

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT 2008-11

Introduction

Over the past few years, the public, private and voluntary sector organisations in Brighton & Hove have come together in partnership to plan for the city's future and deliver better, more joined-up services. Our first Local Area Agreement, signed in 2005, was a sign of that shared commitment. In preparing the new agreement for 2008-11, we have a strong basis for further and deeper collaboration.

- In **strategic planning**, partnership working has bedded down, and the future shape of the city is being guided by all those with the ability to influence it, whether from the public, private or third sectors.
- As **service providers**, we are all engaged in a new drive towards efficient, cost-effective services for the city as a whole.
- In **supporting the most disadvantaged**, the case for personalised, tailored support has been revealed by the Reducing Inequality Review, showing that - despite the economic growth of past decades – the city still has areas of severe disadvantage.

We will not deliver on the city's potential unless we act together, and this three-year plan is the first step towards our new approach. It has been agreed with all the city's partner organisations, and with central Government.

The transformations that are needed to achieve these goals will not happen overnight. They will not happen over the course of this three-year plan. They are, however, a shared ambition towards which we will work over the coming years, and which will be reflected in the twenty-year Sustainable Community Strategy when it is revised in 2009.

In signing this document, we have committed to taking forward our work together and to five principles for our partnership work over the next three years. We will:

- Provide personalised services and solutions for all who need them
- Empower people and communities, whether they identify themselves through shared interests or a shared sense of place
- Build a strong, sustainable economy
- Reduce people's vulnerability through prevention and early intervention
- Provide seamless services

And we agree that we will:

- direct our activity towards the goals set out in this agreement;
- work in partnership across the city on all issues of common concern; and
- work together in new ways to deliver this plan.

The situation of the city today

Physical situation and population

Brighton & Hove is densely populated with just over a quarter of a million people within its 222km². The city lies between the South Downs and the sea, offering great benefits in terms of quality of life but also great challenges, as it is impossible for the city to expand its physical area. Reflecting that, 98% of recent residential development and 100% of new employment floor space has been built on brownfield land.

The city is a popular place to live – its present population is expected to grow to 295,700 by 2026, a growth rate which is higher than both the region and England as a whole. The highest growth is predicted in the 33-44 age group with some decline among retired people and children.

The city is known for its lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, estimated to be about 1 in 6 people in the city. With two Universities, the city hosts approximately 32,000 students, many of whom stay on after university.

The city is also a destination for migrants from other parts of Europe, with Poles and Spaniards the most populous European communities. 15% of the city's population was born outside England, higher than averages for the region and for England. At the same time, the BME population, at 5.7%, is comparatively low, suggesting that those not born in England are predominantly from white European backgrounds.

Economy

Economically the city has prospered over the past decade, though growth rates have slowed in recent years. Its Gross Value Added, at £3.2bn, is approximately 2.7% of the overall South East output, more than its proportion of the total population, 2.5%. The city has potential for growth that can benefit the whole of its sub-region, and for this reason has been identified by SEEDA as a 'Diamond for growth and investment'.

In recent years, technology and knowledge based businesses have been thriving, along with business and financial services which account for approximately one quarter of all employment. The number of VAT registered businesses has increased in line with regional and national increases and job density is currently similar to the regional average.

The city is also a regional transport hub, where rail and road routes from London meet the coastal networks. The city is marginally a net exporter of commuters, with 33,000 residents living in the city but working outside it and 28,000 of the city's workers living outside the city. Car ownership in the city is the lowest of any authority in the South East and one of the lowest nationally. Public transport within the urban area is notably well developed, with a high level of bus usage and

resident satisfaction with public transport.

Culture and tourism

The city's cultural life is a large part of its identity, and a key contributor to its visitor economy. One fifth of all businesses in the city are in the creative cultural sector, which is the fastest growing economic sector in the city. The city holds England's largest arts festival. The city also has an annual children's festival to encourage home-grown talent and promote understanding of and respect for cultural diversity. Arts play a key role in the regeneration of the city affecting its fabric as well as its economic and social well-being.

Its cultural heritage encompasses the internationally renowned and iconic Royal Pavilion, regionally recognised museum collections, historic parks and gardens. It is also famous for its Regency and Victorian architecture and has approximately 3,400 listed buildings.

Participation and involvement

The City Council has recently been chosen as one of 18 community empowerment champions in England, identified as "pioneering a range of people power measures" and "helping to spearhead a reinvigoration of local democracy".

This work will build on a good record of community and voluntary sector engagement within the city. The sector plays a key role not only as a service provider but also as a means of identifying service user needs and involving service users in the continual improvement of service design and delivery. For example, the Children and Young Peoples Trust has agreed a service level agreement with the Community and Voluntary Sector Forum, which represents a range of third sector organisations across the city, which recognizes and specifies the different roles of the third sector in strategic planning, service design, commissioning processes and monitoring and delivering services.

Much work has been done through Neighbourhood Renewal to establish neighbourhood-level community engagement, with communities and service providers producing neighbourhood action plans and forming neighbourhood action groups. In January 2008 the Eastern Road Partnership was selected as one of 11 national trailblazers for community contracts.¹

Crime

The total level of police recorded crime has remained stable between 2004/05 and 2006/07 at around 32,500 crimes, though early signs for 2007/8 are encouraging, with a 15.8% reduction in the BCS Comparator Crimes in the first nine months compared with the same months in 2006/07. Overall, good reductions have been achieved in vehicle crime, domestic burglary, personal robbery and

wounding offences. The Brighton and Hove Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) is currently ranked 3rd out of 15 most similar CDRPs, in terms of its performance on the ten British Crime Survey Comparator crimes.

Sustainability and the natural environment

The city has a reputation for promoting environmental protection and sustainability. For example, it has long been a fair trade city and in the Forum for the Future Sustainable Cities Index for 2007, the city was ranked as the most sustainable city in Britain. The BBC has designated the city as one of 15 in the country in its 'Breathing Space' programme.

Despite this reputation, the city has the highest carbon footprint of any of the major south east economies, and matching growth with reductions in carbon and ecological footprint is one of the major challenges for the future. Current local plan policies, development briefs and supplementary guidance have been successful in securing the issue of renewable energy sources in major developments, for example the Brighton Eye will generate 20% of its energy from a wind turbine.

Because of its location by the Downs, one sixth of the local authority area is covered by a nature conservation designation and the extensive network of parks and open spaces leading to the downlands play a key role in the well-being of the city, hosting a range of community and cultural events as well as being places of relaxation and recreation. There has been significant progress in sports related regeneration and investment in sports facilities in schools and colleges.

Deprivation

Based on the Index of Deprivation 2007, Brighton and Hove is ranked as the 79th most deprived authority in England (out of 354). This compares to its ranking of 86th in the 2004 IMD and 95th in the 2000 IMD. This means the City falls within the most deprived 25% of all authorities in England. 15 of its 164 super output areas (9% of all SOAs in the City) fall within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England and 8 SOAs falling in the 5% most deprived. The city is characterised by pockets of severe deprivation, some in areas of relative wealth.

Learning from the experience of the Neighbourhood Renewal programme and the New Deal for Communities, the city's Reducing Inequalities Review has highlighted that significant inequalities continue to exist between different areas and communities in the city. Critically, whilst individual families/households may have been helped by the two programmes, overall, statistically, the gap has not been closed. If anything, it has increased especially when considering those claiming DWP benefits.

The Reducing Inequalities Review found that the majority of 'deprived people' do not live in the 'deprived areas', though those experiencing multiple deprivation do tend to live in the City's most deprived areas. It also indicated a wider range of people who services need to consider – for example, pensioner poverty is above

the England average. This means that going forward, service providers must consider both people and places when designing their services and allocating resources, and not one or the other. When considering the city's challenges LAA partners must recognise the persistence of these inequalities and plan their response accordingly.

The major socio-economic problems the city faces are around:

- Health inequalities particularly around mental health
- Drug, alcohol and substance misuse
- Low or no skills among sections of the population
- A quarter of all children living in households with no working adults
- High, static number of people claiming incapacity benefits
- High churn of people on and off Job seekers Allowance
- Above-average number of young people not in education, employment and training

Our ambitions

Prosperity

We want to secure the future prosperity of the city and give people the skills they need. Over the next three years we will work together to:

- Increase the city's Gross Value
- Increase the number of residents in employment from 127,000 to 131,632
- Increase the number of businesses locally
- Take forward the development of the Brighton Centre and other major development projects
- Engage more residents in the arts and the cultural life of the city
- Reduce average journey time per mile during morning peak hours
- Promote access to services and facilities, including home to work travel, by public transport, walking and cycling
- Increase the percentage of 19 year olds with a level 2 qualification from 68% to 82%.
- Increase the percentage of adult learners achieving a at least Level 2 or higher from 75% to 77%

Tackling worklessness

We want to reduce worklessness and support people back into the labour market. Over the next three years we will work together to:

- Reduce the number of working age people on out of work benefits from 21,702 to 19,612
- Reduce the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) from 12% to 6%

- Increase the percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment

Sustainability

We want to protect the natural and built environment. Over the next three years we will work together to:

- Reduce per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area by 12%
- Decrease in number of households living in properties with a SAP rating of less than 35 by 0.9%
- Increase number of households living in properties with a SAP rating of 65 or over
- Improve our environment by making our streets cleaner

Disadvantaged people: prevention

We want to ensure that those in vulnerable situations are given support early enough to prevent them becoming seriously disadvantaged. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Reduce obesity among primary school age children in year 6
- Reduce the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17
- Improve young people's access to support from the child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services
- Increase the percentage of carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information from 12% to 21%
- Reduce the numbers of young women under 18 years of age becoming pregnant

Disadvantaged people: seamless support

We want to provide seamless services to those in most need. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Increase the percentage of vulnerable people who are helped to achieve independent living
- Increase the number of social care clients receiving Self Directed Support (Direct Payments and Individual Budgets) from 180 to 700
- Increase the percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral
- Improve the specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence

Affordable Family Housing

We want to ensure that families are housed in decent, affordable homes. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Increase the percentage of decent council homes from 44% to 54%
- Provide 570 family affordable additional homes
- Increase the number of properties available for renting or purchase by supporting landlords to improve their properties

Health

We want to improve the health of people in the city. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Reduce current smoking rate prevalence among over 16s
- Increase the self reported measure of people's overall health & well being
- Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- Increase the number of drug users in effective treatment

Crime

We want to reduce rates of and fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Decrease perceptions of antisocial behaviour from 36% to 32.5%
- Reduce the re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders to 27%
- Reduce the number of incidents of domestic violence
- Reduce the drug-related (Class A) offending rate
- Reduce alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates
- Reduce number of hate crimes

Strong communities and engaging people

We want to support geographical and non-geographical communities within the city. Over the next three years, we will work together to:

- Increase the percentage of people who feel they can influence decision in their locality from 29% to 32%
- Increase participation in regular volunteering
- Support a thriving third sector.

TABLE OF INDICATORS

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
Promoting enterprise & learning					
NI 79 - Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	69%	78%	80%	82%	Learning Skills Council (LSC)
NI 117 - 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)	9.3%	7.60%	7.10%	6.70%	Learning Partnership (LP)/LSC
NI 152 - Working age people out of work benefits	21,702 (average of four quarters to May 2007 in accordance with guidelines)	20,630	20,115	19,612	EP/ CESSG
	12.9%	12.3%	12%	11.7%	
NI 163 - Proportion of men aged 19-64 and women aged between 19-59 qualified to at least level 2 or higher	75.8%	76.3%	76.8%	77.3%	LP/LSC
NI 171 - New business registration rate	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.				EP/ CESSG
Take forward the development of the Brighton Centre					EP/BHCC

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
Increase GVA per head	£17,230 (2005)	£18,418	£18,943	£19,484	EP/ CESSG
Increase number of people in employment	127,000 (July 06 - June 07)	129,316	130,474	131,632	EP/ CESSG
Improve the Visitor Economy	2006 – £408m	£427.8m	£434.2m	£440.7m	EP/ CESSG
Reducing crime & improving safety					
NI17 - Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	36%	32.5%	TBC - 2009	TBC - 2009	Crime Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)
30 - Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders	New Indicator	27%	TBC- 2009	TBC- 2009	CDRP/Police
NI 32 - Repeat incidents of domestic violence	New indicator	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.			CDRP/Police
NI 38 - Drug-related (Class A) offending rate	New indicator	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.			CDRP/Police
NI 40 - Drug users in effective treatment	1067	1078 1% inc	1089 2% inc	1100 3% inc	CDRP
NI 111 - First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17		Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.			
NI 47 - People killed or seriously injured in road traffic	165.3	159.6	143.7	123.3	BHCC

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
accidents	(2005-2007)				
Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence (NI 26)	New indicator	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.			CDRP
Reduce numbers hate crimes & incidents (LGBT)	TBC	TBC			CDRP
Reduce numbers hate crimes & incidents (racially or religiously motivated)	TBC	TBC			CDRP
Reduce numbers hate crimes incidents (disability)	TBC	TBC			CDRP
Reducing arson incidents (NI 33)	TBC	TBC			ESFRS
Improving health & well being					
NI 39 - Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	TBC	TBC			HCP/PCT
NI 51 - Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services	New indicator	4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16 Target	4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16	4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16 4x4 = 16	CYPT

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
NI 56 - Obesity among primary school age children in year 6	16.1%	means that we will fully meet the criteria for assessments 16.1%	16.0%	15.9%	CYPT/HCP
NI 59 - Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral	56% (06/07 baseline)	76%	77%	78%	CYPT
NI 116 - Proportion of children in poverty	Data N/A	TBC			ALL
NI 119 - Self reported measure of people's overall health & well being		Pending further guidance - confirm in 2009.			HCP/PCT
NI 123 - 16+ current smoking rate prevalence	TBC	TBC			HCP/PCT
NI 130 - Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support	90 per 100,000 (180)	150 per 100,000 (300)	250 per 100,000 (500)	350 per 100,000 (700)	BHCC
NI 135 - Carers receiving needs	12%	15%	18%	21%	BHCC

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information					
NI 150 - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	Pending further guidance	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.			SPT/EP/CESSG
NI 112 - Teenage pregnancy	43 per 1,000	34.7 per 1,000	30.6 per 1,000	26.4 per 1,000	HCP/CYPT
ices for disabled children 54)	Pending further guidance – confirm in 2009.				CYPT
% of people contacting the Access Point whose needs were met at the access point	New indicator	90%	90%	90%	BHCC
Reduction in bullying in schools	TBC	TBC			CYPT
Reduction in suicide	TBC	TBC			SPT/HCP
Increase uptake of risk assessment and screening for hypertension and cholesterol in general practice.	TBC	TBC			HCP/PCT

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
Take up /offer of 'talking therapies'	TBC	TBC			SPT/PCT
Strengthening communities & involving people					
NI 4 - % of people who feel they can influence decision in their locality	Target to be set at a level of statistically significant measurable change on Place Survey Baseline, with option to review in 2009				Stronger Communities Partnership(SCP)/ALL
NI 6 - Participation in regular volunteering	Target to be set at a level of statistically significant measurable change on Place Survey Baseline , with option to review in 2009				SCP/ALL
NI 7 - Environment for a thriving 3 sector	Statistically significant improvement between the first and second waves of the national survey of third sector organisation, calculated in accordance with OTS guidance.				SCP
NI 11 - Engagement in arts	Target to be set at a level of statistically significant measurable change on Survey Baseline , with option to review in 2009				Arts Ccssn/BHCC
% of people who feel that they can get on with others from different backgrounds (NI 1)	86%	Maintain high performance			SCP/ALL
Adult participation in sport (NI 8)	New indicator	TBC			Sports Forum/HCP
% of communities with local communication / involvement	New indicator	TBC			SCP/ALL

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
mechanisms					
% of people who are satisfied with opportunities to engage in local decision-making	TBC	TBC			SCP/ALL
Public Libraries and Local Engagement Indicator		Increase % of elements in the top quartile			BHCC
Number of school age children in organised schools to museums	TBC	TBC			BHCC
Improving housing & affordability					
NI 154 - Net additional homes provided	TBC 23/5/07	570	570	570	Strategic Housing Partnership (SHP)
NI 158 - % non-decent council homes	56.6%	46%			BHCC
NI 141 - Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living	New Indicator	TBC			SHP/BHCC

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
Bringing empty properties back into use (BVPI 64)	153	Maintain high levels of performance			SHP/BHCC
Reduce the numbers of rough sleepers					SHP/BHCC
Number of (fire) Home Safety Visits carried out	New Indicator	TBC			ESFRS
Promoting resource efficiency & enhancing the environment					
NI 186 - Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	5.4 tons per capita (2005)	4% reduction	8% reduction	12% reduction	City Sustainability Partnership (CSP)
NI 187 - Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	New Indicator	a) 0.9% decrease in number of h/holds living in props with a SAP rating of less than 35 b) Increase number of h/holds living in props with a SAP rating of 65 or greater			City Sustainability Partnership (CSP)
NI 195 - Improved street and environmental cleanliness	Graffiti target 9%	8%	7%	6%	BHCC
CO2 reductions from local authority operations (NI 185)	TBC				City Sustainability Partnership (CSP)

National Improvement Indicator	Baseline	08/09	09/10	10/11	Lead Partner
Promoting sustainable transport					
NI 167 - Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak	TBC	TBC			BHCC
NI 175 - Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	91%	92%	93%	95%	BHCC

: shaded boxes represent our local targets.

ANNEX 2

STATEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP INVOLVEMENT

During the Spring of 2007, the LSP agreed that it would conduct a 'roadshow' with all of its thematic partnerships, as well as service providers within directorates that may not be attached to thematic partnerships. These were commenced in April / May and ran until September.

The thematic partnerships cover all sectors involved in strategy or delivery of any specific theme.

The main vehicle used to cover key messages going out to partnership managers was the partnership managers group. We were also able to ensure that colleagues from different areas were invited even though they may not be directly involved in one of our family of partnerships. This includes colleagues from the learning and skills council, Sussex partnership trust, the Police, as well as representatives from the voluntary and business sectors.

This group agreed an approach that involved each partnership, and as a consequence, each sector taking a full role in the agreement of priorities, to prepare a business case. This piece of work needed to be signed off by the relevant partnerships, thereby helping to ensure partnership members were aware of their submission.

Partnership Managers' Group requested that the business cases were submitted by the end summer 2007. We built in some flexibility to ensure that different schedules were incorporated. The partnerships developed different approaches to the business case preparation. Some were very detailed as they worked out a very specific case whilst others were more generic; we were able to accept all cases and this enhanced the inclusivity of the process.

At the same time, the LSP commissioned a review into how inequality in Brighton and Hove, including an examination of how well NRF had been utilised and how effective it had been.

In order to obtain an independent view the LSP commissioned OCSI to conduct the review on the LSP's behalf, supported by a Neighbourhood Renewal adviser to act as a critical friend through this process. This approach was agreed by the 2020 Community Partnership in May.

The aim of this work was to provide a contemporary shared knowledge base which would help form our emerging story of place.

The next stage of preparation involved the lead officers for the LAA (2020 CP manager, Performance Manager and Policy Team Manager) distilling the business cases. Joint priorities and synergies were identified. These were arranged in a number of ways, by Community Strategy theme, existing LAA headings and also by political priority. As soon as the National Indicator Set was available, the priorities were also arranged according to the new indicators.

The LSP as part of this process organised a seminar for the Partnership Managers' Group, facilitated by the same NRA that had acted as a critical friend for the Reducing Inequality Review. This seminar was very well attended (see attached list), and we were able to agree on a number of principles/ approaches that we felt underpinned the LAA. The National Indicator Set was not available at this stage, and so we were not able to allocate specific indicators to priorities. The workshop focused mainly on understanding joint priorities, shared outcomes and developing partnership relationships.

This work was fed back to the LSP on 4th Dec, and then in more detail to the Public Service Board on 6th. The Public Service Board were asked to agree 5 principles underpinning the approach to the LAA. All members of the Public Service Board were briefed by their representatives on the Partnership Managers' Group prior to this meeting.

Following on from this, as the National Indicator Set was published, the LAA lead officers re-convened and further distilled the priorities in line with the National Indicator Set. The priorities were also further refined by this group in light of the story of place as presented to us by GOSE. These versions were then presented back to the Partnership Managers' Group at the meeting of Dec 19th.

Over the past month feedback on this first cut of indicators has been gathered and work has been undertaken with individual Partnership Managers on our 'story of place'.

The process for ongoing refinement of the LAA (including the development of local targets and refinement of the Story of Place) will take place over the next 2 months, with further iterations being brought to the council's Management Team, Public Service Board and Partnership Managers' Group for comment and agreement.

The LSP Partnership Data Group is supporting this process by ensuring the negotiation process around targets incorporates learning from performance management of the current Local Area Agreement.