

## **PART 2 - REVIEW OF PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY April 2004**

### **Introduction**

According to guidance from Neighbourhood Renewal Unit:

“This section is designed to monitor and measure progress in implementing the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) in order to help drive delivery. This monitoring should include indicators to measure progress on relevant floor targets, measure progress on targets identified as a local priority, challenge the ‘plausibility’ of actions to deliver agreed targets.

In order to develop robust plans it would be acceptable if an LSP wanted to review a minimum of **three** priority areas....(with) plans for taking forward outstanding theme areas outlined by the end of April 2004.”

When the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was drawn up in Kensington and Chelsea, the floor targets were slightly different from those of today. The two education targets were not considered strong candidates for NRF support as the borough was already performing well. Crime, community safety and economic development were favoured. Local issues were also identified through the various consultations that took place. Eleven key issues were agreed by the Kensington and Chelsea Partnership and these formed the basis of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

### **Methodology**

At the KCP steering group meeting of 17<sup>th</sup> March, it was agreed that the review should be broadened to include a review of the Community Strategy since it serves our own purposes in reporting back to residents. Champions for each cluster would meet with their respective Co-ordinators to review delivery in their areas of work. Prior to these meeting the co-ordinators collected information on progress and noted this in their progress-trackers. Co-ordinators and Champions were provided with ‘crib sheets’ to help guide them through this process, plus copies of NRU sheets on how to gauge ‘plausibility’ and success for outcomes, plus NRU summary sheets to fill in. In most cases there are specialist and non-specialist Champions for each cluster to aid the process of scrutiny and challenge. The progress trackers for all NRS issues are attached in appendix 1. Completed progress-trackers for the Community Strategy are available on request.

A great deal of work has been done by the Co-ordinators and the Champions have given up a lot of time to this process. Cluster meetings have taken place for: Environment and Transport, Health and Well Being, Learning, Arts and Leisure, Work and Business, and Community Development. The two remaining clusters will meet by the end of May. Summary sheets for the review of the NRS for each cluster are shown in Appendices 2 to 6 detailing: Achievements, Barriers, Possible Solutions and Actions for Improvement. However each meeting had slightly different outcomes so these are not all presented in a standard format. It is still necessary to pull these actions together, integrate them into our progress-trackers and identify key priorities for the Partnership for the current year. Summary sheets for the Community Strategy are available on request.

At the forthcoming steering group meetings in May and July, Cluster Champions will be encouraged to share their experiences of the review including their achievements, barriers and key projects for the coming year.

### **The Way Forward**

New progress-trackers for each cluster in 04/05 to be developed by early June 2004. These will incorporate key priorities, new NRF projects, actions for improvement and new indicators, where possible. A Strategies Implementation Group meeting to be convened in early June to agree format.

The next pages indicates the performance of Kensington and Chelsea in relation to floor targets and LPSA targets as they are currently defined.

## PROGRESS REPORT ON FLOOR TARGETS– April 2004

### **Reducing burglaries - National Floor Target, LPSA Target 1, LNRS Issue 8**

#### **Reducing Domestic Burglary**

Measured through Best Value Performance Indicator 126 - burglaries per thousand households:- In the 11 months from April 2003 to February 2004, there were 1,586 recorded offences, extrapolating to an expected 1,730 residential burglaries for the year. The Performance target *with* the Local PSA is 1,936 offences so the project team is delivering programmed crime prevention activity that is expected to meet the target.

Over the past year, 750 residential properties benefited from security works of which 217 were funded by LPSA, 516 funded by NRF and 26 through the small retailers scheme. 63 commercial premises benefited from security works - 48 funded by NRF, 13 funded by BCU and 2 through the Safe as Houses initiative within Environmental Services. In total £175,000 of works were carried out with a total of £84,144 of match funding

*Table showing burglaries per 1000 households over time*

Year	RBKC Score	London Average	England Average
1999	33.8	25.8	21.1
2000	32.9	23.0	19.1
2001	22.7	23.7	20.2
2002	20.9	24.0	20.7

For the next financial year the Community Safety Team has £65,000 allocated for LPSA. We are also likely to receive an additional £40,000 funding for a commercial/non residential project from Building Safer Communities.

### **Health Inequalities – National Floor Target, LNRS Issue 4**

Kensington & Chelsea is second only to Richmond upon Thames for the highest proportion of people in London with 'good' health and it is ranked eleventh highest in all of England, with 75% of all residents reporting this state of health. The borough also ranks fourth best in London for limiting long-term illness. However the spread of health and illness between best and worst wards is the largest of all the London boroughs. For working age limiting long-term illness in particular, the spread is 100% - Queen's Gate is the best performing ward in all London and Golborne is the worst.

Those living in social housing have three times the rate of 'not good' health and limiting long-term illness of owners and private renters in Kensington & Chelsea, compared to twice the rate for the whole of London. This is due to the low levels of ill health and illness among owners and private renters in the borough in relation to London (health and illness among residents of social housing is very similar to the London average).

The Partnership has allocated £314,000 of NRF funding to projects in the Health and Well-Being cluster for years 4 and 5 of the programme. Projects are designed to tackle health inequalities and to promote access to and development of, appropriate and responsive services.

#### **Female life expectancy**

*Table showing female life expectancy over time*

Year	RBKC (years)	London Average	England Average
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1997	81.4	79.9	79.8
1998	81.5	80.0	80.0
1999	82.3	80.3	80.2
2000	83.0	80.4	80.4
2001	84.1	80.7	80.6

### Conception rate of under 18 year olds

*Table showing conception rate of under 18 year olds over time (per 1,000 females under 18)*

Year	RBKC Score	London Average	England Average
1997	60.1	50.4	46.2
1998	49.1	50.8	46.1
1999	47.8	51.1	45.4
2000	47.0	50.8	43.8

Conception rates should be interpreted cautiously as absolute data figures are quite small and there is some anecdotal evidence that young women from elsewhere seeking abortions from local hospitals falsely give a local address, thus bolstering the figures. Of all registered conceptions to under 18s in the borough, 62% underwent abortions between 1995 and 1997. Over the same period the ward with the largest number of conceptions under 18 was Golborne with 82 conceptions.

### **Decent homes standard - National Floor Target, LPSA Target 5, LNRS Issue 5**

#### **Council/Tenant Management Organisation homes**

The performance planned at the end of LPSA period is to increase the number of Decent Homes owned by the Council from 3008 in 2001 to 5275 by 2006. By the end of 2003/04 the number of Decent Homes owned by the Council will stand at 3489. The progress against the target has been slow due to the number of properties becoming non-decent during the year nearly equalling the number of properties that have been improved to become decent. However, the partnering contract to internally refurbish 2000 dwellings will start on site this summer and progress will accelerate rapidly. The latest projection for 2006 is for the number of Decent Homes owned by the Council to stand at 6339.

These figures are based on data collected for the stock condition survey completed in 2001. This survey was not for the purpose of measuring decent homes. A new stock condition survey commissioned to measure decent homes will report in May 2004 and will provide a more accurate benchmark. The Tenant Management Organisation is confident it will achieve all of the LPSA targets on Decent Homes.

*Table showing PI performance and estimated out-turn 2000 - 2007*

BVPI	Definition	Performance			Estimated out-turn	Targets		
		00/01	01/02	02/03		03/04	04/05	05/06
184	Non-decent homes (%)	N/A	58	59	49	24	9	0

## **Raising standards in Education - National Floor Target, Community Strategy**

One of the Community Strategy (CS) objectives is to raise standards in our schools so that they remain above the national average in all core subjects.

The CS stated that by 2004 we would increase the proportion of children achieving the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in our primary schools to 85% for both English and mathematics. For Key Stage 2 in 2003, 84% achieved the expected standard in English and 79% in mathematics. Nationally achievement in mathematics was disappointing. RBKC maintained a position amongst the top ten LEAs in the country.

*Table showing % 11 year olds attaining Maths Level 4 over time*

Year	RBKC Score	London Average	England Average
1999	74.0	67.0	69.0
2000	81.0	70.0	72.0
2001	80.0	70.0	71.0
2002	80.0	73.0	73.0
2003	79.0	71.0	73.0

The CS stated that by 2004 we would increase the proportion of secondary age pupils achieving five or more good GCSE grades to 59%. In 2003, 56% achieved five or more A\*-C grades at GCSE (the same as 2002) but higher than the national average of 51%.

*Table showing % attaining grades A\*-C grades over time*

Year	RBKC Score	London Average	England Average
1999	45.3	43.5	47.9
2000	51.0	45.5	49.2
2001	55.8	46.0	50.0
2002	56.5	48.6	51.5
2003	57.1	50.5	52.9

One of the LNRS objectives for years 2 and 3 was to raise and support the achievement of ethnic minority children, including those developing English as another language (EAL). NRF was received for an additional peripatetic support teacher for refugee/asylum seekers team and a special INSET programme for teachers was held. Parental involvement sessions were introduced, home-school community links programme developed and Circle Time project introduced to develop English as an additional language for the parents. NRF is to continue to fund this area in years 4 and 5.

A Community literacy co-ordinator was appointed in the north of the borough, a programme of workshops held for parents at Barlby school, support materials for parents produced and homework/reading clubs established. There has been an improvement in Key Stage 2 results in all three core subjects as well as attendance for Barlby school.

## **Increase employment rates of disadvantaged areas and group – National Floor Target, LNRS issues 9 and 10**

Thirty local authority districts are covered by this floor target, not including Kensington and Chelsea. However one of the objectives of our LNRS is to increase the number of local residents employed by local public services and to increase Jobcentre Plus services in North Kensington. Monitoring data for the first of these is not yet available, therefore one of the actions arising from the recent cluster review is to collect information on numbers employed by the Council. Data on unemployment rates show little change since the start of NRS - 8.2% for N. Kensington compared to 3.8% in the whole borough in April 2001, compared to 8.5% for North Kensington compared to 3.7% in the whole borough in March 2004.

However the NR funded 'Raising the Potential Project' was very successful in targeting local residents in the north of the borough and finding work placements. In total 70 students were placed in health care settings in the community. Also 90% of students on the course modules, 'Care Skills' and 'Certificate in Care Practice' had ESOL needs.

There is still no JobCentre in North Kensington but we continue to support the North Kensington Opportunities Centre. Also the local Early Years Development Childcare partnership helps parents access training and employment opportunities. NRF funding has been agreed for years 4 and 5 for NKOC and the Childcare Team to continue their good work.

There are no suitable figures to show changes in employment rates of lone parents, which is one of the indices used to show progress in this floor target. However, the Sure Start partnerships report that under Family Credit and Working Families Tax Credit there were about 1100 families recipients in RBKC, half of which were lone parents. With the New Tax Credit formula in April 2003 the aim was to improve uptake in North Kensington. In particular the Sure Start advisors assisted parents with online applications. Inland Revenue statistics show that take-up was still about 1100 in July 2003 but by January 2004 the take up was about 2700 for the borough.

*Table showing employment rate of those with lowest qualifications*

Year	RBKC Score	London Average	England Average
1998	64.3	70.4	74.3
1999	63.6	71.2	74.6
2000	69.4	70.2	74.8
2001	65.5	70.4	75.0