

MEETING OF THE BOARD
Thursday, 17th December, 2009
2.00 pm , Committee Room 1, Civic Offices, High Street, Epping

Lunch and networking opportunity 1:30 to 2:00 pm

AGENDA

1. WELCOME/ NEW MEMBERS/APOLOGIES

Welcome from the Chair

2. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING (24/09/2009)/MATTERS ARISING (5 MINS)
(Pages 3 - 20)

John Houston Papers: *Minutes and Matters Arising*
Review of minutes of last Board meeting and outstanding actions.

3. WARD PROFILES (10 MINS) (Pages 21 - 38)

Sarah King Paper: *Ward Profile Epping Hemnall*
Presentation on progress and outcomes of building of pilot ward profiles project.

4. SHAPING THE FUTURE STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE (15 MINS) (Pages 39 - 98)

Derek Macnab Paper: *Draft Shaping the Future*
Oral report on the outcomes of the stakeholder conference of 11th December
Draft Shaping the Future data profile attached for information / comment. Printed versions already distributed in the conference pack.

5. EAST OF ENGLAND REGIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSULTATION (15 MINS)
(Pages 99 - 100)

John Preston Paper: *Essex Local Authorities' Joint Response*
Review of the plan options and the EFDC response.

6. CCTV (25 MINS)

John Gilbert
Report on Closed Circuit Television deployment.

7. COMPREHENSIVE AREA ASSESSMENT (10 MINS)

Derek Macnab
Oral update on results of the first from Comprehensive Area Assessment.

8. REPORT FROM STEERING GROUP (10 MINS) (Pages 101 - 108)

John Houston Paper: *Steering Group Meeting 26/11 minutes*
Report on discussions, key activities and decisions of the steering group and updates from the Theme Groups, including a request for membership of the Board by Essex Police Authority.

9. LAA PROJECT UPDATE (10 MINS)

Jacqui Foile
Report on the Volunteer Project Reward Grant funded projects being undertaken by VAEF.

10. AOB

11. DATE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

18 March	2-4pm	Venue TBC	Epping Forest District Council
17 June	2-4pm	Venue TBC	Epping Forest District Council

Total time 100 minutes

EPPING FOREST LOCAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BOARD MEETING

Date: 24 September 2009 **Time:** 2.00 - 4.00 pm

MINUTES

Present:

Catherine O'Connell	(C'OC)	Locality Director, West Essex Primary Care Trust (Vice Chair)
David Anstey	(DA)	Lee Valley regional Park Authority
Keith Brown	(KB)	Federation of Small Businesses
Quentin Buller	(QB)	Head of Partnership Services, Epping Forest College
Reverend Gay Ellis	(GE)	Representing Faith Communities
Jacqui Foile	(JF)	Chief Officer, Voluntary Action Epping Forest
John Gilbert	(JG)	Chair Epping Forest SCP (CDRP)
Councillor Anne Grigg	(AG)	Chair Sustainable Communities Theme Group, EFDC
Councillor Ann Haigh	(AH)	Chair of Epping Forest Faith Forum, EFDC
Caroline Skinner	(CS)	Epping Forest CYPSP
Councillor Brian Surtees	(BS)	Representing Town and Parish Councils
Colin Thompson	(CT)	Representing Town and Parish Councils
Yvette Wetton	(YW)	Essex County Council

Presenting Items:

John de Wilton Preston	(JP)	Chair of Credit Crunch Task and Finish Panel, Director of Planning, EFDC
John Houston	(JH)	LSP Manager, Chair Communications Task and Finish Panel
Perryn Jasper	(PJ)	CYPSP Development Manager
Tess Wisbey	(TW)	Community Engagement Officer, Essex Police
Lonica Vanclay	(LV)	ECC, Head of Locality Commissioning

Supporting Officers:

Colin Rowell	LSP Administrator
David Wright	LSP Administrator

Apologies:

Councillor Di Collins	Epping Forest District Council Chairman
Alison Cowie	Director of Public Health, West Essex PCT
Derek Macnab	Deputy Chief Executive, Epping Forest District Council
Ray Skinner	Essex Fire Service
P Thomson	City of London Corporation
Sue Wainwright	Jobcentre Plus
Simon Williams	Essex Police
Jeannie Wright	Principal, Epping Forest College

1. WELCOME/ NEW MEMBERS/APOLOGIES

CO'C chaired the meeting in Councillor Mrs Collins' absence. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and a round of introductions was done for the benefit of new members. Apologies were read out for those people listed above.

QB welcomed everyone to the Epping Forest College and offered to take those interested on a tour of the facilities following the meeting. CO'C thanked QB on behalf of the LSP for the use of the college and the arrangements for this meeting.

2. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING (09/06/2009)/MATTERS ARISING

Minutes of the last meeting (9th June 2009) were **agreed** as a true record.

JH reported that all matters arising were either on track or closed. There were no questions and no further matters arising.

3. ASPIRE TO PERFORM REPORT

CO'C introduced the Aspire2Perform (A2P) health check report by saying that it painted a really good picture of the LSP and had some useful recommendations for follow-up. JH started by thanking all 16 participants in the exercise and gave an overview of the process. A summary of the report was tabled. JH reported that no real areas of weakness were found and that the interviewers had been impressed by the commitment of the partners. The speed with which the two Task and Finish teams had been set up and run to completion was singled out as a success for the LSP as was the LSP's use of VAEF in the Community Strategy consultation process. The report stated, among other things, that while the new structure was the right way to go, there was some duplication between Board and Steering Group and that the Board was being drawn into operational matters. It was **agreed** that the February Board Awayday should be used to look at the recommendations and how to move to a situation where the Board concentrated on the strategic, the Steering Group became the executive body with the Theme Groups and Task and Finish teams managing the operations.

CO'C added her thanks to all who took part and concluded that many of the positive responses to the interview questions were largely looking to the future and not looking back, which she considered quite helpful in terms of what the LSP should look like.

In the debate that followed, CT questioned whether this was a return to a three tier structure. JH responded by saying that the A2P report recommended that the Board has a strategic focus leaving the Steering group to oversee the Theme Groups. BS said that if the Board is to move to thinking more strategically then members would need help in understanding where and how they could contribute. CO'C responded by adding that each partner organisation needed to share excellence across the partnership. JH suggested that an 'excellence day' be held with all organisations present to determine better and smarter spending to pre-empt the major cuts in public spending that are expected. He added that the LSP needs to move from the role of narrator to that of honest broker, making use of pooled budgets, resources and services.

KB welcomed the recommendation regarding the LSP's influence on local commissioning and added that, where possible tenders that are on offer should be of a suitable size to allow local businesses and charities to bid. CO'C endorsed this and said that this feeds in to a later item about working in partnership with other LSPs. It was agreed that JH, with partner support organise an excellence in public service seminar.

Action 01 JH

4. CHALLENGING THE CREDIT CRUNCH

JP presented a summary of the findings of the 'Meeting the Challenge of the Credit Crunch' Task and Finish team. He started by emphasising how important and timely this report was because of the number of people affected by the recession. The situation is complex, he stated, with contradictory indicators of the situation e.g. approaching 4m unemployed but news of houses selling within 2 weeks. However, the work of the team had shown that there is positive support from many organisations and that one common message was clear – seek help early. JP reported on some of the initiatives that had been already put in place e.g. Councillor Whitbread as the Business champion had been well received by both the Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) and the Chamber of Commerce. JP requested that the Board endorse the report and the recommendations in section 2 highlighting the need for further work, for example on Credit Unions.

In the discussion following the presentation, AG reported on the first meeting of the Sustainable Communities theme group which met on 18/9. She said she was delighted to receive the report from JP at the meeting and that actions from the report would be followed up by the group.

KB gave his support to the report and brought attention to one of the actions arising from the team: the 'Beat the Recession' event to be held in Theydon Bois on 22/10.

BS asked if there was any way in which the existing Credit Unions in the district could be grouped to give a wider coverage. JP was unsure that a county-wide amalgamation would work but, locally, people could help with premises etc. GE added that in Waltham Forest the use of churches for the Credit Union had worked well.

JH asked JP whether, on a global level, if we were at the bottom of the recession? JP reflected on how in the build up to G20 (the summit of the major industrialised nations), there appeared to be a competition on which countries were on the up and which were not. Locally, he thought that a good indication would be how quickly the units sold in the Bellway Homes development, near the hospital. It is also possible that the recession and recovery will not be U-shaped but will have a double dip.

JH spoke about the Future Jobs Fund, a government initiative aimed at getting 18 to 24 year olds who had been unemployed for a year back into work. The baseline requirements for a bid to be made were that at least 30 new posts of at least 6 months duration of 25 hours per week to be created. The new West Essex partnership of LSP's (Harlow, Uttlesford and Epping Forest) had put together a joint bid for 70-80 jobs, with a total bid amount of approximately £1m. Epping Forest accounts for 35 of these posts which also includes bids from a wide range of local voluntary groups as well as the district council. This application was only made possible by a new approach to joint working with other LSP's.

BS stated that a new estate is to be built in Ongar and asked whether the LSP could help with incentives to the main contractor to use local labour rather than labour

brought in from other areas? JH referred to the earlier point made by KB regarding the A2P recommendation on local commissioning and agreed that this would be good but there are possible issues with European law and procurement practice. KB said that Basildon council is writing into contracts that a certain percentage of work must go to local businesses. It was **agreed** that a copy of the Basildon guidance should be obtained, and reviewed to see if this is something that might be helpful in Epping Forest.

ACTION 02 JH

Members **agreed** to endorse the report but it was **agreed** that the **prioritisation of the recommendations in section 8 would be carried out by the Sustainable Communities Theme Group.**

Action 03 AG

CO'C thanked the team for the report which was informative, increasing everyone's level of understanding. She added that it was an excellent example that endorsed the Task and Finish method of working.

5. CYPSP UPDATE / REVIEW

LV started by summarising the rationale behind the move from the current structure of 11 CYPSPs within the county to a Children's Trust Board (CTB) approach. The new structure, in line with government legislation, is designed to improve ways of working. The Children's Trust review is now complete and the resultant report summarises the consultations. LV, with the aid of a slide, explained the new structure. Reporting into the Essex Partnership will be a county level CTB below which there will be a Children's Trust Joint Commission Board (CTJCB) and below that, a number of Local CTBs. Reporting into both the CTJCB and the local CTBs will be Implementation Groups. The draft terms of reference have been written for the new boards. The final report from the review will recommend, to a meeting on 2/10, that there be 5 Local CTBs (one of which will map to West Essex) to be in place for November. There will be a meeting of the Harlow, Uttlesford and Epping Forest CYPSPs on 8/10 to discuss how the needs of each district can be met by the new structure. It was reported that Harlow wants to keep a geographical themed group within a West Essex Children's Trust Board. A meeting on 29/9 of Epping Forest CYPSP/COGs will discuss and identify geographical and themed deliveries. There may be advantages in keeping some services local, but joining up other services across the district to form a West Group – to provide mental health services for example. Groups are waiting for guidance from County on the way forward for developing the framework and carrying out local needs analysis. All analysis work undertaken will focus on what happens at County level, at West level and at individual District level. Membership of the West Essex Local CTB is under discussion but each of the three district councils and the three LSP's should be represented.

CS reported that Epping Forest CYPSP had concerns about local representation but she hoped that a workshop would resolve these. AH added that it was essential that there was a local element in both strategic and operational aspects. She hoped that when decisions are made that this is taken into consideration and that Epping Forest is not forgotten. CS reassured the Board that representation on the CT Boards would ensure local issues are reflected. LV added that the workshop on 8/10 would address this issue.

CT stated that reorganisations often resulted in a drop in the level of service during the changeover and sought assurance that this would not happen. LV replied that the CYPSP to CTB change would not have an immediate impact on frontline services.

BS asked that the new structure and how it works be publicised to ensure that local organisations and people are aware. LV outlined the work underway to publicise the CTB and how it will provide services and resources.

JH stated that when he first started in post, Epping forest CYPSP was put forward as an example of excellence so it is understandable that people are anxious about how the new structure will work. He thought it important that the LSP Board did not lose its influence and that communication paths be in place. On an operational level, the LSP needed to know what would be happening to the PRG funding allocated to the EF CYPSP and for which the LSP has oversight responsibility.

CO'C reminded members that when, 3 years ago, the three very distinct district PCTs merged to form the West Essex PCT similar concerns were expressed. However, the merged West Essex PCT worked, enabling more focused use of available resources.

CO'C thanked LV for the report.

6. IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS

Speaking to the Report from the Improving Communications Task and Finish team, JH started by outlining the team's brief which was to identify issues and options for improving communications, to raise the profile of the LSP and to do so quickly. He listed some of the initiatives already in place: webcasting of Board meetings, the Partnership Briefing and the updated website. JH informed members that this meeting would be the last under the old name and logo as the renamed LSP and the new logo would be launched shortly. The new website would be live on 30/9. Work on 'Introduction to the LSP' leaflets was underway as was the consultation exercise with 'Your Voice Matters' leaflets ready to distribute next Wednesday. JH thanked Essex County Council for the £10k to support the consultation programme. The two major actions still outstanding were the Citizen's Panel and the joint magazine both of which could bring major savings to participating partners. However, the LSP support team did not have the capacity to carry these initiatives forward so JH asked for volunteers to lead on this. CO'C said that the PCT PR department was understaffed because of long term sick leave but they fully supported both initiatives and while it may be difficult to carry this work forward now, it must not be lost sight of. She felt that there should be enough resource available between all the agencies. JF said that VAEF would be happy to participate in both a joint news letter and citizen's panel but could not commit to leading on any aspects. **CO'C said they would discuss this further outside of the meeting and bring it back to the Board.**

Action 04 CO'C

BS said that one of the difficulties in raising the LSP profile was that there was no immediate discernable benefit. He suggested that promoting the LSP as an avenue for the public to get a voice might give it its unique selling point.

CO'C thanked the team (JH, QB, June Bevan (PCT) and Tom Carne (EFDC)) and looked forward to seeing the new branding in action.

7. REPORT FROM STEERING GROUP

JH spoke about the new format Steering Group report, 'Review of LSP Activity', and asked for feedback from members on suitability of this pilot. The new report format was designed to free up time at the Board for discussion on more strategic items by

bringing the operational issues together in a single report. JH went through the summary report touching on those items not covered elsewhere in the meeting.

JH asked the Board to agree report item 3.1 iv) which was to set up a Task and Finish team to explore opportunities for better joint working and shared services across West Essex. LV said that this would complement the new WE Local CTB. CO'C stated that potential public service funding cuts had focused attention on efficiencies to be derived working with other districts and that it would be sensible for the partnership to get involved. JF supported this saying that the voluntary sector was already sharing some services across the three voluntary organisations within West Essex. JG expressed concern about the size of task and the timing with regard to budgets being finalised. CO'C responded by saying that we will always be up against budget cycles but we will need to get over those issues. She added that some opportunities would find funding while others would not be immediately implementable and that we should focus on two or three areas rather than the whole gamut. She said that **the PCT would nominate someone to participate**. BS agreed with JG that it is a massive task but thought the team could investigate compatibility and communication synergies which are less cost dependent. CT added a word of caution. If the work could result in job losses then it would need to be handled sensitively. CO'C agreed that it needed to be handled carefully but the objective was best use of resources and not cutting jobs. AH said residents have commented that locally targeted publicity is a key issue. CO'C suggested that this is an area to explore. JH suggested that the team should explore the whole area, identify potential opportunities and ramifications then report back to the board with findings and recommendations. There are almost certainly major reductions in Public Service funding on the way but this T&F team could be the vehicle to get the district ahead of the curve in identifying cost efficiencies. The Board **agreed that the Task and Finish team be set up with this broad scope and to come back with recommendations.**

Action 05 JH

JH reported that both new theme groups had met (report item 3.1 v). CO'C expanded saying that the Healthier Communities Theme Group's first meeting had been productive, with agreement on the focus for the group being those areas of the district where life expectancy was lowest. An initial work plan had been agreed as well as the terms of reference which she pointed out had been significantly altered to the one distributed for this meeting.

A brief outline was given by JH on the developing West Essex Partnership (report item 3.1.vi). An initial meeting of the three district LSP Chairs and managers had looked at opportunities for better cross border working that would support the work of the individual LSP's. Out of these discussions the Future Jobs Fund bid had been developed and submitted. All three LSP's are committed to working together where possible in the future, and will meet quarterly to assess progress.

CS updated the meeting on the status of the Waltham Abbey Young Peoples Information Centre (WAYPIC). For various reasons the original WAYPIC closed but there is enthusiasm and the possibility of funding to re-establish an information centre that is complementary to existing services, not in competition. Currently a draft business case is being developed for submission to potential funders. CO'C noted that the project has the backing of the LSP. CS stated that the project group would be reporting in to the HC TG.

It was noted that the recent Audit Commission visit was a success. The group visited Epping Forest College for lunch and were very impressed with the facilities. The LSP will organise a similar event for officers from Go-East.

The LSP is sponsoring a 'Beat the Recession - Boost Sales' seminar on 22nd October at Theydon Bois Village Hall.

JG outlined the Safer Communities Partnership (SCP) public consultation event. This will take place on Nov 17 between 3:00 and 8:00 pm at Waltham Abbey Town Hall. There will be a number of stalls during the day and a public consultation in the evening. The event will look at bridging the gap between actual and perceived levels of crime.

An SCP scrutiny panel will take place on Oct 27. This meeting will be restricted to EFDC councilors only. A public meeting will be held in Feb 2010.

TW gave an update on the Prevent strategy – designed to challenge all forms of extremism. The key elements of the strategy are Pursue, Prepare, Protect and Prevent. The prevent element was introduced as a result of the 2007 London bombings. The key strands of this element are challenging, disrupting and stopping radicalization, and community involvement. A new team has been set up in Essex which is looking to improve neighborhood policing.

JG gave an update on NI 35. It has not been forgotten that feedback to the LSP Board is due. There has been a local incident, which has resulted in SCP working closely with adjoining London boroughs. JG noted that the level of tension in the district was currently low, but this could change.

JH noted that the LSP annual Stakeholder event will now take place on the morning of Dec 11 at Theydon Bois Village Hall and asked that all Board members put this date in their diary. The theme of the event will be taking forward and agreeing the new Sustainable Community Strategy. An initial invitation list of potential stakeholders will be circulated to Board members shortly for comment

8. LAA PROJECT UPDATE

PJ gave an update on the status of the 2009 EF CYPSP projects funded with support from performance reward grant allocated by the Board. The bidding process to launch the projects is largely complete with suppliers having been awarded projects. In most cases contracts are drawn up and awaiting signature. AH pointed out that it was important that service users are pointed to the correct and relevant organisations. PJ said that it is his role to ensure referral pathways are in place to make sure that the population who most need these services are referred by the appropriate agency and that, for example, the parents of the young people who had been identified as possible candidates of entering the youth justice system were supported by the Relate parenting project.

9. AOB

JP raised the East of England Plan for discussion. In the past the LSP has been asked to comment on the Plan. The Regional Assembly has been working on the plan to 2031 and Parish Councils have been notified. It was agreed that there should be a mechanism for the LSP Board to comment on the Plan. JP gave an overview of the Plan. The focus is on housing and gives a number of growth scenarios. A simple rolling forward of the 2021 plan requires a build of 160 homes per year. If a population led scenario is followed, the District will need to build 550 new homes per year. The Plan also states that a high proportion of Harlow development is likely to be in adjacent districts, which would have a major impact on housing development in

the Epping Forest District. **CO'C suggested a summary of the paper be created by JP for the LSP Board.** JP noted that such a report is being submitted to Cabinet on Nov 16th and can be shared with the LSP Board. **Action 06 JP**

JH congratulated CO'C, on behalf of the Board, on her appointment as West Essex PCT Chief Executive. CO'C said she was very excited by her new role and said that Aidan Thomas had done an excellent job as her predecessor.

The meeting was closed at 4:00 pm

10. DATE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Next meeting – 17th December 2009

Following meetings – 18th March 2010 and 17th June 2010

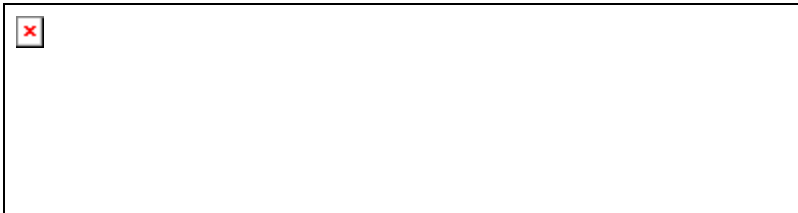
One Epping Forest Board Actions



KEY	No Target date has been set	On schedule to complete by Target date	this may not be complete by Target date	This will miss the target date	Closed. It will be archived after review at next Board meeting
All comments in the Update/ Outcomes column should be preceded by the date the update was made and the initials of the person providing the update. To ensure that the audit trail is continuous and complete changes to items such as the target date must be documented in the Update/Outcome column.					

Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
Page 11	26/02/09	Section 5 New ways of Working	Establish the 'Sustainable Community Strategy' Task and Finish Team.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify members. 2. Arrange first meeting 3. Report on progress of SCS revision exercise 	31/03/10	<p>11/3 DW Scoping meeting held. Planning team being established. Data presentation for first meeting in preparation</p> <p>17/6 JH Team established with key partners. Data gathering ongoing, consultation plan being drafted, funding from county secured for first meeting in preparation.</p> <p>11/9 DW Activity no. 3 added</p> <p>11/9 DW Target date changed from 31/03/09 to 31/02/10 to reflect activity no.3.</p> <p>11/9 JH Consultation plan drafted, leaflets being produced, website being built, surveys agreed, stakeholder conference being organised.</p>	EFDC Deputy Chief Exec

One Epping Forest Board Actions



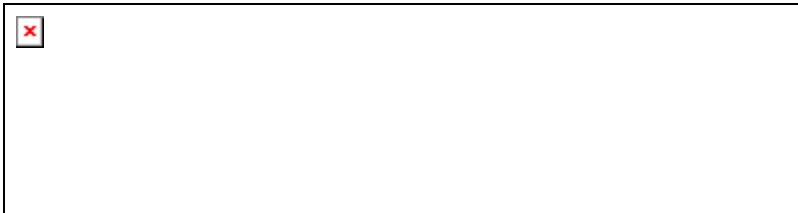
Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-02/26 -10	26/02/09	Section 5 New ways of Working	Children and Young People Theme Group to look at 'Improving Educational Attainment' as part of their brief.		24/09/09	<p>11/3 DW Awaiting update</p> <p>21/4 JH target date set to 9/6. CYPSP away day set for 18/5. Core element to review strategy including educational attainment. CYPSP chair to update at next Board meeting.</p> <p>09/06 DW CYSYP Chair unable to make board meeting. Above entry deleted as this was incorrect. Target date changed from 09/06 to 24/09.</p> <p>17/6 JH Steering Group agrees that this action should be addressed as part of the discussions around updating the community strategy.</p> <p>11/9 JH This will be influenced by CYPSP review and reorg of Children's Trust.</p> <p>13/11 DW Lead officer changed from CYPSP chair to EF Children's Partnership Chair.</p>	EFCP chair

One Epping Forest Board Actions



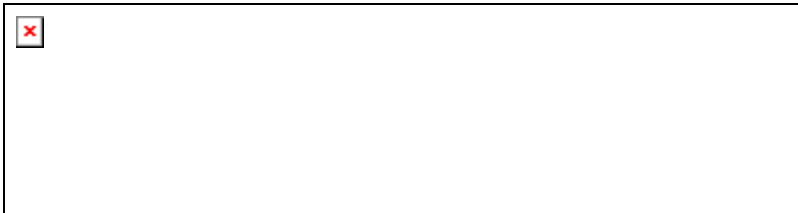
Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-02/26 -13	26/02/09	Section 5 New ways of Working	Update LSP Constitution to reflect new Board membership (including Theme Group Chairs) and Steering group responsibility for control of Board membership	1. Update member list 2. Following recommendations and agreement (see BO-02/26 -12) , amend Constitution.	31/03/10	11/3 DW Following agreement of new members. Constitution to be fully amended in light of change to working practises. 09/06 DW Board endorsed new members. 17/6 JH Target date changed from 9/6 to allow for updating constitution 30/9 11/9 JH target date changed from 30/09/09 to 31/03/10 because the BOARD Awayday in 02/10 will review working of LSP structure.	LSP Manager

One Epping Forest Board Actions



Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-02/26 -20	26/02/09	Section 13 Future Strategic	Prepare Board meeting item on Building Resilience to Violent Extremism (NI 35)	1. Prepare presentation /report 2. add to agenda	17/12/09	<p>11/3 DW. To be discussed at Steering Group and presented/agreed for next Board.</p> <p>21/4 JH Presentation may not be at next board meeting but a future one TBC.</p> <p>17/6 JH. Presentation made to Steering Group, however agreed that this might be a useful presentation for the Board. Date to be confirmed.</p> <p>17/6 DW Target date changed from 9/6 to 24/9 to allow for presentation date to be agreed.</p> <p>11/9 JH Continuing pressure on Board agenda means that this has been put back for consideration at later Board. Target date changed from 24/09/09 to 17/12/09</p> <p>24/9 DW JG informed Board that developments in area had meant closer working with neighbouring London boroughs on NI 35 and that report to Board had not been forgotten.</p>	CDRP chair

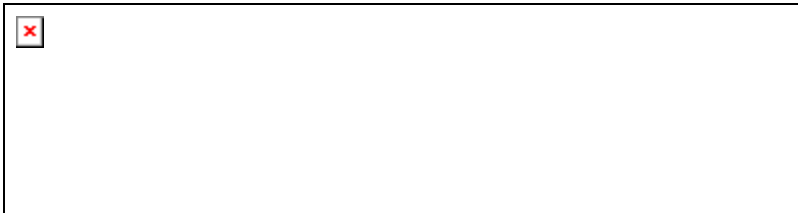
One Epping Forest Board Actions



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BO-09/06 -01	09/06/09	Section 5 CYPSP presentation	Ensure effective connections are made between the Children's Centre Board and the ongoing CYPSP review to ensure potential ramifications are identified and addressed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issues to be reported regularly to the Board and any problems identified. 2. Final presentation to Board when review complete 	24/09/09	11/9 JH presentation on agenda for 24/9 Board meeting 13/11 JH CYPSP review complete new CTB established and EFCP operational 13/11 JH Closed	Cllr Anne Haigh
BO-09/06 -03	09/06/09	Section 7.1 CYP TG update	Introduce a process to allow for young people to feed into the bid evaluation process and Board activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define new process. 2. Prepare Briefing to explain how young people can provide feedback. 3. Plan briefing delivery. 4. Deliver Briefing. 5. Progress to be reported at next Board meeting 	31/12/09	11/9 JH update to be given at Board meeting of 24/9. 13/11 Lead officer changed from CYPSP chair to EFCP Chair. Target date changed from 24/09 to 31/12	EFCP chair
BO-09/06 -05	09/06/09	Section 7.1 CYP TG update	Report to Board on progress of joint PCT/CYPSP project for the volunteer breast feeding program.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include project progress as part of normal CYPSP update report 	24/09/09	11/9 DW Interim report received from Project Manager. The report will be made available to Board members. The training was successful but it will take time for the benefits to filter through. 15/10 DW Closed	CYPSP chair
BO-09/06 -07	09/06/09	Section 7.2 SCP TG update	To encourage local business representatives to participate on SCP co-ordinating group.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approach potential candidates. 2. Forward name to SCP Chair. 	24/09/09		Keith Brown

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BO-09/06 -11	09/06/09	Section 8.1 SCS T&F update	Purchase Mosaic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare requirement. 2. Get quote. 3. Get funding approval. 4. Buy 	30/09/09	11/9 JH Purchase process nearing completion. Target date changed from 31/07/09 to 30/09/09 to see through to completion. 13/11 JH System Purchased. 13/11 JH Closed	LSP Manager
BO-09/06 -12	09/06/09	Section 8.1 SCS T&F update	Arrange Board annual Awayday for the autumn to review how the LSP is working.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree date in late autumn 2. Book venue, refreshments etc 3. Agree agenda. 4. identify facilitator 	28/02/10	11/9 JH target date changed from late Autumn to 28/02/10 to reflect agreement the awayday will take place in February to allow review of implications of draft SCS.	LSP Manager/adm in team
BO-09/06 -13	09/06/09	Section 8.1 SCS T&F update	Start preparations for a Stakeholder conference in the autumn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. draft and agree conference preparation plan. Agree date 2. following suggestions identify keynote speakers 3 Book venue, refreshments etc 4. Agree agenda. 5. Agree mailing list 	11/12/09	11/9 JH Plans at advanced stage, agenda agreed, venue & food booked. Invitees list being prepared – guidance sought from Board. 13/11 JH all key actions complete, Invites out. Work shops confirmed 13/11 JH Closed	LSP Manager/ SCS Team/ VAEF

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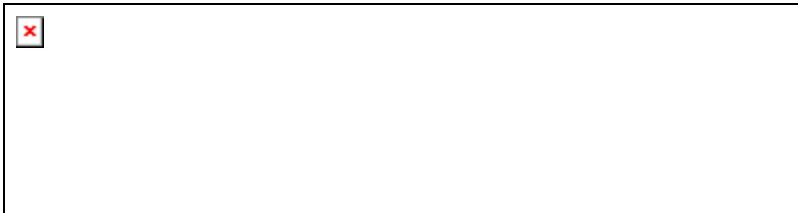
One Epping Forest Board Actions



Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-09/06 -14	09/06/09	Section 8.1 SCS T&F update	Draw up a wide ranging consultation plan for the SCS..	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure funding 2. identify consultation lead, 3. draw up and agree consultataion plan 4. Identify partners to be involved to ensure local people/groups/stakeholders have an opportunity to influence its contents. 5. Hold mini Board Awayday if required 	31/03/10	<p>11/9 JH Plans at advanced stage. Funding secured. Process being led by VAEF. Consultation plan agreed. Progress to be reported to Board.</p> <p>13/11 JH Consultation activities underway. Over 10k survey leaflets distributed. Online survey up and running. Stakeholder conference arrangements underway.</p>	LSP Manager/ SCS Team/ VAEF
BO-09/06 -15	09/06/09	Section 8.2 Comms T&F update	Consult with partner agencies on cost and feasibility with a view to establishing setting up a joint, multi-agency citizens panel if funding and support can be found among sufficient partners.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm costings 2. Contact Partners to see whether they want to participate and potential level of funding support. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contact partners b. Arrange meeting. c. Notify Board of outcome 3. Calculate cost per partner. 4. Revisit interested partners for commitment to support and fund. 5. Establish Citizens Panel user Board 6. Procure supplier 	31/03/10	<p>11/9 JH Need to identify agency to lead this programme</p> <p>15/9 DW See action BO-24/09-04.</p> <p>13/11 JH Key Actions from BO-24/09-04 added as 2 a, b and c. Board Vice Chair added to lead officer responsible for 2a,b and c</p>	LSP Manager Board vice chair

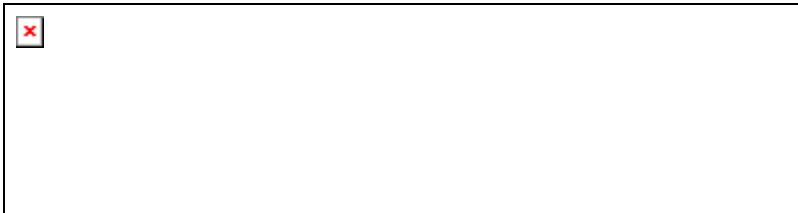
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One Epping Forest Board Actions



Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-09/06 -16	09/06/09	Section 8.2 Comms T&F update	Consult with partner agencies on cost and feasibility with a view to establishing setting up a joint, multi-agency LSP Magazine if funding and support can be found among sufficient partners.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish costs. 2. Contact Partners to see whether they want to participate and potential level of funding support. 3. Establish management board 4. Examine options for redesign 5. Initiate go-ahead 	End of financial year	11/9 JH Need to identify agency to lead this programme. 15/9 DW See action BO-24/09-04	LSP Manager
BO-09/06 -19	09/06/09	Section 9 LSP Managers update	Review Performance Indicators in order to focus on a more realistic set.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify subset of PIs and ability to monitor . 2. Present to Steering Group. 3. Final set to be approved as part of SCS renewal 	27/08/09	11/9 DW Reduced list produced and presented to SG. Action no. 3 covered by BO-09/06 -20. To be agreed by Board 15/9 DW Update given to Board in LSP activity report – reduced set of 25 PIs. 15/9 DW Closed	LSP Manager/Admin Team
BO-09/06 -20	09/06/09	Section 9 LSP Managers update	Confirm final list of Performance Indicators and targets for the LSP to focus on following the agreement of the Sustainable Community Strategy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify PIs that relate to new SCS. 2. Prioritise PIs for inclusion in LAA and Essex Strategy. 3. Present to Steering Group. 4. Get Board Approval. 5. Notify Essex Partnership. 	31/03/10		LSP Manager/Admin Team

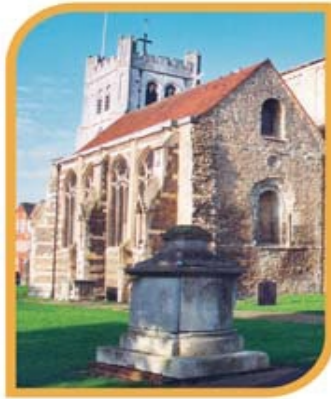
One Epping Forest Board Actions



Action Ref	Meeting Date	Item Ref	Item	Key Actions	Target Date	Update / Outcomes	Lead Officer
BO-24/09-01	24/09/09	Section 3 A2P Report	Organise, with partner support, an excellence in public service seminar.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify Speakers and availability. 2. Identify attendees 3. Organise venue 4. Send out agenda and invites 	31/03/10		LSP Manager
BO-24/09-02	24/09/09	Section 4 Credit Crunch	Obtain and review copy of the Basildon guidance on contracts and clauses re employing local people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact Basildon Council. 2. Review contract. 3. Write paper on findings. 4. Distribute to Board. 	17/12/10		LSP Manager
BO-24/09-03	24/09/09	Section 4 Credit Crunch	Prioritisation of the recommendations in section 8 of Credit Crunch report to be carried out by the Sustainable Communities Theme Group.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add to agenda of next SC TG meeting 2. Prioritise at meeting. 3. Publicise prioritised list 	31/11/09		SC TG Chair
BO-24/09-04	24/09/09	Section 6 Improving Comms	Arrange discussion of participation in setting up of Citizens Panel and Joint Magazine.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact partners 2. Arrange meeting. 3. Notify Board of outcome 		31/11 JH actions added to BO-09/06 -15 31/11 JH Closed	Board Vice Chair
BO-24/09-05	24/09/09	Section 7 Steering Group	Set up Task and Finish Team with broad scope to look into shared services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write remit for team. 2. Identify lead and participants 	17/12/10		LSP Manager
BO-24/09-06	24/09/09	Section 10 AOB	A summary paper to be written on the options affecting EF in EERA East of England plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write paper. 2. Distribute to Board 	17/12/10		EFDC Director of Planning

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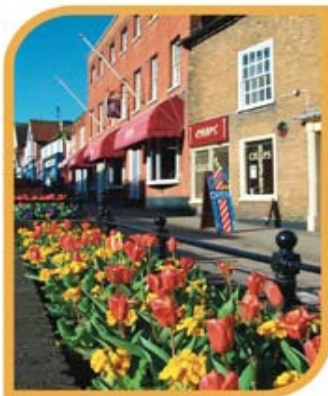
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Key Facts - 2 - Ward Profiles

Epping Hemnall

December 2009



Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Foreword

One Epping Forest is the Local Strategic Partnership for our district. It brings together representatives from important local public services, business and people, providing invaluable support to our local communities through the voluntary sector. One Epping Forest exists so that we can all work better together to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the people and communities that make up the Epping Forest District. We want to make Epping Forest a great place to live, work, study and do business. In order to achieve this, it is essential that all our partners bring together the information and intelligence that tells us how our District is at the moment, and identifies the factors driving and sustaining change locally.

The Ward Profiles (Key Facts 2) bring together useful data at a local level and have been prepared by Forward Planning Officers at Epping Forest District Council, supported by the Local Strategic Partnership. They will sit underneath the over-arching District Profile 'Shaping the Future' (Key Facts 1), which is available via One Epping Forest at www.oneeppingforest.org.uk, or Epping Forest District Council.

The Ward Profiles are intended to provide a data 'snapshot' of the Wards within the District. This information will help the Local Strategic Partnership to identify trends and issues within the District, which will inform the preparation of the new Sustainable Community Strategy.

We welcome feedback from partners about the contents and presentation of data in this draft. If you have any suggestions please contact Sarah King at Epping Forest District Council by emailing sking@eppingforestdc.gov.uk or by telephone on 01992 564347.

We hope you find this document helpful.

Forward Planning

Epping Forest District Council

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

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Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

About the Ward

The ward of Epping Hemnall lies at the heart of the Epping Forest District, and borders the neighbouring wards of *Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common*, *Passingford*, *Theydon Bois* and *Broadley Common, Epping Upland and Nazeing*. Epping Hemnall incorporates roughly half of the town of Epping.

Epping Hemnall covers an area of **471.10 hectares**, and is comprised of 4 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs): North, East, South and West (shown on page 7).

At the time of the 2001 National Census Epping Hemnall had a population of **5,997**. According to Mid-2007 Ward Level Population Estimates (these are the most recent available from the Office for National Statistics) this figure now stands at **5,997**.

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Public perception of the local area

The national Place Survey asks respondents about their views on their area. The most recent Place Survey was carried out towards the end of 2008. Central to the survey is the importance of capturing local people's views, experiences and perceptions, so that the solutions for an area can likewise reflect local views and preferences.

The Place Survey collects data over different areas, some are individual Wards, but some are amalgamations of Wards. The data below relates to the amalgamated area of the Wards of Epping Hemnall and Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common.

Please note that the percentage figures for some of the questions do not add up to 100%; this is because in some instances individuals could potentially be identified due to the smaller populations of some of the wards. Any such discrepancies are a consequence of Data Protection regulations.

In total 1350 completed questionnaires were returned, which, excluding 28 addresses that were not found, represents an adjusted response rate of 40.8%. On an observed statistic of 50%, a sample size of 1350 is subject to a maximum confidence interval of +/-2.67 at the 95% level of confidence.

Issues in the local area which are most in need of improvement:

1. Road and pavement repairs
2. The level of congestion
3. Activities for teenagers
4. Health Services
5. Public Transport

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?

Satisfied - 90%
Dissatisfied - 4%
Neutral - 6%
Not provided - 1%

How strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood?

Strongly - 73%
Not strongly - 24%
Don't know - 1%
Not provided - 1%

How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area after dark?

Safe - 65%
Unsafe - 20%
Neither - 12%
Don't know - 1%
Not provided - 2%

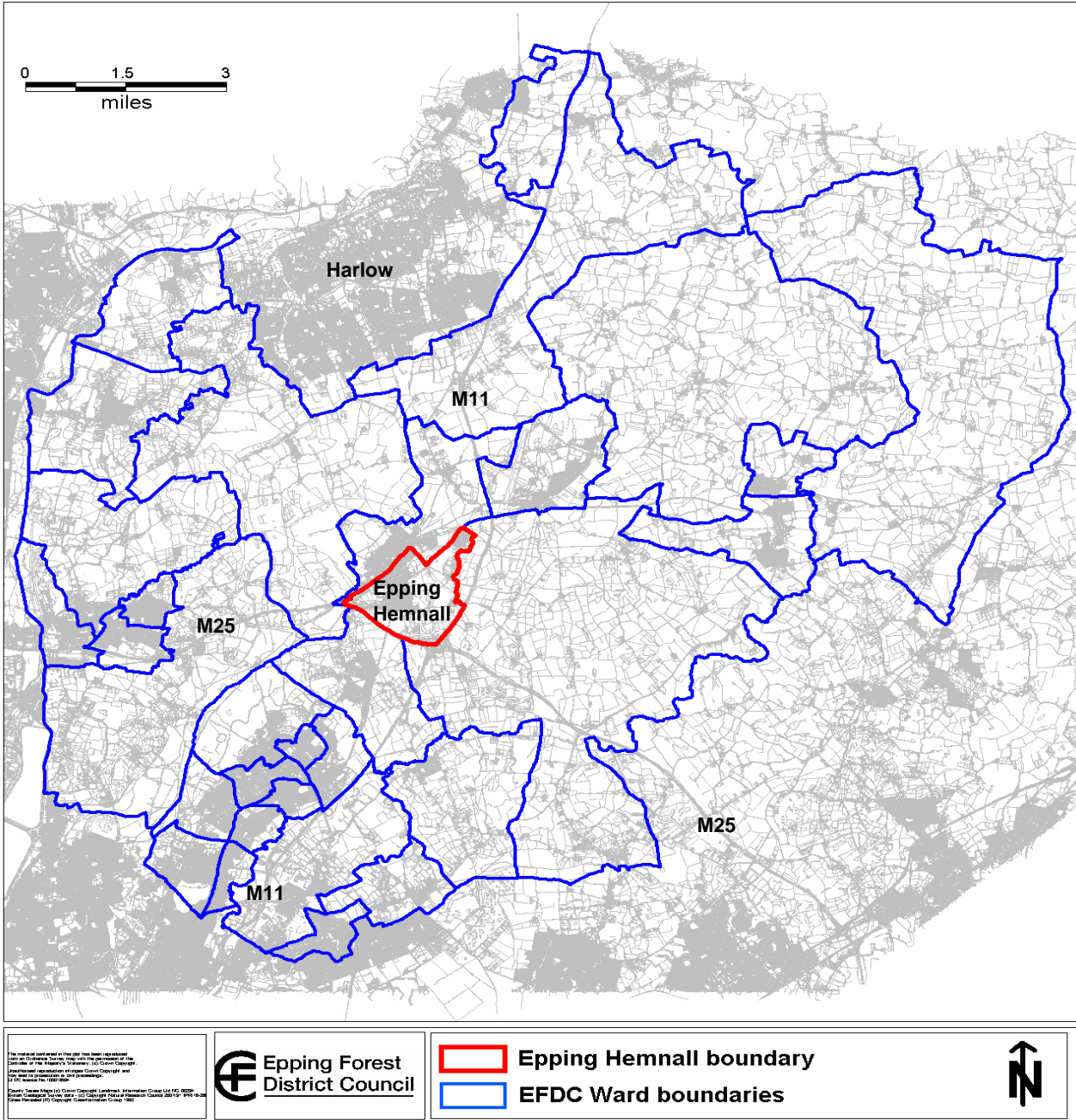
How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area during the day?

Safe - 90%
Unsafe - 2%
Neither - 1%
Don't know - 0%
Not provided - 4%

Source: Results taken from the 2008 Place Survey

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Basic information: Location within the District



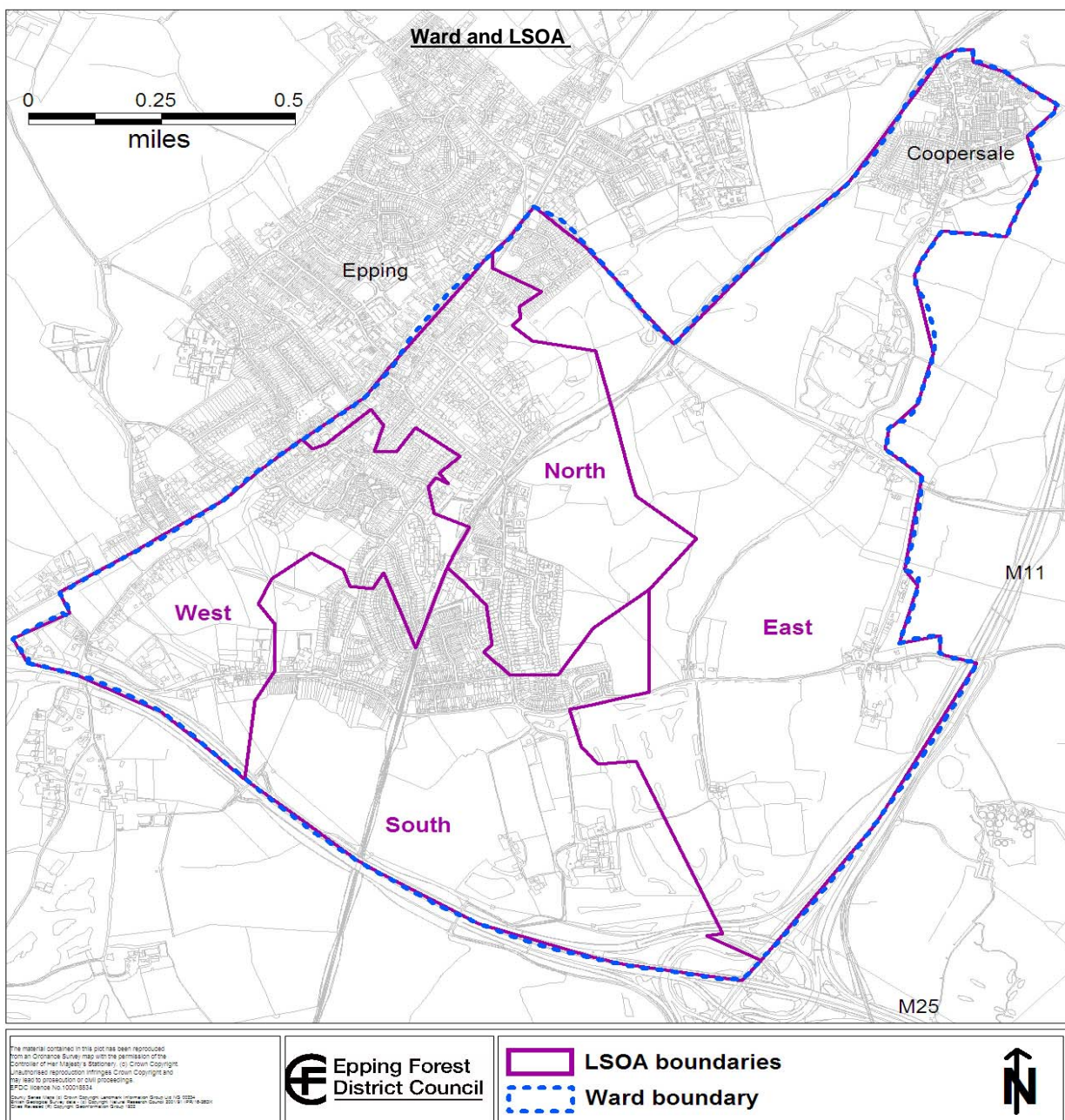
Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Basic information: Area

The ward of Epping Hemnall comprises four Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas, commonly used for data analysis by National Statistics. They have an average population of 1,500. Often, several LSOAs fit within the boundaries of one Ward. Sometimes the boundaries are slightly different however, as can be seen below.

LSOA	North	East	South	West	Ward Total
Area (ha)	68.99	215.50	117.90	66.07	471.10

Source: EFDC mapping layers 2004



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LSOA boundaries
Ward boundary



Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Population

2001 National Census total 5997

Mid-2007 Ward Level Total Population Estimate: 5997

The following chart compares the distribution of various age groups in the population of the ward (solid bars), with the same age groups seen in the Epping Forest District (outline bars) as a whole. A single bar represents a single age group and the percentage of the population it represents is measured along the x-axis.

Such a comparison can be used to identify if a ward has an overall younger or older population than the district, but also more specifically, to see if there are any major generational differences in population. The data is split by gender.

Population Pyramid Comparison with Epping Forest District



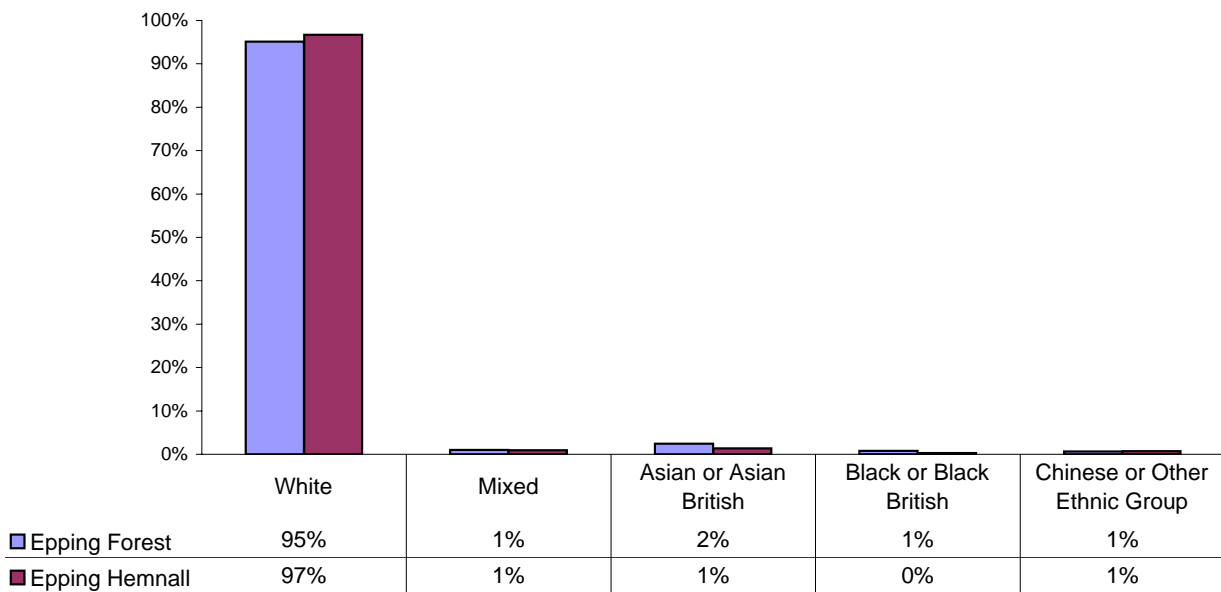
Source: Mid-2007 Ward Level Population Estimates - Office for National Statistics, 2009

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Ethnicity

Ethnicity data shows the usual resident population's ethnic group and cultural background as perceived by the individual.

Ethnicity Comparison with Epping Forest District

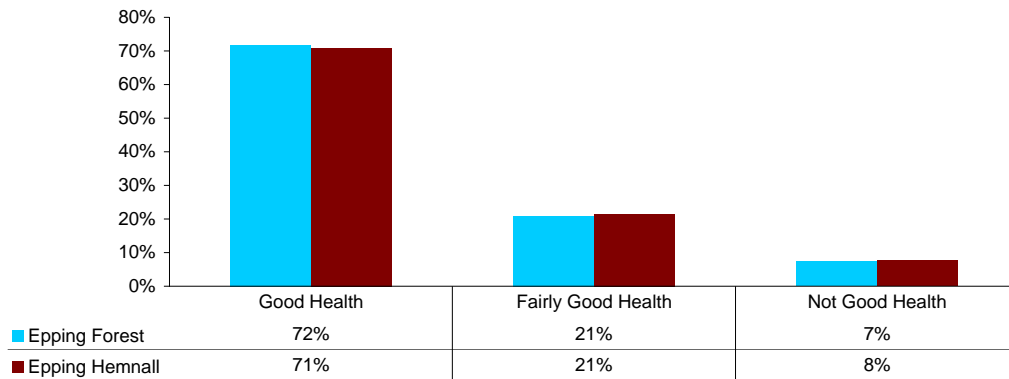


Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Health

General Health data shows the usual resident population, giving a self-assessment of their general health over the 12 months before the 2001 Census.

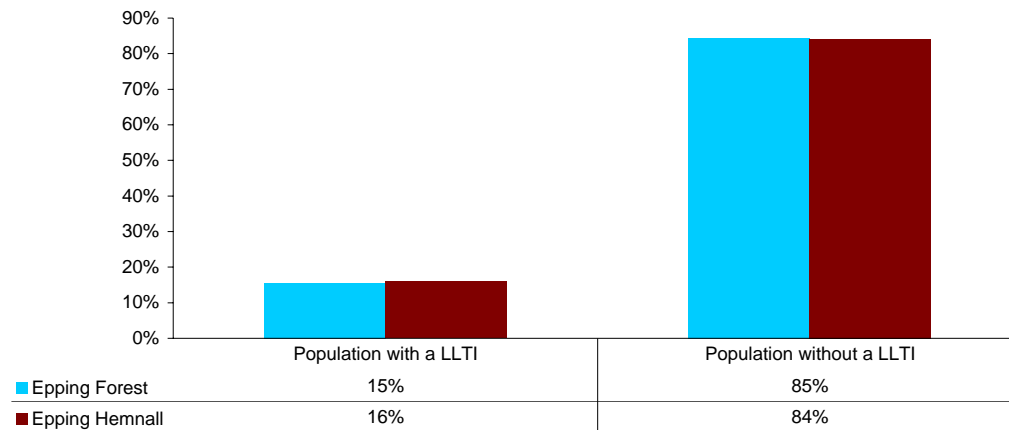
General Health (Self Description) Comparison with Epping Forest District



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001

Limiting Long-term Illness data shows the usual resident population, giving a self-assessment of whether or not they had a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Limiting Long-Term Illness Comparison with Epping Forest District



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001

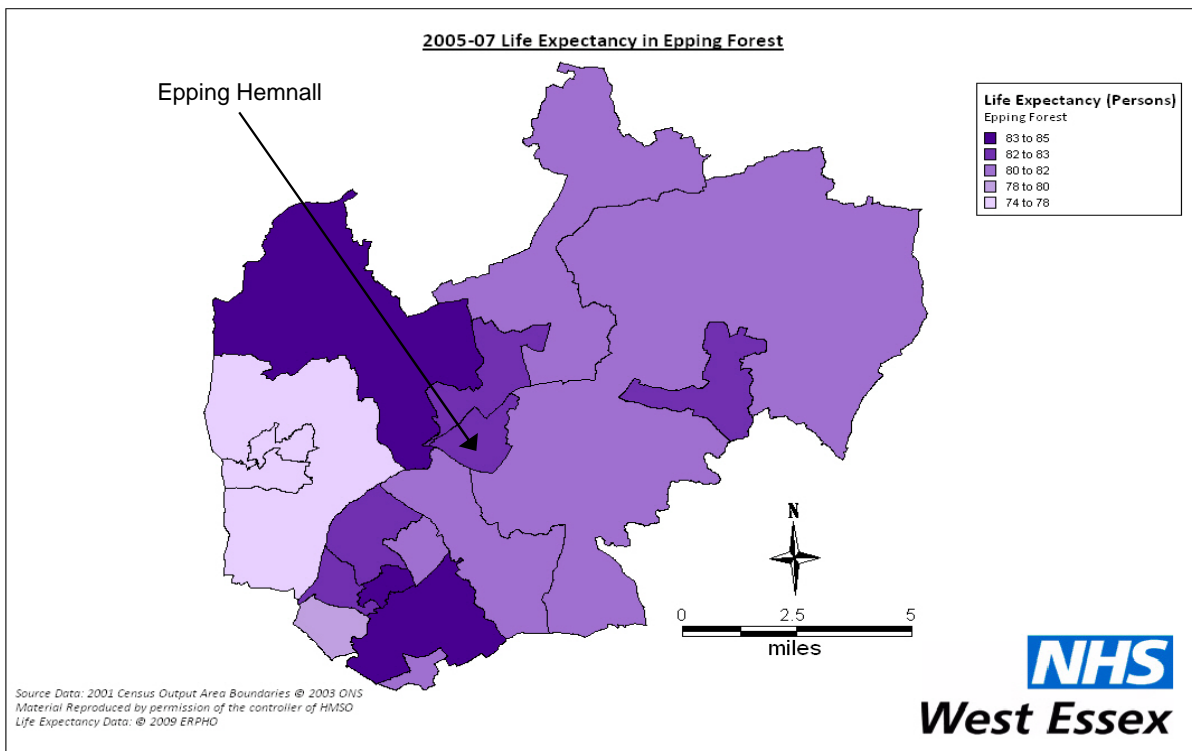
Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Health (continued)

Average Life Expectancy

The following map shows life expectancy (years) in the Epping Forest District by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). The location of the ward is marked with an arrow for reference.

MSOAs are the next level up from LSOAs (explained on page 7). MSOAs are larger geographical areas, made up of LSOAs, and are commonly used for data analysis by National Statistics. They have an average population of 7,200.



Source: Eastern Region Public Health Observatory, 2009

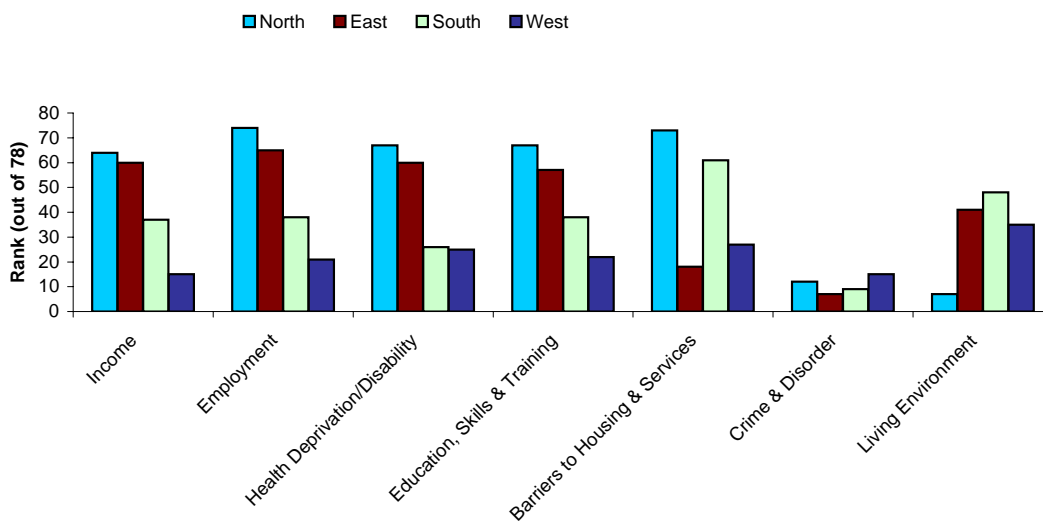
Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Deprivation

The 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation provide an overview of the level of deprivation, split between different areas e.g. employment, income, living environment, etc. The figures are calculated at Lower Super Output Area level, with each LSOA being assigned a rank out of 78 (total number of LSOAs in the Epping Forest District) for each area of deprivation.

A lower rank indicates a more deprived area. For example an LSOA with an income rank of 2 would be considered more deprived than an LSOA with an income rank of 25.

Deprivation Indices



NOTE: A LOWER RANK INDICATES A MORE DEPRIVED AREA

4 LSOAs	North	East	South	West
IMD national rank (out of 32482)	29062	25700	22988	15281
IMD local rank (out of 78)	70	58	47	25
Income	64	60	37	15
Employment	74	65	38	21
Health Deprivation/Disability	67	60	26	25
Education, Skills & Training	67	57	38	22
Barriers to Housing & Services	73	18	61	27
Crime & Disorder	12	7	9	15
Living Environment	7	41	48	35

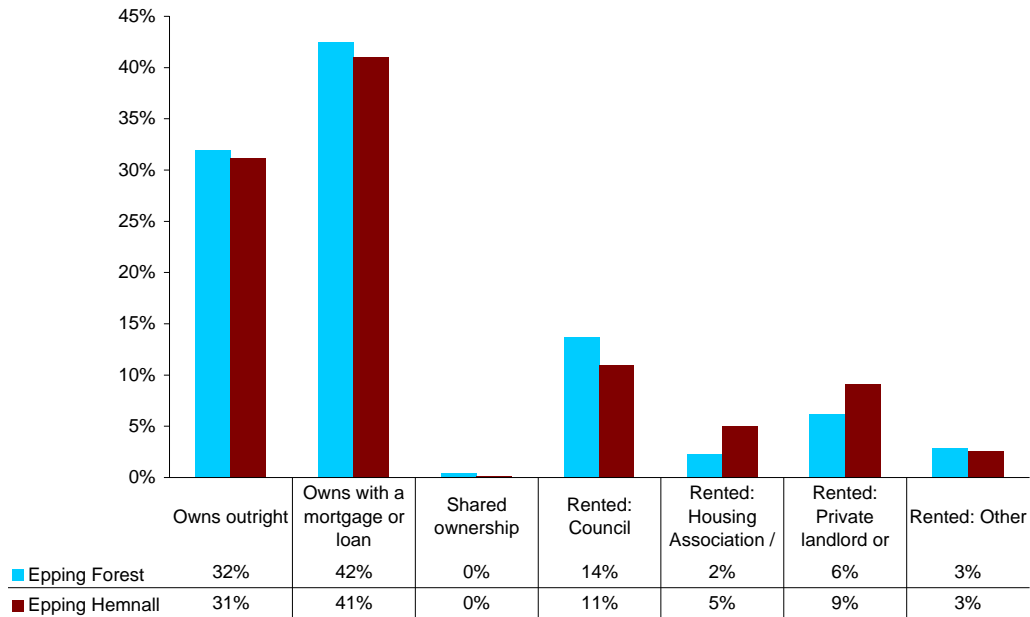
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007 - Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Housing

Tenure data gives a breakdown of all households within the Ward, whether they be owned or rented. If rented, the split between rented from the Council, Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord, Privately rented or Other is given.

Tenure Comparison with Epping Forest District



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001

A Liability Order is obtained when a resident's Council Tax is not paid. It is similar to a County Court Judgement, and enables the Council to take further recovery action.

Council Tax Liability Orders

	Epping Hemnall	EFDC All Ward Average
Non-vacant households who cannot pay their Council Tax	41	45
% of non-vacant households who cannot pay their Council Tax	1.54%	2.87%

Source: Council Tax Office - EFDC, 2009

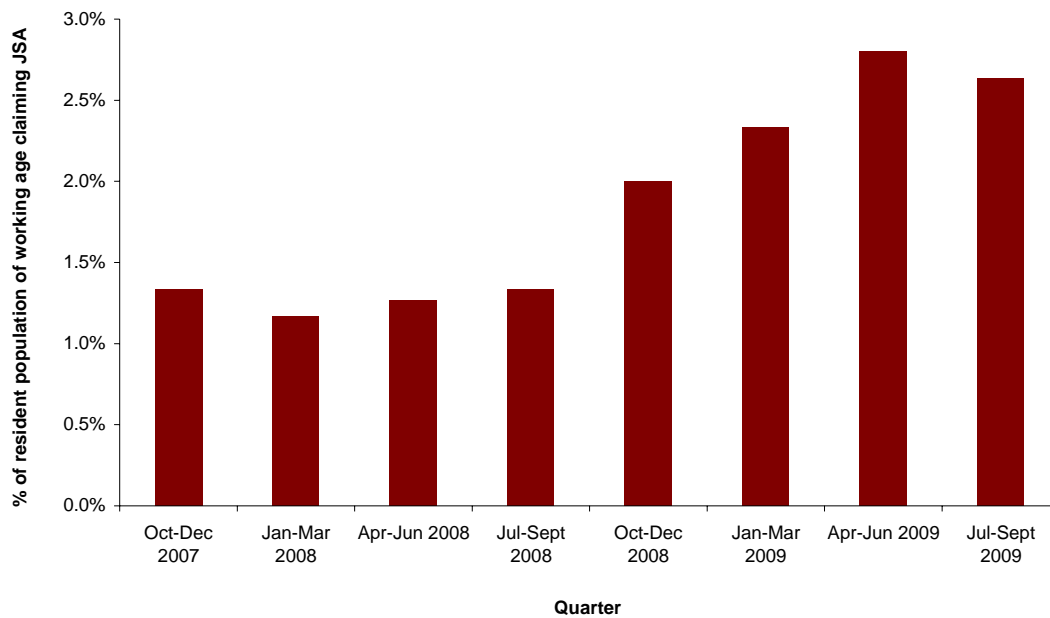
Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Employment

The Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count records the number of people claiming JSA and National Insurance credits, at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the working age population resident in that area. Working age is defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females.

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants



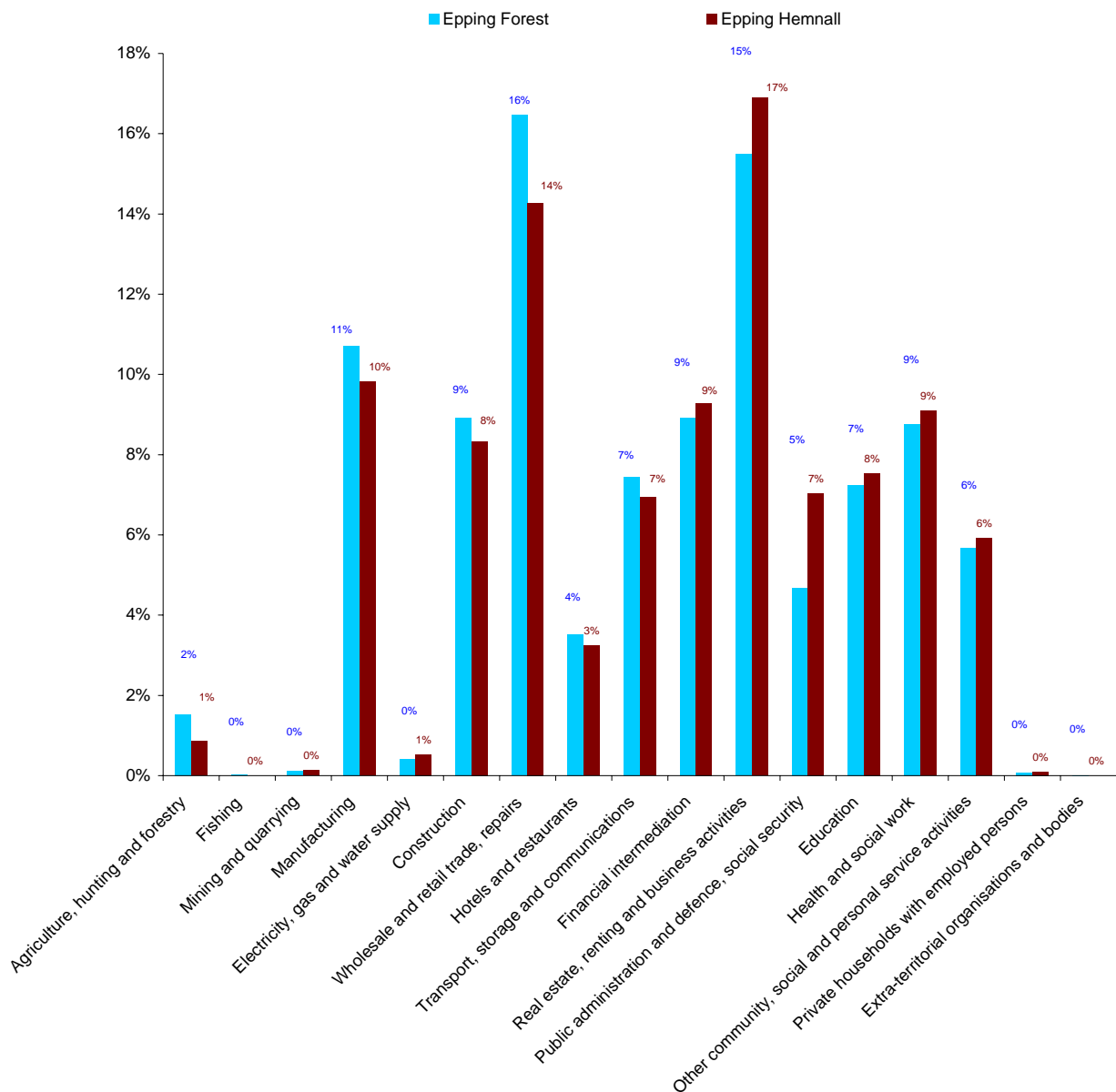
Source: Nomis, 2009

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Employment (continued)

Industry of Employment data shows the usual resident population, aged 16 to 74 and in employment, by the industry they work in.

Industry of Employment Comparison with Epping Forest District

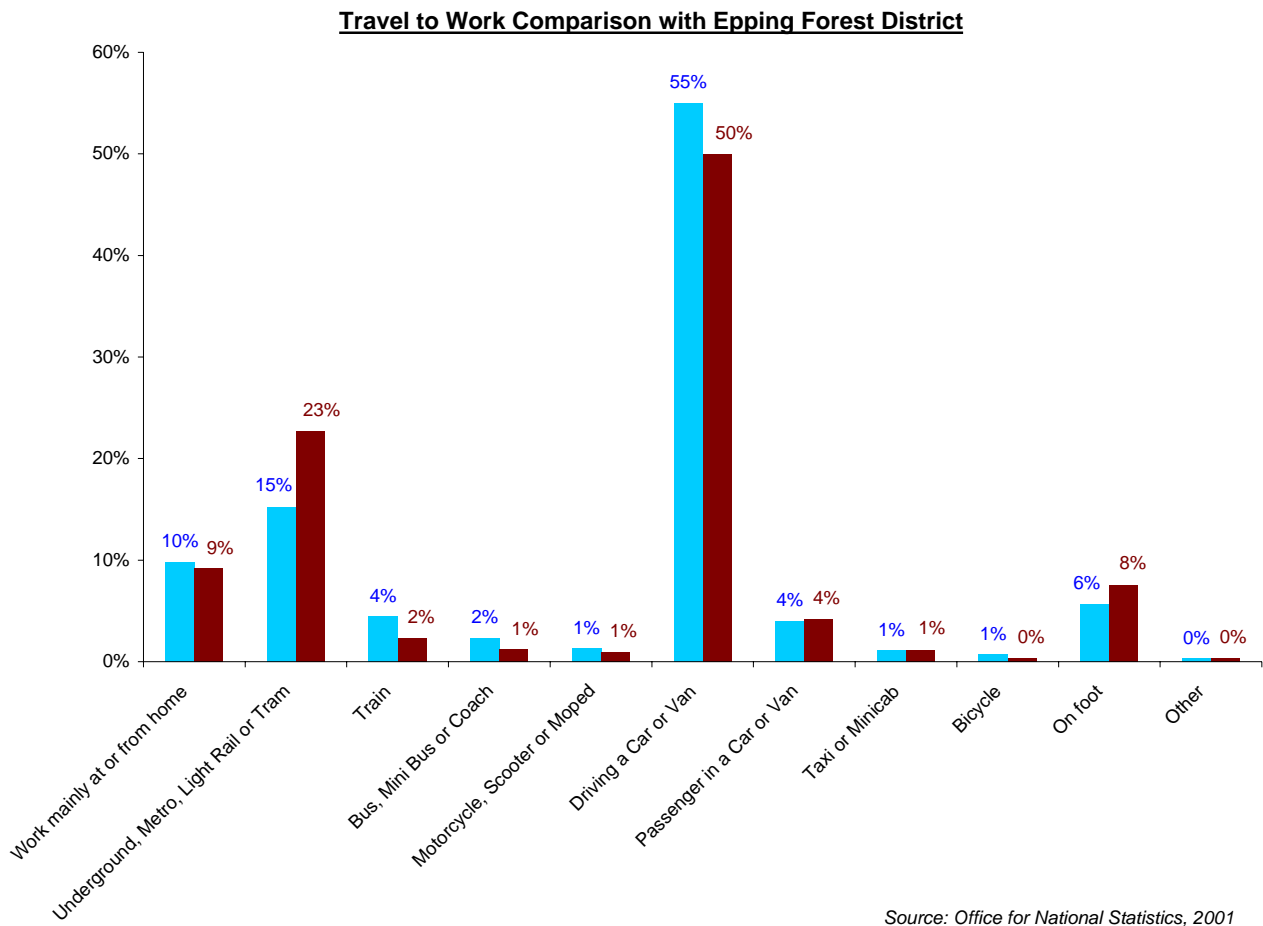


Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Transport

Travel to Work data shows all people aged 16 to 74 in employment, by means of travel to work. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. The distance travelled to work is the distance in kilometres, in a straight line, between the residence postcode and workplace postcode.



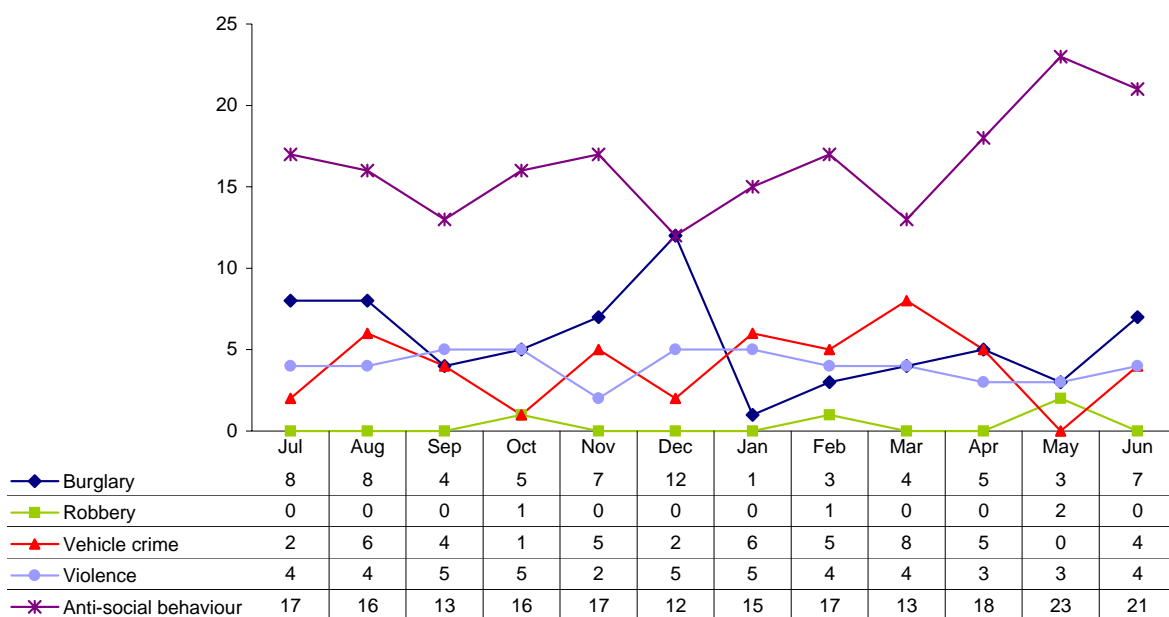
Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Crime and anti-social behaviour

The crime data shown below is from Essex Crime Mapper, an online resource maintained by Essex Police. Below the graph is a breakdown of which crimes are included within each of the categories.

Please note that the rises and falls of the different types of crimes over time can appear exaggerated - the number of incidents within a Ward is relatively small, so some of the changes appear amplified. The figures underneath the graph show the actual numbers of incidents.

Incidence of Crime (July 2008 - June 2009)



Source: Essex Police Crime Mapper, July 2008 - June 2009

Burglary

This is all recorded burglary offences including domestic dwellings, sheds, outbuildings and commercial properties.

Robbery

This is all recorded robbery offences including robbery from a business premises or a person.

Vehicle Crime

This includes recorded theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle offences.

Violence

This includes all recorded offences involving violence against the person.

Anti-social behaviour

This includes all incidents of anti-social behaviour, not crimes, recorded by the police e.g. youth nuisance, abandoned vehicles and rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Ward Profile: Epping Hemnall

Sources and further reading

You may wish to further explore some of the data sources referred to in this Ward Profile via the following web links:

Census data (2001):

The Census incorporates data on many different topics, including population, ethnicity, travel, housing, employment, health and education. While Census data can be considered reliable, figures collected in 2001 are continually becoming outdated. The next Census will take place in 2011, but the actual data arising from it is not likely to be available until at least 2012.

Census data can be viewed by Ward/Parish/District etc. on the Neighbourhood Statistics website:
<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Census data on larger areas, and many more topics, is available on the National Statistics website:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Indices of Deprivation:

The most recent (2007) Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data can be downloaded by local authority on the Communities and Local Government website:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Employment and Economy:

The NOMIS website provides official labour market statistics at many levels. Some of the datasets (including Job Seekers Allowance Claimants) are updated monthly. NOMIS can be found at:
<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour:

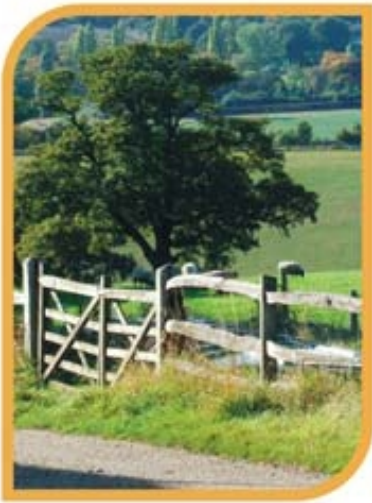
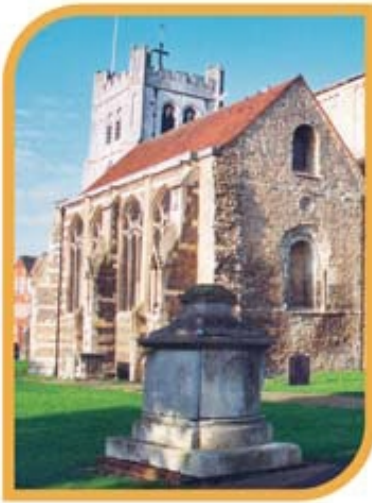
Latest 'incidence of crime' figures are available via the Essex Crime Mapper. It can be searched by Ward/Village/Postcode etc. Data is updated monthly, but there is a time delay between collection and publication of new data (about 4 months). This tool can be found at:
<http://essex.crimemapper.co.uk>

Greenspace / recreation:

It has not been possible to aggregate information on greenspace, conservation and recreational facilities for this first edition of the ward profile. Detailed information on a parish basis will be available once the Audit of Open Space and Recreation (required by Government under Planning Policy Guidance Note 17) has been completed.

The District Council's Play Strategy, focussing on play provision for children, is available to view here:
http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/local_democracy/Performance/Epping_Forest_Play_Strategy.asp

New Local Plan Maps currently being prepared will show the provision of wildlife sites. Further information on Local Nature reserves within the District is available via Countrycare (the District Council's countryside managements service) at their website: http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Council_Services/planning/countrycare/default.asp



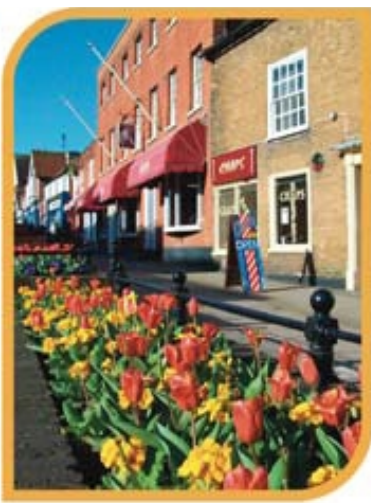
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SHAPING THE FUTURE

Key Facts - 1 - District Profile

A data profile of the Epping Forest District to support the production of a new Sustainable Community Strategy

November 2009



SHAPING THE FUTURE

FOREWORD

One Epping Forest is the Local Strategic Partnership for our district. It brings together representatives from important local public services, business and people providing invaluable support to our local communities through the voluntary sector. One Epping Forest exists so that we can all work better together to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of the people and communities that make up the Epping Forest district. We want to make Epping Forest a great place to live, work, study and do business.

However, in order to achieve this it is essential that all our partners bring together the information and intelligence that tells us how our district is at the moment and identifies those factors driving and sustaining change locally.

This first 'Shaping the Future' report has been supported by a range of local partners but particularly officers from Essex County Council who have sourced and collated much of the information this profile of the District contains and provided invaluable support to the project. This district wide data profile will also be supported by detailed ward profiles which bring together helpful data at a much more local level.

As the first edition we would very much welcome any feedback from partners about the contents or presentation of the data, if you have any suggestions please send them to admin@oneeppingforest.org.uk. I hope you find this information helpful.



Cllr Diana Collins
Chairman, One Epping Forest

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Our People

Population

At the time of the last Census, in 2001, Epping Forest had a total population of 120,896. Since then, it has increased to 123,900¹ people. Figure 1.1a shows the population increase in Epping Forest over the last 40 years, with Figure 1.1b showing the same data for England and Wales.

Figure 1.1 shows the population change for Epping Forest District over time

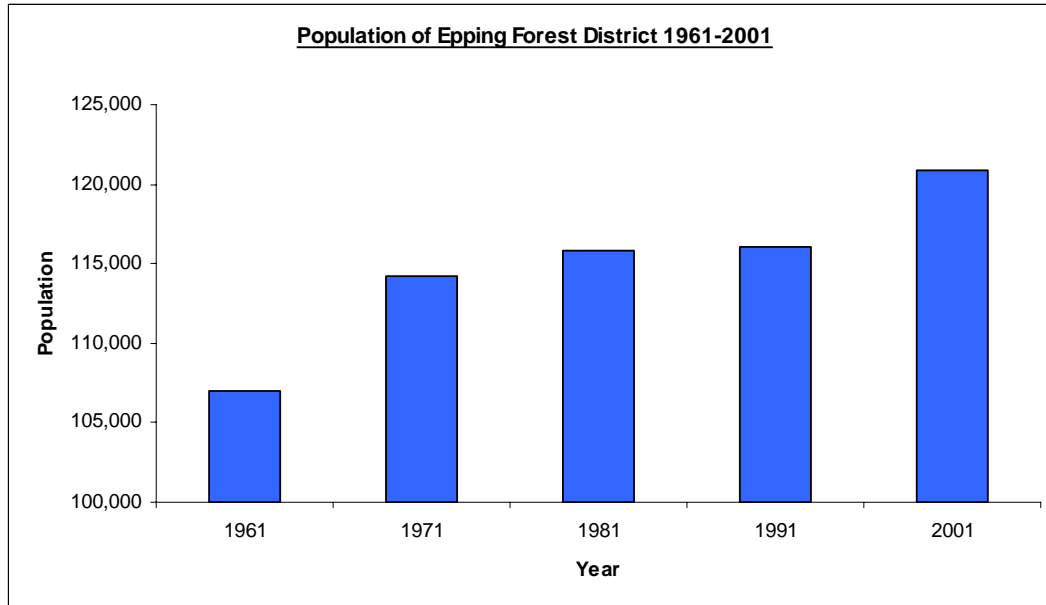
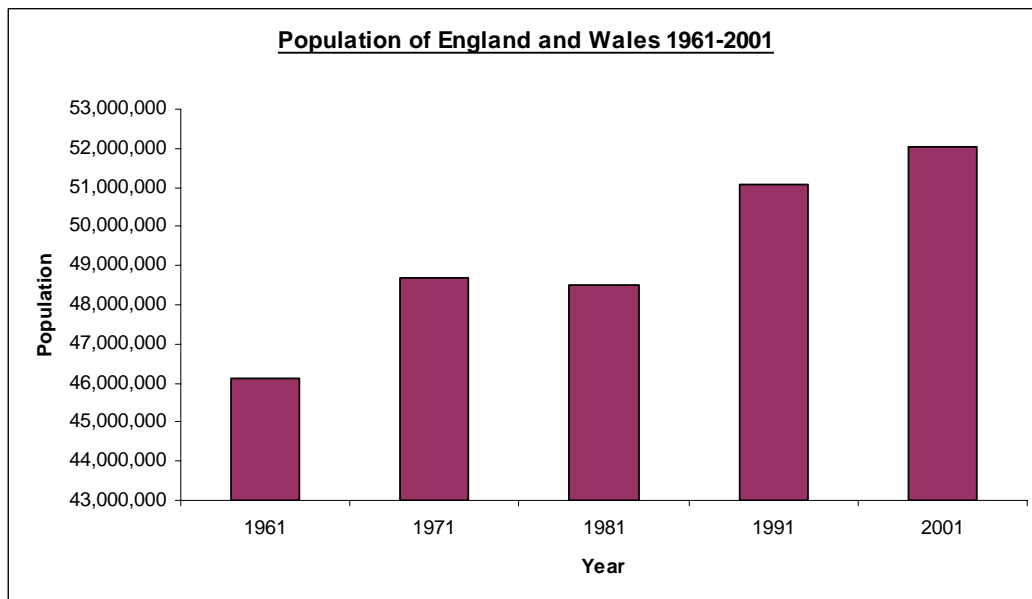


Figure 1.2 shows the population change for England and Wales over time



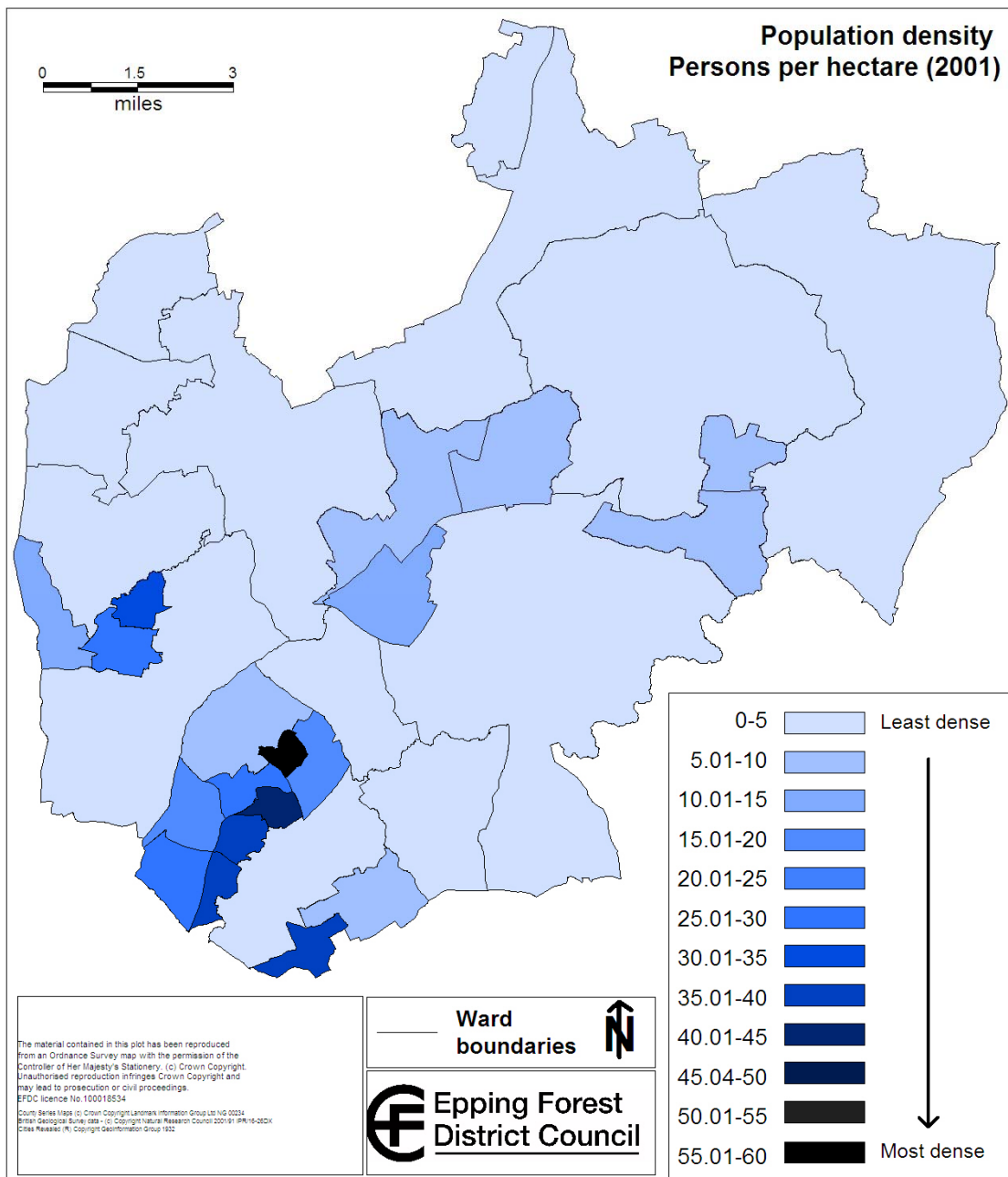
¹ ONS, mid-year estimates 2008; www.statistics.gov.uk

Population density

Approximately half of our residents live in a very small and congested area comprising around 5.2% of the District close to our boundary with London. The main conurbation comprises Grange Hill, Chigwell, Buckhurst Hill and Loughton. Our other main population centre is Waltham Abbey which borders London and Hertfordshire.

Most of the rest of our population lives in a mixture of market towns such as Epping and Chipping Ongar, large villages such as Sheering, Theydon Bois and Nazeing or in small rural hamlets such as the Lavers.

Figure 1.3 shows the population density within the Wards of Epping Forest District



Population estimates

In 2008, 51.25 % of the population were female. 48.75% were male. Based on 2006 estimates, the population of Epping Forest is anticipated to increase by 16% over the next 25 years². This assumes a net migration rate of around 500 people per year, & the birth rate exceeding the death rate by about 200 people annually. This increase compares to an Essex average of 24%. The largest increase is anticipated in Colchester (47%), while the smallest is expected in Harlow (6%). Epping Forest's is the 4th lowest projected increase in the County & is below the national (19%) & regional (25%) projections.

BME groups

In 2001, Epping Forest's Grange Hill ward contained the most BME residents³. Grange Hill was made up of 10.5% Asian or British Asian residents, 2.5% Black or Black British, 2.1% Mixed and 1.2% Chinese. Three of Epping Forest's wards contained BME populations greater than the national average (13%). They were Grange Hill, Chigwell Village and Chigwell Row. The areas with the fewest BME residents were Moreton & Fyfield, High Ongar, Willingale & The Rodings and Shelley.

Figure 1.4 shows the ethnic break-down of the Epping Forest wards with the highest BME populations

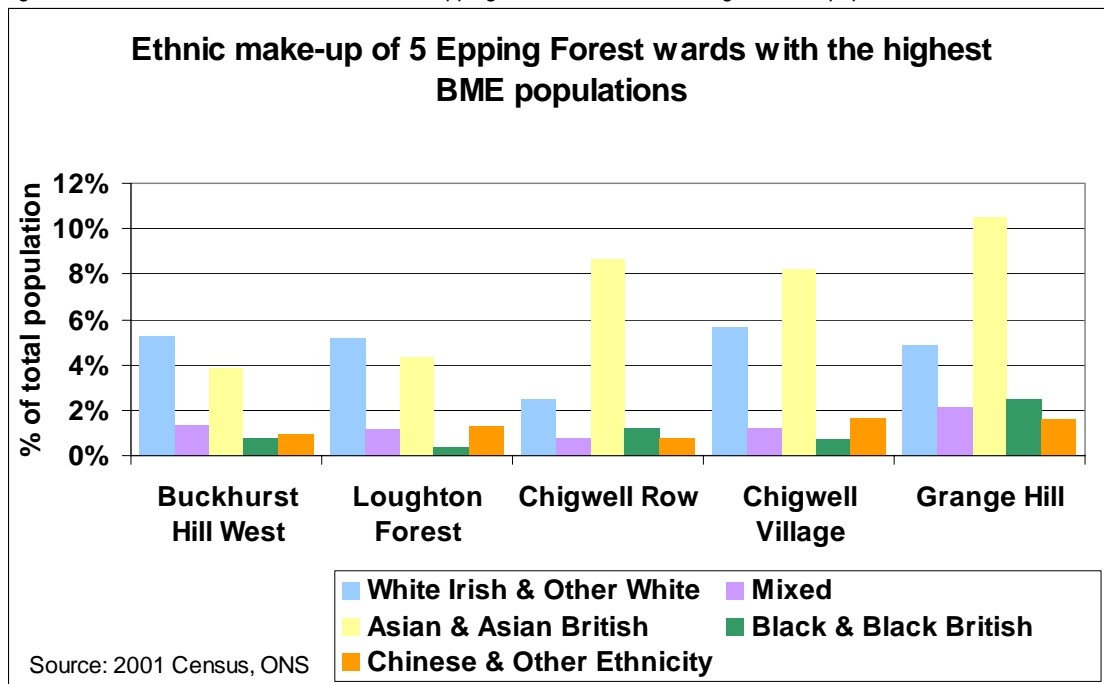
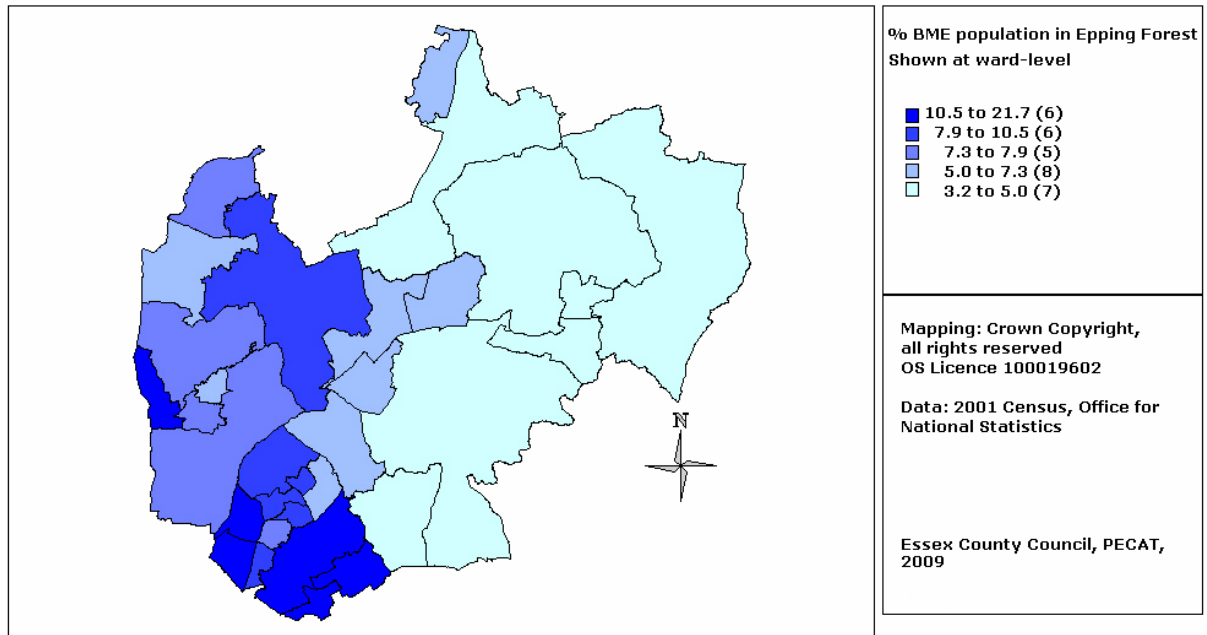


Figure 1.5 shows BME populations in Epping Forest, by ward (a ward map is provided in [Appendix 1.4](#))

² Trend-based projections, which mean assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue.

³ Based on 2001 census data (this is the only source of ethnicity information at ward-level)

Proportion of BME residents in Epping Forest, by ward



According to the ONS's 2007 estimates, Epping Forest has the 2nd most BME residents in Essex (18,300), behind Colchester (23,000). Proportionally, Epping Forest has the highest rate of BME residents; it is estimated that over 10% of Epping Forest's residents belong to BME groups (defined as anything other than White British). This compares to an Essex-wide average of around 6.5%.

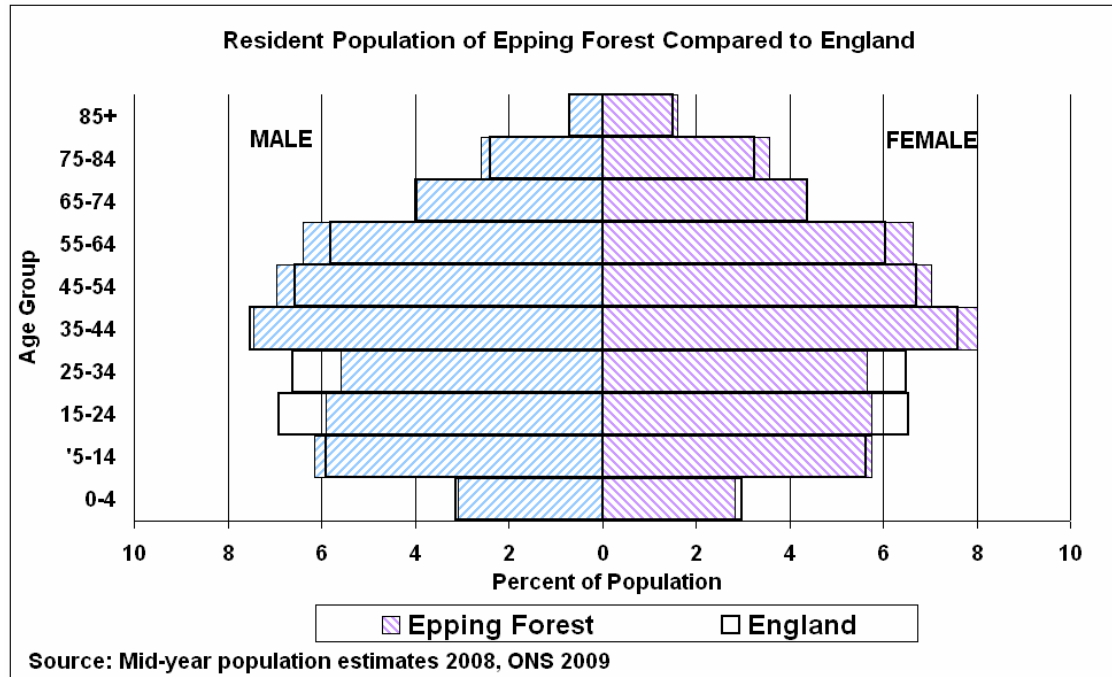
Figure 1.6 shows district-level populations by ethnic group, 2007⁴

	White British (%)	White Irish & White Other (%)	Mixed (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Chinese & Other (%)
Maldon	93.11%	3.04%	0.96%	1.44%	1.12%	0.64%
Rochford	93.07%	2.55%	1.09%	1.46%	1.09%	0.61%
Braintree	92.34%	3.12%	1.14%	1.49%	1.14%	0.64%
Castle Point	92.71%	2.47%	1.01%	1.79%	1.46%	0.67%
Tendring	92.20%	2.53%	1.23%	1.71%	1.44%	0.82%
Uttlesford	90.76%	3.86%	1.10%	1.93%	1.24%	0.97%
Chelmsford	89.54%	3.89%	1.40%	2.43%	1.58%	1.09%
Basildon	90.11%	3.24%	1.41%	2.59%	1.88%	0.88%
Colchester	86.89%	5.19%	1.65%	2.56%	1.42%	2.28%
Brentwood	86.73%	5.03%	1.40%	3.77%	1.82%	1.26%
Harlow	87.23%	3.96%	1.66%	2.81%	2.17%	1.79%
Epping Forest	85.15%	4.79%	1.70%	4.46%	2.92%	1.05%
ESSEX	89.82%	3.68%	1.35%	2.40%	1.64%	1.10%
EAST OF ENGLAND	86.92%	4.71%	1.55%	3.59%	1.92%	1.32%
ENGLAND	83.65%	4.59%	1.70%	5.71%	2.83%	1.52%

⁴ Source: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2007. ONS, Crown Copyright.

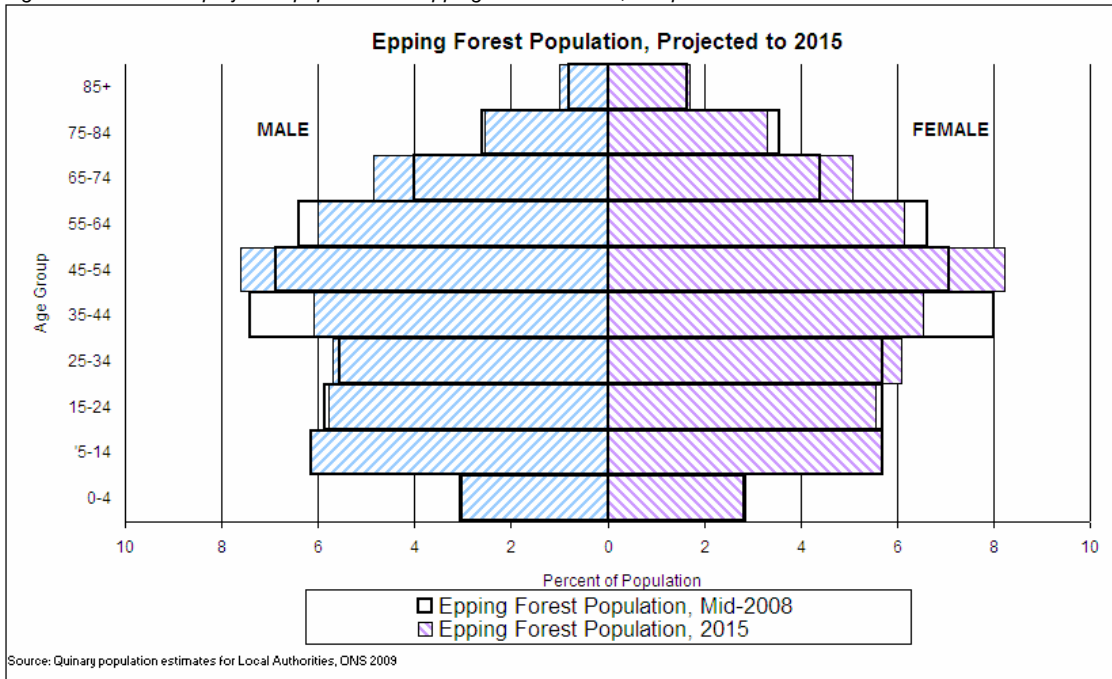
Age profile

Figure 1.7 shows the age-structure of Epping Forest's residents



The chart above shows that Epping Forest has fewer than average numbers of younger adults (15-34) and higher than average 35-64 year olds and +75 year olds.

Figure 1.8 shows the projected population of Epping Forest in 2015, compared to 2008.



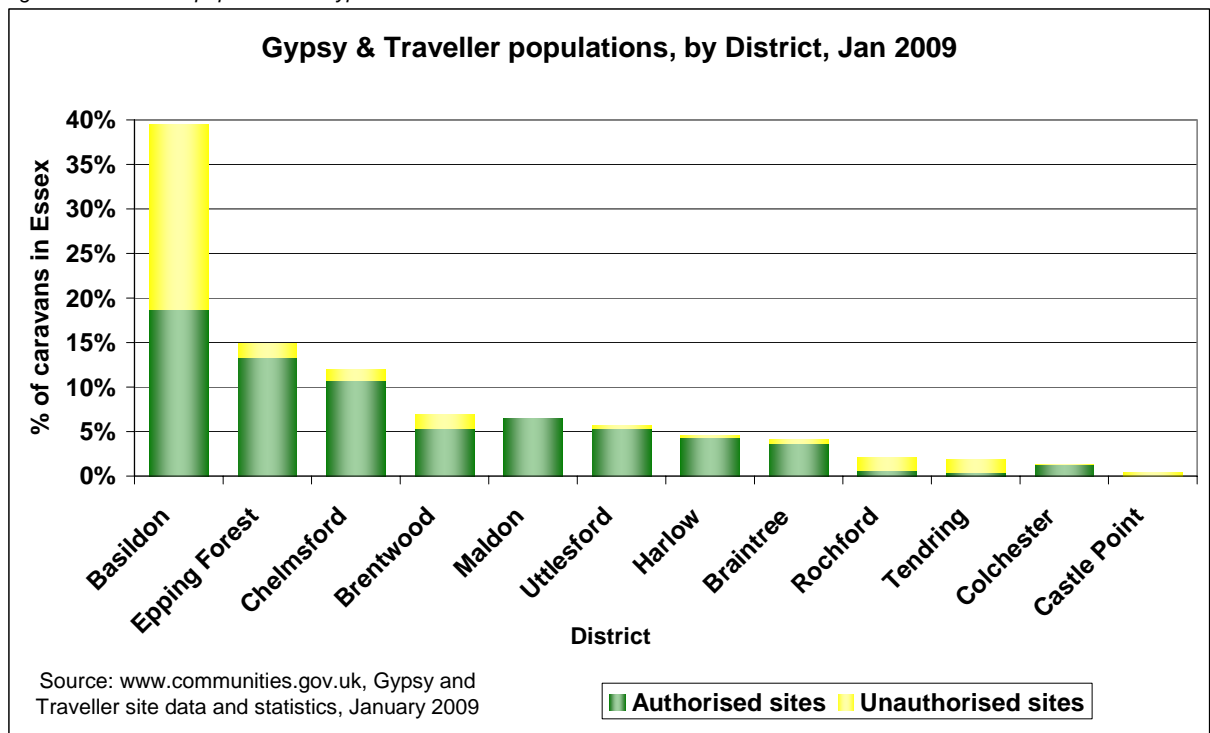
This second chart showing population projections for 2015 shows Epping Forest as a population will increase in the upper age bands but see a relatively big decrease in the 35-44 age group.

Gypsy and traveller communities

In January 2009, Epping Forest was home to 164 caravans, 14.9% of all the caravans in Essex⁵. Of the 18 Gypsy & Traveller sites in the District, 17 were privately owned and 1 under the management of Essex County Council. Almost 90% of the caravans in Epping Forest are on authorised sites with planning permission, this compares to an average of around 70% across Essex. It is worth noting that Epping Forest has been home to established Gypsy and Traveller communities for a long time and that this is not a new phenomenon in the area.

In September 2007, Epping Forest District Council was asked to prepare a plan for the provision of further suitable sites. With the publication of the *Single Issue Review to the East of England plan on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation* in June 2009, the number of pitches to be provided in Epping Forest District by 2011 has been set at 34 (with a planned increase of 3% per annum from this level thereafter). A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is currently being prepared by Essex County Council. This will provide further evidence of the number of pitches to be provided in Epping Forest District.

Figure 1.9 shows the population of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex on authorised & unauthorised sites



⁵ www.communities.gov.uk, Gypsy and Traveller site data and statistics January 2009

Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation⁶. The latest version of the IMD is from 2007.

Figure 1.10 shows the national IMD rankings of Essex's districts

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Essex Districts

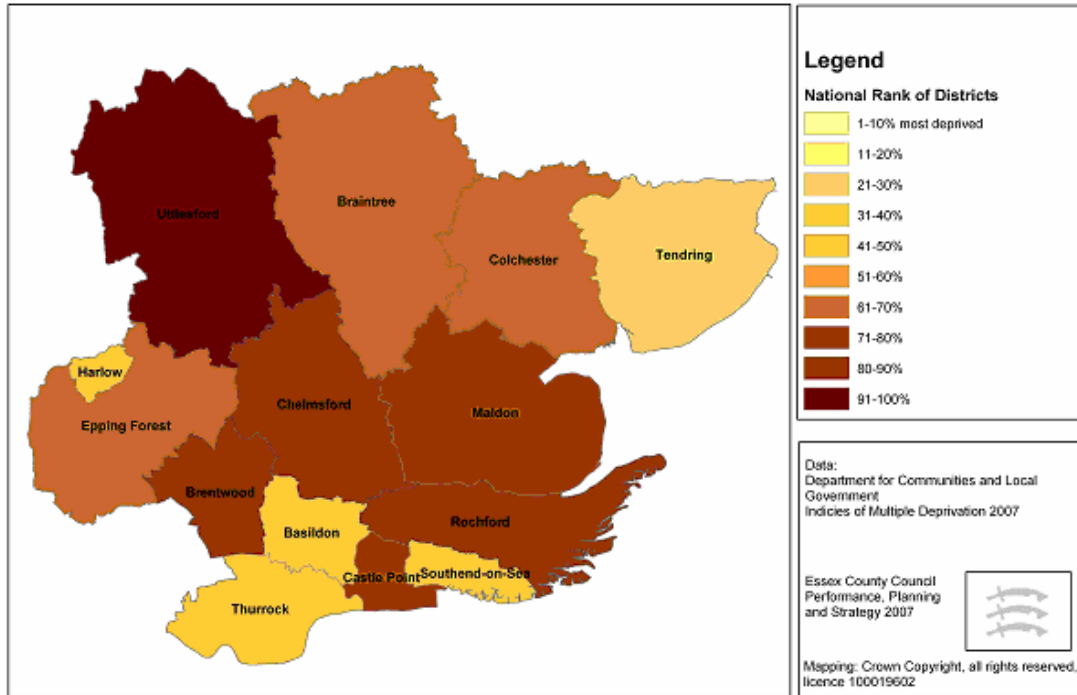
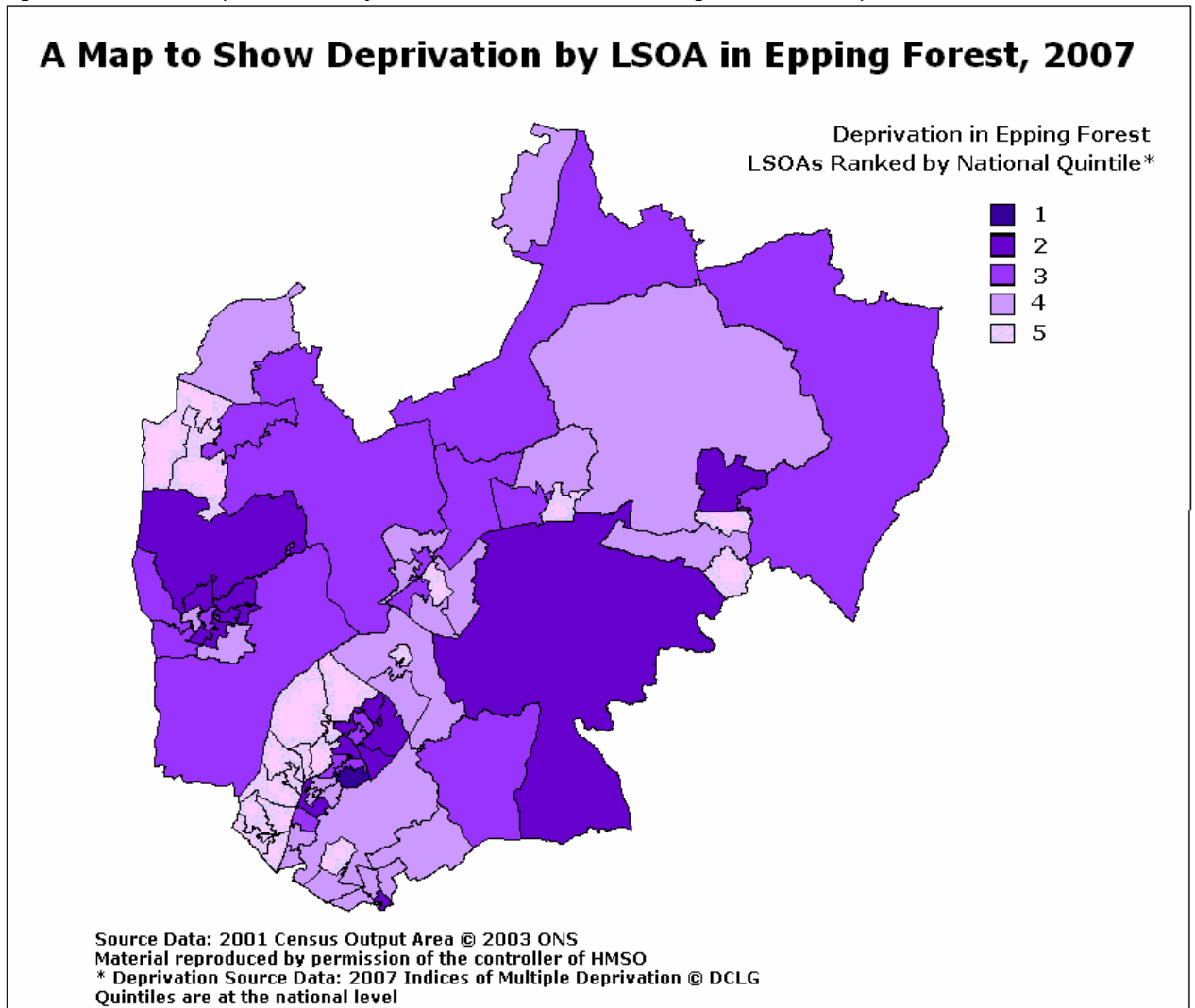


Figure 1.10, above, shows the level of deprivation within Essex. From this map, we can see that Epping Forest is regarded as “mid table”; 62.15%. The reason for this becomes apparent when one looks at figure 1.6 on the next page, which shows deprivation for all LSOAs (see glossary) in the district.

⁶ Communities and local government [website](#), 2007

Figure 1.11 shows the deprivation level, by LSOA. The darker the shade, the higher the level of deprivation



Many parts of the district (the lighter areas) do not have a problem with deprivation; this tends to be clustered around the towns of Epping, Loughton and Ongar. However, some areas of the larger towns of Epping Forest (including, Loughton, Debden and Waltham Abbey – the darker areas) do have pockets of deprivation where population groups are concentrated in high numbers. This means that the overall picture of deprivation in Epping Forest (effectively an average of the smaller areas) appears to be neither high nor low.

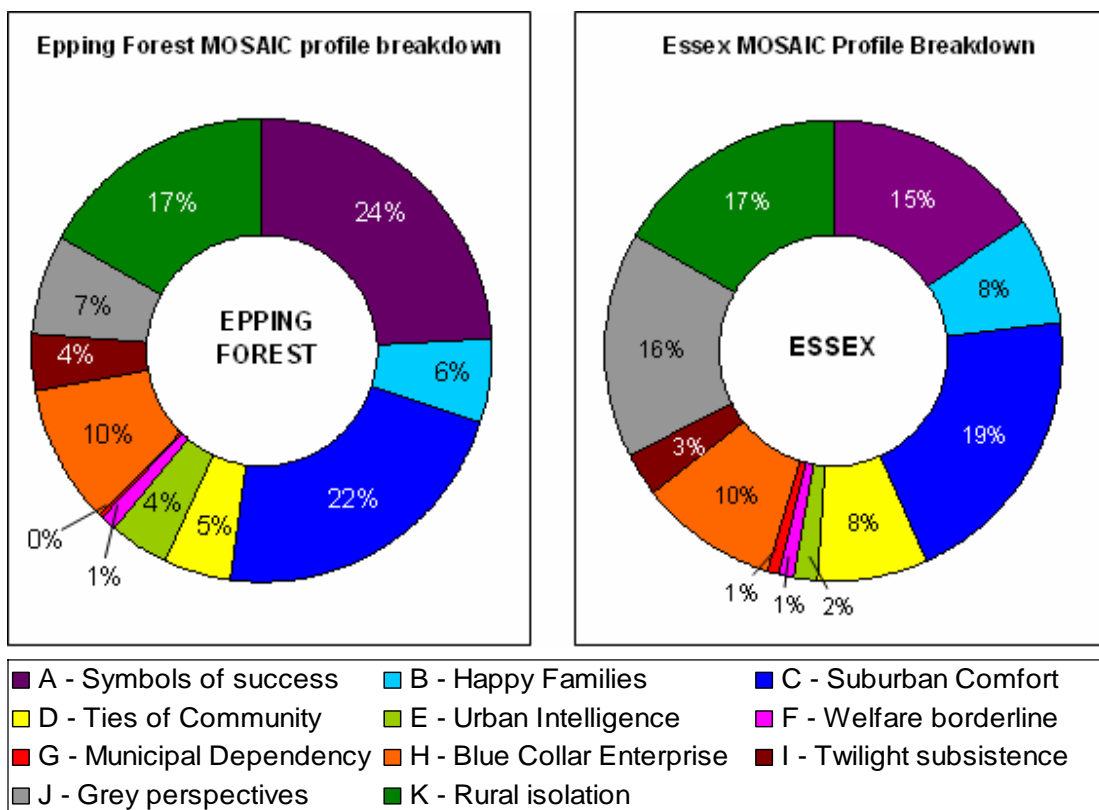
Demographic profiles

Geodemographics is described as the analysis and classification of people by where they live. The technique is used by public and private organisations and involves classifying small areas to help draw general conclusions about the characteristics and behaviours of the people who live in them. The idea being that people who live in similar places, will have similar interests, do similar things and have similar lifestyles. With this knowledge resources can be targeted more effectively and efficiently.

Geodemographic systems estimate the most probable characteristics of people based on the pooled profile of all people living in a small area. There are a number of geodemographic profiling tools available, but here we have used MOSAIC. For a list of the MOSAIC groups and types, please see [Appendix 1.2](#).

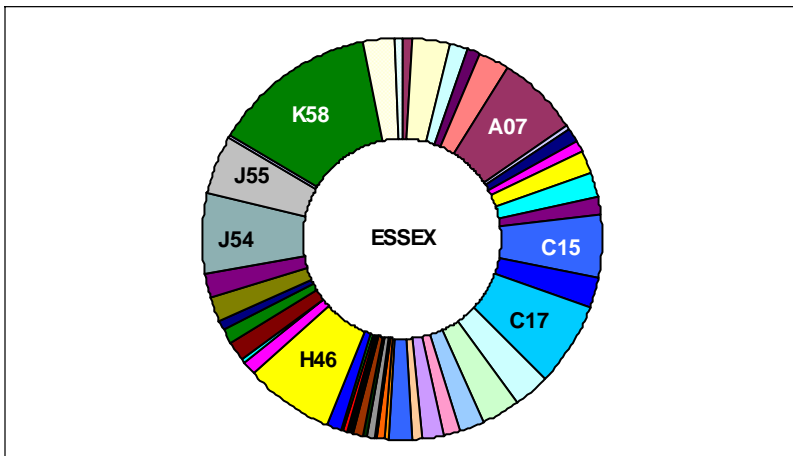
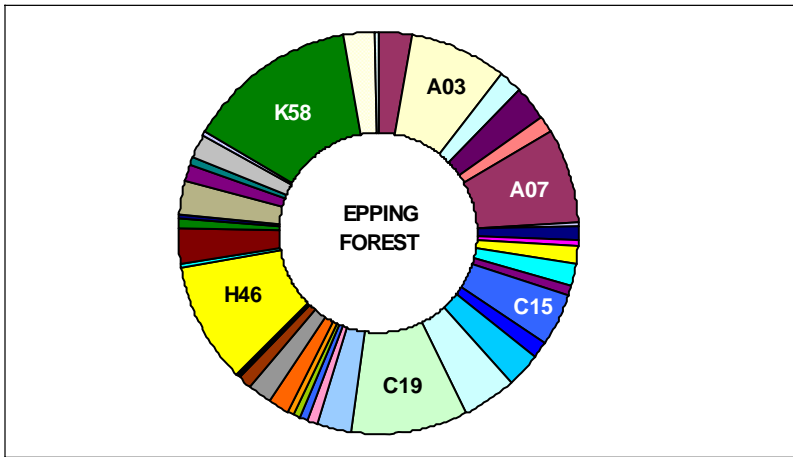
The Epping Forest & Essex MOSAIC charts are shown below:

Figure 1.12: MOSAIC group profiles of Epping Forest and Essex

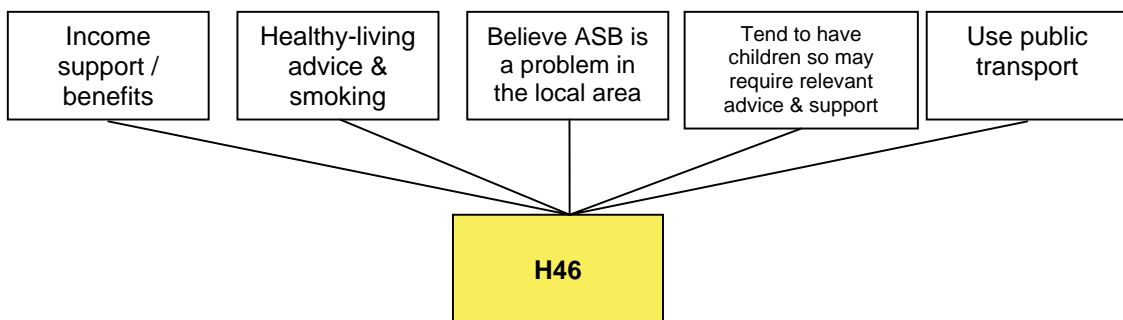


This comparison shows the difference between the MOSAIC group profiles of Epping Forest and Essex. There are broad similarities between the two profiles, but Epping Forest does have fewer residents belonging to Twilight subsistence and Grey perspectives groups, and a greater abundance of those in the Symbols of Success, Suburban Comfort and Urban intelligence groups.

Figure 1.13 shows the MOSAIC "types" profile of Epping Forest & Essex



Essex profile types & charts of need; using MOSAIC we can determine the likely needs of the most common MOSAIC types in Essex. For instance, group H46 tend to require the following services from the Council:

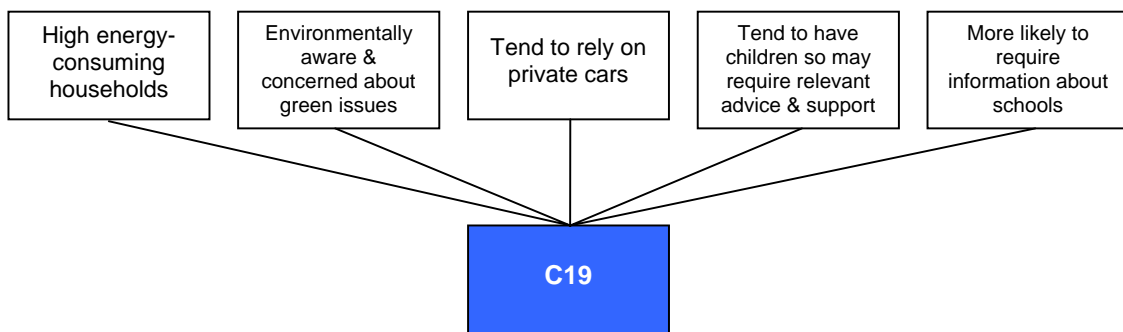


H46; Residents in 1930's & 1950's council estates, mostly owner occupiers.

By identifying the services that this group is likely to require, we can target areas more efficiently. As we know that households in MOSAIC type H46 are receptive to TV, radio and poster communications (and unreceptive to newspapers and magazines) we also know how to get messages out to them. With the information provided by MOSAIC, the

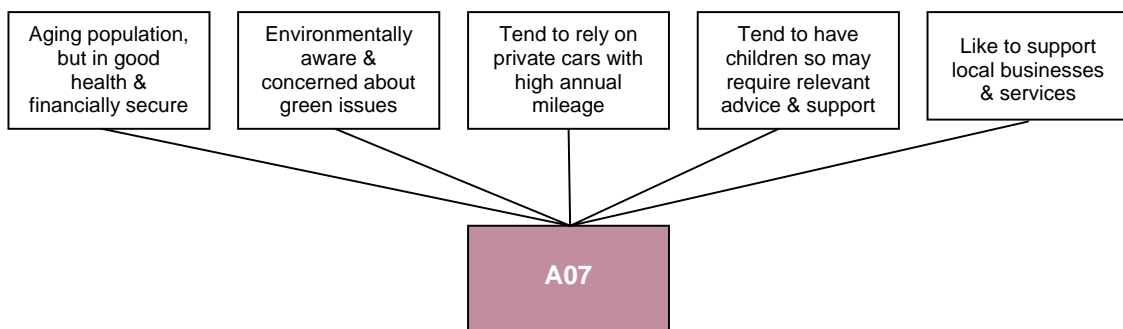
Health service could target these people to offer healthy living and smoking cessation support. The fire and rescue service might target them to promote the message about the risks and dangers of smouldering cigarettes. The Police could contact them to share with them the activities that they are engaged in aimed at reducing anti-social behaviour. Leisure services could target them with information about activities during school holidays. The Council might send them information on changes or updates to the local public transport network. All of these activities would be targeted at people that are most likely to be interested in them, reducing the amount of resources that public sector organisations use to communicate with their residents.

Another abundant MOSAIC type in Epping Forest is C19. The chart of need for C19 looks like this:

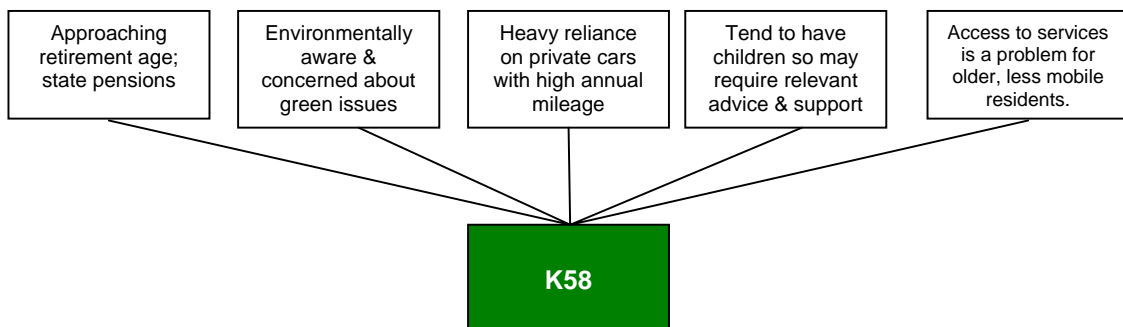


C19; Attractive older suburbs, typically occupied by families, but increasingly singles & childless couples.

Two other common MOSAIC types in Epping Forest are A07 & K58. Their charts of needs are as follows:

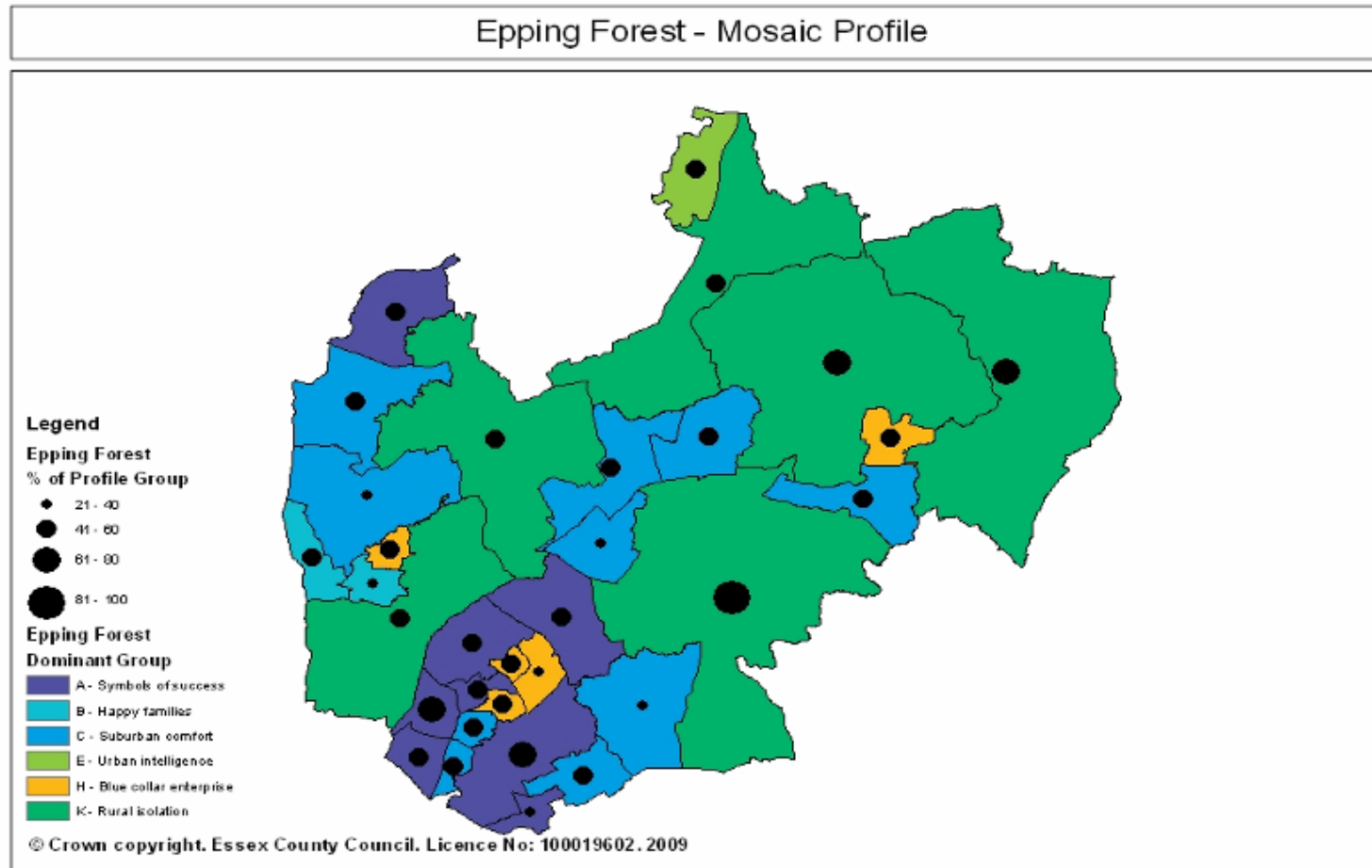


A07; Well-paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments.



K58; Well-off commuters & retired people living in attractive country villages.

Figure 1.14 shows the MOSAIC profile map of Epping Forest, by ward



This map shows the predominant MOSAIC group in each area of Epping Forest. The size of the black dots show the dominance of that particular group within the area. The wards of Waltham Abbey Paternoster, Loughton Alderton & Loughton Fairmead are dominated by MOSAIC group H, whilst the wards of Roydon, Chigwell Village & Loughton Forest are dominated by MOSAIC group A. Naturally, the more rural areas of High Ongar & Passingford tend to have more MOSAIC group K residents.

Community engagement

The table below shows the figures in response to the question; “Generally speaking, would you like to be more involved in the decisions made by public bodies that affect your local area?”

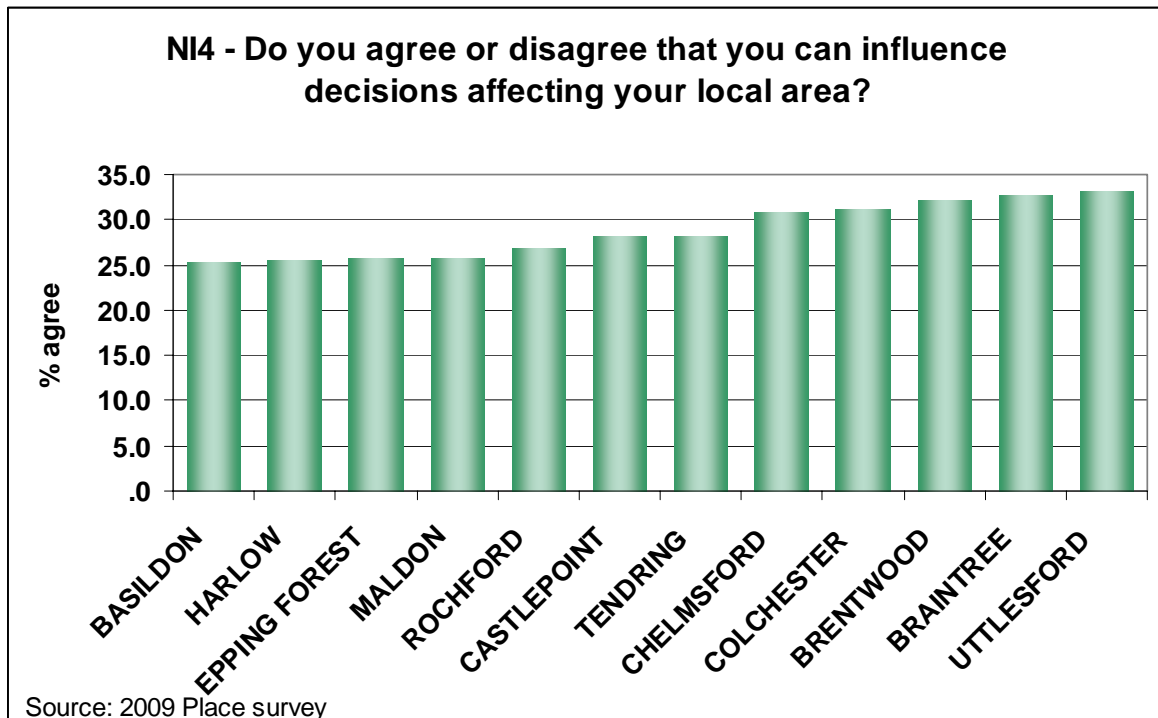
Figure 1.15 shows the % of people that want to be involved in local decision-making

Figure 1.10	Essex	Epping Forest
Yes	26.2%	30.8%
No	16.6%	15.7%
Depends on the issue	57.3%	53.5%

Source: Essex County Council tracker surveys 1-5, 2006-2007

Analysing the Essex-wide results with MOSAIC shows that those respondents in group I (see [Appendix 1.2](#) for MOSAIC group classification) are most likely to say that they do not want to be involved in decision making; 26.6% of those responding to our surveys, compared to an average of 15-16%. The Mosaic profile of this group shows that they are unreceptive to various channels of communication, whereas those that are receptive to communication, such as groups E & F, are more likely to want to be involved in decision-making (only 16.7% and 10.9% respectively answer this question “no”). The National Indicator 4 looks at peoples feelings about how well they can influence decisions affecting their communities. The table below shows the response to this question over Essex taken from the 2008/2009 Place Survey.

Figure 1.16 shows NI4 scores from the 2009 Place survey



Epping Forest is ranked 10th out of the 12 Essex districts for residents’ perception that they can influence local decisions (National Indicator 4). The spread of scores in this question is not high but still just over 1 in 4 residents feel they have influence over what happens locally.

Educational achievement & skills

The number of children in Epping Forest secondary schools has remained relatively constant for the last 5 years, at just under 6,000. The number of pupils in Primary schools has actually fallen, from around 8,700 to around 8,300. This follows the broad trend of Essex as a whole. It is predicted that the number of pupils in Epping Forest will remain largely unchanged between now and 2012⁷.

In 2008 Epping Forest was ranked 10th of 12 Essex districts for secondary school children achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE⁸. In 2008 57.7% of Epping Forest pupils achieved 5 or more grades A*-C. The Essex average was 63.3% and the national average; 65.3%.

Figure 1.17 shows school achievement by Essex district for 2008 & preliminary figures for 2009

Rank (based on 2008 figures)	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*- C) 2009[†]	+/- % change
1	Chelmsford average	72.2%	71.1%	-1.1%
2	Brentwood average	68.7%	71.1%	+2.4%
3	Colchester average	67.4%	65.7%	-1.7%
4	Rochford average	67.3%	77.2%	+9.9%
5	Uttlesford average	66.8%	71.0%	+3.2%
6	Harlow average	61.8%	66.7%	+4.9%
7	Basildon average	60.8%	67.2%	+6.4%
8	Braintree average	58.2%	62.4%	+4.2%
9	Maldon average	58.0%	68.8%	+10.8%
10	Epping Forest average	57.7%	64.6%	+6.9%
11	Tendring average	56.6%	62.2%	+5.6%
12	Castle Point average	54.7%	66.5%	+11.8%
Essex				
		63.3%	Not yet available	
England				
		65.3%	Not yet available	

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

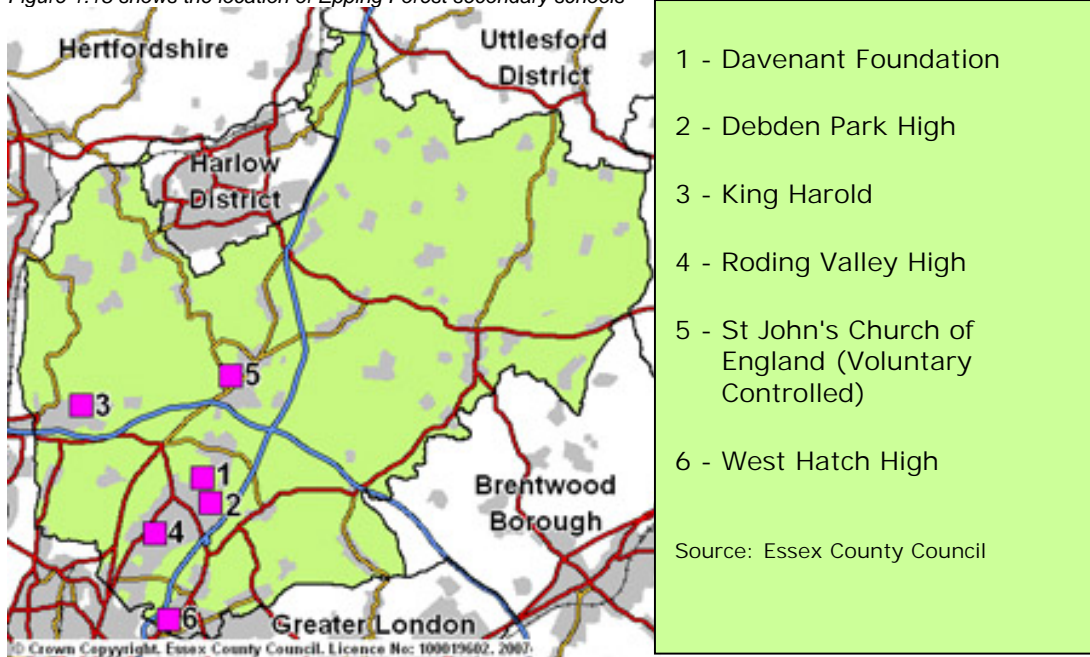
[†] denotes preliminary figures, not yet published by DCSF.

In 2008, all but one (The Davenant Foundation School) of Epping Forest's 6 schools had results lower than the Essex & England average. According to preliminary results, all of Epping Forest's schools showed improved results in 2009.

⁷ Source: [Essex School Organisation Plan 2007-2012](#).

⁸ Source: [DCSF](#), 2008 NB Excludes independent schools

Figure 1.18 shows the location of Epping Forest secondary schools



There are 6 LEA-controlled secondary schools within Epping Forest. The Davenant Foundation School (88%) & West Hatch High School (63%) were the best performers in 2008, whilst King Harold School (33%) & St John's C of E School (47%) performed least well. See figure 1.13 below for a breakdown of results, by school, 2005 - 2008.

Figure 1.19 shows the results of Epping Forest's schools 2005-2009

School	Number of 15 year old pupils on Roll (2007/08)	% of 15 old pupils achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent)					overall absence (2007-8)	persistent absence (2007-8)
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [†]		
Braeside (independent)	20	94%	81%	100%	95%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
Chigwell (independent)	72	94%	100%	97%	94%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
Davenant Foundation	167	85%	89%	90%	88%	85%	4.50%	1.10%
Debden Park High	173	48%	42%	29%	59%	68%	6.80%	5.10%
Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa College (independent)	27	89%	97%	100%	100%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
King Harold	136	23%	24%	29%	33%	51%	10.50%	13.70%
Roding Valley High	240	45%	60%	62%	56%	65%	7.20%	6.40%
St John's Church of England (Voluntary Controlled)	152	48%	40%	38%	47%	49%	8.00%	9.10%
West Hatch High	183	63%	60%	73%	63%	69%	7.90%	6.00%

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

[†] denotes preliminary figures, not yet published by DCSF.

There were 16.3 pupils per teacher in Epping Forest in 2007 – this is below the national, regional and Essex averages.

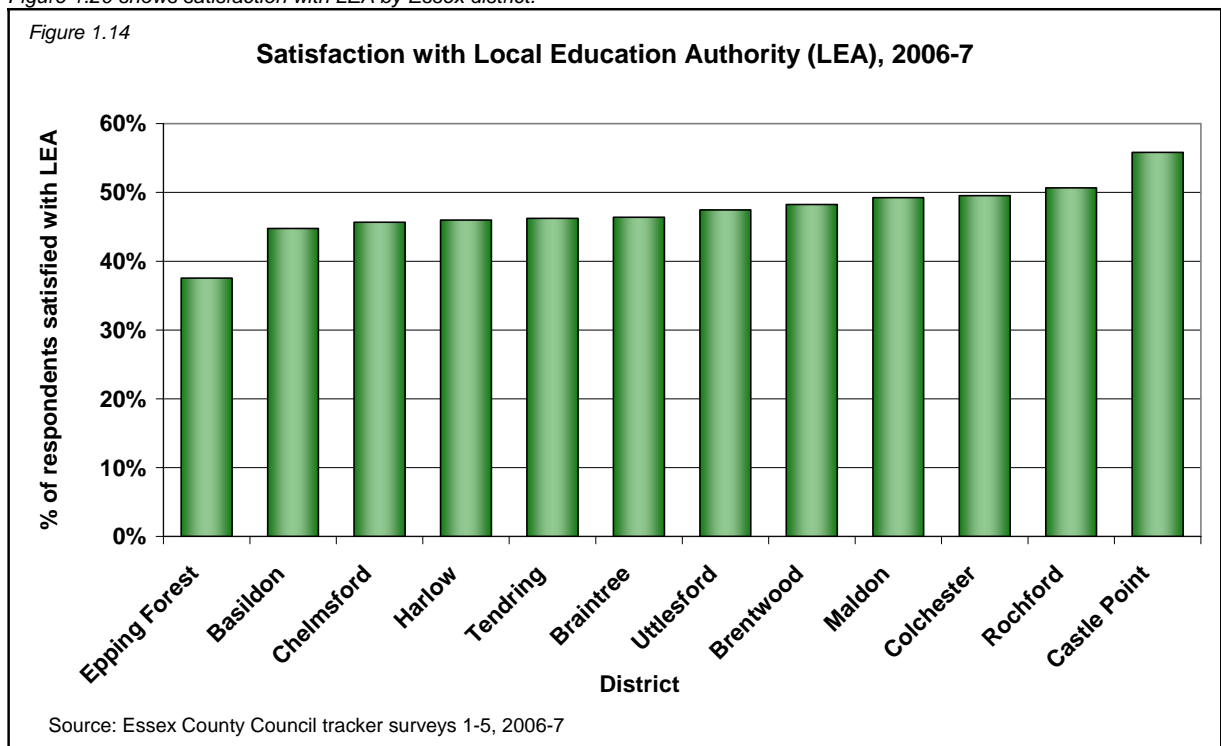
Epping Forest has the highest number of Ethnic Minority Group (EMG) pupils in Essex; 14.2% of the total numbers. This compares to an Essex average of 8.1%⁹.

In 2008, of the 14,126 pupils in Epping Forest, 1,934 (14%) were from outside the district¹⁰, this compares to an average of 3.5% in the rest of the County. Pupils from outside the district achieved similar results at Key Stage 2. 1,679 pupils (87%) of those travelling into Epping Forest came from outside Essex. 181 pupils (11%) come from Harlow. Almost 1,300 children live in Epping Forest but attend school elsewhere in Essex, of these, 789 (61%) go to Brentwood, 305 (24%) go to Harlow and 122 (9%) to Chelmsford.

In the 2008 Place Survey, Epping Forest residents chose education provision as their 7th most important issue (selected by 25.3% of respondents). In the County-wide Place survey results, Essex residents selected education provision as their 5th most important issue (selected by 26.6% of respondents). For more details on the results of these surveys, please see the section on [perception data](#), below.

Satisfaction with LEA, by district

Figure 1.20 shows satisfaction with LEA by Essex district.



Data was collected in the ECC tracker surveys between 2006 and 2007. It shows that Epping Forest residents are the least satisfied with their LEA.

⁹ Source: School Census, January 2007.

¹⁰ School Census - Summer 2008

In April 2009, Epping Forest had the lowest rate of children NEET (not in Education, employment or training) in Essex; 2.2%, compared to an Essex average of just under 7%¹¹. Epping Forest's average rate for the year 2008-9 was 2.8%. Uttlesford (3.9%) and Brentwood & Chelmsford (4.2%) had the 2nd and 3rd lowest rates. The '08-09 Essex average was 6.7%, while the national average was just over 7%. The only months when Epping Forest's rate was over 4% were August (4.3%), September (4.4%) and October (4.1%). 2008-9 NEET rates for Essex are shown in figure 1.15 below.

Figure 1.21 shows the NEET rates for Essex, by district

2008/09	NEET Adjusted Summary, by district											
	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09
Basildon	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.8%	11.3%	10.6%	10.2%	10.2%	10.0%	10.2%	10.4%	11.0%
Braintree	8.4%	8.7%	9.5%	12.3%	13.5%	11.8%	10.0%	10.4%	10.8%	10.6%	10.9%	10.9%
Brentwood	2.2%	1.9%	3.0%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	5.1%	4.2%
Castle Point	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	6.6%	7.9%	6.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%
Chelmsford	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%
Colchester	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%	6.1%	7.3%	7.2%	5.7%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
Epping Forest	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%
Harlow	5.0%	4.8%	5.3%	5.5%	6.6%	8.2%	6.3%	5.3%	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
Maldon	6.0%	6.5%	7.7%	8.2%	9.0%	9.1%	9.8%	10.0%	9.2%	7.6%	8.2%	9.2%
Rochford	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%	4.3%	5.4%	7.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%
Tendring	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	13.3%	14.7%	12.6%	12.1%	12.4%	12.3%	13.0%	12.8%	12.8%
Uttlesford	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%
Essex	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.5%	6.9%	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%
England		7.0%	7.2%	7.7%	8.4%	8.5%	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	7.0%	

Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, May 2009

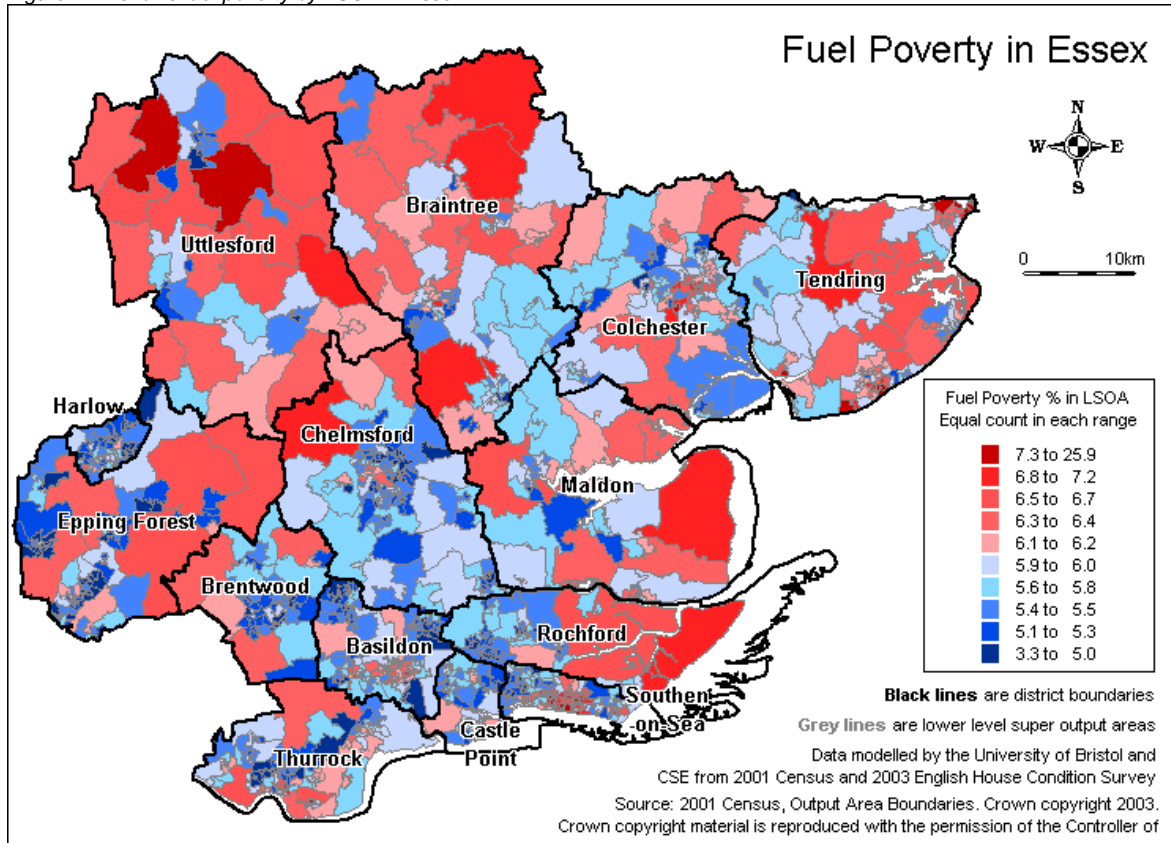
¹¹ Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, May 2009

Vulnerable people

Fuel poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. 38 of Epping Forest's 78 LSOAs are in the 20% least at risk of experiencing fuel poverty in Essex. 5 are in the 20% most at risk, of which 2 are in the 10% most at risk of experiencing fuel poverty; these are the wards of Passingford & Moreton and Fyfield, with 6.74% and 6.72% of the population respectively at risk of experiencing fuel poverty.¹²

Figure 1.22 shows fuel poverty by LSOA in Essex.



Vulnerable people at risk of abuse & neglect

Epping Forest has very low numbers of Looked-After Children (20 per 10,000, compared to an Essex average of 43) & children with Child Protection Plans.

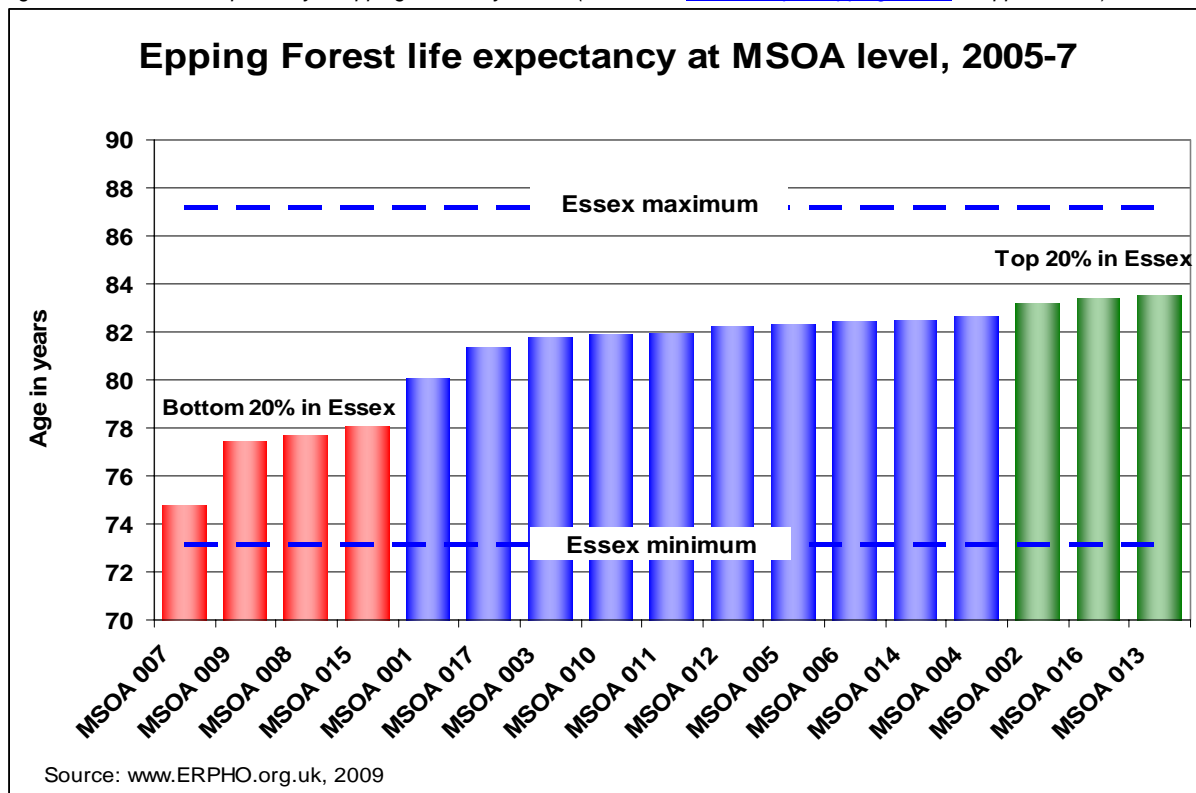
¹² www.fuelpovertyindicator.co.uk

Public health

Life expectancy

Between 2005-7, MSOA013 (wards of Loughton Alderton & Loughton Roding) had the highest life expectancy (84.71 years) in Epping Forest and the 20th highest in Essex. There are two other Epping Forest MSOAs in the highest 20% in Essex. However, the district has 4 MSOAs in the lowest 20% for life expectancy in Essex. MSOA007 (Wards of Waltham Abbey Paternoster and Waltham Abbey North East) has the 2nd lowest life expectancy in Essex (74.76 years)¹³. This variation of 8.8 years between the highest and lowest life expectancy is the 3rd highest in Essex, behind Castle Point (8.94 years) & Tendring (10.18 years). The average variation in Essex is just under 6.8 years.

Figure 1.23 shows life expectancy in Epping Forest, by MSOA (there is an [MSOA map of Epping Forest](#) in Appendix 1.3)



Epping Forest has a higher than average rate for hospital admissions for cancer. MSOA010 (Theydon Bois & Lambourne wards) has the highest male cancer mortality rate in Essex.¹⁴

The district is above the East of England average and close to the England average for all cause mortality rates for females in 2003-05. MSOA007 has the highest all-age, all-cause mortality rate in Essex.

Female mortality rates for both respiratory & circulatory diseases were above the England average for 2007.

¹³ Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from the Office for National Statistics December 2007

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics, Dec 07

Alcohol

The chart below shows the impact of alcohol on the residents of Epping Forest against the average for the county, the region and England as a whole. The alcohol profile for Epping Forest is in [Appendix 1.1](#).

Figure 1.24 shows the months of life lost due to alcohol, by district

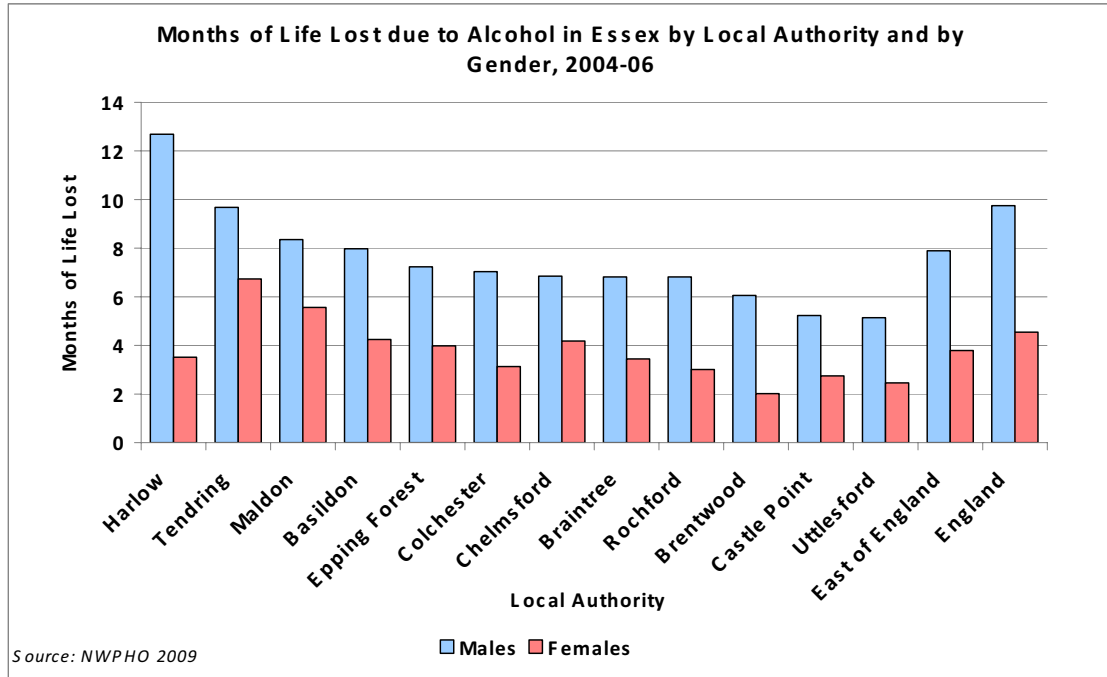


Figure 1.25 shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate in Essex, by district

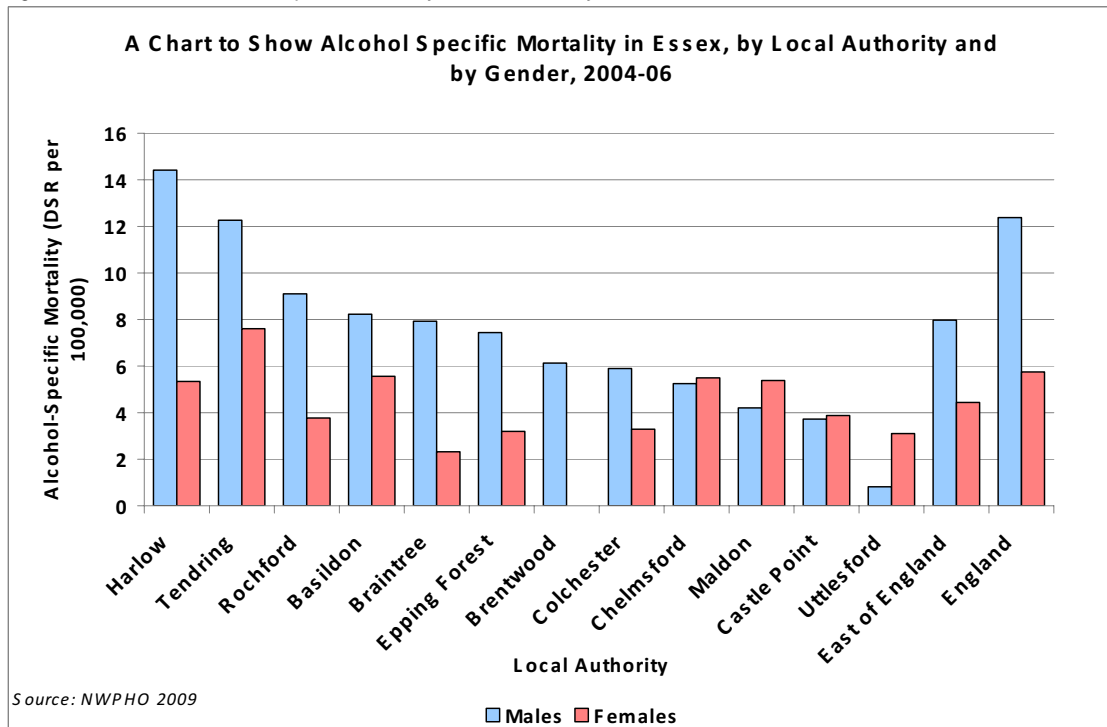
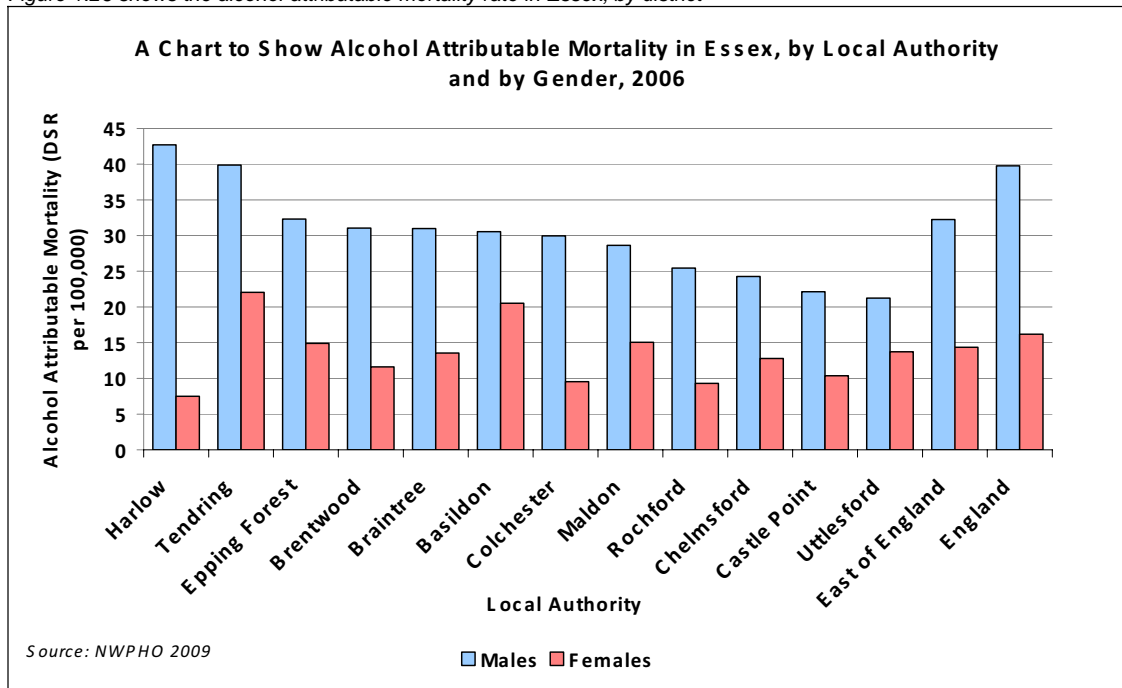


Figure 1.26 shows the alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Essex, by district



Obesity

Epping Forest has an estimated obesity level of 22.9% of adults. This is the 4th lowest in Essex, and below the Essex average level of 24.9%¹⁵.

Figure 1.27 shows adult obesity in Essex in 2003-5, by district

2003-5	Obese adults (%)	Rank in Essex (1 = least obesity, 11 = most obesity)
Basildon	25.8	8
Braintree	25.7	7
Brentwood	20.4	1
Castle Point	26.4	9
Chelmsford	22.7	3
Colchester	25.1	=6
Epping Forest	22.9	4
Harlow	26.8	11
Maldon	25.1	=6
Rochford	24.4	5
Tendring	26.6	10
Uttlesford	22.6	2

¹⁵ Model Based Estimate for Obesity (Persons, Percentage), Jan03-Dec05, by Local Authority
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

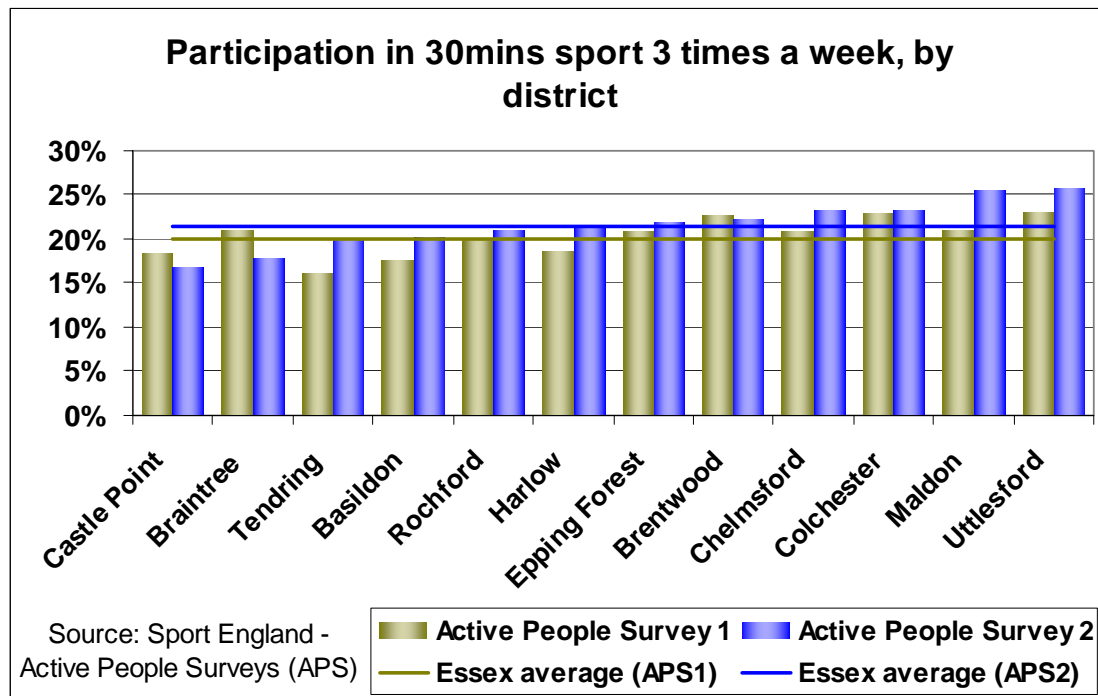
In 2007-8, Epping Forest had the 3rd lowest obesity level in Essex for Reception age children; 7.33%, compared to an Essex average of 8.4%. 16.2% of Year 6 children were obese. This was just above the Essex average of 15.9%¹⁶

Figure 1.28 shows childhood obesity in Essex in 2007-8, by district

2007-8	Obese children aged 10-11 (%)	Rank in Essex	Obese children aged 4-5 (%)	Rank in Essex
Basildon	15.4	5	9.5	8
Braintree	17.2	9	8.5	7
Brentwood	14.5	3	9.6	9
Castle Point	17.4	11	7.3	=3
Chelmsford	15.5	=6	10.0	=10
Colchester	14.8	4	10.0	=10
Epping Forest	16.2	8	7.3	=3
Harlow	21.2	12	10.5	12
Maldon	13.0	2	5.8	1
Rochford	12.9	1	7.7	6
Tendring	17.3	10	7.6	5
Uttlesford	15.5	=6	6.6	2

According to the Active People Surveys, Epping Forest has a slightly above-average rate of people taking part in the recommended 30 minutes of exercise, 3 times per week; 21.8% of people participate in such activity, up from 20.9% in 2005-6. This compares to an Essex average of 21.4%. The national average is 21.3%.¹⁷ The district-level results of both Active People's surveys are shown below:

Figure 1.29 shows level of participation in 30 minutes of exercise 3 times per week, by district



¹⁶ The National Obesity Observatory e-Atlas; <http://www.sepho.nhs.uk/noo/atlas.html>, 2007-8

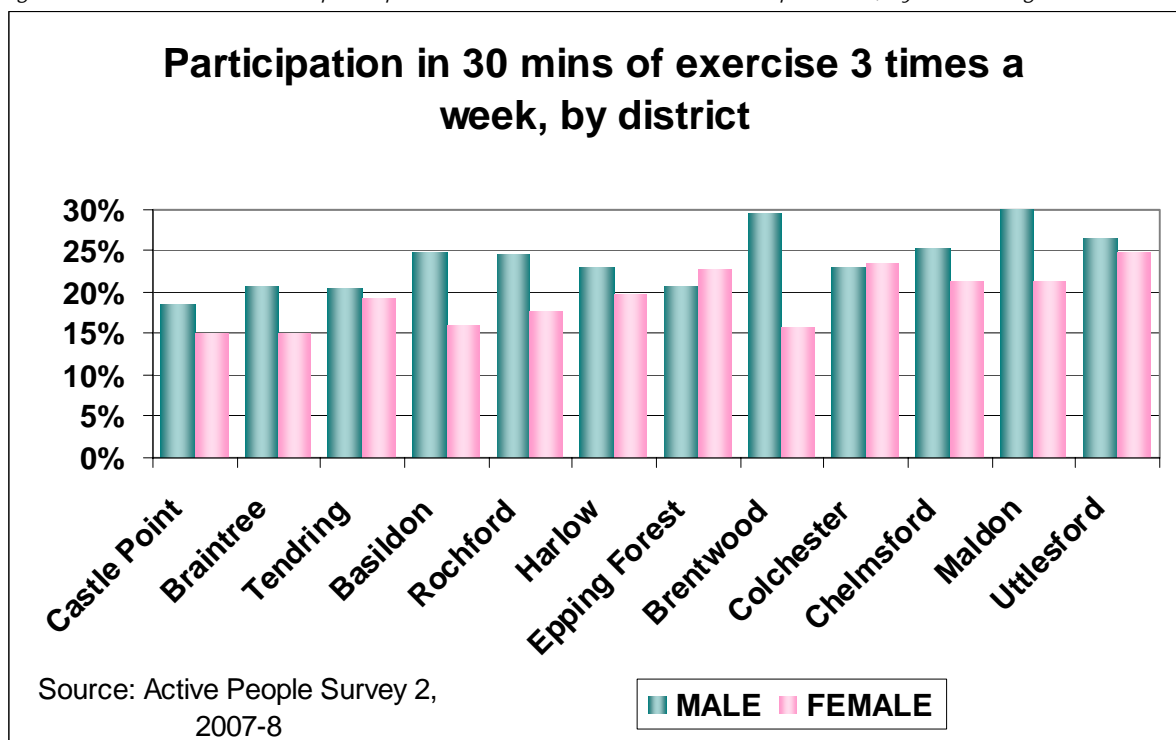
¹⁷ Active People Surveys (2005-6 & 2007-8), [Sport England website](http://www.sportengland.gov.uk)

The Active People's Survey information is useful because the level of active people within a district is a barometer for how the people of Epping Forest are looking after their health. Levels of activity are a good indicator for future obesity rates. A population with high levels of physical activity is unlikely to suffer from obesity-related health issues in the near future, provided these levels can be encouraged and maintained. Epping Forest performed above average in the first active people's survey, but performed at an average level in the second active people's survey (average refers to Essex average).

Participation in sport and culture

Epping Forest had an above average rate for participation in moderate activity for 30 minutes, 3 days per week in 2007/08;

Figure 1.30 shows the level of participation in 30 mins of exercise 3 times per week, by district & gender



Smoking

Epping Forest has a below-Essex-average level of smoking prevalence; 21.6%, compared to average of 22.8%.

Within the district, there are pockets of high smoking-attributable mortality, particularly in Waltham Abbey & Loughton. MSOA 007 has the highest estimated smoking mortality rate in Essex.¹⁸

Teenage conceptions

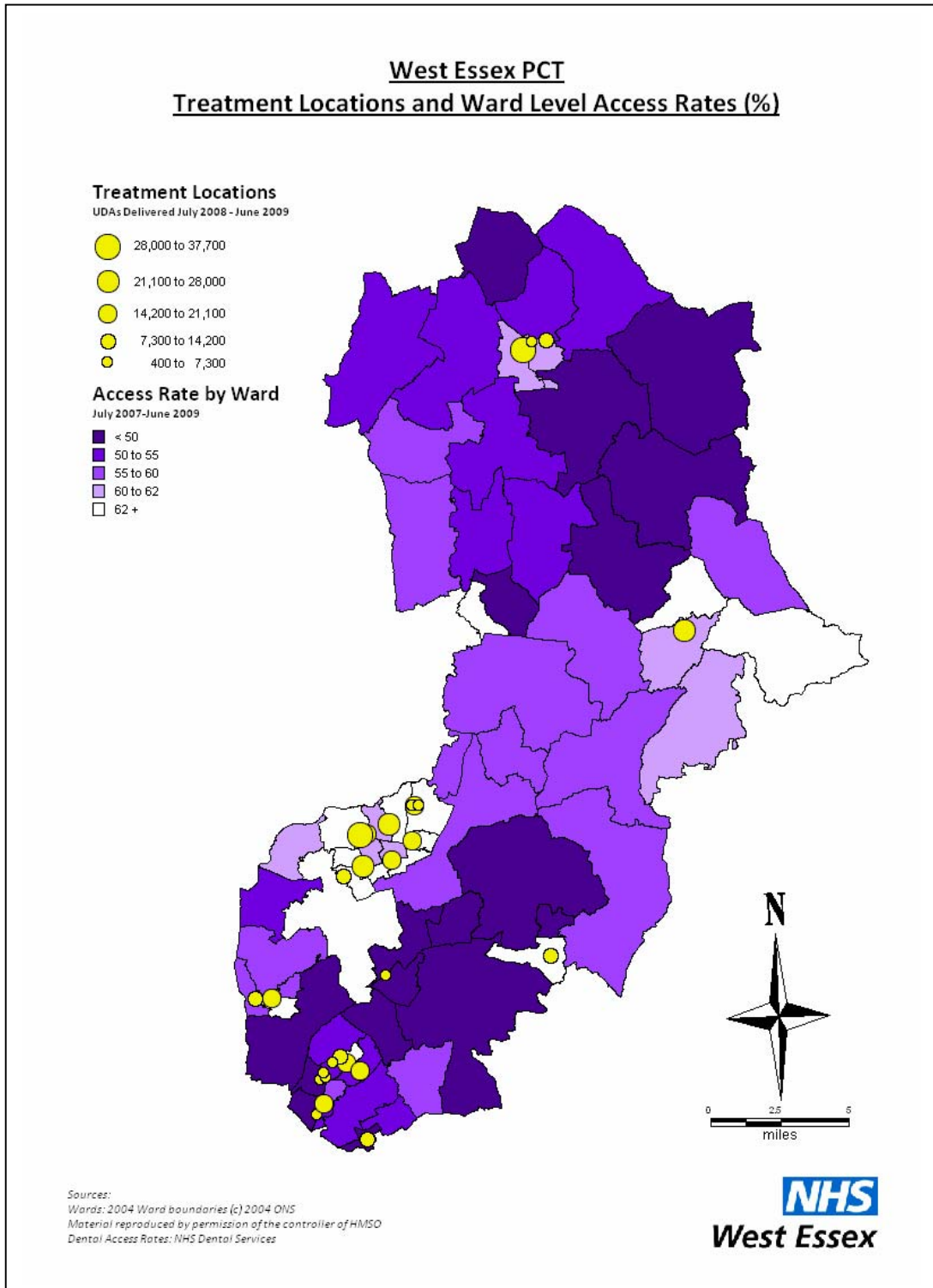
The teenage conception rate in Epping Forest is 25.4 per 1,000 15-17 year old girls, compared to the Essex average of 31.8. The average across England is over 40.¹⁹

¹⁸ Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from ONS, December 2007

¹⁹ Essex teenage pregnancy unit, 2004-06

Dental access rates

Figure 1.31 shows ward-level dental access rates in West Essex (Epping Forest, Harlow & Uttlesford districts) along with treatment locations.



Perception data

This section looks at the views of Epping Forest residents on the issues of most importance to their communities. Figure 1.23 below shows the response from Essex & Epping Forest residents to the questions of what is most important in making somewhere a good place to live, & which things most need improving in the local area.

Figure 1.32 shows the most important vs. most need improving results from the Place survey for Essex & Epping Forest

Issues	Most important				Most need improving			
	Epping Forest		Essex		Epping Forest		Essex	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Access to nature	4	32.1%	9	24.2%	-	2.0%	-	4.0%
Activities for teenagers	11	17.3%	10	18.5%	2	45.7%	1	43.3%
Affordable decent housing	8	19.3%	7	26.1%	7	17.9%	7	18.9%
Clean Streets	3	37.8%	3	38.9%	6	19.3%	6	20.0%
Community activities	-	7.5%	-	8.3%	12	13.4%	14	12.4%
Education provision	7	25.3%	5	26.6%	14	10.0%	-	5.4%
Facilities for young people	13	11.1%	14	11.8%	8	17.6%	=10	15.0%
Health services	2	43.5%	2	41.6%	10	15.6%	=10	15.0%
Job prospects	-	7.3%	13	13.8%	15	9.1%	8	16.2%
Level of crime	1	54.9%	1	52.3%	5	23.4%	5	22.8%
Level of traffic congestion	9	18.3%	11	18.1%	3	31.2%	3	33.6%
Parks and open spaces	6	27.5%	8	25.9%	16	8.4%	15	7.9%
Public transport	5	30.2%	4	27.8%	4	26.0%	4	23.6%
Road and pavement repairs	10	17.9%	12	17.3%	1	49.6%	2	42.4%
Shopping facilities	7	23.2%	6	26.2%	9	15.9%	9	15.7%

Source: 2008-9 Place Survey

The most important issues are level of crime, health services and clean streets in Epping Forest and Essex as a whole. In terms of the things most needing improvement, road and pavement repairs, activities for teenagers and traffic congestion levels are the most selected topics in both district and county.

Plotting these results as a graph shows the issues that are high in importance and also high in need of improvement. There is a critical area in the top right hand quadrant where issues appear that score highly in both terms. There are no issues that fall into this category in Epping Forest.

Figures 1.33 & 1.34 are graphical representations of the data in figure 1.32.

Figure 1.33 shows the results from the Epping Forest Place survey, 2008-9

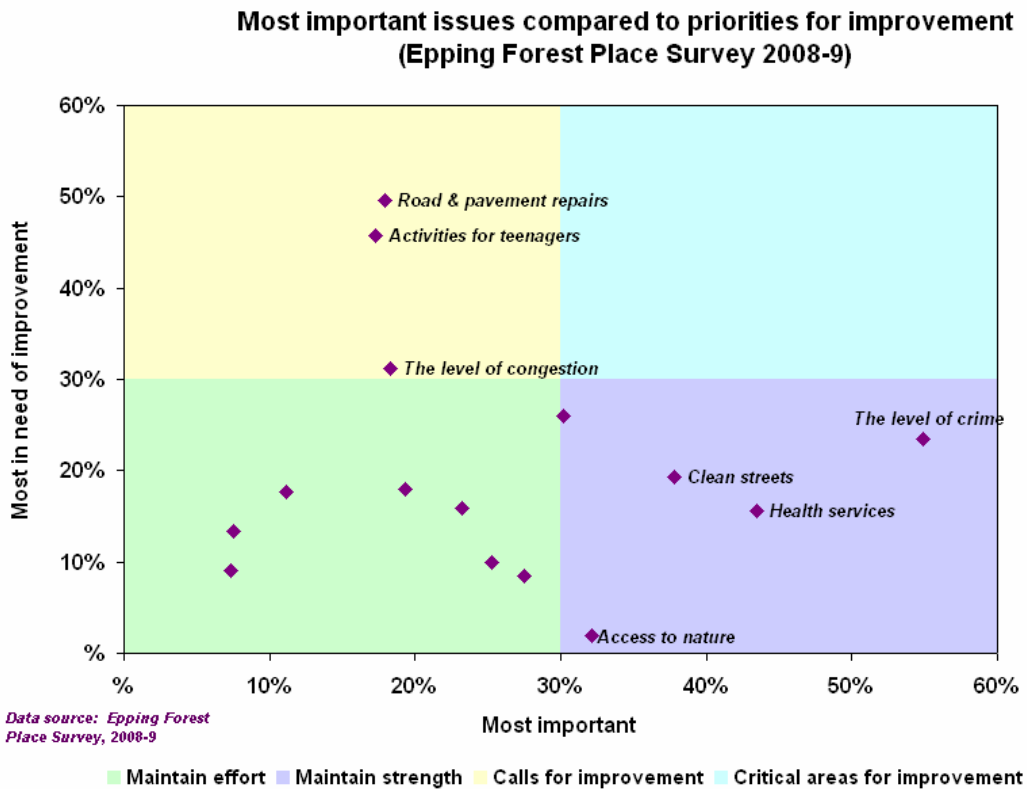
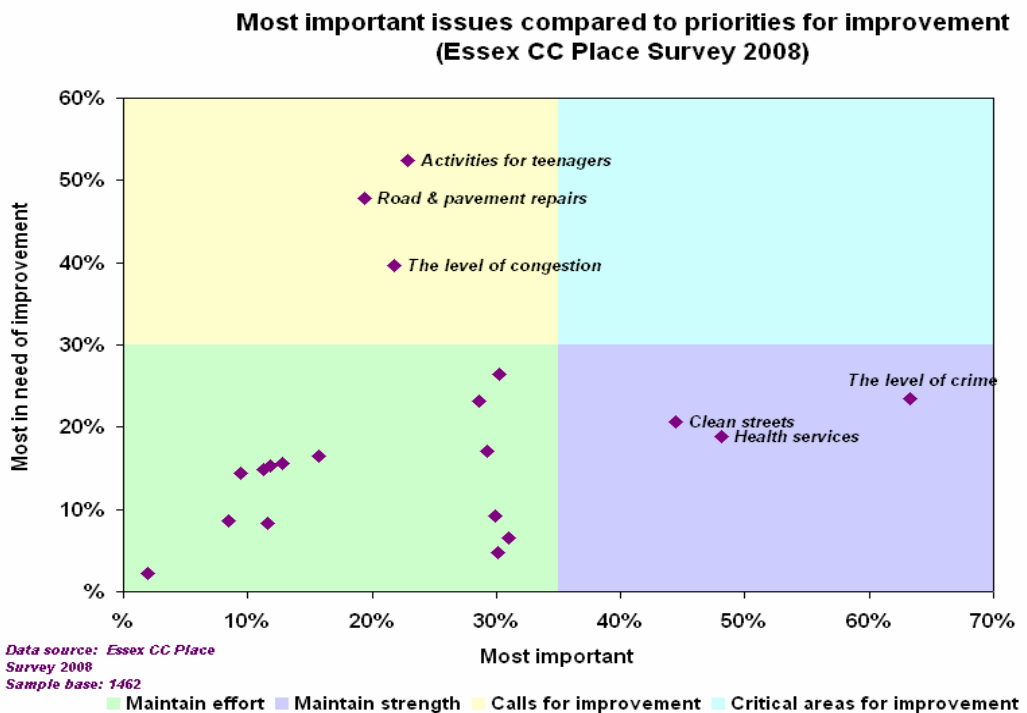


Figure 1.34 shows the results from the amalgamated Essex Place survey, 2008-9



Our Communities

Access to affordable housing

The minimum dwelling provision in the Regional Spatial Strategy is 3,500. 1,784 of these were built between 2001/02 and 2008/09. Therefore, the district needs to build 1,716 homes between now and 2021; a rate of 143 houses per year.

The total number of dwellings in Epping Forest was 53,525 in April 2009. 24% of the homes are detached. 32% are semi-detached, 25% are terraced and 19% are flats. In June 2009, the average house price in Epping Forest was £297,751, which was above the Essex (£212,766) and UK (£224,064) averages; see figure 1.26 below.

Around 85% of the total housing stock is in the private sector while the Council owns around 12% of the total stock and registered social landlords (RSLs) own about 3%. This proportion is steadily increasing but there is still a high demand for affordable housing. In 2003, the estimated shortfall in new affordable housing units was assessed as 642 per annum.²⁰ A 'Strategic Housing Market Assessment' (SHMA) for the area has assessed how many new homes are currently required in the District, including affordable homes.

The SHMA report found that:

- Around 7,100 households in Epping Forest are considered to be unsuitably housed
- There are around 1,300 households in housing need in Epping Forest
- There is a residual requirement for 6,600 homes to be delivered in Epping Forest between 2007 and 2026, including an assumed provision of an additional 3,000 new homes in the District for the growth of Harlow.

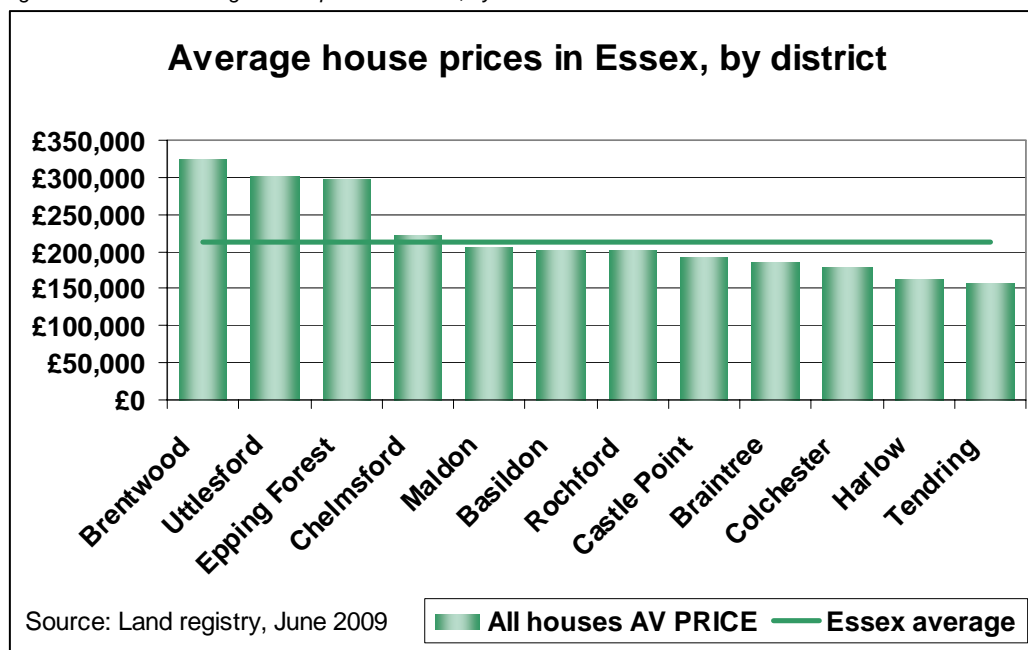
The required housing mix according to the assessment is 30% market housing, 26% intermediate housing and 44% social rented housing. However it is unrealistic to expect that only 30% of the required new homes will be built as market housing. The provision of most new housing is brought forward by developers, for whom this low level of market housing would be uneconomic. It is unlikely that the amount of affordable housing required on development sites will be increased from the current 40%. More housing information is available in the Epping Forest Housing Strategy, 2009-2012.

Outline or detailed planning permission is currently providing for approximately 375 new affordable homes. 80 of these new homes are being built. A further 238 new affordable homes are being considered by developers, although it is unlikely that all of these will receive planning permission.

There were around 4,611 applicants on the Council's Housing Register in March 2009. This was an increase of around 650 households over the previous year. 533 Council properties were let to housing applicants in 2008/09. This was slightly less than the previous year. A further 121 applicants were housed by housing associations. This was around 10% less than the previous year.

²⁰ Epping Forest District Housing Needs Survey 2003 - <http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Library/files/housing/Housing%20Needs%20Survey%202003%20-%20Final%20Report.pdf>

Figure 1.35 shows average house prices in Essex, by district



Homelessness

Epping Forest has slightly above the regional average for household accepted as homeless in 2005/06. 3.96 per 1,000 households, compared to the Essex average of 3.89²¹

In 2008/09 the number of homelessness acceptances (unintentionally homeless and in priority need) was 71, around 12% less than the previous year. This reduction is reflected in the regional figures which show a similar reduction. The most common causes for homelessness are loss of rented accommodation (30% of cases), parents no longer willing to accommodate (24%), breakdown of a relationship (14%) or problems involving violence or harassment (13%). A total of 60 homeless households were living in temporary accommodation in the final quarter of 2008/09, a reduction of 28% compared to the previous year.

In 2008/09 the Council's Homelessness Prevention Team dealt with 625 cases and through this intervention homelessness was prevented in 460 cases (74%). More housing information is available in the Homelessness Strategy, 2009/10 – 2011/12.

Council accommodation

The Council's Housing Directorate manages around 6,500 council properties and over 900 leasehold properties in towns and villages throughout the district. Chigwell, Loughton, Waltham Abbey, Epping and Ongar have some larger estates.

A Tenant Satisfaction Survey of the Council's general needs housing was undertaken in 2008 by an independent market research company. Over half of all tenants surveyed responded.

²¹ Homeless statistics, 2005-6, www.communities.gov.uk/

- 84% of tenants are generally satisfied with the overall housing service provided by the Council – this compares with 85% two years previously (although the latest survey had to exclude sheltered housing tenants, who historically have high levels of satisfaction).
- 86% of tenants are satisfied with the repairs and maintenance service (12% higher than similar councils surveyed). The Council ranked first in a group of similar councils for all 6 aspects of the repairs and maintenance service measured.
- 12% more of the Council's tenants said that it was easy to get hold of the right person to discuss a housing issue, compared to the group of similar councils.
- 75% of the Council's tenants were satisfied with the final outcome of their contact with the Housing Directorate - 10% higher than the rest of the group of similar councils.
- 62% of tenants were satisfied that their views are being taken into account by the Council as their landlord - an improvement of 14% since 2006

The Government has set all councils and housing associations a target in relation to the Decent Homes Standard. This is to make sure that all properties are 'decent' by 2010. By April 2008 the number of non-decent council homes was 237 properties (3.6 % of the housing stock). The Government's target to reduce the number of non-decent homes by one third before April 2004 was achieved one year early in this District, and the Government's 2010 target should be met.

More information is available in the Council's Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2009-10.

Access to services

Epping Forest is the 4th most deprived district in Essex in terms of access to services (GP, post office, shop & school). It contains the most deprived LSOA in Essex in terms of access to services (Passingford ward).²² See [Appendix 1.6](#) for a breakdown of access to services, by ward.

Transport

Congestion

The level of traffic congestion in the Epping Forest District is in the top quartile nationally.

Public and community transport

Public transport was identified in the 2009 Place Survey as the 5th most important issue to Epping Forest residents (selected by 30% of respondents). Public transport was placed 4th on the list of things that most need improving in the 2009 Place survey, both in Epping Forest (26% of respondents) and in Essex (23% of respondents).

Safer Communities

Road accidents

Epping Forest has the highest number of KSI (killed and seriously injured) casualties in Essex. However, the number of KSI casualties in Epping has been mostly below target since the baseline period (1994-8). In 2008 there were 113 KSI casualties, 18 KSI

²² Indices of Deprivation and Classifications, 2007, www.communities.gov.uk/

casualties fewer than in 2007 and 14 below the target line. Up to the 2nd quarter of 2009 there have been 41 KSI casualties, 17 fewer than at the same stage of last year and 19 less than the target for this period.

See [Appendix 1.5](#) for a report on Epping Forest's performance from the [driving casualties down website](#).

Figure 1.36 shows 2008 KSI figures in Essex, by district.

District	All	Drink driving	Motor-cycles	Speed related	Young drivers	KSI per 100,000 population
Basildon	63	4	19	8	12	37.37
Braintree	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	76	5	24	10	16	46.68
Colchester	94	4	30	19	20	55.04
Epping	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	80	6	19	7	13	55.33
Uttlesford	59	2	12	14	13	82.63
Essex	706	44	178	110	155	51.87

Substance misuse

The male alcohol-specific hospital admission rate in the district is 211.93 compared to an Essex average of 198.89. The female rate is 96.02 compared to an Essex average of 96.77

In 2007-8, young people in Essex were able to buy alcohol most easily in Epping Forest, with 35% of shops tested allowing the sale of alcohol to minors. In 2008-9, however, this figure has reduced dramatically, thanks partly to a programme of local awareness raising.

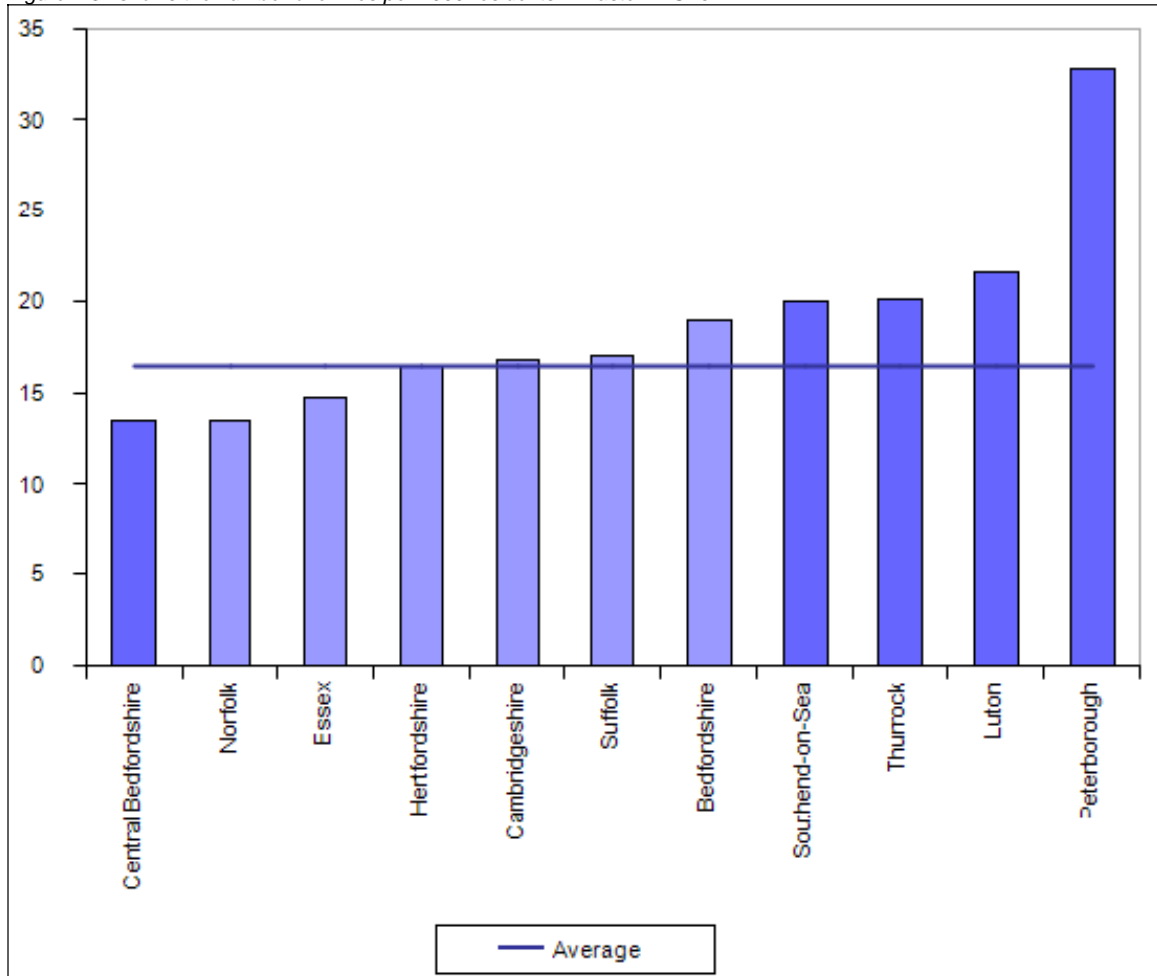
Safer Communities continued.

All incidents

Essex is a very safe County in which to live, which despite residents' perceptions has low levels of crime, which National Statistics reinforce.

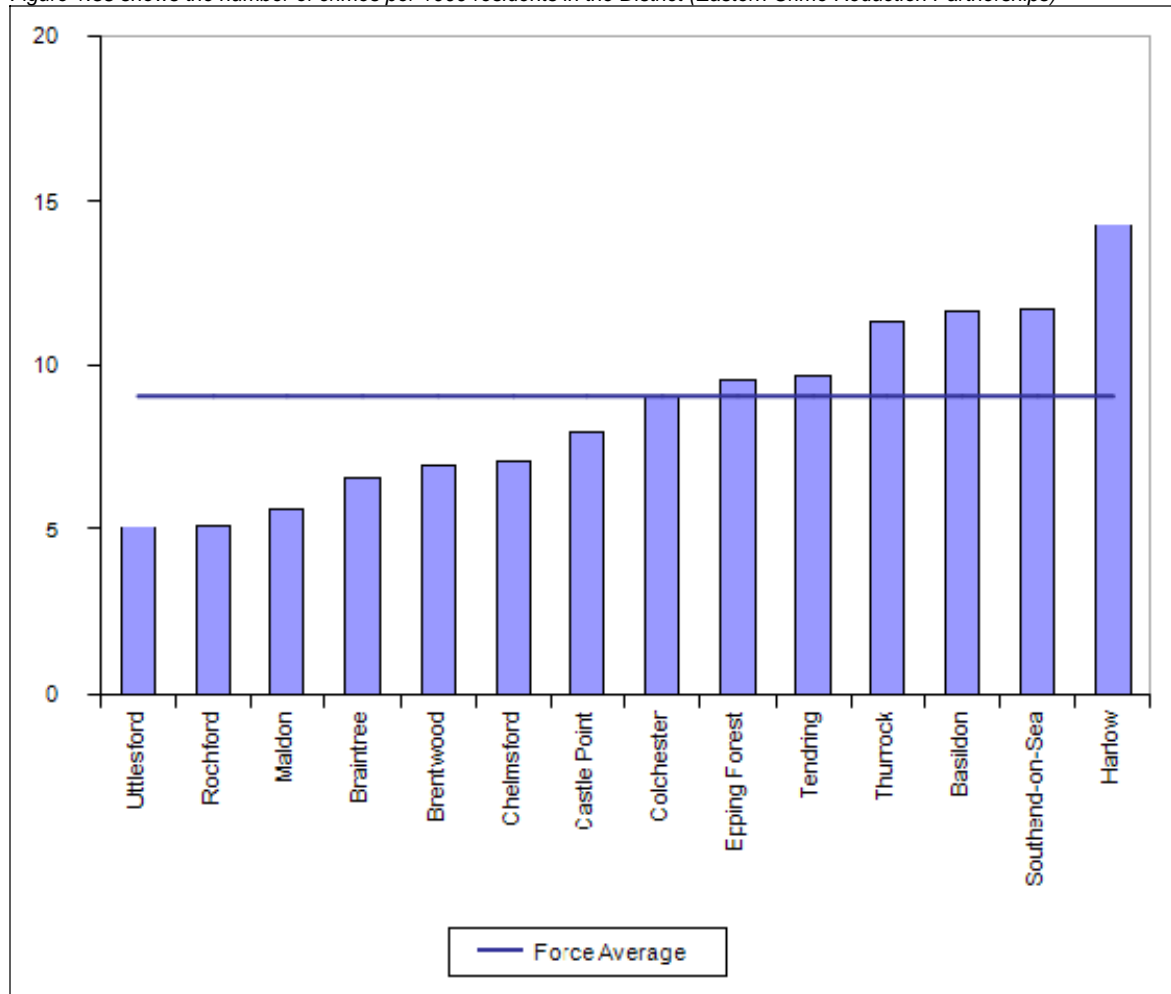
The following bar chart is from the Home Office – and shows the crimes per 1000 residents for Local Strategic Partnership areas. Essex falls below the average.

Figure 1.37 shows the number of crimes per 1000 residents in Eastern LSPs



The following chart shows crimes per 1000 residents, by local authority area. Epping Forest District is just above average.

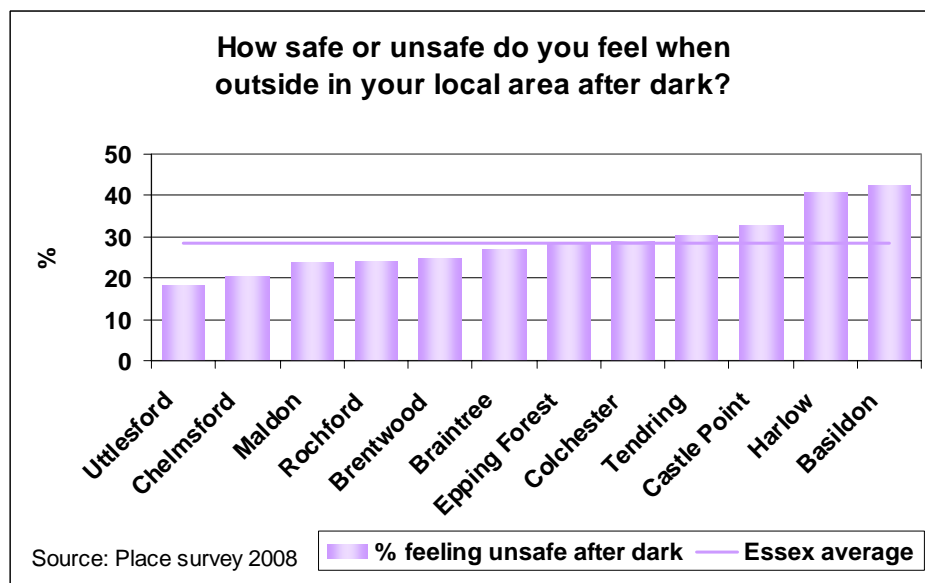
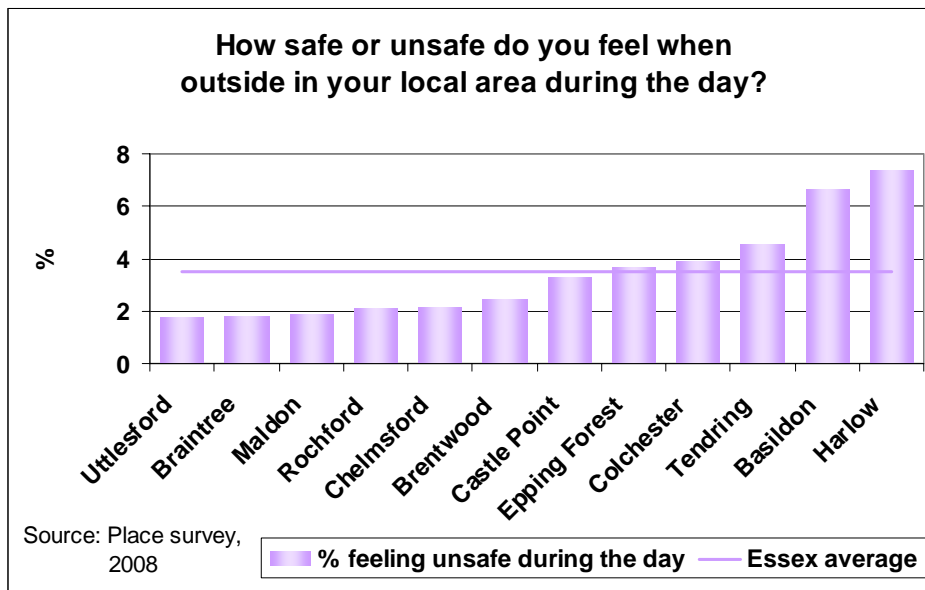
Figure 1.38 shows the number of crimes per 1000 residents in the District (Eastern Crime Reduction Partnerships)



When asked, residents continue to believe that levels of crime are increasing, despite the fact that overall crime fell 8% last year, and is continuing to fall this year.

The 2009 Place Survey results show that the level of crime is top of the list of Epping Forest residents' list of important issues, however it is only 5th on the list of things that most need improving.

Figures 1.39 & 1.40 show district-level fear of crime responses from the 2009 Place survey



5 year performance

Reviewing our performance over a 5 year period, crime has actually dropped 18% since 2003/04 (British Crime Survey).

The following chart/table show a breakdown of the British Crime Survey data, including the different types of crime measured, and their individual performance over the 5 year period.

Figure 1.41 shows the incidence of types of crimes in EFDC, over time

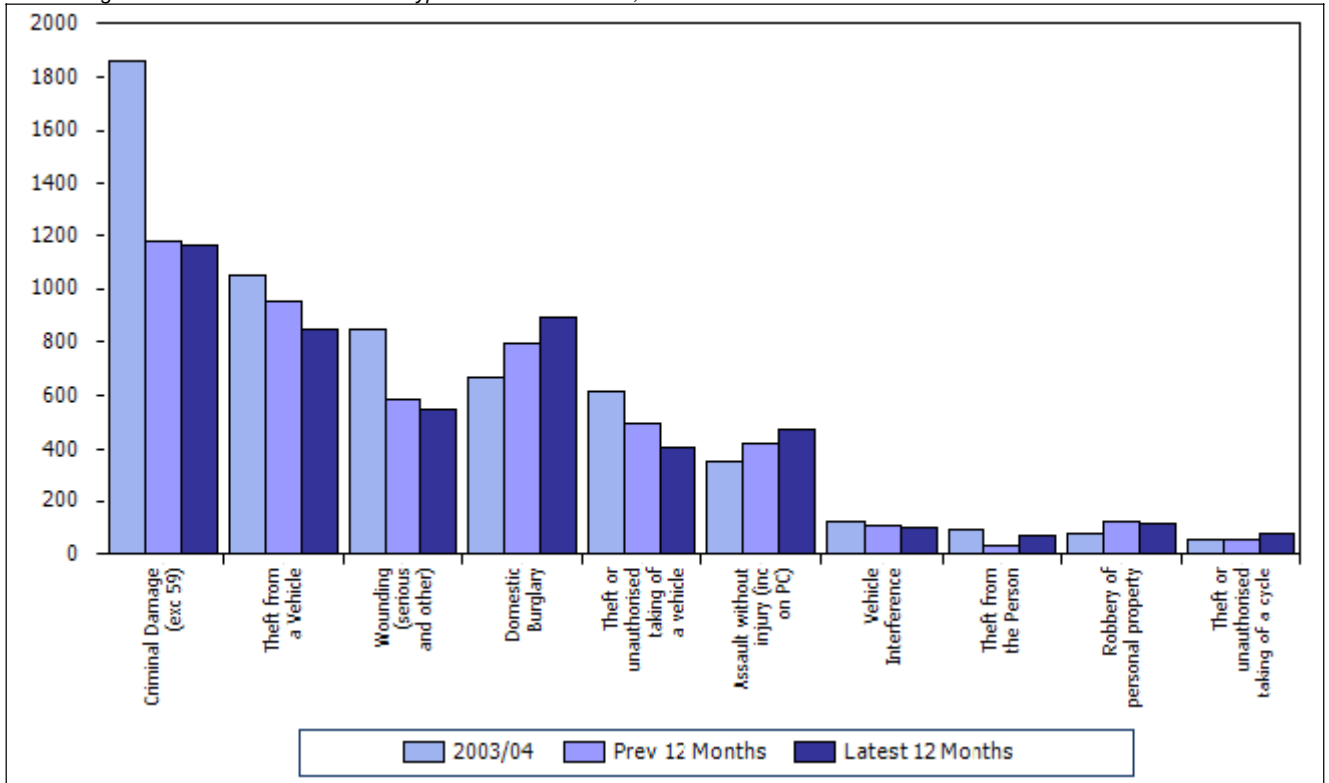


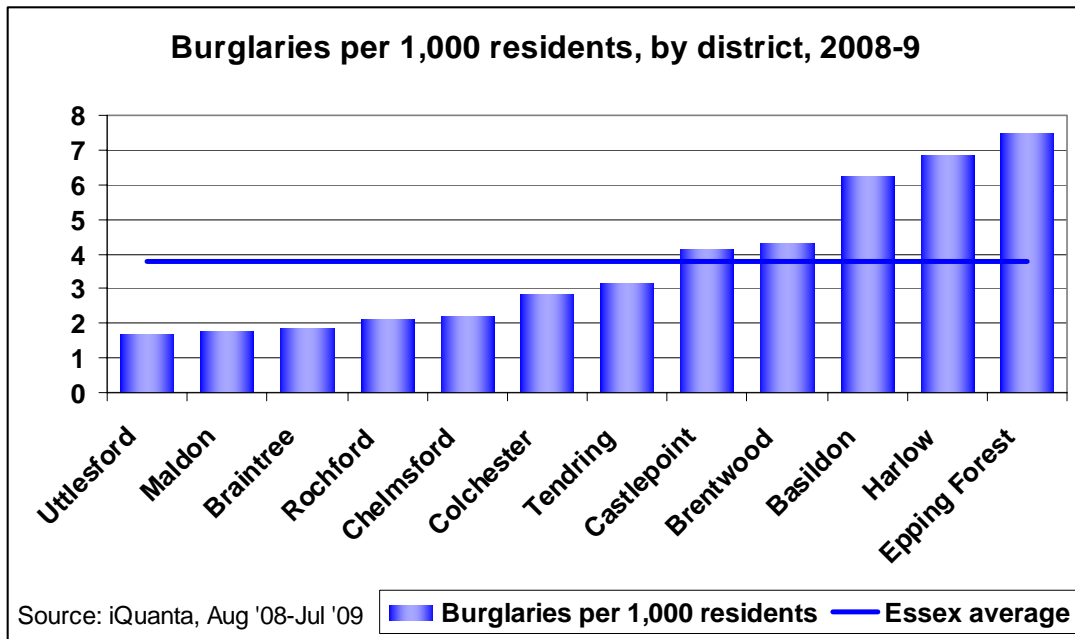
Figure 1.42 shows the incidence of types of crimes in EFDC, over time

	Performance			
	Baseline 2003/ 04	Prev 12 months	Latest 12 months	Change from Baseline
BCS comparator crime	5,754	4,745	4,690	Down 18 %
Criminal Damage (exc 59)	1,862	1,175	1,165	Down 37 %
Theft from a Vehicle	1,053	952	847	Down 20 %
Wounding (serious and other)	850	588	548	Down 36 %
Domestic Burglary	672	799	893	Up 33 %
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	614	499	407	Down 34 %
Assault without injury (inc on PC)	356	425	472	Up 33 %
Vehicle Interference	121	105	99	Down 18 %
Theft from the Person	94	29	71	Down 24 %
Robbery of personal property	78	120	114	Up 46 %
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	54	53	74	Up 37 %

Dwelling burglary is a crime of concern for this district. Due to increased security on cars, offenders are breaking into residents' homes overnight in order to obtain the car keys to steal the car from the drive. This is a crime which can have a serious psychological effect on victims due to its invasive nature. Correspondingly theft of and from motor vehicles has decreased.

The geographical location of the ten CDRPs bordering Epping Forest provides easily accessible links into the district via bus, train, motorway and trunk road routes. The extensive border area of the district means that Epping Forest is an easy target for cross-border offending. Offender profiling demonstrates that this is a serious problem in the district, as nearly half of offenders responsible for committing burglary and vehicle reside in the London area with the majority living within 11 kilometres of EFDC borders, and in 2008-9, Epping Forest had the highest percentage of burglaries in Essex.

Figure 1.43 shows the number of burglaries, per 1,000 residents in Essex, by district, 2008-9



Anti-Social Behaviour

Incidences of anti-social behaviour in the district of Epping Forest, over a yearly period, are shown below. Epping Forest District has 6th lowest average number of incidents, compared with the rest of the districts in Essex.

Figure 1.44 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by Police in EFDC within 2008-9

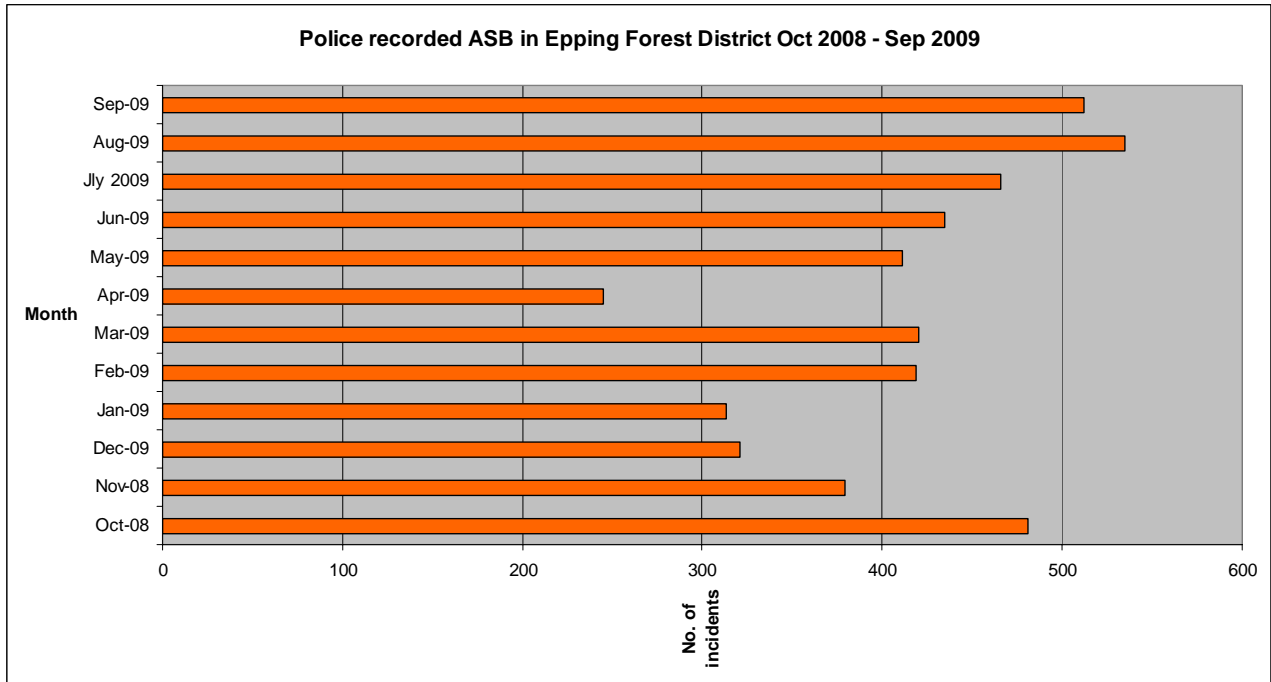


Figure 1.45 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by Police in Essex Districts within 2008-9

District	Total incidents over 12 months (October 08 – September 09)
Basildon	10012
Braintree	5960
Brentwood	2946
Castlepoint	3539
Chelmsford	6387
Colchester	9219
Epping Forest	4937
Harlow	5546
Maldon	1954
Rochford	2187
Tendring	7698
Uttlesford	2178
Essex	62563

Cleaner communities

In the 2009 Place survey, 38% of respondents selected clean streets as an important issue, making it the 3rd most popular response. This was also the case across Essex (40% of respondents). On the list of things that most need improving in Epping Forest, clean streets was placed 6th.

Our Economy

Sustainable economic growth

Education and skills

The district is slightly below the County average for working-age population with no qualifications; 14.1% compared to 14.4%.

NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications) are 'competence-based' qualifications: this means you learn practical, work-related tasks designed to help people develop the skills and knowledge to do a job effectively.

Epping Forest has the 3rd highest rate in Essex for working age adults with NVQ level 1 qualifications; 80%, behind Brentwood (80.2%) and Chelmsford (87.3%). However, only 57.2% of the working age population have an NVQ level 2 qualification (ranked 7th in Essex) and 35.4% have an NVQ level 3 qualification (ranked 8th in Essex). Epping Forest is below the County average for working age population with an NVQ level 4 or above; 19.6% (ranked 8th in Essex) of working-age adults, compared to 23.4%

Figure 1.46 shows the % of the working age population with NVQ-level qualifications, by district

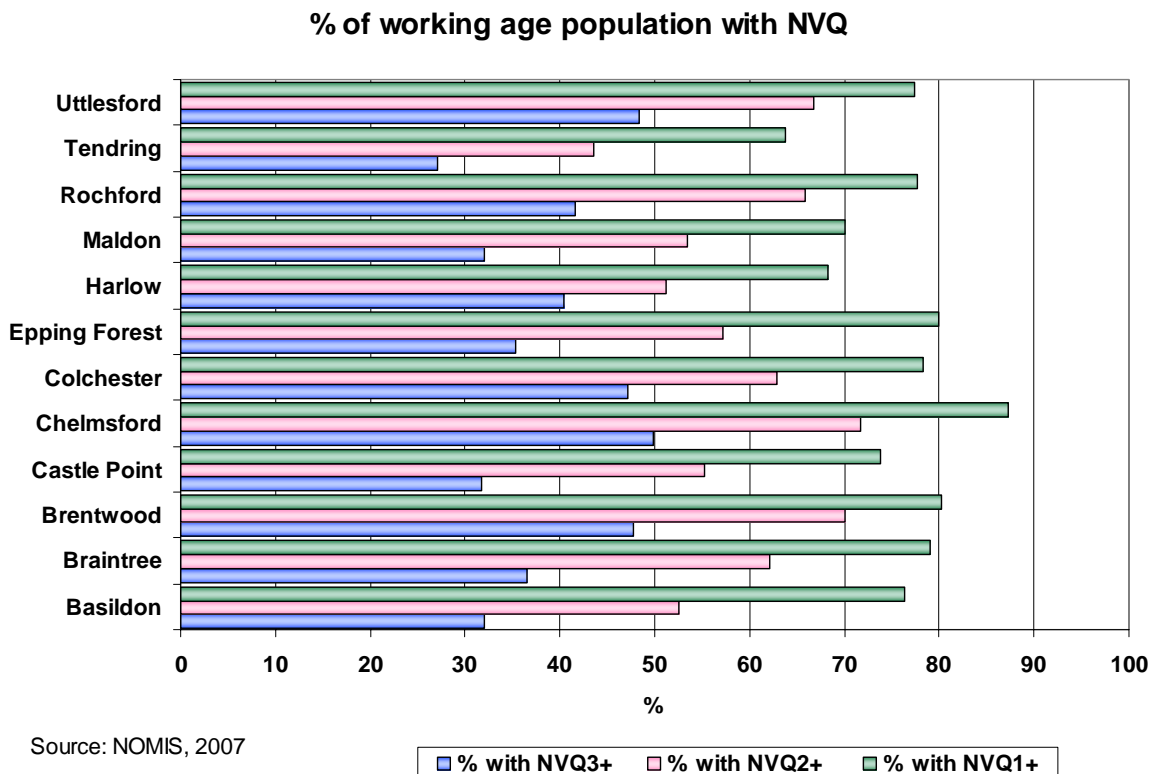
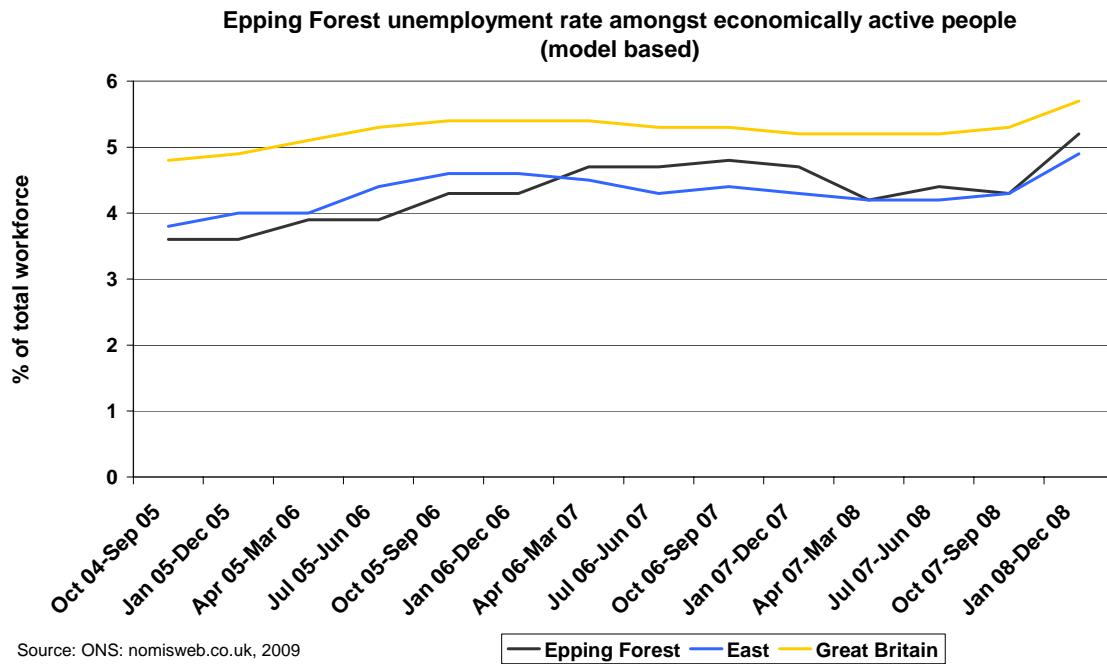


Figure 1.47 is a time-series of Unemployment levels in Epping Forest, Essex, Eastern region & England 2005-2008.



Unemployment

Data shows that Epping Forest’s unemployment rate has been just above the regional average since 2007, but is below the national average at around 5%.²³ In July 2009, Epping Forest was slightly below the Eastern region average for number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants at 3.3% of the population, compared to a regional average of 3.4% and a national average of 4.1%. The district continues to record good performances in terms of young people Not in Education, Employment and Training.

²³ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Figure 1.48 shows employment by occupation in Epping Forest, Essex, the Eastern region & England

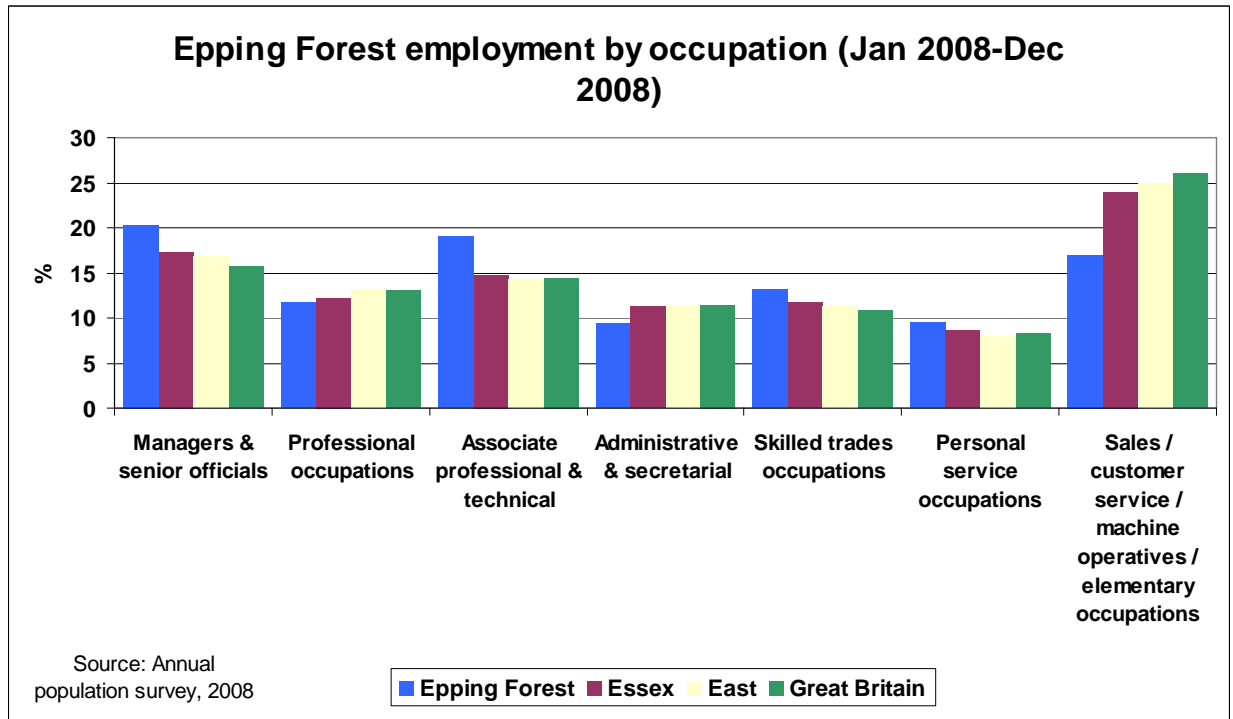


Figure 1.34 shows that Epping Forest has more people working as managers and professionals than the County, region and national averages. Similarly, there are fewer people in the sales / customer service / machine operatives / elementary occupations category than the rest of Essex, Eastern region and England.

Our World

The environment

Green Belt

Epping Forest District covers 33,899 hectares (83,730 acres). Of that total, 94%, i.e. 31,680 hectares (78,249 acres), is included within the Metropolitan Green Belt that surrounds London. This makes the proportion of Green Belt in the district the seventh highest in the country, and the highest in the East of England

Epping Forest

The Epping Forest is owned & managed by the City of London as The Conservators of the Epping Forest. It is London's & Essex's largest public open space; stretching 13 miles from East London to the border of Harlow in Essex & covers more than 2,450 hectares (6,000 acres). The Forest is visited by hundreds of thousands of people each year. The Forest is also the largest single ancient woodland site in the south-east England & contains more ancient trees than any other site in the UK. Its outstanding importance for wildlife has been recognised by its notification as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) & its designation in 2005 as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Natura 2000 site – a site of European importance.

Open space

The issue of access to parks and open spaces was selected as the 6th most important issue in the 2009 Place survey, selected by 28% of respondents. 25.9% of people in Essex selected this as a priority, making it the 8th most important issue. This issue was only 16th on the list of things that most need improving in Epping Forest, selected by 8.4% of respondents. County-wide, only 7.9% of respondents selected it as one of the things that most needs improving.

In the Place survey, access to nature was the 4th most important issue to Epping Forest residents (behind level of crime, health services and clean streets), selected by 32.1% of respondents. In Essex, the figure dropped to 24.2%, which made it the 9th most important issue. This shows that Epping Forest residents consider their access to nature to be more important than the rest of Essex residents do. Neither Epping Forest, nor Essex residents considered access to nature to be significantly in need of improvement (only 2% and 4% respectively selecting it as an issue that needs improvement).

Local Nature Reserves

Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, District Councils have the power to designate sites of nature conservation interest as statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). There are currently nine designated LNRs across the District from the largest the Roding Valley Meadows LNR to the very small Nazeing Triangle LNR. They are all varied and they are home to a huge diversity of wildlife from wildflower meadows through to old woodlands.

Carbon emissions

On a per capita basis, Epping Forest has a high level of CO₂ emissions, mainly because of the M11 and M25 motorways.

In November 2007 Epping Forest District Council signed the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. The declaration is a tool to secure commitment from UK Councils to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. The main objective of this strategy is to reduce the green house gas emissions (principally CO₂) from the Council's own operations and from the district as a whole, and to prepare and adapt to predicted climate change impacts.

EFDC is working with Essex County Council on the Local Area Agreement (LAA). Priority 9 'Our World' in the Essex LAA (2008-2011) is focusing on the reduction of the domestic, business and public sector carbon footprint. EFDC has set a target of 8% reduction of CO₂ per capita in the district by 2011 compared to 2006. This target also coincides with one of the national performance Indicators (NI186) that means that we have to report on the progress annually to government.

According to the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) figures for 2006, Epping Forest District as a whole emitted 1,187,000t of CO₂. As a target EFDC has signed up to reduce this figure by 8% in total by 2011. This means that the average CO₂ per capita will be reduced to 5.8t of CO₂ per capita by then. Much of the emissions in the District come from the domestic sector (mainly residential use of electricity, gas and oil) - 45% of total emissions. The remaining 55% comes from industry and commerce (33%) and transport (22%)²⁴.

Further to the Council's decision of 3 November 2009, EFDC has signed up to the 10:10 campaign to achieve a 10% cut in carbon emissions in 2010.

Waste and recycling

Epping Forest is above the Essex average for tonnes of waste recycled. The district has the 3rd highest recycling rate per capita in Essex. Epping Forest is above the Essex average for tons of waste produced, both in total, and per capita.

²⁴ Source: EFDC Climate Change Strategy, 2009

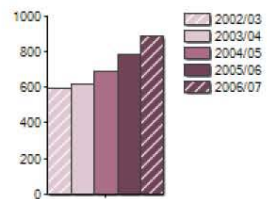
Appendix 1 - Epping Forest Alcohol Profiles



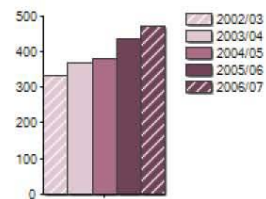
Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Trends for selected indicators - Epping Forest

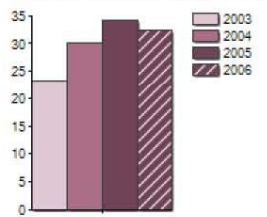
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission males



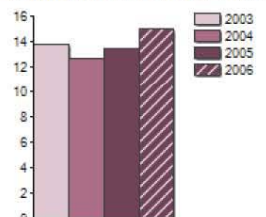
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission females



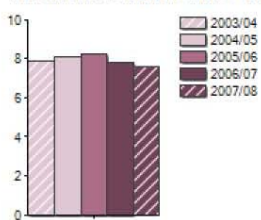
Alcohol-attributable mortality - males



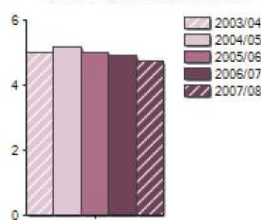
Alcohol-attributable mortality - females



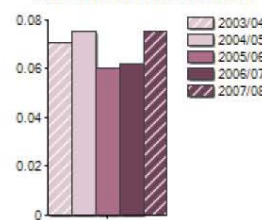
Alcohol-related recorded crimes - all



Alcohol-related violent crimes



Alcohol-related sexual offences



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Alcohol related indicators - Epping Forest

ID	Indicator	Measure (a)	National Rank (b)	Regional Average
1	Months of life lost - males	7.2	68	7.9
2	Months of life lost - females	4.0	142	3.8
3	Alcohol-specific mortality - males	7.4	86	8.0
4	Alcohol-specific mortality - females	3.2	78	4.4
5	Mortality from chronic liver disease - males	8.9	108	8.3
6	Mortality from chronic liver disease - females	5.1	124	5.4
7	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males	32.3	118	32.3
8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - females	14.9	161	14.4
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s	28.5	39	39.6
10	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males	211.9	74	233.8
11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - females	96.0	45	119.2
12	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males	887.1	83	992.4
13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - females	469.1	43	555.6
14	Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (NI 39)	1,031.4	81	1,155.7
15	Alcohol-related recorded crimes	7.6	186	6.9
16	Alcohol-related violent crimes	4.7	131	4.9
17	Alcohol-related sexual offences	0.1	65	0.1
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age	53.4	73	72.6
19	Mortality from land transport accidents	2.2	207	2.2
20	Hazardous drinking (synthetic estimate)	17.7	37	18.7
21	Harmful drinking (synthetic estimate)	4.1	94	4.3
22	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate)	14.8	78	15.2
23	Employees in bars - % of all employees	2.7	244	1.9

Footnotes	Definition
Alcohol-specific	Conditions that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose). A list of alcohol-attributable conditions with their ICD-10 codes and associated attributable fractions can be found at: http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf
Alcohol-attributable:	Alcohol-specific conditions plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some, but not all, cases (e.g. stomach cancer and unintentional injury). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females. A list of alcohol-specific conditions with their ICD-10 codes can be found at: http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf
a)	The actual indicator value for the local authority as calculated in the definitions below.
b)	The rank of the local indicator value among all 354 local authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the best local authority in England and a rank of 354 is the worst. Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted from indicators 20, 21 and 22 so in these cases the worst local authority has a rank of 352. For indicator 23, a rank of 1 is the lowest and a rank of 354 is the highest value, as the desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definitions
1,2	An estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-attributable deaths among males/females aged under 75 years were prevented. (NWPHO from 2004-2006 England and Wales life expectancy tables for males and females [Government Actuary Department], alcohol-attributable deaths from Public Health Mortality File 2004-06 in males/females aged under 75 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2004-06).
3,4	Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2004/06 and mid-year population estimates for 2004/06).
5,6	Deaths from chronic liver disease including cirrhosis (ICD-10: K70, K73-K74) (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2004-2006 pooled).
7,8	Deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2006 and mid-year population estimates for 2006).
9	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions (under 18s, persons), crude rate per 100,000 population. Numerator counts of between 1 and 5 have been suppressed (indicated as *). (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2004/05-2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2004-2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
10, 11	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. Numerator counts of between 1 and 5 have been suppressed (indicated as *) (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
12, 13	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
14	NI39: Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm: directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2006/07. (Department of Health using Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates).
15, 16, 17	Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population (NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics 2007/08). Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the Strategy Unit.
18	Claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance whose main medical reason is alcoholism, crude rate per 100,000 (working age, persons) population. (NWPHO from Department for Work and Pensions data Nov 2007 and Office for National Statistics 2006 mid-year population estimates).
19	Estimated number of deaths attributable to alcohol from land transport accidents (ICD-10: V01-V89) (all ages, persons) directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard population). (NWPHO from Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2004-06 pooled and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates). The Strategy Unit's alcohol-attributable fraction was applied to obtain the estimates.
20	Mid-2005 synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in hazardous drinking, defined as consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females. (NWPHO from Health Survey for England, Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates and mortality data and the Census of Population 2001). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
21	Mid-2005 synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in harmful drinking, defined as consumption of more than 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females. (NWPHO from Health Survey for England, Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates and mortality data and the Census of Population 2001). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
22	Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women). Estimates originally produced for the Department of Health (2003-2005). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
23	The number of employees employed in bars (SIC2003: 5540), as a percentage of all employees. (Annual Business Inquiry 2006, National Statistics, from Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk). A rank of 1 is the lowest local authority value in England and a rank of 354 is the highest. Values that are significantly lower than the England average have been highlighted green and values that are significantly higher have been highlighted red. The desirability of the value (what is better or worse)

Local Alcohol Profiles for England are produced by the North West Public Health Observatory on an annual basis
 Contact: North West Public Health Observatory, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University,
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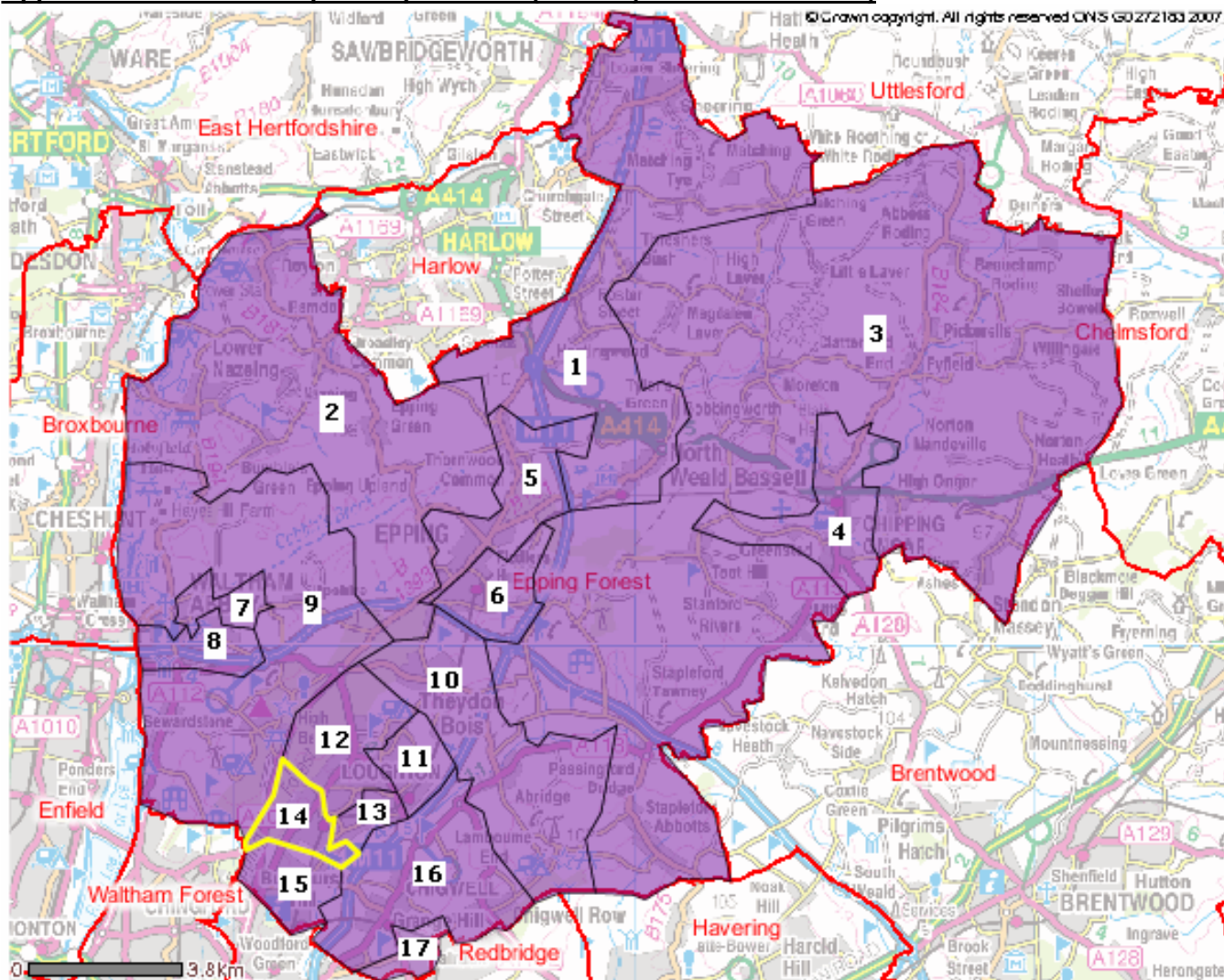
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Appendix 2 - Geodemographic profiles - MOSAIC

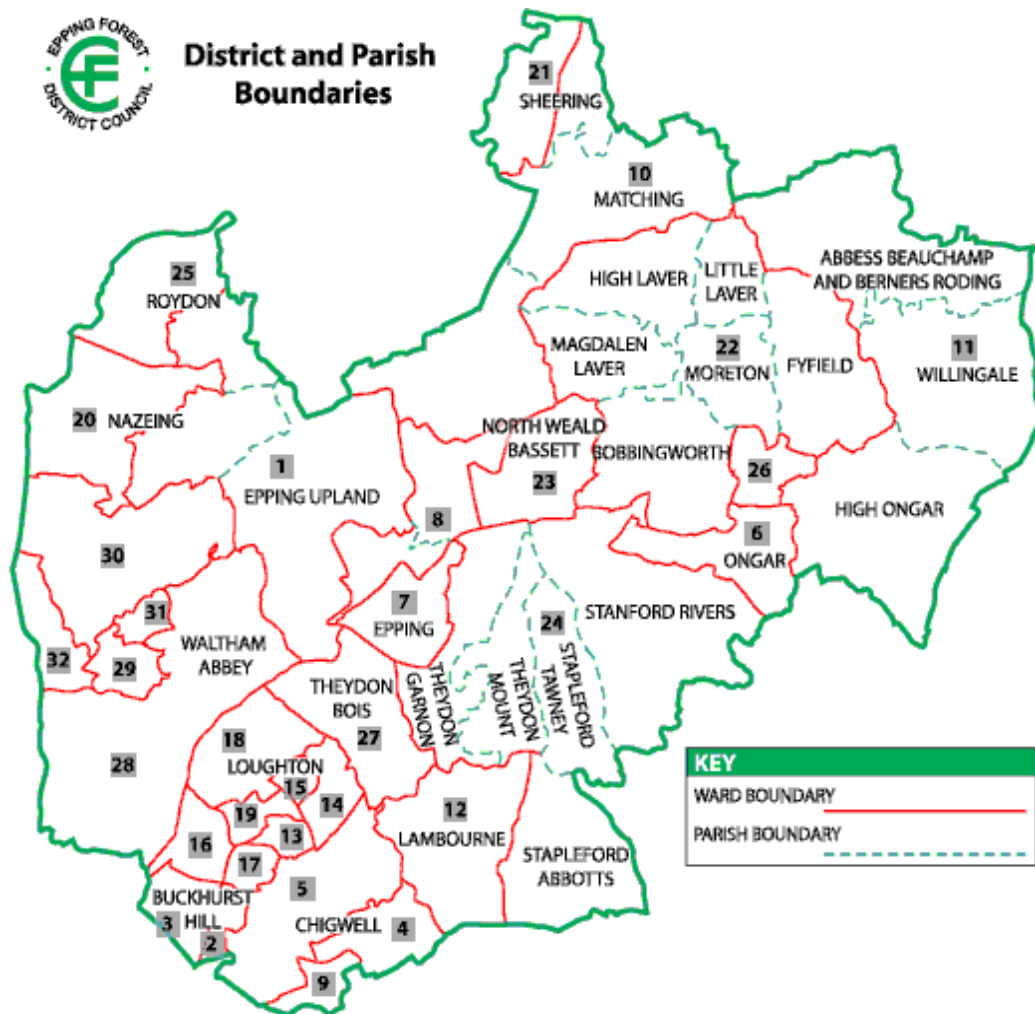
Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
A	Symbols of success	A01	Financially successful people living in cosmopolitan inner city locations
		A02	Highly educated senior professionals, many working in the media, politics and law
		A03	Successful managers living in very large houses in outer suburban locations
		A04	Financially secure couples, many close to retirement, living in sought-after suburbs
		A05	Senior professionals and managers living in the suburbs of major regional centres
		A06	Successful, high-earning couples with new jobs in areas of growing high-tech employment
		A07	Well paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments
B	Happy Families	B08	Families and singles living in developments built since 2001
		B09	Well-qualified couples typically starting a family on a recently built private estate
		B10	Financially better off families living in relatively spacious modern private estates
		B11	Dual income families on intermediate incomes living on modern estates
		B12	Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes
		B13	First generation owner-occupiers, many with large amounts of consumer debt
		B14	Military personnel living in purpose-built accommodation
C	Suburban Comfort	C15	Senior white collar workers, many on the verge of a financially secure retirement
		C16	Low density private estates, now with self-reliant couples approaching retirement
		C17	Small business proprietors living in low density estates in smaller communities
		C18	Inter-war suburbs, many with less strong cohesion than they originally had
		C19	Singles and childless couples increasingly taking over attractive older suburbs
		C20	Suburbs sought-after by the more successful members of the Asian community
D	Ties of Community	D21	Mixed communities of urban residents living in well-built, early 20th century housing
		D22	Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses
		D23	Owners of affordable terraces built to house 19th century heavy industrial workers
		D24	Low income families living in cramped Victorian terraced housing in inner city locations
		D25	Centres of small market towns and resorts containing many hostels and refuges
		D26	Communities of lowly paid factory workers, many of them of South Asian descent
		D27	Inner city terraces attracting second generation Londoners from diverse communities
E	Urban Intelligence	E28	Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses
		E29	Economically successful singles, many living in small inner London flats
		E30	Young professionals and their families who have 'gentrified' older terraces in inner London
		E31	Well-educated singles and childless couples colonising inner areas of provincial cities

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
E (cont.)	Urban Intelligence	E32	Singles and childless couples in small units in newly-built private estates outside London
		E33	Older neighbourhoods increasingly taken over by short term student renters
		E34	Halls of residence and other buildings occupied mostly by students
F	Welfare Borderline	F35	Young people renting hard to let social housing, often in disadvantaged inner city locations
		F36	High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity
		F37	Young families living in upper floors of social housing, mostly in Scotland
		F38	Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing
		F39	Older people living in crowded apartments in high density social housing
		F40	Older tenements of small private flats often occupied by highly disadvantaged individuals
G	Municipal Dependency	G41	Families, many single parents, in deprived social housing on the edge of regional centres
		G42	Older people living in very large social housing estates on the outskirts of provincial cities
		G43	Older people, many in poor health from work in heavy industry, in low rise social housing
H	Blue Collar Enterprise	H44	Manual workers, many close to retirement, in low rise houses in ex-manufacturing towns
		H45	Older couples, mostly in small towns, who now own houses once rented from the council
		H46	Residents in 1930s and 1950s London council estates, now mostly owner-occupiers
		H47	Social housing, typically in 'new towns', with good job opportunities for the poorly qualified
I	Twilight Subsistence	I48	Older people living in small council and housing association flats
		I49	Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions
		I50	Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation
J	Grey Perspectives	J51	Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately-owned retirement flats
		J52	Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats
		J53	Financially secure and physically active older people, many retired to semi-rural locations
		J54	Older couples, independent but on limited incomes, living in bungalows by the sea
		J55	Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns
		J56	Neighbourhoods with retired people and transient singles working in the holiday industry
K	Rural Isolation	K57	Communities of retired people and second homers in areas of high environmental quality
		K58	Well off commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages
		K59	Country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations
		K60	Smallholders and self-employed farmers, living beyond the reach of urban commuters
		K61	Low income farmers struggling on thin soils in isolated upland locations

Appendix 3 – Medium Super Output Areas (MSOAs) within the District



Appendix 4 – Wards within Epping Forest District

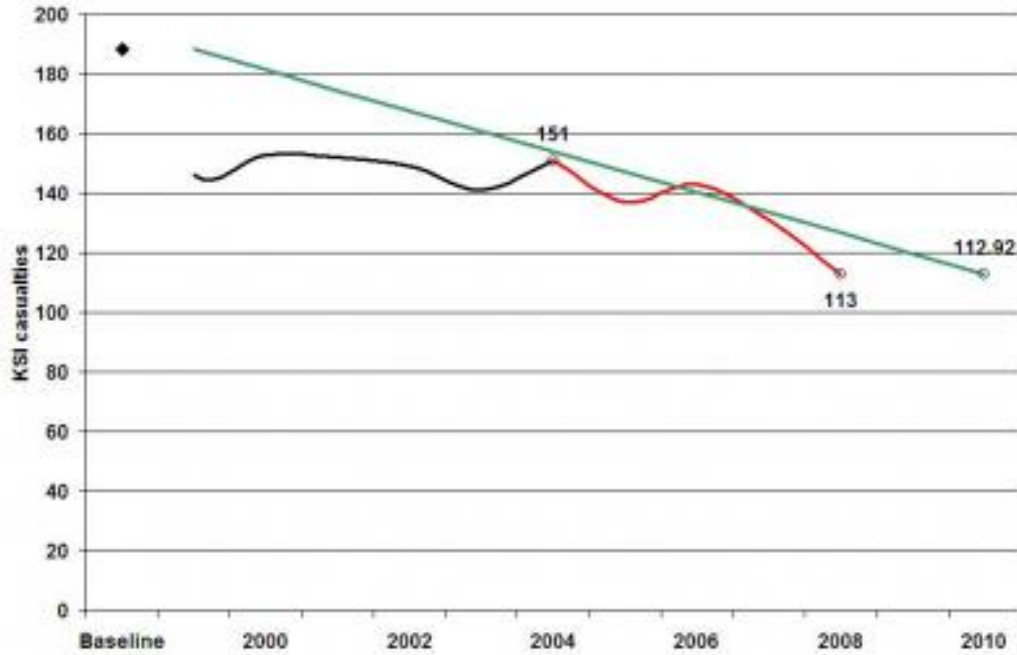


1. Bradley Common, Epping Upland & Nazeing	12. Lambourne	23. North Weald Bassett
2. Buckhurst Hill East	13. Loughton Alderton	24. Passingford
3. Buckhurst Hill West	14. Loughton Broadway	25. Roydon
4. Chigwell Row	15. Loughton Fairmead	26. Shelley
5. Chigwell Village	16. Loughton Forest	27. Theydon Bois
6. Chipping Ongar, Greensted & Marden Ash	17. Loughton Roding	28. Waltham Abbey High Beach
7. Epping Hemnall	18. Loughton St John's	29. Waltham Abbey Honey Lane
8. Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common	19. Loughton St Mary's	30. Waltham Abbey North East
9. Grange Hill	20. Lower Nazeing	31. Waltham Abbey Paternoster
10. Hastingwood, Matching & Sheering Village	21. Lower Sheering	32. Waltham Abbey South West
11. High Ongar, Willingale & The Rodings	22. Moreton & Fyfield	

Appendix 5 –Epping Forest District road casualties report (2008-9)

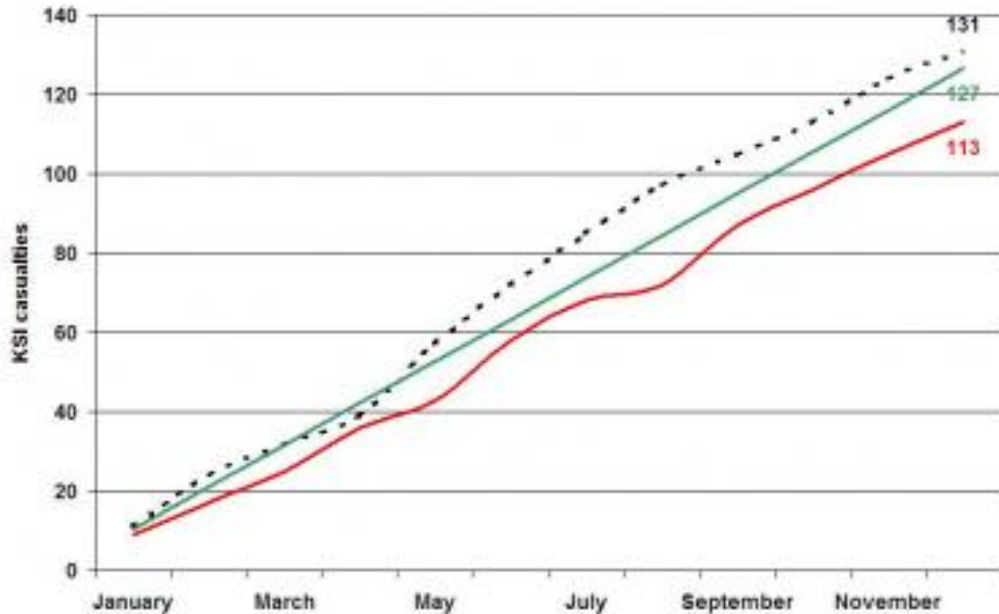
Progress towards the 2010 target in Epping

The 2010 target is to achieve a 40% reduction on the 1994-1998 baseline average. This graph shows the number of casualties each year since that average (the black line), compared with the progress required to meet the 2010 target (the green line).



Progress in 2008

This graph shows the provisional number of KSI casualties in 2008 (red line). The green line shows the level required to be on target for 2010, while the dotted line shows casualties in 2007.



Comparison with other districts

In 2008 Epping was ranked first by number of KSI casualties and first by KSI casualties per 100,000 population.

	KSI casualties - 2008 to Q4 ONLY						KSI per 100000 population
	Population	All	Drink Drive	Motorcycles	Speeding	Young Drivers	
Basildon	168600	60	4	19	8	11	35.59
Braintree	139700	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	70900	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	88600	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	162800	75	5	24	10	16	46.07
Colchester	170800	90	4	28	19	20	52.69
Epping	122900	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	78100	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	61700	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	81100	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tending	144600	76	5	18	7	13	52.56
Uttlesford	71400	57	2	10	14	13	79.83
New Essex	1361200	692	43	173	110	154	50.84

Source: 2006 mid-year population estimates, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis on 23 June 2008)

[Click here](#) to download the second quarter 2009 RCO Report for Epping.

Category definitions

KSI

Killed or seriously injured

Young Drivers

This category counts any KSI casualty resulting from a collision with a young driver (17-25) in vehicle 1. Vehicle 1 is the driver most likely to be at fault.

Motorcycles

This category counts any KSI casualty from a collision involving any powered two-wheeler.

Drink Drive

This category counts any KSI casualty from a collision in which one of the drivers failed or refused a breath test.

Speeding

This category counts KSI casualties from any accident for which one of the following causation factors is recorded:

- Excessive speed for conditions (pre-2005)
- Exceeding speed limit
- Travelling too fast for conditions

Appendix 6 – Percentage access to services by Ward (2005 data)

Ward	Access to a Bank or Building Society	Access to a Doctors Surgery	Access to a Post Office	Access to a Secondary School	Access to a Supermarket	Access to services (GB=100)
Broadley Common Epping Upland and Nazeing	1.21%	30.50%	16.33%	5.67%	5.26%	29.28%
Buckhurst Hill East	72.95%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	94.22%
Buckhurst Hill West	61.26%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.86%	91.60%
Chigwell Row	0.00%	86.24%	100.00%	98.03%	6.24%	61.62%
Chigwell Village	27.65%	91.82%	100.00%	95.54%	74.17%	82.29%
Chipping Ongar Greensted and Marden Ash	97.59%	97.88%	97.88%	0.00%	97.82%	82.17%
Epping Hemnall	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	84.05%	100.00%	92.72%
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	86.55%	97.44%	90.58%	84.22%	86.55%	87.77%
Grange Hill	64.42%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.96%	92.03%
Hastingwood Matching and Sheering Village	0.12%	34.74%	69.83%	11.42%	13.82%	23.29%
High Ongar Willingale and The Rodings	23.72%	23.98%	48.85%	0.00%	23.85%	28.00%
Lambourne	10.33%	90.59%	92.54%	0.69%	2.07%	44.43%
Loughton Alderton	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	113.06%
Loughton Broadway	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	103.34%
Loughton Fairmead	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.90%
Loughton Forest	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.97%
Loughton Roding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.82%
Loughton St John`s	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.28%	112.64%
Loughton St Mary`s	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	113.08%
Lower Nazeing	3.36%	98.82%	98.32%	23.37%	0.25%	49.06%
Lower Sheering	99.31%	98.51%	100.00%	96.24%	97.82%	94.94%
Moreton and Fyfield	0.48%	1.20%	60.79%	0.00%	1.20%	9.14%
North Weald Bassett	0.00%	0.00%	99.18%	0.00%	0.00%	45.98%
Passingford	0.77%	2.32%	5.29%	0.00%	0.77%	6.79%
Roydon	13.33%	13.33%	96.57%	10.61%	13.33%	35.44%
Shelley	98.74%	100.00%	99.25%	0.00%	99.25%	83.57%
Theydon Bois	3.56%	7.44%	99.37%	95.37%	2.25%	37.10%
Waltham Abbey High Beach	11.65%	70.13%	66.10%	11.02%	44.70%	47.81%
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	89.58%	100.00%	100.00%	99.96%	100.00%	94.78%
Waltham Abbey North East	84.42%	85.04%	97.39%	86.01%	96.83%	84.88%
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	55.68%	100.00%	98.98%	100.00%	98.98%	86.16%
Waltham Abbey South West	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.80%	99.89%	98.40%

Columns 2-5 show the percentage of residents that are within 2km of various services.

Appendix 7 – Glossary

BME	Black Minority Ethnic
CC	County Council
CDRC	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CLG/DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCSF	Department for Children Schools and Families
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DH/DoH	Department of Health
EFDC	Epping Forest District Council
ERPHO	Eastern Region Public Health Observatory
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
LEA	Local Education Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area – a small geographical area, with an average population of 1,500
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership (e.g. One Epping Forest)
Mosaic	A socio-economic classification tool
MSOA	Medium Super Output Area – a small geographical area, with an average population of 7,200
NEET	Not in Education Employment or Training
NI	National Indicator
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWPHO	North West Public Health Observatory
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
Quinary	A 5-base system through which data can be presented

Quintile Quintiles are used to divide frequency data into 5 sets

SCS Sustainable Community Strategy

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East of England Plan > 2031: Scenarios for Housing & Economic Growth, Consultation Document, East of England Regional Assembly, September 2009

ESSEX LOCAL AUTHORITIES' JOINT RESPONSE

Preamble

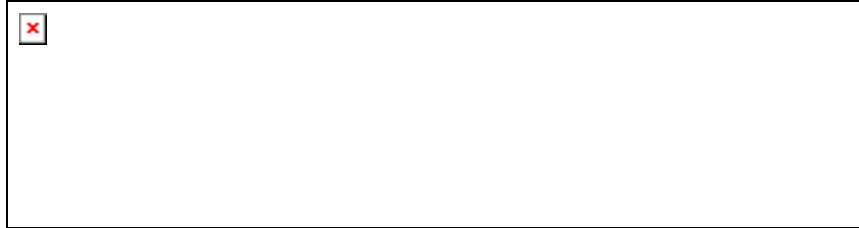
1. Local authorities in Greater Essex welcome the opportunity to comment upon the EERA consultation document.
2. The response set out below represents the combined views of Essex County Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, Thurrock Council, and the twelve District Councils in Essex.
3. The twelve Districts are Basildon District Council, Braintree District Council, Brentwood Borough Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Colchester Borough Council, Epping Forest District Council, Harlow Council, Maldon District Council, Rochford District Council, Tendring District Council, and Uttlesford District Council.
4. Although the individual local authorities above will be submitting their own consultation responses to EERA setting out their views by the closing date of the 24 November 2009, they have also collectively agreed that a combined response should also be submitted. This covers several matters upon which there is a unanimous view between all local authorities in Greater Essex.
5. This combined response is set out below.

Combined Response to the RSS Review

6. There is continuing concern about the economic and social impact of the current housing shortage on communities in Greater Essex including access to a decent home, at a house price or rent that local people can afford, and for first time buyers, key workers, and people in housing need. Government and their agencies, and regional partners, must fully support local authorities in addressing this issue.
7. In particular, there is major disappointment about the continued failure of national and regional government to provide the necessary infrastructure and funding to support new housing and employment growth in Greater Essex proposed by the current approved East of England Plan up to 2021 (let alone the RSS review). The delivery of the housing and job targets in the existing Plan is proving extremely challenging.
8. The impact of the severe UK economic recession suggests that it is going to be delivery factors based around the capacity of the housing market and the construction industry, future job creation, and infrastructure provision which will have a major influence on the future housing trajectory for new homes in the region up to 2021 and beyond.

9. For the whole of Greater Essex as a geographic area, the constituent local authorities express a clear preference that scenario 1 is the maximum scale of growth that should be considered in the RSS review. Whilst there may be a preference for scenario 1, even this level of growth is unlikely to be achieved given the capacity of infrastructure, the state of the local economy and the impact on the environment.
10. The higher scales of new housing growth proposed for Greater Essex overall in scenarios 2, 3 and 4 of the EERA Consultation Document are considered to be unrealistic, unsustainable, and not capable of delivery. This is evident in the lack of a robust and credible evidence base to support these scenarios. They cannot be supported.
11. Within this overall position for Greater Essex (paragraphs 9 and 10 refer), individual local authorities will express their own preference for the long-term scale of growth which they consider appropriate for their respective administrative areas.
12. Finally, there is some significant concern that the EERA Consultation Document and its related public consultation process have not been 'fit for purpose'. This relates to the way in which the growth scenarios are presented, the lack of technical information provided, and the inadequacy of the evidence base in justifying major growth proposals at particular locations.

Agenda Item 8



STEERING GROUP MEETING

Date: 26th November 2009

Time: 14.00 - 16.00

MINUTES

Present

Cllr. Di Collins (DC)	Chair - LSP Board
John Gilbert (JG)	Chair - Safer Communities Partnership
Pam Hall (PH)	Chair - Healthier Communities Theme Group
Cllr Anne Grigg (AG)	Chair - Sustainable Communities Theme Group
John Houston (JH)	LSP Manager
Derek Macnab (DM)	Chair - Sustainable Communities T & F Team
John Preston (JP)	
Julie Chandler (JC)	Chair – Children’s Partnership

Notes

David Wright (DW) (LSP Administrator)

Apologies

Catherine O’Connell (CO’C) Vice Chair - LSP Board

1. Welcome and apologies

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting. In particular, she welcomed the new members, Pam Hall and Julie Chandler. There were apologies from Catherine O’Connell.

The Chair also expressed her thanks to the out-going members, Caroline Skinner and Alison Cowie, for the contributions to the Steering Group and the Theme Groups. **It was agreed a letter of thanks be sent. Action 01 JH**

2. Outcomes of the Last Board Meeting, Matters Arising

The minutes of the last Steering Group meeting (27/8) were accepted without amendment.

JH informed the meeting that all Board and Steering Group open actions were green with the exception of SG-27/08-11 which is red but would be addressed under item 10 of the agenda.

3. Draft Board Agenda

The draft Board agenda (draft 2 circulated with the meeting papers) was agreed with the following changes.

- a) Item 3, the Ward Profiles Presentation, should be presented by someone who has worked closely on the document e.g. Sarah King.

- b) Item 5, EERA Consultation, should be expanded to include preparation for the public consultation which will take place in the New Year. It was proposed and then **agreed that a work shop be held in January or February to formulate One Epping Forest's response.** **Action 02 JP/JH**
- c) **An update should be given on the Prevent strategy** and be presented by JG. A report on the Prevent strategy is being made to the EFDC Cabinet on the 21/12 which will include a recommendation that the LSP be asked to set up a Prevent Group. **Action 03 JG**
- d) It was **agreed** that a new strategic item be added to **report on the Essex Partnership Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA)**. The CAA includes a red flag issue around safe-guarding children and a green flag issue on tackling the recession. **Action 04 DM**

There was a discussion on operational item 6, report from the Steering Group. It was agreed that in future the paper accompanying that report comprise a covering report from the LSP manager and **an individual report from each of the Theme Groups** using either the report template (to be distributed with these minutes) or similar (if this avoids duplicating reports to different bodies.) **Action 05 JC/AG/JG/PH**

4. **Board membership**

In response to the letter from the Essex Police Authority (circulated with the meeting papers), members had no objection to a representative being invited to join the Board. This would be **referred to the Board for final approval.** **Action 06 JH**

DC gave an update on the appointment of a representative from Education Delivery Group. It is to be Geoff Mangan who, although retiring as Head of Roding Valley High School, is to act as a facilitator for the Area Planning Group.

5. **LSP Theme Groups and Task and Finish Updates**

Safer Communities Partnership

JG tabled a paper (see Appendix 1) giving an overview of the latest crime statistics for the district. Although 'all crime' is down on last year, it is falling short of the challenging 5% target reduction (this followed an 8% reduction in the previous year). The difficulty in meeting the target was possibly because of the impact of the recession. The paper highlights the areas of concern e.g. domestic burglary for which, JG informed the meeting, there are initiatives underway but these are resource intensive.

Among the highlights reported by JG was an increase in stealing of scrap metal. Funding had been obtained for a cross border officer to deal with antisocial behaviour. JG gave details of work around licensed premises.

The 'Face the Public' event in Waltham Abbey on 17th November was well received with positive feedback. There was a strong youth presence in an audience that put forward some challenging questions to the panel. The 'disc-in-bucket' survey put anti-social behaviour as the top concern followed by road safety, burglary, alcohol related crime and lastly environmental crime. The SCP is looking to repeat the event elsewhere in the district.

Sustainable Communities

AG reported on the progress of the SC Theme group following its second meeting held on 20th November. The terms of reference, revised after the first meeting, have been agreed. The meeting included a scene setting item, for the formulation of a work plan, with presentations of topic papers on housing, economy, environment and transport. The work plan produced from the Credit Crunch Task and Finish team is to be worked

on by a sub-group that includes volunteer representatives from the Federation of Small Businesses and Business Link. JH added they the LSP had agreed £185 to fund publicity for Essex Savers and DM mentioned the credit crunch special edition of *The Forester*. Amanda Wintle had given a presentation on the progress of the LDF for which options and issues are likely to be presented in July 2010.

JH reported to the meeting that requests for representatives to the West Essex Consultation on the Local Transport Plan had only had 5 response and none from One Epping Forest. JH encouraged people to go if they could, however, he would attend. JG said that he had completed the on-line survey.

Healthier Communities

PH relayed to the meeting the outcomes of her first meeting as Chair of the HC Theme Group. The terms of reference were agreed with the over-riding objective of reducing health inequality by targeting effort in areas of greatest need. It had been a setting the scene meeting where a presentation on life expectancy from Matthew Tucker (Health Intelligence lead, WE PCT) had yielded some surprising statistics e.g. areas of high deprivation and high life expectancy but it also gave clear pointers of areas to target. The group will aim to set the strategic approach across the partnership, carry out a delivery work plan and monitor other work streams. PH said that the work plan will have, for the short, medium and long term, a small number of prioritised achievable deliveries. DC said that she was heartened to hear the emphasis on outcomes. It was suggested that WAYPIC presented an ideal opportunity to deliver a much needed outcome. **PH agreed to report back on the barriers preventing this project moving forward.** Although funding was the key obstacle to reviving WAYPIC, the lack of a central venue followed on from this. The premises that had been earmarked were no longer available. JP suggested the Abbey church centre, a community facility, as a possible option. JH said that the Steering Group was the forum to help in removing obstacles.

Action 07 PH

Children's Partnership

JC gave some background to the first meeting of the new Epping Forest Children's Partnership (EFCP). The West Essex Children's Trust Board (WECTB) replaces the Harlow, Uttlesford and Epping Forest CYPSP Boards. Certain aspects of the WECTB will dictate how the EFCP works. The WECTB has a large board (29 with 9 apologies at the last meeting) meeting every 8 to 10 weeks; it does not control the Local Delivery Groups (LTG); it has to monitor and evaluate £7m funding over 600 projects; and it will not be allocating any funds for the next 2 years. The EFCP will, therefore, meet every 8 to 10 weeks, work with the LDGs; and it will do its own monitoring. The membership of the EFCP includes previous members of the CYPSP and some new faces although they are struggling to get police representation. The terms of reference are in the process of being agreed. The work plan priorities (some of which have already been addressed) are being revisited and the plan rationalised.

With regard to funding, DM asked when the next tranche of LAA2 Performance reward Grant Funding would be coming through? JH replied that this could be discussed at a forthcoming meeting with Dan Gascoyne at ECC. Clarity would be sought on ECC's long term commitment to funding LSP infrastructure.

JH asked that the **TOR include a common statement in the introduction regarding the role of the LSP.** JC agreed to add this.

Action 08 JH/JC

Sustainable Community Strategy T&F

DM explained to the meeting that there were two strands to the work of the Task and Finish team which had met 6 times. The first strand was to establish the communities' priorities and the second to build an evidence base. A major consultation exercise had

10. LSP Manager's report Updates

JH said that he thought it important that the partnership maintained a good relationship with Go East and that, given the success of the district auditor's visit, raising our flag with a tour of the district would help do this. In response to a request for ideas for a draft programme, JP thought it should include places where growth is likely to be an issue. **Members were asked to forward other suggestions to JH.** It was suggested by DC that the visit take place in the spring. **Action 07 All**

JH reported that the West Essex Partnership (WEP) would be meeting quarterly and that terms of reference had been agreed at the last meeting (see Appendix 2). The WEP would be looking at shared services and acquiring funding for long term big projects. JH added that One Epping Forest needed to think about how best to use WEP. DC said that we should be looking to get benefits of savings from joint working and pooled resources. The prospects for success were good with all three district councils and LSPs tied in, along with voluntary sector already joint working across WE and the PCT covering the same borders.

11. Open Forum/AOB

JH updated the meeting on the success of the One Epping Forest website which had received over 4000 hits since going live compared to 1500 hits for the lifespan of the old site.

12. Future Meetings

Thursday 25 th February	2pm - 4pm
Thursday 27 th May	2pm - 4pm

Appendix 1

General Overview: Performance Monitoring

All crime

Category	LAA ²	Target	Actual (1 Oct 08 -30 Sep 09)	Previous Year Actual (1 Sep 07 - 31 Aug 08)	Percentage Reduction
All Crime		7700	8099	8238	-2%

Areas performing well in Epping Forest

Category	LAA ²	Target	Actual	Previous Year Actual	Percentage Reduction
Assault with less Injury	NI 20	568	485	554	-12%
Criminal Damage		N/A	1170	1199	- 2%
Wounding (serious & Other)		N/A	530	600	- 12%
Theft / Unauthorised Taking of Vehicle		N/A	394	527	- 25%
Police Recorded ASB			4937	5245	-6%
Young victims of crime		502	544	567	-4%

Areas of concern

Category	LAA ²	Target	Actual	Previous Year Actual	Percentage change
Theft from Vehicle		N/A	866	971	-11%
Robbery Personal Property		N/A	122	111	+ 10%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	NI 16	2282	2281	2433	- 6%
Domestic Burglary Month			54 (Sep 09)	87 (Sep 08)	-38%
Domestic Burglary * Quarter			179 (1 Jul 09 – 30 Sept 09)	199 (1 Jul 08 – 30 Sep 08)	-10%
Domestic Burglary Annual			887 (1 Oct 08 – 30 Sept 09)	802 (1 Oct 07 – 30 Sep 08)	+ 11%
Most Serious Violence	NI 15	57	49	51	-4%

Appendix 2
TERMS OF REFERENCE
WEST ESSEX PARTNERSHIP (WEP)

PURPOSE

The Local Strategic Partnerships for Epping Forest, Harlow and Uttlesford exist to promote and enhance the economic, social and environmental well being of their communities. The three LSP's have come together in the West Essex Partnership (WEP) to examine new opportunities for joint working across existing boundaries that will help them enhance 'value for money' and better deliver on behalf of their communities individually and collectively.

The partners believe that communities in all three areas suffer many similar problems, the geography and demographics suggest similar opportunities, and core service providers are facing similar challenges in terms of efficiency, cost reductions and maintaining service quality, particularly to vulnerable groups.

The partnership understands that by acting in concert more can be achieved for communities in the three areas than can be delivered acting in isolation. The partnership is interested in exploring those areas where a cross border approach can add real value to quality of life to the communities we serve, while acknowledging that not all areas experience the same problems or pressures equally, and that each LSP will remain the prime vehicle for leading partnership work in their own area.

KEY OBJECTIVES

The Following objectives have been identified as a basis for developing partnership work across the West Essex area:

Examine opportunities for attracting external funds and investment

Championing the needs of West Essex with key opinion formers/stakeholders and government at a county, regional and national level

Promote and identify opportunities for innovation, shared services and best practice, pooled budgets and engagement with Total Place management

Develop research/data capacity and methods of access and exchange and clarity of 'Story of place' in a West Essex context

Develop a forum for problem solving and enhancing cross boundary working with key stakeholders.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The WEP will comprise, in the first instance, the Chairs of the LSP's and be supported by the three LSP managers. Other key stakeholders will be invited to become involved as appropriate in achieving the objectives highlighted above.

It will meet no less than quarterly, with meetings hosted by each authority on a rolling basis. Agendas will be agreed in advance by all three partners. WEP will receive performance management reports on those programmes/schemes it has initiated. Key stakeholders may be asked to present on their work on an ongoing basis including county and regional government agencies, or request items for inclusion on the agendas in relation to the above objectives.

Adopted 11/11/09

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