

Securing the future of Basildon

3 Year Medium Term Delivery Plans
2008 - 2011



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INTRODUCTION TO THE BASILDON DISTRICT SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

The long-term priorities for the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) are set out below. They are those important issues that can best be addressed by partnership working rather than by a single organisation working alone. By focusing on these things we will make best progress towards achieving our strategic objectives for the district.

- 1. Developing a Prosperous Economy**
- 2. Promoting Community Safety**
- 3. Providing Homes for the Future**
- 4. Maintaining a Clean & Sustainable Environment**
- 5. Improving Health & Wellbeing**
- 6. Raising Educational Achievement**
- 7. Promoting Inclusive Communities**
- 8. Develop an effective transport system**

This document contains the 3 year medium term delivery plans supporting the Sustainable Community Strategy vision and objectives. These plans set out our starting point and targets for improvement over three years to help us to deliver on our priorities.

The main part of this document is explaining how we aim to achieve the vision our priorities and key objectives

Each strategic objective sets out

- **Where we are** – what are the key issues?
- **Where we want to be** – our priorities
- **What we will do** – key actions over the next 3 years

After three years, (following a period of consultation) we will review our priorities and identify new actions and targets for 2011 - 2014.

As part of the review process, these plans will be monitored to see how well we are addressing key issues affecting quality of life including: unemployment, low income, poor housing, high crime, poor environment, bad health, disability, old age, lack of education, prejudice or discrimination, and cultural isolation.

These Delivery Plans highlight a number of cross cutting challenges and actions. Some of the actions will be new, while some are developments of existing plans and activities. All actions should involve two or more partners and success will depend upon agencies and partnerships working together.

Behind these actions are numerous detailed 'live' plans, to which the LSP thematic groups/partnerships and agencies are working. Reporting of progress will be made to the Basildon LSP Executive Board.

In addition to the delivery of this strategy, partners are working to their own corporate plans.

Every effort has been made to ensure that our partners' aims and objectives are sustainable and support those of this strategy and vice versa.

Each Delivery Plan contains quality of life data from the Audit Commission Area Profiles tool. This tool provides us with crosscutting data, trends and benchmarking capabilities against other councils nationwide. This data and key target data will be monitored through ongoing partnership performance monitoring arrangements.

Quality of life indicators key:

- Latest Value** Latest Data available from Area Profiles Tool at time of publication

- Quartile 1- 4** Provides the latest quartile position compared to all authorities nationally
 - Quartile 1 Performing within top 25% of all authorities
 - Quartile 2 Performing within top 50% of all authorities
 - Quartile 3 Performing within bottom 50% of all authorities
 - Quartile 4 Performing within bottom 25% of all authorities

- Trend** Shows the direction of performance over time
 - Trend up ▲ Performance Improving
 - Trend down ▼ Performance Getting Worse

 - No trend ■■ Trend data not available

- Position in Essex** Provides the performance position against other authorities in Essex

- Quartile Data** Provides latest quartile data to calculate position and compare against authorities nationwide

Develop a Prosperous Economy

What residents tell us:

Wage levels and the local cost of living are important in making somewhere a good place to live. The people we spoke to say that there has been an increased disparity between pay and living costs over the last 5 years. Residents want to see town centres maximising their potential for job creation. Community priorities for developing a prosperous economy are the development of trade schools, business sponsorship of training schemes for employees and the community, and improving adult numeracy / literacy skills training.

What the data shows:

Basildon has one of the least well-educated workforces in the country, ranking 398th for education and skills out of 408 local authorities in England & Wales. The vast majority of the District's working population (44%) is qualified below the Government's minimum standard, of NVQ level 2. This is 13th highest proportion in the country, 4th highest in the region and 2nd highest in the sub-region. Basildon is characterised by a high level of commuting with many workers leaving the District to work in the capital. There is also an inflow of skilled employees from other areas in the county, which suggests that many Basildon residents who are working in the area are working in low skilled jobs.

Other issues to consider:

Migration, business development, employee skills, business, training, inward investment, small business startup / support, local job creation, town centres, online shopping, trade development

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1-12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
% of the working age population who are in employment	74.10%	3	▼	10	80.6	77.2	73.05
Job density: Number of jobs to working age population (2002)	0.78	3	▼	6	0.9	0.79	0.68

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a range of employment opportunities to support the regeneration of the District and increase the aspirations of local residents and businesses 2. Work to ensure a match between the supply of local jobs and a suitably skilled workforce 3. Encourage local business growth and improvement 	Basildon Business Group / Basildon Action on Learning / Basildon Renaissance Partnership / Basildon District Council

Key Actions

Town Centre Developments

Ensuring development gains from regeneration projects contribute towards meeting local skills and employment needs

Developing and implement a procurement strategy to benefit local businesses.

Work with Partners to provide good quality vocational placements for College students in Basildon.

Creation of a workforce development gateway to equip local people with the right skills and match them to appropriate jobs

Utilise the Basildon Business Forum to support business development and growth

LAA Actions

Partners to work collaboratively to develop a campaign around STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) across Essex working with businesses to generate enthusiasm amongst young people, possibly even extending to a coordinating role for engineering/technology led apprenticeships

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCS Local 1.1 The number of new jobs created	900	1000	1100	1200
SCS Local 1.2 % of GVA based on current price index	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
SCS Local 1.3 Employment rate	76.1%	77.4%	78.7%	80%
NI 163 (LAA) – Proportion of population aged 19 – 64 for males and 19 – 59 for females qualified to at least level 2 or higher	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 164 (LAA) – Proportion of population aged 19 – 64 for males and 19 – 59 for females qualified to at least level 3 or higher	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 165 (LAA) - Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	18.2%	18.3%	18.4%	18.6%

Promoting Community Safety

What residents tell us:

The level of crime is the most important factor in making a place good to live and that in most areas crime levels have improved. There is still some disparity of experience between different areas in the district and crime and drugs are included in the main reasons for people leaving the District. People feel secure in their homes, but less safe on the streets, especially at night, those renting privately and from housing associations feel particularly vulnerable. Anti-Social behaviour is an issue with parents not taking responsibility for their children and teenagers hanging around on the street. The community priorities for promoting community safety include – tackling anti-social behaviour, crime prevention activity and providing safer physical environments.

What the data shows:

Basildon has a higher rate of offences per 1000 population than Essex or the East of England. Property crime is a problem including car crime and criminal damage. There are high crime areas within the district suffering from physical disorder including vandalism, graffiti, litter and deliberate damage to property.

Other issues to consider:

Crime levels, Fear of Crime, rehabilitation, diversionary activity, re-offending, juvenile offenders, drugs /alcohol related crime, victims, justice system, prisons, anti-social behaviour, hate crime

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day	98%	2	▲	N/A	98.28	97.95	96.85
Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark	74.7%	2	▲	N/A	76.43	73.25	68.1
Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population	16.36	3	▲	10	12.56	16.08	21.09
Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	12.69	3	▲	12	7.15	9.94	14.58
Theft of a vehicle per 1,000 population	6.35	4	▼	12	4.84	3.14	2.18
The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	69.46%	4	..	10	68.11	59.75	53.11
The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	66.49%	3	..	11	68.93	61.56	52.83

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce high impact and high priority crimes 2. Reduce anti social behaviour 3. Reduce the negative impact of drug and alcohol misuse 4. Proactively prevent and deter the involvement of young people in crime, antisocial behaviour and drugs and alcohol misuse 	<p>Community Safety Partnership / Police</p>

Key Actions

Develop and Implement the District-wide Community Safety Plan for Action 2008 –2011.

Reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District through high visibility patrols, including the Neighbourhood Policing Team and Community Warden Scheme

Audit, improve and increase access to drug treatment services

Establish a partnership approach to securing a safer physical environment, adopting Secured by Design principles for new and existing developments to identify improvements to community safety

Review and assess the effectiveness of current procedures for tackling anti social behaviour and identify improvements

LAA Actions

NI 17 Improved communication to engage, inform and reassure the public about work that is taking place to reduce ASB targeted in areas identified as having high perceptions of ASB

Develop new consultation methods and improve existing consultations and community meetings to increase understanding of the factors that influence perceptions of ASB in order to inform and direct resources

NI 20 Develop improved partnership working through the Community Safety Agreement to reduce assaults and alcohol related violence including domestic violence and hate crime

Identify resources to support education campaigns and work with partners, including the business community, to make town centres a safe environment, reduce crime in the night time economy, reduce alcohol misuse, and encourage sensible drinking

NI 39 Introduce single alcohol strategy and delivery plan shared with all delivery bodies

Pool more resources to attain better value for prevention, enforcement and treatment services

DARGs to lead work with media on information in line with DoH planned campaigns
 Increase preventative work with young people using a range of approaches in a range of settings including schools and community groups

Use mobile facilities such as SOS buses to mitigate harm

Improve effectiveness of information and advice to parents and carers

Work with voluntary sector groups to develop appropriate range of services for people who misuse alcohol

Ensure effective Dual Diagnosis services in place

Ensure appropriate access to and support for home detoxification

NI 115 Improve quality and quantity of preventative and early intervention substance education for young people, parents and carers

Introduce innovative and progressive diversion programmes

NI 195 Work with the local community to focus targeted action on hot spot areas where litter, detritus, graffiti and/or fly posting are seen as a significant problem and a barrier to people feeling safe in their local surroundings

Work with neighbourhood police teams and extended police family, CDRPs and other partners to develop joint approach to improved street and environmental cleanliness

Collaborate with ENCAMS to develop a cleaner, greener network involving all partners in Essex that will develop a single approach to improving environmental and street cleanliness, undertake environmental quality surveys, coordinate marketing campaigns to encourage behaviour change and share resources and expertise between partners

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

Increase the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators of DV

Roll out Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences across Essex

Develop the pilot specialist DV court

Expand availability of independent DV advisors

Increase volume and quality of training and awareness raising activities to increase knowledge of DV issues

Improve availability of secure housing options for victims of DV and their children

Local Indicator 7.2 – Feeling safe

Launch a campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the criminal justice system across Essex so that people can have confidence that the system is meeting local needs

Focus tactical crime reduction campaigns on areas where fear of crime is highest

Improve the visibility of neighbourhood policing and the extended police family

Work with neighbourhood action panels and other community and voluntary groups to engage and empower communities

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 17 (LAA) – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	33%	32%	31%	30%
NI 20 (LAA) – Assault with injury crime rate	1215	1175	1135	1105
NI 39 (LAA) – Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 40 - Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 115 (LAA) – Substance misuse by young people	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
Local Indicator 7.1 (LAA) – Repeat incidents of domestic violence	787	760	734	707
Local Indicator 7.2 (LAA) – Fear of Crime - % feeling safe after dark	31.3%	33.2%	35.1%	37.2%
SCS Local 2.1 – Fear of Crime - % likelihood of being a victim of crime in next 12 months	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc

Providing Homes for the Future

What residents tell us:

A lot of Basildon residents are attracted to the District because of the location to London and because property prices were cheaper than areas nearer the Capital. The provision of affordable decent housing is the 4th highest priority on the list of things that make somewhere a good place to live, and one in five people feel the current provision needs improving. Residents feel that the proportion of affordable homes in any development should be set according to local need in each town or village. New housing development should be divided between the District's towns and villages, according to their local need and infrastructure capacity. The type of homes people want are small 1-2 bedroom starter homes and larger 3-4 bedroom family houses. The community priorities for providing homes for the future are the provision of starter homes/ homes for first time buyers and an increase in homes to rent.

What the data shows:

The District has over 72K homes, the majority of which are owned outright or bought under mortgage, one in four homes are rented from housing associations or private landlords. Over 80% of property is either whole houses or bungalows (a lot of these are terraced) 16% are flats, maisonettes / apartments. Basildon Council recently transferred in excess of 11K properties to St Georges Community Housing Association. Many of these Council owned homes have received investment and much more is planned, however, the environmental quality of some of the original estates is poor and requires investment. The average house price in the District is slightly higher than the national average, but varies substantially by ward, however this property is still 8 times the average wage.

Other issues to consider:

Homelessness, house prices, affordable new homes, housing development, lifetime homes, decent homes, meeting housing need, regeneration, energy efficiency, supporting infrastructure

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
Affordable dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completion	47.7%	1	▲	1	33.1	18.15	9.15
Total number of new housing completions	352	3	▲	5	617.5	371	204
House price to income ratio	3.9	2	..	1	3.42	4.15	4.67

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that there are enough high-quality homes across a range of tenures 2. Ensure that homes are sustainable and complementary to the district 3. Safeguard countryside and greenbelt 4. Regeneration of Estates 	<p>BDC / ALMO / RSLs / EERA / BRP / Development partners</p>

Key Actions

Adopt and promote the Code for Sustainable Homes

Explore means of making the best use of existing housing stock and the need to reduce the present levels of vacant dwellings

Work with partners to ensure that future developments / initiatives meet the needs of the people of the district and people wanting to move into the district

Encourage innovative and sustainable housing design to build out crime and promote good health

Adopt and promote Lifetime Homes Standard

LAA Actions

NI 154 District councils to market more effectively to developers the land available

All partners to develop infrastructure projects to improve the potential of the land

District councils to speed up processing of planning applications

All partners to develop structures to increase proactive joint working in assembling 5 year land supply

NI 156 Improve partnership working, promoting cross-referrals between agencies to prevent people from becoming homeless

Promote the need for more affordable housing, building homes suitable for those who need to move on from supported accommodation

LI2.2 County and districts to share capacity and resource to meet needs that cut across shared strategic objectives such as more supported housing for older people

Develop structures to increase proactive joint working between partners in assembling land for affordable housing, to improve certainty of long term investment planning

Co-ordinate section 106 policies to ensure resources are generated to support affordable housing

Improve monitoring to ensure contributions from developers are made

Harmonise and co-ordinate frequency and timing of Strategic Housing Market Assessments

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 154 (LAA) Net additional homes provided	234	535	535	535

NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)		282	259	230
NI 156 (LAA) Number of households living in temporary accommodation	311	287.3	263.6	240
LAA Local Indicator 2.2 – Affordable housing	110	300	300	300

Maintaining a Clean & Sustainable Environment

What residents tell us:

Efforts to reduce pollution is important to making somewhere good to live. One in five people feel that pollution has reduced over the last 5 years. Residents are overall satisfied with the waste collection and recycling services on offer. However litter and street cleanliness could be improved. Residents feels that housing development should be accommodated on brownfield sites throughout the District. Building on Green Belt, on the edge of built up areas, should be only considered after all other options have been discounted. The community priorities for maintaining a clean and sustainable environment are that the design of new developments, should incorporate renewable energy / water resources, be easily accessible by public transport and promote the protection and development of wildlife habitats.

What the data shows:

The condition of the environment impacts on and is impacted by society. The Basildon District covers an area of approximately 110 square kilometres (sq km), which includes 72 sq km of greenspace, 4.7 sq km of domestic development, 2.3 sq km of non domestic development and 6.6 sq km of road. Basildon has poorer air quality than the surrounding districts with higher carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulates, sulphur dioxide and benzene levels. The affects of pollution on the health of residents often manifests itself in respiratory illnesses such as asthma.

Other issues to consider:

Climate change, carbon footprints, energy efficiency, pollution, biodiversity, green spaces, waste minimisation / recycling, alternative energy, public safety, contaminated land

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
Local estimates of CO2 emissions (kt CO2) - Total domestic	420	3	..	4	244.75	333.5	446.25
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh	4878	3	▼	10	4314.25	4704	5222
Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres)	166	4	..	2	147	151	161
Kg of household waste collected per head	469	3	▼	2	398.6	437	491.5
% of household waste recycled	11.79	3	▲	10	17.84	14.61	11.78

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and enhance the built and natural environment 2. Develop sustainable waste management 3. Increase energy efficiency and increase the use of sustainable energy 4. Reduce or limit the extent of the District's carbon footprint 	<p>LSP Environment Group / BDC / Wildlife Trust / ECC / RSPB / Voluntary Sector</p>

Key Actions

Support the implementation of a district-wide biodiversity action plan - protect key species and habitats identified

Develop a partnership approach to **planning to adapt to climate change**

Establishment of an Environmental Forum to enable partners represented on the LSP to share best practice on reducing waste, energy consumption, CO₂ emissions and increasing recycling.

Encourage local businesses **to reduce their waste to landfill and energy costs**

Develop a programme of public education and engagement to communicate the importance of recycling, energy and water conservation, carbon minimisation etc.

Expand recycling activities

LAA Actions

NI 186 Planning and subsequent implementation of community-facing carbon reduction initiatives

Engagement in communications/marketing campaigns to promote and encourage lower carbon lifestyles and the 'Reduce, Reuse, Recycle' waste message, and to publicise the schemes in place to support these

Develop action plan to assist LAA partners to reduce their own emissions.

NI 188 – Planning to adapt to Climate Change

Develop local area profile toolkit to quantify economic, social and environmental risk

Share best practice to develop co-ordinated action plans to address risks

NI 197 Explain Positive Consultation Management to each Local Wildlife Sites owner

Determine current status of each Local Wildlife Sites against Positive Consultation Management

Offer Positive Consultation Management Statement by qualified partner

Write Positive Consultation Management Statements for all Local Wildlife Sites

Run annual high profile Workshop for Owners of Local Wildlife Sites

Obtain funding of indicative actions

Local indicator – Progressing the Living Landscapes Vision

Deliver a workshop to explain the rationale of Living Landscapes, and their value to Local Development Frameworks and communities

Identify which Living Landscape areas are the most important for each Local Development Framework

Identify funding to assist Local Authorities writing Management Visions for Living Landscape Areas then write for consultation

Agree support for BRIE to hold all detailed data

Include Living Landscapes in LDFs

Publish annual report and run annual celebration

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCS Local 4.1 Proportion and mix of formal and informal open space per head of population in new development areas (including local nature reserves, woodlands, public rights of way, formal sports provision, formal and informal play areas)	tbc	tbc	tbc	Tbc
NI 185 Percentage CO2 reduction from local authority operations	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 186 (LAA) Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area (tonnes)	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4
NI 188 (LAA) Adapting to climate change	0	1	2	3
NI 192 (LAA) % Household waste recycled and composted	27.4	28.9	30.4	32
NI 195 (LAA)– Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter (i), detritus (ii), graffiti (iii) and fly posting (iv))	(i) 9.6% (ii) 10.5% (iii) 3.7% (iv) 0.1%	(i) 8.0% (ii) 10.0% (iii) 1.9% (iv) 0.2%	(i) 7.5% (ii) 9.5% (iii) 1.7% (iv) 0.2%	(i) 7.0% (ii) 9.0% (iii) 1.5% (iv) 0.2%
NI 197 (LAA) Improved local biodiversity –Active Management of local sites	PCM 12 24%	tbc	tbc	PCM 27 55%
LAA Local Indicator 10.1 – Progressing the Living Landscapes vision – the number of Living Landscapes Areas with a Management Vision	0			3

Improving Health & Wellbeing

What residents tell us:

Good health services are the third most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live. However, these services are considered to have deteriorated the most over the last 5 years. When considering the development of new services people want health facilities concentrated in highly accessible locations with a broad range of provision and distributed throughout the built up areas and not co-located. Support facilities for home based care should be provided where possible. The community priorities for improving health and wellbeing are: drugs and alcohol, and equal access to health facilities for all members of the community.

What the data shows:

The mortality rate in Basildon has increased since 2001, deaths from cancers is higher in women. The rate of stillbirths is increasing and is higher than the national average. There are high rates of smoking in Basildon, with death rates from lung cancer significantly higher than the national rate. A quarter of the adult population are obese with around a fifth of children being classified as obese by age 10-11 years. Sexually transmitted diseases are increasing much more rapidly in Basildon than the national average. Basildon has the highest hospital emergency admission rates in all age groups. In the future health services will need to meet the growth and ageing of the local population.

Other issues to consider:

Obesity, drugs and alcohol, localised care / reducing emergency admissions, smoking, older people, commissioning services, health inequality, mental health, long term care (elderly, vulnerable people), leisure, sports and cultural facilities

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
Age-standardised mortality rates for all cancers by local authority, males all ages	275.59	4	..	12	269.83	248.32	231.36
Age-standardised mortality rates for all cancers by local authority, females all ages	179.14	3	..	9	179.31	6	161.84
Age-standardised mortality rates for ischaemic heart disease by local authority, males all ages	252.45	3	..	12	281.67	251.67	228.66
Life expectancy at birth (years): Males	76.4	3	..	10	77.5	76.5	75.2
Life expectancy at birth (years): Females	80.7	3	..	9	81.8	81	80.1

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide residents with information and support to make positive lifestyle decisions to combat obesity, smoking, poor sexual health and alcohol / drug dependency 2. Reduce health inequalities across the District 3. Increase the opportunities for participation in play, sport and cultural activities 4. Increase access to and use of the natural environment to support healthy and active lifestyles 5. Improve the mental health and well-being of the District's residents 6. To support older people, carers and those cared for in improving health, independence and quality of life 	<p>Basildon District Health Partnership / PCT</p>

Key Actions

Improve access to teenage-friendly sexual health services

Increase number and range of sports and leisure activities for all sectors of the community

Reduce differences in mortality rates for cancer, heart disease and stroke between the most and least deprived wards, in line with national targets

Reduce the risk of falls and accidents amongst older people

Develop and implement an older people's strategy

Implement the Partnership Obesity Strategy

Develop and implement a partnership Alcohol Strategy aimed at encouraging the community to drink responsibly

Develop and implement a Partnership Mental Health Strategy

Provide benefits and welfare rights advice to carers of those with special needs/mental health problems

Provide information on preventative health programmes particularly targeting 'at risk' groups

LAA Actions

NI 8 Develop programme to increase physical activity and sport in and through the workplace (both public and private sector)

To roll out the Active+, Bodycare and new programmes across Essex to increase participation in sport and active lifestyles for the over 55s

Engage with local clubs and service providers to increase the number of people in Essex becoming active members of a sports club

Sport Essex to seek leverage from the Sport England Community Investment Fund

Encourage more exercise of those in sheltered or supported housing

NI 56 Introduce programmes to increase food literacy and food skills

Promote breastfeeding

Support healthy eating programmes in Essex including: support local employers to fulfill their role as health promoters for their employees, beginning with the local public sector bodies; implement a robust marketing programme to influence the local culture around food and physical activity; engage and work with local supermarkets to ensure that healthy choices are affordable and actively promoted

Improve access to healthy diet and exercise in primary schools by developing the Healthy Schools Programme

Improve effectiveness of School Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Roadshows

Improve access in primary schools to PE and sport

Introduce young person exercise referral schemes

Promote weight loss and lifestyle modification programmes focussed on the whole family

Introduce additional brief episodes of physical activity within primary school curriculum setting

Develop community sports schemes

NI 112 Launch local campaigns to support national media campaigns

Develop targeted interventions with looked after children

Improve publicity for young people centred on contraceptive and sexual health services

Support the development of young parents' groups

Commission workforce training for partners, including the third sector, in sexual health awareness foundation training, C card assessor training and delay training

Co-ordinate more closely with substance and alcohol misuse programmes to maximise funding opportunities in respect of media campaigns and PSHE in schools

Implement information sharing protocol with midwifery services and connexions and other Agencies

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCS Local 5.1 Mortality rates for cancer, heart disease and stroke – difference between the most and least deprived wards	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
SCS Local 5.2 Number of emergency hospital admissions for over 65s	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
SCS Local 5.3 Total number of bed days for all acute and intermediate care for the over 75s	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 8 (LAA) – % Adult participation in sport	18.1	tbc	tbc	22.6
NI 56 (LAA) % Obesity among primary school age children in year 6	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5
NI 57 – Children & Young People's participation in high-quality PE and sport	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 112 (LAA) Under 18 conception rate	47.2	41.7	36.2	30.6
NI 123 (LAA) 16+ current smoking rate prevalence	24.8	24	23.2	22.3
NI 125 Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/intermediate care	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 150 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc

Raising Educational Achievement

What residents tell us:

Education provision is important to local residents. They feel that this has deteriorated in the last 5 years. The people we spoke to say they were attracted to live in the district by the good schools and opportunities for their children. Over half of residents say that improving the educational attainment of people in the district is important. The community priorities for raising educational achievement include raising education standards and increasing the number of young people in education.

What the data shows:

Overall, Basildon residents tend to have fewer qualifications than other people in Essex. Educational attainment at both primary and secondary school level falls below the Essex average, as do the number of people with higher level qualifications. There is variance across wards, with Wickford and Billericay schools performing substantially better than schools located within the more deprived New Town area.

The National Employer Skills Survey 2003, indicates that there are skills gaps in high level professional and managerial positions. It also reveals that the majority of staff training is provided to employees in these positions, suggesting there is little opportunity for development in lower skilled jobs.

Other issues to consider:

Further education, lifelong learning, educational attainment, schools, responsible parenting, alternative curriculum / skills based, educational disabilities, truancy, careers advice, citizenship, public schooling, faith schools

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
% of half days missed due to total absence in local authority primary schools	5.62%	3	▲	N/A	5.13	5.58	6
% of half days missed due to total absence in local authority secondary schools	8%	3	▲	N/A	7.56	7.93	8.6
% of young people aged 16 to 24 year olds in full time education or employment	82%	3	▲	8	89.8	85.1	80.1
% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	55.4%	2	▲	N/A	56.2	51	45.6

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that a child's chances of success are not limited by his / her socio-economic background, gender or ethnicity 2. Help parents to engage, increasing their capacity to support their child's learning. 3. Reduce the number of children leaving school and not entering further education, training or employment 4. Promote lifelong learning and increase opportunities for skills development 	<p>Basildon Action on Learning Partnership / CYPSP / ECC</p>

Key Actions

Assess existing, and deliver enhanced parenting programmes around positive parenting styles

Improve educational attainment through linking in with the local schools and the Extended Schools Coordinator and introducing initiatives such as After School Homework Clubs.

Extend availability of courses for parents to develop their skills, (e.g. literacy, numeracy and ICT) or literacy classes focused on those learning English as an additional language

Explore opportunities for extending the Sure Start programme to take advantage of the co-location of Sure Start Children's Centres and other services for children, young people and families on school sites, building on Sure Start approaches and extended schools.

Developing a careers advice programme and local business mentoring scheme for children at risk of leaving school with limited prospects

LAA Actions

For all Priority 4 indicators (NI 72-75, 78, 83, 92-101) Increased intervention in schools causing concern

Greater focus from local authority advisors on schools achieving below the 'floor targets' (i.e the lowest nationally accepted schools targets) with fortnightly monitoring to ensure progress against targets

Sharing of data on school outcomes with local head teachers in order to identify areas of available support from within school clusters and aspects that need Local Authority support and/or intervention

Robust linking educational outcomes with attendance, exclusions and prior attainment

NI 79 Break data down by learning provider to allow targeting by intervention

Develop localised Level 2 qualifications at age 19; targets will be set through the 14-19 area planning groups

We will support and challenge underperforming learning providers

NI 87 There will be more sophisticated and timely analysis of data to remove term-long data time lag which will result in quicker prioritized intervention to address issues

Establish Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships across the four areas of Essex to ensure increased ownership of attendance across statutory bodies and pooling of resource to tackle need

NI 117 Deliver the NEET LAA 1 project focusing on 22 schools

Develop a cross-agency, cross-service NEET strategy

Develop localised NEET targets through the 14-19 area planning groups

Further develop Teenage Parent Action Plans

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCS Local 6.1 Key stage attainment - % difference between the most and least deprived wards	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 72 (LAA) – Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development	34.3%	36.3	38.4	40.4%
NI 73 (LAA) – Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (Threshold)	63.8	-	75.5	-
NI 74 (LAA) – Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3	58.3	-	66.5	-
NI 75 (LAA) – Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)	38.7	-	43.5	-
NI 78 (LAA) – Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	3			0
NI 79 (LAA) – Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 83 (LAA) – Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	65.3	-	70.5	-
NI 87 (LAA) – Secondary school persistent absence rate	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 87a (LAA) – Primary school persistent absence rate				
NI 92 (LAA) – Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	38.3		35	
NI 93 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	83.9	-	86.5	-
NI 94 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	75.7	-	83.5	-
NI 95 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	20.7	-	29.5	-
NI 96 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	52.5	-	54.5	-
NI 97 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	42.2	-	56.3	-
NI 98 (LAA) – Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	28.3	-	26.1	-
NI 99 (LAA) – Children in care reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	na	na	na	na
NI 100 (LAA) – Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2	na	na	na	na

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 101 (LAA) – Children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	na	na	na	na
NI 117 (LAA) - % 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.2%

Promoting Inclusive Communities

What residents tell us:

Making local services accessible to all members of the community is very important for residents. The main causes of isolation in the district include irregular or expensive public transport, lack of own transport and having no friends or social networks. Over half of the people we spoke to, feel that community activities are important and that the number of activities and community spirit have declined in the last 5 years. The community priorities for promoting inclusive communities include children's and carers' services and tackling child poverty.

What the data shows:

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation ranks the Basildon Town as one of the most deprived areas of England. However there is huge disparity across the district and pockets of severe deprivation sit alongside areas of substantial wealth, with a clear divide between wards. 9% (15.6K) of the District's population provides unpaid care for family members, neighbours or others who suffer from physical / mental health problems, disability or problems relating to old age. One in five of these carers provide support for over 50 hours a week. One in three Basildon workers are employed in semi skilled / unskilled manual work or lowest grade work or are unemployed or on benefits.

Other issues to consider:

Asylum / immigration, children's services, child poverty, low income / unemployment, teenage pregnancy, young people not in education/training/employment, truancy / school exclusion, not for profit organisations, financial exclusion (credit unions), access to services

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
% if the population living in the most deprived super output areas	18%	3	..	1 – highest	1	6	21
% of children that live in families that are income deprived	24.40%	4	..	1 - highest	11.4	16.35	23.5
The % of population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived	16.40%	3	..	11	10.2	12.6	16.85

Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce poverty in the most deprived areas 2. Help people to compete for jobs, by improving adult skills, matching people with available jobs and making work pay 3. Identify and plan to meet the needs of a changing community through the promotion of community cohesion 4. Develop partnership approach to supporting residents in community-led estate regeneration, building on lessons learnt from Neighbourhood Management and the Guide Neighbourhoods programme 	<p>Basildon Inclusion Group / BDC</p> <p>Basildon Action on Learning</p> <p>Basildon Inclusion Group / BDC</p> <p>Basildon Inclusion Group / BDC</p>

Key Actions

Maximise people's income by helping to increase benefits take up and improve access to debt advice

Reduce fuel poverty by developing and implementing an Affordable Warmth Strategy

Promote the development of Credit Unions

Coordinate the work of training agencies to support people in low paid/part time work in gaining basic skills training and qualifications

Promote opportunities for volunteering in Basildon

Provide advice on equality impact assessments and develop a community cohesion strategy for the District – identifying needs of a diverse and changing population

Establish a Partnership Community Development Programme targeted in areas of need and coordinate work in neighbourhoods

Rationalise existing community fora and participation arrangements to develop a partnership solution, where local people can engage with public service providers and contribute to neighbourhood action plans for their areas

LAA Actions

NI 6 All partners could adopt a framework for improved communication with the third sector

All partners could adopt and implement the Essex and district compacts. This includes protocols on funding relationships, direct liaison with the third sector and representation mechanisms

Develop Time Banks

All partners adopt employee volunteering policies

Stabilise and strengthen funding of VCS through grants and procured services

NI 135 Extend operation of carers' telephone support scheme

Review response to the National Strategy and develop delivery plans at LSP level to assist the third sector cover gaps in service

Work with health, housing, social care and third sector partners to develop improved systems for identifying carers and their needs

Redistribute and target funding to areas of greatest impact

Expand emergency carer's response service across the county for both known and hidden carers

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
SCS Local 7.1 % unemployment rate of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50+, those with lowest qualifications and those living in wards with the poorest initial market position)	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 6 (LAA) Participation in regular volunteering	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 135 (LAA) – Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer’s service, or advice and information	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	53.4%	55.6%	57.7%	59.9%
NI 164 Working age population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher	33.4%	35.1%	36.8%	38.5%
NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	tbc	tbc	tbc	Tbc
NI 141 – Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	tbc	tbc	tbc	Tbc

Develop an effective transport system

What residents tell us:

One of the main things that attracts residents to live in the District is its location and transport network, which makes commuting to London and neighbouring Essex towns very easy. Satisfaction with the local bus service is limited and people support the extension of existing cycle and pedestrian routes and the introduction of routes in and around new developments. However, people are not in favour of reducing parking allocations for new developments. Residents rate public transport and efforts to reduce traffic congestion as important, and say that things have gotten worse in these areas over the last 5 years. The community priorities for developing an effective transport system are to improve public transport by the establishment of new services and tackling traffic congestion and pollution.

What the data shows:

Only seven miles of major roads separate Basildon from the M25, and the Channel ports and tunnel are within easy reach. Stansted airport is 45 minutes drive away and Gatwick airport is just over an hour away. Running through the District are 3 main Routes – the A127, A13 and A130.

Basildon is served by two rail services, the C2C line, connecting Basildon, Laindon and Pitsea stations with London Fenchurch Street and Shoeburyness, and the “One” Line, connecting Billericay and Wickford with London Liverpool Street and Southend. Each main town/settlement has its own railway station. Travel by train from any station in the District to London takes around 30 minutes. Whilst rail linkages are good across the District East to West there is no link North to South or between lines even though the lines are separated by only a small distance.

Basildon Town Centre is home to the busiest bus interchange in Essex. Having a major interchange in the District provides a comprehensive bus network, with opportunities to travel outside the district. However, as all routes run through the interchange, local journeys are longer than necessary and frequently involve changing buses.

Other issues to consider:

New roads, road condition, public transport, congestion, noise and pollution, road tariffs and pricing, car sharing, cycling and walking, road safety, workplace travel plans (teleworking, teleconferencing, home working), school travel plans, personalised travel planning, car clubs, home shopping, traffic calming and pedestrianisation, freight quality partnerships

Quality of Life Indicators	Latest Value	Quartile 1-4	Trend	Position In Essex 1 –12	Quartile Top	Quartile Medium	Quartile Bottom
% of the resident population who travel to work on foot or cycle	9.9	4	..	6	15	12.35	10.6
% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	26.5	4	..	7	9.6	14.3	18.3

% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same.	69.77	3	..	4	77.37	71.07	65.36
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Priorities	Lead Agencies / Partnership
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure road infrastructure is fit for purpose and promote access to services 2. Address congestion and traffic pollution 3. Explore extension of public transport and alternatives to car use 	BDC / ECC

Key Actions

Encourage and promote alternative transport options to large employers and those with congested site access. (eg. Basildon Council, Hospital etc.)

Reduce car growth and Improve public transport provision through the Development of a Urban Regional Interchange Centre (Quarter-hourly service during day for 90% of households/jobs plus half-hourly evening services)

Large scale improvements to A127 and A13 and Sadlers Farm junction

Develop local travel plans to reduce the number of unnecessary journeys and levels of traffic in the district by encouraging more sustainable travel

Promote and develop home working, teleconferencing and tele-working throughout the district

LAA Actions

Increase use of public transport for medium length journeys by making it more attractive to those currently using cars

All partners to review current resources in order to more effectively promote walking and cycling with aim of increasing support for incentive programmes and major advertising campaign, linked to environment and health

Introduce parking restrictions around schools including safe or home zones and access restrictions at certain times of day

Address shortfalls in walking and cycling and public transport infrastructure that act as barriers to sustainable travel use. This could range from lowered (or raised) kerbs, through school access improvements & junction changes to building pedestrian bridges

There are strong links between the County Council's Safer Journeys to School Programme and the approach taken by the NHS over its Healthy Schools Strategy. There are opportunities here for joint working or forming a joint team and integrating walking and cycling to school into the preventative health care and obesity strategies

Examine benefits of targeting capital and revenue funding to schools where congestion and obesity are significant issues

Targets	Baseline	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
LAA Local Indicator 5.2 – Congestion	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
NI 198 (LAA) Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc