

VISION FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2007 - 2021

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*Working together to improve the
quality of life for all who live, learn, work
and travel in Cambridgeshire*

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FOREWORD

This vision sets out the commitment from partner organisations to provide high quality cost effective public services that meet the needs of the people of Cambridgeshire now, and in the future.

Cambridgeshire is a good place in which to live, learn, work and travel but it is also a county facing many challenges, not least of which is the anticipated housing and population growth. We can meet these challenges by working together to improve the life for everyone.

We have set out in this document our collective vision and the priority areas we will be focusing on to ensure the needs of all our residents are met. The priorities in this vision document have been identified through the input and engagement of different partnerships and organisations and under the coordination of an overarching Board that brings together high level representatives from key organisations across the public, private and voluntary sectors involved in the delivery of local services. This Board is called *Cambridgeshire Together*.

We will continue our joint work to tackle the issues that are most important; and we want to work with you to achieve this.

Chair Cambridgeshire Together

VISION STATEMENT

Our vision is for Cambridgeshire to be a county of strong, growing, prosperous and inclusive communities supported by excellent services where people can fulfil their potential, live longer, healthier lifestyles, and influence decision-making.

We will deliver this vision by focusing on five key goals, with a set of priorities highlighted under each to achieve them. These are:

- * **Growth** – accommodating growth, creating flagship communities and ensuring the benefits of growth and infrastructure are enjoyed by all communities
- * **Economic Prosperity** – supporting the special role of the county as a centre of knowledge and innovation, especially in low carbon technologies
- * **Environmental Sustainability** – meeting the challenges of climate change while maintaining a high quality of life
- * **Equality and Inclusion** – supporting vulnerable groups and enabling them to participate fully in community life, and encouraging healthier and more sustainable lifestyles
- * **Strong Communities** – engaging citizens in service planning and improvement and ensuring our communities enjoy good quality environments and health, free from crime, unemployment, discrimination and inequalities

The need to ensure sustainability through our actions is an underlying principle through this vision. The economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainability are addressed through the priorities in each area.

We already have a number of strong partnerships within the county such as the Children and Young People Strategic Partnership (CYPSP) and the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Waste Partnership (RECAP) among many others. We want to build on existing examples of good practice by conducting a review of our governance arrangements to ensure these are fit for purpose and enable us to achieve an even more integrated approach to service planning and delivery.

Cambridgeshire Together has a clear and strong commitment to:

- * Recognising geographical, social and economic differences within the county and responding appropriately to challenges and needs;
- * Working in partnership at the local, sub-regional and regional level;
- * Empowering our local communities to engage in shaping service planning and delivery;
- * Focusing on our citizens and celebrating Cambridgeshire's diversity by promoting social inclusion;
- * Recognising and supporting the role of the voluntary sector in service delivery and community and citizen involvement

OUR SHARED VISION FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE IN CONTEXT

A local, regional and national drive for partnership and locality working

The purpose of this vision is to set the long term priorities for Cambridgeshire which will promote the well being of local people, economy and environment. We need to build on successes and move forward in an ever changing environment, emerging trends and changes in government policy that are moving the partnership agenda to the core of what we do, as local agencies tackle issues together to achieve better results and greater efficiency.

The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks for this document, which covers the period from 2007 to 2021. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them. We expect this document to develop and to be reviewed every three years to ensure our objectives remain relevant and challenging.

Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement (LAA) will be the three year delivery plan for this vision. The LAA, alongside the Action Plans developed by other key partnerships, will focus on delivery of outcomes that will make a difference on the ground.

For thirty years or more, governments of different persuasions have acknowledged that many of society's most intractable problems can only be dealt with by agencies working together to tackle them at community level.

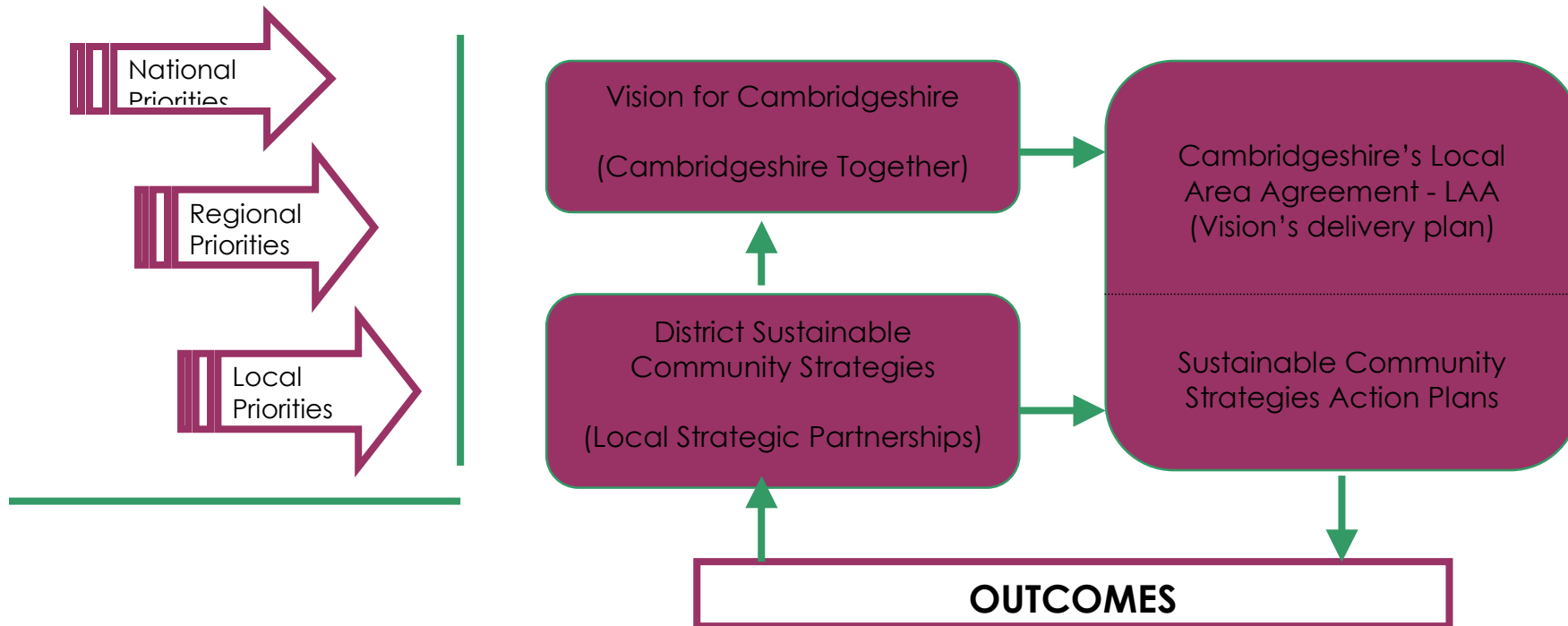
In October 2006 the Local Government White Paper, Strong and Prosperous Communities, was published setting out government's ambitions to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. The White Paper emphasized the need to deliver better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and other public service providers, and local people.

Effective action depends on local public service providers having the freedom and ability to adapt and change what they are doing, and on strong joint working at the local level that facilitates the reshaping of services to meet the different needs of different communities.

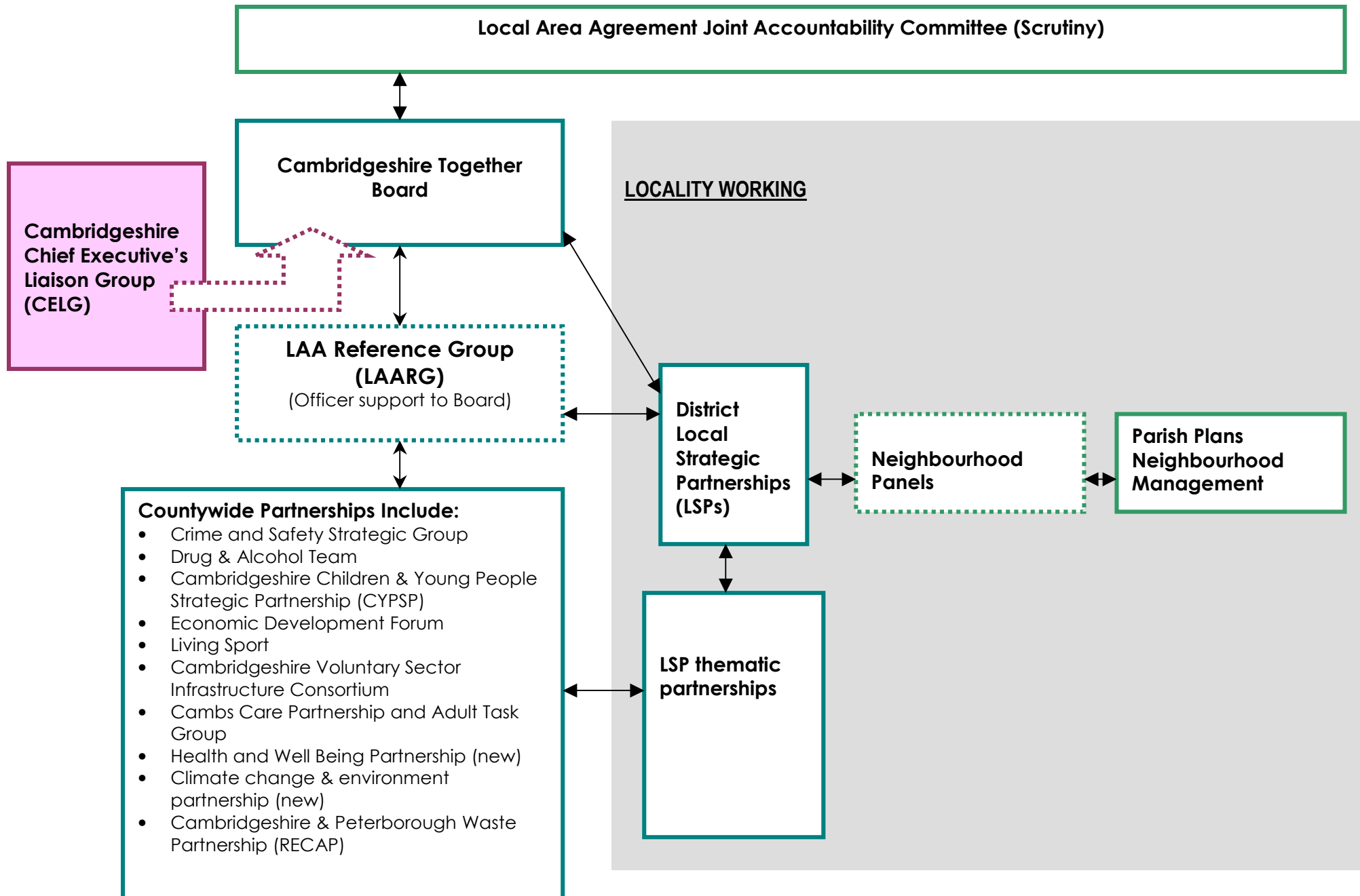
We recognise the opportunities and challenges the new national agenda sets out for Cambridgeshire and we will respond to this agenda for change by continuing to strengthen our commitment and approach to partnership working, improve the capacity of partnerships and partner organisations, and develop shared responses to improve the delivery of services.

What we do is set within the wider context of national and regional policy. We will consider key policy developments and strategies such as the recent Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR 2007) setting out the governments long term review of government spending; the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) laying out the guide for planning and development in the East of England to the year 2021; draft Regional Economic Strategy (RES) setting out how the region can maintain its position as a leading UK, and global, region; and the Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration (SRN) of economic development, while keeping the needs and wants of our local communities at the heart of what we do.

Vision for Cambridgeshire, the Local Area Agreement (LAA) and the Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)



Overview of governance arrangements and partnerships involved in delivery of outcomes:



INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTY

Cambridgeshire¹ remains a rapidly growing county and an identified government's Growth Area. It is a predominantly rural county with 74% of the population living in the county's market towns and villages. The cities of Cambridge in the South and Peterborough in the northwest exert a strong cultural and economic influence over the rural communities that surround them and provide a range of leisure, cultural and other services that are used by residents in the wider sub-regions.

The population has grown by over 20% since 1981. National Statistics forecasts project one of the fastest growing populations in the country, over the period 1999-2011, with more than 10% growth. In particular, the number of people aged 85+ in Cambridgeshire could grow by 7,200 to mid 2021, an increase of 63.7% compared to a national figure of 52.7%

Population change

Year	Population
2006	579,000
2011	622,700
2016	653,300
2021	669,400

Forecast change by district	
District	Percentage change 2006-2021
Cambridge City	31%
East Cambridgeshire	6%
Fenland	11%
Huntingdonshire	3%
South Cambridgeshire	25%

Young People (aged 0 -19)		People of Working Age (aged 20 – 64)		Older People (aged 65+)	
Year	0 - 19	Year	20 - 64	Year	65+
2006	138,200	2006	352,900	2006	88,100
2011	140,800	2011	374,600	2011	100,600
2016	142,400	2016	383,600	2016	117,900
2021	147,100	2021	398,500	2021	131,700

¹ Cambridgeshire excluding Peterborough

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

Cambridgeshire has already embraced a strategy for increasing the rate of housing development as set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, reiterated and strengthened in the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The increase has already been witnessed by the actual housing completions of recent years. Cambridgeshire is part of the London – Stansted- Cambridgeshire – Peterborough growth area. The strategy for growth specified in the Structure Plan and draft RSS seeks to deliver 57,400 homes by 2016 and 73,300 homes between 2001 to 2021, concentrated in and around Cambridge and in the county's market towns.

Planning new communities in Cambridgeshire is fully integrated, combining infrastructure provision, housing strategy and economic growth. We have implemented a new programme designed to ensure progress is kept on track and issues are tackled in a timely manner. Partnership working between agencies is coordinated by *Cambridgeshire Horizons*, the local delivery vehicle.

Cambridgeshire is the home to one of Europe's leading and most dynamic high technology clusters which is also the focus of economic growth in the East of England. **Cambridge City** has a national and international reputation as a centre of learning with its world famous university, and research supported by the emergence of high technology industries in and around it. The City sees significant commuting into the city for employment as well as 4 million tourist visits each year.

South Cambridgeshire has a rich built and natural heritage and distinctive character. The development needs of the Cambridge Sub-region are being accommodated in the area with the provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population while providing an attractive rural hinterland and setting for the historic city of Cambridge.

East Cambridgeshire is essentially rural in nature with the three market towns of Ely, Littleport and Soham. The character of the area is mixed; the city of Ely, with its outstanding cathedral, is an attraction for national and international tourists. There are many other attractions in the area, with 77 County Wildlife Sites and 18 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including Wicken Fen and the Ouse Washes.

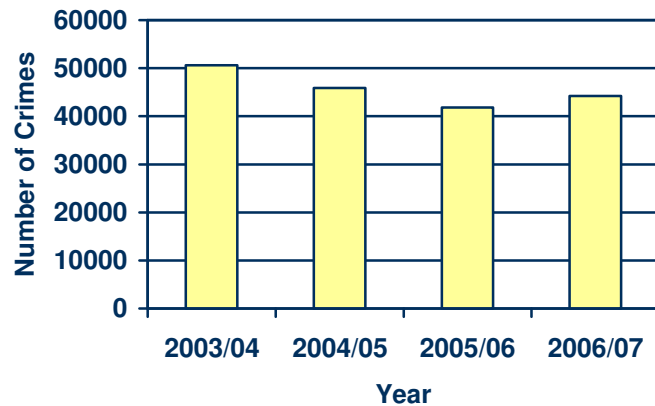
Fenland's four market towns of Wisbech, March, Whittlesey and Chatteris, provide the main service, commercial and social centres for the area. There are about 850 listed buildings and 10 conservation areas. Almost all the district comprises high-grade agricultural land. The area is also seeing significant investment to stimulate change and improvement for local communities, such as the 'Building Schools for the Future' programme that will see investment of an estimated £90m to transform secondary education by 2011; and the Nene Waterfront Regeneration project in Wisbech.

Huntingdonshire is a diverse, mainly rural, area with four market towns: Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey. Huntingdon and St Neots are the largest towns and key economic and service centres. Huntingdonshire has a number of nature reserves, country parks, and heritage houses. The district is at the centre of the Cambridge to Peterborough growth area and managing the opportunities and pressures from growth continues to be a continuing focus in the area by accommodating additional housing and jobs.

But we also face challenges that will require all partner agencies to work together to tackle them, such as:

Community Safety

Cambridgeshire - Recent Trend in Total Crime



Domestic violence is the most common form of violence in rural areas in Cambridgeshire. Much has been done to support victims in the county, but it remains an under-reported crime and a crime with the highest proportion of repeat victims. In Cambridge and Huntingdon it is the top reason for referrals to Children's Services, the second highest reason in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire, and third in South Cambridgeshire.

Alcohol misuse is also a growing problem in the county which requires partnership working to address. In addition to the health implications, alcohol misuse increases the risk of an individual becoming involved, either as a victim or offender, in a range of serious offences including sexual assault, rape, domestic abuse, physical assault and robbery.

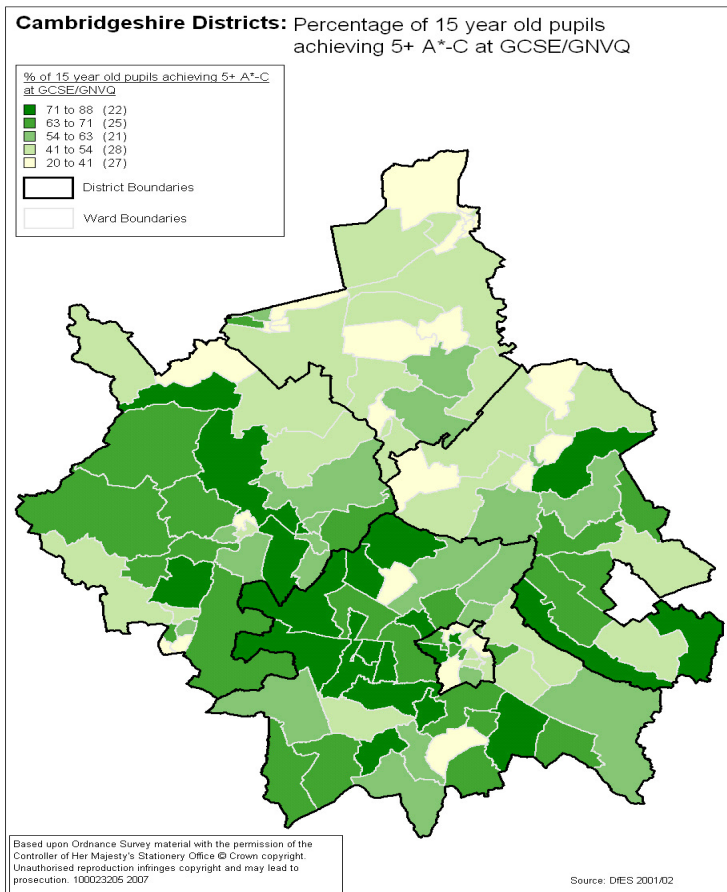
In Cambridgeshire alcohol use increases with age and is more prevalent in girls than boys. For year 8 pupils, 26% of males and 28% of females reported having drunk some alcohol in the week before survey. This figure rises to 47% of males and 50% of females for pupils in year 10. Fenland and South Cambridgeshire have noticeably higher rates than the county average.

Neighbourhood Policing Panels across the county have identified other areas of public concern: antisocial behaviour and inappropriate speed. Parking is also a cause for concern in built up community areas. These are all issues where partnership working can make a significant contribution to finding solutions.

Climate change

Tackling climate change may be one of the most difficult challenges facing the county. The various reasons for this challenge being especially important for Cambridgeshire could be highlighted as:

- * The current and expected rate of growth with an opportunity to build sustainability into new and expanded communities
- * A relatively rural county with high levels of motor traffic and carbon emissions which need to be mitigated with minimum impact on quality of life in local communities
- * A relatively low lying county susceptible to both fluvial and (potentially) coastal flooding
- * An advanced and dynamic economy with excellent potential to grow and to lead in low carbon sectors



Education

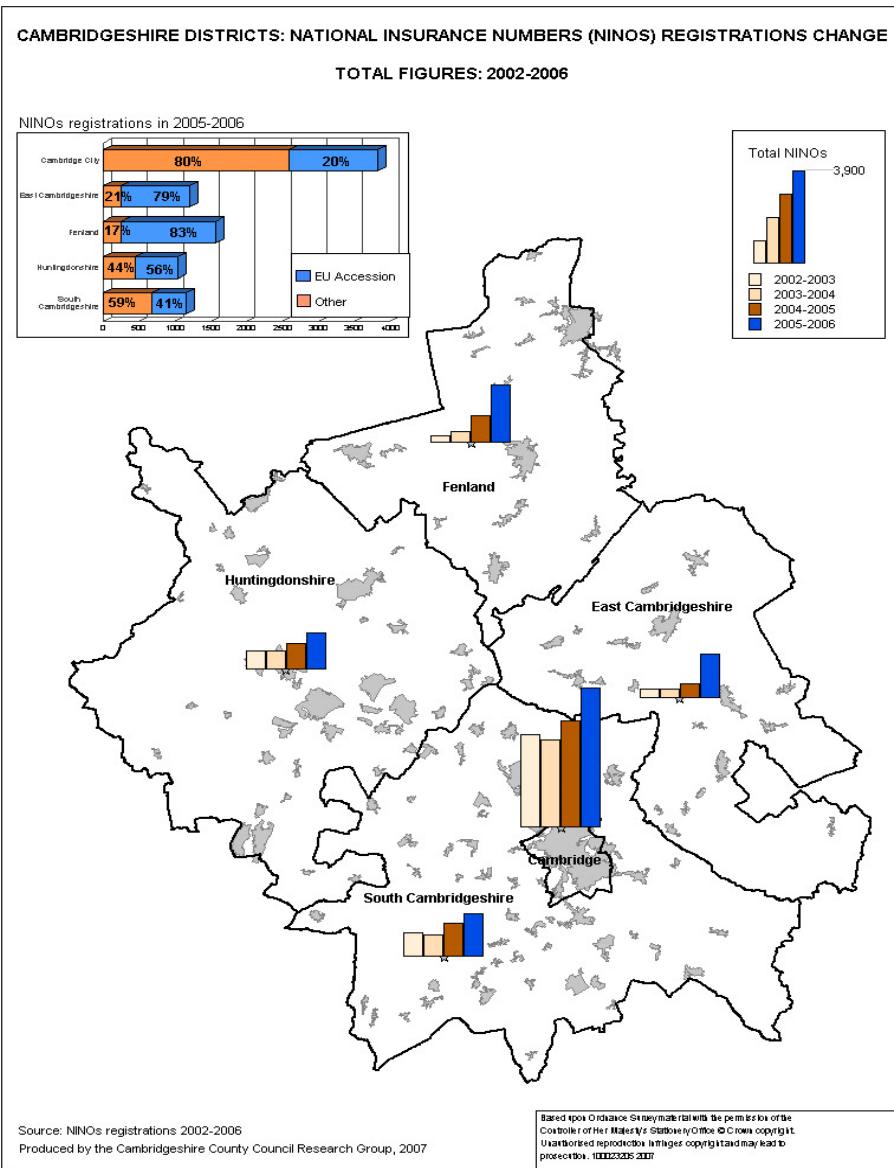
Educational achievement continues to be of very high importance to the life chances of individual children and young people in Cambridgeshire.

There are relative differences in attainment across the county, most notably in Fenland. In 2006, 46.4% of pupils in Fenland achieved 5+GCSEs at grades A-C compared to 59.9% for the whole of Cambridgeshire (and below the national average of 58.8%)

We must extend educational opportunity across the county by promoting rich environments for learning in schools, colleges, libraries and homes.

The achievement of children and young people cannot be measured solely in terms of educational achievement. We recognise the huge impact of health inequalities on the life chances of children and young people and we will work to address these where they exist.

Migration



International migration is now a bigger factor in the growth of the national population than natural change. The demographic impact is even greater in some parts of the country – of which Cambridgeshire is one.

Migrant workers range from the highly educated and skilled, to those who are highly motivated but have no formal education; from migrants who come as seasonal workers, to those recruited by overseas companies to work in international businesses, to others who came with their families because there were no employment opportunities in their countries of origin.

The increase in diversity has brought enormous economic and social benefits, but change and migration can also create some challenges. Many migrant workers are working below their skill level even though the skills they possess can be in areas where there are skills shortages. The well-being and integration of migrant workers is affected by their financial situation, access to adequate and affordable accommodation and access to English language courses designed to meet their needs.

High levels of migration can also put immediate pressures on some services. There is a need for all partners to understand what these changes mean for local public services. Coordination needs to go beyond local authority and agency boundaries making links with key agencies in the private sector such as major employers and housing providers.

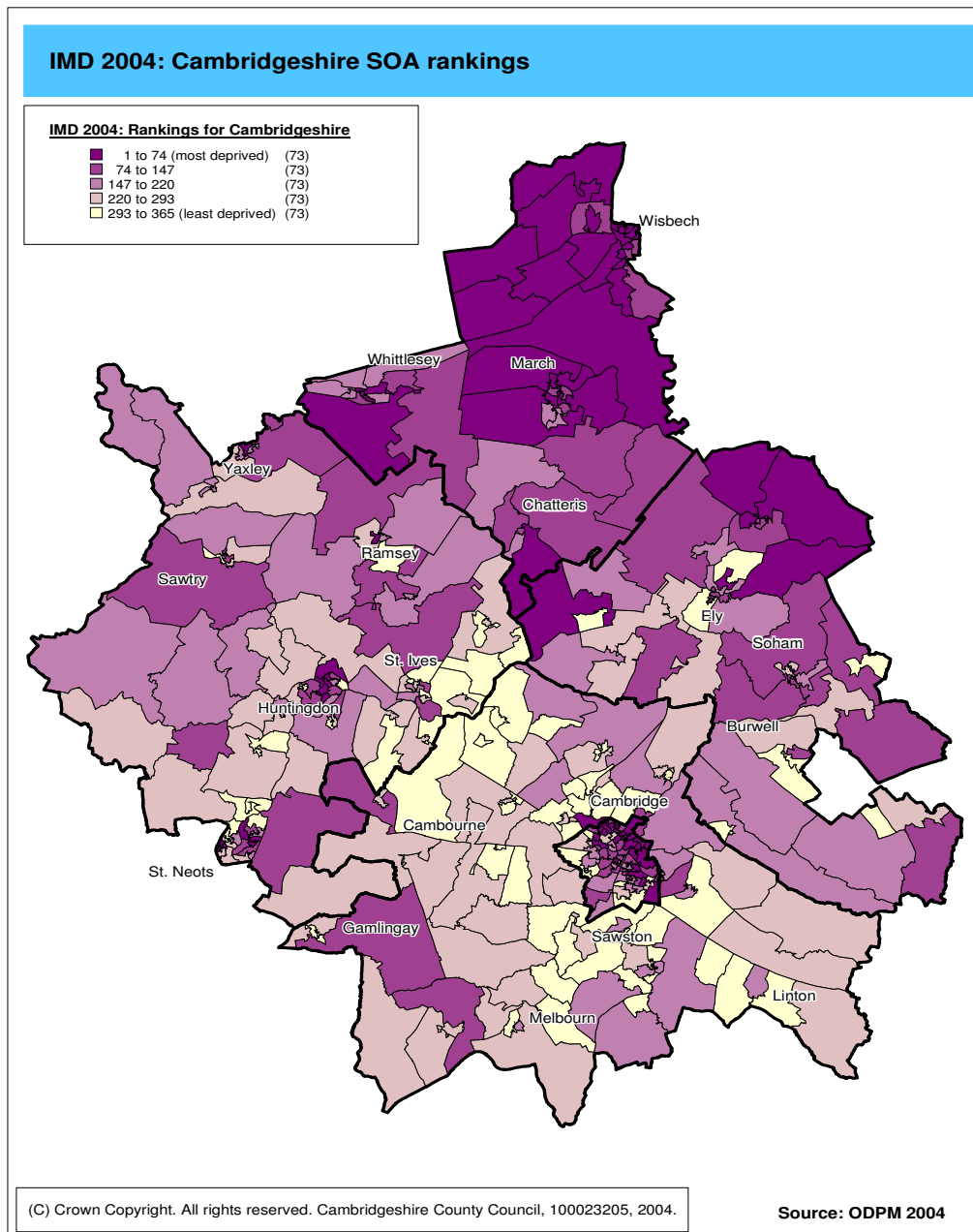
Diverse needs

The county is a relatively prosperous place with earnings in Cambridgeshire above the national and regional average. In the ODPM Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 Cambridgeshire ranked 134 out of 149 shire counties and unitary authorities, placing it among the least deprived 20% of authorities in the country. Prosperity and quality of life however will not continue as a matter of course without growth in the research and hi-tech sectors being met by affordable housing and infrastructure to support its on-going development.

There are also contrasts in the distribution of wealth across the county with pockets of significant deprivation present in both rural and urban settings. Out of the 354 district councils and unitary authorities in the IMD, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire score among the least deprived 20%, Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire score among the least deprived 40%, and Fenland scores among the most deprived 40%.

Below district level there is considerable variation in deprivation. Four small areas in the county (known as super output areas) fall within the most deprived 20% of super output areas in the country. All of these are in or around Wisbech in north Fenland. A further five super output areas fall among the most deprived 25% nationally. Three of these are in Fenland, one is in the Oxmoor area of Huntingdon and one is part of Abbey ward in Cambridge.

Inequalities are present in the city area but those rural areas that are more remote from cities, particularly to the north and east of the county, experience generally lower levels of skills and income and greater health inequalities than the rest of the rural or urban economy.



1. GROWTH

We need to ensure the effective management and delivery of new communities, the growth of existing communities and the impact upon quality of life that this will have in Cambridgeshire.

This requires an understanding of the long term impact which growth will have on the services we deliver. This includes determining the things we need to do to deliver sustainable growth (such as providing affordable housing), and the things we need to do to respond to growth (such as employing more teachers and nurses).

The supply of good quality and affordable housing has an important impact on the ability of the local area to attract skilled workers and secure labour mobility.

New settlement growth also needs to be planned in a way that helps maintain low crime levels. In addition, we need to provide infrastructure that encourages physical activity such as walking and cycling and environments that support social networks, which have a positive effect on mental and physical health.

Increases in road traffic volume is also a key issue that will need to be addressed and carefully managed.

KEY POINTS

- * Between 2006 and 2021 there is a forecast total population increase of 16% (compared to the England average of 8%)
- * The number of young people (0 to 19) is expected to increase by 6% (compared to the England average of 2% drop). The increase in the number of young people is forecast for growth areas and market towns with decreases in rural areas
- * The number of older people (65+) is expected to increase by 49% (compared to 31% across England) with the following breakdown:
 - 49% increase in 65 – 74s
 - 45% increase in 75 – 84s
 - 68% increase in 85+s
- * 'Entry level' house prices have increased countywide from £68,500 in early 2001 to £132,000 in 2006, and prices continue to rise
- * Based on current planning assumptions, at least 3 additional secondary schools and at least 20 additional primary schools will be needed by 2021

OUR PRIORITIES:

- 1.1 Meeting housing needs through the provision of new affordable housing and adaptations to existing housing in established communities**
- 1.2 Ensuring consistent, reliable and reasonable journey times and minimising the impact of congestion on the travelling public throughout the county**
- 1.3 Ensuring early provision of services for children and young people, including schools and children's centres**
- 1.4 Ensuring early provision of affordable leisure and appropriate community facilities and social infrastructure that is accessible to all**
- 1.5 Providing easily accessible open spaces that are safe, clean and rich in biodiversity**
- 1.6 Ensuring high sustainability standards are present in the design, mix and construction and occupation of new developments including energy efficiency and more sustainable waste management**
- 1.7 Ensuring a well maintained and managed highways network**
- 1.8 Promoting well designed and managed developments that help to improve community safety**
- 1.9 Ensuring planned growth is sustainable with job and housing growth running in tandem**
- 1.10 Promoting the integration of business start up spaces in new developments**

2. ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

The draft regional economic strategy for the East of England identifies Greater Cambridge as one of the seven 'engines of growth' for the region – a real economic geography that will drive the future economy and growth for the county.

The enhanced role envisaged for upper tier local authorities in the Sub National Review of economic development will also enable local authorities to lead alongside partners in achieving economic development.

A successful economy capable of adapting to changing circumstances must be built on strong foundations.

More people across the county are able to fully contribute and benefit from its economic growth. We want to see our communities thriving in the City, the market towns and rural areas within Cambridgeshire.

We also want to foster a culture where people aspire to train and learn throughout life, with clear progression pathways for vocational training that improves business performance. Education and training provision must meet the needs of employers.

It is important to achieve an equitable distribution of economic prosperity and social opportunity and address employability issues, by overcoming barriers to economic participation, increasing economic opportunities for disadvantaged communities, and promoting to employers the value and benefits of a flexible, diverse and healthy workforce.

KEY POINTS

- * Forecasts indicate that the Cambridge sub-region is expected to accommodate 75,000 jobs over the period 2001-2021
- * In 2005, 77% of the working age population in Cambridgeshire were in employment
- * Unemployment claimant rate has fallen across Cambridgeshire since April 1999. The unemployment figure for the county is 1.2% (September 2007)
- * Claimants of Incapacity Benefit have increased over time with significant parts of this increase being driven by the rise in mental health problems (from 24% of claims in 1999 to 31% in 2005)
- * 98,000 people across the county – nearly one in four adults – have no qualifications
- * There are differences in educational attainment across the county. The number of Year 11 School leavers not in education, employment or training (NEET) is high in Cambridge City and Fenland

OUR PRIORITIES:

- 2.1 Supporting the sustainable and appropriate growth of businesses and sectors critical to the future of Cambridgeshire such as agriculture and food processing; creative and cultural industries; environmental goods and services; high technology and advanced manufacturing; ICT; pharmaceuticals and life sciences; heritage, tourism and leisure**
- 2.2 Exploiting Cambridge's image and reputation to support the county's knowledge based economy and the commercialisation of R&D**
- 2.3 Supporting the start up and development of new businesses and social enterprises**
- 2.4 Growing the social economy, particularly capitalising the skills and experience of older people which are no longer in paid employment**
- 2.5 Ensuring the skills base of the local labour force is better matched to the needs of employers**
- 2.6 Supporting young people in transition from early years to school, to further education, employment or training**
- 2.7 Raising the educational attainment of all children and young people, and narrowing the gap for more vulnerable groups**
- 2.8 Ensuring the delivery of the 14-19 curriculum and the access of young people to vocational learning opportunities**
- 2.9 Supporting lone parents, economically inactive adults / adults without qualifications**
- 2.10 Addressing barriers to employment, skill and enterprise for all minority groups and those with a work limiting illness including adults with learning disabilities and adults in contact with secondary mental health services**
- 2.11 Ensuring the appropriate infrastructure and transport networks are in place and maintained to facilitate and sustain economic development**
- 2.12 Supporting family / informal carers to continue with their lives, families, work and contribution to the community**
- 2.13 Ensuring there is a skilled, knowledgeable and competent workforce to deliver the support required for older people and disabled adults**
- 2.14 Capitalising on the opportunities for Local Authorities presented in the Sub-National Review of Economic Development and Regeneration**

3. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

To deliver sustainable communities we need to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Climate change is a fundamental challenge to our future. The effects of climate change can already be seen and the consequences could be catastrophic for the natural world and society.

The average global surface temperature has increased by about 0.6% in the last hundred years, and there is strong evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years has been caused by man. This is mainly because of the release of greenhouse gasses (such as carbon dioxide) leading to an 'enhanced' greenhouse effect.

To tackle climate change the county will need to a zero-carbon economy, and reduce emissions, as well as adapting to known impacts including flooding, extreme weather, heatwaves and summer drought. Cambridgeshire is particularly vulnerable to these because many areas are low lying and we have some of the lowest rainfall areas in the UK.

We must ensure current decisions are robust in the face of climate change.

KEY POINTS

- * Residents, businesses, organisations and visitors in Cambridgeshire produce an estimated equivalent of 5.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year (this equates to 10 tonnes for every person in the county each year)
- * Around 80% of these emissions come from powering our homes, businesses and vehicles
- * The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan provides the framework for land use and new developments in Cambridgeshire up to 2016. Adopted in 2003 it requires that new developments include 'energy conservation measures and energy efficient siting of buildings'.
- * Less than 3% of electricity used in the UK in 2003/04 came from renewable sources. The government is committed to increasing this and has set a target of 10% of UK electricity to be generated renewably by 2010, aiming for 20% by 2020.
- * Households in Cambridgeshire generate approximately 280 thousand tonnes of waste a year.
- * The number of winter storms crossing the UK has already doubled in the last 50 years. It is during periods of heavy rainfall that drains and rivers overflow, creating floods. We can therefore expect to experience an increase in the number and severity of floods over the next century.

OUR PRIORITIES:

- 3.1 Reducing carbon emissions and adapt to climate change**
- 3.2 Increasing recycling and minimising waste**
- 3.3 Ensuring a more efficient use of resources and more environmentally aware procurement**
- 3.4 Promoting a low energy future and the use of renewable energies**
- 3.5 Developing the supply chain for the environmental and low carbon technology sector from skills and training through to support for new and established businesses**
- 3.6 Reducing reliance on use of the car and promoting sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking**
- 3.7 Creating attractive and healthy environments for all our communities**
- 3.8 Protecting and enhancing the environment in open spaces and the countryside for the benefit of people and wildlife**

4. EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

Promoting equality, diversity and inclusion is a responsibility shared by all the partner agencies in Cambridgeshire Together. We want to create a fair society in which everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential and we will target social and economic disadvantage through the prioritisation of available resources and joined up service delivery.

Poverty and social exclusion have costly implications for the economy and society in terms of ill health, fragmented communities, wasted potential, lost income and pressure on services.

We must ensure our strategies and action plans address issues affecting both urban and rural areas, in a way that meets the needs of our residents, making services accessible to all.

Cambridgeshire is a diverse county. In 2001 4% of the county's population was recorded as being from a black/mixed minority ethnic community (and 5% from white non-British). Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black Caribbean groups are disproportionately located in the most deprived areas of Cambridgeshire.

Travellers form the largest single ethnic minority group. They often experience poorer outcomes in terms of health, education and housing than the population as a whole.

We are also experiencing a rapidly growing increase of migrant workers across the county. Their needs vary but research shows rural migrants are often poorer, and more vulnerable to exploitative living conditions.

Our aim is to ensure there is fair and equal treatment by all local services, promoting the involvement and inclusion of all people regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation.

KEY POINTS

- * According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation four areas in Cambridgeshire are in the most deprived quintile (20%) nationally. All four areas are in north Fenland.
- * Other areas of concern are Huntingdon North (Oxmoor), other parts of rural Fenland and north Cambridge
- * 15% of Cambridgeshire residents report a limiting long term illness, although estimates of disability can be as high as 22%
- * To continue to deliver the same level of service to our ageing population by 2021 we would need:
 - to support an extra 2,000 to live at home
 - 500 additional places in residential care
 - 250 in nursing care
 - 1500 extra care housing units
- * There are clear health inequalities across the county
- * Nearly a quarter of adults in Cambridgeshire are smokers and half of these die prematurely of a smoking related ailment.
- * Teenage pregnancy rates remain high in identified small areas, closely linked with socio-economic deprivation
- * Travellers form the largest ethnic minority group. As a group they have below average life expectancy. Traveller children have worse health and lower access to preventative services than the general population.
- * National Insurance Numbers allocated by residence to non UK citizens is up from 4,180 in 2002/03 to 8,810 in 2005/06
- * Additional workers from the EU registered in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire

OUR PRIORITIES:

- 4.1 Reducing health inequalities by ensuring health outcomes are improved, particularly in relation to disabled people² travellers and new migrant populations**
- 4.2 Improving the emotional health and well being of children and young people**
- 4.3 Improving the sexual health of young people and reducing the teenage conception rate**
- 4.4 Increasing life expectancy , improving quality of life and reducing the prevalence of smoking for all parts of the community**
- 4.5 Reducing the incidence of obesity and the number of children and young people with an unhealthy weight**
- 4.6 Reducing the number of children affected by poverty**
- 4.7 Reducing the number of children and young people experiencing bullying in and out of school**
- 4.8 Improving and providing more integrated services for children with learning difficulties and disabilities and complex needs**
- 4.9 Supporting older people to lead independent lives, receive the care and support that they want as close to home as possible, and minimise the need for emergency hospital admissions and delayed discharge from hospital**
- 4.10 Supporting disabled people to lead independent lives, free from discrimination with care and support to live in and contribute to their local community**
- 4.11 Supporting carers through the provision of specific services or advice and information**
- 4.12 Improving access to services for all our communities and supporting schemes to improve rural and community transport**
- 4.13 Supporting enterprise / social enterprise development work with disadvantaged groups and in the most deprived communities**
- 4.14 Addressing the needs of migrant workers and their children, by focusing on improving language skills and information, advice and guidance with regard to accessing services and understanding the roles of various agencies**

² Disabled People are defined as people with learning disabilities, physical disabilities, sensory impairments, mental health issues and living with HIV/AIDS

5. STRONG COMMUNITIES

Improving community safety, creating safer environments and making our communities stronger by enabling individuals and wider communities take a greater role in service planning and delivery is important to us.

We want to provide strong local leadership and quality responsive services. Our communities will have more of a say and influence through a range of options to engage with service providers such as neighbourhood panels, parish planning and parish arrangements, and neighbourhood management. Our residents will be active participants in the shaping of their future.

Greater resident participation in decision-making and an enhanced role for community groups will also help the local area to promote community cohesion by supporting the development of shared futures and emphasizing what binds communities together.

A new focus will be placed on enabling and supporting the voluntary sector's role in campaigning and providing a voice for many vulnerable groups to ensure their views are reflected in our policies, strategies and plans. The role of the sector in improving public services needs to be fully recognised by all partners.

KEY POINTS

- * After three years of reductions, crime increased in 2006/07
- * Domestic violence is the most common form of violence in rural areas in Cambridgeshire.
- * Between April 07 and mid July 07 there were 318 referrals to Children's Services related to domestic violence in the family
- * In 2005 the total number of killed and seriously injured on roads in the authority was 461. In 2005 the total number of children (aged less than 16) killed and seriously injured in the authority was 35
- * According to the 2006 BVPI User Satisfaction survey:
 - about 49% of respondents think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles was a very big or fairly big problem in their local area
 - 29.5% of respondents think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places was a very big or fairly big problem in their local area
 - 69% of respondents agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
 - 34% of respondents felt they can influence decisions affecting their local area
- * Results from the Quality of Life Survey in 2006 show that 68% of respondents engaged in volunteering
- * (Further points on community development and engagement tbc)

OUR PRIORITIES:

- 5.1 Reducing levels of crime, especially serious violent and sexual crimes, domestic violence, terrorism, anti-social behaviour including inappropriate vehicle use and re-offending**
- 5.2 Reducing the fear of crime and anti social behaviour through reassurance and building public confidence**
- 5.3 Reducing the number of people killed or serious injured**
- 5.4 Improving the safety of children and young people and reducing the number of injuries and preventable child deaths**
- 5.5 Ensuring all children and young people have a sure start in life and an equal opportunity to thrive and fulfil their potential within their families and communities**
- 5.6 Reducing the harm caused by drug, alcohol and other substance misuse**
- 5.7 Building the capacity of the voluntary and community sector**
- 5.8 Increasing the level of volunteering**
- 5.9 Connecting service providers and local residents by engaging with local communities including children & young people, hard to reach groups, Parish Councils, voluntary organisations and neighbourhood forums**
- 5.10 Promoting community cohesion and making the most of diversity, and developing trust within communities**
- 5.11 Improving access to and participation in leisure, recreation, lifelong learning and culture**
- 5.12 Increasing the number of children and young people accessing play and positive activities**
- 5.13 Ensuring that housing related support is available to support vulnerable people to secure and maintain independent living**

The partner organisations

Cambridgeshire Together is the partnership bringing together representatives from the public, private and voluntary sectors. It directs and oversees progress on delivering this vision and its three year delivery plan – the Local Area Agreement- and has a key role in providing community leadership and effective, efficient and joined up delivery of services.

Cambridgeshire Together includes representatives from:

- * Cambridgeshire County Council
- * East Cambridgeshire District Council
- * East Cambridgeshire Strategic Partnership
- * Cambridge City District
- * Cambridge City Local Strategic Partnership
- * South Cambridgeshire District Council
- * South Cambridgeshire Strategic Partnership
- * Huntingdonshire District Council
- * Huntingdonshire Strategic Partnership
- * Fenland District Council
- * Fenland Strategic Partnership
- * Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust
- * Cambridgeshire Police Authority
- * Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Authority
- * Cambridgeshire ACRE (Actions for Communities in Rural England)
- * Cambridgeshire Infrastructure Voluntary Sector Consortium
- * Greater Cambridge Partnership

The five District Local Strategic Partnerships and other county and district based thematic partnerships have also a key role to play in the identification of priorities and delivery of outcomes.