indicator in the first year.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	District data will be available in due course.												1.6
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													1.45

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Terry Reynolds, Assistant Director School Improvement and Early Years, ECC

### NI 117 – 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)

We want young people to make a successful transition to the world of work.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 FY, %)	7.4	9.2	2.1	5.4	3.5	4.4	2.0	5.2	7.8	3.5	11.6	2.9	6.6	7.7
Target (2010/11 FY, %)	7.2	8.1	1.9	4.6	3.2	3.9	1.5	4.2	6.3	3.5	10.5	2.1	5.0	

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Terry Reynolds, Assistant Director School Improvement and Early Years, ECC.



## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 79 – % Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19

- Break data down by learning provider to allow targeting by intervention
- Develop localised Level 2 qualifications at age 19; targets will be set through the 14-19 area planning groups
- We will support and challenge under-performing learning providers

### NI 87- Secondary school persistent absence rate and 87a – Primary school persistent absence rate

- There will be more sophisticated and timely analysis of data to remove term-long data time lag which will result in quicker prioritised intervention to address issues
- Establish Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships across the four areas of Essex to ensure increased ownership of attendance across statutory bodies and pooling of resource to tackle need

### NI 117 – 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)

- Deliver the NEET LAA 1 project focusing on 22 schools
- Develop a cross-agency, cross-service NEET strategy
- Develop localised NEET targets through the 14-19 area planning groups
- Further develop Teenage Parent Action Plans



## Priority 2: More people supported to live independently in their own homes with better support for carers

### Outcomes:

- Shift the focus of support from reactive models of care towards prevention, early intervention and enablement
- Better support for carers
- Increase the number of vulnerable people who achieve independent living
- People have choice and control of their care and support

### Focus:

Essex's ageing population presents one of our most significant challenges and will require radically different models of service delivery. By 2021, it is predicted that our 65+ population will have increased by 45% and our 85+ population by 75% (EERA, Dec 2006). The most significant changes are expected in Rochford, Castle Point, Harlow, Basildon, Brentwood, Maldon and Uttlesford. In addition the number of working-age people available to care for and support each older person is expected to fall by as much as a third across Essex by 2029 and will nearly halve in Maldon (ONS SNPP, 2004).

Among our working-age population, between 14-16% of adults have a disability. Numbers will increase as more premature babies (with increased likelihood of disability) survive, more children with complex disabilities survive into adulthood and our ageing population faces increasing levels of impairment and disability. Rates of people with a learning disability are significantly higher in the north east of the county.

All of the above will lead to significant pressures on statutory services. ECC estimates that local care costs for older people will rise by around 50% by 2017 and 100% by 2025 (ASC Service Plan 2007-10). We therefore need to work together better to improve and maintain levels of independence through, for example, earlier intervention, the development of preventative services and enabling people to live the lives they want to lead. Increasingly health and care services will be directed to give greater control to individuals and to offer more choice and greater involvement. ECC is at the forefront of self-directed support, moving towards a system that allows individuals greater flexibility in how they deploy their Personal Budgets. This ability to choose

will significantly alter the current market place and offer opportunities for innovation through a more diverse market across public, private, voluntary and social enterprise sectors. For a long time, the voluntary and community sector has been recognised for its expertise in providing a strong focus on the needs of service users and its ability to innovate and be flexible.

In addition, around 10% of our population provide an invaluable role supporting family, friends and neighbours with significant areas of Tendring, Epping Forest and Maldon showing higher than average rates (Census, 2001). It is estimated that informal care is worth some £87 billion across the country (Carers UK, 2007). All partners need to do more to prevent the breakdown of informal care arrangements and ensure carers receive the advice, information and assistance they require.

Poor social and economic circumstances (e.g. income levels and social capital) can affect health and well-being throughout life. Currently over 86,000 older people in ECC are living alone and 7,000 are living in care homes. By 2025 there will be 125,000 people living alone and 10,700 living in care homes (POPPI, 2007). Appropriate housing is the cornerstone of independent living. Registered social landlords, district councils and the Supporting People programme have a major role to play in achieving this. For most older people, staying in their own home is their preferred housing option (Housing Corporation / Centre for Policy on Ageing, 2002). 73% of older people in Essex are owner-occupiers (Census, 2001) but many cannot afford to adapt their home or keep it in good repair (BMA, 2003).

## Baselines and targets:

### NI 134 – The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population

This target is important because it measures the success of partnership working in avoiding unplanned admission to hospital.

District	COL	TEN	CHE	MAL	BRA	CAS	ROC	BAS	BRE	EPP	HAR	UTT	ESSEX
PCT	North East Essex PCT		Mid Essex PCT			South East Essex PCT		South West Essex PCT		West Essex PCT			
Baseline (2005/06)	0.53		0.27			0.44		0.50		0.36			0.42
Target (2010/11)	0.48		0.24			0.42		0.46		0.34			0.39

Source: PCT data. Data is only available by PCT area.

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Cathy Mitchell, Strategic Commissioning Director, ECC.

### NI 135 – Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information

This target is important given that support from carers is proven to help people to remain in their own homes rather than entering hospital or residential care. It is estimated that informal care is worth some £80 billion across the country.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	District data is unavailable.												19.2
Target (2010/11, %)													30

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Cathy Mitchell, Strategic Commissioning Director, ECC.

### NI 141 – Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living

The indicator measures the number of service users who in a planned way move from supported accommodation. This indicator is important because living independently can have a huge influence on a person's quality of life. This indicator also encompasses a number of different vulnerable groups.

District	BRE	CHE	EPP	HAR	UTT	BRA	COL	MAL	TEN	BAS	CAS	ROC	ESSEX
Sub Region	London Commuter Belt					Greater Haven Gateway				Thames Gateway South Essex			
Baseline (2007/08, %)	68					71				78			71
Target (2010/11, %)	80					80				80			80

Source: ECC internal data. Data is only available by sub-region as Supporting People contracts are commissioned on this basis.

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Simon Harniess, Head of Supporting People, ECC.

## NI 154 – Net additional homes provided

This indicator is important due to the continued growth agenda in Essex

District	Basildon	Chelmsford	Colchester	Harlow
Baseline (houses built per year 2001-7)	234	681	980	161
2008/09 target (houses built per year)	535	880	955	400
2009/10 target (houses built per year)	535	880	855	400
2010/11 target (houses built per year)	535	880	1000	400

Source: Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2007

There are concerns about the challenging nature of these targets given the current state of the housing market, the credit crunch and the effects of this on developers. Therefore these targets are subject to re-negotiation at the first annual refresh of the LAA if evidence shows that market conditions have worsened significantly. Delivery of these targets is also dependent on the district councils concerned receiving support from the appropriate agencies to provide infrastructure for new homes, such as transport links.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target lead: Ian Vipond, Executive Director, Colchester Borough Council.

## NI 156 – Number of households living in temporary accommodation

This indicator is important as temporary accommodation is an indicator of deprivation.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (4th Quarter 2007)	311	57	87	124	82	248	93	226	53	31	187	27	1526
(Target 2010/11)	240	57	25	100	57	170	100	170	52	20	160	20	1171

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government data on Floor Targets Interactive website

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Malcolm Knights, Strategic Housing Manager, Chelmsford Borough Council.

## Local Indicator 2.1 – People over 65 who say that they receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently

This target is important to give service users more control and more choice over their service provision, thereby improving their quality of life.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	This is a new indicator for which a baseline will be collected by survey during 2008. This will then allow targets to be set.												
Target													

Source: Internal ECC data

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Cathy Mitchell, Strategic Commissioning Director, ECC.

## Local Indicator 2.2 – Affordable housing

This recognises the importance of everyone in Essex having a decent, affordable home within a mixed community.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2002-6)	110	84	12	7	149	99	53	40	6	25	21	73	679
2008/09	300	100	74	15	160	119	45	87	31	50	15	100	1096
2009/10	300	100	65	54	160	128	45	118	32	64	20	120	1206
2010/11	300	100	41	50	160	136	45	263	32	50	25	130	1332

Source: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2005/06. Baseline figures are gross numbers of affordable houses built and acquired per year 2002-6. Target figures are gross numbers of affordable houses to be built and acquired in each year.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Ian Vipond, Executive Director, Colchester Borough Council.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 134 – The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population

- Improve co-ordination across the county between health, social care and the third sector to reduce the risk of admissions and improve speed of discharges
- Partners to redistribute resources from reactive care to prevention to deliver local prevention strategies
- Continuing Health Care framework, the national policy setting out care to be provided free of charge, to be implemented consistently by PCTs across the county, and public to be informed about criteria for free care
- Revise all care home contracts to reduce factors that result in emergency hospital admissions where an effective response can be provided at the home

### NI 135 – Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information

- Extend operation of carers' telephone support scheme
- Review response to the National Strategy and develop delivery plans at LSP level to assist the third sector cover gaps in service
- Work with health, housing, social care and third sector partners to develop improved systems for identifying carers and their needs

- Redistribute and target funding to areas of greatest impact
- Expand emergency carer's response service across the county for both known and hidden carers

### NI 141 – Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living

- Work with partners to improve client referral arrangements so that the service concentrates on clients who can gain most benefit
- Work with partners to increase the number of clients who have appropriate housing and support packages in place before planned moves take place
- Secure long term funding to support the Supporting People service
- Develop joint contracts for social care and supporting people services
- Agree clear outcomes for mental health clients in order to improve the effectiveness of the service provided to this client group
- Strengthen outcomes-based performance management with service providers
- Target investment at young people leaving care, teenage parents, foyers, direct access and chaotic life styles where largest improvements in service quality can be made

### NI 154 – Net additional homes provided

- District councils to market more effectively to developers the land available
- All partners to develop infrastructure projects to improve the potential of the land
- District councils to speed up processing of planning applications
- All partners to develop structures to increase proactive joint working in assembling 5 year land supply

### NI 156 – Number of households living in temporary accommodation

- Improve partnership working, promoting cross-referrals between agencies to prevent people from becoming homeless
- Promote the need for more affordable housing, building homes suitable for those who need to move on from supported accommodation

### Local Indicator – People over 65 who say that they receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently

- Provide up-to-date information for public access in libraries and online

- New targeted promotional campaign targeting all over 65s in Essex, not simply those to whom we provide care services, with information about the range of support and advisory services in Essex
- Further develop Social Care Direct as the first point of contact for support services in the public, private, voluntary and social enterprise sectors

### Local Indicator 2.2 – Affordable housing

- County and districts to share capacity and resource to meet needs that cut across shared strategic objectives such as more supported housing for older people
- Develop structures to increase proactive joint working between partners in assembling land for affordable housing, to improve certainty of long term investment planning
- Co-ordinate section 106 policies to ensure resources are generated to support affordable housing
- Improve monitoring to ensure contributions from developers are made
- Harmonise and co-ordinate frequency and timing of Strategic Housing Market Assessments



## Priority 3: Better public health and longer lives

### Outcomes:

- Improve quality of life by reducing health inequalities, increasing life expectancy and effectively supporting vulnerable children
- Reduce the possibility of contracting secondary health conditions such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and some cancers due to lifestyle choices
- Improve the mental health and well-being of Essex residents

### Focus:

The health and well-being of the population is vitally important to the prosperity and quality of life of an area.

Health inequalities can be significantly impacted by lifestyle choices and socio-economic circumstances. This priority focuses on the major health implications which impact on a citizen's life.

### Baselines and targets:

#### NI 51 – Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services

This indicator provides information about how effectively mental health services meet children's mental health needs.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007/8)	Baselines and targets have been set using an interim self-assessment tool which is marked out of 16. A definitive												13
Target (2010/11)	measure will be developed in 2009. Therefore it is not appropriate at this stage to develop district targets.												16

Source: ECC self-assessment

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board.

Target Lead: Gary Pocock, Head of Special Educational Needs and Children with Additional Needs, ECC.

#### NI 56 – Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6

Obesity can reduce life expectancy by up to 9 years and can be detrimental to the person's well-being.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	14.9	14.9	9.7	14.2	14.9	16.2	19.4	18.8	14.9	11.8	16.7	13.1	15.3
Target (2010/11, %)	14.5	14.0	9.3	14.1	13.9	15.2	18.9	18.3	13.9	11.8	16.6	12.7	14.7

Source: Data provided by individual PCTs

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Chris French, Public Health Improvement Specialist, North East Essex PCT.

## NI 112 – Under 18 conception rate

Relevant for monitoring deprivation cycles and improving life chances.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006, %)	Baseline and target figures are expressed as a percentage change from the 1998 rate of 36.9 births per 1000 15-17 year old girls.												-12
Target (2010/11, %)	District data is unsuitable due to the difficulty in breaking down the county target and allocating target reductions to districts.												-45

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit, provisional 2006 conception data for local authorities.

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Michael O'Brien, Service Development Manager – Curriculum Youth Service, ECC.

## NI 120 – All-age all cause mortality rate

This indicator is important as it measures health inequalities. It will focus on improving the health of the worst performing quintile of the Essex population. It therefore differs from the headline definition of NI 120 which focuses on the whole population of Essex. This is because the Essex LAA will focus on improving health inequalities and narrowing the gap between the lowest and highest rates of life expectancy across the county.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline 2004-06*	1187.68	1147.89	N/A	1231.59	1066.68	1118.25	1450.39	N/A	1103.64	1114.52	1211.56	1060.08	1173.21
Male	1504.28	1330.23	N/A	1440.97	1368.53	1435.82	1596.98	1327.86	1377.68	1373.65	1455.58	1353.93	1147.50
Female	1061.96	968.74	899.50	1126.32	951.15	950.89	1276.01	N/A	971.70	1071.77	1039.91	919.93	1022.12
Target 2010/11*	1122.75	1082.96	N/A	1166.66	1001.75	1053.32	1385.46	N/A	1038.71	1049.59	1146.63	995.15	1108.28
Male	1454.08	1280.03	N/A	1390.77	1318.33	1385.62	1546.78	1277.66	1327.48	1323.45	1405.38	1303.73	1097.30
Female	993.34	900.12	830.88	1057.70	882.53	882.27	1207.39	N/A	903.08	1003.15	971.29	851.31	953.50

\*Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: [www.nchod.nhs.uk](http://www.nchod.nhs.uk) (compendium of clinical & health indicators/ clinical health outcomes knowledge)

To calculate these targets the worst performing quintile of Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in Essex on all-age all-cause mortality rate has been calculated. Each district's figure is the average of the rates of the MSOAs within that district which are in this worst performing quintile. N/A means that the district has no MSOAs in the worst performing quintile in Essex. The Essex rate is the average of all the rates of the MSOAs in the worst performing quintile in Essex.

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Mike Gogarty, Director of Public Health and Health Policy, North East Essex PCT and ECC.



## NI 123 – Stopping smoking

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable illness and mortality in the country.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07)	The baseline is the average of the previous three years (i.e. 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07).												824
Target (2010/11)	District targets are unavailable at this point.												859

Source: Number of smokers per 100,000 of population aged 16+ that quit within four weeks after attending NHS stop smoking services; PCT data

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target Lead: Andrea Atherton, Director of Public Health, South East Essex PCT.

## Local indicator – NI 59 – Percentage of initial assessments for children’s social care carried out within 7 working days of referral

This target is important because it measures the effectiveness of partnership working in supporting vulnerable children.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	District baselines and targets are the same as the county baseline and target.												46.4
Target (2010/11, %)													90

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People’s Strategic Board. Target lead: Andrew Haley, County Manager – Assessment and Child Protection, ECC.

## Local Indicator – NI 60 – Core assessments for children’s social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement

This target is important because it measures the effectiveness of partnership working in supporting vulnerable children.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	District baselines and targets are the same as the county baseline and target												63
Target (2010/11, %)													90

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People’s Strategic Board. Target Lead: Andrew Haley, County Manager – Assessment and Child Protection, ECC.

## Local Indicator 3.1 – number of people with mental health problems who are helped into employment or education

This indicator is important to improve outcomes for a disadvantaged sector of the population.

District	BRA	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	TEN	UTT	BAS	BRE	CAS	ROC	ESSEX
Mental Health Trusts	North Essex Partnership NHS Foundation trust								South Essex Partnership NHS Foundation trust				
Baseline (2006/07)	88								13				101
Target (2008/09)	22	9	9	13	13	9	27	9	16	7	9	9	152

Source: MH Trusts and ECC internal data. Figures currently only available at trust level but will be available at district level from 2008/09.

Partnership responsible: Community Well-being and Older People. Target lead: Pauline Stratford, Planning and Performance Manager, ECC.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 51 – Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services

- Establish joint-commissioning arrangements between local authorities and health providers
- Develop practice on needs assessments, service redesign and commissioning arrangements
- Ensure CAMHS services meet the needs of our vulnerable children and young people especially looked after children and children with learning disabilities

### NI 56 – Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6

- Introduce programmes to increase food literacy and food skills
- Promote breastfeeding
- Support healthy eating programmes in Essex including: support local employers to fulfil their role as health promoters for their employees, beginning with the local public sector bodies;

implement a robust marketing programme to influence the local culture around food and physical activity; engage and work with local supermarkets to ensure that healthy choices are affordable and actively promoted

- Improve access to healthy diet and exercise in primary schools by developing the Healthy Schools Programme
- Improve effectiveness of School Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Roadshows
- Improve access in primary schools to PE and sport
- Introduce young person exercise referral schemes
- Promote weight loss and lifestyle modification programmes focussed on the whole family
- Introduce additional brief episodes of physical activity within primary school curriculum setting
- Develop community sports schemes

### NI 112 – Under 18 conception rate

- Launch local campaigns to support national media campaigns
- Develop targeted interventions with looked after children
- Improve publicity for young people centred on contraceptive and sexual health services
- Support the development of young parents' groups
- Commission workforce training for partners, including the third sector, in sexual health awareness foundation training, C card assessor training and delay training
- Co-ordinate more closely with substance and alcohol misuse programmes to maximise funding opportunities in respect of media campaigns and PSHE in schools
- Implement information sharing protocol with midwifery services and connexions and other agencies

- Improve access to emergency and other contraception in appropriate community settings

### **NI 120 – All age, all cause mortality rate**

- Plans to draw on good practice and ‘Commissioning Framework for Health and Wellbeing’
- Partners identify people at high risk of early death and ensure they receive appropriate interventions
- Work with primary care in deprived areas to ensure assessment and intervention in high risk groups
- Focus on population with social deprivation, learning disabilities or mental health issues
- Develop and focus health trainers on areas of greatest need
- Focus obesity, exercise and stop smoking interventions on high risk populations
- Consider need to improve access to services via new models e.g. multi agency centres
- Optimise employment opportunities for people with Mental Health problems
- Increase uptake of benefits in at risk groups

### **NI 123 – Stopping smoking**

- All partners could ensure their premises and grounds are “smoke free”
- Ensure “smoke free” is built into all contracts and SLAs with providers
- Trading standards could increase inspections to check compliance with tobacco sales law
- Improve and increase publicity and support services to disadvantaged communities and

vulnerable groups including routine & manual workers, pregnant women living in Sure Start areas, and ethnic groups with high incidence of smoking, and young people

- Offer choice and through one to one, group, telephone and text based support, drop-in sessions in community settings, town centres and workplaces
- Deliver increased levels of training and support to other professionals working with smokers including GP practices, pharmacies, the third sector and other partners
- Develop “user” led patient forum
- Develop work with supermarket pharmacies to deliver out of hours stop smoking services

### **Local indicator – NI 59 – Percentage of initial assessments for children’s social care carried out within 7 working days of referral**

- Scope capacity of assessment and child protection teams to respond to the volume of referrals
- Scope conversion rate of referrals to Initial Assessment
- Ensure effective use of CAF by all agencies
- Tracking and monitoring system in place to ensure timeliness of initial assessments and core assessments
- Address identified capacity issues, including management oversight

### **Local Indicator – NI 60 – Core assessments for children’s social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement**

- As for NI 59

### **Local Indicator 3.1 – number of people with mental health problems who are helped into employment or education**

- All partners to adopt exemplar employment practices and policies for people with mental health problems and sign up to the Mindful Employer Charter
- Introduce vocational employment specialists into Community Mental Health Teams to support mental health service users into employment
- Work with third sector to develop co-ordinated approach to identify suitable employment opportunities for people who have mental health problems
- Identify and develop third sector social enterprises that will provide supported employment opportunities for people with mental health problems
- Fund training and education opportunities across the public, private and third sectors for people with mental health problems to support them to develop the skills necessary to help them back into employment
- Improve access to services via new models e.g. multi agency centres

## Priority 4: Children and young people realise their potential in education

### Outcomes:

- Children and young people progress well and achieve more at all key stages

### Focus:

Education is central to liberating Essex's potential and improving the quality of life of our residents. Good literacy and numeracy, as well as achievement in other subjects, are key to the future life chances of children and young people as they grow up. Research has demonstrated the importance of school age achievement in subsequent participation in further education and in employability. Raising progression and achievement at each of the key stages, from Early Years through to GCSEs, is particularly important in parts of Essex where performance is currently below average and amongst children in care, who traditionally have lower levels of progression and achievement than other pupils. Achieving the targets set out below will be crucial in narrowing existing gaps in achievement, and in subsequent participation in study and employment, in Essex.

### Baselines and targets:

#### Rationale

15 of the 16 indicators under this priority are mandatory and will be included in every Local Area Agreement across the country. These indicators represent our commitment and that of the Department for Children, Schools and Families to improving the educational achievement and subsequent life chances of all children.

For all targets in this priority the partnership responsible, target lead and source are as follows:

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Terry Reynolds, Assistant Director School Improvement and Early Years, ECC

Source: ECC internal data

### NI 72 – Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy

% of pupils achieving at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	34.3	41.8	56.7	35.9	45.6	40.2	40.1	36.6	38.1	39.2	35.7	48.8	40.8	51
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	39.0	45.0	60.0	40.5	50.5	46.0	45.5	40.0	44.0	44.0	42.0	53.0	50	



### NI 83 – Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3

% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	65.3	75.8	82.2	74.3	82.7	74.4	73.6	64.5	73.8	81.5	66.6	80.5	74.5	77
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	70.5	80.5	86.5	78.5	84.5	83.5	80.5	73.5	79.5	85.5	74.5	87.5	82.5	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts.

### NI 92 – Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest

% difference between the average child's score in the early years cohort and the score of the lowest achieving 20%.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	38.3	37.1	34.8	34.2	38.2	37.3	37.5	41.9	36.2	32.6	42.2	33.2	37.9	38.9
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	35.0	32.0	30.0	29.2	34.0	31.0	30.2	35.0	30.0	27.0	35.0	28.0	30.0	

### NI 93 – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in English between Key Stage 1 and 2 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	83.9	87.1	87.2	83.4	90.6	89.1	87.6	85.9	88.5	84.3	88.1	93.1	81.7	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	86.5	92.5	91.5	86.0	93.0	92.0	90.0	89.0	91.0	91.5	90.0	94.0	90.5	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 94 – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in Maths between Key Stage 1 and 2 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	75.7	77.4	84.6	76.4	83.1	81.3	79.8	75.4	81.0	76.1	75.2	88.8	76.0	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	83.5	91.5	89.5	85.5	89.5	90.5	90.5	86.5	91.5	92.5	83.5	91.0	88.5	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 95 – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in English between Key Stage 2 and 3 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/70 AY, %)	20.7	26.2	22.0	22.6	30.0	30.2	27.6	28.2	31.7	34.3	21.2	36.3	26.8	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	29.5	34.5	29.5	35.5	44.5	42.5	33.5	30.5	38.5	37.5	32.5	43.5	38.5	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 96 – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in Maths between Key Stage 2 and 3 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	52.5	59.3	71.2	55.8	65.5	57.6	57.5	51.5	58.1	63.1	44.6	64.8	58.0	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	54.5	64.5	61.5	62.5	74.5	69.5	67.5	57.5	67.5	69.5	58.5	77.5	72.5	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 97 – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in English between Key Stage 3 and 4 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	42.2	49.3	64.4	52.9	56.3	58.9	53.0	46.6	50.1	67.3	55.6	63.3	54.6	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	56.3	58.7	73.2	62.4	70.7	67.7	67.1	46.7	56.5	71.4	57.8	66.8	63.4	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 98 – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4

% of pupils making 2 levels progress in Maths between Key Stage 3 and 4 where prior attainment data exists.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	28.3	23.4	30.2	30.4	38.7	31.4	29.5	18.2	21.1	35.5	26.1	31.4	29.7	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)	26.1	29.4	37.1	30.5	40.8	33.9	35.5	24.0	29.5	38.8	30.9	44.7	33.4	

Suggested targets are based on locally agreed school-level targets in Essex districts. This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

### NI 99 – Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2

% of children who have been in care for at least one year who were in year 6 and who achieved at least level 4 in English at Key Stage 2.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	The numbers of children in care in Essex are too low to compare baseline performance or set targets by district.												57.1	2006:50
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													60	

### NI 100 – Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2

% of children who have been in care for at least one year who were in year 6 and who achieved at least level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	The numbers of children in care in Essex are too low to compare baseline performance or set targets by district.												47.6%	2006: 48%
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													62%	

### NI 101 – Looked after children achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)

% of children who were in care for at least one year who were in year 11 and achieved 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	The numbers of children in care in Essex are too low to compare baseline performance or set targets by district.												8.65%	N/A
Target (2009/10 AY, %)													18%	

This is a new indicator and there are no published figures for national performance.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### For all Priority 4 indicators (NI 72-75, 78, 83, 92-101)

- Increased intervention in schools causing concern
- Greater focus from local authority advisors on schools achieving below the 'floor targets' (i.e the lowest nationally accepted schools targets) with fortnightly monitoring to ensure progress against targets
- Sharing of data on school outcomes with local head teachers in order to identify areas of available support from within school clusters and aspects that need Local Authority support and/or intervention
- Robust linking educational outcomes with attendance, exclusions and prior attainment







# our communiti

We want people to belong to strong and supportive communities.

Achieving this will involve:

- Safer roads
- Improving access to services and facilities
- A stronger voluntary and community sector
- More participation in sport and culture
- Keeping communities safe and feeling safe



## Priority 5: Essex roads are safer, less congested and everyone has access to essential services



# es

### Outcomes:

- Reduce congestion on Essex roads
- Reduce people killed and seriously injured
- Increase sustainable travel to school

### Focus:

Priority 5 is an important cross cutting priority. Congestion costs the Essex Economy upwards of £280m a year; tackling it will provide both economic and environment benefits. Further, this priority focuses on those who are killed and seriously injured (KSI) whilst using the Essex road network; the aim is to continue the work of the previous LAA and further reduce those KSI.

### Baselines and targets:

#### NI 47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

It is important to reduce those killed and injured on Essex roads.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline 1994-8 average	107.8	134	66.8	45.2	135.8	112.4	188.2	54.4	57.4	50.8	132.6	93.6	1187
Target 2010	KSI figures will be reported by district, but the nature of road casualties means that it is not appropriate for targets to be calculated for each district. The KSI target will be expressed at county level only.												712

Source: ECC internal data. These are calendar year targets. The baseline figure is an annual average for 1994 to 1998.

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Rosemary Welch, Network & Safety Manager, ECC.

## Local Indicator – NI 198 – Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used

This indicator is considered to be important because it impacts on the health and well-being of young people as well as easing problems with congestion. Target is the percentage of pupils travelling to school by car.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07, %)	Data is not collected by district												28.9
Target (2010, %)													28.9

Source: ECC internal data

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Richard Gravatt, Passenger Transport Strategy Manager, ECC.

## Local Indicator 5.1 – Access to services

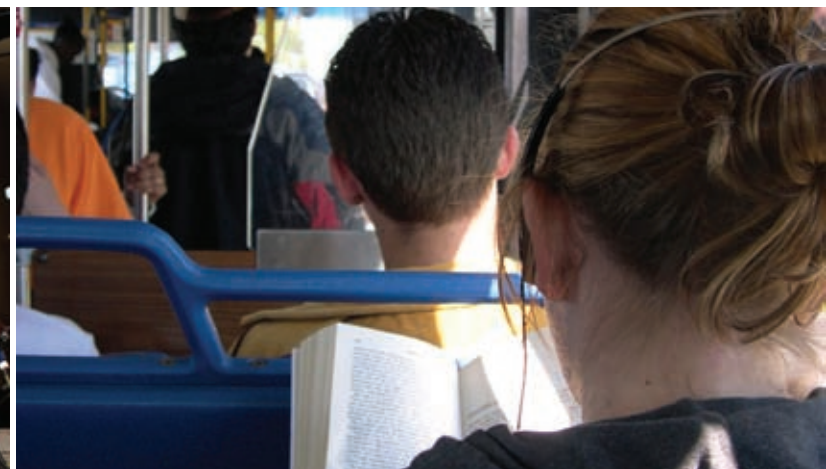
Access to Services is a local measure. Development of this measure will be led by the Rural Community Council for Essex (RCCE), with specific proposals introduced at the November Essex Partnership Forum.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Nick Shuttleworth, Director, Rural Community Council for Essex.

## Local Indicator 5.2 – Congestion

Congestion damages the environment and has a significant negative impact on the Essex economy and people's quality of life. ECC will lead on developing a local performance indicator during the summer of 2008 in consultation with district councils and the Sustainable Essex Partnership

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Liz Saville, ITS and Congestion Manager, ECC.



## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 47 – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

- Work in partnership through the Essex Casualty Reduction Board to carry out a joint strategy, targeting the main road traffic accident problems
- Target overt and covert police enforcement at key KSI groups and behaviours
- Carry out joint road side enforcement and education initiatives
- Develop a media strategy to keep the casualty reduction strategy in the public eye
- Calendar of campaigns to engage all partners in joint promotions
- Provide education and training targeting young and pre-drivers
- Develop a pilot scooter and moped safety day targeted at younger riders
- Implement an accident reduction engineering programme on the highway
- Work in partnership with Highways Agency to address KSI problems on the motorway and trunk road network in Essex
- Use the safety camera enforcement programme with better and more efficient targeting of the highest KSI casualty routes and areas
- Implement Community Wheels Project to target at risk communities and groups, particularly young drivers and their passengers

### Local Indicator – NI 198 – Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used

- Increase use of public transport for medium length journeys by making it more attractive to those currently using cars
- All partners to review current resources in order to more effectively promote walking and cycling with aim of increasing support for incentive programmes and major advertising campaign, linked to environment and health
- Introduce parking restrictions around schools including safe or home zones and access restrictions at certain times of day
- Address shortfalls in walking and cycling and public transport infrastructure that act as barriers to sustainable travel use. This could range from lowered (or raised) kerbs, through school access improvements & junction changes to building pedestrian bridges
- There are strong links between the County Council's Safer Journeys to School Programme and the approach taken by the NHS over its Healthy Schools Strategy. There are opportunities here for joint working or forming a joint team and integrating walking and cycling to school into the preventative health care and obesity strategies
- Examine benefits of targeting capital and revenue funding to schools where congestion and obesity are significant issues

### Local Indicator 5.1 – Access to services

- Actions to follow development of indicator

### Local Indicator 5.2 – Congestion

- Actions to follow development of indicator

## Priority 6: More participation in sports, culture and volunteering for the benefit of the whole community

### Outcomes:

- Increased participation in sport and cultural activities, building on the opportunities provided by the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games
- An active society in which people collaborate for shared purposes
- Increased participation by volunteers in all areas of third sector activity, contributing to the health and well-being of the community

### Focus:

Essex has lower levels of participation in sport than would be expected based on its socio-demographic profile. 50.2% of the population in Essex are classed as inactive (i.e. they do not take part in any sport or recreational activity). The Active People Survey showed that participation levels in sport (at least 30 minutes duration on 3 occasions per week) in Essex are 21.9% for men and 18.3% for women (the lowest level in the Eastern region). The pattern of participation in sport across the county is not consistent – there are higher levels of inactivity in Tendring and higher levels of participation in Uttlesford for example, and there are also demographic variations.

In Essex, 65% of people say that they had been active in a club or society for at least 2 hours a week over the past year. However the figures for formal volunteering are significantly lower, at 30% for the East of England in 2005. Academic research suggests that a strong voluntary and community sector infrastructure is a key factor in promoting effective civic participation. The third sector adds value by providing services and facilities not provided by statutory partners or the market. The sector also encourages community capacity building and creates social benefits.

Engagement and participation in arts and cultural events has a positive effect on building strong communities and improving health and educational outcomes. The London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games and the preceding Cultural Olympiad presents an excellent opportunity to increase engagement in the arts in Essex. The 2004/05 Creative Consequences report revealed that there were 942 arts organisations in Essex and that 3.6 million arts visits were made that year. A strong cultural scene can attract tourism and business investment into the county. The majority of arts providers in Essex are from the third sector, and so a thriving cultural sector can help to build social capital and encourage volunteering.

### Baselines and targets:

#### NI 6 – Participation in regular volunteering

This indicator is important because high levels of volunteering are one sign of strong, active communities and are vital in supporting the range of activity undertaken by third sector organisations.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	This is a new indicator for which a baseline will be collected through the next Tracker Survey in June, which will then allow district targets to be set. Performance against these targets will be measured through the six-monthly Tracker survey.												
Target	A statistically significant positive change, with value of the statistical significance to be established by the population sample of the survey, will be negotiated as a target at the first annual refresh of the LAA.												

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership – Stronger Communities Sub Group. Target Lead: Alison Semmence, Director, Chelmsford Volunteer Centre.

## NI 8 – Adult participation in sport and active recreation

This indicator is important because participation in sport is a significant contributor to positive physical and mental health. A target of 1% p.a. increase in participation has been set for all districts, except Basildon, Castle Point, Harlow, Rochford and Tendring which have been set a stretch target of 1.5% p.a. as these are the lowest performing district areas and so will require extra focus and resources.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2005/06, %)	18.1	21.3	22.9	19.0	21.1	23.4	21.0	18.6	21.0	20.2	16.6	23.1	20.20	23.08 (UQ for all Eng LAs)
Target (2011, %)	22.6	24.3	25.9	23.5	24.1	26.4	24.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	21.1	26.1	24.2	

Source: Active People Survey

Partnership responsible: Essex Strategic Board for the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games – Sport Essex Sub Group.

Target Lead: Emma Russell, Business Development Manager, Sport Essex.

## NI 11 – Engagement in the arts

This indicator is important because it enables a focus on a range of different cultural activities and the extent to which the public have the opportunity to access to them. Regular involvement in the arts has a range of health and educational benefits.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	This is a new indicator for which data will be collected through the annual Active People Survey. Baseline data will be available from October 2008. Due to the late development of a baseline by DCSF, the figures will be subject to review at the refresh of the LAA.												
Target	A statistically significant positive change, with value of the statistical significance to be established by the population sample of the survey, will be negotiated at the first annual refresh of the LAA.												

Partnership responsible: Essex Strategic Board for the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

Target Lead: Miriam Stead, Heritage and Arts Manager, ECC.

## Local Indicator – NI 57 – Children and young people’s participation in high-quality PE and sport (applies to 5-19 year olds, with 5-16 year olds to be offered 5 hours per week and 16-19 year olds 3 hours per week)

This indicator is important because regular participation in physical education, sport and physical activity by young people can do much to cause positive change in the life of a school, developing a sense of belonging within the school community, tackling obesity and decreasing the chances of involvement in anti-social behaviour. In 2006/07, 87% of young people aged 5-16 in Essex received at least 2 hours of high quality PE and sport a week. The ambition articulated in this indicator is to provide an additional 3 hours of extra curricular activity making a total of 5 hours of high quality PE and Sport a week. This extra curricular activity will require significant cross agency working.

This is one of the thirteen indicators in the National Indicator Set which will not be introduced until 2009/10. Including NI 57 in the LAA demonstrates our commitment to delivering against this indicator and ECC will work closely with School Sports Partnerships and other partners to set targets for 09/10 and 10/11 for inclusion at a later date.

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People’s Strategic Board. Target Lead: Kelvin Williams, Senior Advisor Curriculum Development Sport and PE, ECC

## Partnership Delivery and indicative actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 6 – Participation in regular volunteering

- All partners could adopt a framework for improved communication with the third sector
- All partners could adopt and implement the Essex and district compacts. This includes protocols on funding relationships, direct liaison with the third sector and representation mechanisms
- Develop Time Banks
- All partners adopt employee volunteering policies
- Stabilise and strengthen funding of VCS through grants and procured services

### NI 8 – Adult participation in sport and active recreation

- Develop programme to increase physical activity and sport in and through the workplace (both public and private sector)
- To roll out the Active+, Bodycare and new programmes across Essex to increase participation in sport and active lifestyles for the over 55s
- Engage with local clubs and service providers to increase the number of people in Essex becoming active members of a sports club
- Sport Essex to seek leverage from the Sport England Community Investment Fund
- Encourage more exercise of those in sheltered or supported housing

### NI 11 – Engagement in the arts

- Use the Cultural Olympiad as a catalyst to increase opportunities for volunteering in the cultural sector, as well as developing the capacity and skills of voluntary organisations and individual volunteers
- Work with partners to stage the Essex-Jiangsu Festival to deliver increased participation in cultural activity and create a lasting legacy from the Cultural Olympiad over the next 5 years, following collaboration between all the local authorities in Essex, cultural organisations, schools, further and higher educational establishments, community groups and the voluntary sector

### Local indicator NI 57 – Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (for introduction in 2009/10)

- Youth Sport Trust to carry out sampling to identify how much time young people spend in qualifying physical activity and develop action plan
- Develop closer working with school travel plan advisors at ECC and Healthy School teams at PCTs to deliver 3 hours of quality physical activity outside school
- Countywide survey of young people to identify the most effective method of developing the most popular additional activities
- Produce delivery plans focused on those young people aged between 5 and 19 that currently participate in 2 hours curriculum PE and one hour after school





## Priority 7: Essex is a safe place to live

### Outcomes:

- Reduced adult re-offending
- Reduced first time entrants into the criminal justice system
- Fewer crimes which have the most serious impact on victims, particularly domestic violence and assault with injury
- Less misuse of alcohol and other substances
- Reduced fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and improved street and environmental cleanliness

### Focus:

Issues regarding crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse have a significant impact on the quality of life for Essex residents, and have consistently been prioritised through consultation with partners, stakeholders and the public. Although there are many indicators that could have been chosen, those that have been selected offer the opportunity for effective partnership solutions to be developed that can have an impact across a number of related themes.

### Baselines and targets:

#### NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

While levels of crime in Essex are relatively low, anti-social behaviour is an issue that causes significant concern for communities and therefore actual levels and perceptions need to be addressed.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline (2006/07, %)	32.90	20.40	16.80	21.10	14.80	18.90	21.10	26.90	24.00	16.70	23.90	15.20	21.5	23
Target (2010/11, %)	30.0	18.4	15.5	19.0	13.3	17.0	19.0	24.2	21.6	15.0	21.5	13.7	19.4	

Source: Local Government User Satisfaction Survey. Baseline data will be reviewed when Place Survey data is available. The Essex target reflects a final year reduction of 10% against the baseline.

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Carmel Napier, Assistant Chief Constable, Essex Police.

#### NI 18 – Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision

Preventing re-offending will have an impact on Quality of Life for both the general population and the families of the offenders themselves. It requires a partnership approach to deliver the broad range of interventions involved.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	
Baseline (2006, %)	Interim baseline data for Essex provided by Probation for 2006, based on the % of caseloads proven to have committed an offence.												8.5	
Target (2011, %)	Official data from the National Offender Management Service will be available after June 08, when targets will be developed.													

Source: Probation internal data

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Alex Bamber, Assistant Chief Officer, Essex Probation.

## NI 20 – Assaults with injury crime rate

There are approximately 8,000-9,000 crimes of this type in Essex each year, and it has close links to the alcohol misuse and anti-social behaviour agenda and could benefit greatly from a partnership problem-solving approach.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007/08)	1215	652	376	373	987	1338	643	758	298	268	1023	222	8153
Target (2010/11)	1105	586	356	336	888	1204	579	682	268	241	921	200	7366

Source: IQanta. District baseline data is unofficial. Official 2007/08 baseline data will be available from the Home Office in July 08. The Essex target reflects a final year reduction of approximately 10% against the baseline.

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Carmel Napier, Assistant Chief Constable, Essex Police.

## NI 39 – Rate of Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm per 100,000 population

This indicator aims to reduce the rate of increase of admissions year on year. Alcohol misuse is widely regarded as playing a significant part in fuelling criminal and disorderly behaviour, ill health and loss of productivity at work. Recent reports have provided evidence of the success of investing in alcohol treatment.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007/8)	District data is unavailable.												1153
Target (2010/11)													1337

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex.

Target Lead: Clare Butler, Strategic Manager, Essex Drug and Alcohol Team, ECC.

## NI 111 – First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17

This indicator is a priority because it requires early intervention activities that are delivered through a genuine partnership approach. It measures the effectiveness of these activities in stopping young people becoming the offenders of the future.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	Targets will be negotiated once baseline data is available, and a national target has been set.												
Target													

Partnership responsible: Children and Young People's Strategic Board. Target Lead: Tanya Gillett, Head of Youth Offending Service, ECC.

## NI 115 – Substance misuse by young people

Reducing substance misuse by young people continues to be an important target. Substance misuse can result in physical, psychological and social problems for young people and often results in deteriorating educational performance.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006/07 AY, %)	Baseline data cannot be broken down to a district level. There is a possibility that the data will be collected by												20.7
Target (2010/11, %)	district in the future. Targets will be negotiated when the TellUs 3 survey data is available in autumn 2008.												

Source: TellUs 2 survey

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex.

Target Lead: Clare Butler, Strategic Manager, Essex Drug and Alcohol Team, ECC.

## NI 195 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter and detritus)

High incidence of litter and detritus in an area can seriously affect the liveability of the area and have a detrimental effect on fear of crime and levels of anti-social behaviour.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	
Baseline (2006/7 and 2007/8, %)	Litter	13	21	24	16	25	25	27	22	19	33	18	17	22
	Detritus	14	23	37	22	29	31	32	23	24	32	22	20	26
Target (2010/11, %)	Litter	This is a new indicator for which district specific targets will be agreed as part of the action planning process in 2008.												
	Detritus													

Source: Local Environmental Quality Survey for England, undertaken by ENCAMS.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Jason Searles, Waste Reduction Manager, ECC.

## Local Indicator 7.1 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence

This type of crime impacts on the mental and physical health of victims and their families, and consequently has implications for a wide range of services.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007)	787	397	197	345	559	721	395	522	126	176	704	86	5015
Target (2010/11)	708	357	187	311	503	649	355	470	113	158	634	77	4522

Source: Essex Police. The Essex target reflects a final year reduction of approx. 10% against the baseline.

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Carmel Napier, Assistant Chief Constable, Essex Police.

## Local Indicator 7.2 – Feeling safe

Essex residents display disproportionate levels of fear of crime compared to actual crime statistics. This indicator contributes significantly to the Quality of Life agenda and will benefit significantly from effective Essex partnerships. It measures the percentage of people saying they feel safe outside after dark.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007/08, %)	31.3	44.6	55.7	46.8	48.7	35.8	48.1	29.4	50.7	49.9	49.6	62.2	44.9
Target (2010/11, %)	37.2	50.8	59.0	52.9	55.0	42.2	53.9	35.0	57.3	56.4	56.0	67.8	50.8

Source: ECC Tracker 5 survey

Partnership responsible: Safer Essex. Target Lead: Sam Grant, Head of Crime and Disorder Reduction, ECC.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Improved communication to engage, inform and reassure the public about work that is taking place to reduce ASB targeted in areas identified as having high perceptions of ASB
- Develop new consultation methods and improve existing consultations and community meetings to increase understanding of the factors that influence perceptions of ASB in order to inform and direct resources

### NI 18 – Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision

- Increase availability of stable and secure accommodation for offenders by introducing improving co-ordination between accommodation providers and the Probation Service, developing Rent Deposit Schemes, private rented sector supported accommodation
- Increase the number of offenders who are employed by improved advice and support from Job centre Plus, statutory and third sector partners. Work with employers to increase awareness of the advantages of employing an offender ‘overtly’ as part of a package of support and intervention
- Work with further and higher education partners to increase the number of offenders accessing educational and training courses
- Reduce harm caused to offenders and their children by reviewing the substance misuse provision in relation to adult offenders to agree clear

‘care pathways’, pool budgets and improve co-ordination between the Probation Service, prisons, statutory, and third sector providers of substance misuse services

- Reduce the incidence of health problems within the adult offender population by improved co-ordination with PCTs to link Health Care Pathways with Probation Sentence Plans; increase GP registrations, and improve support for families and carers of offenders
- Increase offenders’ visible repayment to their communities, their sense of responsibility and positive achievement, and increase public confidence in the criminal justice system and offenders’ ability to change by expanding the Probation Unpaid Work scheme, raising its profile and involving communities in choosing how offenders might make reparation
- Consider the identification of the children of offenders as a vulnerable and therefore priority group for the provision of services by partner agencies

### NI 20 – Assault with injury crime rate

- Develop improved partnership working through the Community Safety Agreement to reduce assaults and alcohol related violence including domestic violence and hate crime
- Identify resources to support education campaigns and work with partners, including the business community, to make town centres a safe environment, reduce crime in the night time economy, reduce alcohol misuse, and encourage sensible drinking

### NI 39 – Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm

- Introduce single alcohol strategy and delivery plan shared with all delivery bodies
- Pool more resources to attain better value for prevention, enforcement and treatment services
- DARGs to lead work with media on information in line with DoH planned campaigns
- Increase preventative work with young people using a range of approaches in a range of settings including schools and community groups
- Use mobile facilities such as SOS buses to mitigate harm
- Improve effectiveness of information and advice to parents and carers
- Work with voluntary sector groups to develop appropriate range of services for people who misuse alcohol
- Ensure effective Dual Diagnosis services in place
- Ensure appropriate access to and support for home detoxification

### NI 111 – First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17

- Improve commissioning of services aimed at preventing youth crime to ensure these reflect diverse social and cultural needs and focus on work with children and young people as well as with their families
- Encourage a mixed economy of provision which encompasses both the statutory and third sector
- Enable children, young people and their families to shape and develop the services available

### NI 115 – Substance misuse by young people

- Improve quality and quantity of preventative and early intervention substance education for young people, parents and careers
- Introduce innovative and progressive diversion programmes

### NI 195 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter and detritus)

- Work with the local community to focus targeted action on hot spot areas where litter, detritus, graffiti and/or fly posting are seen as a significant problem and a barrier to people feeling safe in their local surroundings
- Work with neighbourhood police teams and extended police family, CDRPs and other partners to develop joint approach to improved street and environmental cleanliness
- Collaborate with ENCAMS to develop a cleaner, greener network involving all partners in Essex that will develop a single approach to improving environmental and street cleanliness, undertake environmental quality surveys, coordinate marketing campaigns to encourage behaviour change and share resources and expertise between partners

### Local Indicator 7.1 – Repeat incidents of domestic violence (DV)

- Increase the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators of DV
- Roll out Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences across Essex
- Develop the pilot specialist DV court
- Expand availability of independent DV advisors
- Increase volume and quality of training and awareness raising activities to increase knowledge of DV issues
- Improve availability of secure housing options for victims of DV and their children

### Local Indicator 7.2 – Feeling safe

- Launch a campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the criminal justice system across Essex so that people can have confidence that the system is meeting local needs
- Focus tactical crime reduction campaigns on areas where fear of crime is highest
- Improve the visibility of neighbourhood policing and the extended police family
- Work with neighbourhood action panels and other community and voluntary groups to engage and empower communities



Achieving a strong and competitive Essex economy will involve:

- Ensuring people have the skills for higher value-added jobs in a knowledge based economy and improving employability and the attainment of lower level skills where this is a local issue
- A dynamic business sector with higher levels of inward investment and international trade
- Business innovation and expansion

## Priority 8: Essex has a strong and competitive economy

# our

### Outcomes:

- Higher educational attainment and skills levels in the adult population
- A diverse and competitive economy, which draws benefits from but is less reliant on London by helping new and existing companies to start-up, innovate and grow
- Increase the number of high value jobs, through inward investment, business retention and expansion and helping companies to trade internationally

### Focus:

The draft Regional Economic Strategy identifies significant economic drivers in Essex related to the developing international gateways such as Bathside Bay and Shellhaven.

Essex is performing below the national and regional average in skills levels 2-4. Across the county there are great disparities in skills. This clearly impacts on a variety of areas, including inward investment and innovation.

There has been a decrease in VAT registrations in Essex in recent years and these and de-registrations have seen significant fluctuation. New business start-ups and survival are vital for a healthy and buoyant economy.

In previous years, despite its size, range of offer and location, Essex has not attracted as much inward investment or seen as much innovative business activity as regional counterparts. The situation is starting to improve but a continued effort by partners will be necessary to maintain and improve this. Both are important in developing a sustainable economy and one which offers high value jobs. (Essex has been set a provisional new jobs target of 92,000 by 2021).

Existing companies are a key asset to the economy, particularly where they employ large numbers of people. Partners will need to work collaboratively to ensure existing companies continue to be based in Essex and are supported to expand their operations here.

We want to promote sustainable growth with high value jobs and ensure adequate infrastructure is in place to support this.

# economy

## Baselines and targets:

NI 163 – Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher

This indicator is important because Essex is performing below the national and regional average and good skills are a vital aspect of a competitive economy.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006, %)	Baseline for 2006 will be inserted when DIUS revised data becomes available												
Target (2010/11, %)	Target is a 6% point increase over the period 2006-2011, subject to review at the annual refresh of the LAA												

Source: Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: Matthew Fletcher, Economic Development Manager, Learning and Skills Council.

### NI 164 – Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher

This indicator is important because Essex is performing below the national and regional average and good skills are a vital aspect of a competitive economy.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006, %)	Baseline for 2006 will be inserted when DIUS revised data becomes available												
Target (2010/11, %)	Target is an 3% point increase over the period 2006-2011												

Source: Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: Matthew Fletcher, Economic Development Manager, Learning and Skills Council.

### NI 166 – Median earnings of employees in the area

This indicator is important because it is a good indicator of productivity and of higher value jobs.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2007, £)	An Essex only target has been set due to low confidence in the data at district level. Salary levels are indicative only, as based on estimates.												459
Target (2011, £)	3.8% over three years (2009-11)												531.90

Source: NOMIS

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum.

Target Lead: Peter Cook/David Adlington, Acting Chief Executive/Director of Inward Investment and Business Competitiveness, Essex Development and Regeneration Agency (ExDRA).

### NI 171 – New Business registration rate

This indicator is important because maintaining a good company start up rate is an indicator of a healthy economy.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX	UK
Baseline	The revised NIS has outlined a new dataset for this target. This new series will replace the VAT registrations/deregistration. It will measure business births in a different way to VAT registrations and will be extended to include businesses registered for PAYE. The first publication of													
Target	this new series is due in October 2008. This will contain preliminary estimates of the number of business registrations occurring in 2007, which may be revised in 2009. The LAA will therefore be updated to reflect this data as soon as it becomes available.													

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: Keith Hughes, Partnership Director, Business Link East.



### Local Indicator – NI 151 – Overall employment rate (working-age)

Employment rates are important in assessing contributions towards achieving full employment and reducing worklessness.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006, %)	78.4	79.4	74.2	77.3	82.5	73.7	71.7	86.2	78.0	74.2	70.0	82.4	77.1
Target (2011)	This target will be set for Tendring district only due to particularly low employment levels there.												

Source: NOMIS

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: (Interim) Louise Aitken, Economic and Regeneration Strategy Officer, ECC.

### Local Indicator – NI 165 – Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher

This indicator is important because Essex is performing below the national and regional average and good skills are a vital aspect of a competitive economy.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2006, %)	Baseline for 2006 will be inserted when DIUS revised data becomes available												
Target (2010/11, %)	1% point increase over three years												

Source: Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: Matthew Fletcher, Economic Development Manager, Learning and Skills Council.

### Local Indicator 8.1 – Number of jobs saved and created as a result of foreign direct investment

Inward investment is important because it leads to a more diverse economy and one which is likely to be stable and to grow.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2004-7 3 year average)	0	101	3	0	9	9	4	3	0	0	0	36	259
Target (2010/11)	District targets are not applicable because work is carried out on a Greater Essex basis												518

Source: Data taken from a range of business partners including Chambers of Commerce etc. Target is a 100 % increase from baseline. Essex baseline figure includes Thurrock and Southend job totals as work is carried out on a Greater Essex basis.

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum.

Target Lead: (Joint) Peter Cook/David Adlington, Acting Chief Executive/Director of Inward Investment and Business Competitiveness, ExDRA.

## Local Indicator 8.2 – Helping companies to trade internationally

International trade is important because companies that trade internationally are likely to see increased turnover, employ more people and be more competitive. This will be measured by the number of companies reporting international trade assistance has made a difference to their business.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline	There are no baseline figures as this is a new target.												
Target (2010/11)	District targets are not available as this work is carried out on a Greater Essex basis.												450

Source: East of England International

Partnership responsible: Greater Essex Prosperity Forum. Target Lead: Peter Cook, Acting Chief Executive, ExDRA.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 163 – Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher

### NI 164 – Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher

### Local Indicator – NI 165 – Proportion of the population aged 19-64 for males and 19-50 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher

- Partners to work collectively to encourage a greater take up by business in and around the Harlow area, of the training offer available through the new Anglia Ruskin/Harlow College joint venture in Harlow, and through its increased distance learning offer
- Partners to work collaboratively to develop a campaign around STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) across Essex working with businesses to generate enthusiasm amongst young people, possibly even extending to a coordinating role for engineering/technology led apprenticeships

- Partners to develop a project which assesses and addresses the needs of social enterprises in Essex, primarily looking at skills needs
- Partners to develop a project to work with schools in Tendring to raise their aspirations through bringing inspirational speakers into the schools and making links with local business. Initiatives such as I-Labs also to be explored

### NI 166 – Median earnings of employees in the area

- Facilitate business engagement with Anglia Ruskin University in Harlow in order to increase workforce development locally
- Develop support structures to enhance business growth for significant specialisation clusters
- Support the growth and expansion of the advanced manufacturing sector in Southend/Thames Gateway South Essex
- The development of a technology cluster in Chelmsford, supporting new and early stage innovative businesses and creating additional local high value jobs

### NI 171 – New Business registration rate

- Partners to review and refocus business support services
- Essex Innovation Network to raise new funding to grow the ‘New Ideas’ and ‘Developing and Innovative Business’ programmes
- Review the range of environmental technologies being developed in Essex to take advantage of the opportunities that will arise from growing the economy sustainably
- Develop a vision for a Chelmsford Technology Park, working with a high tech cluster of companies and ExDRA – primarily to provide incubator space to companies with on site mentoring

### Local Indicator – NI 151 – Overall employment rate (working age)

- Develop skills for social enterprises that offer employment to hard to reach groups
- Raise interest amongst young people in careers in science and technology, encouraging employers to get involved in curriculum development and small scale matching of apprentices

- Review support by a range of agencies for vocational training and work related learning in Tending to focus resources more effectively
- Increase economic independence of those with disabilities

### Local Indicator 8.1 – Number of jobs saved and created as a result of foreign direct investment

- Partners to develop a project to attract international and national inward investment and support the retention and growth of internationally and nationally competitive businesses

### Local Indicator 8.2 – Helping companies to trade internationally

- Partners to target medium to large Essex companies with a view to offering them assistance with international trade (nearly 2000 companies already identified as a starting point)
- Partners to develop a project around the growth of the advanced manufacturing sector in Essex



Photo: Essex Media Services. Photographer, Anthony Channer

# our world

We want to promote sustainability and protect the county's physical environment.

Achieving this will involve:

- Protecting the environment by reducing our domestic, business and public sector carbon footprint
- Reducing, reusing and recycling waste
- Managing the environment
- Using our natural resources efficiently

**Priority 9:** A smaller carbon footprint with less waste

**Outcomes:**

- Reduce or limit the extent of Essex's carbon footprint
- Increase energy efficiency and use of sustainable energy sources
- Reduce the amount of waste produced in Essex and increase recycling levels through promotion of the waste hierarchy
- To effectively adapt to climate change





## Focus:

The growing threat of climate change requires us to take steps both to mitigate and adapt to its potential impacts on the county, and its coast and countryside. The low-lying areas of the county will be particularly vulnerable and by and large these are the areas of greatest natural beauty and scientific interest, and are of immense amenity value. The Kyoto targets of a 60% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2050 require action now and at a local level if we are to successfully meet our obligations in this area.

Every year Essex households throw away over 700,000 tonnes of rubbish, about 500kg for every adult and child living in Essex. The EU Landfill Directive and LATS mean that the rising cost of taking waste to landfill will have to be met by taxpayers if Essex is not able to recycle more and find other ways of treating waste. Clearly, therefore, there are significant cost savings that can be achieved by diverting waste from landfill as well as the environmental benefits that this provides.

There are clear connections between sustainability and waste, not only in terms of household waste and the amount that goes to landfill, but also through action that can be taken to reduce the carbon footprint of businesses by ensuring businesses are encouraged to recycle.

## Baselines and targets:

### NI 186 – Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area

This indicator is important because it allows partners to look collectively at the action needed to lower carbon emissions in Essex and work together to achieve significant reductions across the whole local authority area, by looking at domestic, private and business emissions.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ESSEX
Baseline (2005, per capita CO <sub>2</sub> in tonnes)	7.07	7.49	8.11	4.59	7.14	6.69	6.69	7.10	6.35	5.66	5.85	9.14	6.82
Target (2010/11 per capita CO <sub>2</sub> in tonnes)	6.3	6.5	7.2	4.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	8.0	6.0

Source: DEFRA, developed by AEA Energy and Environment. Targets are based on DEFRA estimates of possible carbon savings at district level. Countywide target equates to a reduction of 11.8% from the baseline.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Kevin Jones, Head of Environmental Strategy, ECC.

## NI 188 – Planning to adapt to Climate Change

This indicator is important because it recognises the importance of taking action to adapt to climate change as well as working to mitigate against its effects, by managing the risks to local communities that will arise as the climate changes. The levels of performance are graded 0-4; the higher the number the better the performance.

Level 3 is defined as: a comprehensive action plan and prioritised action in all priority areas, with climate impacts and risks embedded in decision making. Action plans include steps to achieve the existing objectives in all priority areas. Leadership and support is provided to LSPs in taking a risk based approach to managing major weather and climate vulnerabilities/opportunities.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ECC
Baseline (2007/08)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target (2010/11)	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

Source: self-assessments by ECC and district councils.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Kevin Jones, Head of Environmental Strategy, ECC.

## NI 191 – Residual household waste per household

Cutting down on waste sent to landfill can be achieved through minimising waste and maximising reuse, recycling and composting. Reducing the quantity of waste generated by households and sent to landfill will have positive environmental and economic impacts.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ECC	Essex
Baseline (2006/07) (kg)	775	615	646	725	774	614	593	661	616	813	572	543	122	788
Target (2010/11, kg)	651	513	548	712	684	508	554	579	593	679	570	421	91	670

Source: BVPI data

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Jason Searles, Waste Reduction Manager, ECC.

## NI 192 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting

Significant progress has been achieved to increase recycling and composting rates during the lifetime of LAA 1, but still more can be achieved to ensure that resources are used sustainably. Increased recycling, composting and reuse will have positive environmental, social and economic impacts.

District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	ECC	Essex
Baseline (2006/07) (%)	27.4	35.4	31.2	25.7	32.3	30.9	37.1	21.3	32.9	17.2	23.00	42.8	50.4	34.2
Target (2010/11, %)	39	45	42	28	40	40	42	28.95	36	32	26	57	62	43

Source: BVPI data. ECC baseline and performance target is based on the performance of the Recycling Centres of Household Waste.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: Jason Searles, Waste Reduction Manager, ECC.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 186 – Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

- Planning and subsequent implementation of community-facing carbon reduction initiatives
- Engagement in communications/marketing campaigns to promote and encourage lower carbon lifestyles and the ‘Reduce, Reuse, Recycle’ waste message, and to publicise the schemes in place to support these
- Develop action plan to assist LAA partners to reduce their own emissions. Achieve sign up of all partners

### NI 188 – Planning to adapt to Climate Change

- Develop local area profile toolkit to quantify economic, social and environmental risk
- Share best practice to develop co-ordinated action plans to address risks

### NI 191 – Residual household waste per household and NI 192 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting

- Develop and implement district specific action plans for waste & recycling including single framework for partners to plan and implement service expansion and enhancement; and spread best practice
- Develop capacity of community and voluntary sector to support and deliver waste minimisation and recycling initiatives
- Adopt a countywide approach to maximising participation in recycling programmes, capture of recyclate and reduction in contamination



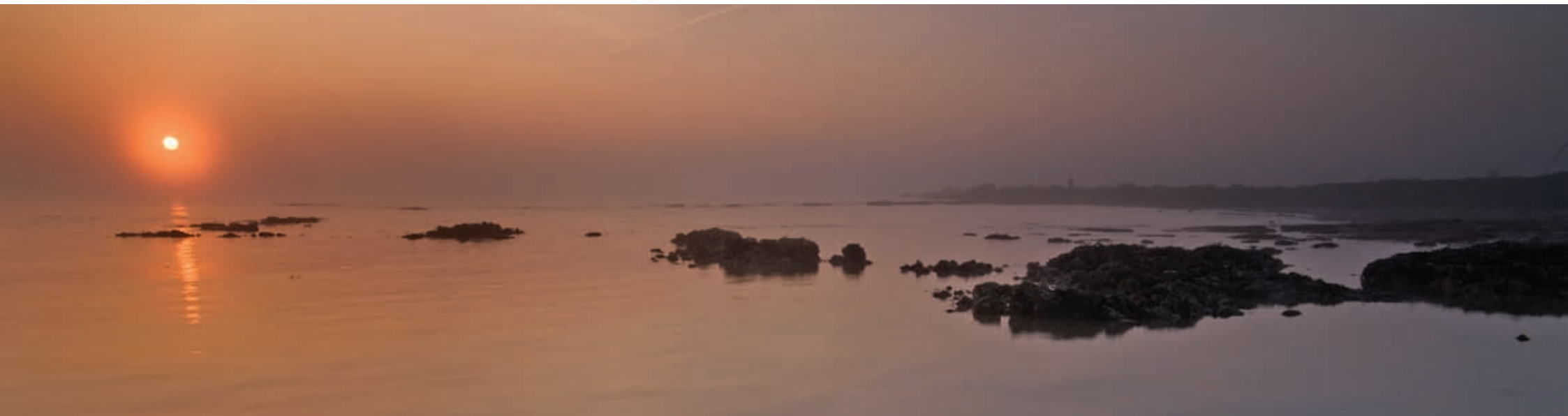
## Priority 10: A well managed environment

### Outcomes:

- Enhance Essex's coast and countryside and accommodate the impact of growth and climate change for the benefit of both the local environment and wildlife and local communities
- Preserve and improve biodiversity and the historic environment
- Protect Essex's natural and historic resources and promote their sustainable and efficient use
- Increase access to and use of the natural environment to support healthy and active lifestyles
- Increase understanding and awareness of, the countryside and environment

### Focus:

Despite being in one of the most densely populated areas in Europe, Essex boasts a rich and varied environment. It has one of the longest coastlines of any county (over 350 miles), conservation areas of international importance, some of the highest densities of ancient trees in Europe and hundreds of miles of ancient hedgerows. Essex is more than 70% rural, with 28% of our population living in rural areas, well above the national average. Our county contains 75 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which have statutory protection, and which cover almost 35,000 hectares. Inland the network of over 1500 Local Wildlife Sites covering 13,900 hectares constitutes an important asset for both wildlife and people. Essex is also home to 234 Conservation Areas, more than 14,000 Listed Buildings and over 300 Scheduled Monuments. Looking after these environmental assets will boost Essex's image locally, nationally and internationally and increase tourism and investment in the county. The health benefits for local people (both physical and mental) are also well documented: attractive, diverse and well-maintained public open space is a valuable community resource that brings improvements to quality of life and civic pride.





## Baselines and targets:

Target leads have suggested the following indicative actions for the delivery of the indicators. They could be included in the final action plans developed by target leads and signed off by the Essex Partnership Forum.

### NI 197 – Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management (PCM) has been or is being implemented

This indicator is important because achievement against it would help conserve and enhance Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) which, although adequately protected within the local planning system, quickly lose their interest and biodiversity value in the absence of appropriate management. LoWS are essential to the protection of the county's wildlife. For example for every legally protected SSSI there are 20 LoWS. In addition they often represent the only 'wildspace' within easy reach of local communities. Implementation of PCM serves as a cost effective proxy for assessing improvements in biodiversity. A small number of Local Geological Sites (LoGS) also need to be included.

District		BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	Essex
LoWS		49	251	137	32	150	146	174	16	82	39	83	281	1440
Baseline (2007/08)	PCM	12	56	18	5	36	19	29	8	8	9	18	29	247
	%	24	22	13	16	24	13	17	50	10	23	22	10	17
Target 2010/11	PCM	27	131	59	15	81	63	81	13	33	21	43	113	679
	%	55	52	43	47	54	43	47	81	40	54	52	40	47

Source: Essex Wildlife Trust data. The definition of PCM follows the National Indicator. However, for the purposes of establishing the baseline, only LoWS with DEFRA, Natural England or Forestry Commission management schemes have been included. Collation of information relating to 'site management plans' or 'management guidance' will be available and encouraged by partners through this Indicator.

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: John Hall, Director, Essex Wildlife Trust.

### Local Indicator 10.1 – Progressing the Living Landscapes vision – the number of Living Landscapes Areas with a Management Vision

This local indicator is important because the Living Landscapes vision is to establish large areas of quality countryside throughout Essex which are good for wildlife, recognise the importance of history and culture and which integrate social and economic benefits for people. Living Landscapes are ecologically functioning landscapes (such as river catchments, woodland mosaics, diverse estuaries) that are large enough to provide resilience and connectivity for wildlife, access and enjoyment for people, sustainable, low carbon contributions to the economy and are able to adapt to climate change. Such Living Landscapes bring great quality of life to local people and great interest to visitors and hence bring important social and economic as well as environmental benefits. The most important Living Landscape Areas are identified on a GIS layered map. There are between 2 and 9 in each district. The important target is to get a Management Vision in place and to begin work to improve and promote the great value of these areas to Essex. Some Visions are in place, including Dedham Vale, Colne Valley, Lee Valley, Epping Forest, Blackwater Estuary, Hatfield Forest, Galleywood Common and Hockley Woods. But most are not, and these targets would aim to support those visions being in place so that further support and funds can then be secured.



District	BAS	BRA	BRE	CAS	CHE	COL	EPP	HAR	MAL	ROC	TEN	UTT	Essex
No. of Living Landscapes	3	9	2	2	7	7	7	2	8	4	5	9	65
Baseline (2007/08)	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	8
Target 2010/11	3	3	2	2	4	5	5	2	4	4	3	4	41

Source: Essex Wildlife Trust data

Partnership responsible: Sustainable Essex Partnership. Target Lead: John Hall, Director, Essex Wildlife Trust.

## Partnership Delivery and indicative key actions

### NI 197 – Improved local biodiversity

- Explain PCM to each LoWs owner
- Determine current status of each LoWs against PCM
- Offer PCM Statement by qualified partner
- Write PCM Statements for all LoWs
- Run annual high profile Workshop for Owners of LoWs
- Obtain funding of indicative actions

### Local indicator – Progressing the Living Landscapes Vision

- Deliver a workshop to explain the rationale of Living Landscapes, and their value to Local Development Frameworks and communities
- Identify which Living Landscape areas are the most important for each LDF
- Identify funding to assist Local Authorities writing Management Visions for Living Landscape Areas then write for consultation
- Agree support for BRIE to hold all detailed data
- Include Living Landscapes in LDFs
- Publish annual report and run annual celebration

## Thematic Partnerships, LAA2 Indicators and Target Leads

Thematic Partnership	LAA2 Indicators	Description	Target Lead
Essex Partnership Forum	NI 4	Influencing decisions	Duncan Wood
	NI 5	Overall satisfaction	Dan Gascoyne
	NI 7	Thriving Third sector	Sue Sumner
Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership Board	NI 79, 117, 72-75, 78, 83, 92-101	Educational attainment	Terry Reynolds
	NI 87, 87a	School attendance	
	NI 51	CAMHs	Gary Pocock
	NI 56	Year 6 Obesity	Chris French
	NI 112	Under 18 Conception	Michael O'Brien
	LI (NI 59) LI (NI 60)	Children's care assessments	Andrew Haley
	LI (NI 57)	Children's sport	Kelvin Williams
Community Wellbeing and Older People's Board	NI 111	Youth justice system entrants	Tanya Gillett
	NI 134,	Emergency bed days	Cathy Mitchell
	NI 135,	Support for carers	
	LI 2.1	Independent living for over 65s	
	NI 141	Vulnerable people achieving independent living	Simon Harniess
	NI 120	Mortality rate	Mike Gogarty
	LI 3.1	Mental health	Pauline Stratford
Safer Essex Partnership	NI 123	Smoking	Andrea Atherton
	NI 47	Killed and seriously injured	Rosemary Welch
	LI 7.2	Feeling safe	Sam Grant
	NI 17,	Anti-social behaviour	Carmel Napier
	NI 20	Assaults with injury	
	LI 7.1	Domestic violence	
	NI 18	Adult re-offending	Alex Bamber
Greater Essex Prosperity Forum	NI 39,	Alcohol admissions	Clare Butler
	NI 115	Substance misuse by young people	
	NI 163, 164, LI (NI 165)	Skills	Matthew Fletcher
	NI 166	Earnings	Peter Cook & David Adlington
	LI 8.1	Foreign investment	
	LI 8.2	International trade	
London Olympic and Paralympic Games Strategic Board	LI (NI 151)	Employment rate	Louise Aitken (interim)
	NI 171	VAT registration	Keith Hughes
	NI 8	Adult sport	Emma Russell
Sustainable Essex	NI 11	Engagement in arts	Miriam Stead
	NI 156	Temporary accommodation	Malcolm Knights
	LI 2.2, NI 154	Housing	Ian Vipond
	LI 5.2	Congestion	Liz Saville
	LI (NI 198)	Children travelling to school	Richard Gravatt
	NI 6	Volunteering	Alison Semmence
	LI 5.1	Access to Services	Nick Shuttleworth
	NI 195,	Environmental cleanliness	Jason Searles
	NI 191, 192	Waste and recycling	
	NI 186,	Carbon reduction	Kevin Jones
NI 188	Climate change adaptation		
NI 197; LI 10.1	Biodiversity and Living Landscapes	John Hall	

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 Lead officer: **Jo Smith, ECC**

**Community Well-being and Older People**

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 Lead officer: **Cathy Mitchell, ECC**

**Safer Essex**

Chair of partnership: **Paul Warren,  
 Rochford District Council**  
 Lead officer: **Sharon Dodds, ECC**

**Essex Working Group for the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games**

Chair of partnership: **Gary Sullivan**  
 Lead officer: **Loretta Sollars, ECC**

**Sustainable Essex Partnership**

Chair of partnership: **CLlR Graham Butland**  
 Lead officer: **Dan Gascoyne, ECC**

**Greater Essex Prosperity Forum**

Chair of partnership: **Sir Ian McAllister**  
 Lead officer: **Lynn Ballard, ExDRA**





## Key to 'Have regard to' tables

<b>NI 4</b>	Influencing decisions
<b>NI 5</b>	Overall satisfaction
<b>NI 7</b>	Environment for the third sector
<b>NI 79</b>	Level 2 skills by age 19
<b>NI 87</b>	School attendance (secondary)
<b>NI 87a</b>	School attendance (primary)
<b>NI 117</b>	NEETs
<b>NI 134</b>	Emergency bed days in hospitals
<b>NI 135</b>	Support for carers
<b>NI 141</b>	Vulnerable people achieving independent living
<b>NI 154</b>	Net additional homes provided
<b>NI 156</b>	Households in temporary accommodation
<b>LI 2.1</b>	Independent living for older people
<b>LI 2.2</b>	Affordable Housing
<b>NI 51</b>	Child and adolescent mental health
<b>NI 56</b>	Childhood obesity
<b>NI 112</b>	Teenage pregnancy
<b>NI 120</b>	All-age all-cause mortality rate
<b>NI 123</b>	Smoking
<b>LI (NI 59)</b>	Children's care assessments – initial
<b>LI (NI 60)</b>	Children's care assessments – core
<b>LI 3.1</b>	People with mental health problems moving into employment or education
<b>NI 72</b>	Educational attainment – early years
<b>NI 73</b>	Educational attainment – KS2 English and Maths
<b>NI 74</b>	Educational attainment – KS3 English and Maths
<b>NI 75</b>	Educational attainment – 5 passes at GCSE
<b>NI 78</b>	Educational attainment – reduce number of low achieving schools
<b>NI 83</b>	Educational attainment – KS3 Science
<b>NI 92</b>	Educational attainment – narrowing gap at Early Years stage
<b>NI 93</b>	Educational attainment – KS1/KS2 English
<b>NI 94</b>	Educational attainment – KS1/KS2 Maths
<b>NI 95</b>	Educational attainment – KS2/KS3 English
<b>NI 96</b>	Educational attainment – KS2/KS3 Maths

<b>NI 97</b>	Educational attainment – KS3/KS4 English
<b>NI 98</b>	Educational attainment – KS3/KS4 Maths
<b>NI 99</b>	Educational attainment – looked after children KS2 English
<b>NI 100</b>	Educational attainment – looked after children KS2 Maths
<b>NI 101</b>	Educational attainment – looked after children GCSEs
<b>NI 47</b>	Killed and seriously injured on Essex roads
<b>LI (NI 198)</b>	Children travelling to school by car
<b>LI 5.1</b>	Access to services
<b>LI 5.2</b>	Congestion
<b>NI 6</b>	Volunteering
<b>NI 8</b>	Adult sport
<b>NI 11</b>	Engagement in arts
<b>LI (NI 57)</b>	Children's sport
<b>NI 17</b>	Anti-social behaviour
<b>NI 18</b>	Adult re-offending
<b>NI 20</b>	Assaults with injury
<b>NI 39,</b>	Alcohol-related hospital admissions
<b>NI 111</b>	Youth justice system entrants
<b>NI 115</b>	Substance misuse by young people
<b>NI 195</b>	Environmental cleanliness
<b>LI 7.1</b>	Domestic violence
<b>LI 7.2</b>	Feeling safe
<b>NI 163, 164, LI (NI 165)</b>	Qualifications and skills
<b>NI 166</b>	Earnings
<b>NI 171</b>	Business registration rate
<b>LI (NI 151)</b>	Employment rate
<b>LI 8.1</b>	Foreign investment
<b>LI 8.2</b>	International trade
<b>NI 186</b>	Carbon reduction
<b>NI 188</b>	Adapting to climate change
<b>NI 191, 192</b>	Waste and recycling
<b>NI 197; LI 10.1</b>	Biodiversity



## Annex 2: Essex LAA1 – Reward Elements

### P4 Reduce the need for older people to go into hospital or residential care

- 4A (4.1) Satisfaction with the help received from Essex Social Services by people 65 and over using home care services provided through Social Care and people 65 and over who directly purchased services using Direct Payments

### P5 Generate inward investment and stimulate business development and innovation

- 5A (pt 5.1) Improve reliability on journey times for car users – reliability index of 95% for inter-urban routes
- 5B (pt 5.2) Improve reliability on journey times for car users – reduce average journey time by 1% – inter-urban routes
- 5C (pt 5.1) Improve reliability on journey times for car users – reliability index of 95% for radial routes into Chelmsford
- 5D (pt 5.2) Improve reliability on journey times for car users – reduce average journey time by 1% – radial routes into Chelmsford

### P6 Increase the number of young people who take a job or stay on in education or in training

- 6A (6.1) Reduce the not in education, employment or training (NEET) group by reducing the proportion of Year 11 pupils who leave target schools without entering full-time education, employment or training by 4.4 percentage points

### P7 Raise educational attainment

- 7A (7.1bi) Improved attainment of all pupils in the target schools at KS2 in English – Level 4 plus
- 7B (7.1bii) Improved attainment of all pupils in the target schools at KS2 English – average points score
- 7C (7.1ci) Improved attainment of all pupils in the target schools at KS2 in maths – Level 4 plus
- 7D (7.1cii) Improved attainment of all pupils in the target schools at KS2 in maths – average points score
- 7E (7.1a) Reduction in the number of Essex schools below floor target in English and / or maths at end of KS2 in 2008
- 7F (7.3a) Attendance at school by Looked After Children
- 7G(7.3bi) Attainment of Children Looked After for 12 months at KS2 (percentage achieving Level 4) – English
- 7H (7.3bii) Attainment of Children Looked After for 12 months at KS2 (percentage achieving Level 4) – maths
- 7I (7.3biii) Attainment of Children Looked After for 12 months at KS2 (percentage achieving Level 4) – science
- 7J (7.3 c) The percentage of young people looked after for 12 months passing five A\* to G GCSEs, or the equivalent

### P8 Keep vulnerable children and young people safe

- 8A (8.1) Increase the percentage of young people leaving care who are in accommodation that meets their particular support needs to 55.5%

### **P10 Reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs and to reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime**

- 10A (10.1a) Of the young people receiving a service from the Leaving and After Care service (about 530 at any time, estimated to number about 960 over the life of the LAA), the percentage who are misusing drugs and alcohol
- 10B (10.1b) Reduction in the number of traders who are willing to supply alcohol to young people in Essex
- 10C (10.1c) Reduction in the percentage of young people on the books of the Essex Youth Offending Service who have re-offended with an offence relating to drugs or alcohol

### **P12 Actively manage our environment**

- 12A (12.1a) Waste: Household waste collected per head of population (BVPI 84)
- 12B (12.1b) Domestic energy (gas and electricity combined) CO2 per capita
- 12C (12.1c) Car travel CO2 per capita
- 12D (12.2a) Percentage of household waste recycled which is non-biodegradable
- 12E (12.2b) Percentage of household waste recycled or composted
- 12F (12.3a) Proportion of land within the County which falls below an acceptable level (Grade B) with regards to levels of detritus and litter (BVPI 199a)
- 12G (12.3b) Proportion of land within the targeted gateway areas which falls below an acceptable level (Grade B) with regards to levels of detritus and litter. This is a BVPI 199a subset, based on wards that include the designated gateways
- 12H (12.3c) Public satisfaction with the quality of the local environment around the gateway areas

### **P14 Improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery**

- 14A (14.3b) Increase in patronage of buses on key selected routes by 10.03% above that otherwise predicted





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