



Bracknell Forest Local Area Agreement



April 2008 – March 2011

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Endorsements

Name	Title/organisation	Date	Version
Corporate Management Team	Bracknell Forest Borough Council	30/04/08	3.1
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Foreword from Bracknell Forest Partnership

We are delighted to introduce the second Local Area Agreement for Bracknell Forest, a three year agreement between Bracknell Forest and Central Government.

In June 2008, Bracknell Forest Partnership published its Sustainable Community Strategy, a robust consensus on the Borough's vision and key priorities. Negotiated by Bracknell Forest Partnership, this Local Area Agreement provides one of the delivery arms that will contribute to realising that vision.

Bracknell Forest Partnership is committed to tackling the key issues that face those who live, work or study in the Borough and this agreement provides a joint framework of real action that we will undertake to do this. The agreement contains specific indicators and targets that will mean we can measure the success and impact that the action has on the ground.

This refreshed version of the Bracknell Forest Local Area Agreement was agreed with Central Government in March 2010, and now includes final baselines and targets for all the performance indicators (including those where this information was missing when the original agreement was signed in 2008). This new information will allow us to build on the performance management of the agreement, to give accurate assessments as to the progress we are making in delivering our vision.

Timothy Wheadon, Chief Executive, Bracknell Forest Council and Chairman, Bracknell Forest Partnership Board

Mary Purnell, Locality Director, NHS Berkshire East and Chairman, Bracknell Forest Partnership

March 2010

1 – Story of Place (2009)

- 1.1 Bracknell Forest lies 28 miles west of London, at the heart of the Thames Valley and within the county of Berkshire. The Borough is in the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub-region. Our economy is of above average size and productivity compared to the county and nationally. Good access links, a well educated labour force and the quality of the environment are key attractors to the companies that have and continue to locate here, including a number of multi-national organisations. The Borough has experienced some of the highest population growth rates in the country leading to pressures on infrastructure, services and the Borough's environmental assets including sites designated as being important for nature conservation at an international, national and local level.
- 1.2 When describing Bracknell Forest, it is very easy to paint a positive view of life in the Borough and to most this is pretty accurate. However, in looking at the bigger picture it is much more important to remember that individual lives and experiences are what matter most. It is also important that a high quality of life in the Borough is available to everyone, and so all those who deliver public services must remain responsive to changing needs and continually strive to improve.

A Thriving Population

- 1.3 The Borough's population is 113,500 (2007 estimate). Between 1991 and 2001, this grew twice as fast as the average for South East England (14% compared to 7%). The population is relatively young (average age 35.4 years compared to the UK average of 38.6). Only 14% is of pensionable age, compared to 19% nationally.
- 1.4 Our population is relatively healthy. Average life expectancy is increasing and is currently 80.6 years. Smoking and circulatory diseases are below national levels, although the proportions of the population who are obese, who binge drink or with cancer are higher. However, none of these figures is excessive in the national context.
- 1.5 Educational attainment of children and young people has improved significantly between 2001 and 2008. Overall results are consistently above the national averages for Key Stages 1 to 3. GCSE performance in 2008 was in line with the previous year's record high, with 51 per cent of students achieving five or more passes at the top A* to C grades including English and mathematics. This placed Bracknell Forest 45th out of 148 Local Authorities in the national rankings. However, similar rankings placed Bracknell Forest 112th for Level 2 (A and AS Levels and equivalent) average point score. Although A and AS-Level results remain below the national average, they have improved steadily over the past seven years.
- 1.6 Our residents are generally well-educated, with a higher-than-average proportion qualified to NVQ Level Four and above. However, in parts of the Borough, particularly Bracknell town wards, attitudes to learning reflect the New Town origins and are less positive. We have focused on equipping parents to support children's learning in these areas.

A Desirable Place

- 1.7 Bracknell Forest covers 109 sq km of central Berkshire and includes the former New Town of Bracknell, together with the village of Crowthorne and Sandhurst town, along with a number of smaller villages and settlements. 28 miles west of London, the area has easy access to the motorway network (M3, M4, M40 and M25), Heathrow, and direct train links into London. Improving access to services for those most at risk of disadvantage remains a focus for the Partnership.
- 1.8 The north and east of the Borough form part of the Metropolitan Green Belt whilst land south of Bracknell and Crowthorne is internationally important for nature conservation. The Borough is proud and protective of its green character, with a third of our area comprising woodland. However, prosperity and population growth make demands on the environment, transport and housing. Average house prices exceed £240,000. Finding acceptable locations for new housing and providing appropriate infrastructure continue to be major concerns for the partners and residents.

Cohesive Communities

- 1.9 The 2001 Census showed that 90.6% of the population was 'White British'. The BME population was 5.9%. However, since 2001 the number of school pupils from Minority Ethnic Groups grew from 6.1% to 14% in 2007.
- 1.10 Bracknell Forest is generally affluent (ranked 320 out of 354 on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007). Property prices and levels of car ownership are significantly higher than the national average and free school meals eligibility is low (6.8%). However, these headline figures mask significant pockets of deprivation. For instance, three primary schools have free school meal eligibility rates exceeding 15% and two Lower Super Output Areas are in the most deprived 25% in the country in relation to education, skills and training (both of which are located in Great Hollands). 7.7% of households receive Housing and Council Tax benefit.
- 1.11 Bracknell Forest is within the economically buoyant Thames Valley and the Partnership aspires to maintaining a vibrant local economy throughout the borough. The nature of employment is heavily focused on the service sector. Skills shortages do exist in some sectors and are being addressed by the partners. An overriding ambition is to regenerate Bracknell Town Centre as soon as possible to create a town centre fit for the 21st Century – a centre which provides a vibrant economic, social and cultural heart to the Borough and a real sense of place.
- 1.12 Crime levels are generally low, ranking 180 out of 354 districts in England. However, the number of crimes per 1,000 population increased by 2.9% over the period 2000 to 2005, against the decreasing national trends. This issue has been targeted and recent figures have shown a reduction of 20% in British Crime Survey crimes during the year 2007/08. Drug and alcohol misuse in the Borough is below national norms but is taken seriously within each of our partnerships.

2 – Developing the LAA priorities

- 2.1 Development of the new Local Area Agreement began in Summer 2007, and the process represents a thorough and robust evidence-based approach to the selection of local priorities.

Desk-based evidence collation

- 2.2 The main desk-based preparation was the development of an evidence base (available via <http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/your-council/yc-bracknell-forest-partnership.htm>) that comprised mapping:
- Local priorities identified within published plans and strategies (local and regional);
 - A set of “quality of life type” statistics;
 - Findings from recent public consultations;
 - A framework of bottom quartile performance indicators.

Stakeholder engagement

- 2.3 At the Bracknell Forest Partnership (BFP) quarterly meeting in September 2007, delegates were asked to provide opinions of the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, drivers for change and policy challenges for the borough. These were included in the evidence base.
- 2.4 A full day conference was held in November 2007 with more than 70 delegates from across numerous organisations representing the public, private, voluntary and community sectors within Bracknell Forest. This event was used to evaluate different scenarios for the future and to identify the key priority LAA themes for Bracknell Forest.

Draft improvement outcomes for new Local Area Agreement

- 2.5 The evidence base and stakeholder opinion was analysed to develop draft improvement outcomes for the LAA, along with a list of suggested indicators from the newly published National Indicator set to support these. This was undertaken by testing the themes against inclusion criteria. The theme would normally only be included if it met at least four of the following the criteria:
- a. The theme supports delivery of the Bracknell Forest Sustainable Community Strategy;
 - b. The theme is highlighted across the evidence base as a priority in partners’ strategies and/or from public consultation;
 - c. The theme has identified funding and resources allocated to enable delivery;
 - d. The theme’s performance shows a need for improvement – or current improvement needs to be sustained – and there is potential for impact within the three-year life of the LAA;
 - e. One or more of the partners, or an existing theme partnership, is willing to commit time and resources to the theme’s development and delivery;
 - f. The performance indicator is robust, defined, and measurable, and a baseline is available or can be calculated within the first year.

Stakeholder consultation

2.6 The long list of improvement outcomes and indicators was presented to a wide range of stakeholder groups as a starting point to prompt debate. The stakeholder consultation ran from 8 January 2008 to 8 February 2008. The consultation was shared with:

- 21 named partners with a duty to co-operate (including Sport England, Highways Agency, Learning and Skills Council, Natural England, Job Centre Plus)
- Key partners and their management teams through the BFP Board (including Government Office for the South East (GOSE))
- 18 BFP theme partnerships, commissioning bodies and smaller partnership groups
- BFBC Overview and Scrutiny Commission
- 6 town and parish councils
- The business, voluntary and community sectors

2.7 35 responses were received from a good range of stakeholder groups.

Indicator short-listing and target setting

2.8 Additional work was then undertaken by the Bracknell Forest Partnership Board and GOSE to short list the indicator suggestions from the consultation into the maximum of 35 proposed designated targets for submission to GOSE on 31 March 2008. This work took into account which indicators are reliably measurable within Bracknell Forest and which areas have resource available to deliver improvements. It also aimed to ensure a good balance of agendas covered within the LAA and a focus on the importance of prevention in each of these agendas.

2.9 Challenging but achievable targets against these indicators were then agreed between the relevant lead officers in Bracknell Forest and the leads within GOSE.

Performance management

2.10 Bracknell Forest Partnership believes that performance management is the key to making sure that the outcomes within this agreement are delivered. Bracknell Forest Partnership operates a performance framework that will include the quarterly performance management of this LAA by the BFP Board (beginning with second quarter data in October 2008). The performance management framework will:

- Ensure that the targets can be met;
- Match resources across the organisations appropriately to the actions it required;
- Stay on course and continue to focus on delivering;
- Be prepared for any new issues which arise from the constantly changing environment in which it operates;
- Take appropriate remedial action in a timely way.

3 – Content summary

- 3.1 Bracknell Forest’s Local Area Agreement contains 16 outcomes and is built around the eleven themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy. This ensures a consistent presentation of the Partnership’s priorities and avoids confusion when relating the outcomes to the overall vision for the area.

Sustainable Community Strategy Theme	Local Area Agreement Outcome
A Thriving Population	
1a. Opportunities for everyone	1. Improve adult health 2. Improve adult skills
1b. Nurturing the next generation	3. Improve health and emotional well-being of children and young people 4. Raise educational attainment 5. Support young people’s transition to adulthood
1c. Supporting the older generation 1d. People who require additional support	6. Promote independence for people requiring additional support 7. Reduce health inequalities
A Desirable Place	
2a. Sustainable development	8. Improve housing delivery
2b. Protecting the environment	9. Tackle climate change
2c. Travelling around the borough	10. Improve accessibility
Cohesive Communities	
3a. Engaged and empowered communities	11. Engaged and cohesive communities
3b. Enjoying life	12. Improve sense of place
3c. Being and feeling safer	13. Reduce crime 14. Reduce fear of crime 15. Improve safety
3d. Sustaining a vibrant economy	16. Sustain the environment for a vibrant economy

- 3.2 Within each theme, the plan outlines:
- What the future will look like under each theme;
 - The Local Area Agreement outcomes and targets;
- 3.3 The agreement has been negotiated with Government with the agreement of each of the individual targets.
- 3.4 The outcomes included have drawn together a basket of indicators that Bracknell Forest Partnership will monitor quarterly in order to track progress of the outcomes presented.

Section 4 – Outcomes and Indicators

The indicators set out within this Local Area Agreement are all taken from the new National Indicator Set and fall into three categories:

- 1) Designated targets (35 in number) that are negotiated with Central Government through this LAA
- 2) Education and early years targets (16 in number) that are negotiated separately with Central Government, but included here for completeness – these are marked with a #
- 3) Local targets (3 in number) that are agreed locally due to restraints in overlap of ongoing Local Public Service Agreement 2 (LPSA2) targets or local circumstances preventing the target becoming ‘designated’ – these are marked with a ^

For each indicator, partners that are signed up to contributing to delivering the target are listed in the final column, with the lead partner marked with an *. Abbreviations are used in the table and expanded here in order to manage the length of this document:

Bracknell Forest Borough Council (BFBC)

Berkshire East Primary Care Trust (BEPCT)

Thames Valley Police (TVP)

Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service (RBFRS)

Learning and Skills Council (LSC)

Victim Support (VS)

Business Link (BL)

Bracknell Regeneration Partnership (BRP)

South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)

Bracknell Forest Voluntary Action (BFVA)

Bracknell Forest Pubwatch (BFPubwatch)

Youth Offending Service (YOS)

Connexions (Connexions)

Bracknell Forest Homes (BFH)

First Group (FG)

Probation Service (PS)

Courts Service (CS)

The outcomes and indicators are presented against the relevant themes from the Sustainable Community Strategy.

A Thriving Population

Theme 1a – Opportunities for Everyone

What will the future look like?

Everyone will have the opportunities they need to be successful in all aspects of life – being happy, healthy and independent. People living and working in Bracknell Forest will benefit from public services in the way that suits them best and offers them the greatest outcome for their needs.

Outcome 1: Improve adult health

This outcome aims to improve the health of the general adult population of Bracknell Forest by encouraging healthy lifestyles measured through the number of people stopping smoking and people's participation in physical activity.

For quitting smoking, the work will focus on the number of people Setting a Quit Date (SAQD) and staying quit at 4 weeks follow-up, using Primary Care Trust (PCT) commissioned NHS Stop Smoking Services through specialized services, GP surgeries and pharmacies in a variety of settings. As well as targeting the general population (the designated target and reward money is linked solely to the overall rate per 100,000 population), the work will focus on expectant mothers that smoke and young smokers from the relatively deprived areas of the borough. From within the overall total of quitters, as a local target there will be 30 additional quitters per year coming from deprived areas and groups as identified above. A baseline will be identified illustrating how many people from these identified groups are within the quitters programme.

There is increasing recognition as to the importance of regular physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle. This is set against a backdrop where there is increasing evidence that current levels for the population of England are well below desirable levels. Extracts from Choosing Activity, published by DCMS in 2005 provides '...only 37% of men and 24% of women currently meet the Chief Medical Officer's minimum recommendations for activity in adults...'. Adult participation in sport is measured by the Sport England survey, which was carried out in 2007 and is scheduled to be done again in 2008 and 2009. This was a previous LPSA2 target and so remains a local target in this LAA.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 123, Stopping smoking	Rate of 589 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (3 yr rolling average 04/05 – 06/07) Deprived area clients – baseline to be established for local target	Rate of 590 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (local target of plus 30 extra quitters resulting from the planned work in the most deprived wards with young people & expectant mothers)	Rate of 591 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (local target of plus 30 extra quitters resulting from the planned work in the most deprived wards with young people & expectant mothers)	Rate of 592 per 100,000 population aged 16+ (local target of plus 30 extra quitters resulting from the planned work in the most deprived wards with young people & expectant mothers)	*BEPCT BFBC RBFRS
^NI 008, Adult participation in sport	24% (2007)	n/a	28% (average of surveys in 2008 and 2009)	n/a	*BFBC BFVA

Outcome 2: Improve adult skills

Annual Population Survey (APS) data December 2006 for working age people qualified to at least Level 2 suggests that Bracknell Forest is just below the South East average (BF 67%, SE 68%). Although the Borough does not have a below National Average working age population below Level 2, there are correlations across the Borough linking low qualifications to worklessness, with a particular emphasis on some particular client groups such as ethnic minority people and lone parents. This outcome will involve coordinating all providers in order to improve the marketing, capacity and availability of Level 2 qualifications, as well as progression routes to Level 2 qualifications.

Within Windsor and Maidenhead Grow Our Own (GOO) works directly with the Learning and Physical Disability support team to offer assistance to employment for their clients. This is also attached to a reward target as to how many of the clients are assisted into sustainable employment. One of the main aims is to work with partners to improve their achievements as well as our own, by being more efficient and collaborative. Over the next year GOO is expanding the provision it has mainly been delivering in Windsor and Maidenhead into Bracknell. This will include work tasters, pre employment support by way of soft people skills as well as direct job search and action based work. GOO focuses on retail and hospitality as this is where most of the job creation is expected and so our courses are related to hospitality, customer service, retail skills, language, people skills and self improvement. GOO has set up a 'job club', a drop in session for anyone looking for work to give informal support, advice and information. We are also working on a 'Job Paper' that will have employers vacancies listed, job adverts, any training coming up and a spotlight on people looking to work. We have worked with employers on this concept and it is well-received. It is anticipated we will expand this into the Bracknell area.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 163, Proportion of population aged 19–64 for males and 19–59 for females qualified to at least level 2 or higher	72.7% (2006)	+1.7% points over baseline	+2.6% points over baseline	+3.5% points over baseline	* BFBC LSC SEEDA
NI 146, Adults with learning disabilities in employment	9.8% (2007/08)	n/a – baseline set during 09/10	n/a – baseline set during 09/10	14.6% (44 people of a cohort of 296)	* BFBC

Theme 1b – Nurturing the Next Generation

What will the future look like?

Children and young people will have attractive options to be physically and mentally healthy, to achieve and gain independence and to get involved in enjoyable, challenging and sociable activities. Children and young people will be supported in forming positive relationships with each other and the wider community. Vulnerable children and young people will grow up in a caring environment where their needs are recognised and provided for effectively.

Outcome 3: Improve health and emotional well-being of children and young people

This outcome covers improving the health of children and young people and also protecting their emotional well-being. Following the theme of much of this LAA it concentrates on a preventative approach (reducing teenage pregnancy, tackling obesity at an early age, encouraging physical activity and reducing those young people exposed to bullying).

The effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services (NI 51) is measured using a self assessment of how effectively the services meet the need. This is an aggregated score of 1 to 4 (where 1 denotes that no aspects of the service are in place and 4 denotes that protocols and plans are in place and fully implemented) for each of four questions, giving a total out of 16:

- At 31 Jan 09, has a full range of CAMH services for children and young people with learning disabilities been commissioned for the area?
- As at 31 Jan 09, do 16 and 17 year olds from the area who require mental health services have access to services and accommodation appropriate to their age and level of maturity?
- As at 31 Jan 09, are arrangements in place to ensure that 24 hour cover is available to meet urgent mental health needs of children and young people and for a specialist mental health assessment to be undertaken within 24hours or the next working day where indicated?
- As at 31 Jan 09, was a full range of early intervention support services delivered in universal settings and through targeted services for children experiencing mental health problems commissioned by the Local Authority and PCT in partnership?

For obesity in primary school age children in year 6, the 2006/7 result is the first reliable baseline. It supports the integrated work of healthy schools, the Choosing Healthy Living subgroup for Children and Young People and the obesity network etc.

For teenage pregnancy, conception rates are calculated as three year rolling averages with targets set to 2010. In Bracknell Forest the rates per 1000 young women aged 15-17 are very low and represent exceptional national performance – this presents risks for choosing this indicator in Bracknell Forest but the benefits of sustaining partnership work in the ‘drop-ins’ are valued highly by the Childrens’ Trust. In 2006 the reduction in rates of conceptions in under 18s in Bracknell Forest was rated third best in the country at -39.1% since the 1999 baseline (the target is 45% by

2010). NI 112 will not be included in the calculations for any reward money due to Bracknell Forest due to the protracted cycle of reporting data.

In terms of bullying, the baseline for NI69 is from the third Annual 'Tell Us' survey.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 051, Effectiveness of Children and adolescent mental health (CAMHS)	14 (3,3,4,4) (self evaluation 07/08)	15 (3,4,4,4)	16 (4,4,4,4)	16 (4,4,4,4)	*BFBC BEPCT
NI 056, Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6	14.3% (Prevalence 06/07) 85% (Measurement 07/08)	13.9% 86%	13.3% 87%	12.6% 88%	*BEPCT BFBC
NI 112, Under 18 conception rate	39% reduction from 1998 baseline (27.7 per 1000 population aged 15-17) (2006)	47.3% reduction from 1998 baseline (24 per 1000 population aged 15-17)	49.5% reduction from 1998 baseline (23 per 1000 population aged 15-17)	49.5% reduction from 1998 baseline (23 per 1000 population aged 15-17)	*BEPCT BFBC
NI 069, Children who have experienced bullying	52.6%	n/a – baseline set during 08/09 (52.6%)	49%	46.6%	* BFBC TVP
NI 057, Children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport	74%	78% (2009)	84% (2010)	88% (2011)	* BFBC
NI 068, Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	53% (07/08)	55%	57%	60%	* BFBC BEPCT

Outcome 4: Raise educational attainment

indicates those targets which are the statutory early years and education targets, agreed separately by the Department of Children, School and Families and presented here for completeness. The targets for these indicators are set on an annual basis only, with the targets for 2008/09 relating to the academic year 2008/09, which will be based on the results of tests and examinations held in Summer 2009. In turn, the targets for 2009/10 will be based on the results of the tests and examinations held in Summer 2010. It should be noted that a number of the statutory early years and education targets have been dropped from the National Indicator Set from 2009 onwards and so only have targets for 2008/09.

Key Stage 4 attainment for black and minority ethnic groups (NI108) has only been included in the LAA as a local target because the relevant cohort size is too small to satisfy the 'designated target' criteria for measurement. This group is increasing in size and will have approximately 29 in 2008 from 19 in 2007 and 10 in 2006. The average point score showed that overall BME pupils achieved higher than non BME pupils in GCSEs in 2007 and 2006. However, this masks some under performance in certain Black or Minority Ethnic groups, including the AOTH pupils (any other Asian group). This target is therefore specifically related to raising the attainment of AOTH pupils to that of the average score for the Borough.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09 (Exams Summer 2009)	Target 2009/10 (Exams Summer 2010)	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
#NI 072, Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 points in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	44.6%	48%	49%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 073, Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (Threshold)	73%	80%	80%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC

#NI 074, Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Threshold)	72%	80%	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	* BFBC
#NI 075, Achievement of 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)	48%	57.5%	60%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 083, Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	81%	84%	n/a	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 087, Secondary school persistent absence rate		6.2%	5.95%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC TVP YOS
#NI 092, Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	34.8%	30.77%	29.67%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 093, Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	86%	90%	89%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 094, Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	75%	85%	86%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 095, Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	26%	39%	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	* BFBC
#NI 096, Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	63.2%	71%	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	* BFBC

#NI 097, Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	50%	68.7%	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	* BFBC
#NI 098, Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	31%	41.5%	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	n/a –Key Stage 3 indicators discontinued from 09/10	* BFBC
#NI 099, Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	0%	0%	0%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 100, Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2	0%	0%	0%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
#NI 101, Looked after children achieving 5 A* - C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	33%	24%	29%	10/11 target to be set at later stage	* BFBC
^NI 108, Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic group (AOTH)	335 (APS)	348	362	377	* BFBC

Outcome 5: Support young people’s transition to adulthood

Young people’s transition to adulthood is a key time for ensuring that young people become successful in all areas of their lives. The Joint Area Review is a single coordinated inspection of all publicly funded services for all children and young people within a local area and the most recent one in Bracknell Forest took place in October 2007. One of its recommendations was to strengthen arrangements for young people post 16.

This outcome aims to increase those young people in employment, education or training (EET) and improve educational attainment of those aged 14-19. The baseline for all young people NEET is 5.2%. 14-19 diploma targets are very difficult to predict as Bracknell Forest Borough Council has not yet begun provision of these. Following an unsuccessful Gateway application in 2006, Bracknell Forest intends to reapply in 2008. If progress through the Gateway is made then provision of the diplomas is likely to begin in 2010.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 117, 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	* BFBC Connexions
NI 090, Take up of 14 – 19 learning diplomas	0	0	0	175	* BFBC

Theme 1c – Supporting the Older Generation

What will the future look like?

Older people will be supported to live independently and in the way in which they choose. There will be a range of social opportunities specifically catering for the older generation including learning and leisure activities. Older people will feel safe as valued members of the community and they will have a range of ways to access the services and facilities they need to live a healthy life.

Theme 1d – People who require Additional Support

What will the future look like?

People requiring additional support will be helped to live safe, independent and fulfilling lives. They will be able to choose the services they wish to access and the level of support they would like so that they have a tailored service to meet their individual needs. There will be opportunities for people with additional support requirements to get involved in their communities and have a high quality of life.

Outcome 6: Promote independence for people requiring additional support

The focus of our support is to enable people to retain their independence, which will mean people can stay in their own homes for as long as possible. We have therefore chosen to include NI 136, NI 142 and NI 130 in our LAA to provide focus on promoting independence for people who require additional support. We have also chosen to include NI 135 in order to support carers in Bracknell Forest so that they too can retain their independence. There was strong support for inclusion of this indicator from both the Primary Care Trust and the voluntary sector, who identified a significant gap between the numbers of carers in the Borough and those accessing support.

NI 142 measures the extent to which services funded by Supporting People Grant provide the support necessary to enable people to live independently within the community. The Supporting People Services that are measured by this indicator are predominantly accommodation based services for older people, people with mental health problems and people with a learning disability. During the last two years, the average performance for this indicator has been 98.36%. This has therefore been used as the baseline. The proposed targets for 2008/09 to 2010/2011 represent an improvement of an additional 7 people per year being supported to maintain independent living. During the term of this Local Area Agreement, the level of Supporting People Grant funding for Bracknell will reduce by 12%, from £2,016,121 to £1,772,926. This presents a challenging context within which to deliver the proposed targets. As contracts come up for review, one of the criteria that the Supporting People Commissioning Body will be using to assess whether a service continues to meet local priorities, will be the contribution that the service makes to the delivery of this LAA target.

Bracknell Forest was on course to achieve its 2009/10 target for NI136. However, a change in definition since the original target was agreed, means that only a proportion (based on funding) of those benefiting from Grant Funded Services (GFS) can be included in the performance return. Despite Bracknell Forest being in the top quartile for performance in the country, this will make the designated target very difficult to achieve. A shadow target will be used locally using the same numerical target, but with the previous definition that calculates the outturn based on a 100% GFS count.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 136, People supported to live independently through social services (all adults)	5224.55 (per 100,000 need-weighted population) (2711 people)	5276.52 (per 100,000 need-weighted population) (6% increase)	5551.25 (per 100,000 need-weighted population) (6.5% increase)	5865.42 (per 100,000 need-weighted population) (7% increase) (Shadow target to be used locally based on 100% GFS count)	* BFBC
NI 142, Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	98.36%	98.4%	98.5%	98.6%	* BFBC BEPCT BFVA RBFERS
NI 130, Social care clients receiving self direct support per 100,000 population	220 per 100,000 population (2.2%) (2007/08) Based on NI130 definition for 08/09 which only includes those who receive Direct Payment	242 per 100,000 population Based on NI130 definition for 08/09 which is per 100,000 population and only includes those who receive Direct Payment	10% Based on NI130 definition for 09/10 which includes any form of personal budget	30% Based on NI130 definition for 09/10 which includes any form of personal budget	* BFBC
NI 135, Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information	13.4 % (406/3040)	16% (490/3040)	18.7% (570/3040)	22% (650/3040)	* BFBC BEPCT BFVA RBFERS

Outcome 7: Reduce health inequalities

This outcome aims to reduce health inequalities by supporting people at greater risk of health problems. Age all cause mortality is an overarching indicator collated by the National Centre for Health Outcomes. It represents the cumulative impact of the preventative services and interventions in an area which provide whole system improvements (such as the introduction of screening or vaccination programmes or improvements to care pathways e.g. for cardiology, diabetes/obesity, stroke or cancer services). It measures the directly age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population from all causes at all ages – one rate for males and one rate for females.

In 2008, local data for Repeat Domestic Violence for the borough sat at 29.8% representing an increase of 57.8% in the year, which translates to 239 additional repeat victims. The national indicator for this area of work is new and measures the rate of repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases reviewed by the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). In a MARAC local agencies meet to discuss the highest risk victims of domestic abuse in the area. Information about the risks faced by those victims, the actions needed to ensure safety, and the resources available locally are shared and used to create a risk management plan involving all agencies. The MARAC for Bracknell Forest is relatively immature and so the data being used here for a final year figure of no more than 28% relates to a national default position and will prove to be very challenging to achieve.

Fuel poverty is an important factor in health and has implications for all concerned. It will reduce the number of cold damp homes which contributes to tackling health inequalities. The demographic structure of Bracknell Forest combined with the increase of aging population means that those suffering from fuel poverty will rise. This factor added to continued increase of energy prices, potentially increases those at risk of fuel poverty. In addition the high costs of housing means home owners are “asset rich and cash poor”. The national indicator for fuel poverty is based on the energy efficiency rating of the houses inhabited by those people claiming income based benefits. The energy efficiency of a house is measured using the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). The procedure calculates a number between 1 and 100 - low numbers generally indicate a house that has low levels of insulation and an inefficient heating system. The two targets are to increase the percentage of homes with a high energy efficiency rating (greater than 65 on the SAP scale) and further reduce the already small percentage of homes with a low energy efficiency rating (less than 35 on the SAP scale).

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 120, All age all cause mortality rate	617 per 100,000 for males 462.1 per 100,000 for females (direct standardised rates for 2006)	597.8 per 100,000 for males 437.8 per 100,000 for females	575.6 per 100,000 for males 424.2 per 100,000 for females	554.3 per 100,000 for males 410.9 per 100,000 for females	*BEPCT BFBC RBFERS

NI 032, Repeat incidents of domestic violence	31%	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	n/a	No more than 28%	*TVP BFBC BEPCT VS PS CS
NI 187, Tackling fuel poverty – percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	< 35 SAP 3%	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	2%	1%	*BFBC BFH
	>65 SAP 36%	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	37%	38%	

A Desirable Place

Theme 2a – Sustainable Development

What will the future look like?

The impressive new town centre will position Bracknell Forest firmly in the 21st Century - with handsome buildings, innovative facilities and a unique sense of place. Contributing to the identity of Bracknell Forest will be neighbourhood communities each with individual spaces to reflect the needs of the people who live there. A careful balance between cosmopolitan and community goals and a complementary network of green and urban spaces will result in the sustainable development of Bracknell Forest.

Outcome 8: Improve housing delivery

A Core Strategy Housing Trajectory has been prepared setting projections for a significant increase in housing completions over the next 10 years. The delivery of new homes will be phased in order to manage the release of housing sites and to ensure infrastructure and community needs are delivered in a planned way. The number of households needing affordable housing has increased significantly over the last few years. There are three large residential developments which, subject to planning permission, will deliver a number of new affordable homes and other smaller schemes with affordable housing elements in them.

The economic downturn has had an immediate impact on the housing trajectory numbers for all local areas including Bracknell Forest. As such the original targets from the LAA have been revisited both during the 2008/09 and the 2009/10 refresh to ensure that realistic final targets are agreed. These final targets will be the ones used for reward purposes and for assessment of achievement locally.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 154, Net additional homes provided	287 (5 yr average 03/04 – 07/08 ¹)	450	300	250 (3 year total of 1000)	* BFBC

NI 155, Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	90 (5yr average 03/04 – 07/08)	230	105	125 (3 year total of 460)	* BFBC
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¹ 2007/08 figure is a draft figure based on commitments site visits and there may be some minor change in baseline

Theme 2b – Protecting the Environment

What will the future look like?

Green spaces will be preserved and developed to offer a range of uses, balancing biodiversity with recreational use. Waste will be reduced, resources will be used efficiently and practical steps will be taken to mitigate the effects of climate change. By tackling environmental issues at a local level, Bracknell Forest will play its part in protecting the wider environment at a regional and global level.

Outcome 9: Tackle climate change

While the Bracknell Forest Climate Change Action Plan does not neglect actions in the broader community, its current principal focus is on improving Council's own performance. The new Civic Hub and Garth Hill College buildings will provide exemplars of best practice in the Council and the broader community. The procurement of green energy contracts will not satisfy carbon reductions in NI185. The Carbon Trust Local Authority Carbon Management Programme will provide reliable baseline data, in accordance with DEFRA's NI185 methodology, to set future targets for carbon dioxide reductions.

Bracknell Forest is in partnership with a contractor and two other authorities for the collection and disposal of waste. Targets for land fill have been assessed across all partners. The target figure for 2008/09 shows only a very small change, however this is due to the closure/renovation of Longshot Lane civic amenity site and the timetable for the Energy from Waste (EfW) scheme to come on stream.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 185, CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations	20,837.6 tonnes of CO2 (2008/09)	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	4% reduction from baseline (20,004.1 tonnes)	10% reduction from baseline (18,753.8 tonnes)	*BFBC
NI 193, Percentage of municipal waste land filled	58.6%	58.2%	41.3%	35%	*BFBC

Theme 2c – Travelling around the Borough

What will the future look like?

There will be an effective, efficient and sustainable transport system focusing on the needs of people in the local area, providing choice and reducing congestion whilst maintaining the network. Recognising the location of the Borough in the Heart of the Thames Valley will be essential to future development.

Outcome 10: Improve accessibility

Bracknell Forest is an area of very high car ownership, and this has been a main factor in bringing about the relatively low use of the bus network. People without the use of a car can find it difficult to access some basic services and employment. Public transport usage has had a long history of decline, although this decline has been slowed and turned in recent years. Increased usage will also help to bolster commercial viability of routes, helping with hours of operation and frequency too, and thus also helping with accessibility. Encouraging use of the bus in place of car journeys is also a key approach to reducing the emission of climate change gases and road congestion. The targets have been revised during the 2008/09 refresh to reflect a confirmed baseline which is 12,000 journeys lower than the original estimate used.

Encouraging a shift towards travel to school by walking, cycling, bus or car-share is an important area of work, with its links to congestion reduction, reducing child obesity and building green travel habits. The indicator measures the proportion of children travelling to school by car (excluding car share). The low levels of unemployment in our population and very high car ownership means many families with both partners working and little chance for primary school age children to be walked to school. We now have only 4 Local Education Authority (LEA) schools without a travel plan. The remaining schools are mostly private schools with large widespread catchments with naturally high single occupancy car delivery levels or special schools, also with the same problems.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 177, Local bus and light rail passengers journeys originating in the authority area.	1,777,281 (2007/08)	1,783,000	1,788,000	1,793,000	* BFBC FG
NI 198, Children travelling to school - mode of transport usually used (car journeys excl car share)	38% (07/08)	37%	36%	35%	* BFBC

Cohesive Communities

Theme 3a – Engaged and Empowered Communities

What will the future look like?

There will be a listening culture in Bracknell Forest, where the community in all its varied voices is heard and understood. People will respect one another and communities will be caring, getting on well together and having a sense of belonging and social responsibility. Community views will shape and influence the very core of public services and everyone will have the opportunity to play their part in how local services are delivered.

Outcome 11 : Engaged and cohesive communities

Community Cohesion and Engagement is a key priority for Bracknell Forest, delivered through a dedicated multi-agency working group. 'People from different background getting on well together' is a local target, carried forward from a previous LPSA2, which focuses on the use of culture and sport to give people a chance to shape their sense of belonging and identity as members of their communities. This will be measured next by the Place Surveys in Autumn 2008 and 2010 (N.B. The calculation for this indicator was revised by the Audit Commission in 2006 and this target represents the old calculation, different to that for the new national indicator NI 001).

Participation in volunteering is a new indicator, so a formal baseline is to be set. A survey of local community and voluntary groups undertaken by Bracknell Forest Voluntary Action in 2007 found that 52% of the VCS organisations in Bracknell Forest are completely run by volunteers. In 2006 a general population survey measured the percentage of people (age 16 or over) who undertake formal volunteering in groups, clubs or organisations – the result being 11.4% volunteering for at least 2 hours per week, 7.6% of people for up to 2 hours per week. Latest statistics of registered volunteers from Bracknell Forest Voluntary Action show 12,469 volunteers (11% of the Bracknell Forest population) which equates to 1,528,863 hours of work per year. The actual baseline used for target setting purposes is from the Place Survey undertaken in 2008.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
^Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together	52.6% (2003 BVUSS)	-	57.6%	-	*BFBC TVP BFVA
NI 006, Participation in regular volunteering	20.5% (confidence interval 2.1)	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	n/a biennial survey	23.5%	*BFVA BFBC TVP

Theme 3b – Enjoying Life

What will the future look like?

There will be an emphasis on balancing work and home-life and people will have a range of ways to spend their free time. Facilities will be guided by the community to best meet their needs and ensure that there is access for everyone. A new thriving night-time economy will offer entertainment for all residents and attracting visitors to the Borough.

Outcome 12 : Improve sense of place

The population of Bracknell Forest has relatively high expectations of its surroundings. Overall satisfaction with the area covers a whole range of contributing factors from quality of services to local facilities and quality of the visual and physical environment. This outcome covers the work to improve overall satisfaction, and in particular is targeted at improving people’s satisfaction with the visual and physical environment. To set some context for this it is worth noting that the percentage of people who feel that rubbish/litter lying around is a problem in their local area rose from 36% in 2003 to 39% in 2006, against a drop in concern about other issues including abandoned cars, noisy neighbours, vandalism and graffiti.

Satisfaction with the local area will be captured through the Place Survey due in Autumn 2008 and Autumn 2010. In the years in between Place Surveys we intend to track the trend of this indicator using our Community Nuisance and Disorder Information System (CADIS). CADIS is a local database holding information related to incidents of community nuisance and disorder and anti-social behaviour in Bracknell Forest extracted from: the Thames Valley Police Command and Control system; Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service data; various Bracknell Forest Borough Council complaints databases; Rangers data; and parish/town council data. The system therefore offers a comprehensive overview of dissatisfaction with the area enabling us to align a potentially declining trend of dissatisfaction with a potentially improving trend of satisfaction of the area.

The percentage of people who were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the area during the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (BVUSS) in 2006 was 77.3%. This figure dropped from 80.6% in the 2003 BVUSS showing a need for improvement. The Place Survey 2008, showed a significant increase with satisfaction of 83.5%. In light of this, the target has been agreed to maintain this already high level of satisfaction.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 005, Overall/general satisfaction with local area	83.5% (confidence interval 1.8)	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	n/a biennial survey	83.5% (minimum confidence interval 1.8)	* BFBC, TVP, BEPCT, RBFRS, BRP

Theme 3c – Being and Feeling Safer

What will the future look like?

Bracknell Forest communities will be, and feel, safer as Neighbourhood Policing delivers a visible and responsive service to address local concerns. Community understanding will also improve, leading to increased confidence and less worry about crime. Innovative preventative methods and knowledgeable communities will help people to feel safe and confident in Bracknell Forest.

Outcome 13 : Reduce crime

An increase in the number of crimes (per 1,000 population) by 2.9% over the period 2000 to 2005 (against the decreasing national trends) has been targeted and recent figures have shown a reduction of 20% in British Crime Survey crimes during 2007/08. Key areas of remaining concern are drug-related offending, repeat domestic violence, assault, some areas of acquisitive crime and prevention for young offenders.

Serious acquisitive crime is composed of three offence types (domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery). The baseline for 2007/08 comprises 447 burglary, 54 robbery, 320 theft of vehicle and 640 theft from vehicle. Over the last three years from March 2004 the trend for theft of vehicle has been an erratic but overall a downward one with the peaks and troughs being the opposite to those relating to theft from vehicle. The erratic nature of this crime causes concern and highlights a need for concerted effort to control the level of this crime type. Burglary offences have seen a general increase in number since December 2005, with a continual rise for 24 months. Indications are that this rise has begun to level off and fall leaving the offence category on the baseline set in 2004. Recent trends include a disturbing rise in night time crime linked to the theft of prestige vehicles from the homes of their owners. The reduction of acquisitive crime will be achieved by concentrating on offences of burglary and theft of vehicle so as to achieve the overall agreed target. This will leave the offences of robbery and other auto crime offences receiving a level of attention that will aim to maintain the current level following an excellent year of reduction.

Trends in assault cases need to be viewed holistically as each assault has the potential to cause injury. Non domestic common assault cases have risen over the last 18 months while assault with injury cases have fallen over the same period. By focussing on public place assaults the partnership aims to prepare the Borough for the substantial amounts of development coming in the years ahead, ensuring that the response from Police and Partners is as fit for purpose as possible as Bracknell Town Centre is regenerated.

Drug related offending continues to drive a significant level of crime within the Borough with many of the Prolific and Priority Offenders being drug users. Work under the banner of Operation Falcon will address drug supply and support partners in rehabilitation work to reduce demand. Clear links with class a drug dealer networks from London have been established in Bracknell Forest and need to be broken to ensure that drug related offending does not move to a more organised level.

Prevention work for those young people at risk of offending is a key strand of the Children and Young People's prevention agenda. The targets are agreed with the Youth Justice Board for reduction of first time entrants into the youth justice system.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 038, Drug related (class A) offending rate	2.20 Jan-Mar 2008 cohort.	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	Average 16% below baseline across 09/10 and 10/11 cohorts		*TVP, BEPCT, BFBC, PS, BFH, CS
NI 032, Repeat incidents of domestic violence	31%	n/a baseline set during 08/09	tbc	No more than 28%	*TVP, BFBC, BEPCT, VS, PS, CS
NI 016, Serious acquisitive crime rate	13.02 crimes per 1000 population in 2007/08 based on mid-2006 population estimates (1,461 offences)	2% reduction 12.76 crimes per 1000 population	1.9% reduction 12.52 crimes per 1000 population	1.9% reduction 12.28 crimes per 1000 population - based on mid-2009 population estimates (equivalent to a reduction of 5.7% from baseline)	*TVP BFBC YOS PS
NI 020, Assault with injury crime rate	6.50 AWLSI crimes per 1000 population based on mid-2007 estimates (2008/09) (equivalent to 738 offences)	5.79 AWLSI crimes per 1000 population based on mid-2007 population estimates (based on proxy baseline from 2007/08)	n/a	6.03 AWLSI crimes per 1000 population based on mid-2009 estimates (equivalent to a reduction of 7.2%)	*TVP BFBC YOS PS VS
NI 111, First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10 -17	1210 per 100k population of 10-17yr olds	1190 per 100k population of 10-17yr olds	1160 per 100k population of 10-17yr olds	1140 per 100k population of 10-17yr olds	*YOS, TVP, BFBC RBFRS

Outcome 14 : Reduce fear of crime

Fear of crime in Bracknell Forest is high relative to actual crime levels. This outcome covers work to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and improve perceptions of how the Council and Police deal with local disorder. It includes general awareness work (including introduction of a Community TV scheme) and also has a particular focus on the alcohol agenda supporting the prevention theme of this LAA.

The percentage of people that felt drunk and rowdy behaviour was a problem fell from 51% to 25% between 2003 and 2006, and the baseline of 25.5% comes from the Place Survey undertaken in 2008. In order to track progress in the intervening years the trend will be measured of the reports made to the partnership of incidents that relate to drunk and rowdy behaviour. The target of minimum statistical significant improvement is likely to translate to a decrease of 3.2%. Satisfaction with the way the local Council and Police deal with anti-social behaviour and crime is also captured through the 'Place Survey'. The target of minimum statistical significant improvement plus an additional 2.8% points is likely to translate to an increase of approx. 6%. This challenging target has been agreed as part of an overarching Thames Valley regional improvement target.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 041, Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	25.5% (confidence interval 2.2)	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	The result of the 2008 Place Based Survey (25.5%) minus the minimum change required to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement (calculated in accordance with the relevant departmental advice). The final numerical value for the minimum statistically significant improvement for the 2010-11 target will be confirmed by the Home Office once data for the 2010 Place Survey is available		*TVP BFBC BEPCT BFPubwatch
NI 021, Dealing with local concerns about Anti Social Behaviour and crime by the local Council and Police	26.2% (confidence interval 2.2)	n/a – baseline set during 08/09	The result of the 2008 Place Based Survey (26.2%) plus the minimum change required to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement (calculated in accordance with the relevant departmental advice) plus a further 2.8 percentage points improvement in addition to this minimum. The final numerical value for the minimum statistically significant improvement for the 2010-11 target will be confirmed by the Home Office once data for the 2010 Place Survey is available		*TVP BFBC

Outcome 15 : Improve safety

This outcome aims to reduce the incidence of harm caused by traffic accidents and fires.

The Council is committed to improving safety on the Borough's roads - reducing the number of people killed and injured, and reducing the severity of the injuries received. Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service performance assessment is now based on adjusted performance figures incorporating indices of multiple deprivation. The latest performance assessment has confirmed that performance in Bracknell Forest is below the lower threshold for accidental dwelling fires, numbers of fires confined to room of origin, number of fires in non domestic premises and number of fires in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted (all of these contribute to NI 49). It also reports that performance is between upper and lower thresholds and therefore in need of improvement in primary fires (which also contributes to NI 49). The baselines for the primary and dwelling fire indicators are based on a three year totals from 2005/06 – 2007/08. The fire target also supports the alcohol agenda, as the last few fire fatalities in Bracknell Forest were alcohol related.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 049, Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non fatal casualties excl. precautionary checks Primary fires	536.77 (178.92 per year) NB. 05/06 to 07/08	161.00	161.00	161.00 (3yr total 483.1)	*RBFRS BEPCT BFBC TVP
Dwelling fires (local target not for reward)	165.56 (55.18 per year) NB. 05/06 to 07/08	49.67	49.67	49.67 (3yr total 149.01)	
Non-fatal casualties (baseline 07/08 with final year target 10/11 agreed)	8.849	8.849	7.964	7.964	
Fatalities (baseline 07/08 with final year target 10/11 agreed)	0.884	0.884	0.884	0.884	
NI 047, People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	44 (Average of outturn for calendar years 2005-2007)	Not more than 44 (0% reduction) (Average of calendar years 2006-2008)	Not more than 35 (21.1% reduction) (Average of calendar years 2007-2009)	Not more than 34 (2.9% reduction) (Average of calendar years 2008-2010)	* BFBC TVP RBFRS

Theme 3d – Sustaining a Vibrant Economy

What will the future look like?

There will be a flourishing local economy that has steadily grown over the years and become more diverse, including the growing leisure industry in the new Bracknell town centre. Business stability and diversity will mean that employment levels remain high and that more people are encouraged to live and work in the Borough. Training opportunities will reflect local economic requirements to maximise employment potential for residents.

Outcome 16 : Sustain the environment for a vibrant economy

Supporting and equipping businesses to meet the opportunities and challenges posed by globalisation and rapid technological change is a priority at all levels of government. Local authorities are key partners in the drive to simplify, rationalise and join-up services to business. Since the original agreement of this LAA in June 2008, the economic downturn has begun to have real impact both locally and nationally.

The VAT registered businesses showing employment growth indicator is affected by the change in methodology for measuring new businesses. Eurostat methodology will be used as of 2008. The new series, measured by the Office of National Statistics (ONS), will include new businesses registering for VAT as well as businesses on a Pay As You Earn (PAYE) scheme. Previously it looked at VAT registered businesses only. The baseline relates to 2006/07 and whilst an improvement would relate to an increase in this number, targets have been set to show a realistic expectation of a much lower percentage during this economic downturn.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2008/09	Target 2009/10	Target 2010/11	Partner signed up to the targets (*Lead Partner)
NI 172, Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth	11.0% (2006/07)	3.3%	3.5%	4.3%	* BFBC BL

Annex A: LAA – Summary of 2010-11 targets agreed – March 2009

(Included in the refreshed LAA in March 2009 for reward calculation purposes)

In return for confirmed achievement in full of the targets identified below, Communities and Local Government will pay the local authority a nonringfenced grant by virtue of Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. Reward will be calculated by reference to the *LAA reward guidance: 2009*, published by Communities and Local Government.

Summary of data to be used to determine entitlement to Performance Reward Grant

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 005	83.5	83.5		1		Baseline and target are % figures 2008 Confidence interval is 1.8. 2008 Confidence level is 95% For reward purposes confidence interval of 2010 survey result must be minimum 1.8.
NI 006	20.5	23.5				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 016	13.02	12.28				Baseline and target are number per 1000 population
NI 020	6.50	6.03				Baseline and target are number of AWLSI crimes per 1000 population (equivalent to a reduction of 7.2%)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 021	26.2	MSSI + 2.8				Baseline is % figure. 2008 Confidence interval is 2.2. 2008 Confidence level is 95% The target is the result of the 2008 Place Based Survey (26.2%) plus the minimum change required to demonstrate a statistically significant improvement (calculated in accordance with the relevant departmental advice) plus a further 2.8 percentage points improvement in addition to this minimum. The final numerical value for the minimum statistically significant improvement for the 2010-11 target will be confirmed by the Home Office once data for the 2010 Place Survey is available.
NI 032	31	28				Baseline and target are % figures

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 038	2.20	See notes				Baseline is outturn for Jan-March 2008 cohort. Target of average of 16 percent below baseline across 09/10 and 10/11 cohorts.
NI 041	25.5	MSSI				Baseline is % figure 2008 Confidence interval is 2.2. 2008 Confidence level is 95% MSSI to be calculated in accordance with the relevant departmental advice. The final numerical value for the MSSI for the 10/11 target will be confirmed by the Home Office once data for the 2010 Place Survey is available.
NI 047	44	34				Baseline is actual average of KSIs for calendar years 2005-2007 Target is for actual average of KSIs for calendar years 2008-10 and equates to a reduction of 10 KSIs or 22.7%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 049	178.92	161.00			60%	Primary fires per 100,000 population. Baseline is average annual result for 05/06 to 07/08. Target is one year total for 10/11.
NI 049	0.884	0.884	1		10%	Fatalities per 100,000 population. Target is final year target for 10/11
NI 049	8.849	7.964			30%	Non-fatal casualties per 100,000 population. Target is final year target for 10/11.
NI 051	14	16				Baseline and targets are actual numbers
NI 056	14.3	12.6				Baseline and targets are % figures Prevalence rate (line 9)
NI 057	74	88				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 068	53	60				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 069	52.6	46.6				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 090	0	175				Baseline and target are actual numbers
NI 111	1210	1140				Baseline and target are actual numbers per 100,000 population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
						aged 10-17
NI 112	39.0	49.5				Baseline and target are % reduction from 1998 baseline Not to be included in reward calculations
NI 117	5.2	4.6				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 120	617	554			50%	Males - baseline and target are rate per 100,000
NI 120	462	411			50%	Females – baseline and target are rate per 100,000
NI 123	589	592				Rate per 100,000 population aged 16+
NI 130	2.2	30				Target and baseline are % figures. Indicator definition change from 09/10 so 2007/08 baseline of 2.2% relates to 220 per 100,000 population
NI 135	13.4	22.0				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 136	5224.55	5865.42				Baseline and target are rate per 100,000 need-weighted population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 142	98.36	98.60				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 146	9.8	14.6				Baseline and target are % figures Baseline is 2007/08
NI 154	0	1000				Target is total cumulative number of units delivered over three years of LAA
NI 155	0	460				Target is total cumulative number of units delivered over three years of LAA
NI 163	72.7	76.2				Baseline and target are % figures Target agreed as 3.5 percentage point improvement over baseline
NI 172	11.0	4.3		1		Baseline and target are % figures
NI 177	1777281	1793000				Baseline and target are actual numbers
NI 185	20,837.6	18,753.8				Baseline and target are tonnes of CO2 Target is equivalent of 10 percent reduction from 2008/09 baseline

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indicator number	Agreed LAA baseline	Final LAA target	Enter '1' if target is greater than or the same as baseline but a reduction in performance is required – see note 5	Enter '1' if target is less than or the same as baseline but an increase in performance is required – see note 6	Disaggregated weighting – see note 7 % if applicable	Notes
NI 187	3	1			40%	Baseline and target are % figures <35 SAP rating
NI 187	36	38			60%	Baseline and target are % figures >65 SAP rating
NI 193	58.60	35.00				Baseline and target are % figures
NI 198	38	35				Baseline and target are % figures

NB. Only designated LAA targets are included here as other targets (local targets and statutory DCSF targets) do not count for reward purposes. Blank cells are intentionally blank for reward calculation purposes.

Completion Notes

- 1. Unknown baseline** – where the target is being agreed as a baseline plus or minus X improvement, enter the baseline dataset awaited in column 2 and the percentage (making clear whether this is a percentage or percentage point improvement) or numerical improvement agreed in the notes column.
- 2. Target datasets** – unless otherwise stated it will be assumed that the figures in column 3 relate to the recommended datasets set out in annex D of the Guidance. Where the indicator guidance allows a choice of datasets, it must be made clear what has been used as the basis for the target (eg in some instances convergence targets to regional average comparators have been agreed).
- 3. Units of measurement** – these must be the same for baseline and target and as set out in the technical description of the indicator or subsequent guidance. Occasionally a target comparing performance in the area to that in a larger area (e.g. the region) has been agreed. In both instances the target and baseline must be recorded using the same units of measurement calculated using the same methodology. So for example if the baseline is 56 per cent and the required level of improvement is agreed to be four percentage points the final LAA target will be 60 per cent.

4. **Sample surveys** – where a level of improvement is agreed that requires only *the minimum possible* statistically significant improvement between the baseline and target surveys, record the baseline in column 2. Where it is not possible to enter a numerical value for the target, “MSSI” should be entered in column 3. The confidence level and interval achieved in reporting the baseline data should also be recorded in the notes column. Where a numerical target is not agreed GOs and areas must record in writing (in the notes) their shared understanding of what is required for the minimum statistically significant improvement to be demonstrated (or reference the relevant guidance). If this is not done it will be assumed that the minimum statistically significant improvement will be calculated by reference to specific guidance issued by the Department responsible for the indicator. If nothing is recorded or there is no guidance available it will be assumed that a standard definition of minimum statistically significant improvement applies. This is that the result from the second survey is beyond the confidence interval on the first survey, multiplied by the square root of 2, (i.e. 1.414214) while taking account of the number of decimal places to which data is reported.
5. **Column 4** – enter a ‘1’ if good performance would normally mean a reduction in the indicator. This will *only* be relevant where the number agreed as a *target is greater* than or the same as the number agreed for the baseline but good performance is agreed to be a reduction in the indicator.
6. **Column 5** – enter a ‘1’ if good performance would normally mean an increase in the indicator. This will *only* be relevant where the number agreed as a *target is less* than or the same as the number agreed for the baseline but the highest number is what is ideally wanted.
7. **Column 6** – enter the weighting (as a percentage) riding upon a disaggregated sub-target. For each indicator used as the basis of a disaggregated target the total weighting must add up to 100 percent. This may happen where two or more targets are based upon the same indicator but measure only part of the area or the local community or where the indicator has a number of disaggregated sub-targets at district level. Where this happens, a weighting must be agreed to reflect the particular local circumstances. For example, if for one indicator there were two disaggregated targets, the indicator in column 1 will be the same, but two rows of the table will be used to show each sub-target, with the weighting for each in column 7. The part of the area or community to which each disaggregated target relates should be described explicitly in the notes column.
8. **Economic targets** – where an indicator is listed in annex C of the guidance, areas should indicate in the notes column if they do *not* intend to take advantage of the flexibility to revise the target in after March 2009, i.e. they wish to fix the target in 2009.