

All Together Better

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LOCAL AREA
AGREEMENT

Final Submission

February 2006

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INTRODUCTION

The Government Office for the East Midlands and Nottinghamshire Partnership wish to work under a common sense of purpose to improve the quality of life for people in Nottinghamshire, now and for the future. We are committed to working collaboratively, to encouraging innovation, and to removing obstacles, so as to deliver outcomes that matter locally.

The Government conceived that LAA's will:

- Be a catalyst to support **improved local delivery** by encouraging closer working, greater flexibility, increased devolution of responsibility and integrated performance management;
- Bring about **pooled area based funding** to reduce bureaucracy and increase efficiency and effectiveness of partnerships and service providers;
- Draw together and address **national and local priorities** within a simple single delivery model that targets activities and reduces fragmentation;
- Support **improved performance management** across partnerships and back to government;
- Provide **local accountability**, more efficient, shared monitoring and reporting; and
- **Join up** services improving communications and understanding between communities, local service providers, and central government.

VISION

The LAA expresses in a single message to Government, a common purpose amongst partners that will help us realise our vision for Nottinghamshire, through:

- **cooperative and flexible working;**
- **identifying good practice;**
- **streamlining what we do; and**
- **adding value to current activities.**

The LAA will be achieved through joint planning, delivery and evaluation of services at county, district and neighbourhood level. It will improve the understanding and awareness of partner organisations and will clarify and strengthen organisational relationships to promote positive change.

COMMUNITY STRATEGY

All the partnership work undertaken to draft the LAA has been done within the context of the new Nottinghamshire Community Strategy, 'All Together Better'. The Community Strategy review was undertaken throughout much of 2004 and following detailed consultation received full partnership endorsement at a summit on 5 September 2005. The review included a MORI survey of attitudes and aspirations, a visioning conference and an extensive consultation with over 400 partners. The Community Strategy has the following 5 themes: Safer and Stronger, Healthier, Learning and Earning, Cleaner and Greener, and Travel and Access.

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The LAA identifies priority outcomes within each of the 4 blocks that relate directly to the countywide community strategy. Our overall vision for the Nottinghamshire LAA has therefore been developed through an iterative process between the partners working within the LAA blocks and the overall Nottinghamshire Partnership. We have identified an important continuum through:

- our investment in children and families
- the quality of life for all our citizens
- and the active and full engagement of older citizens.

ENGAGEMENT AND INVOLVEMENT OF PARTNERS

For many years there has been an extensive network of partnership arrangements across Nottinghamshire. With the introduction of Local Strategic Partnerships, the district and county councils have worked closely to establish LSPs at district level. Development of a partnership at county level has, however, taken longer to mature and at the time of the announcement of second phase of Local Area Agreements the partnership mechanisms available to manage the LAA in Nottinghamshire were under-developed.

In order to develop the arrangements, an LAA Interim Partnership Working Group was established with invited representatives from district councils, local strategic partnerships, the voluntary sector, police, fire and Job Centre Plus. The Government Office were also included in these discussions. The Group discussed the principles on which a partnership should operate, the decision making arrangements and which organisations should be involved.

A summit of all partners was held on 5 September at Kelham Hall attended by 80 people. At this meeting the Community Strategy received partnership endorsement and the proposals for a partnership structure were approved. The agreed structure is illustrated in the **Diagram A** (over page).

The Nottinghamshire Partnership has the following components:

Nottinghamshire Partnership

The Nottinghamshire Partnership embraces organisations across the County drawing together 50 or more bodies. It meets two or three times a year and will approve key decisions on the community strategy and arrangements for delivering the LAA. A list of partners is provided in **Annex D**.

LAA Management Group

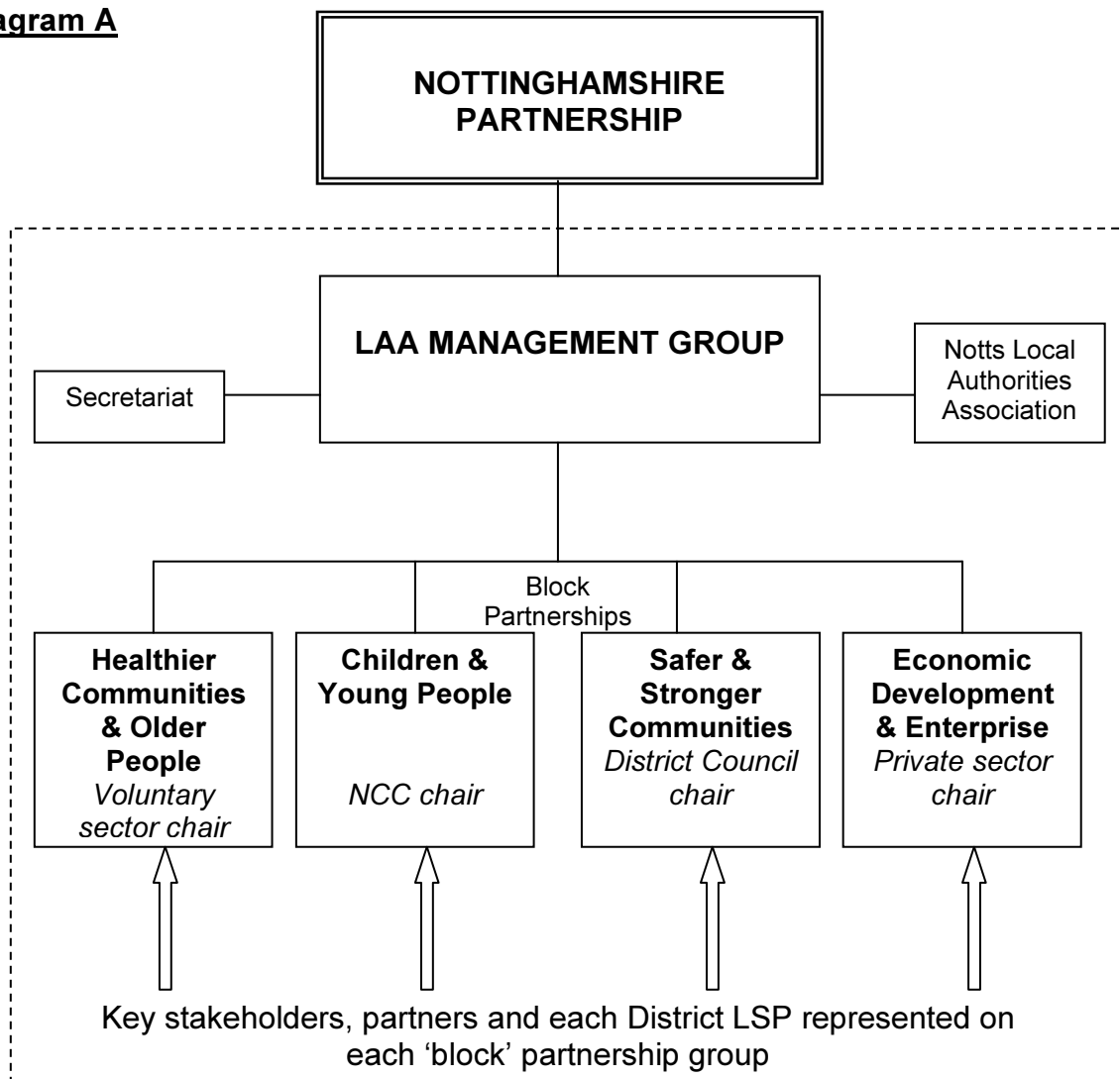
The LAA Management Group has the responsibility for delivery of the LAA. It oversees the work of the LAA block partnerships and directs the negotiation and performance management of the agreement once established.

Membership of the group during the formative stage of the agreement is broad and inclusive but there is an understanding that this will be reviewed after the agreement is signed off and more streamlined structure will be considered. The county council and each district have a representative as do each Local Strategic Partnership. There is also a place for the Fire Service, Police, Connexions, voluntary and community sector, health and Government agency in the form of Job Centre Plus and the Probation Service. Finally the chairs of each of the four block partnerships have a seat.

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The Management Group has formed three sub-groups to work on particular aspects of the agreement: financial management; performance management; and Neighbourhood Renewal and Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder funding.

Diagram A



Block Partnerships

These four partnerships are based upon existing partnership working at various stages of development. They bring together the main delivery organisations for the services they cover. In some cases there is more than one partnership group working on a block, it is our intention to streamline these partnership processes where appropriate.

The block partnerships play a critical role in the LAA drawing together expertise from different partner organisations to agree on priority outcomes and to identify where value can be added by pooling resources and working together more effectively.

Each of the block partnerships is chaired by a different organisation and each Local Strategic Partnership has nominated a representative onto the block partnerships.

Further detail about each of the block partnership arrangements is described in each block section of this document and a full list of partners is provided in **Annex C**.

Nottinghamshire Local Authorities Association (NLAA)

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The NLAA has been given a specific role in relation to the governance of the Local Area Agreement. Partners all acknowledge the local authorities' community leadership role and the Association will provide a forum where local councils can discuss this aspect of the Local Area Agreement, review its effectiveness and provide "good governance" scrutiny of the LAA.

Secretariat

The secretariat will provide the support for all the work of the LAA Management Group and block partnerships and will be organised and staffed by the county council.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: STATEMENT ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE VOLUNTARY & COMMUNITY SECTORS

Introduction

Community engagement involves two things – joint action with the groups and organisations which make up the active and diverse **voluntary & community sectors (VCS)** in Nottinghamshire, and broader contacts with the **communities of both geography and interest** throughout the county, whether or not the people involved belong to groups or organisations. This statement is primarily about the VCS, but the Partnership has active processes in place for both kinds of engagement.

The VCS are key partners in the development of the LAA and have been involved in all aspects of its development. Through the county umbrella organisation NAVO – Networking Action with Voluntary Organisations the VCS has appointed 2 members to the LAA Management Group, and has strong involvement in all the Block Partnerships. In particular, the VCS is an integral part of the Families & Children's Strategic Partnership through NAVO's Families & Children's Forum, and the VCS has been nominated to lead the Health & Older People's Block.

There is a longstanding commitment to building the relationship between the statutory sector and the VCS in Nottinghamshire, and the LAA gives an opportunity to clearly identify the role of the VCS in service delivery.

In addition, the LAA is providing a specific impetus for developing the role of the VCS through a commitment to jointly develop a countywide **Community Engagement Strategy** which explicitly recognises the need to strengthen the VCS and its capacity to strengthen community activity and civil renewal in partnership with the public sector. The adoption of shared mandatory performance indicators enhances the potential for joint working, benchmarking and efficiency savings. The Strategy is being drawn up through a Stronger Communities Partnership in which the VCS has a leading role.

Some Facts

COMPACT

The county council developed a Compact in partnership with Local VCS Infrastructure organisations (LIOs) in 2002. An Action Plan to implement and publicise the Compact was agreed in 2004. Since then partners have been encouraging other VCS, public sector organisations and partnerships to sign up to the Nottinghamshire Compact. Local compacts have also been developed separately in some Districts and in the City. 25 LIOs and 17 other VCS organisations, 3 PCTs, the Police, Fire & Rescue Service, Chamber of Commerce, Business Link, one District Council and one District Partnership have signed

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the Compact. Some Districts (e.g. Mansfield) have developed separate Compacts, as has the City.

A joint review group has been developed under the joint auspices of NAVO – Networking Action with Voluntary Organisations (the county-wide LIO leading on partnerships) to bring the County Compact into line with the new national Compact Plus, to develop a programme for increasing sign-up (perhaps linking it to involvement in the Nottinghamshire Partnership) and to drive and monitor progress on the Action Plan.

Capacity of the VCS in Nottinghamshire

- a) Overall size and resources: There is currently no complete data on the County voluntary sector. Since a significant number of VCOs are based in the City but serve both City and County, statistics for the two are best taken together and defining precise proportions involved in the two areas is even more difficult.

The most reliable data collected recently comes from research conducted by Leeds Metropolitan University in the Greater Nottingham Area in 2003/4. The survey estimates 4600 VCOs in the area covered (City plus 3 surrounding Districts). [Note that the national guidance on Stronger Communities suggests on average 6 VCOs per 1000 population, which would mean 3600 VCOs in Greater Nottingham] If these figures are scaled up, there are probably between 5,700 and 7,400 VCOs in Nottinghamshire (including the City).

Scaling up the Greater Nottingham survey similarly suggests an annual income for the sector of over £190 million of which about 12% is from grants; the rest is divided between service contracts on the one hand and wider (including charitable) fundraising on the other. The same scaling suggests at least 5,500 paid VCS staff and over 150,000 volunteers (formally attached to VCS organisations in some way) across the County and City combined.

- b) Local Infrastructure: Nottinghamshire has an unusually strong and diverse VCS infrastructure. The existence of good infrastructure services to the wider VCS is essential to the sector's full and effective involvement in the LAA process. Stronger Communities, we believe, are those with strong infrastructure provision.

The structure and effectiveness of LIOs is currently under review through the Government-sponsored ChangeUp process, and the Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Consortium (which again covers the County and City) numbers some 30 members, all of them in some way LIOs. The Consortium is committed to improving the provision of infrastructure services to the VCS across the county and city, and is working with local funders to plan changes to this end.

While the future configuration of infrastructure service provision depends on the outcomes of the ChangeUp process over the coming 2-4 years, the current financial resources used by LIOs have been mapped as a baseline. Overall, 24 organisations surveyed in 2003/4 (the latest audited period available) had a combined annual core budget of nearly £3 million of which 60% came in grants from local statutory bodies and 40% was raised by organisations from other sources. However, taking account of projects funded separately (restricted funds in a technical sense under Charity law) the budget was over £7 million (and of this the grant proportion was 26%).

These are combined figures for County and City of course: The City Council contributes about £500,000 to LIOs for work in the City; the County Council's current LIO grant budget is £544,000 to 20 organisations for work in different parts of the

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County. Of this 80% is allocated to activity in individual districts and 20% to county-wide activity.

Service provision

A significant number of key services across Nottinghamshire are delivered by the VCS, but there has been little systematic data collection about the shape, size and nature of this provision. Issues of definition of 'public services' (whether core statutory services, or a wider publicly funded definition as used in the Treasury's *Cross-cutting Review*) influence the statistics that emerge from any measures used. The County Council funds voluntary sector services through grants, service level agreements and contracts as do PCTs and District Councils and partnerships to a smaller extent.

Partnerships such as the Drug & Alcohol Action Team have built effective and successful services through a positive commitment to VCS provision as being more accessible to and trusted by service users, although the eventual organisations delivering services are often hybrids between VCS and statutory structures. The Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership, which is one of the 4 constituent Blocks for the LAA, is built on a commitment to Central Government to ensure significant and growing VCS involvement in service delivery, but the effect of this commitment is not yet clear at this early stage.

Some structures

The Voluntary Sector Liaison Group (VSLG) and Voluntary Sector Partnership Forum (VSPF) are long established countywide forums for the exchange of information and the development of joint policies and practices between the VCS and the county council. Other partners regularly attend the VSPF.

At a local level the VCS are active partners in the district LSPs and have played a key role in the development of local Community Strategies and action plans. The seven district LSPs have a network of interlinked thematic and geographical sub groups which support the Boards and which allows for the widest possible representation whilst keeping the Boards to a management size.

In Ashfield and Mansfield, Community Empowerment Funding has strengthened the involvement of the VCS and their representation in community planning, and Neighbourhood Renewal Funding is managed, in part, by local people in Neighbourhood Management teams. The local Learning Plans for Neighbourhood Renewal assist the VCS with their engagement.

In Manton and Kirkby the Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders are co- led by local people and are basing their service improvements directly around the needs of local people.

Other forums and their involvement in the development of the LAA

- Parish Councils are formally the third tier of Local Government and an important route to community engagement. The Strategy will need to include ways on improving their involvement and raising their profile.
- There are networks of Young People's forums and Older People's forums across the county which have contributed to the development of the LAA.
- NAVO is in the process of developing shadow VCS policy forums to reflect the four blocks of the LAA: VCS involvement in Children and Families block has been enhanced by the existing strong relationship with the VCS developed through the Children's Fund and the Families and Children's network of NAVO.

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- VCS organisations concerned with regeneration are part of the network which has developed the Economic Development block
- Key governance partnerships have strong representation from the VCS including, in some cases, service users and carers
- The council's Head of Communities and Partnerships has been working with NAVO, the Rural Community Council and the Nottinghamshire Community Foundation and the VSLG to frame this statement of VCS engagement, and plan the development of the countywide community engagement strategy. Work has taken place with the same partners in addition to the CVS's in areas receiving Community Empowerment Funding to prepare the 'stronger' element of the SSCF.

Community cohesion

The development of the Community Engagement Strategy will be an opportunity to bring together many separate threads of work on race, disability and other areas of exclusion already progressing in the County, in which both the VCS and statutory partners play important parts. The linked aspirations of cohesion and diversity will be central to the strategy.

*Draft prepared by Jon North on behalf of a joint County Council/VCS working party
November 2005*

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

In Nottinghamshire the community we serve is made up of many different people, with differing backgrounds, needs and perceptions. It includes women and man, disabled people, lesbian, gay and bisexual people, those from ethnic minority communities, people of different age groups and those from different religions and with different beliefs. We can all identify with several of these groupings and we all have different needs and backgrounds. This diversity is a source of richness and potential that benefits us all. As partners we need to understand these differences and be creative in tailoring the services we provide to the reality of the people who need them. Treating everyone the same does not necessarily mean we are treating them fairly. It is our duty to provide fair and appropriate services with all our resources. This underpins everything we do. It is about continually striving to improve the quality of the services we deliver and taking account of our individual differences in order to pursue and achieve equality.

OUTCOMES, PRIORITIES, MEASURES AND TARGETS

The outcomes set out in the Nottinghamshire LAA have been agreed with reference to the countywide Community Strategy, district Local Strategic Partnerships' Community Plans, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Plans, and the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership's draft action plan.

In order to progress Nottinghamshire's LAA, we have established a common understanding and language by setting out the distinctions between these terms:

Outcomes – Outcomes are objective, high-level statements of intent. They set out a very broad description of the result we aim to achieve. For example, 'a longer and healthier life for the population'.

Priorities – These are the key areas we have agreed to focus on locally to help us to achieve our outcomes, they are our local performance improvement priorities.

Measures – Measures are selected to indicate movement towards or away from a pre-defined target. They are attributes or variables used in the measurement of change. For example: ‘number of low income women attending smoking cessation clinics’,

Targets – Targets are more specific than outcomes and relate specifically to measures. They have a firm deadline and are measurable and quantifiable. For example: ‘to reduce the number of workless households by 20% within 5 years’. They can measure outcomes or actions intended to deliver part of an outcome.

LINKS BETWEEN THE BLOCKS

The process of identifying our priorities for the LAA has revealed a number of cross-cutting issues which require joint working across the block partnerships to ensure that we are delivering services in the best possible way to improve performance. For example, tackling avoidable injuries, improving diet and exercise and reducing drug and alcohol dependence. The LAA Management Group will provide a strategic view of these issues and decide how they will be managed within the LAA.

Partners recognise that some areas of service may not be reflected prominently in the high level outcomes but may play an important role in meeting outcomes across the blocks. For example, housing, environmental and cultural services all have a role to play in achieving health outcomes and the partnership intends to develop its approach in these and other service areas.

A number of themes also underpin the whole LAA and are shown, with the links to priorities in each of the blocks, in **Diagram B** (page 12).

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance management will be a fundamental ongoing aspect of partnership work on the Local Area Agreement. Mechanisms are being established to ensure that partners are aware of our progress toward targets, that additional action can be taken where required and to report as required to the Government Office.

The performance management framework for the Agreement will be composed of three key elements

- Delivery Plans for each block detailing the contribution of each delivery partner to the agreed targets.
- A Performance Information Management System to gather, store analyse and report on progress toward targets
- Performance Management protocols for the partnership that state the frequencies of reporting, the groups to which reports are sent for consideration and the actions to be taken to keep the partnership on course.

Delivery Plans will be prepared by the block partnerships to define the roles that each delivery partner will play in achieving the agreed targets. This work will provide the opportunity for developing innovations in joint working to add value and improve performance. It will also provide the basis on which pooled resources are allocated and aligned funds can be more accurately defined. In the case of stretch targets it will be the basis for deciding on the distribution of pump priming grant.

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In order to establish a partnership performance management information system, partners have expressed support for use of a software system already in use by the County Council. This will enable the establishment of PRISM (Performance Review Information System and Management), a performance information system based on the County's existing system but specifically designed for the LAA partnership. Through a variety of methods (a number of them electronic) the system will be able to gather information from partners, analyse it in the context of the whole Agreement and report to all partners and partnership groups as required. PRISM will generate reports which take the form of electronic files (known as briefing books) which can be distributed through the Partnership web site. Reporting from PRISM to the Government office can be undertaken in whatever way is required.

Performance management requires not only that performance is measured and reported but that it is acted on. Partnership management of performance will take place at three levels:

- Management Group or its successor organisation will oversee performance across the whole agreement
- Block Partnerships will respond in detail to the performance of the targets in their block relating it to the delivery plans that indicate the contributions of individual partners
- Local Strategic Partnerships at district level will consider performance for their area working with representatives of partner bodies working in their locality and reporting key issues either to the block partnerships or to Management Group

The electronic performance information system allows daily update of performance information to be available to partners. However, information collection frequency and timeliness varies greatly. Some nationally produced data sources have delays of up to two years (e.g. teenage pregnancy) creating a major challenge for performance management. Where possible the partnership will aim to gather information on a quarterly basis to support partnership meetings on a similar cycle. Inevitably some information (e.g. exam results) is only available on an annual basis.

Responding to underperformance will be a key test for the partnership. In some cases it will be clear which partner needs to take corrective action. However, it is an underlying principle of the partnership that performance improvement results from better partner working. It follows that responsibility will need to be shared and responses to underperformance be collective.

Work is underway to establish these performance management mechanisms and is being taken forward by a sub group of the Management Group. A fuller statement on performance management arrangements has been drafted by the Group.

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Diagram B – LAA Themes Matrix

Theme	Healthier Communities & Older People	Children & Young People	Safer & Stronger Communities	Economic Development & Enterprise
Reducing inequalities	<p>1.1 Reduce premature mortality and the inequality in premature mortality</p> <p>5.1 Increase the overall quality of life for older people in key domains of independence</p>	<p>1.2 Reduce the negative impact of drug, alcohol and smoking on children and young people</p> <p>2.4 Reduce avoidable injuries incurred by children and young people</p> <p>3.1 Increase the educational achievement of pupils aged 11 to 16 years</p> <p>3.4 Improve children's readiness to access the Foundation Stage at age 3</p> <p>3.5 Improve children's readiness for school at age 5</p>		<p>1.3 Reduce the difference between the employment rate of NRF wards and the overall employment rate for England</p>
Rurality	<p>5.1 Increase the overall quality of life for older people in key domains of independence</p>		<p>3.1 Increase percentage of population within half an hour journey time to key amenities by public transport</p>	
Community engagement	<p>5.1 Increase the overall quality of life for older people in key domains of independence</p>	<p>4.1 Promote socially acceptable behaviour by young people</p> <p>4.2 Increase participation of children and young people in out of school learning community engagement and citizenship activities</p>	<p>1.1 Increase the percentage of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their area</p> <p>1.2 Increase the % of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people can get on well together</p> <p>1.3 Increase the % of residents who confirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least 3 times in the last year</p>	
Delivering the Respect agenda		<p>4.1 Promote socially acceptable behaviour by young people</p> <p>4.2 Increase participation of children and young people in out of school learning community engagement and citizenship activities</p>	<p>1.4 To build respect in communities and to reduce anti-social behaviour</p> <p>5. To achieve cleaner & greener public spaces</p>	

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FUNDING STREAMS

One of the key features of LAAs is the simplification and integration of existing performance management systems. This will reduce the burden on local authorities and their partners to manage and monitor different funding streams in different ways to different government departments.

Partners have approached the pooling and aligning of funding streams in light of the emerging priorities, on a basis of where we can add value. Decisions to pool or align funding streams are based on evidence of how they will achieve better outcomes in Nottinghamshire. The pooled and aligned funding streams for each block are shown at the end of each section in this document.

NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FUNDING & NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT PATHFINDER

Mansfield and Ashfield districts receive Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF) and there are also two Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders (NMP) in Kirkby and Manton.

The performance management of the programme will be integrated with the rest of the LAA. The national floor targets for NRF areas will be included in the agreement and these will be the measures of performance that will be reported to GOEM and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. Detailed overview by GOEM will cease provided the two Local Strategic Partnerships handling the programme are judged to have the appropriate competence level. **Annex B** sets out the targets for each of the NRF and NMP areas and how they are linked to the LAA outcomes.

Neighbourhood Renewal Funding will be paid through the accountable body for the LAA from the second year of the agreement but funds must be spent within the designated districts.

A sub group of the Management Group has been established, which includes representatives of each of the NRF Partnerships, the Neighbourhood Pathfinders and current accountable bodies. It will advise how the LAA Partnership will manage this element of the Agreement.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Understanding threats and opportunities that might have an impact on the achievement of outcomes and targets will be fundamental to the success of the LAA. Risk management principles will be applied throughout the life of the LAA; a clear framework and process for identifying, assessing, managing and controlling risks will be agreed with partners and a risk register developed. This framework will complement the performance management framework and high-level risks will be reported to the LAA Management Group with monitoring information, enabling strategic decisions to be made in relation to LAA progress.

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HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES AND OLDER PEOPLE BLOCK

PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The development of the LAA in Nottinghamshire for this block has occurred at a time of challenge, opportunity and change for partner organisations in promoting well being, tackling health inequalities and delivering good quality outcomes for local people. In particular whilst the partnerships involved in this block have been committed to working up high level outcomes which seek to make a real and demonstrative difference to peoples and community lives we have also recognised that a period of substantial organisational change is being faced by all Nottinghamshire Primary Care Trusts which will lead to radical restructuring of commissioning and provider roles for the NHS as well as reshape public health and ultimately have a impact on public service delivery for all partners.

Improving health, promoting well being and tackling health inequalities is a strategic aim of the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy and partnership. Improving health where it is at its poorest underpins the way in which all partner agencies with an interest in health across Nottinghamshire intend to maximise the LAA to deliver a major step change in action to reduce health inequalities for all age groups.

Within this context it has not been the intention to duplicate activity which is already being coordinated effectively at a PCT/District/Borough level, in particular, the work taking place as part of District LSPs. Rather the intention is to add value where appropriate. It is also recognised that the work needs to have reference to regional work taking place through Public Health and Government Office.

To deliver on the outcomes described below, the Healthier Communities Partnership and the Countywide Older Peoples Partnership, with direct links to the Nottinghamshire Assembly will steer the work of the HCOP reference group which will support the Block Chair to ensure the delivery of the LAA. We will build on existing models of good practice and pilot and research new work, ensuring the continued development of effective joined up services and challenging, where needed, some existing ways of working. The intention is to raise achievements at county level whilst recognising that concerted action and time will be given to more deprived areas with the poorest health outcomes. These arrangements will continue to evolve providing overall strategic direction whilst recognising local issues.

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOMES

Good health can be defined not simply as the absence of illness and disease but as a state of physical, mental and social well being which allows for quality of life as well as life itself. Maintaining and improving the health of the population includes not only the provision of 'traditional' healthcare services. It also requires also the stimulation of employment and educational opportunities, the creation and protection and of healthy environments, the development of healthy public policy and the provision of effective services which promote self esteem, self-confidence and greater independence and integration in people of all ages.

As a major priority of the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy improving our health and well being is of high importance to our communities who value good health and say that the quality of local health services is important in making areas good places to live.

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The outcomes which are identified in the Healthier Communities and Older People block of the LAA will contribute to improving the quality of life for all people living and working in Nottinghamshire. This will also aim to ensure that individuals are supported to make positive contributions to their communities and that the principals underlying our approach support exercise of choice and control, freedom from discrimination and harassment, economic and personal well being.

In delivering good quality outcomes to improve people's health and well being, the Nottinghamshire partnership recognises the inter-relationship of factors which influence and impact on health and quality of life. For example, the fear of crime, unemployment, low skilled jobs, low income, access to learning, poor community cohesion, transport and other environmental factors and inadequate housing have been identified by Nottinghamshire people as key factors of concern.

The importance of addressing the determinants of poor health and looking at effective ways to prevent the cycle of health inequalities is where the LAA will focus. The overarching outcomes to delivering on this vision are:

- Improved health of the population
- Increased life expectancy
- Reduced health inequalities
- Improved quality of life and independence for vulnerable and older people.

To achieve these outcomes the focus will be on:

- Person centred and holistic approaches
- Preventative measures
- Targeted interventions to tackle extreme health inequalities
- Working with communities
- Supporting community cohesion
- Encouraging healthier lifestyles.

Extreme health inequalities focus on key issues recurring in areas that experience particular disadvantage e.g. obesity, smoking. In these areas we will develop specific targets for improvement and importantly we will link across the two components of this block as closely inter related through:

- The recognition that the determinants of health and the key factors in promoting independence in older people are essentially the same – income, transport, decent housing, access to appropriate health services, feeling valued and included and making a contribution.
- The opportunities to focus on improving health and addressing inequalities through life style changes in those over 50 thus achieving impact over a relatively short period on mortality rates and the trends in hospital admissions.
- The infra structure for delivery and performance management which will access cross cutting knowledge and experience from the statutory and Voluntary and Community sectors.

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- The continuing joint development of performance indicators and the underlying information databases across health, local authority and other key partners in the County.

The targets will be universal and the two high level outcomes guiding these are.

1. To improve the health of the population of Nottinghamshire through increased life expectancy and reduce health inequalities through improving healthy lifestyles, quality of life and wellbeing.
2. Older people are helped to live at home with an increased quality of life.

EVIDENCE BASE FOR SELECTION OF OUTCOMES

Outcome 1: Improve health of Nottinghamshire population by reducing the number of early deaths, increasing life expectancy and tackling health inequalities

- Within Nottinghamshire, as elsewhere in the country, most health indicators are positively correlated with levels of deprivation - the most deprived local authorities (LAs) in the county (Mansfield, Ashfield and Bassetlaw) have poorer health than the least deprived (Rushcliffe). Although all areas of the county are important and experience deprivation, some are recognised as being worse off than others.
- Life expectancy males - Ashfield (74.2 years) and Bassetlaw (74.9 years) are in the fifth of LAs with lowest life expectancy in England, 2000-2002. (England = 76.0, East Midlands = 76.1).
- Life expectancy in Ashfield is 3.7 years lower than in Rushcliffe (highest LA in Nottinghamshire, 77.9 years).
- Life expectancy females - Ashfield (79.2 years) and Mansfield (79.7 years) are in the fifth of LAs with lowest life expectancy in England, 2000-2002. (England = 80.6, East Midlands = 80.5).
- Life expectancy in Ashfield is 2.4 years lower than in Rushcliffe (highest LA in Nottinghamshire, 81.6 years).
- The "Big Killers" - Premature (under 75) mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer are falling in each LA area but there remain large inequalities (e.g. mortality rate for coronary heart disease in Ashfield is more than 50% higher than in Rushcliffe, and for cancer is almost 30% higher).

Outcome 2: Reducing health inequalities and tackling the underlying determinants of health

Reducing the prevalence of smoking and tackling alcohol misuse:

- Smoking is the main cause of avoidable illness and premature death in the U.K. Half of the smokers who continue to smoke for the rest of their lives die of a smoking related disease

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- Smoking is the prime cause of cancer and heart disease
- Smoking disproportionately affects the least well off and contributes substantially to the gap in healthy life expectancy between social class 1 and 5
- The estimated overall average smoking prevalence for those aged 16+ for England is 27% whilst the prevalence for Nottinghamshire excluding the city is 30%
- Of the 7 PCT boundaries across Nottinghamshire Mansfield, Ashfield and Bassetlaw exceed the overall average for England
- Alcohol misuse is associated with a number of health problems e.g. accidents and illnesses such as CHD, stroke, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, suicide and self harm.
- Choosing Health, Investment in Health, PCT LDPs, Countywide tobacco control strategy, Alcohol harm reduction strategy for England

Promoting healthy lifestyles and tackling obesity:

- Nottinghamshire countywide obesity strategy, Choosing Health, Investment for Health, LDPs
- Prevalence of overweight and obesity has increased rapidly in last 20 years. Nottinghamshire has more obese people than any other county in the East Midlands and is higher than national average
- Childhood obesity is on rise and it is estimated that if it continues to rise at its current rate it is predicted that by 2020 the number of children who are obese will exceed 50%
- Obesity is a risk factor for a number of serious conditions for both adults and children
- Obesity is strongly linked to social class – being more common in manual social classes
- There is a nine year reduction in life expectancy for obese people
- Physical activity and diet are key determinants of health and well being and the major key contributing factors to the increasing prevalence of overweight and obese people
- Physical inactivity and a poor diet are also key risk factors for other diseases.

Improving sexual health:

- National Sexual Health Strategy, Choosing Health, Nottinghamshire Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, Every Child Matters. LDPs
- Sexually transmitted infections [STI] and HIV rates continue to rise, reflecting increases in unprotected sex
- Delays in access to sexual health services result in increased risk of spread of infection

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- Up to one in 10 young people aged under 25 may be infected with Chlamydia leading to pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and infertility
- Teenage conception rates are higher than average and significantly higher in the districts of Mansfield and Ashfield
- Teenage mothers and their babies are more likely to suffer poor health outcomes.

Improving mental health:

- Choosing Health, Mental Health and Social Exclusion Report 2004, Children's NSF, Older People's NSF
- One in four people suffer a mental health problem at any one time
- 10% of children (1.1 million) between the ages of 5 and 15 have a mental health problem
- Dementia – mainly in the form of Alzheimer's disease affects about 6% of people over 65 years and 20% of those over 80 years
- Depression is a significant problem for older people with as much as 15% suffering enough to require treatment
- Causes are complex with major risk factors including poverty, poor educational attainment, unemployment and social isolation
- Domestic violence affects 1 in 4 women during their life time and each year between 1 in 8 and 1 in 10 women has experienced domestic violence. Extrapolating from this it is projected that every year at least 31,010 women living in Nottinghamshire will experience domestic violence. A study of women attempting suicide showed that domestic violence was an issue in 44% of cases

Outcome 3: To reduce the prevalence and impact of avoidable injuries with particular regard to those suffering disadvantage by reducing avoidable injuries in the home and in the community

- Investment for Health, Choosing Health, PSA1, LDPs
- East Midlands has one of the highest death rates from AI in the country and Nottinghamshire has particularly high accident death rates.
- The above average accident death rate is explained by a high number of deaths in older people and from road traffic accidents
- Falls are the leading cause of accidental injury in older people
- Avoidable injury is the leading cause of death in children
- Hospital admission rates for avoidable injury correlate with levels of deprivation.

OUTCOME 4: QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELL-BEING AT HOME ARE IMPROVED

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- As a result of the Community Care legislation of the 1990s and the increasing focus of social services on higher levels of need amongst older people, less support is provided for people with low or moderate needs. This is despite a 77% increase in the volume of home care delivered by social services to older people generally
- NSF Older People Standard 8 – “Promoting health and active life”. This is the only NSF standard that requires activity right across the NHS, most of the local authority and many agencies in the voluntary sector. Progress on this is currently being reviewed by the Audit Commission, Healthcare Commission and CSCI. They report this Autumn and it is expected will report on, and quote very positively, on progress being made in Nottinghamshire.
- The previous Audit Commission/BGOP reports on “Older People – A Changing Approach”, (2003) - highlighted the key dimensions of independence important for older people. These dimensions make up this proposed flexing of this performance indicator.
- DH White Paper, Independence, Well-being and Choice”, key proposal: “Greater focus on preventative services to allow for early, targeted interventions, and the use of the local authority well-being agenda to ensure greater social inclusion and improved quality of life”
- The Government strategy “Opportunity Age” (p.50) states, “We believe, in principle, that there is a case for refocusing on preventive low level care over the longer term”.
- The Notts BVSr Promotion of independence for Older People recommended a series of measures to achieve this outcome.
- HM Government’s “Choosing Health”, 2004, section 24, states that “Local authorities and PCTs will have flexibility to develop local targets through local partnership, in response to local needs...to meet national targets set by Choosing Health.

Provide range of intensive support services at home to promote independence at home

- NSF for Older People, Standard 2, “Person-centred care”:
“NHS and social care services treat older people as individuals and enable them to make choices about their own care. This is achieved through the single assessment process, integrated commissioning arrangements and integrated provision of services...”
- DH White Paper, “Independence, Well-being and Choice”:
“We want to give people greater choice and control over how their needs are met. It is clear that direct payments give people that choice and control” (p. 11)

Work towards lifetime homes design to assist independent living at home

- A large part of the housing stock was designed and built with little regard for the needs of older people and disabled people
- The Prime Minister’s Strategy Unit report on “Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People”, Jan 2005, has as its recommendation (4.11) on Lifetime Homes:

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“Review the effect of the 1999 guidance on access to dwellings, and consider the feasibility of incorporating Lifetime Homes standards into Building Regulations”, ODPM by 2006.

- In “Opportunity Age” (p.35) the government indicates an intention to legislate for Lifetime Homes standards by 2007, and also to update the standards themselves

OUTCOME 5 : TO INCREASE THE OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OLDER PEOPLE AND TO REDUCE THE INEQUALITY GAP BETWEEN THE COUNTY AVERAGE AND THE LOWEST QUINTILE

Increase the percentage of people aged over 60 claiming the benefits to which they are entitled

- Joseph Rowntree Foundation summary (Oct 2004) of 18 of their completed projects since 2000 found “clear evidence of individual poverty and a lack of funding of services that older people value.
- Audit Commission/BGOP, “Older people – a changing approach”:
“What would help: benefit take-up campaigns that are aimed at older people have had great success in increasing older people’s income. In particular, campaigns that re linked with other interventions, such as flu vaccinations or bus pass renewal, can be particularly useful” (p.23)
- 54% of older people who are eligible for Council Tax benefit, but don’t claim, are living below the poverty line. In 2002/3 44% of eligible older people were not claiming, including 63% of homeowners (all ages). The average non-claimer loses £462 a year
- Many older people with caring responsibilities or who themselves have disabilities, can also qualify for Council Tax Reductions and Discounts.
- A.A is worth at least £40 a week to people with care needs. Only half of the people who qualify for it claim this benefit. For older people on low incomes, A.A can literally double their income by their claiming A.A and the associated Severe Disablement amount on Pension Credit. This has a substantial effect on older people’s financial exclusion and well-being.

Develop Link Age across the partner organisations and with older people in order to improve accessibility to services, and provide good quality information at the right time and in a place and a format that is appropriate to them

- As part of the government DWP initiative, Nottinghamshire has already established Link-Age joint visiting teams, “Alternative Offices” where older people can lodge claims with local charities, and is actively considering piloting the next phase of Link-Age Plus.
- Nottinghamshire SSD has won ODPM Invest to Save Budget for 2005-8 to further the provision of preventive services under the “Link-Age” umbrella.
- In “Opportunity Age” the government has announced its intention to pilot Link-Age Plus across the country. Nottinghamshire is now well placed to conduct such a pilot.

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Increase opportunities for older people (including hard to reach groups) to inform and influence decisions affecting their community

- The NSF for Older People, March 2001, makes it a requirement to involve older people in strategic planning and service development of the NSF.
- The new Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) criteria from 2005 emphasises the importance of effective engagement with older people in the development of local strategies.
- This is one of the priority areas of the national strategy, Opportunity Age. It states that this is a responsibility of central, local and where appropriate, the voluntary sector. It highlights importance of engaging older people in local decision-making.
- Nottinghamshire's own county-wide strategy on Ageing for the Future emphasises the importance of this outcome.
- This is a key expectation in CSCI inspections of older persons services

Enhance support to older carers in order to help maintain and promote their independence

- Opportunity Age: "At the heart of Opportunity Age strategy must be policies that recognise and support older carers in the vital role they play" (p.53).

Increase older people's participation in and satisfaction with sport, leisure and culture

- Older people consulted for the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy highlighted the need to access leisure and learning pursuits at prices they could afford.
- DH Choosing Health (2004) places a priority on increasing exercise for at risk populations
- A number of initiatives by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) have aimed to increase the participation of older people in physical activities. These include: "Game Plan", a collaboration with the DH that prioritises older people's participation in sport and physical activity; "Local Exercise Action Pilots", led by PCTs, that are testing different community approaches to increasing physical activity by older people; and the "Volunteering in Sport" project, which aimed to recruit 8,000 older people as coaches, administrators and mentors.
- The Social Exclusion Unit's report "A Sure Start to Later Life: Ending Inequalities for Older People" (January 2006) highlights the economic case for, and the importance of, participation for older people's health and wellbeing.

TARGETS FRAMEWORK

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME: TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE THROUGH INCREASED LIFE EXPECTANCY AND REDUCE HEALTH INEQUALITIES THROUGH IMPROVING HEALTHY LIFESTYLES, QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELLBEING.

Outcome1:	Improve health of Nottinghamshire population by reducing the number of early deaths, increasing life expectancy and tackling health inequalities						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
1.1. Reduce premature mortality and the inequality in premature mortality in Nottinghamshire	At county level directly the Standardised Cardiovascular Mortality Rate for those under 75 years	136.6 per 100,000 [mid point 2005]	STRETCH (See Annex A): Exceed the National cardiovascular mortality target of 40% from 1997 and achieve a 60% reduction by 2010 in people under 75	72.2	66.4	60.5	HCOP 4.1

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Outcome 2:	Reducing health inequalities and tackling the underlying determinants of health inequalities						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
2.1. Reduce the impact of tobacco on the health of the population	a) A decrease in the % of those who are recorded as smokers among those aged 15-75 who have had their smoking recorded	25.3% [Amalgamated LDP lines for the country show agreement to baseline]	STRETCH (See Annex A): 19.3%	23.3%	21.3%	19.3%	CYP 1.3
	b) The rate per 100,000 (aged 16 and over) of 4 week quitters from deprived communities [Mansfield and Ashfield] who attend NHS stop smoking services [This will be achieved whilst also achieving overall LDP performance across the county]	713 per 100,000 (2006/07)	STRETCH (See Annex A): 856 per 100,000	10%	15%	20%	
2.2. Reduce alcohol misuse across the population of Nottinghamshire	a) No of women consuming more than 14 units	All ages: Males 27% Females 23%	Establish baseline for local context data on alcohol consumption through survey [methodology to be defined and agreed]	1%	1%	1%	CYP 1.3 SSC1.3
	b) No of men consuming 21 units a week in the average week	Age 16-24 Males 50% Females 38% (HSE)					
2.3. Reduction of obesity across population	The number of obese adults in the general population	Baseline to be set Provisional data is 22% (adults) AWAITING OUTCOME	Establish baseline data in year 1 for adult population	0%	0.5%	1%	CYP 1.2 HCOP 5.4

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		OF Quality Framework GPs Measurement of adult BMI's					
2.4 Reduce the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health	% of the asymptomatic sexually active population aged 15-24 who accept screening for Chlamydia	Baseline to be established in year one 36% (source HPA)	50% of all sexually active 16-25 year olds	10%	25%	50%	CYP 1.1
2.5. Improve adult mental health	Number of people known to secondary services being supported in open employment, mainstream education or volunteering	Baseline not known [24% nationally]	60%	30%	45%	60%	HCOP 4.4

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Outcome 3:	To reduce the incidence and impact of avoidable injuries with particular regard to those suffering disadvantage by reducing avoidable injuries						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
3.1. Reduce the number and severity of avoidable injuries across Nottinghamshire	a) Directly age standardised admissions rate following an accident for adults 65 years and over	1598.7 per 100,000 population aged 65+ [average from 3 year pooled data 2001/02 – 2003/04] - base period average admissions of elderly 65+ was 2323	STRETCH (See Annex A): 10% reduction 1438.83 per 100,000 population aged 65+	1484.5 per 100,000	1461.7	1438.9	CYP 2.4 SSC 1.5 HCOP 4.1
	b) Directly standardised admissions rate following an accident for children aged under 15	1129.7 per 100,000 population aged < 15 [average from 3 years pooled data 2001/02 – 2003/04] - base period average annual admissions of children < 15 was 1523	STRETCH (See Annex A): 10% reduction 1016.73 per 100,000 population aged < 15	10.49.0	1032.8	1016.7	

OLDER PEOPLE

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME: OLDER PEOPLE ARE HELPED TO LIVE AT HOME WITH AN INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

Outcome 4:		To increase the number of older people helped to live at home. (new definitions to be locally developed)						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.	
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		
4.1.	Increase the number of older people who are helped to live at home (who are at risk of emergency admission to hospital or residential care).	a) Reduction in emergency admissions to hospital.	Hospital Episode Statistics 2004/05 74,448 all ages across Nottinghamshire PCTs	Reduction of acute hospital emergency bed days by 5% by 2009	2%	2%	1%	Healthier Communities – Falls Safer and Stronger Communities Block – Improved accessibility to services

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Outcome 5:	To increase the overall quality of life for older people.						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
5.1. Increase the overall quality of life for older people in key domains of independence (defined by Audit Commission/BGO P “Older people – a changing approach”).	<p>a) Increase the percentage of older people aged 65 and over claiming benefits to which they are entitled to reduce pensioner poverty.</p> <p>b) Expansion of Link Age building on existing preventative services.</p> <p>c) The involvement of older people (including hard to reach and BME groups) in decisions about their community.</p> <p>d) Increase older people’s participation in sport, leisure, culture and physical activity.</p>	<p>2002/3 44% eligible not claiming Council Tax Benefit.</p> <p>May 2005, 21,000 older adults claiming Attendance Allowance.</p> <p>2,902 – numbers of older people in contact with at least one Link Age project</p> <p>76 “hard to reach” older people consulted in 2005/6.</p> <p>Develop a baseline from county/district councils’ Best Value Surveys on satisfaction and use of data for culture and leisure facilities in 2006/07</p>	<p>5% increased take-up of Council Tax Benefit.</p> <p>5% increased take-up of Attendance Allowance</p> <p>Increase the number of people in contact with at least one Link Age service by 20%.</p> <p>Maintain the consultative network for hard to reach older people by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the 7 pre existing focus groups 2. by other mechanisms as determined by older people themselves <p>2% increase on 2006/07 baseline</p>	<p>43%</p> <p>21,210</p> <p>3,048 (5%)</p>	<p>41%</p> <p>21,630</p> <p>3,192 (10%)</p> <p>1% on the established baseline</p>	<p>39%</p> <p>22,050</p> <p>3,483 (20%)</p> <p>1% increase on previous year</p>	<p>Safer and Stronger communities Block – local communities engaged in local decision-making</p>

See ANNEX A for detailed figures.

Priority 1.1 (b): Exceed the national “Our Healthier Nation” cardiovascular mortality target of 40% to achieve a 60% reduction by 2010 in people under 75.

The cardiovascular mortality target of 40% is a department of health target for all PCTs. Cardiovascular disease accounts for a high number of premature deaths that are preventable. Therefore it is very important that vascular disease is focused on in the short term to target health inequalities and improve life expectancy in the long term. Whilst premature death rates for the major killers have decreased significantly and Nottinghamshire is on target to meet the 40% there is no evidence that the gap in health inequalities is narrowing and the difference between the most deprived quartiles and the average are worsening

As cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death throughout the county, addressing lifestyle issues and the provision of high quality prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services are essential to reduce the burden of these diseases. Across Nottinghamshire Ashfield and Mansfield have significantly higher premature mortality rates than England. Together circulatory diseases [coronary heart disease, stroke and related diseases] and cancers are responsible for more than two thirds of all premature deaths.

Although the evidence is that deaths from circulatory diseases are falling, ill health and disability as a result are not falling overall and are rising in older age groups. The stretch of the 40% target to 60% will involve mortality analysis by ward deprivation

Priority 2.1: Reduce the number of people in the population of Nottinghamshire who smoke

Smokers are 2-3 times more likely to have a heart attack than a non-smoker. Smoking is highest among families on low income and among parents on income support can be as high as 70% and homeless, 90%. The prevalence of smoking `Adult smoking prevalence in Nottinghamshire County: estimated at a 27% average across all districts compares to national average of 27% (HDA 2004), however, prevalence in Mansfield and Ashfield is 32%, Bassetlaw 29% and Broxtowe and Hucknall 28% all above the national average.

Priority 3.1: 5% reduction in admissions of people aged 65 and over as a result of accidental injury by 2009.

The East Midlands has one of the highest death rates from accidental injury in the country, with around 130 excess deaths each year compared with the national average. Hospital admission rates for accidental injury in the Region are positively correlated with levels of deprivation. Nottinghamshire has a mortality rate from avoidable injuries within the highest 7% of all 354 local authorities nationally. Overall, rates of deaths and hospital admissions have not changed significantly in recent years.

FREEDOMS AND FLEXIBILITIES

1. Freedom to submit a strategic countywide bid for big lottery fund resources from 2006 - 2011 to deliver the themes and outcomes of BLF and to support priorities

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT – Final Draft – February 2006 within LAA - namely tackling health inequalities by increasing physical activity rates

With new BLF funding streams only announced in outline detail, precise eligibility criteria is yet to be confirmed. Early indications are, however, that BLF will prioritise voluntary sector applications but in Nottinghamshire there is a clear case for a centrally co-ordinated bid on behalf of voluntary sector partners.

Following an ongoing revenue project sourced from NOF Round 3 funding 'PE and School Sport Programme' which has created a network of Community Physical Activity Officers, the freedom is sought to build on the foundations and to extend the breadth and duration of the project. The flexibility to coordinate a county wide strategic application, drawing together the numerous voluntary and public sector groups and agencies involved, will create a coherent and consistent approach to physical activity intervention in the county. The current two year revenue project is effectively a pilot scheme and will provide evidence of the elements of successful work in this field. For the project to be successful, local voluntary sector capacity building will need to time to flourish and impact will only be at milestone level. Using new BLF funding streams in this way will capitalise on the innovative approach to NOF 3 and continue the positive work thus far.

Informal discussions with local partners, with GOEM and with BLF indicate that discussion could begin in early 2006.

2. Proposal to Flex the DH PAF Indicator C32, “Helped to Live at Home”

The Context:

The development of a preventative approach to providing services to older people is well developed in Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire's progress has recently been acknowledged in Audit Commission publications on developing older persons strategies and services. It was a significant element in Nottinghamshire achieving Beacon Council status for services to older people in 2004-5. Nottinghamshire is also a leading Authority in its development of Link Age services for older people.

Government policy in general is reasserting the importance of preventive approaches on grounds of best value and VFM. The Green Paper, “Independence, Well-Being and Choice”, reasserts the importance of social care agencies providing “services with an emphasis on preventing problems...and helping to maintain the independence of individuals.”

The PI “helped to live at home” as it is currently constituted does not accurately record the preventive work being undertaken to help older people maintain independence in their own homes.

The Performance Indicator in Nottinghamshire

What is unusual about Nottinghamshire in comparison with other LAs is the volume of services that are provided for preventive services to help older people remain independent at home. These preventive services complement the core services from SSD and Health, and make a significant impact on helping older people to live at home with a higher quality of life. They also offer good value for money. Unlike most other LAs, Nottinghamshire SSD protected the original Prevention Grant. This, together with other funding streams, has meant that relatively high funding and service arrangements are going into services which do not involve formal assessment and review by social services and thus do not fit the criteria for this PI. So, for example, we use £0.5 million

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of former Prevention Grant money on services to predominantly older people. We deliver Grant Aid to the value of £144,900 (2005-6) to numerous voluntary bodies to provide older peoples services. We have recently been successful in winning £658,000 of ISB funding over 3 years to take forward Link Age developments for older people.

But none of this activity is recorded in the PI Helped to Live at Home despite the fact that these grants and services are more often than not designed with this very purpose in mind.

Evidence from Best Value Review and Nottinghamshire Older Persons Advisory Group (OPAG)

The best value service review, “The Promotion of Independence of Older People” which was completed in 2003 and which is now being successfully implemented, provides considerable evidence in support of widening the definition of helped to live at home. Nottinghamshire OPAG were fully involved in the review and with its current implementation. OPAG supports the proposal to widen the definition to better capture all the dimensions of independence that improve outcomes for older people in maintaining their independence at home.

Evidence from the 28 Prevention Grant schemes operating across Nottinghamshire points to the same conclusion.

Audit Commission and Dimensions of Independence

Both the Notts BVSR and the Audit Commission / BGOP study, “Older people – a changing approach”, identified what older people themselves say promotes their independence. Five key themes identified in the Audit Commission and Age Concern research are:

- Housing and the home
- Neighbourhood
- Social activities, social networks, keeping busy and getting out and about
- Income information
- Health and healthy living information

Almost none of these dimensions serve as criteria for the PAF PI in question, and yet the evidence demonstrates they are of fundamental importance to the quality of life of older people. We would wish to incorporate some or all of these aspects into a local flexed PI.

POOLING & ALIGNING OF FUNDING STREAMS

HCOP Pooled Funding Streams		
Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Disabled facilities grant (A)	Bassetlaw DC	214,000
	Rushcliffe BC	207,000
	Ashfield DC	219,000
	Broxtowe DC	177,000
	Gedling BC	251,000
	Mansfield DC	180,000
	Newark DC	237,000
Falls prevention (A)	Bassetlaw PCT	0
	Brox/Huck PCT	0
	Mans/Ash PCT	0
	Gedling PCT	0
	Newark PCT	0
	Rushcliffe PCT	0
Healthy living centres (A)	Bassetlaw DC	190,420
	Gedling BC	0
Learning disabilities (A)	NCC SS	568,000
LPSA reward grant (A)	Fire Service	300,000
Preserved rights grant (A)	NCC SS	3,608,000
Relevant European funding (A)	Bassetlaw DC	58,335
Supporting people (A)	NCC SS	4,050,000
NCC discretionary grant aid funding	NCC	0
DCMS physical activity	NCC	0
Carers' grant	NCC SS	1,213,000
Integrated community equip stores (ICES)	SS/PCT	1,375,697
PCT carers' contract for sitting services	Bassetlaw PCT	0

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	Mans/Ash PCT	0
	Brox/Huck PCT	0
	Gedling PCT	0
	Newark PCT	0
	Rushcliffe PCT	0
National training strategy (A)	NCC SS	674,000
	SUBTOTAL	13,522,452

HCOP Aligned Funding Streams

Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Targeted voluntary sector funding (Social Services)	NCC/SS	2,026,521
NCC SS contracts	NCC/SS	0
NCC SS best value service review	NCC/SS	0
NCC SS invest to save budget	NCC/SS	0
Indicative PCT mainstream funding	PCTs	0
Indicative PCT mainstream funding for VCS	PCTs	0
Tobacco control	Brox/Huck PCT	0
Choosing health	PCTs	0
Day services (older people with mental diffs)	NCC/SS	0
Flexible transport systems (older people)	NCC/SS	0
Vol transport system for Newark area (only)	New PCT	0
Fieldwork assessment and care(older people)	NCC/SS	12,249,000
Home care (direct services)	NCC/SS	9,507,693
Home care (independent services)	NCC/SS	16,184,600
Intermediate care	SS/PCT	0
Long-term conditions – community matrons	PCTs	0

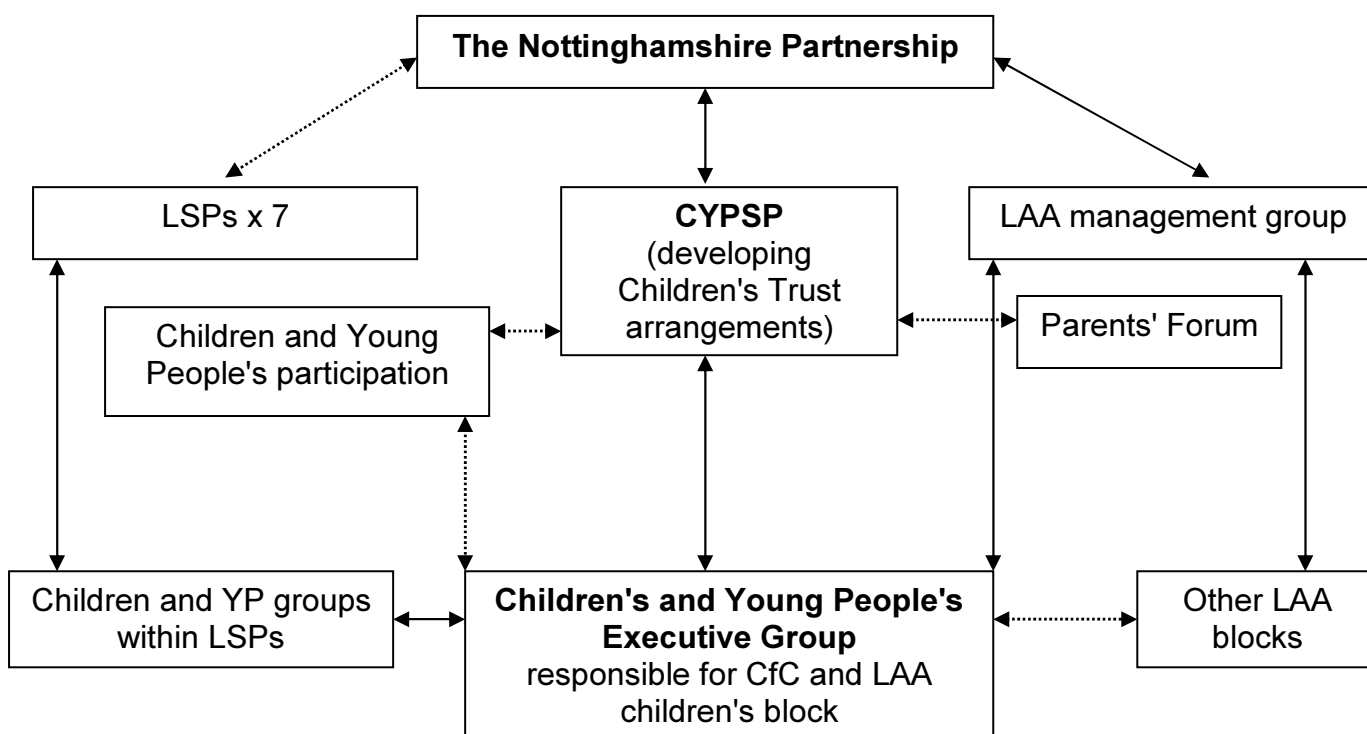
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Community nursing services (older people)	PCTs	0
Community psychiatric nurses	NHT	0
Free continuing health care (at home)	PCTs	0
Delayed transfer of care	NCC/SS	1,392,000
	Bassetlaw PCT	0
	Brox/Huck PCT	0
	Mans/Ash PCT	0
	Gedling PCT	0
	Newark PCT	0
	Rushcliffe PCT	0
Arts council	NCC/CC	0
Involve project	CC/SS	0
Homeless grant initiatives	Bassetlaw DC	0
Homeless grant initiatives	Bassetlaw DC	0
SHIP – disabled facilities	Bassetlaw DC	0
Retford Townscape Heritage	Bassetlaw DC	0
Worksop HERS	Bassetlaw DC	0
Disabled facilities – council's match funding	Bassetlaw DC	142,667
	Rushcliffe BC	138,000
	Ashfield DC	146,000
	Broxtowe BC	118,000
	Gedling DC	167,333
	Mansfield DC	120,000
	SUBTOTAL	42,191,814

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CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE’S BLOCK

PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The children and young people’s block has been strategically led by the Children and Young People’s Strategic Partnership (CYPSP). This partnership was set up to deliver the Every Child Matters, Change for Children agenda and improve outcomes for children and young people. The group has members from all key partners across the county and is chaired by the Chief Executive of the County Council (membership: County Council, PCTs, Police, YMCA, voluntary sector representatives, fire service, CAFCASS, schools, LSC, family care, Connexions). The group is supported by a partnership executive group with representatives from key partners with a rolling chair- currently the chief executive of the Connexions service. A representative from health represents the CYPSP on the LAA management group. The diagram below shows the links between the two strands of the change for children agenda and the LAA. The CYPSP will have the key role in performance management and discussions are in hand between partners to develop a shared approach. There is also a third strand of work that runs across both agendas; that of the Children and Young People’s Plan and this is being developed through a partnership group currently involving the County Council, health and the voluntary sector. The CYPSP met for a full day on 11 November 2005 and proposed a sharpened governance structure and clear remits for each group. These were updated and agreed formally at a meeting of the CYPSP on January 25 2006.



HIGH LEVEL OUTCOMES

Strategic Context

The children and young people’s block is set within the Change for Children agenda and is part of delivering the five high level national outcomes for children. In discussion with partners it was agreed that the block should be structured against these five high level outcomes, with LAA outcomes sitting under these. The work already underway to deliver

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integrated children's services across Nottinghamshire means that there are well established partnership groups in operation and these also have working groups delivering very specific workstreams. The LAA will therefore be focussed on those aspects of work to improve outcomes for children and young people where joint working, supported by pooled budgets can add value. The partnership executive group agreed the following criteria in deciding the LAA priorities and outcomes:

- Are the outcomes those that can be improved by partnership working?
- Are the planned outcomes specific and measurable?
- Are they of sufficiently high priority?
- Do they reflect the community strategy?
- Do the outcomes reflect the current variations in performance across areas of the county?

Agreed outcomes and priorities

Following a high level conference involving the full range of partners and relevant agencies and a meeting of the children and young person's executive group, priorities and outcomes were agreed. These were set within the context of the Community Strategy (see comments in evidence base section) and have been matched to four of the priority themes. The priorities and outcomes agreed are as follows:

LAA Priority 1: Every Child Matters Outcome: Being Healthy Improve the health of children and young people

- 1.1 Improve teenage sexual health leading to reduced teenage conceptions
- 1.2 Promote improved emotional well-being
- 1.3 Promote healthy eating and physical activity
- 1.4 Reduce the negative impact of drug, alcohol and smoking on children and young people

LAA Priority: Every Child Matters Outcome: Staying Safe Increase the safety of children and young people and reduce anti social behaviour

- 2.1 Reduce incidents of bullying and children and young people's fear of bullying and reduce incidents of victimisation because of race, gender, sexual orientation or religion
- 2.2 Reduce the numbers of children and young people who are victims of crime
- 2.3 Reduce youth crime and children and young people's fear of crime
- 2.4 Reduce avoidable injuries incurred by children and young people

LAA Priority 3: Every Child Matters Outcome: Enjoying and Achieving Improve the attainment of children and young people and contribute to enjoyment

- 3.1 Increase the educational achievement of pupils aged 11 to 16 years
- 3.2 Increase access to a range of recreational activities

- 3.3 Increase the range of curriculum opportunities and activities offered to young people in and beyond school
- 3.4 Improve children's readiness to access the foundation stage at age 3.
- 3.5 Improve children's readiness for school at age 5

**LAA Priority 4: Every Child Matters Outcome: Making a Positive Contribution
Raise aspirations and improve children and young people's attitude to learning and engagement**

- 4.1 Promote socially acceptable behaviour by young people
- 4.2 Increase participation of children and young people in out of school learning, community engagement and citizenship activities
- 4.3 Improve transitions for young people with additional needs to adulthood
- 4.4 Increase participation of parents in Children's Centres

**LAA Priority 5: Every Child Matters Outcome: Achieving Economic Well-being
Increase the participation of young people in employment, education and training post 16**

- 5.1 Increase the participation and achievement of young people aged 16-19 (focusing on those in low performing communities and vulnerable groups)
- 5.2 Reduce the number of young people aged 16 to 18 who are not economically active.

EVIDENCE BASE FOR SELECTION OF OUTCOMES

The high level outcomes have been identified by the following process:

- As part of developing an approach to integrated children's services in Nottinghamshire a detailed audit of data and outcome information, "Needs and services of children and young people in Nottinghamshire" was carried out by the NHS, County Council, Police, representatives from the voluntary sector and Connexions service. This formed a useful baseline to begin the LAA process.
- A very rigorous and detailed evaluation of outcomes for children and young people across the five areas set out in the Every Child Matters and the Change for Children Programme was undertaken. This evaluation formed the basis for the annual performance assessment (APA) which was submitted to the DfES and CSCI at the end of May 2005. The APA process also involved colleagues from GOEM. The APA identified key areas where outcomes for children and young people needed improvement. This process was largely focussed on services provided and supported by the County Council, although partners from PCTs, the voluntary sector and Connexions made a significant contribution to the analysis.

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- Although the APA was a very thorough scrutiny of key outcome data for children and young people, it clearly did not reflect the views of partners and agencies who had not been closely involved. The APA analysis was therefore circulated to all partner members of the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP), (health, police, fire and rescue, CAF/CASS, voluntary agencies, LSC, Connexions, Youth Justice and District Councils) to seek their views and gather their additional suggestions for priorities and objectives. Members of the CYPSP were in full agreement with the broad priorities set out by the APA and added to them.
- The improvement plans from the children and young people's group of each LSP were scrutinised and cross referenced to the proposed LAA outcomes and priorities. Any additional LSP group outcomes were added.
- A conference was held on October 13 for all partners (over 100 attended) to discuss the draft priorities and agree objectives, indicators, targets, freedoms and flexibilities, potential pooled budgets and possible targets for stretch. The conference considered the Community Strategy for Nottinghamshire and how this should guide the LAA. The subsequent documents were then submitted to the children's services executive group which has membership from Health, County Council, the Pathfinder Children's Trust and the voluntary sector and is chaired by Connexions.
- The children's services executive group sharpened and refined the drafts produced as a result of the conference and ensured coherence with organisational work streams and delivery. The revised draft agreement was then submitted for discussion and agreement to the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership at their away day on November 11th 2005. The CYPSP agreed the LAA priorities, approach, areas for stretch and freedoms and flexibilities and also agreed a process for identifying budgets and finalising proposals for stretch targets.
- Work will now be undertaken with partners through the Children's Service Executive to agree budgets and further details re targets. The final draft block agreement will be discussed and confirmed at the CYPSP in January.

Priority 1: Improve the health of children and young people

This is a national priority relating to the five outcomes from Every Child Matters and the Children Act and the implementation of the Children's National Services Framework. This priority will also support the delivery of objective 10 in the Community Strategy (teenage pregnancy) and objective 11 (reducing obesity in children and promoting an increase in physical activity):

- Local health outcomes vary considerably, reflecting the fact that most health indicators are correlated with the levels of advantage/disadvantage. For instance, the perinatal mortality rate in the County is in line with the national average, but in Ashfield the rate is twice that in Rushcliffe, reflecting differences in the levels of deprivation. Life expectancy at birth shows similar trends. Low birth weight is associated with increased risk of poor health throughout childhood and again data shows that Mansfield and Bassetlaw have the highest proportion of children born with low birth weight.
- Between 1998 and 2003 there has been a decline in under 18's conceptions in Nottinghamshire of 17.3%, against a national decline of 9.8%. There is a strong correlation between deprivation and teenage conception locally and two of the seven districts (Mansfield and Ashfield) are above the national average for conception rates for under 18s, with the rate in Ashfield being significantly higher than in Rushcliffe. Those

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most at risk of teenage pregnancy are white British young women in the 26 most deprived wards in the county. The under 16 conception rate shows a similar pattern. In 2000-2 the rate in Nottinghamshire was above the England average, but there had been an 18% reduction locally since 1998, compared to a national reduction of 11.6%. In 2003, the under 18 conception rate was 38.4 compared to England's rate of 41.2. The data for each district is set out as baseline data in the proforma below. The development of strong multi agency partnerships between schools and health service providers is encouraged by provision of extended services on and around school sites. Teenage health clinics are operational and under development in a number of Nottinghamshire secondary schools. The location of school nurses within families of schools will contribute effectively to the support and advice available for young people.

- The Nottinghamshire strategy for tackling obesity (June 2005) identifies the alarming rate at which obesity in children has increased. Obesity rates in children aged 2- 4 have almost doubled and obesity rates for children from 6-15 years nationally have trebled from 5% in 1990 to 16% in 2001. In the East Midlands, 23% of boys and 30% of girls aged 2 to 15 are overweight or obese. It is estimated that in Nottinghamshire 20,816 children are obese and 39,030 are overweight or obese. More accurate data will be available for April 2006 as there is now a requirement for PCTs to collect obesity data for their population. There are some positive developments contributing to reducing obesity and improving fitness levels amongst children and young people. For example, 64% of primary and 80% of secondary schools provide 2 hours of PE and sport each week, with 45 primary schools achieving Active Mark awards and 29 secondary schools achieving Sports Mark awards. 207 schools in Nottinghamshire are participating in the Healthy Schools Programme, which is jointly managed by the County Council and Primary Care Trusts. 54 schools have achieved or are working towards the healthy eating standard. Many schools developing extended services are providing breakfast clubs, and community access to sports and arts facilities. Over 200 Nottinghamshire schools (more than the 50% target from the DfES) will be meeting the 'core offer' by 2008.
- The provision of drug and alcohol education is a key strand in addressing and preventing the use of substances among young people. Drug and alcohol education is an entitlement for every pupil and is supported by Section 351 of the Education Act 1996. It is provided through the non-statutory framework of personal, social and health education (PSHE) and Citizenship (key stages 1 and 2) and the statutory requirements within the National Curriculum Science Order and Citizenship (key stages 3 and 4). The principal target in relation to drug and alcohol education is through the delivery of National Healthy Schools. This initiative supports schools to develop an integrated and planned approach to curriculum and policy development in relation to four health themes. Drug and alcohol education is incorporated within the PSHE theme. The DfES have identified that external providers have a valuable role to play in contributing to and supporting a school in the delivery of drug and alcohol education and providers such as the PSDI Team, Pintsize Theatre Company, Life Education Centres and Dare, address a variety of different learning styles and ages.
- There are three key specialised young people's drug and alcohol services commissioned to operate across the County. WAM provides advice and support for children and young people affected by someone else's use. Face It Young Persons Drug and Alcohol Service provides treatment, advice and support for a young person's own drug use and the Head 2 Head team within the CAMHS directorate provides treatment, advice and support for young people with complex dual diagnosis needs (mental health and drugs / alcohol). At the end of September 2005, there were a total of 191 young people (under 18 years) accessing tier 2 and 3 structured interventions within Face It and Head 2 Head. This is compared to 165 young people for the same period last year. Of those 191 young people, 82 stated cannabis was their primary drug

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of choice (42.9% in comparison to 18% in September 2004) and 54 stated alcohol was their primary drug of choice (28% in comparison to 20% in September 2004). The number of young people stating class A drugs as a primary source has levelled off/reduced in comparison to the same period last year (heroin, cocaine/crack and ecstasy).

Priority 2: Increase the safety of children and young people and reduce anti social behaviour

This is a priority that draws from the Community Strategy and will support the delivery of objective 2 focussed on reducing anti social behaviour, tackling youth disaffection, reducing drug and alcohol misuse and prompting community cohesion. This priority will also contribute to delivering objective 3 which relates to the reduction of avoidable injuries – however, in this priority this will be focussed only on children and young people:

- Young people through the ‘Have Your Say’ questionnaire (2004) expressed high levels of concern about being bullied and being victims of violence on the street. The Children’s Fund commissioned consultation with 200 black and minority ethnic families which found that racism was a prevalent experience both within school and in local communities. The Race Equalities Commission common monitoring system that shows that there was a rise of 17.5% in the reported racist incidents overall in 2004/5 compared to the previous year with an increase in the number of incidents reported by schools. It is recognised that there is still a degree of under-reporting so initially the aim will be to increase reporting in order to get an accurate and complete picture whilst working to the longer term target of reducing racist incidents. Data from the Youth Offending service shows that in 2002-2003, there were 795 racially aggravated offences committed by young people.
- Ofsted school inspection data (latest 2003) shows judgements on freedom from bullying and racism in schools are below the national average and that this is a particular concern in secondary schools across the county.
- Youth crime is more likely to occur on the way to and from school, for younger people, whilst for older young people a lot of crime is connected to excessive alcohol consumption, particularly on a Friday and Saturday night. Concentrations of youth crime occur in Worksop, Newark and Mansfield town centres. Most offences are committed within a mile of the young person’s home or school or in shopping centres. The development of extended services in and around schools will ensure a varied menu of activities for children and young people 48 weeks of the year, and will make available parenting support. Evidence suggests that these approaches, together with swift and easy referral to specialist services will make a positive contribution towards raising self esteem and reducing antisocial behaviour.
- There were 7820 crimes committed (January - December 2004) where the victim was aged between 1 and 17 years - the data shows significant variations between districts with Mansfield and Bassetlaw having the highest recorded numbers (see 2.2 for details).
- In 2005, 1315 violent crimes were committed by young people.
- Between October 2003 and September 2004 there were 1516 first time entrants to the youth justice system.
- Poorer children are more likely to have an accident with children aged 0 to 15 from the lowest socio economic class being 15 times more likely to die in a house fire than those in the highest socio-economic class.

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- Accidents are the leading cause of child death in England. In the county, 5/7 districts have had significantly higher rates of mortality due to RTCs than the rest of the East Midlands and England since 1995, but the numbers of children killed or seriously injured in Nottinghamshire has reduced by 47% (2003 figures) from a 1994/8 average, compared to a reduction of 41% across the East Midlands. Baseline data on the number of children being admitted to accident and emergency centres as a result of an accident has been requested from the East Midlands Public Health Observatory.

Priority 3: Improve the attainment of children and young people and contribute to enjoyment

This priority reflects the current low performance of young people aged 11 to 16 years in the county. It also supports objective 9 of the Community Strategy.

Outcome 3.1

- Attainment in primary schools has improved from a low base in 1999/00 and is now above the national average in Key Stages 1 and 2 and in line with that achieved in similar local authorities. Ofsted inspection data for primary school teaching, learning, pupils' achievement and leadership and management are positive and the local authority's Statistical Profile shows higher grades than national data and statistical neighbours.
- Pupils' performance at age 16 is too low in Nottinghamshire. Although attainment in key stage 3 (age 14) is broadly in line with the national average and has improved significantly, it is below that of similar local authorities and the value added from key stage 2 is below that expected. In key stage 4 (age 16) attainment for 1+ A*-G GCSE grades is in line with the national average but results for higher grade passes (5+ A*-C grades) are significantly below the national average and similar local authorities, with a slower rate of improvement. In 2005, the gap between pupils' performance at age 16 in Nottinghamshire and that nationally widened, with Nottinghamshire dropping to 124th place against all local authorities.
- Attainment between Nottinghamshire schools varies considerably with pupils in Ashfield and Mansfield performing below pupils in other districts. In 2005 few Nottinghamshire secondary schools achieved above average value added scores and the county performed significantly below statistical neighbours and the national average in the value added measure from key stage 2. (Nottinghamshire's score was 974.5 compared to 991.7 in Derbyshire and 988.4 nationally).
- The attainment of young people from minority ethnic backgrounds varies considerably with some ethnic groups performing well above the national average. Results from 2005 examinations show that overall pupils from minority ethnic groups perform above the average for the county as a whole (49.7% of minority ethnic pupils achieved 5+ A*-C grades in 2005 compared with 47.2% for the whole county). The lowest performing group of pupils come from Caribbean backgrounds and in 2005 43.4% of these pupils achieved 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs compared with 47.2% for the county as a whole. Pupils of Pakistani heritage also achieved results below the county average in 2005 (44.6% compared with 47.4%). It is important to recognise however that these results relate to small cohorts of pupils.
- Young people looked after by the local authority performed broadly in line with the national average for this group of young people in 2004. In Nottinghamshire 6.5% of looked after children achieved five or more higher grade passes compared with 9% nationally. However the rate of improvement for this group of children is in the top quartile nationally. Nottinghamshire will continue to develop its excellent OOSH

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provision for LAC (every child is involved in some form of out of school hours activity) through the development of study support as part of the extended services strategy.

Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3

- These outcomes have been included to better reflect the full ECM outcome of Enjoying and Achieving. It is recognised that physical activity, sport and enrichment beyond the school curriculum will have a positive impact on children's health and motivation and contribute to overall achievement. The delivery of the core offer at the heart of the Nottinghamshire strategy for extending services in and around schools will enable access to a varied menu of activities throughout the year, including study support, and community access to facilities eg sports and cultural activities.
- Measuring enjoyment is clearly difficult so proxy indicators have been chosen. In addition the developing agenda for services in and around schools (extended schools) will add a new dimension to provision for children and young people and the proportion of schools offering a "varied menu of activities" (core offer B) has been included within the agreement.
- Partners attending the October Children and Young People's Partnership conference were anxious to ensure that arts and creative experiences were properly recognised within the LAA. Work has therefore been undertaken with GOEM and the Arts Council and objectives agreed that are set out in 3.2 with performance indicators and targets.

Outcomes 3.4 and 3.5

- The transition into full time schooling is recognised a key stage for very young children. It is important to build on the already well established work of Sure Start/Children's Centres in the county and for partners to work together through the LAA to reduce equalities in the levels of development between children from different backgrounds. Year-on-year data collected by the local authority has shown that the performance of children from manual and professional backgrounds is very different and the gap between these children widens as they progress through school. This has been the case for the past seven years since data has been collected on children's family backgrounds and is particularly strong in the area of communications and language development. The Nottinghamshire Children's Fund is currently working with two secondary schools in the Gedling area to develop innovative approaches to supporting children at transition from primary to secondary school.

Priority 4: Raise aspirations and improve children and young people's attitude to learning and to engagement

This priority reflects objective 8 of the Community Strategy, encouraging the wider take up of learning activities and to objective 9, encouraging higher collective aspirations. The priority will also help deliver objective 14 of the Community Strategy including the target areas of involving young people in decision making and improving facilities for young people.

- The 2002 and 2004 MORI poll of citizens in Nottinghamshire highlighted that the greatest priority was "a safe area with low levels of crime", whilst the fifth priority was "an area with good facilities for young people".
- 2003- 2004 data shows that the proportion of permanent exclusions from primary schools was the same as that nationally but that the proportion of pupils permanently excluded from secondary schools is higher than the national average. There are

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significant differences in the number of excluded pupils across the seven districts, with Ashfield having the greatest number of permanent exclusions (31 from September 2004 to May 2005 out of 114 for the same period across the whole county).

- There is a need to improve the attitudes of young people to learning. Ofsted school inspection data shows in Nottinghamshire secondary schools, pupils' attitudes are unsatisfactory in 25% of Nottinghamshire schools inspected and this is worse than the picture nationally. Absence in secondary schools is a proxy indicator of pupil engagement and motivation and in Nottinghamshire it is higher than that nationally with Nottinghamshire ranked 114 out of 148 local authorities. Provisional data for 2004- 2005 shows that total secondary school absence was 8.41 compared with 7.82 nationally with higher levels of unauthorised absence.
- At school level, Ofsted inspection data shows 75% of schools inspected provide good or very good opportunities for enrichment and 75% provide good or very good support for learning outside the school day. Schools are increasingly providing opportunities for study support but the perception of this of young people locally is not as positive as that nationally. The latest Keele survey of school life (2005) shows that 67% of Nottinghamshire pupils say they have opportunities to take part in additional learning support or extra study sessions outside normal curriculum time, compared with 73% nationally.
- The Community Strategy (objective 14) includes targets to increase the numbers of young people involved in voluntary activities but acknowledges that baseline data is currently being compiled. Once these figures are available they will be incorporated into the LAA.
- At partnership meetings, there was a clear concern from all partners about the difficulties children and young people face at times of major transition- this may be within the school system (the data shows very clearly that there is a dip in attainment between primary and secondary schools and between key stage 3 and key stage 4), but also beyond school into adulthood. For young people with additional needs transition into adulthood is a particularly challenging time and the LAA will therefore give focus to this group. Children, young people and parents have all expressed concerns about transition and provided a strong reason for focusing the Pathfinder Children's Trust on those with additional needs.

Priority 5: Increase the participation of young people in employment, education and training post 16

This priority supports the delivery of objective 9 of the Community Strategy particularly relating to raising participation in higher education.

- Local and national data shows that the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased with 4.3% recorded in May 2005 compared with 5.1% in May 2004. This is a positive picture and provides a strong base on which to build. 56.7% of 19 year-old care leavers were in education, employment or training (EET) and this too is better than the national average. However young people taking A level qualifications do not achieve as well as those in similar authorities and the average point score for A levels in Nottinghamshire is below that of similar authorities.
- The proportion of young people completing apprenticeship frameworks was 26.1% in 2004.
- Recent surveys indicate that the youth service is now in contact with 35% of young people aged 13 to 19, which is higher than average.

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- Staying on rates across Nottinghamshire reflect a familiar difference related to advantage and disadvantage. In 2004 71.3% of all Nottinghamshire students remained in education after leaving schools compared with 66.3% in Ashfield, 67.1% in Bassetlaw, and 69.4% in Mansfield.
- The data analysis by district and that identifying young people in former coalfield schools shows very clearly that there are significant differences in outcomes and in staying on rates - feedback from schools and young people indicates this reflects a lower level of aspiration in former coalfield areas with lower value attached to education in these communities. This local view is supported by national research.

Neighbourhood Renewal Funding

Mansfield and Ashfield NRF activities have been included in the pooled budget section of this block; these specify only NRF activities relating to children and young people. The NRF floor targets are not specifically listed in the targets framework but priority 3 will make a significant contribution to NRF GCSE floor targets.

TARGETS FRAMEWORK

Outcome 1:		Every Child Matters Outcome: Being Healthy					
		To improve the health of children and young people					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
1.1 Improve teenage sexual health leading to reduced teenage conceptions	a) under 18 conception rate per 1000	Latest data for 2003 shows rate of 38.4 Mansfield 2000/02 47.7 Rushcliffe 2000/02 17.0 Gedling 2000/02 37.1 Ashfield 2000/02 53.2 Bassetlaw 2000/02 42.6 Broxtowe 2000/02 29.1 Newark 2000/02 35.1	STRETCH (See Annex A): 2010 Target rate 23.2 (with reward) (Trajectory for 2008 shows rate of 27.6) 2009 target of 25.4	31.9	29.7	27.6	cf HCOP 2.4
	b) Proportion of schools achieving Healthy School status for sex, relationships education (PSHE)	22% of schools have achieved Healthy School Status (PSHE)	STRETCH (See Annex A): 65% (without reward) 85% (with reward)	35%	45%	65%	
1.2 Promote improved emotional well-being	a) Comprehensive CAMHS available for young people with a learning disability	In 2003 there were 2938 pupils with an identified social, behavioural or emotional difficulty	As per the 11 CAMHS indicators.				

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	b) Emotional wellbeing services available for young people up to the age of 18 by 2010	No current data is available for prevalence for children under 5 years or aged 16-19	100% availability by 2010	70%	80%	90%	
	c) CAHMS crisis intervention services available (target 100%)	Based on existing data the estimated prevalence is:- Ashfield 1440 Mansfield District 1300 Newark and Sherwood 1400 Bassetlaw 1360	On call access for Out of Hours provision to Child & Family Therapy Early Intervention Team & A & E Liaison Team.	70%	80%	90%	
	d) Increase CAHMS provision each year across the service, according to agreed local priorities		10% year on year increase in CAMHS (staffing provision, clients contacts and/or investment)	10%	10%	10%	
1.3 Promote healthy eating and physical activity	a) reduce year on year rise in obesity rates amongst children aged under 11 years as measured by proxy indicator	Estimated 20816 children obese in Notts. estimated 39,030 are overweight - a precise baseline will be established 2006	National PSA target-halt year on year rise by 2010	Establish accurate year-on-year rise baseline	Halt the rise by 25% of baseline	Halt rise by 50% of baseline	
	b) proportion of schools with healthy schools status	55% of schools working towards healthy schools status (NAHS)	100% of schools working towards NHSS	70% working towards NHSS	80% working towards NHSS	90% working towards NHSS	

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1.4 Reduce the negative impact of drug, alcohol and smoking on children and young people	a) smoking in pregnancy This is a national Sure Start target - data collection will be through Sure Start/Children's Centre teams	Estimated % who smoke throughout pregnancy in 2000 is 19%, in the East Midlands This number is influenced by age (younger women are more likely to smoke in pregnancy) and class (twice as many mothers in deprived areas smoked throughout pregnancy). Three times as many lone mothers smoked throughout pregnancy as did mothers in 2 parent households. Six times as many mothers in the lowest quintile smoked throughout, compared to those in the highest quintile)	Reduce Notts figures by 6 % points	Establish data from EMPHO for Notts	Reduce Notts figures by 2 % points	Reduce Notts figures by a further 4% points	
	b) increased participation of young people (under 18 years/21 years if care leaver) accessing tier 3 drug and alcohol treatment	Baseline of 191 young people in treatment during 2003/04 (N.B. DAAT confirm national KPI is to increase participation by 50% - figures therefore reflect national target)	increase participation in treatment by 50% by 2007/2008 from 2003/2004 baseline	232 in treatment	269 in treatment	287 in treatment	

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	<p>c) average alcohol consumption (% of young people drinking alcohol in past seven days) and % of young people having an alcoholic drink. This will also include reduction in problematic alcohol use by young people accessing tier 2 and 3 drug and alcohol services, (the figures will be provided by DAAT on annual basis).</p>	<p>To be measured using survey of smoking, drinking and drug use (questions 14/32 in national survey). Local survey to be undertaken to establish a baseline. National data for 2004 shows that 25% of 11 year-olds have an alcoholic drink and 86% of 15 year-olds</p>	<p>Reduction of 2% on each indicator using data collection from local survey (national survey will provide broad comparative measure)</p>	<p>establish baseline through local survey</p>	<p>reduction by 1% in local survey</p>	<p>reduction by further 1% in local survey</p>	
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Outcome 2:	Every Child Matters outcome : Staying safe						
	Ensure the safety of children and young people and reduce anti social behaviour						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
2.1 Reduce incidents of bullying and children and young people’s fear of bullying and reduce the incidents of victimisation because of race, gender, sexual orientation or religion	a) reduction in the proportion of concerns raised by young people in Have Your Say survey	a) 14% of those who responded 2004-2005 survey - revised survey to be issued for 2006/7	reduce by 20%	baseline available from revised survey (as current survey was low response rate)	reduction of 10%	further reduction of 10%	
	b) reduction in number of recorded racial incidents in schools through the Common monitoring project run by the REC. (Currently low level of reporting therefore data does not reflect complete picture we need to increase reporting levels in the first two years so that by 2009 we have full data and reduction target relates to all schools not just those reporting.)	b) recorded incidents: 27 in 2002/2003 65 in 2003/2004 65 in 2004/2005 number of schools reporting: 17 in 2002/2003 15 in 2003/2004 21 in 2004/2005	reduce number of incidents by 10%	Increased reporting to develop accurate data and reduction by 1% of those already reporting	Increased reporting to develop accurate data and reduction by 2% in those already reporting	reduction in reported incidents by 5%	

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	c) Ofsted school inspection data (collected through analysis of all Nottinghamshire school inspection reports - this indicator reflects a judgement reported by each inspection team).	c) Ofsted Statistical Profile shows bullying and victimisation is a greater concern locally than is the case nationally or in similar LAs. 51% of Nottinghamshire secondary schools required some or much improvement cf with 30% nationally against the judgement of "absence of oppressive behaviour, including bullying, sexism"	Grade 3 inspection grade achieved by 75% of secondary schools and grade 2 inspection grade by 60% (for action to reduce anti social behaviour including bullying and racism)	Grade 3 by 40% grade 2 by 30%	Grade 3 by 50% grade 2 by 40%	Grade 3 by 60% grade 2 by 50%	
2.2 Reduce the numbers of children and young people who are victims of crime	Police reported crime statistics	Crimes where victim is aged between 1 and 17 years - 7820 in total Jan - Dec 2004 Ashfield 703 Bassetlaw 780 Broxtowe 557 Gedling 692 Mansfield 826 Newark 517 Rushcliffe 470	4% reduction (reduce by 313)	reduce by 1%	reduce by further 1%	reduce by further 2%	
2.3. Reduce youth crime and young people's fear of crime	a) Reduction in the number of violent crimes perpetrated by young people	a) 1315 violent crimes (2005)	Reduce by 6	Reduce by 2%	Reduce by 4%	Reduce by 6%	
	b) Reduction of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System	b) 1532 new entrants into system (2005)	Reduce by 5%	Reduce by 2%	Reduce by 3%	Reduce by 5%	

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	c) Reduction in recidivism Rates by young people subject to statutory interventions within the criminal justice system	c) 36.4% (2004)	Reduce by 5%	Reduce by 2%	Reduce by 3%	Reduce by 5%	
2.4 Reduce avoidable injuries incurred by children and young people	a) admission to hospital after avoidable accident children 0-14	9500 children aged 0-14 admitted to hospital as a result of accidental injury 2001 in the East Midlands. Rates in Mansfield, Bassetlaw and Ashfield are above the regional average. Accidental injury leading to death accounts for around 30 deaths p.a. in children 0-14	5% reduction in Notts data for children aged 0-14	Establish Notts data from EMPHO	2% reduction	Further 3% reduction	Cross reference to 3.1 HCOP block. This contributes to overall LAA avoidable injury target
	b) road traffic accidents	1994/8 baseline of 130 children a year killed or seriously injured	Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road by 50% by 2010 against 1994 - 1998 average	Reduce to 91	Reduce to 84	Reduce to 78	
	c) school travel plans	Currently 76 schools have travel plans	235 travel plans in place by 2008/9	115 plans in place	155 plans in place	195 plans in place	

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Outcome 3:		Every Child Matters Outcome : Enjoying and Achieving					
		To improve the attainment of children and young people and contribute to increased enjoyment					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
3.1 Increase the educational achievement of pupils aged 11 to 16 years.	a) 5+ A*-C grade GCSE passes (or equivalent)	47.5% 5+ A*-C in Notts 2004, data shows decline to 47.1% in 2005 compared to 57.1% nationally	60% (PSA target) In all schools at least 30% of pupils achieve 5+ A*-C GCSE (NRF floor target)	54% 2006	57% 2007	60% 2008	
	b) key stage 3 tests in English, maths and science	English level 5+ - provisional 2005 72.6% maths level 5+ - provisional 2005 71.9% science level 5+ - provisional 2005 69.2%	2008 national targets (PSA) 85% English 85% maths 80% science	76% 75% 75%	77% 79% 77%	85% 85% 80%	
	c) improved attainment for under performing minority ethnic groups (5+A*-C GCSE)	2005 results show overall, pupils from minority ethnic groups perform above average but those from black Caribbean backgrounds performed below and well below the local authority average. Nottinghamshire 2005 5+ A*-C = 47%. Black Caribbean pupils = 43.4%.	100% of black Caribbean pupils to achieve county average	49% of black Caribbean pupils achieve 5+ A*-C GCSE	51% of black Caribbean pupils achieve 5+ A*-C GCSE	55% of black Caribbean pupils achieve 5+ A*-C GCSE	

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	d) increased achievement of children looked after (5+A*-C GCSE). (Targets set using individual pupil data - small cohorts. This data is part of targets submitted already to DfES)	2004 data (2005 not yet available) shows 6.5% achieving 5+ A*-C compared with 9% nationally - in top quartile band	25% of LAC achieve 5+ A*-C in 2009	12% of LAC achieve 5+ A*-C	13% of LAC achieve 5+ A*-C	25% of LAC achieve 5+ A*-C	
3.2 Increase access to a range of recreational activities	a) increase % of 5-16 year-olds who spend a minimum of two hours per week on high quality PE and school sport	72% 2004-2005	85%	75%	80%	85%	
3.3 Increase the range of alternative curriculum opportunities and activities offered to young people in and beyond school (opportunities for a wide range of learning styles)	a) increased numbers of young people leaving school with at least level 1 qualification	7526 (84%)	to 90% by 2009	86%	88%	89%	
	b) % of schools offering Extended Schools Core Offer B (varied menu of activities)	Data currently in collection (less than 10% of schools)	By 2010 all children, young people and families able to access core offer B	10% of schools offer Core Offer B	50% of schools offer Core Offer B	75% of schools offer Core Offer B	
	c) increase the involvement of young people in arts as measured by young people's arts awards	Baseline = number young people achieving arts awards	300 young people's arts awards	100 young people's arts awards	further 100 young people's arts awards	further 100 young people's arts awards	
3.4 Improve children's readiness to access the Foundation Stage at age 3	a) Increase the opportunities for children 0-3 in disadvantaged wards to access play and early learning experiences	No current baseline - (this is part of Sure Start/Children's Centre current work)	Five experiences a week available to all children aged 0 - 3 in Round One Children's Centres	Establish baseline	2 experiences per child under 3 in each Children's Centre	3 further experiences per child under 3 in each Children's Centre	

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3.5 Improve children's readiness for school at age 5	a) Foundation test scores in communication, language and literacy area	<p>Communication, language and literacy lag behind other aspects and are below national average, there is considerable difference between districts. However Ashfield has consistently ranked as the lowest.</p> <p>2004-2005 data from foundation test scores: communication, language and literacy = score of 57 (national 64), knowledge and understanding = score of 85, (nationally 81), physical development 91(national 91),creative development = score of 82, (nationally 81) mathematical development 87, 71, 85 (nationally 87, 72, 84) personal, social emotional development = score of 80 (nationally 82)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • score for communication, language and literacy matches the national average • Ashfield average matches LA average 	Average score of 58 for communication, language and literacy area of foundation stage profile	Average score of 60 for communication, language and literacy area of foundation stage profile	Average score of 64 (or national average whichever is greater) for communication, language and literacy area of foundation stage profile	
	b) reduce inequalities between the performance of children at the Foundation stage in the 20% most disadvantaged wards compared to the national average	<p>Establish baseline, comparing results at age 5 in disadvantaged wards (cf district data already available) with Notts results and national average (This will be available by March 06)</p>	Reduce difference by 50%	Establish ward data	reduce differential by 25%	reduce differential by further 25%	

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Outcome 4:		Every Child matters outcome : Making a positive contribution					
		Raise aspirations and improve children and young people’s attitude to learning and engagement					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
4.1 Promote socially acceptable behaviour by young people	a) reduction in the number of secondary school permanent exclusions	0.27% compared with 0.25% nationally (2004 data)	0.20%	0.24%	0.22%	0.21%	
	b) increase secondary school attendance	Absence Primary 5.29 5.43 Secondary 8.41 7.82 Total 6.99 6.68	Total absence 6.34	6.67	6.50	6.34	
4.2 Increase participation of children and young people in out of school learning community engagement and citizenship activities	a) % of YP from 13-19 age group contacted by youth service	25% of population (16736 young people)	27%	25%	26%	27%	
	b) Number of YP aged 13-19 gaining accredited outcome cf % of YP in the LA area	2004/2005 2,413 accreditations	3042 participants to gain an accredited outcome	3,012	3,022	3,042	
	c) increased participation in study support	All secondary schools currently provide 1 hour and all primary 0.5 hour	all secondary schools offer 2hrs study support, all primary schools offer 1 hr	25% sec schools offer 2 hrs 25% pri schools offer 1 hr	50% sec schools offer 2 hrs 50% pri schools offer 1 hr	75% sec schools offer 2 hrs 75% pri schools offer 1 hr	
4.3 Improve transitions for young people with	a) numbers of young people with additional	2138 (83.1%)	86.5% by 2008	84%	85.2%	86.5%	

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additional needs, into adulthood	needs in education, employment and training						
4.4 Participation of parents in Children's Centres	Empower children and their families to participate fully in the planning, delivery, management and evaluation of their local Sure Start Children's Centre	9 Sure Start local programmes currently have parent participation mechanisms and active involvement in the forums	48 (all) Children's Centres have parents' representatives on the local partnership board	21 Children's Centres have representatives on the local partnership board	30 Children's Centres have representatives on the local partnership board	48 Children's Centres have representatives on the local partnership board	

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Outcome 5:	Every Child Matters Outcome: Economic Wellbeing						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
5.1 Reduce the number of young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training and increase achievement focussing on those in low performing communities and vulnerable groups	Overall % of young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	5.0%	STRETCH (See Annex A): 4.6% (without reward) 4.4% (with reward)	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	
	and achieved Level 2 at age 19 (2005 Leavers)	47.0% (4628)	62.8% (6180) (without reward) 65% (6397) (with reward)	52%	56%	62.8%	
	From low performing Districts young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashfield • Bassetlaw • Mansfield 	5.8% (211) 7.0% (225) 6.9% (236)	without reward 5.3% (194) 6.5% (207) 6.4% (217)	with reward 4.6% (168) 4.6% (147) 4.6% (157)	5.6% 6.9% 6.8%	5.5% 6.7% 6.6%	5.3% 6.5% 6.4%

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	<p>From disadvantaged groups</p> <p>of young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage parents (aged 16-19) • LDD (School Action Plus) <p>of young people in learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people supervised by YOS (aged 16-18) 	<p>71.2% (277)</p> <p>18.4% (73)</p> <p>35.9% (128)</p>	<p>53.2% (207) (without reward) 40.0% (183) (with reward)</p> <p>15.6% (68) (without reward) 9.9% (43) (with reward)</p> <p>40.0% (143) (without reward) 50.1% (179) (with reward)</p>	<p>66%</p> <p>16.3% (71)</p> <p>37.6% (134)</p>	<p>56%</p> <p>15.8% (69)</p> <p>39% (139)</p>	<p>53.2%</p> <p>15.6% (68)</p> <p>40% (143)</p>	
	<p>Accredited Achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed Apprenticeship frameworks 	<p>35.7%</p>	<p>50.0% (without reward) 60.0% (with reward)</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>50%</p>	
<p>5.2 Reduce the numbers of young people aged 16 to 18 who are not economically active</p>	<p>a) numbers of young people declaring themselves unable to enter EET because of ill health</p>	<p>127</p>	<p>100 by 2008</p>	<p>120</p>	<p>110</p>	<p>100</p>	

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	b) % of young people with SEN statement, school action, school action plus who have received a S140 for transition from year 11	75%	85% by 2008	77%	80%	85%	
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See Annex A for detailed figures

Rationale

The partnership conference involving over 100 partners proposed a number of possible outcomes to be put forward as stretch targets. These were discussed in detail by the children and young people's executive group and agreement reached as to the most appropriate outcomes to put forward. The executive group used the criteria identified within the LAA guidance to help them select the final list, taking particular account of the need to measure performance and improvement against robust measures and identifying those that would involve partners working together. Each of the outcomes selected could show increased performance and improvement as a result of focussed work and pump priming and each is a key outcome for improving the life chances of children and young people in Nottinghamshire - i.e. outcomes directly related to children and young people and not processed based organisational activity.

Priority 1: 1.1

This proposed stretch outcome has been put forward by partners because:

- It is a high level priority for partners in Nottinghamshire
- It involves a very wide range of partners - health services, voluntary sector, County Council children and young people's services, schools
- It is one of the key indicators for the Every Child Matters outcome framework (Being Healthy) linking with DfES and DoH
- It is a quality of life indicator and part of the Community Strategy objective 10
- There is good progress on which to build and identifying it as a stretch target area will accelerate improvement
- The targets will relate to specific districts where outcomes are lower
- This outcome makes links with the Healthier Communities block

Priority 3: 3.1

This proposed stretch outcome has been put forward by partners because:

- It is a key outcome for young people in the county and impacts on future skill levels and employability of young adults
- It is a key target area for the Community Strategy (objective 9)
- Performance is very low when compared with the national average and statistical neighbours and has not improved for the past 2 years
- Pump priming will allow additional actions to be taken to accelerate improvement given that activities so far have not impacted on outcomes.
- There is a shared agreement amongst partners that although schools have the prime responsibility for this outcome, contributions from other agencies such as Connexions, primary care trusts and the voluntary sector make a real contribution to young people's welfare and motivation to improve.

Priority 5: 5.1

This proposed stretch outcome has been put forward by partners because:

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- This is an outcome that contributes to the regeneration agenda for local communities
- It contributes to the Community Strategy objective 8
- It is an outcome to which many partners contribute and ensures full engagement of the Connexions service
- It is an outcome that will build on an improving base but by identifying a stretch target, improvements can be accelerated and work can be targeted on lower performing districts, supporting the work of local LSPs
- It will contribute to outcome 1 of the economic development and enterprise block

FREEDOMS AND FLEXIBILITIES

Partners propose a number of freedoms/flexibilities that support the delivery of all priorities and outcomes across the children and young person's block. The business case for each of these is set out below:

Proposal 1

What is the freedom requested?

The freedom to top slice a negotiated fixed amount from the overall pooled budget for the block in order to provide match funding for European money.

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

This request is not about a current restriction as such, rather about being creative in order to bring additional value to the agreement.

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated?

If the freedom was granted this would, in effect, double the money available to the LAA. The partnership board would allocate the additional funding against the agreed priorities matched against those outcomes that were identified in the bid for additional funding. A full business case would be presented for the bid.

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

A full risk assessment would be done prior to making any European bid. Although there are likely to be very few potential adverse risks, sustainability would be the most significant. Financial monitoring and tendering requirements would be included as part of the bid.

Proposal 2

What is the freedom requested?

The freedom to top slice the LAA to provide a small amount of funding for a time limited piece of work (possibly to be carried out by the voluntary sector) to develop a model of joint working for the children and young people's block of the LAA.

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

Given the complexity of linking the delivery of the LAA with the Change for Children agenda and the Children and Young People's Plan, partners proposed this freedom in order to ensure that the LAA is implemented effectively with an internal rigour.

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated?

This freedom is requested in order to strengthen the sustainability and delivery of the LAA. Partners feel that, as they are all involved in three major and overlapping agendas, ways of working within the LAA need to be clearly defined. The small amount of money that would be top sliced, would be used to establish agreed approaches to delivery and a shared view of added value, moving from individual organisational approaches to a common way of working on joint outcomes including protocols etc. Information from pilot LAAs would suggest that when partners work together on several parallel agendas at the same time it is easy to lose focus. The impact on performance would relate to improved overall effectiveness rather than an outcome for children

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership would performance manage this piece of work. It would be very time limited and structured to deliver to tight parameters.

Proposal 3 (Would support priority 1: 1.2 promote healthy eating and physical activity)

What is the freedom requested?

We are seeking permission to allow accreditation by Sports England to count as a contribution to the healthy schools award.

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

This is a restriction that relates to the current Healthy Schools criteria and responsibility for this sits with the DfES.

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated?

Sports England accredited activities involve many children and young people in worthwhile physical activities. Many of the activities take place beyond school and involve young people who are often not involved in school-centred activities – these should be recognised and contribute to Healthy Schools accreditation as they promote healthy lifestyles and increased fitness. Data on Sports England accreditation is available and could be used to contribute to the evaluation of healthy lifestyles and engagement in worthwhile leisure activities. Healthy Schools accreditation is an important outcome measure for priority 1.

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

No obvious adverse impact

Proposal 4

What is the freedom requested?

Harmonisation of planning between NRF, NNI, LIFT and Children's Centres in order to align capital building cycles and timescales.

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

Currently each of the above initiatives has its own timeline and requirements for capital programmes. The departments involved are the DfES, ODPM and DTI. There is no overall coherence between the programmes and consequently buildings and developments are not phased sensibly for a particular locality and do not always take account of existing provision. In addition in Nottinghamshire there are specific shortages of skilled craftspeople in some areas of the county - this is compounded when building is already

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underway in one locality and deadlines set by central government require further building in the same area at the same time.

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated?

Sure Start and children's centres have a key role to play in supporting the delivery of the LAA. The flexibility requested would improve efficiency and enable local teams to better match provision to need.

Partners suggest that the LAA could develop an agreed Nottinghamshire strategy for capital building to better join up the various building programmes.

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

If this request is considered for further investigation and ultimately for negotiation, a full analysis of the programme details will be undertaken.

Proposal 5

What is the freedom requested?

Flexibility to define milestone years and target dates to better reflect local targets including those from schools that run within academic years. For example, the LAA will run for three years but the final target for local authority targets for education will relate to outcomes that are delivered after the LAA is completed.

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

This is a consequence of running financial year for the agreement but academic year for school based targets. The two departments involved are DfES and ODPM.

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated?

Changing the milestone dates will allow the most up-to-date school based data to be used and more accurately reflect performance and improvement - the reward element particularly should relate to the latest possible data (ie that of examinations taken in June 2009 and reported in October 2009).

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

This is an organisational issue to make best use of data in a meaningful way. There are no adverse effects locally.

ANNEX B: POOLING & ALIGNING OF FUNDING STREAMS

CYP Pooled Funding Streams		
Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Adoption support and special guardianship (A)	NCC	313,000
Carers' grant (A)	NCC ED	491,000
Children & adolescents' mental health services (A)	NCC	862,000
	PCT	0
Children's fund (A)	NCC	1,853,194
Childrens Services Grant	NCC	1,177,390
Connexions (A)	Connexions	6,826,666
Extended schools (standards fund) (A)	NCC	1,125,965
	NCC	1,060,006
Key stage 3: central co-ordination (A)	NCC	917,835
National training strategy (A)	NCC ED	247,000
Positive activities for young people (A)	NCC	285,567
PAYP (A)	Bassetlaw DC	10,000
	Ashfield DC	0
	Broxtowe BC	0
	Gedling BC	0
	Mansfield DC	0
	Newark DC	0
	Rushcliffe BC	0
Primary strategy central co-ordination (A)	NCC	763,246
General SureStart grant (revenue) (A)	NCC	291,567
Childrens centres (A)	NCC	3,134,901
Childrens Information Service (A)	NCC	254,034
Remaining Sure Start revenue funding (A)	NCC	3,365,942
Childminding Development budget (A)	NCC	270,964

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SureStart – Ravensdale (A)	NCC	608,344
SureStart – Ashfield (A)	Ash PCT	825,561
SureStart – W Bassetlaw (A)	NCC	605,412
SureStart – Bidworth, Bisthorpe (A)	NCC	755,436
SureStart – Meden Valley (A)	NCC	765,540
SureStart – Gedling (A)	Gedling PCT	721,500
SureStart – West Mansfield (A)	Fam welfare ass	775,000
SureStart – Chilwell W/Eastwood (A)	Brox/Hucknall PCT	690,000
SureStart – Brierley Tops (A)	Ash PCT	825,125
Teenage pregnancy (A)	NCC	363,000
Vocational and work-related learning (A)	NCC	18,000
School travel plans (A)	NCC	105,000
Standards fund: LA retained element of new amalgamated single grant (SDG) (A)	NCC	1,317,072
	SUBTOTAL	31,625,267

CYP Aligned Funding Streams		
Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Positive futures	Bassetlaw DC	35,000
Key stage 3 – central co-ordination	NCC	458,917
Primary strategy central co-ordination	NCC	381,623
	SUBTOTAL	875,540

SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES

In Nottinghamshire we believe that strong communities are places where people feel safe in a welcoming environment and where they feel that their concerns are heard and responded to. We know that delivering safer and stronger communities will improve the quality of life for all in Nottinghamshire. The outcomes in this block will lead to communities where people feel safer, by tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and through improving the local environment. They will lead to stronger communities, by giving people a voice, strengthening the voluntary and community sector, and improving people's access to decision making and to services. The work of our partnerships will also make a direct contribution to delivering improvements in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the county.

PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

A wide range of partnerships, networks and community activity already contribute to making Nottinghamshire communities stronger and safer at county, district and neighbourhood level.

Key partnerships are detailed below.

- Countywide Community Safety Board
- County Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- 7 x Crime and Disorder Reduction / Community Safety Partnerships
- Voluntary Sector Liaison Group (Change up consortium)
- Neighbourhood Funding Advisory Group
- Countywide Rural Issues Group
- 7x district LSP Social Issues groups and Environment groups
- Tenant Participation Forum
- Community Cohesion Strategy Group
- Accessibility Planning Partnership
- Nottinghamshire Waste Partnership
- Nottinghamshire Agenda 21 Forum

We believe that decision making around geographical communities should take place, as far as is possible, at the most local level in order that local people are able to influence those decisions. Whilst we will set overall strategy direction and targets for the LAA at county level, the local delivery (planning and implementation) will be organised through the district LSPs.

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOMES

- To reduce overall crime, to reassure the public by reducing fear of crime and anti social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs
- To increase the capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision making and are able to influence service delivery
- To 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
- To protect natural resources
- To achieve cleaner and greener public spaces
- To improve accessibility to jobs and services within the county

EVIDENCE BASE FOR SELECTION OF OUTCOMES AND TARGETS

Our high level outcomes reflect both national and local priorities, including those outcomes which are mandatory within the LAA. The targets we have chosen are almost all national indicators and align directly with the Audit Commission, as well as with central government Public Service Agreements. They also contribute towards a number of strands of central government strategy, including: 'Together We Can', Sustainable Communities, National Community Safety Plan, Respect Action Plan, Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (*Securing the Future*), the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, Waste Strategy, the Cleaner, Safer, Greener Communities programme, and the Future of Transport White Paper.

Community safety, cleaner and greener, travel and access, community involvement and participation and equality are all top priorities within the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy, and are all identified in the seven district Community Strategies.

Further basis for the selection of outcomes includes:

- "Feeling safe" was the top concern (65%) expressed by people in the Nottinghamshire MORI Liveability 2004 survey. The next highest priority was at 35%.
- 66% of respondents to the MORI Liveability 2004 survey felt that people using drugs was a problem in their neighbourhood and 44% felt that it had got worse over the previous two years.
- The death rate from accidents in Nottinghamshire as a whole, and for all but two of the county districts, is higher than both the English and East Midlands average. The major cause of death from accidents is land transport (mostly road traffic). There are over 1,000 admissions for road traffic casualties each year in Nottinghamshire.
- 20% of local people felt that they could influence decisions affecting their local area (MORI Liveability 2004 survey)
- 53% of the population felt that their local area is a place where people can get on well together (MORI Liveability 2004 survey)
- About 150,000 people confirmed that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least three times in the previous year (Based on scaled up figures across the city and county from Leeds Metropolitan University research for the Greater Nottingham Partnership 2003/4)
- There are about 6000 voluntary and community sector groups across the city and county. (Based on scaled up figures across the city and county from Leeds Metropolitan University research for the Greater Nottingham Partnership 2003/4)
- 13% of our parishes are developing or have developed parish plans (31 parish plans, 235 parishes) and another 14 neighbourhoods are planning positively for the future
- The quality of public spaces has recently been identified as a key determinant in how satisfied people are with the public services in their area (LGA 2005).

TARGETS FRAMEWORK

Outcome 1:		To reduce crime, to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by drugs.					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
1.1 To reduce crime	a) Reduce BCS comparator crimes	54,245 in 2003/4 (Projected figure for 05/6 is 50,236)		-15% 46,185	-22.3% 42,134		
1.2. Reduce acquisitive crime	a) Reduce: theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary.	24,493 in 03/04 (Projected figure for 05/06 is 17,411)	STRETCH (see Annex A): Reduction of 34% between 03/04 and 07/08	-32% 16,703 offences by 06/07	-34% 15,994 offences by 07/08		CYP 2.3
	b) Business crime (Burglary Other, minus shed breaks, as proxy indicator)	4,882 in 03/04 (Projected figure for 05/06 is 3,046)	Reduction of 40% between 03/04 and 07/08	-38% 3,027 offences by 06/07	-40% 2,929 offences by 07/08		
1.3 Reduce violent crime	a) Reduce assaults and woundings	Baseline to be developed in 2006/7 with domestic violence incidents extracted	Reduction by 10% in violent crime (common assaults and woundings, not including domestic violence) between 03/04 and 07/08	Reduction of			CYP 2.3 (a)
				X no. of offences by 06/07	X no. of offences by 07/08	x no. of offences by 08/9	
	a) An increase in the	Baselines to be					

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	number of incidents of domestic violence reported annually either directly to the police or through a third draft	developed in 2006/7					
	b) Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence reported annually either directly to the police or third party as a proportion of the total number of incidents reported in the same period	Baselines to be developed in 2006/7					
	c) Increase in the proportion of offences brought to justice (convicted) as proportion of total number of reported incidents/sanction detections	Baselines to be developed in 2006/7					
	d) Increase district authorities' level of implementation of BVPI 225 on domestic violence	BVPI is new for districts	80% implemented by end 2008/9	To 50%	To 65%	To 80%	
1.4 To build respect in communities and to reduce anti-social behaviour	a) Increase percentage of residents who feel safe	37% felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark - 2004 Nottinghamshire Community Safety Survey	Increase percentage of residents who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark from 37% to 40% by end of 08/09	38%	39%	40%	CYP 4.1

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	b) Criminal damage (as a proxy indicator of anti-social behaviour): criminal damage to a vehicle, criminal damage to a dwelling, criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling.	11,046 in 03/04 (Projected figure for 05/06 is 13,688)	Reduction of 13% between 03/04 and 07/08	+5.5%	-13%		
				11,650 offences by 06/07	9,611 offences by 07/08		
1.5 Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol	a) T KPI 2 Increase the % of clients retained in drug treatment for 12 weeks or more (either at point of discharge or those clients that are still in treatment at the end of the period) NTA Data by DAAT	76% in 2005	85% by 2008	80%	85%	85%	CYP 1.3c
	b) Increase the percentage of those PPOs who are assessed as having a drug problem that requires intervention, who are retained in drug treatment for at least 12 weeks prior to discharge	X% in 2004/5	STRETCH (see Annex A): X% by 2008/9	X%	X%	X%	
1.6 Reduce number of avoidable injuries of the road	The number killed or seriously injured on the road	1994-8 baseline figure 826	Reduce the number killed or seriously injured on the road by 40% by 2010 against a baseline of 1994-8	Reduction in number seriously killed or injured to: 628 by end of 06 595 by end of 07 562 by end of 08.			HCOP 3.1 CYP 2.4

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Baselines and targets for key crime categories by district::

Area/CDRP	Theft of a Vehicle, 03/04	Theft of a Vehicle, % Reduction	Theft of a Vehicle, 07/08 Target	Theft from a Vehicle, 03/04	Theft from a Vehicle, & Reduction	Theft from a Vehicle Target 07/08
Ashfield	700	42%	407	1657	43%	941
Bassetlaw	730	25%	548	1798	25%	1349
Broxtowe	614	34%	405	2023	33%	1355
Gedling	788	40%	473	1843	35%	1198
Mansfield	644	26%	475	1886	36%	1199
Newark & Sherwood	432	22%	337	1073	22%	837
Rushcliffe	383	30%	268	1379	30%	965
Nottinghamshire	4291	32%	2913	11659	33%	7845
Area/CDRP	Domestic Burglary, 03/04	Domestic Burglary, % Reduction	Domestic Burglary Target, 07/08	Theft from a Person, 03/04	Theft from a Person, % Reduction	Theft from a Person Target 07/08
Ashfield	1816	57%	786	155	0%	155
Bassetlaw	1088	36%	696	112	0%	112
Broxtowe	1494	31%	1031	100	0%	100
Gedling	1209	40%	725	126	0%	126
Mansfield	1341	32%	907	349	44%	195
Newark & Sherwood	631	34%	416	75	14%	65
Rushcliffe	963	30%	674	100	0%	100
Nottinghamshire	8542	39%	5236	1017	16%	853

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Area/CDRP	Criminal Damage, 03/04	Criminal Damage, % Reduction	Criminal Damage, 07/08 Target	Common Assault, 03/04	Common Assault, % Reduction	Common Assault Target 07/08
Ashfield	2474	15%	2103	244	0%	244
Bassetlaw	2534	25%	1901	303	0%	303
Broxtowe	1723	8%	1585	177	5%	168
Gedling	2102	5%	1997	215	5%	204
Mansfield	2337	10%	2101	307	28%	220
Newark & Sherwood	1882	14%	1619	195	14%	168
Rushcliffe	1471	8%	1361	140	10%	126
Nottinghamshire	14523	13%	12666	1581	9%	1433
Area/CDRP	Wounding03/04	Wounding % Reduction	Wounding07/08 Target	BCS Comparator Baseline, 03/04	Total BCS Crime Target, 07/08	Agreed Overall Reduction
Ashfield	1115	0%	1115	8999	6974	-22.5%
Bassetlaw	1297	14%	1115	8493	6582	-22.5%
Broxtowe	683	5%	649	7945	6157	-22.5%
Gedling	793	5%	753	8113	6288	-22.5%
Mansfield	1391	15%	1180	9025	6679	-26%
Newark & Sherwood	880	14%	757	5927	4860	-18%
Rushcliffe	542	10%	488	5743	4594	-20%
Nottinghamshire	6701	10%	6057	54245	42134	-22.3

Outcome 2:	To increase the capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision making and are able to influence service delivery						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
2.1.	Increase the	% residents who feel that	20%	23%	21%	22%	23%

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percentage of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their area	they can influence decisions affecting their area						
2.2. Increase the percentage of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people can get on well together	% residents who feel that their local area is a place where people can get on well together	53%	56%	54%	55%	56%	
2.3. Increase the number and value of volunteers across the population of the county as a whole and in defined settings	a) The percentage of all people who undertake formal volunteering in groups, clubs or organisations for at least an average of two hours a week over a twelve month period	c150,000 [to be established accurately by survey during the first 6-8 months]	STRETCH (see Annex A): 5.5%				
	b) Number of people engaging in (defined) formal volunteering activity [Consolidated survey and verifiable monitoring information from a defined range of organisations recording volunteer activity]	To be established by agreement with partners in the first 6 months	STRETCH (See Annex A): 3%				
2.4. Improve the growth of VCS	Growth of the VCS in the last year	TBC	Partnership arrangements in place to agree target by Dec '06				

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2.5. Increase the proportion of key public services delivered by the VCS	Proportion of key public services delivered by the VCS	TBC	Partnership arrangements in place to agree target by Dec '06				
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Outcome 3:	To 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 (Mandatory for areas receiving Neighbourhood Funding: Mansfield, Ashfield, Bassetlaw)						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
2.1. Improve the percentage of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods	% residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods	[to be established during first year of agreement]					
2.2. Increase the number of communities planning for a positive future	Number of communities planning for a positive future	45					

Outcome 4:	To protect natural resources						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
4.1 Increase the levels of recycling of municipal waste	Percentage of municipal waste recycled (BV82)	29%	32%	30%	31%	32%	

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Outcome 5:		To achieve cleaner and greener public spaces					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
5.1 Reduce litter and detritus	Percentage of sites below satisfactory cleanliness for litter/detritus (BV199a)	15.3% (2004-5 average for the county)	STRETCH (see Annex A): 8%, no District worse than 12%	12%/20%	10%/15%	8%/12%	TBC
5.2 Reduce levels of fly-tipping	Reduction in fly-tipping incidents (weighted measure using Flycapture database)	39,955 (2005-6)	STRETCH (See Annex A): 33,913 (5% improvement per year)	38k	36k	33,913	
5.3 Improve the quality of parks and green spaces	Number of Green Flag Awards	5 (2005-6)	STRETCH (see Annex A): 12 (at least 1 per district)	7	10	12	

Outcome 6:		To improve accessibility to jobs and services within the County					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
6.1 Increase percentage of population within half an hour journey time to key amenities by public transport	Percentage of population within a 10 minute walk of an hourly or better bus service	[Tbc once targets confirmed for LTP2]	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	
6.2 Increase the take-up and use of the county concessionary fare scheme	a) Percentage of older population who have a concessionary bus pass	60% (2004-5)	66%	62	64	66	HCOP

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	b) Average number of journeys per older person passholder per year	40.5	52	50	51	52	
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REWARD GRANT ELEMENT

See Annex A for detailed figures

1.4: Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and 1.1 Reduce acquisitive crime

Reducing acquisitive crime will have a major impact on reducing overall crime levels in Nottinghamshire and improving the quality of life of residents and visitors to the county. All CDRPs are committed to achieve these reductions over the next three years. The stretch targets involve two targeted approaches which promise to contribute greatly to reducing acquisitive crime, both of them linked to substance misuse. The link between drugs misuse and crime is very strong and has been evidenced in numerous Government reports, such as the NTORS report by the Department of Health. Locally, the findings of the drugs testing of those going through the Bridewell in Nottingham show conclusively the important link between drug misuse and offending behaviour. The stretch target would be on the level of acquisitive crime, as this is the outcome most wanted for the people of Nottinghamshire, but it has been agreed by CDRPs that the pump priming funding would be allocated to the PPO Strategy, which promises to deliver the most significant reductions.

The PPO Strategy focuses on the top tier of offenders and those involved in vehicle crime, which is increasing across the county, are not currently eligible for the PPO Strategy. CDRPs are keen to tackle vehicle crime and will have to in order to achieve the desired reductions in overall crime. The pump priming funding attached to the stretch target will enable the PPO Strategy to bring prolific vehicle crime offenders into the project and to undertake drug treatment programmes where appropriate. The longer they stay in treatment the greater chance there is of them successfully staying off drugs in future. If this group is not tackled effectively then there are likely to be further health problems to the individuals involved, increased community concerns around drug dealing and crime. This group, if their drug use is not addressed, will cause significant social and economic costs to the communities of Nottinghamshire and to the criminal justice and health agencies, which will have to address their prolific offending.

2.3: Increase the number and value of volunteers over the population of the county as a whole and in defined settings

- a) **Increase the percentage of all people who undertake formal volunteering in groups, clubs or organisations for at least an average of two hours a week over a twelve month period**
- b) **Number of people engaging in (defined) formal volunteering activity (direct measurement)**

This is a combined target, using both the indicators proposed in the Reward element guidance dated November 2005. We think that by combining the two methods of assessing impact – survey, and direct measurement – we will get the best possible overview of volunteering in Nottinghamshire.

For the directly counted element, we intend to define (during the first year) a substantial number of volunteering settings in which the work of volunteers is measured and reported consistently. While this has happened randomly in some organisations in the past, our process linked to the LAA is intended to develop a reliable framework for future monitoring of volunteering across the county.

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For the surveyed target, which will be included in the commissioned public opinion poll [the Best Value General Satisfaction survey], also covering a number of other LAA targets, we intend to work on appropriate questions which prompt people to identify accurately whether or not they are ‘volunteers’ – while this has proved difficult in other surveys, we propose to learn from experience elsewhere to improve the reliability of the data collected. Starting from the phraseology suggested by the Home Office for their citizenship survey: ‘Thinking about how you spend your free time, have you given unpaid help in the last 12 months to any individuals, groups, clubs or organisations?’ we propose 2 questions:

- Q1a Thinking about how you spend your free time, have you given unpaid help in the last 12 months to any groups, clubs or organisations? Yes / No
- Q1b Would you say that you have spent an average of 2 hours (or more) a week over the last 12 months giving this unpaid help? Yes / No

In both cases we intend to use year 1 of the LAA to get a more accurate assessment of baseline figures and fields of volunteering. A current estimate of about 150,000 volunteers, based on scaled up figures across the city and county from research carried out for the Greater Nottingham VCS in 2003/4 by Leeds Metropolitan University, sponsored by the Greater Nottingham Partnership. The VCS will lead the actions around this indicator through the newly-formed Volunteering Nottinghamshire, an organisation launched through ChangeUp, which will be linked to Capacity Builders through the Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Consortium.

Change Up funding will support this priority as will the Rural Social and Community Fund, and Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder.

Rationale for stretch target

ChangeUp funding has been used to launch a new organisation, **Volunteering Nottinghamshire** which is widely supported by VCS infrastructure organisations and by the County Council as a major local funder of infrastructure. Volunteering Nottinghamshire, which will lead work on the volunteering target and stretch target, has the specific aim of developing volunteering, raising its profile and increasing the numbers involved, and the pump-priming element of the Reward Grant will be an ideal catalyst for the organisation in taking another step towards its goals, involving all LAA Partners and Blocks fully in the process.

Volunteering is a vital component of society, not only in the activities of the VCS but in the development of work in the public sector. Until now it has been poorly measured and often hidden in other activity. The aim of the process to be led by Volunteering Nottinghamshire will be first to establish a full and informative picture of volunteering in Nottinghamshire, and to take a realistic view both of the growth expected in any event (based on recent historical data in sample organisations and communities) and of the potential for stretch through active campaigns and development work in many partner agencies, co-ordinated through a Partnership Steering Group by Volunteering Nottinghamshire.

Organisations from the Police to the DAAT, from the network of Citizen’s Advice Bureaux to local play and older people’s resource centres, all wish to rely more and more on volunteers to achieve their goals. It is a central component of current initiatives such as Integrated Children’s Services, Neighbourhood Policing and the National Drugs Strategy. It is important to the full delivery of many of the targets within the 4 Blocks. For individuals, volunteering can overcome isolation, provide routes towards employment or changes in life direction, and express citizenship as well as supporting whole areas of social activity which would not otherwise happen. We are therefore convinced that we can achieve not just a measured and well-described view of the current development and growth of volunteering in Nottinghamshire, but a significant stretch in the pace, quality and quantity

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of growth. At the same time this initiative will embed the new organisation, a key priority for ChangeUp locally, in the Partnership and so increase its potential sustainability.

5.1 – 5.4: Achieve cleaner and greener public spaces

A stretch target for cleaner and greener public spaces is sought as:

- Clean and green is a key theme in community strategies across the county
- It is frequently cited as a key concern in opinion polls and has a direct impact on how citizens regard the effectiveness of their public services.
- There is scope for improvement across the county.
- There is support from districts for a new countywide group to support delivery of this outcome. This new group would both improve chances of success of achieving stretch and ensure that additional funding led to added value
- Established PIs are available to ensure robust measurement, as well as national and regional benchmarks being developed by Central Government (Defra) and its agencies (ENCAMS)
- This outcome aligns with the ODPM national PSA8 on liveability
- Additional funding would support countywide enforcement, campaigning and/or sharing of best practice to deliver improvements (in the case of fly-tipping)

The measure for this outcome will be a composite of three indicators (litter, fly-tipping, condition of footways and quality of parks). This approach has been taken in order to better reflect the range of factors that impact on the quality of the local environment and which affect the public's perception, whilst making use of established indicators. It also allows the partnership to focus attention on those aspects of cleaner and greener that are most pressing in a given area.

FREEDOMS AND FLEXIBILITIES

Outcome 3: Priority 3.1 – Increase the percentage of population within a 10 minute walk of an hourly or better bus service

What is the freedom requested?

Relaxation of rules on use of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant

Where is the restriction and who has set it?

DfT restriction on use of RBSG, limiting use of funds on previously operating services to 25% of grant

What benefits will follow if granted – estimate impact on performance and, if possible, how this will be evaluated

More flexible and efficient use of funds

How will any potential adverse impacts be managed?

None envisaged

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SSC Pooled Funding Streams		
Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (A)	Mansfield	2,187,637
	Ashfield	900,000
Anti-social behaviour grant (A)	Ashfield	25,000
	Bassetlaw	25,000
	Broxtowe	25,000
	Gedling	25,000
	Mansfield	25,000
	Newark	25,000
	Rushcliffe	25,000
Building safer communities (A)	Ashfield	161,314
	Bassetlaw	159,323
	Broxtowe	167,663
	Gedling	154,775
	Mansfield	164,164
	Newark	125,826
	Rushcliffe	121,986
Drugs strategy partnership grant (A)	Newark PCT	96,755
HO regional director's allocation (HORDS) (A)	Ashfield	0
	Bassetlaw	15,000
	Broxtowe	0
	Gedling	0
	Mansfield	15,680
	Newark	12,445
	Rushcliffe	0
Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder (A)	Ashfield	346,000
	Bassetlaw	350,000
Neighbourhood Element (A)	Mansfield	412,800
Aggregates Levy sustainability fund (A)	NCC Env	120,000

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Drugs Intervention programme (A)	Newark PCT	2,348,614
NRF crime theme 04/05 (A)	Mansfield LSP	0
Rural bus subsidy (A)	NCC	860,000
Waste performance & efficiency grant (A)	NCC Env	867,000
	Broxtowe BC	89,364
	Bassetlaw DC	91,352
	Ashfield DC	93,153
	Gedling BC	0
	Mansfield DC	80,000
	Newark DC	91,253
	Rushcliffe BC	43,843
Partnership support grant	NCC	0
Single community programme	Ash links forum	64,420
Community empowerment fund	Mans CVS	83,187
	SUBTOTAL	10,398,554

SSC Aligned Funding Streams		
Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Home fire risk check initiative (A)	Fire Service	120,357
Rural Social and Community Programme	Rur Com Council	149,000
	SUBTOTAL	269,357

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE

PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

Within the county a range of key partners concerned with economic development and enterprise, have been working together to agree priorities for delivery through the LAA to achieve sustainable economic growth in Nottinghamshire. The LAA partners are not attempting to tackle all the challenges facing the local economy, rather to use the LAA to make a difference with some specific issues where it is best placed to have an impact.

The partners include: Jobcentre Plus, the Alliance Sub Regional Strategic Partnership, Greater Nottingham Partnership, Nottinghamshire Learning and Skills Council, voluntary and community sector, emda, Business Link, North Nottinghamshire Learning Partnership, Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe District and Borough Council. The Local Strategic Partnerships at District level have been represented through the District and Borough council partners who chair, or are heavily involved in, their LSP Regeneration or Economic sub-groups.

Governance Arrangements – Governance of this block will be through an Economic Development Board for the County to be chaired by a private sector representative and involving the partners listed above.

The City and County LAAs have determined that a joint approach to the LAA economic development and enterprise block, where appropriate, should be pursued. The **Joint Statement on Economic Development and Enterprise** which follows outlines how economic development issues within the conurbation will be progressed.

Consultation with partners has resulted in key organisations taking responsibility for leading work on the three high level outcomes identified within the LAA:

Jobcentre Plus is leading work on Outcome 1 –To increase employment and economic activity rates.

The main outcome of consultation on the worklessness agenda is the need to line up the activity of the Local Area Agreement behind the work of Job Centre Plus and the Learning and Skills Council, particularly in supporting the delivery of the 'Making the Connections' model. Activity will focus on giving people the skills, confidence and qualifications to work in growing employment sectors. Consultation with Job Centre Plus and the Learning and Skills Council has highlighted the need to increase the employment rate in the County, in line with DWP targets, and reduce the inactivity rate, particularly in priority wards. Jobcentre Plus is to convene a working group across both city and county to determine approaches to tackling worklessness and the way forward.

The Alliance SSP is leading work on Outcome 2 – To create a climate for investment and competitiveness. The main outcome of discussion on this has been the need to focus on provision of quality business accommodation in the county and accelerating progress on delivering certain major site developments.

Nottinghamshire County Council is leading work on ‘Outcome 3 –To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy’ and activity will be taken forward through the Innovation Working Group. The main issues, identified in an agreed Action Plan, are to: increase the number of innovative businesses; increase the number of high level jobs and promote levels of enterprise, particularly among young people.

JOINT STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LAA AND NOTTINGHAM LAA

What we want to tackle

This block of the LAA gives the opportunity to improve the economic growth of the city and county addressing market failures that prevent sustainable economic development, regeneration and business growth. The city is already the focus of employment opportunities for a large travel to work area in the Greater Nottingham conurbation and beyond. It has the potential to be an even more significant driver of the regional economy and the emerging city regions agenda will see further attention focused on developing this.

The economic development and enterprise challenges that face both Nottinghamshire and Nottingham have many common themes including:

- making the shift from traditional industries towards a knowledge based economy
- tackling worklessness, particularly pockets of high unemployment and high levels of people on ‘incapacity benefit and income support’
- improving low skills and low qualification levels.

Outcomes we are seeking

Whilst there will be some difference in emphasis, three broad outcomes have been agreed for delivery through the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire LAAs:

- Employability
- Creating a climate for investment and enterprise
- Building the knowledge economy.

Within these three areas, a priority will be to develop a more enterprising economy and the bids to the Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (which only areas in receipt of neighbourhood renewal funding are eligible for) from the three cities for Nottingham, and Ashfield/Bolsover/Mansfield will seek resources to develop this work.

Working together to deliver

Successful joint working already occurs across the Nottingham conurbation on transport, planning and economic development – with economic development being co-ordinated through the Greater Nottingham Partnership. Some recent examples of practical joint work are:

- Joint Inward Investment project
- Development of proposals for an Innovation Fund

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- Creating and building an innovation network integrating support for facilities in the City and County
- Making the Connections project
- Joint commissioning of a series of studies on the knowledge economy and subsequent collaboration in the Skills and Knowledge summits
- Joint work on Skills through the County Employer Engagement Group.

The LAA will provide an opportunity to build on this and propose further ways in which partners and agencies can work together to create more quality jobs and effectively tackle employment, enterprise and workforce development issues, connecting local people to opportunities created.

Jobcentre Plus will lead the work on Outcome One for both the County and City LAAs, convening a group of key partners across the county to develop the approach and activity. The work on building the knowledge economy will be driven through the Innovation Working Group chaired by Nottinghamshire Development Enterprise.

The governance arrangements for the economic development and enterprise block will be through the respective LAA City and County Strategic Partnerships and their respective LAA Management Groups. Agreed priorities and actions will be organised and delivered at the most appropriate level – countywide, sub-county (eg. GNP), citywide, district-wide or neighbourhood / local area, with the scope for partners to coordinate at these levels within each LAA. As the LAAs are finalised, the level for specific actions will be determined and where this requires joint work across the two LAAs, this will be agreed within an inter-LAA working protocol.

Given the joint priorities in the Local Area Agreement, particularly in working on joint targets with County-wide organisations, it may be necessary to jointly negotiate elements of the two Local Area Agreements with Government Office for the East Midlands.

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOMES

Strategic Context

Nottinghamshire's economy – Nottinghamshire is an area which is emerging from a decline in, and reliance on, traditional industries. The County has a moderately sized economy, but worryingly there is little evidence of economic growth. The 'State of the County' audit of economic, social and environmental conditions in March 2005 by the Local Futures group identified that:

“in terms of business and enterprise, rates of business creation have been around the national median; however, the proportion of employees and businesses in knowledge driven sectors in Nottinghamshire is very low Higher-end skills are in short supply and there are problems with basic skills in some areas. Economic inactivity is an issue in parts of the County, though unemployment is relatively low. In essence, Nottinghamshire has worked hard to replace the jobs that vanished in the 90's but has lost ground in its efforts to build a more knowledge intensive economy. As the pace of globalisation quickens and the likes of India and China become ever more powerful, Nottinghamshire must be vulnerable to further structural change.

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... the poor profile on earnings, skills and knowledge intensive businesses suggests there is still much to be done to build a modern and sustainable local economy.”

These findings are underlined by the evidence base collected in support of the Regional Economic Strategy, particularly in sections 3 and 4 of this.

A key priority within the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy is ***Learning and Earning***. The Community Strategy articulates the key economic concerns and areas for action identified by local people and partners:

“They (local people) are unhappy about how local partners are tackling deprivation, the economy and unemployment. Focus groups tell us not to forget those on benefit and the poverty that leads from unemployment and that provision to ease the transition from education to work will help people aspire to and access the best quality training and jobs....

and also that:

“economic prosperity depends on encouraging enterprise and this can be helped by providing good infrastructure, stimulating investment, local procurement, higher level skills and economic diversity ...”

The outcomes which are identified in the economic development and enterprise block of the LAA reflect these aspirations within the Community Strategy and aim to increase economic activity, provide higher quality employment opportunities and develop a more enterprising workforce. Providing highly skilled jobs as well as economic inclusion for those most disadvantaged is at the heart of the approach. The three outcomes determined for the LAA are:

Outcome 1 – To increase employment and economic activity rates

Outcome 2 – To create a climate for investment and competitiveness

Outcome 3 – To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy

These LAA outcomes have a strong resonance with the themes and priorities of the **Regional Economic Strategy**. The RES has three main themes of:

- *Raising Productivity* – making our people and our businesses more competitive and more innovative. This is a key priority for outcomes 2 and 3 of the LAA.
- *Ensuring sustainability* – investing in and protecting our natural resources, environment and other assets.
- *Achieving equality* – to reduce economic inequalities and increase productivity by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the region’s sustainable economic growth. Outcome 1 of the LAA will focus on reducing economic inequality through providing support to people who are currently not working to secure employment.

The LAA also forms the framework within which a bid for the Local Enterprise Initiative (LEGI) will be formulated. In addition, it creates the prospect for integrating other important initiatives such as Science City into a clear and coherent plan for economic development and enterprise. This LAA also underpins delivery of the Employment and Skills Plan and Core Cities strategy at a local level.

EVIDENCE BASE FOR SELECTION OF OUTCOMES

Outcome 1: To increase employment and economic activity rates

The rationale for including this outcome in the LAA is that whilst unemployment levels are the lowest they have been for many years, there are geographic concentrations of people who still face barriers to seeking work and people on incapacity, disability benefits and income support who, given the right form of support, could secure employment. Partners have focussed on exploring ways to increase local achievement rates and provide support to people who are currently not working to secure employment and move Nottinghamshire closer towards the national target of an 80% employment rate.

The evidence in support of this is that:

- The rate of unemployment in Nottinghamshire (1.7%) is below the national average of 2.4%. However there are 11 wards in the county with unemployment rates of 3% and above and 2 wards with unemployment rates above 5%
- There are approximately **44,000** people who remain economically inactive, and are on some form of income support, incapacity or disability benefit.
- The employment rate for Nottinghamshire is 75.3% against a national target of 80%. Employment rates vary substantially across districts in Nottinghamshire, with the district of Mansfield having a rate of 69.8% compared to Newark and Sherwood District with a rate of 80.1%.
- The county economic inactivity rate is 21.4% compared to a national inactivity rate of 21.3%. There are areas of the county with much higher inactivity rates e.g. Mansfield with an economic inactivity rate of 26.9% (an increase of economic inactivity from 23.9% in 2002 to 26.9% in 2005). The rate of economic inactivity has increased steeply in Gedling (from 17.4% in 2002 to 26% in 2005) with a rise from 12,000 to 17,000 individuals from 2002 to 2005 who are economically inactive.

This outcome also includes a measure to reduce the number and severity of avoidable injuries occurring whilst at work. This priority has been requested to be included within the LAA framework by the Health and Safety Executive and members of the Nottinghamshire Avoidable Injury Partnership. The East Midlands rate of reportable injury is significantly higher than the England average and the HSE have acknowledged that work in partnership would produce better results than currently being achieved. The HSE believe that setting up a regional stakeholder group, would engage partners who do not recognise the importance of this issue for their business and the general economy, will enable partners to become more fully engaged with tackling avoidable injuries in the workplace, will add value to their work and identify that this is an important area for developing interventions, particularly for employers. They are keen to see this target reflected in all the LAAs across the region and are working towards this target. Through reducing accidents in the workplace businesses will reduce working hours lost, reduce the disruption on their businesses of losing key worker time, reduce claims on medical insurance, reduce sick pay and the cost of temporary cover, reduce compensation claims, improve the general safety behaviour of people, improve productivity. For the economy as a whole there will be a reduction in income support claimants, a reduction in use of health services and disability and a better quality of life for many.

Outcome 2: To create a climate for investment and competitiveness

The rationale for including this outcome is to focus partners' efforts on creating a better climate for investment and competitiveness within the county and in particular the need for better quality business accommodation, co-ordination of major physical regeneration projects and promotion of public procurement opportunities for businesses in Nottinghamshire.

The ambition is for a 'property ladder' to be established providing businesses with a range of high quality business premises to meet their demands at each stage in the life cycle of a business from start-up to high growth phase.

Emphasis has been placed on identifying gaps in provision, where the public sector has a role as the private sector are unwilling to invest or in seeking opportunities where with some public sector intervention, the private sector will invest. Work will centre on supporting the development of an innovation network that will promote higher quality employment opportunities.

Lack of quality business accommodation within the county is evidenced in the Quels 2 study and the Ancer Spa report on business accommodation provision in North Nottinghamshire. With regard to office accommodation the Quels 2 study states "there is inadequate current availability to meet either market demand or policy objectives. Currently (large) supply is restricted to one site which is good quality."

The Innovation and Incubation Centres Survey 2005' also clearly identified gaps in provision of high quality business accommodation and move on accommodation.

Masterplan Framework - Co-ordinating the development of major physical regeneration projects and ensuring that there are no barriers to realising opportunities from these major developments is another priority for partners. This will involve working with local planning authorities and development agencies to facilitate the speedy development of priority sites. In parallel, work to promote the opportunities available on these sites will be coordinated to maximise the potential to attract inward investment.

The approach is one currently being taken by partners to exploit the quality employment land potential of the Mansfield Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) – this approach includes:

- a co-ordinated project management response
- facilitated by one partner organisation but working openly with partners
- a dedicated team and high level political commitment
- the availability of independent, technical / specialist advice as required
- having an openness and achieving consensus on land ownership, planning, and associated regulatory issues

The **underpinning factors or criteria** dictating which schemes are to benefit from such an approach are those which:

- Have the potential for job creation and training opportunities, particularly in highly-skilled sectors of the economy;
- Enable greater trading or other business opportunities for local companies;

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- Allow positive impacts to be made upon the economy of disadvantaged areas across the County;
- Afford the possibility of working creatively with the private sector through progressive, successful companies or organisations;
- Address the barriers standing in the way of greater private sector investment;
- Maximise available investment from public sector sources.

The adoption of these criteria will guide the partners in determining which major physical regeneration projects can be brought forward and be subject to a mater planning approach.

Work will also be undertaken on providing a programme of support for small and medium sized enterprises to enable them to capitalise on the procurement opportunities offered by public bodies particularly local authorities and the health sector including gearing up for e-procurement. Work will also focus on those companies deemed vulnerable due to changes in public procurement practices. It has proved difficult to secure any definitive data regarding existing programmes of support to Nottinghamshire businesses.

Outcome 3: To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy

The evidence from recent research into the future sustainability of Nottinghamshire's economy in the face of globalisation, suggests that efforts need to be concentrated on developing a knowledge based economy.

The term knowledge economy features strongly in UK policy. It has been coined to explain the shift required by western economies reliant upon volume manufacturing to move towards economies based upon the exploitation of knowledge through innovation and creativity to create high value products and services that can compete in a global market. The application of knowledge is seen as the primary tool to achieve increased levels of productivity. The term does not solely relate to a highly educated elite or a small number of technology based companies. It applies across all levels of business, where through the application of knowledge they can become more productive. Companies can fall into two categories; knowledge based, like Experian, who analyse data and generate new products or services; and knowledge dependent, like Brightwake, who, through applying existing knowledge on traditional knitting processes have shifted to create new medical products.

Nottinghamshire currently has:

- Low numbers of knowledge intensive businesses - the percentage of total employment in K1 and K2 knowledge intensive sectors is 30.4% nationally against an East Midlands figure of 22.9%
- Low levels of graduates in employment
- Entrepreneurial rates below regional and national average
- Business survival rates in parts of the county 10% below regional average (Net change in VAT registrations)

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Efforts will focus on promoting increased levels of investment in the number and specific types of businesses created and peoples' skill levels to provide the economic base from which to grow the knowledge economy. This will include looking at measures to increase the level of entrepreneurial activity within the population as a whole with particular focus on raising young peoples' aspirations.

Our achievement towards this outcome will be measured in two ways:

- through reference to growth in VAT Registrations for Nottinghamshire tracked against the average performance for England.
- Specifically focusing on knowledge based businesses through intensive support dedicated to the growth of this specific business sub-group.

TARGETS FRAMEWORK

Outcome 1:	To increase employment and economic activity rates						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
1.1. Increase the employment rate for Nottinghamshire. Please note the figures shown in the milestone targets columns are indicators only and relate to an overall increase of 2.2% over 3 years.	a) Increase the total amount of people in work by 10,100 over 3 years. Leading to a 2.2% increase overall (a 0.73% per year average over 3 years)	75.3% May 05	Increase the total amount of people in work by 10,100 over 3 years. Leading to a 2.2% increase overall (a 0.73% per year average over 3 years). Employment rate of 77.5%	2381	5762	10144	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> Additional people in work Cumulative Achievement </div>
1.2. Reduce the difference between the employment rate of NRF wards and the overall employment rate for England.			Local targets to be set once clarification given on source to measure indicator.				
1.3 Decrease the Inactivity Rate for Nottinghamshire	a) To reduce the number of people claiming Incapacity/Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA)	34,700 IB/SDA clients	STRETCH (see Annex A): 32,700 IB/SDA	34,000	33,300	32,700	
	b) Lone Parents Income Support (IS)	8,400 Lone Parents	STRETCH (See Annex A): 7,300 Lone Parents	8,100	7,700	7,300	
1.4 To reduce the	Reduce the number of	Nottinghamshire 2004/05	Current HSE				

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Outcome 1:		To increase employment and economic activity rates					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
number and severity of avoidable injuries occurring whilst at work through progressive improvement in the control of risks in the workplace	working days lost from work related injury and ill health	1538 injuries caused people to be away from their work for more than 3 days - 376 of these injuries were classed as serious Note – this rate of reportable injury is significantly higher than the national average	targets: Reduce the number of working days lost per 100,000 workers from work related injury and ill health in Nottinghamshire by 30% by 2010				

Outcome 2:		To create a climate for investment and competitiveness					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
2.1 Increase the volume of new/upgraded employment floorspace available for knowledge economy enterprises	Percentage increase of high spec employment floorspace against baseline	578,743 sq ft	Gross increase of 50% floorspace (sq ft) between 2006 and 2008	8% increase	16% increase	26% increase	
2.2 Increase the amount of private sector infrastructure investment levered to support the delivery of quality business	The amount of private sector infrastructure investment levered to support the delivery of quality business accommodation.	£5M private sector investment in 3 years to 2005/06	Gross increase at 40% in private sector investment in quality business accommodation between 2006/07 and	£500,000 increase	£500,000 increase	£1 million increase	

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Outcome 2:		To create a climate for investment and competitiveness					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
accommodation.			2008/09 Note - A 40% increase equates to a £2M increase in 3 yrs				
2.3 Produce Masterplan site development frameworks	Number of masterplan frameworks produced for spatial development corridors/major site developments	None. Work is currently underway on developing a masterplan framework for the MARR	5 masterplan frameworks	1	2	2	
2.4 Support local suppliers to understand the public sector procurement opportunities available and to allow SMEs to maintain and win new public sector contracts	Number of SMEs advised as to contract and procurement opportunities available within the public sector,	2005 Baseline 100 Nottinghamshire SMEs advised through existing contact points within Nottinghamshire County Council, Business Link and the Regional Procurement Centre.	1,000 SMEs advised	200	400	400	

Outcome 3:		To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy					
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
3.1 Increase the numbers of businesses assisted to improve their performance	a) Net increase in the total number of innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link in Nottinghamshire	Net increase of 218 innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link in Nottinghamshire for the period 2000/05	STRETCH (see Annex A): Net increase of 203 innovative businesses seeking advice from Business	54	76	73	

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Outcome 3:	To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
			Link in Nottinghamshire for the period 2006/09				
	b) Net increase in VAT stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire as a percentage of the rate for England	Net increase in VAT stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire will be 83.5% of rate for England based on average for 2006/08 (an average annual change of 271 businesses)	STRETCH (See Annex A): VAT Stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire 83.5% of England average	82.5%	83.0%	83.5%	
3.2 Increase enterprise activity within young people	Number of 14-19 students developing enterprise skills through structured work placements and undertaking accredited qualifications ¹	No baseline data. The Skills Index, can be used to measure students progress and has been piloted in Nottinghamshire.	% of 14-19 students developing enterprise skills through structured work placements and undertaking accredited qualifications				
3.3 Increase % of total entrepreneurial activity (Mandatory where areas receive LEGI)	Percentage change in total stock of VAT registered businesses in the county	3.6% change in total stock of VAT registered businesses in the county for three year period 2002/04	3.6% change in total stock of VAT registered businesses in county for 2006/09 ²				
3.4 To attract appropriate inward investors making use of local labour resources							

¹ Baseline data is being collected for 2005

² Collection of VAT data is prepared annually and there is a delay of 12 months to receive previous year figures

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Outcome 3:	To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy						
Priority	Measure	Baseline	Target to be achieved by 2009	Milestone Targets			Cross-cutting target ref.
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	
(Mandatory where areas receive LEGI) Note: This target cannot yet be completed as the outcomes and targets for the LEGI bid if successful need to be determined							
3.5 To support the sustainable growth, and reduce the unnecessary failure of locally owned business (Mandatory where areas receive LEGI)							

Outcome 1: Priority 1.3 Decrease the Inactivity Rate for Nottinghamshire

The context

Central Government is about to launch a Green Paper on welfare reform which is expected to have an overriding aim of increasing the national employment rate to 80% of the working age population. In Nottinghamshire we currently have an employment rate of 75.3%.

In September 2005 the number of clients claiming Jobseekers Allowance in the County was 7,895 – whilst Jobcentre Plus and their partners will continue to work hard at reducing this figure, it has to be recognised that with a claimant count rate of 1.7% we are below the UK and East Midlands average.

In order to reach the 80% employment rate aim, we will need to focus our attention on those of working age who are inactive in the labour market. This will mean a keen focus on those claiming incapacity benefit and income support.

In September 2005 the total number of clients in receipt of Incapacity Benefit and Income Support in the County was approximately 44,000 – which is five times the number of Jobseekers Allowance clients. This gives an inactivity rate of 21.4%.

In order to raise the county employment rate towards the 80% target the case for targeting incapacity benefit recipients and lone parents in receipt of income support is clear – these groups represent a vast number of people many of whom with the right support and guidance could play an active role in the local economy. Whilst there are sound economic benefits to the country and county for addressing this issue, there are many other cross cutting benefits which include reducing child poverty, improved health, raising the aspirations of young people and potential savings for the health service.

The Stretch Performance Indicator for Nottinghamshire

We have selected three targets all aimed at increasing the employment rate and reducing the number of those inactive in the labour market.

In order to focus the overarching employment rate and inactivity targets we have developed a stretch target that will focus on the impact for Incapacity Benefit Clients and Lone Parents. We have chosen this as the stretch for two main reasons, these groups represent the largest cohorts of people who can be described as inactive and secondly we can establish clear and measurable targets over the period of the LAA that will allow us to continually monitor performance.

Our baseline was established from Nomis and we have used the latest available quarters figures – August 05.

To calculate the target without the reward element we have looked at how these registers have fallen over the previous three years and projected this fall to continue over the next three years..

To calculate the target with a reward element we have built in a stretch of performance which we believe is achievable.

*The stretch is a 25% increase on current performance levels and will need a strong partnership to ensure local provision and support is clearly focussed on these client groups. To facilitate this stronger partnership Jobcentreplus are pulling together a partnership of all the Local Authorities, the LSC, the sub regional strategic partnerships and the local strategic partnerships to develop an implementation plan.

Outcome 3. Priority 3.1 Increase level of investment in knowledge economy

Context

Central Government in the HM Treasury report, Productivity in the UK – The Local Dimension, highlights that to improve economic growth of a locality the focus needs to be on employment, enterprise skills, innovation, investment and competitiveness.

Work for emda and Nottinghamshire County Council by Local Futures on the European Knowledge Economy, indicates the need to improve the level of investment in knowledge based businesses as a means of improving local economic productivity.

The county economic base is subject to low levels of;

- Research & Development
- Entrepreneurial activity
- High level skills (NVQ level 3 and above)
- Graduate retention in local business
- Innovation

The Local Futures use a proxy to measure the level of knowledge intensity using published figures from the Annual Business Inquiry to provide a set of measures from K1 to K4, where K1 represents businesses employing 40% or more graduates through to K4 which represents businesses employing fewer than 15% of graduates in their workforces.

Investment in current or planned high quality business incubation space by the public sector and to a lesser degree the private sector, will seek to create an integrated Innovation Network to support increased numbers of knowledge intensive businesses.

The capacity of the current Innovation Network to support knowledge intensive businesses is finite. Occupation figures are based on anticipated levels of enquiries and result in the individual centres choosing to measure break-even at occupancy rates of 85%. The spare capacity allows for flexibility in giving businesses opportunity to grow within the centres.

Centres will also apply a series of entry criteria as a proxy measure for the level of knowledge intensity. This includes;

- Levels of innovation in product, process or service
- Registration of Intellectual Property
- Scale of market
- Business Plan
- Skills of management team
- Levels of graduate employment

The Stretch Performance Indicator for Nottinghamshire

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Two targets have been selected to measure the level of investment in the knowledge economy; Increase in number of new jobs and the increase in the number of new businesses in knowledge intensive sectors.

Emda has identified a number of important sectors within the economy to focus activity. This information has been refined, using SIC data, to reflect the differing strengths at a county level and will focus on:

- Telecommunications
- ICT
- Research & Development
- Business Services
- High-tech engineering
- Environmental technology
- Creative Industries

The baseline is calculated by using net projected change in numbers of businesses and employees in the above sectors which occupy the developing innovation network. Figures for 2000-2005 show an average growth of 19.7% pa for numbers of businesses (218) and 19.9% for new employment (977) in these sectors.

To calculate the target without a reward element we have used the current net projected change in numbers of businesses and employees in the above sectors that occupy the developing innovation network and projected them forward over three years. This provides figures for 2006-2009 showing a total anticipated growth of 189 numbers of new businesses and 567 new employment in these sectors.

To calculate the target with a reward element we have built in a stretch in performance which we believe is deliverable projected forward over three years. As more capacity comes on stream, projections based on an accelerated programme of growth show for period 2006-2009 an average growth of 33.7% pa for total numbers of new businesses (249) and 32.4% pa for total new employment (1,245) in these sectors.

The stretch target represents an increase of 75% for numbers of new businesses and an increase of 45% for new employment over the three year period. This will require a collaborative approach between the public and private sector to deliver an enhanced level of service via the Innovation Network. A centre owners and management forum is being established to drive the knowledge economy agenda forward.

FREEDOMS AND FLEXIBILITIES

Outcome 2: Create a climate for investment and competitiveness

Freedom requested is to retain a proportion of money from business rates where there are long term structural weaknesses in the economy that results in business growth not being achieved.

Restriction – The Government's Local Authority Business Growth Incentives scheme is designed to provide local authorities with an incentive to maximise business growth in their areas. It will do this by rewarding local authorities that exceed pre-set targets for growth in business rates, by allowing them to keep a share of any increase. However, in areas such as Nottinghamshire where there have been major structural changes and decline in the

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economy such as in the coal mining and textile and clothing industries this has a significant negative effect on levels of business growth.

Freedom to take the net annual gain in business growth having factored off the impact of the structural changes would ensure that the county could benefit from the Local Authority Business Growth Incentives scheme.

Further work would be required to develop the business case for this outcome but partners within the Economic Development and Enterprise block consider it is worth pursuing.

POOLING & ALIGNING OF FUNDING STREAMS

EDE Pooled Funding Streams

Funding Stream (A) = funding stream identified in Annex A of LAA Guidance	Current Recipient of Funding (Accountable Body)	Amount in £, 2006 to 2007
Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI) (A)	NCC	0
	Mansfield	0
	SUBTOTAL	0

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Annex A: REWARD GRANT ELEMENT

Ref	Priority	Measure	Weighting	Baseline	Target (3yr) without reward	Target (3yr) with reward	Enhancement	Value for Money
Healthier Communities and Older People								
1.1	Reduce premature mortality and the inequality in premature mortality in Nottinghamshire	At county level directly the Standardised Cardiovascular Mortality Rate for those under 75 years	N/A	136.6 per 100,000 population aged < 75 [1995-97] (Saving Lives Our healthier Nation)	85.9 per 100,000 in 2009 A 37.1% reduction on baseline	60.5 per 100,000 2009 A 55.7% reduction on baseline	18.6%	191 lives saved = £9,075 per life
2.1	Reduce the impact of tobacco on the health of the population	a) A decrease in the % of those who are recorded as smokers among those aged 15-75 who have had their smoking recorded	70%	25.3% [Amalgamated LDP lines for the county show agreement to baseline]	22.3%	19.3%	3%	
		b) The rate per 100,000 (aged 16 and over) of 4 week quitters from deprived districts who attend NHS stop smoking services [Ashfield & Mansfield District PCTs being deprived districts]	30%	713 per 100,000	784 per 100,000 A 10% increase in the rate	856 per 100,000 A 20% increase in the rate	10%	
3.1	Reduce the number and severity of avoidable injuries	a) Rate of admissions to hospital for accidental injury over 65s [DASR/1000] [3 year rolling average]	70%	1129.7 per 100,000 [2001-04]	5% reduction 1073.21	10% reduction 1016.73	5% reduction	
		b) Rate of children up to 15 years of age admitted to hospital as a consequence of accidents in the home [DASR/1000] [3 year rolling average]	30%	1598.7 per 100,000 [2001-04]	5 % reduction 1518.76	10% reduction 1438.83	5% reduction	

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Ref	Priority	Measure	Weighting	Baseline	Target (3yr) without reward	Target (3yr) with reward	Enhancement	Value for Money
Children and Young People								
1.1	Improve teenage sexual health (male and female) leading to a reduction in teenage conceptions	a) Reduced teenage conception rate: overall county rate and in lowest performing wards (outcome)	50%	Latest data is 2003 – county rate of 38.4 per 1000	25.4 per 1000 by 2009	23.2 per 1000 by 2009	2.2 per 1000	
		b) Proportion of schools achieving Healthy School status for sex, relationships and education (PSHE) (process)	50%	22% of schools have achieved Healthy School Status (PSHE)	65%	85%	20%	
3.1	Increase educational achievement of pupils aged 16 years	GCSE results average point scores (APS)	N/A	Attainment at GCSE is well below the average and the gap is widening. Provisional 2005 data APS Notts = 323 compared with APS nationally – 350 (capped Notts 269.9 cf 288.1 nationally)	Target based on Fischer Family Trust projections as agreed with DfES using model B estimate Target without stretch 364.6	Target based on Fischer Family Trust projections as agreed with DfES using model C estimate Target with stretch 374.3	9.7 points	
5.1	Reduce the number of young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training and increase achievement focussing on those in low performing communities and vulnerable groups	a) overall % of young people 16-18 Not in Employment, Education or Training	25%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%		
		b) overall % of young people achieving Level 2 at age 19	50%	47.0% (4628)	62.8% (6180)	65% (6397)		
		c) Accredited achievement: completed apprenticeship frameworks	25%	35.7%	50.0%	60.0%		
Safer and Stronger Communities								
1.4	Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs	Increase the percentage of those PPOs who are	N/A	67%	73%	80%	7% = 11 PPOs	

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Ref	Priority	Measure	Weighting	Baseline	Target (3yr) without reward	Target (3yr) with reward	Enhancement	Value for Money
		assessed as having a drug problem that requires intervention, who are retained in drug treatment for at least 12 weeks prior to discharge						
1.1	Reduce acquisitive crime	Theft of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle, domestic burglary	N/A	24,493 (03/04)	35%	38% for 2009	3% (734 offence)	£2755 per crime
2.3	Increase the number and value of volunteers across the population of county as a whole and in defined settings	a) The % of all people who undertake formal volunteering in groups, clubs or organisations for at least a average of two hours a week over a twelve month period	50%	c150,000 [to be established accurately by survey during the first 6-8 months of the agreement]	3% [154,500 if the provisional baseline is accurate]	5.5%	2.5% above basic growth over the 3 year period]	
		b) The number of people engaging in (defined) formal volunteering activity (direct measurement)	50%	To be established by agreement with partners in the first 6 months	0.5%	3%	3% [2.5% above basic growth over the 3-year period]	
5.1 – 5.3	Achieve cleaner and greener public spaces by: Reducing litter	a) Percentage of sites below satisfactory cleanliness for litter/detritus (BV199a)	25%	15.3% (2004-05 average for the county)	10%, no district worse than 18%	8%, no district worse than 12%	2% (8 for some)	6280 households move from unacceptable to acceptable streets (based on total of 314,027 households in county) = £69 per household

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Ref	Priority	Measure	Weighting	Baseline	Target (3yr) without reward	Target (3yr) with reward	Enhancement	Value for Money
	Reducing fly-tipping	b) Reduction in fly-tipping incidents (weighted measure using Flycapture database)	25%	39,555 (2005 – 6)	39,555 (maintaining current performance against trend of 20% increase from 04/05 to 05/06)	33,913 (5% improvement per year)	5,642	Equates to £1,533 per significant multi-load (the most serious type of tip). This less than the average reported by districts for tips of this type. This does not take into account value through improved amenity and extra income into local economy through legitimate waste operators.
	Improving the quality of parks and green spaces	c) Number of Green Flag Awards	50%	5 (2005-06)	7 (across at least 5 districts)	12 (at least one per district)	5	£173,000 per park
Economic Development & Enterprise								
1.3	Decrease the Inactivity Rate for Nottinghamshire	a) To reduce the number of people claiming Incapacity/Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA)	50%	34,700 IB/SDA clients	32,700 IB/SDA	32,200 IB/SDA (25% stretch)		

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Ref	Priority	Measure	Weighting	Baseline	Target (3yr) without reward	Target (3yr) with reward	Enhancement	Value for Money
		b) Lone Parents Income Support (IS)	50%	8,400 Lone Parents	2256 IS Lone Parents entering employment over three years	2820 IS Lone Parents entering employment – an additional 564 people or a 25% stretch		
3.1	Increase the numbers of businesses assisted to improve their performance	a) Net increase in the total number of innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link in Nottinghamshire	50%	Net increase in the total number of innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link In Nottinghamshire 2000/05 (5 yrs)	Net increase in the total number of innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link in Nottinghamshire 2006/09 (3 yrs)	Net increase in the total number of innovative businesses seeking advice from Business Link in Nottinghamshire 2006/09 (3 yrs)		
		b) Net increase in VAT stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire as a percentage of the rate for England	50%	VAT Stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire is 79.9% of rate for England (based on average for 2000-04)	VAT Stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire 83.5% of England average	VAT Stocks per 000 population of Nottinghamshire 84.7% of England average		

ANNEX B – NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT PATHFINDERS

The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (Mansfield)

1. This Annex summarises the complementarity between the planned activity around NRF floor targets and the high level outcomes within the LAA.
2. The Mansfield Area Strategic Partnership (the LSP for Mansfield) plans NRF spend against its agreed Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (LNRS). The LNRS is a sub-set of the wider Community Strategy for Mansfield which in turn informs the Countywide Community Strategy and the resultant LAA.
3. The planning and review process is based on the framework provided by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. It commences with a formal review and self-assessment of the results produced in the period ending March each year. It assesses performance in the context of national floor targets and then produces revised priorities and delivery plans in order to meet future targets or milestones often via a number of intermediate measures acceptable to the LSP and to the NRU.
4. MASP has determined that NRF spend will be rooted in the activities of Neighbourhood Management Teams (NMT's), which have been established in nine of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Mansfield. Each formally constituted NMT works with service providers to produce a Neighbourhood Action Plan and together at district level, with the leads from each LSP theme group, they determine how best to allocate the fund in order to progress against floor target performance.
5. There is naturally a strong 'read-across' between NRF floor targets and the high level outcomes within the four LAA blocks. The leads from each LSP theme group are engaged in both the NRF delivery planning (as above) and also the formation of the LAA priorities and delivery plan at LAA block level. The tables attached show these specific links
6. There is no table for Housing as there is no consideration of housing within the LAA. This is the only floor target area that might incur NRF spend that is not directly linked to one or other block of the LAA. It is unlikely that housing will attract any significant level of spend and thus the total allocation of NRF for the period 2008 is likely to link directly to LAA delivery.

Total NRF allocation 2006/07 - £2,187,637

Total NRF allocation 2007/08 - £2,197,585

The detailed spend against each element of the delivery plan is confirmed in June annually once all targets have been finalised.

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HEALTH

NRF Floor Targets	LAA Outcomes (High level)	Mansfield NRF Priorities & Target status	Current activity	Planned activity	Date at which target refreshed/set
<p>PSA1 Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010, specifically from heart disease, stroke and cancer</p> <p>PSA2 Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</p> <p>PSA3 Tackle the underlying determinants for ill-health by reducing: - smoking - under 18 conceptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Healthy Lifestyles and reducing obesity across population • Reduce premature mortality and inequality in premature mortality in Nottinghamshire • Reduce the number and severity of avoidable injuries • Reduce prevalence of alcohol abuse • Reduce the number of people in Notts who smoke • Reduce the number of teenage conceptions • Improve teenage sexual health • Improve mental health <u>Older people specific</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of life and independence of vulnerable people • Reduce inequality gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity: - Local targets set and integrated with LAA • Exercise: - Local targets for GP referral scheme • Nutrition: - Local targets for community nutritionalists • Targets to be set • Targets to be set • Smoking Cessation Local targets set and integrated with LAA • Local targets to be set and integrated with LAA • Reduce stress in the workplace 	<p>Referral Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community walking and ? Groups • Consulting nutritionalists • Neighbourhood wardens • Smoke-free Charter for Mansfield • Neighbourhood campaigns • School and community based teenage sexual health clinics and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District-wide lifestyle survey to establish local behaviour in relation to activities with negative impact on health benchmark for future surveys • Inter-agency 'healthy living' campaign based on survey results • Inter-agency action plan to address alcohol abuse • Continue • Continue • Develop good practice guide for managing stress in the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity target set • Campaign plan and targets to be set May 2006 • Campaign plan and targets to be set May 2006 • Smoking targets set • Proxy measures to be set May 2006

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EDUCATION

NRF Floor Targets	LAA Outcomes	Mansfield NRF Priorities & Target status	Current activity	Planned activity	Date at which target refreshed/set
<p>PSA1 Increase children's communication, social and emotional development so that from 2008 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of Foundation stage Reduce inequalities in lowest 20% most disadvantaged areas</p> <p>PSA6 (KS2) Raise standards in English & Maths - by 2006 85% achieve level 4 - by 2008 the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% reach level 4 is reduced by 40%</p> <p>PSA7 (KS3) Raise standards in English, Maths, ICT & Science - by 2007 85% reach level 5 or above (80% Science) - by 2008 all schools have 50% pupils or more achieving level 5 in English, Maths and Science</p> <p>PSA10 (KS4) By 2008, 60% achieve 5 GCSE A*-C - in all schools 25% by 2006, 30% by 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the attainment of children and young people • All outcomes mirror Floor-targets • Additional targets for under-performing ethnic groups 	<p>Mansfield targets reflect National targets In addition, attainment is tracked at <u>Neighbourhood Level</u> i.e. attainment measured by Estate – Bull Farm, Northfield, Ladybrook, Royals (Warsop), West Titchfield, Bellamy Raod, Oak Tree, Ravensdale & Pleasley Hill</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional targets relate to gap between NRF areas (above) and District and County/National rates 2. Rate of improvement compared to County/National rates 3. School Exclusions:- Targets set till 2008 for both permanent and fixed-term exclusions 4. NEETS:- Targets set to 2008 for progression rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study support and extended programme in all NRF schools • Development of alternative curriculum for learners at risk of disaffection • Family learning in all NRF schools • Extended inter-school curriculum collaboration • Collaborative behaviour management programme at secondary schools • Improvements to employer engagement and quality of employer-based activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and mainstream • Continue and mainstream • Protect from cuts, develop neighbourhood learning model and learning champions • Enhance extended services offer in target schools • Develop existing collaboration to include 11-16 • Link to new Neighbourhood Policing Programme and extended police 'family' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend via 14-19 strategy - Develop comprehensive employer database - Establish inter-school enterprise growth initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance at each key stage monitored annually both by school, neighbourhood and district • National targets apply to all schools • <u>Rate</u> of improvement measured annually and compared to District/County/National rates

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WORKLESSNESS

NRF Floor Targets	LAA Outcomes (High level)	Mansfield NRF Priorities & Target status	Current activity	Planned activity	Date at which target refreshed/set
<p>PSA4 As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region by Spring 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate • Increase the employment rate of disadvantaged groups • Significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the employment rate for Nottinghamshire (overall increase of 2.2% over 3 years) • Reduce the gap in employment rates between NRF wards and overall England figure • Decrease the economic activity rate. Target set is gross number of benefit claimants entering work <p>n.b. Stretch target = 25% on top of expected JCP performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mansfield targets reflect National targets • Priority actions support increase in economic activity in NRF SOA's - Targets being established for neighbourhoods not wards (DWP inconsistent with other Government departments) • Current targets identify gross numbers moving from IB and lone parent benefit to work • Additional targets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new neighbourhood incubation units - skill levels in workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge to work activity in target neighbourhoods • Community learning programme • Skills elevator at NVQ 3 & 4 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll-out of 'making the Connection' - Increased neighbourhood support, including 'soft' skills and specific skills training, transport, child-care and benefit advice • Continue • Additional neighbourhood incubation units with linked business support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job outcome targets (JOT) to be established at Mansfield level from April 2006 • Existing targets remain i.e. reduce gap in employment levels between District and East Midlands average • Reduce year to year the gap in economic activity between NRF areas and District

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LIVABILITY

NRF Floor Targets	LAA Outcomes (High Level)	Mansfield NRF Priorities & target status	Current activity	Planned activity	Date at which target refreshed/set
<p>PSA8 Lead the delivery of cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas, with measurable improvement by 2008</p> <p>Aspects of the overarching ODPM floor-target (PSA1) refer to tackling social exclusion and delivering neighbourhood renewal such that Departmental Floor-targets can be met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce litter and detritus • Protect natural resources • Achieve cleaner and greener public spaces • Cross related to some aspects of 'stronger' communities:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision making and are able to influence service delivery - To 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 	<p>Specific site targets related to NRF areas to be agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter (satisfaction levels) • Neighbourhood Parks/green spaces • Creation and sustainability of Neighbourhood management Teams in all disadvantaged areas – targets set • Participation levels of service providers in NMT's and emerging Area Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Delegated pot' NRF currently used to upgrade green spaces in priority neighbourhoods including additional children's facilities • Exclusive NRF clean-ups and flying skips etc. • Neighbourhood wardens and caretakers appointed • NMT structures in place and basis for delivery of LNRS • Ongoing support and development of NMT's 0 involvement in all key decisions regarding NRF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue • Continue • Cluster NMT's into area structures • Strengthen and extend NMT's • Priority policing plans to be agreed by residents at neighbourhood level • Neighbourhood policing model introduced <p>SEE NE & SSCF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets to be agreed by May at both District and NRF level • LSP to agree and target June 2006-02-16 • Series of targets relating to public perceptions of service improvements, empowerment etc. to be agreed May 2006-02-16 • District targets for volunteering to be confirmed/refreshed by May 2006

The Neighbourhood Element of the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (Mansfield)

1. The Neighbourhood Element (NE) of the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) is a needs-based fund targeted at those Super Output Areas (SOAs) which fall in the 3% highest levels of deprivation nationally.
2. Three Mansfield SOAs fall within this category:
SOA 009E – Ravensdale Estate
SOA 012D – Oak Tree Estate
SOA 004D – Northfield Estate
3. All three of these SOAs will benefit from NE funding, but the LSP has determined that The Ravensdale and Oak Tree estates, which together with the Bellamy Road estate make up a geographically coherent 'cluster' in South Eastern Mansfield will be the primary focus for additional support
4. These three estates rank 1,2 and 6 in Mansfield in terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. All three have formed Neighbourhood Management Teams within the last 18 months and all are working towards agreed Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) funded in part by the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
5. The additional NE funding will enable these most seriously disadvantaged neighbourhoods to deliver the targets set out in the Safer and Stronger Communities block of the LAA and to further close the gap in floor target performance when compared to District and County performance. There will therefore be no different outcomes from those established in the LAA, but stronger improvement will be expected and this will be reflected in the local targets to be set by May 2006.
6. NE funding will provide a Service Co-ordinator for the cluster together with a community capacity building worker and admin support. As NMTs are already established the fund will be used to pilot Neighbourhood Policing within all three neighbourhoods and to develop inter-agency teams dedicated to the cluster and representing all major service providers.
7. The specific outcomes from NE will be incorporated within Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) but will also be identified, monitored and evaluated separately in order to establish 'added value' compared with other NMT's. The principal targets for enhancement are: -

CRIME REDUCTION:

- Overall crime rate
- Criminal damage
- House burglary

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FEAR OF CRIME

- % age of residents feeling safe

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

- % age of residents feeling they can influence decisions affecting their area
- % age of residents reporting an improvement in that area

8. The total value of the fund, which will be ring-fenced to these SOA's but will appear in the Safer & Stronger Communities block is as follows:

2006/07 – £413,000 - guaranteed funding

2007/08 – £516,000 - guaranteed funding

2008/09 – £413,000 - subject to Public Spending Review outcome

2009/10 – £258,000 - subject to Public spending Review outcome

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ASHFIELD PARTNERSHIP LSP

NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL ARRANGEMENTS 2006-07, 2007-08

The Ashfield Partnership's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy aims to improve service provision in four main areas of disadvantage in the District. Two of these areas are in Sutton-in-Ashfield, one in Hucknall and one in Kirkby-in –Ashfield.

The LSP's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy originally set out a broad approach to tackling the Government's Floor Targets for Disadvantage, but more recently the LSP has concentrated its effort on three main themes, i.e., Crime, Health Inequalities and developing Area Partnership Groups. However, the LSP is still monitored by the NRU on its activities and achievement against all six floor targets, hence the inclusion of all six floor target areas in the following proformas.

Following revisions to the Index of Multiple Disadvantage, the District no longer falls in the 50 most disadvantaged districts in the country. This has removed Ashfield from the list of districts qualified to receive Neighbourhood Renewal Funding. However, subject to the final outcome of the 2005-06 Government Office Review, Ashfield will qualify for two years of Transitional Neighbourhood Renewal Funding through the Local Area Agreement. i.e.,

2006-07	£642,407
2007-08	£321,203

LSP partners are currently in the process of refreshing their key strategies with the aim of developing an Integrated Community and Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for 2006-21. As part of this process, partners are due to review their main neighbourhood renewal priorities and the results will inform their approach to how Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and other service provider activities are applied for the two remaining years of 2006-2007, 2007-2008.

Application of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund is also subject to the LSP's Performance Management Cycle, based on the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit's Floor Target Action Plan Procedure. Currently, Improvement Plans for 2006-07 are being finalised for endorsement by the LSP Hub. As a first stage in this process, partners have agreed that a significant proportion of the 2006-2008 Neighbourhood Renewal Fund will be directed to supporting the Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens Initiative. Recommendations are now to go forward for commissioning, with final decisions on 2006-07 spend and annual targets expected by the end of March 2006.

Therefore, the following tables which cover Ashfield's six main Floor Target areas, do not include funding figures or complete annual local targets for 2006-07, 2007-08 as they will not be available until the LSP's annual Performance Management Cycle is complete and final Improvement Plans are agreed.

As Neighbourhood Renewal Funding comes to an end in Ashfield after 2007-08, partners are dedicated to ensuring a sustainable progression for key neighbourhood renewal initiatives within the context of the Local Area Agreement. This will be a major element of the 2007-08 Improvement Plan.

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ASHFIELD LSP : CRIME				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: Reduce overall crime in line with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards/ neighbourhoods and other areas across the district</p> <p>PSA1 Reduce all crime by 15% and further in high-crime areas by 2007/08</p>	<p><u>Reduce acquisitive crime</u></p> <p>Reduce theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle,. Domestic burglary</p>	<p>Theft of vehicle</p> <p>Domestic Burglary</p> <p>Reduce Crime – As CDRP targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline 03-04 700 Target 07-08 407</p> <p>Ashfield Baseline 03-04 1816 Target 07-08 786</p> <p>To reduce all crime by 22.5% from 2003-04 baseline by 2007-08</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005-06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens ○ Prolific and Priority Offenders ○ Burglar Alarms ○ Handy person ○ Street Lighting ○ Ring Master ○ Huthwaite and Stanton Hill CCTV ○ Spartans ○ Stepping Stones <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2006-07 (subject to Hub endorsement)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens ○ Prolific and Priority Offenders

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ASHFIELD LSP : EDUCATION				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: Raise standards in English, maths and science in secondary education so that by 2008, in all schools in the districts in receipt of NRF, at least 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in each English, maths and science</p> <p>PSA1 Increase children's communication, social and emotional development so that from 2008 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of Foundation stage Reduce inequalities in lowest 20% most disadvantaged areas</p> <p>PSA6 (KS2) Raise standards in English & Maths - by 2006 85% achieve level 4 - by 2008 the</p>	<p><u>Increase the educational achievement of pupils aged 11-16 Years</u></p> <p>5+ A-C grade GCSE passes</p> <p>Key stage 3 tests in English, Maths and Science</p> <p>Improved attainment for under performing ethnic minority groups....</p> <p>Increased achievement of children</p>	<p>Addressing infrastructures around learning, aspiration and wellbeing that influence achievement of floor targets.</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline 2004 85.7% Schools GCSEs 5+ A-C 84.4% Schools K2 English Level 2 78.1% Schools K2 Maths Level 4 85.7% schools K3 English Level 5 100% schools K3 Maths Level 5 85.7% schools K3 Science Level 5</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005-06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building Learning Communities ○ Forest Glade Primary School ○ Holgate School <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005-06</u> (subject to Hub Endorsement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mainstream Building Learning Communities ○ Raising Aspirations ○ Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens

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<p>proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% reach level 4 is reduced by 40%</p> <p>PSA7 (KS3) Raise standards in English, Maths, ICT & Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by 2007 85% reach level 5 or above (80%Science) - by 2008 all schools have 50% pupils o more achieving level 5 in English, Maths and Science <p>PSA 10 (KS4) By 2008, 60% achieve 5 GCSE A*-C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in all schools 25% by 2006, 30% by 2008 				
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ASHFIELD LSP : HEALTH				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: Reduce premature mortality rates, and reduce inequalities in premature mortality rates between wards / neighbourhoods, with a particular focus on reducing the risk factors for heart disease, stroke and related diseases (CVD) (smoking, diet and physical activity)</p> <p>PSA1 Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010, specifically from heart disease, stroke and cancer</p> <p>PSA2 Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</p> <p>PSA3 Tackle the underlying determinants for ill-</p>	<p><u>Reduce premature mortality and the inequality in premature mortality in Nottinghamshire</u></p> <p>Reduce the all cause mortality rate ...</p> <p>Reduce number of obese adults by X% by 2010</p> <p>Reduce the gap in all cause mortality rate.....</p> <p>Reduce the prevalence of smoking in the adult population to 21% by 2010</p> <p>Reduce death rates...</p> <p>Reduce rate of serious injury from accidents...</p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>1. Smoking cessation and tobacco control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking prevalence • Smoking in pregnancy • Staff trained in brief interventions (BI) • Workplaces with smoke-free policies <p>2. Teenage conceptions and sexual health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites providing C card /EHC • Schools accredited For SRE • Uptake of Care to Learn programme • Numbers of YP accessing preventative services 	<p>Ashfield Baseline 2003 74.8 Male Life Expectancy 79.3 Female Life Expectancy</p> <p>Ashfield Baseline 2005: Estimated prevalence of smoking 32% Target – to reduce estimated prevalence by x% by 2010</p> <p>Smoking in pregnancy: LDP data Ashfield PCT 2005-6 target: 28% YTD (Q 1 & 2 data): 26.11%</p> <p>298 staff undertaken brief intervention training (217 NHS, 81 non-NHS)</p> <p>Target – Proportion of workplaces with smoke free policy in place. Baseline currently being established.</p> <p>Baseline: 3 year average under 18 conception rate 62.1 per 1000 in 1997-1999. Reduced by 2001-2003 to 54.1 per 1000 Proposed local target (base on rolling average 3 year rates). To reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% from a 1887-99 baseline of 62.1 per 1000 to 52.8 per 1000 in 2003-05 and 31 per 1000 in 2009-11</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005-06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Obesity prevention – exercise and nutrition ○ Smoking cessation and tobacco control (local tobacco control plan / smoking cessation services / smoke free partnership) ○ Avoidable injuries ○ Debt awareness ○ Teenage conceptions and sexual health (reduce teenage conceptions/ reduce social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy / improve sexual health) <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2006-07</u> (Subject to Hub Endorsement)</p>

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<p>health by reducing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - smoking - under 18 conceptions 	<p>Under 18 conception rate per 1000</p>	<p>3. Obesity prevention and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity prevalence adult • Obesity prevalence child <p>4. Avoidable injuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of falls <p>5. Debt awareness</p>	<p>Service indicator baselines currently being established</p> <p>2003 Synthetic estimate of smoking prevalence adults: 26.5%. No baseline estimate of obesity prevalence in children available. LDP target: by 2008 to have offered 80% of adults with a BMI of 30 or over a weight management programme</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Obesity prevention – exercise and nutrition ○ Smoking cessation and tobacco control (local tobacco control plan / smoking cessation services / smoke free partnership) ○ Avoidable injuries ○ Debt awareness ○ Teenage conceptions and sexual health (reduce teenage conceptions/ reduce social exclusion associated with teenage pregnancy / improve sexual health)
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ASHFIELD LSP : HOUSING				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: As part of an overall housing strategy for the district, improve housing conditions within the most deprived neighbourhoods / wards, with a particular focus on ensuring that all social housing is made decent by 2010</p> <p>ODPM PSA7 By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.</p>	<p><u>Improve resident satisfaction</u></p> <p>Percentage of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods</p>	<p>Achieve decent homes in Public Sector Housing</p> <p>For vulnerable households in the private sector, increase proportion who live in homes that are in a decent condition</p>	<p>100% decency achieved for Local Authority Stock Oct 2005 92% decency achieved for Registered Social Landlords 05-06</p> <p>Target 06-07, 07-08 Number of private properties made decent</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005-06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashfield Homes Decent Homes Standard • RSL sector Decent Homes Standard • Identification of private sector housing investment <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2006-07</u> (Subject to Hub endorsement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens • Beyond the DHS – ALMO freedoms and flexibilities • Collect information on RHB allocations • Create sustainable communities • Provision of affordable housing • Private sector housing trajectory

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ASHFIELD LSP : WORKLESSNESS				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: For those living in the wards with the worst labour market position that are also located within the districts in receipt of NRF, significantly improve their overall employment rate, and reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for England</p> <p>DWP PSA4 As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:</p> <p>§ demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate</p> <p>§ increase the employment rate of disadvantaged</p>	<p><u>Increase the employment rate for Nottinghamshire</u></p> <p>Reduce the difference between the employment rates of NRF wards and the overall employment rate for England</p> <p>Decrease the inactivity rate for Nottinghamshire</p>	<p>Increase the number of people on incapacity benefit successfully securing employment</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline 2004 71.8 Overall Employment Rate</p> <p>2005 Economic Inactivity Rate for Ashfield 23.2% against National Rate of 21.3%.</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005- 06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fares to work • LEGI submission • Stanton Hill Community Shop <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2006-07</u> (subject to Hub endorsement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEGI • Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens • As 2006-07 Improvement Plan

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<p>groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position)</p> <p>§ significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate</p>				
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ASHFIELD LSP : LIVEABILITY				
National Floor Targets / Mandatory LAA Outcomes	LAA Priority / Measure	Ashfield measure of improvement	Ashfield Baselines and targets	Current and planned activity
<p>LAA Guidance: Improve the quality of the local environment by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards / neighbourhoods and the district as a whole, with a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus</p>	<p><u>Reduce litter and detritus</u></p> <p>Percentage of sites below satisfactory cleanliness for litter /detritus (BV 199)</p>	<p>Reduce unacceptable litter</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline 2003 16% Unacceptable Litter</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	<p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2005- 06</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Green Fingers • Environmental Fund • Street lighting Hucknall • Annesley Road Regeneration <p><u>KEY INITIATIVES 2006-07</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashfield Neighbourhood Wardens • As 2006-07 Improvement Plan
	<p><u>Increase levels of recycling municipal waste</u></p> <p>Percentage of municipal waste recycled (BV82)</p>	<p>Increase recycling rates</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline 03-04 13%</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	
	<p><u>Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from energy use in buildings</u></p> <p>CO2 emissions</p>	<p>Improve Air quality</p>	<p>Ashfield Baseline DEFRA 2003 11.6 mg/m³</p> <p>Local targets for 06-07, 07-08 as 2006-07 Improvement Plan</p>	

KIRKBY AND MANTON NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT PATHFINDERS

Nottinghamshire has two NMP areas, in Kirkby and Manton. The funding from these areas will be pooled in the LAA. The NMP boards are therefore aligning their delivery plans with the LAA outcomes. The targets will be available in March 2006 and will be shown in this annex.

ANNEX C: PARTNERS ENGAGED IN LAA BLOCK PARTNERSHIPS

Healthier Communities & Older People

Age Concern Notts & Nottingham
Ashfield & Mansfield PCT
Ashfield District Council
Ashfield Partnership
Bassetlaw District Council
Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust
Broxtowe & Hucknall Primary Care Trust
Broxtowe Borough Council
DAAT
EMPHO
Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Primary Care Trust
GOEM
Help the Aged
Mansfield District Council
Mansfield & Ashfield Primary Care Trust
NAVO
Newark & Sherwood District Council
Newark & Sherwood Primary Care Trust
Nottingham City Primary Care Trust
Nottinghamshire County Council
Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service
Nottinghamshire Police
Notts OPAG
Pension Service
Positivexperience
Public Health Consultant
Queens Medical Centre
Rushcliffe Borough Council
Rushcliffe CVS
Rushcliffe Primary Care Trust
Shaping Health Network
Supporting People
West Notts College

Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership

Ashfield District Council
Ashfield Links Forum
Bassetlaw District Council
Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust
Broxtowe & Hucknall Primary Care Trust
Broxtowe Borough Council
Children and Family Court Advisory
Support Service (CAFCASS)
Connexions

Dsypraxia Connexion
Family Care
Gedling Borough Council
Gedling Primary Care Trust
Mansfield & Ashfield Primary Care Trusts
Mansfield District Council
Networking Action for Voluntary
Organisations (NAVO)
Newark & Sherwood District Council
Newark & Sherwood Primary Care Trust
Nottinghamshire County Council
Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue
Nottinghamshire Learning Skills Council
Nottinghamshire Police
Nottinghamshire Probation Area
Nottinghamshire YMCA
Python Hill Primary School
Rushcliffe Borough Council
Rushcliffe Primary Care Trust
South Wolds Community School
St Giles Special School

Safer and Stronger Communities

Ashfield District Council
Ashfield Links Forum
Bassetlaw District Council
Beeston Volunteer centre
Broxtowe Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Gedling CVS
GOEM
Groundwork Mansfield & Ashfield
Kirkby Neighbourhood Management
Mansfield Area Strategic Partnership
Mansfield CVS
Mansfield District Council
Manton Community Alliance
NAVO
Newark & Sherwood CVS
Newark & Sherwood District Council
Nottinghamshire Community Foundation
Nottinghamshire County Council
Nottinghamshire Drug & Alcohol Action
Team
Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service
Nottinghamshire Police

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT – Fourth Draft – December 2005

Nottinghamshire Probation Area
Nottinghamshire Rural Community
Council
Nottingham & District Race Equality
Council
React 21
Rushcliffe Borough Council
Rushcliffe CVS

Economic Development & Enterprise

Alliance SSP
Ashfield District Council
Bassetlaw District Council
Broxtowe District Council
Business Link
East Midlands Development Agency
(emda)
Gedling Borough Council
Greater Nottingham Partnership
Innes England/EMPIF
JobCentre Plus
Learning Skills Council
Mansfield District Council
Mansfield i-Centre
Newark & Sherwood District Council
North Nottinghamshire College
Nottingham City Council
Nottingham Development Enterprise
Nottingham Trent University
Nottinghamshire County Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council
University of Nottingham
West Notts College

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ANNEX D: PARTNERS IN THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

Ashfield District Council
Ashfield Links Forum
Ashfield Partnership
Bassetlaw CVS
Bassetlaw District Council
Bassetlaw Local Strategic Partnership
Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust
Beeston Volunteer Centre
Broxtowe Borough Council
Broxtowe & Hucknall Primary Care Trust
Broxtowe Local Strategic Partnership
Business Link Nottinghamshire
Connexions
East Midlands Development Agency
Environment Agency
Gedling Borough Council
Gedling CVS
Gedling Partnership
Gedling Primary Care Trust
Government Office for the East Midlands
Groundwork Trust
Jobcentre Plus
Learning & Skills Council
Mansfield Area Strategic Partnership
Mansfield CVS
Mansfield District Council
Mansfield & Ashfield Primary Care Trust
NAVO
Newark & Sherwood CVS
Newark & Sherwood District Council
Newark & Sherwood Partnership
Newark & Sherwood Primary Care Trust
Nottingham City Council
Nottinghamshire Agenda 21
Nottinghamshire Association of Local
Councils
Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce
Nottinghamshire Community Foundation
Nottinghamshire County Council
Nottinghamshire DAAT
Nottinghamshire Police
Nottinghamshire Police Authority
Nottinghamshire Probation Service
Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Race
Equality Council
Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue
Nottinghamshire Fire Authority
Nottinghamshire Rural Community
Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council
Rushcliffe CVS
Rushcliffe Partnership

Rushcliffe Primary Care Trust
Southwell Diocese
The Pension Service
The Princes Trust
West Notts College