

A Community Strategy for Lincolnshire 2005-2008



A Community Strategy for Lincolnshire

Creating a new vision for Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire is a unique, beautiful and diverse county. Its key strengths are its people, its environment and its potential. Lincolnshire faces many challenges, including, size – over 6000 square kilometres – transport, areas of deprivation and economic under-development. However, the county also has many strengths. It has provided a welcoming home for many newcomers for centuries. It has unparalleled expertise in farming and food production, a flourishing new university and a wealth of natural beauty.

The purpose of the Community Strategy

This first Community Strategy sets out a vision for Lincolnshire, showing how the county can build on its many strengths and overcome its greatest challenges to achieve the best possible quality of life for all its residents.

The Community Strategy reflects the aspirations, needs and priorities of Lincolnshire residents. It also sets the agenda for the sustainable development of Lincolnshire as a county which contributes to the local, regional, national and global economy.

The Lincolnshire Assembly

The Lincolnshire Assembly is a new body made up of leading organisations in Lincolnshire including public services, the voluntary sector and business. The Assembly is chaired by the

Bishop Of Lincoln, the Very Reverend John Saxbee and supported by Lincolnshire County Council. A full list of members organisations and their representatives is included on page [].

The purpose of the Lincolnshire Assembly is to:

‘provide a common voice and to ensure action in support of the collective communities of Lincolnshire embracing all sectors of our community’.

Community Leadership

The members of the Assembly work together to provide community leadership and enhance the quality of life of all Lincolnshire residents through the realisation of the vision and achievement of the goals set out in this Community Strategy.

The Strategy demonstrates the commitment of all the partners in the Lincolnshire Assembly to work together, by pooling resources, integrating services and listening to the views and taking account of the needs of all the diverse communities, to achieve real change and improvements in Lincolnshire.

Engagement

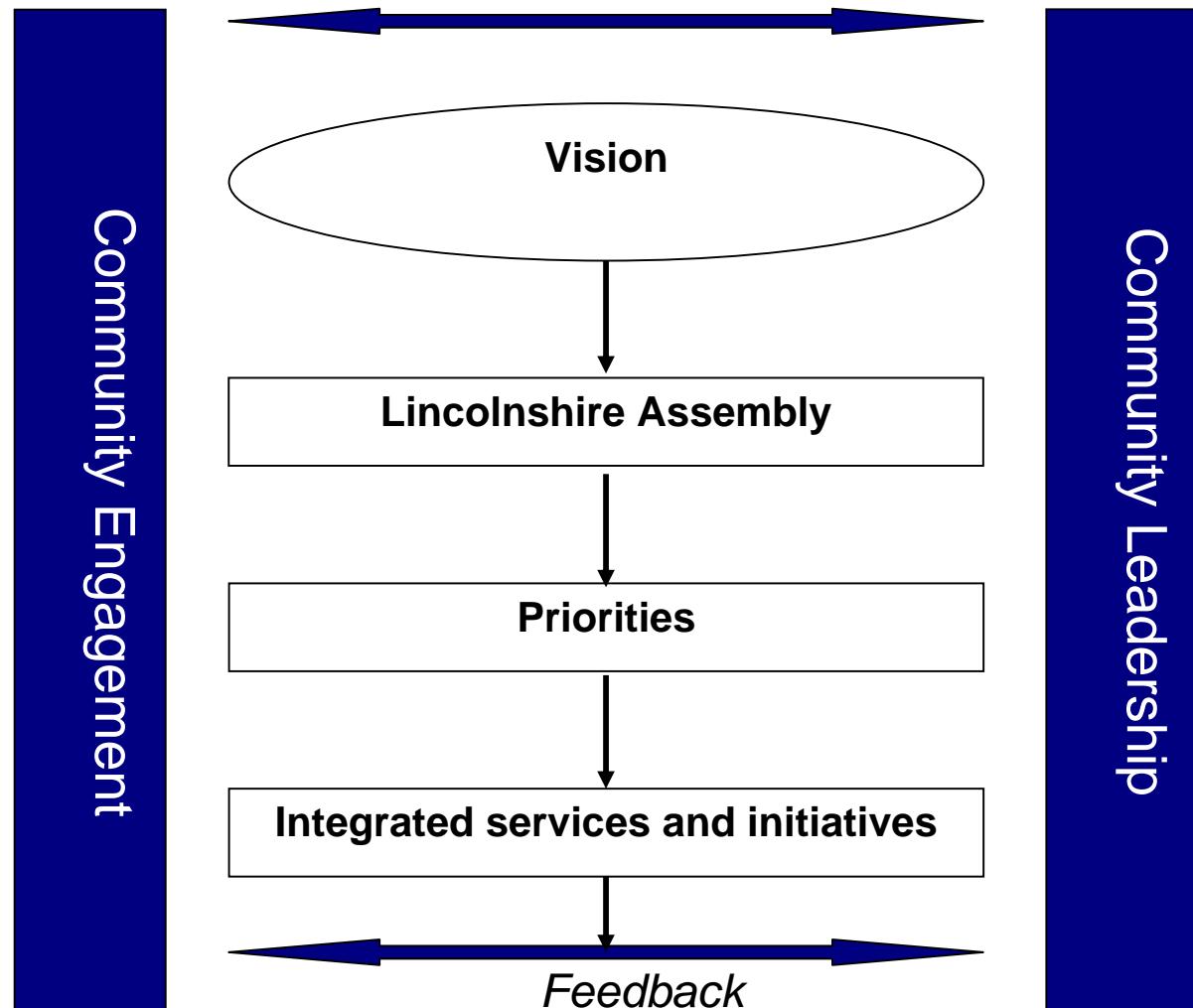
The priorities in this Community Strategy are based on the aspirations, needs and views of a diverse group of residents, gathered through telephone surveys, focus groups and interviews with groups representing a wide range of

community views. Information about need has been gathered from a range of sources, including the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which measures the key needs of communities, statistics about health and pay in Lincolnshire.

Measuring impact

The Lincolnshire Assembly will use the priorities set out in this Strategy to agree the key objectives and targets for the county as a whole. They will measure their performance in achieving these targets. The Assembly will carry on engaging with the community throughout the life of this strategy, to measure the impact which achieving the targets set out in the Strategy

has on improving the quality of life for Lincolnshire people.





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Children and Young People

VISION: RAISED ASPIRATION AND ATTAINMENT FOR ALL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE		
ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
<p>Raise the primary and secondary educational attainment of all Lincolnshire's young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ pre-school provision ◆ achievement at aged 11 ◆ achievement at GCSE level 	<p>Schools and education have been identified as priority issues.</p> <p>It is important to fulfil the requirements of the <i>Building Schools for the Future – Excellence for All</i> programme.</p> <p>Rates of improvement and progress in educational attainment are variable.</p>	<p>15,000 3 & 4 year olds to be receiving free nursery places</p> <p>85% of pupils to achieve Level 5 or above in English, Maths and Science at Key Stage 3</p> <p>65% of pupils to achieve 5 or more GCSEs of grades A-C.</p>
<p>Achieve an improved standard of education for children in particular need. These include children and young people from minority groups, those with disabilities and children from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ expand range of opportunity for Further Education/Higher Education ◆ increase take-up rate of Further Education/ Higher Education ◆ develop culture-specific training opportunities, maximising local knowledge 	<p>Access to and participation in Education and Training, in 14-19 year olds, was deemed 'unsatisfactory' in a 2004 Ofsted report.</p> <p>There has been a large increase in the number of migrant worker and their families moving to the area (0.6% over 10 years), most of whom are non-English speaking. There are now over 8700 non-white residents in the County.</p>	<p>90% of 16 and 17 year olds to participate in education/ work-based learning.</p> <p>Increased access to appropriate language support programmes.</p> <p>See also Building Safer and Stronger Communities</p>

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ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
<p>Increase the knowledge economy of the local area, through improved further and higher educational take-up and attainment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ reduce proportion of young people leaving the county ◆ increase inclusivity of learning opportunities 	<p>In the 2004 Young People in Lincolnshire Housing Survey, 44% of respondents stated that the main reason they would leave the area would be to attend further or higher education elsewhere.</p> <p>The 16-44 year old age group account for 60% of those people leaving the county.</p> <p>There are significant inequalities in terms of access to 14-19 education in the area.</p>	<p>Increased number of school leavers remaining in Lincolnshire for Further or Higher Education.</p> <p>Increased number of students from outside Lincolnshire moving to the area to undertake Further or Higher Education.</p> <p>See also Economic Development</p>
<p>Raise the aspirations of children and young people in Lincolnshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ provide opportunities for children and young people to develop, aligned with the 5 Every Child Matters outcomes 	<p>14 wards in Lincolnshire are among the top 10% most deprived wards in the UK. Local evidence suggests that low aspirations perpetuate deprivation.</p>	<p>Measured improvements against the Every Child Matters Outcomes Framework.</p> <p>See also Economic Development and Healthier Communities</p>
<p>Improve the health, education and employment outcomes for looked after children and young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ increase number of GCSEs attained by looked after young people ◆ increase number of young people progressing to HE/FE ◆ reduce health inequalities between 	<p>National statistics show that a comparatively high proportion of looked after children have special educational needs. In addition, this group are less likely to do well at every level of education despite the fact that they themselves consider their education to be important (Social Exclusion Unit, 2003).</p> <p>Looked after children are some of the most</p>	<p>Increase proportion of looked after young people achieving 5 GCSEs of Grade A-C</p> <p>Increase proportion of looked after children progressing to Further or Higher Education, vocational training or work-based learning.</p> <p>Reduce to 5%, the proportion of looked after children to have had three or more</p>

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<p>looked after young people and those cared for by birth parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ reduce youth offending in looked after young people 	<p>complex and vulnerable in society. They are more likely to have mental health problems and to be at risk of offending.</p>	<p>placements in one year. 60% of looked after children to attain 5 GCSEs Grade A-G</p> <p>See also Building Safer and Stronger Communities</p>
<p>Provide a comprehensive range of support to help families contribute fully to their children's emotional, physical and social development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ early intervention/ child protection ◆ multi-agency support for families, particularly disadvantaged/ disabled children ◆ extended schools ◆ parent education/ skills programmes ◆ lifelong learning 	<p>There is evidence of the need for a co-ordinated, over-arching strategy tackling the issue of comprehensive childcare provision. There is evidence that support for parents helps reduce anti-social behaviour. Local evidence suggests that there is a lack of services and facilities to support parents of children with disabilities in Lincolnshire. These parents feel less able to leave their children in order to participate in employment, training or social activities.</p>	<p>Development of a Childcare Provision Strategy</p> <p>An increased number of parenting support schemes</p> <p>See also Economic Development</p>

Healthier Communities

VISION: IMPROVE HEALTH OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE POPULATION		
ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
Reduce the number of people with life-limiting illnesses, promoting social and economic inclusion develop opportunities for social/ economic inclusion	29,000 adults in Lincolnshire are on incapacity benefit 19% people report long-term illness – higher than the national average	Proportion of population reporting long-term illness reduced to 9% Number of adults on incapacity benefit to be reduced to 25,000 See also Economic Development
Reduce incidences of life threatening/ life-limiting conditions and improve survival rates Reduce incidences of alcohol and drug related conditions Increase life expectancy and reduce disparity in life expectancy between different areas of the County Develop activities to promote health through positive lifestyle choices Reduce proportion of babies born with low birth weight	Life expectancy in males in Lincolnshire ranges from 75.6 years (Boston) to 77.6 years (North Kesteven) Life expectancy in females in Lincolnshire ranges from 79.3 years (Lincoln) to 81.9 years (South Kesteven) Boston, Lincoln and West Lindsey Areas of East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland have a relatively high proportion of low-birth-weight babies, at 8.4%, 8.1% and 8.7% respectively. North Kesteven has the lowest proportion of low-birth-weight babies (6.9%).	75% of the population to report having good health Proportion of babies born with weight <2500g to be reduced to 6% in each district Increased life expectancy and reduced variation See also Lifelong Learning
Increase access to primary care for all residents, ensuring physical and social factors impeding inclusion are minimised	There is a variable rate of dental decay in children living in the County. 19.9% of children in the West Lincolnshire PCT area have dental decay compared to 30.9% in	A reduced proportion of children with dental decay at 10%, County- wide.

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ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
<p>Increase transport provision linking rural areas with primary health care units</p> <p>Deliver targeted health promotion activities to hard-to-reach communities</p> <p>Support the establishment of new medical and dental services</p> <p>Review and develop jointly-owned health improvement targets</p>	<p>East Lincolnshire PCT area.</p> <p>Stakeholders and residents report significant challenges facing primary care services, in particular, the paucity of dentists.</p>	
<p>Reduce the under-18 conception rate through development of multi-agency approaches</p> <p>continue to support and develop the range of opportunities to enable single mothers to access learning and personal development</p> <p>deliver targeted support to reduce the teenage pregnancy rate in areas of multiple deprivation</p> <p>reduce the incidence of homelessness among teenage mothers</p> <p>reduce abortion rates</p>	<p>There is local evidence of the need to continue reducing the under-18 conception rate.</p> <p>There is a correlation between the most deprived areas and the higher incidences of under-18 conception.</p> <p>There is evidence to suggest the need to continue investing in education and training for teenage 28.4% of whom are currently undertaking such activities.</p>	<p>A reduced number of conceptions among 15-17 year olds, at 30 per 1000 women.</p> <p>40% of teenage mothers in education or training.</p>

VISION: IMPROVE HEALTH OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE POPULATION		
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<p>Provide comprehensive support for the specific needs of an ageing population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ensure access to services ◆ Promote independent living ◆ providing support for carers ◆ maximising community involvement ◆ reducing the demand placed on healthcare services ◆ develop opportunities for older people to contribute to economic growth of the county 	<p>Census statistics highlight a significant increase in the 40-59 and 75+ age groups and a decline in the 25-39 year olds.</p> <p>One in ten Lincolnshire people cares for someone with a long-term physical or mental disability, or old age. Over a third of carers provide over 19 hours of care weekly, and one fifth provide over 50 hours. 435,000 people currently provide unpaid care.</p>	<p>A high proportion of carers report feeling well-supported.</p> <p>See also Building Safer and Stronger Communities</p>

Building Safer and Stronger Communities

VISION: ENSURE THAT LINCOLNSHIRE RESIDENTS FEEL SAFE AND ARE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THEIR COMMUNITIES		
ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
To reduce residents fear of crime across the county and increase their feelings of reassurance	<p>In the 2005 MORI survey 42% residents identified community safety services as one of the most important issues for the county</p> <p>Only 4% of respondents to the Lincolnshire Crime Audit Survey knew that crime had decreased during 2003/04, the majority thought it had increased</p> <p>People were most concerned about being victims of burglary and vehicle crime, despite these crime types both falling.</p> <p>Concern about violent crimes was also high despite this being rare. The lowest reported level of violent crimes against the person was in North Kesteven (8.4 per 1000 population) and the highest in Lincoln (32.1 per 1000 population).</p>	Fewer than 30,000 anti-social behaviour incidents recorded
To reduce levels of crime, particularly in areas where levels are highest	Although crimes occurred throughout Lincolnshire, the vast majority were concentrated in the urban areas around town centres or in areas of high deprivation	5% reduction in violent crime 7.5% reduction in domestic burglary Vehicle crime reduced by 7.5%

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	<p>Overall in Lincolnshire there is a 1 in 20 chance of being a victim of crime, although residents aged 18 to 24 are ten times more likely to be a victim than those aged over 65.</p>	
<p>To tackle anti-social behaviour, responding to the issues that are of most concern to local residents, particularly behaviour of young people, and to alcohol and drug related problems in town centres.</p>	<p>people aged 18 to 34 are ten times more likely to offend than someone aged 35 or over</p> <p>In Lincoln City, in particular, the past four years has seen a considerable increase in the number of pubs and clubs, as well as a rise in the younger population within the area. Such factors may have an impact on drink-related anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Reduced incidence of alcohol related crime</p> <p>Increased success of alcohol treatment programmes</p> <p>Increase provision of facilities and activities for young people</p> <p>Improved relationships between younger and older people</p>
<p>To raise profile of police in local communities and foster closer community relations.</p> <p>Involve local people in crime prevention</p>	<p>One of the aims of the 2005/06 Policing Plan is to establish Community Policing Teams across the county and update the Force's community engagement strategy</p>	<p>80% satisfaction levels with Police Authority recorded</p>
<p>To reduce the level of road traffic accidents across the county and address issues of congestion</p>	<p>The number of people killed or seriously injured on the county's roads has decreased by 22% over the past year. The aim is to ensure that this figure continues to fall on annual basis</p>	<p>Reduced KSI casualty rate of <450</p> <p>Reduced number of Calendar Year Road Deaths, at <65.</p>

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Tackle the causes and reduce levels of domestic violence	Domestic violence is generally considered a vastly underreported offence.	Continued increase in the reporting of domestic violence.
To build links between diverse communities in Lincolnshire and foster a greater sense of community spirit	The importance of social inclusion to the economic prosperity of localities is well documented. A socially excluded person cannot play a full part in generating economic wealth and so enjoy a higher standard of living - impacting on their quality of life	
Developing a coordinated approach to integrating ethnic minorities, recent asylum seekers and economic migrants into the community to reduce the negative impact on individuals and communities.	According to a survey carried out in 2001, 40% of BME respondents reported that they had been subject to some form of racial discrimination in the county 15% of BME respondents in the survey felt that community relations in Lincolnshire are poor New settlers in Lincolnshire experience high levels of discrimination and harassment. Problems are compounded by sparsity, cultural isolation and lack of support structures.	50% of migrants to Lincolnshire to be economically active
Develop innovative approaches to reduce the impact of rural isolation and ensure	70% of our villages have no permanent shop; 40 % have no village/community	See also Economic Development

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that people feel a part of their local community	centre Over half of all Lincolnshire parishes have no post office or village shop; almost two thirds have no school; and almost 90% have no daily bus service	
Ensure that there are adequate, convenient and acceptable waste disposal facilities for all local people. Reduce levels of waste produced Expand recycling facilities so that they are accessible for all local residents and businesses	Currently 340,000 tonnes of municipal waste are collected and disposed of in Lincolnshire each year. Over 80% of this waste currently goes for disposal in landfill sites, but our aim is to increase reuse, recovery, recycling and composting to minimise the amount of waste that is thrown away. Evidence suggests a need to provide accessible recycling facilities to enable people to contribute to the environment agenda.	30% of household waste recycled or composted (2010 Defra target) Value recovered from 45% of municipal waste (2010 Defra target)
Support sustainable solutions to environmental issues, through increased use of renewable resources.	Local evidence suggests environmental concerns are a priority area.	Generate 10% of energy from renewable sources by 2010 An increased number of wind generators and solar water heating schemes in operation

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ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
To ensure that planning services support the improvement in quality of life and economic development Ensure housing developments meet a diverse range of needs, particularly in terms of affordable housing	The Lincolnshire Structure Plan Review to 2021 aims to secure the efficient and effective use of land in the interest of everyone It establishes the amount and general location of development required for meeting the future needs of the County's population while protecting and enhancing Lincolnshire's greatest assets At present there is a shortage of affordable housing	2750 houses per year built on average, in accordance with the Lincolnshire Structure Plan Increased reported satisfaction with visual quality of area

Economic Development

VISION: IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR LINCOLNSHIRE RESIDENTS THROUGH INCREASED PROSPERITY		
ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
<p>Support the County's changing economy</p> <p>To promote a knowledge economy</p> <p>To build closer links between business and Further and Higher Education</p> <p>Encourage alternative land use and reduce the risk of dereliction.</p> <p>Develop the knowledge-base in agriculture and food production.</p>	<p>Lincolnshire is under-performing in comparison with the East Midlands. The growth rate is slow compared to the region and the UK.</p> <p>Lincolnshire has low and falling GDP per capita, relative to the UK average. In 2002, Lincolnshire's GDP was 74% of the UK average, down from 76% in 2001. Real growth from 1995 to 2002 was 0.7% per year, compared with 2.7% for the rest of the East Midlands and 3.1% for the UK over the same period. Over that period, GVA indices fell from 87% of the national average to 74%, indicating substantial slipping back in comparison with the UK as a whole.</p> <p>The Gross Value Added (GVA) per person for Lincolnshire is 75% of the UK average.</p>	<p>GVA per head increased to 85%</p> <p>GDP per capita increased by 10%</p> <p>Increased growth rate</p>
<p>Raise aspirations and opportunities for all people across the county</p> <p>To tackle the problems of a low wage economy</p>	<p>The economy in many parts of the county is characterised by low skill, low value adding industries operating in very price competitive markets - undermining the</p>	<p>45% of employment involving higher knowledge industries</p> <p>See also Children and Young People</p>

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ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
To create more high wage, high skilled jobs and train and educate people for those jobs To target deprived areas to help people into employment	<p>economic vitality of many areas.</p> <p>The county is under-skilled and this leads to fewer jobs in the skilled and well-paying 'knowledge-based' sectors</p> <p>Many Lincolnshire people are locked into low aspirational educational and employment circumstances, working longer for less pay than people in other areas.</p> <p>Unemployed people from BME backgrounds have greater difficulty securing employment than white people</p> <p>The low wages mean reduced levels of economic activity in the county leading to social exclusion, reduced standards of living and less investment in quality of life issues.</p>	
To tackle problems of benefit dependency	<p>In terms of Council Tax Benefits as a proportion of the number of households, the current average County-wide is 17.8% of households in the County currently claim Council Tax benefit. This figure is highest in Lincoln at 23.1% and lowest in South Kesteven, at 13.4%</p>	Reduction of recipients of Council Tax benefits to 10% of households.

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To promote tourism in the county, particularly in rural areas.	<p>The economic effects arising from visitor activity resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ £973 million business turnover which included £214 million spent by tourism businesses in Lincolnshire ◆ 30,686 jobs 	<p>Increased revenue from Tourist Activity 45,000 jobs provided by the tourist industry</p>
To build a transport infrastructure to support economic growth	<p>The 2005 MORI poll highlighted that the poor network, safety and maintenance of the roads are main concerns</p> <p>Local evidence suggests that the poor road network was identified as a main problem that is holding business back</p> <p>Less than 60km of the County's 8,000 km road network is dualled</p> <p>Only Grantham is on the main rail network and bus services are generally poor. Just 4.1% of Lincolnshire's population travel to work by public transport (compared with 14.5% in England and Wales), reinforcing car dependency</p>	<p>Increased proportion of dualled road network 14% of population using public transport to travel to work Increased reported satisfaction with road network, maintenance and safety.</p>
To attract more businesses and provide greater support for existing businesses To encourage and support an	Lincolnshire is heavily dependent on well-established and mature industries. There is little by way of new and technology-	<p>Increased number of new businesses Increased success rate of new businesses Diversification of business activity</p>

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ASPIRATION	EVIDENCE	SUGGESTED TARGETS
entrepreneurial spirit for local businesses To promote a greater diversity of businesses	based industry emerging in the county. There is a pressing need for more enterprise, through business start-up, and growth, through innovation There is local evidence of a need for more effective support for inward investment.	Increased inward investment
To build stronger partnership links between businesses and public agencies	There is local evidence of poor relationships between local businesses, public bodies, key agencies and the community and voluntary sector.	An increase in local activity delivered through partnerships and collaborative working.