

Supporting New Communities Strategy - Level of Requirement Framework

Cambridgeshire County Council

2015

Purpose:	To provide the evidence base and policy context for requirements relating to the support for residents in new communities. This document is intended to inform developers of new communities and/or larger scale housing developments of the requirements of CCC in addition to the infrastructure requirements communicated else where. This document is also intended to support CCC officers, alongside the CCC Supporting New Communities Strategy, when requesting funding and to support colleagues in their discussion and negotiations with planning authorities and developers
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Note:	This is not an exhaustive list of requirements for support in new communities. This table provides a framework to detail what needs to be considered for each new community and to provide an evidence base as to why they are necessary for the new community. Additional or less provision may be required depending on the location and size of development. Contributions to additional staff are requested for short term to ensure the necessary support is available from early in the development to prevent the escalation of needs in the early stages of the new community.
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Tabs:	Table	Sets the policy context providing details of the duty of the County Council, the need likely to be created by developments and details the levels of provision, including triggers and estimated costs where possible, required in new communities
	Calculating Need	Details the formula used to determine need
	Calculations	Matrix which provides the estimated level of requirements for the development

Support for New Communities	Duties	What Need Would be Generated by the New Community	What this Support will Bring to the New Community	Level of Provision to Support the Need Created by the New Community		
				Incorporate into existing provision (level 1)	Extension of existing provision (level 2)	Full provision (level 3)
Schools and post 16 provision	Education Act 1996	A new housing development will inevitably bring a number of children and young people into the local area that will require education provision within reasonable distance from their home. Additional school places will be required to mitigate the impact of the new development. Depending on the size of the development and capacity in the local area this could result in the need for new schools.	CCC has the responsibility for planning and commissioning serviced, including education provision for children and young people in Cambridgeshire. The local authority must provide a school place for every child living in its area of responsibility that is of school age and whose parents want their child educated in the state funded sector and promote choice, diversity and fair access to school provision. The local authority also has responsibility to secure sufficient education and training opportunities for all young people in the area (16-19 and 19-25 if subject to a learning difficult assessment).	No additional provision required current number of school places is sufficient	Detail provided in Developer Contributions Practice Guide 0-19 Education and Childcare Infrastructure requirements	
	The Schools Standards and framework act				Where additional development takes place in existing communities which is not of a volume to require a new school or EY or childcare setting, but will have an impact on existing education and childcare provision, additional places may be required to mitigate the impact of the new homes.	The Council does not carry a significant level of spare capacity expressed as a percentage of the total number of pupil places. As a result, the scope for accommodating the pupil numbers arising from the sizeable developments in the County in existing provision is very limited
	The education (school premises) regulations 1999					
	The children Act 2004				The County Council calculates the additional demand for pupil places on the following basis:	The site requirements for primary schools:
	The education act 2005				Primary school places – 25-35 children per 100 dwellings	1 FE (210 place) primary school total area 1.5 ha
	The education and Inspections Act 2006				Secondary school places – 18-25 children per 100 dwellings	2 FE (420 place) primary school total area 2.3 ha
					1% of children from new larger developments will require special school placement	3 FE (630 place) primary school total area 3.0 ha
	Education and Skills Act 2008				When producing potential child forecasts for new developments the assumption is made that 7% will attend private sector independent schools.	Site requirements for Secondary school
		5 FE (750 place) secondary school total area 6.0 ha 6 FE (900 place) secondary school total area 6.9 ha 7 FE (1,050 place) secondary school total area 7.8 ha 8 FE (1,200 place) secondary school total area 8.7 ha 9 FE (1,350 place) secondary school total area 9.6 ha 10 FE (1,500 place) secondary school total area 10.5 ha				

	Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009					11FE (1650 place) secondary school total area11.34 ha
					12FE (1800 place) secondary school total area 12.22 ha	
	The eventual number of children is dependent on the size of the dwellings provided (number of bedrooms) and the mix of tenure between market homes and socially rented units. The Council will amend its demographic forecasts for an individual development when more detailed information on the housing mix is available. At all stages it is important to be clear that any particular child forecast is based on a set of assumptions regarding the nature of the proposed development. If these assumptions change, so too may the child forecasts. However, the location and size of school sites need to be identified as part of any master planning for a development well ahead of information on the detailed mix of housing being available					
	The Academies Act 2010					
	Education Act 2011				It is not possible, ahead of detailed planning consent, and acquisition of a school site to produce a fully costed design proposal. S106 agreements must be calculated, therefore, on the basis of applying a cost per square metre building rate to the gross internal floor area of the building required for its planned size and organisation.	
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	Childcare Act 2006				Detail provided in Developer Contributions Practice Guide 0-19 Education and Childcare Infrastructure requirements	

Early Years and Childcare Provision	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment Summary Report 2014/15	A new housing development will inevitably bring a number of young children into the local area that will require Early Years and Childcare provision within reasonable distance from their home. Additional Early Years places will be required to mitigate the impact of the new development. Depending on the size of the development and capacity in the local area this may result in the need for new provision	The local authority has a statutory duty to ensure there is sufficient, accessible, flexible and affordable childcare available to enable parents to take up or remain in work or to undertake education or training to assist them in obtaining work. To ensure that local authorities give local childcare providers and would-be providers in their area the necessary support to help deliver sustainable affordable and high quality childcare that meets the needs of the community. New communities also provide a opportunities for promoting childcare as a career	No additional provision required current levels of childcare provision are adequate	In negotiation with providers, expand existing childcare provision in the local area to enable the increased demand from the new development. Expansion to be in line with DfE / Ofsted suggested size requirements of 2.2m2 per 3-4 year old and 2.4m2 for 2 year olds. Number of Early Years places based on upper end of County Council general multipliers 18 -25 children per 100 dwellings	New provision required - as detailed in level 2, a proportion of the necessary Early Years provision will be co-located with primary schools within new communities. Early Years education and childcare is not only delivered through schools or settings based in schools, but by the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector. Therefore, in new developments there is a need for developers to identify D1 sites which can be used by the PVI providers to establish early years and childcare settings. In addition, not all locations would need to be dedicated for early years provision. There would be sufficient opportunity for the co-location of provision with other services and uses – for example within community facilities. It is necessary to have rooms that open directly onto outdoor areas. This area should include space for a wild garden, with an area to dig and to plant and grow fruit and vegetables. The use of two-storey accommodation for this age range is, therefore, not usually appropriate.
					If a new primary school is established it will include facilities for delivery of early years education and childcare usually in the form of one or 2 class bases and ancillary facilities e.g. small office, quiet room for 2 year old childcare, in order to deliver the 15 hour weekly entitlement to free early years education/childcare for 3 and 4 year olds and eligible 2 year olds.	Childcare facilities used to deliver the EY must be safe and secure, keeping children in and intruders out. It is therefore not possible to allow pre-school children to mix freely with other age groups, so their play areas must be solely for the use of each setting. All in line with the DfE / Ofsted suggest size requirements of 2.2m2 per 3-4 year old and 2.4m2 for 2 year olds. Number of Early Years places based on upper end of County Council general multipliers 25 children per 100 dwellings
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Mental Health prevention	No Health without Mental Health 2011	Past experience in Cambourne and various research shows that the effects of the new environment, isolation, major life adjustment and lack of established social support networks, put people at a higher risk of developing mental health problems in new communities. Therefore it can reasonably expect that new communities are likely to have higher mental health needs than an existing community.	CCC have a central role in promoting good mental wellbeing and commissioning some counselling service for children and young people. With partners and the community, CCC will improve knowledge and reduce stigma and discrimination of mental health within the entire population. In addition, CCC will ensure there is accessible advice, support and, if necessary, signpost to other services to support mental wellbeing of the community.	Contribution to kick start funding for signposting, information sharing and, if needed, to set up groups/therapies and/or help expand existing groups/therapies focused on early intervention and prevention of mental ill health to be provided by a variety of organisation and the community itself (this could include investing in 3rd sector providers for activities such as psychological or Talking Therapies). Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	Level 1 provision plus additional training to be provided to community development workers so they are equipped to identify, engage and signpost groups at high risk of developing mental health problems.	In addition to level 1 and level 2 provision, specialist mental health community workers to work with vulnerable groups (this include groups such as new parents, black and ethnic minorities and members of the new community struggling to adjust to their new environment). To ensure engagement and access to appropriate support systems, develop local community group and befriending and neighbourhood support schemes focused on positive mental health. Flexibility should be given to workers to be employed prior to first occupation. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Funding requested for 3 years of employment. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost based on salary banding grade S02 approximate cost based on pay scale 1 April 2014 = £37,500 per worker per year
	Care Act 2014			Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	Contribution to kick start funding for setting up or contribution to help expand existing groups/therapies, running activities and support focused on early intervention and prevention of mental ill health to be provided by a variety of organisation and the community itself (this could include investing in 3rd sector providers for activities such as psychological or Talking Therapies). Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	
	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017			Environment that promotes positive mental health – adequate room sizes, open green space, promotion of active transport, information meeting space. An environment that enables safe pathways and easy access to safe walking or cycling areas for families, children and adults	Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	
	Emotional wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy for children and young people 2014-2016 (CCC, PCC and CCG)					
	Cambridgeshire Children's Trust Plan for 2014-17 (priorities)				Access to counselling services for children and young people (Tier 2 mental health services). Funding required for 2 years. Funding to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner of similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	
	Health and Social Care act 2012					
	Childcare Act 2006					
	Children and Families Act 2014			Ensure access to existing meeting places and informal meeting places (such as cafes) is available to the new community	Early access to shared community facilities providing an accessible meeting place (private room suitable for approximately 20 people) and interview type room (space for 4-6 people) with facilities (heating, water, WC's) to support to group meetings and informal meeting space (such as a café). Need to ensure that facilities are provided early in the development and in the right location. Temporary provision (if permanent not available)	

	Public Mental Health Strategy 2015-18				to be provided from beginning of development.	
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Preventative support for children and families (more detailed information on children centres below)	Education and Skills Act 2008	Research has shown that in new communities there are higher levels of mental health issues and there is a greater prevalence of domestic issues. Practitioners working in Cambourne cite the lack of social infrastructure and support for the development of the community as a major contributing factor for mental distress and increasing the risk for those who might be vulnerable to the stresses and strains of daily life e.g. young people, families with limited parenting skills and new parents. Without positive activities and early support for children, young people and their families this will lead to higher crime, negative mental health, post-natal depressions, higher cases of self-harm, especially amongst teenagers and suicide – all social issues that were present in Cambourne	CCC has a duty of care to provide preventative and early intervention services to its residents. Locality Teams operate as the delivery arm for preventative work (parenting, behaviour, attendance and youth support) with children, young people (aged 0-19) and their families and act as a local hub for identifying need and supporting children and young people. Investing in preventative support and providing early help that meets a community needs including parenting support, positive activities for children to stop issues escalating and develop into an integrated society that will form the basis to be passed on as more people join the new community	Access to temporary community space for groups (youth, parenting etc) to meet and for information sharing, advice and signposting to be provided by the developer	Kick start funding for setting up or contribution to help expand existing groups and youth activities provided by a variety of organisations including 3rd sector providers and community groups. Funding to support the activities, events, groups and necessary furnishing for early help and preventative support for children, families and young people. The funding will remove any financial barriers that risk activities and events and groups not being set up. Contribution to funding activities and events to support youth and community work over a 2 year period. Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	Level 2 provision plus additional funding for locality teams to deliver services. To be used for: youth work, focused community development work, good parenting activities, family work activities, events and classes provided by locality teams. Estimated cost in addition to cost of staff and kick start funding £10,000-£30,000 depending on size of development
	Education Act 1996					
	Children's Act 1989				Short term funding for additional locality staff to meet service demand. Staff to be hired on a short term 2 year contract to roll out as need dictated. All staff to begin to be employed two years after occupations begins. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost based on salary banding SO1 - SO2, approximate cost based on 1 April 2012 is £10,000 per annum per staff member.	Depending on location and size of new development touch down/office facilities may be required. To be
	Children's Act 2004					
	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017					

	<div>Cambridgeshire Children's Trust Plan for 2014-17 (priorities)</div> <div>Childcare Act 2006</div> <div>Education Act 2002</div>				<div>2014 salary banding and on-costs. Approximately £32,000 -£37,500</div> <div>Ensure access to appropriate shared community facilities to support delivery of services and youth groups/activities. Space such as activity rooms (suitable for youth activities), interview room and meeting room for 12 people</div>	<div>resources, as requested determined in consultation with locality manager</div>
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Children Centres (part of the early help/Preventative	Childcare Act 2006	Traditionally new communities have seen higher than average proportion of young families with children under the age of five. This along with increased levels of mental health issues, such as post-natal depression and a greater prevalence of domestic issues will place greater pressure on the County’s children centres as	Children centres provide a single point of information, and access to services for children aged 0-5 and their families. The support offered by Children's Centres will improve outcomes for young children and their families, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged, so children and their families are equipped for life and	Additional resources to be added to neighbouring children’s centres to build capacity and ensure new residents are aware of their local	In additional to level 1 provision, flexible space to be provided in community facility in central location for outreach activities from neighbouring children's centre and a contribution to additional equipment and activities. Estimated cost of additional equipment, furnishing and first year activities £5000-£20,000 depending on size of development and capacity at local children's centre	Dedicated space that must meet Ofsted requirements community facility to be approximately 80 sqm (including a kitchenette) and secured outside space (approximately 20sqm). Space can be used by other services and organisation when not needed by children's centre. Access to: community/meeting room (approximately 17sqm), an interview type room (with space for examination bed and to include facilities for hand washing), a kitchen (approximately 10sqm), touch down office space, indoor or outdoor (covered) buggy store (for approximately 20 prams), shared reception desk and toilets and baby changing.
	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017					

support for children and families)	Children's Act 1989	families will require more intensive support. Without this support children and less likely to be ready for school and see a negative impact on their social and emotional development. Parents may also struggle to find or maintain employment without support offered by the children’s centre.	ready for school, no matter what their background or family circumstances. The support offered by Children's Centres is especially beneficial in new communities where it is very likely to have a higher proportion of families with young children, and help them to adapt to the new community and form social networks.	children centre and how to access the service. Limited cost as likely to only need minimal resource to meet demand	Some additional staff required. All staff to begin to be employed two years after occupations begins. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Children's Centre Worker cost based on 1 April 2014 salary banding pay scale 3 and on costs approximately £22,097.40 per worker per year.	Additional staff required as detailed in level 2 provision and funding for furnishing, equipment, and first year activities. Cost approximately £15,000-£30,000 depending on size of development. To be made available when temporary space for children’s centre is available (if applicable) with timeframe to spend up to one year after completion of permanent space for children’s centre activities
	Children's Act 2004					Access to temporary space for outreach work from neighbouring children's centre until permanent provision is available. To be available upon completion of 100 dwellings until permanent provision is available
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	Children's Act 1989			Current provision is adequate for the additional children and young people in the area as long as preventative services are in place	Access to shared meeting and activity space (space for 10/12 people, 20 people and large room for activities) for parenting education and supervised visits and drop in facilities (interview type rooms for 3 -6 people with space for an examination bed) for first and young parent advice. Ideally located in close proximity to children's centre if not co - located with it and located closely to health services. This may not need to be provided in the new development if facilities are already in place close to the development but may require contribution to expand/improve space.	Contribution towards an additional social care unit (a social care unit consists of 1 x Consultant social worker 2 x social workers, 0.5 clinician and 1 x unit co-ordinator) for a period of two years in order to be available from early in the development to support the higher needs present in new communities before the local authority receives any income from the new development to pay for the additional resource. To be made available approximately 1 year after the first occupation with the option for a flexible roll out based on need. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost of a social care unit for 1 year is £170,000
	Crime and Disorder Act 1998					
	Children and Families act 2014					

Children's Social Care	Children's Act 2004	Research and evidence from Cambourne shows that new communities are especially prone to social issues brought about by family displacement, isolation, and underdeveloped social infrastructure. Evidence from frontline practitioners operating in Cambourne and Orchard Park stated that mental health problems and domestic violence were prevalent in those new communities compared to existing communities. Ward data for 2012 / 13 shows that projects such as Cambourne, Loves’ Farm and Orchard Park quickly develop domestic violence / abuse issues which are reflected in a new cohort of police reported incidents. Without the support of a specialist worker many of the families suffering from social issues are likely to become worse leading to higher cases of mental health problems and domestic abuse which put the community in an extremely vulnerable position	Children’s social care provides the County Council's statutory duty to protect children from harm and to provide safe and secure homes for children in care. A social care unit works together to equip families to manager their own lives successfully without social work support and reduce the risk to children and young people and help families reach their potential. An Independent Domestic Violence Advisor work with and support families experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse to reduce harm and risks associated with domestic abuse. Whilst every effort will be in place to support early needs of the new community with preventative support, there will still be a need for children’s social care to intervene to ensure the safety of residents in new communities	Contribution towards signposting. Amount dependent on size and location of each development	Contribution towards 50% of an additional social care unit (a social care unit consists of 1 x Consultant social worker 2 x social workers, 0.5 clinician and 1 x unit co-ordinator) for a period of two year in order to be available from early in the development to support the higher needs present in new communities before the local authority receives any income from the new development to pay for the additional resource. To be made available approximately 1 year after the first occupation with the option for a flexible roll out based on need. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost of 50% social care unit for 1 year is £85,000	Contribution towards the employment of an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor to support the residents of the new community who are at a higher risk of suffering from domestic abuse. IDVA to begin to be employed one year after occupations begin. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Staff to be hired on a short term 2 year contract to roll out as need dictated. Salary is determined by salary banding with addition of ‘on costs.’ All salaries based on 1 April 2014 pay scale. Estimated cost of 1 FE IDVA at grade MB1 = £43,457.70 per year
	Local Government Act 2000				Kick start funding for setting up or contribution to help expand existing groups and activities provided by a variety of organisations including 3rd sector providers and community groups to target prevention of domestic abuse. The funding will remove any financial barriers that risk activities and events and groups not being set up. Contribution to funding activities and events to support youth and community work over a 2 year period. Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend.	Space in community centre as detailed in level 2 but to be provided in community facilities within the development.
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Adult social care (including older people) and carers	Care Act 2014	A major challenge for new communities is an ageing population and the demands this creates for specialist housing, health and social care services, and support to overcome problems of isolation. Older people and people with disabilities and their carers are more vulnerable to suffer from loneliness or isolation. This will be even more magnified in a new community as people will no longer have their existing social networks and may find it more difficult to access basic services. Loneliness and isolation can be a tipping point for referral to adult social care, cause a significant number of attendance at GP surgeries and is associated with higher blood pressure, high levels of depression, and leads to higher rates of mortality comparable to those associated with smoking and alcohol consumption.	CCC has a statutory duty to promote wellbeing when carrying out any of their care and support functions in respect of a person. The wellbeing principle applies in all cases where a local authority is providing non-assessed ‘universal’ services available to the local population as a whole, as well as when carrying out a care and support function, or making a decision in relation to a person. As new developments are becoming more popular with older people and to ensure the most vulnerable people are able to fully participate in the new community, appropriate support and facilities and homes are essential to a new community so older people, people with disabilities and their carers are as independent as possible and not put at risk of loneliness and/or isolation and all the negatives effects associated with isolation.	The development must consider: environment that enables safe pathways and easy access of safe walking e.g textured pavements and easy navigation and landmark placing to help people with dementia and older people	Level 1 provision plus: kick-start funding for setting up and supporting groups and the running of activities for older people and those with physical disability, learning disability and their carers. Kick-start funding for setting up of groups and running activities to be made available at 100 occupations or after one year of development (whichever is sooner) (or similar) with 10 year timeframe for spend. Costs are determined by the number of estimated client multiplied by the cost of renting a room in a community facility (based on rates in Cambourne)	Level 2 provision and specialist housing as detailed below
	Older People Strategy			Ensure access to existing meeting places and informal meeting places (such as cafes) is available to the new community and/or access to temporary community space for groups to meet and for information sharing, advice and signposting to be provided by the developer	Suitable space within community buildings for those with additional needs to socialise locally (informal space (such as café) and formal meeting space). Community facilities to include changing facilities and toilets suitable for disabled use, sports facilities suitable for disabled use (including sprung floor studio), space to provide information sharing and signposting, disabled parking and community transport drop off point. The community facilities must account for sensory requirements (for example: appropriately laid tactile paving for people with sight impairment and loop systems being readily available in the community buildings for those with hearing loss). Space to be located within new community buildings of within existing community buildings if appropriate. Funding may be required for extension/improvement to existing building.	
	Cambridgeshire health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017					
	Transforming Lives Strategy					
	Children and Families Act 2014					
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Housing	Care Act 2014	<p>Housing is a major factor in determining health and wellbeing, especially those who are more vulnerable. Supported housing in some form may be required for a range of client groups such as: families fleeing domestic violence, older people, teenage parents, young people leaving care, the physically disabled, and those with mental health needs. Supported housing does not necessarily require specialist housing as some groups can be supported through access to general needs housing in the right location but others may require specialist homes such as cluster flats so people with similar needs can live independently but also access and facilitate mutual support and friendship from people with similar needs. Without appropriate housing some people may struggle to maintain independence and decrease their quality of life.</p>	<p>Although the statutory housing function in Cambridgeshire sits with the District and City Councils, CCC have an interest in ensuring there is quality housing provision for all people to enable people to have the capacity to live as independently as possible in their accommodation. New communities present the ideal opportunity to not only enable everyone to live in high quality, well designed homes but to also ensure the development of a mixed community that addresses all types of housing needs and the needs of different groups of people</p>	<p>An appropriate proportion of homes, should be accessible and or adaptable to meet differing needs as detailed in the relevant local plans (most frequently set to the Lifetime Homes standard)</p>	<p>Provision to be determined by the work of the specialist housing needs for people under 65 task and finish group and project to determine specialist housing for older people</p>	
	CCC Transforming Lives Strategy					
	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017					
	Delivering the Strategy for Extra Care Sheltered Housing in Cambridgeshire 2011					
	CCC action plan developed in response to the Ofsted inspection findings					
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Community Development	Care Act 2014	<p>Much of the research into New Towns or New Communities have established a clear link between poor mental health and antisocial behaviours with a lack of community cohesion. Practitioners working in the new community of Cambourne cite the lack of social infrastructure and support for the development of the community as a major contributing factor for mental distress and increasing the risk for those who might be vulnerable to the</p>	<p>Communities that are more connected and resilient need fewer public services, create good places to live and improve outcomes. Community development is very important for new communities because cohesive communities with strong social capital tend to overall have greater wellbeing, lower crime and little antisocial behaviour. Specialist workers will be required to support some members of the new community but community</p>	<p>Contribution towards universal activities, events and groups. Contribution to be determined in consultation with district/city council</p>	<p>Level 1 provision plus the employment of a part time community development worker. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need with option to be employed prior to first occupation. Funding requested for 2 years of employment. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost based on salary banding grade S02 approximate cost based on pay scale 1 April 2014 = £37,500 per 1FTE worker per year</p>	<p>Level 2 provision plus employment of a full time community development worker. The option for flexible roll out of all staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Funding requested for 2 years of employment. Monies must be spent within a 10 year timeframe from release of money. Cost based on salary</p>
	CCC Transforming Lives Strategy			<p>Environment that promotes positive mental health – adequate room sizes, open green space, promotion of active transport, information meeting space. An environment that enables safe pathways and easy access to safe walking or cycling areas for families, children and adults</p>		
	Crime and Disorder Act 1998					

	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017	stresses and strains of daily life e.g. young people, families with limited parenting skills and new parents. Without support to develop the community, social capital will struggle to form and many people will remain isolated.	the new community but community development workers will support the whole community to be more cohesive working alongside the specialist who can help those who are finding it more difficult to adjust to the new community	Ensure access to existing meeting places and informal meeting places (such as cafes) is available to the new community and/or access to temporary community space for groups to meet and for information sharing, advice and signposting to be provided by the developer	Ensure access to existing meeting places and informal meeting places (such as cafes) is available to the new community, if not provided within 2km new permanent provision should be made available on site to encourage social inclusion	banding grade S02 approximate cost based on pay scale 1 April 2014 = £37,500 per worker per year.
	Draft Community resilience strategy					

Support for New Communities	Duties	What Need Would be Generated by the New Community	What this Support will Bring to the New Community	Level of Provision to Support the Need Created by the New Community		
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Library	Public Libraries and Museum Act 1964	New communities create a rise in population and a number of social challenges outlined by other services in this document. As a universal service, libraries play a key role in building social capital and providing access to information, IT and reading for an individual's health and well-being. Through activities and targeted events, often working in partnership, the library will attract families, children, students, older people, vulnerable and disabled people, and those wishing to seek employment or build their skills. Anecdotal evidence has shown that interim or mobile libraries have	Library Services are at the heart of preventative and early support offer for resilient communities, helping to keep people healthy, employed, connected and less reliant on other, more intensive and expensive forms of support. Library services in new communities will continue to fulfil their core purpose (a comprehensive and efficient library service for all who wish to make use of it) and be a key enabler and catalyst for greater equality and social cohesion in communities, narrowing the gap of deprivation and promoting mutual understanding and tolerance; supporting self- help, individual and community resilience, learning and development throughout people's lives; and enabling healthier, happier and more prosperous communities. Libraries offer help	Detail provided in Developer Contributions for Library Service provision: Current Service Levels		
	A Standard Charge Approach, 2010 (MLA / ACE)			<4000 population from the new development will require either: • Enhanced mobile library provision: £28.92 per head of population increase • Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) with no physical changes to existing building: £42.12 per head of population increase	4000-7000 and 7000-14,000 population from the new development will require either: • Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) with no physical changes to existing building: £42.12 per head of population increase • Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) also requiring internal modifications to existing building: £60.02 per head of population increase	If there is no existing level 3 or 4 library in the community, a population of 14,000 or more from the development will require either: • Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) requiring extension to existing building: £97 per head of population increase
	Independent Library Report for England, DCMS 2014			• Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) also requiring internal modifications to existing building: £60.02 per head of population increase	• Enhanced static library provision (resources and fit out) requiring extension to existing building: £97 per head of population increase • New static library provision: £97 per head of population increase	

	CCC Service Levels Policy, 2011	been warmly welcomed by new communities and many of the libraries on new developments in Cambridgeshire are among the busiest and fastest growing in the County.	and support to those who need it, connect groups and people with a range of service providers, promote free access to information, reading and IT, and provide safe, neutral and trusted places for all in the community. With a shift from passive providers to community facilitators, public libraries will enrich new communities and promote sustainability	Contribution level will be determined by whether the new development is within (or an extension of) an existing population that has existing access a mobile, is within the catchment/ 2 miles from a nearby static library	Contribution level will be determined by whether the new development is within (or an extension of) an existing population that has access to an existing mobile, is within the catchment/ 2 miles from a nearby static library and dependent on the size of the existing library	Contribution level will be determined by whether the new development is within (or an extension of) an existing population that has access to an existing static library and the size of the existing library
	Developing our approach for the future: Library Services in Cambridgeshire Strategy, Jan 2015					
	Contributions towards library service provision are based on the principles that: additional resources and facilities (books, public access computers and the furniture, fittings and equipment to house them) will be necessary on a one-off basis in all cases to meet the information, learning and reading needs of the new residents, because current levels of provision are linked to existing population levels and demographics of the catchment areas. Beyond that, the modification or extension of existing accommodation or the provision of new accommodation needed to make those additional resources and facilities available will be determined by the positioning and scale of the new housing developments in relation to the size / physical capacity and the location of existing library accommodation					
Support for New Communities	Duties	What Need Would be Generated by the New Community	What this Support will Bring to the New Community	Level of Provision to Support the Need Created by the New Community		
				Incorporate into existing provision (level 1)	Extension of existing provision (level 2)	Full provision (level 3)
Access to Services and support	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2017	All people require access to service and support within their local community. Service and support include universal services (such as libraries, schools and GP), community groups (such as local sport teams and activity groups) and more specialist services (such as social care and mental health support). Services and support are provided by a variety of organisations including the public sector, voluntary organisations and the community itself. New communities often do not have existing accessible services or support in place due to lack of suitable facilities	To aid efficient, integrated services delivery that people want: access to services and support within the new community is essential. This includes all universal services as well as more specialist and voluntary support. The community must also be able to access suitable space and provision to enable them to support one another. This will require appropriate space and funding to kick start groups and activities. CCC aim to influence the design of community facilities to ensure all members of the community are able to access services and support. CCC also have a role to ensure adequate information sharing and signposting so	Additional revenue funding may be required for additional staff or kick start funding for groups and activities as detailed in individual key areas provision.	Expand/improve existing community and/or public buildings to enable the delivery of public, voluntary and community services, support and activities, information sharing and provide formal and informal meeting space to the new community. The principle of co-location of services will remain key and may require adaptations to the existing buildings and/or extensions in order to enable the full delivery of services, support and activities provided by public services, voluntary services and the community itself. Cost is unknown and it will depend on size and type of building.	Development of new building(s) to deliver all public, voluntary and community services, support and activities, and information sharing ideally in the form of a community hub. The community hub will provide a single access point for all public services and ideally some commercial
	Emotional wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy for children and young people 2014-2016 (CCC, PCC and CCG)					
	CCC Transforming Lives Strategy					
	Draft Community Resilience Strategy					

	Cambridgeshire Public Sector Asset Management Strategy 2011-2021	and/or provision within the community to enable their delivery. If some services and support are available in an established community near to the new community they are often not prepared to deliver to the community. Without adequate service, support and facilities, social capital is difficultly to form, residents are more vulnerable to isolation and in some cases unable to maintain independence.	the new community has the information necessary to support themselves and, where necessary, know where to seek further support . Residents must be able to access necessary services and support in a timely way within their local community. This will require all public sector organisations, the voluntary and community sector to work together more effectively to ensure improved access to the best services available.	Ensure access to existing meeting places and informal meeting places (such as cafes) is available to the new community and/or access to temporary community space provided by the developer for some service delivery, groups to meet and for information sharing, advice and signposting.	Additional revenue funding for additional staff or kick start funding for groups and activities as detailed in individual key areas provision	service to aid viability. Buildings will be designed flexibly to be able to adapt to future changes. Cost is unknown and will depend on the size of the new development
	Children and Families Act 2014					
	Library Services in Cambridgeshire: Developing our Approach for the Future					
	Public Mental Health Strategy 2015-18					
Support for New Communities	Duties	What Need Would be Generated by the New Community	What this Support will Bring to the New Community	Level of Provision to Support the Need Created by the New Community		
				Incorporate into existing provision (level 1)	Extension of existing provision (level 2)	Full provision (level 3)
Public Health services	Health and Social Care Act (2012)	Public health services from childhood through to old age have a preventive role, reducing the development of disease and disability and enabling people to remain healthy and independent. Creating a new community where all residents are physically and mentally well is essential for a sustainable community. To achieve this, residents must have access to information, preventative and early intervention to support their wellbeing as well as access to traditional health services (GP and hospitals etc)	Key services that will be required in a new community include: Child Health Improvement, Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Integrated Lifestyle Service, Adult Health Improvement and Sexual Health and Contraception Service This support will ensure that residents of new communities have access to preventive services which benefit both physical and mental health.	Details have not previously been included in County Council documents due to the services being previously provided by the NHS and some services which are still provided by the NHS but are due to be commissioned by CCC Public Health from October 2015. PH are in the process of refining models and developing commissioning strategy, therefore, further detailed provision will to be determined by PH once this has been completed.		
	Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-17			Ensure access to existing services in appropriate spaces is available such as space in GP surgery, schools (primary and secondary), community facilities (such as community centre/hub etc) bespoke clinics/rooms that meet clinical standards for services such as sexual health including confidential space.	Level 1 provision plus short term funding to expand service delivery to meet demands of new community. Service to include Child Health Improvement, Drug and Alcohol Treatment for all, Integrated Lifestyle Services, Adult Health Improvement and Sexual Health and Contraception services. The funding will remove any financial barriers that risk services not being available to the new community. Contribution to funding service delivery over a two year period.	
					Short term funding to meet service demand. Staff to be hired on a short term two year contract to roll out as need dictated. The options for flexible roll out of staff to be retained to reflect levels of need. Costs and Trigger to be determined with 10 year timeframe for spend.	

Service Areas									
Calculating need				level 1		level 2		level 3	
	Category	formula	constants	range	provision	range	provision	range	provision
Education / Schools	Early Years	(no of houses in development/100) *22 (average no of places)	Calculate additional demand for pupil places for early years: 18-25 children per 100 dwellings.	Contribution as per calculation					
	Primary	(no of houses in development/100) *30 (average no of places)	Calculate additional demand for pupil places for primary schools: 25-35 children per 100 dwellings.	Contribution as per calculation					
	Secondary	(no of houses in development/100) *22 (average no of places)	Calculate additional demand for pupil places for secondary school: 18-25 children per 100 dwellings.	Contribution as per calculation					
	SEND	Estimated population of 0-19 year olds in development/100 * 1	1% of children from new larger developments will require special school placement	Contribution as per calculation					
Mental Health Prevention	5 to 16 age group	Estimated population with mental health difficulties = 10% of estimated population	Estimate 10% of 5-16 population suffer from diagnosable mental health disorder (CCC/NHS Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy for Children and Young People 2014-2016)						
	18 to 64 age group	Estimated population with mental health difficulties = 16% of estimated population	Estimate 16% of the adult population in Cambridgeshire will have a common mental disorder (pansi.org)						
	Specialist Community workers	Number of SCW = total estimated population with mental health difficulties / 800	One full time SCW per 800 residents estimated to have mental health difficulties	< 100 pop with need	no provision	100 - 800 pop with need	funding to provide specialist training to community development workers. (amount to be negotiated)	>800 pop with need	3 year funding to provided Specialist Community Worker (1:800, approx. £113k pa)
	Preventative activities	Contribution= total estimated population with mental health difficulties x £5.10	£5.10 per resident estimated to have mental health difficulties	< 100 pop with need	contribution as per calculation for signposting	100 - 400 pop with need	contribution as per calculation	>400 pop with need	contribution as per calculation
	Counselling services for children and young people (Tier 2)	0.8% 0-19population multiplied by 200	0.8% of 12-24 year old the population access counselling services commissioned by Public Health at £200 per client (CCC Public Health)	Contribution as per calculation					
Family Services (Prevention)	0 to 19 age group	Estimated cases = (0-19 population in development / 100 x % in locality) - spare capacity in locality	Percentage of 0-19 population in locality accessing locality team services (% in locality) (CFA metrics)						
	Locality workers / case workers	Caseworkers = estimated cases / 20	Locality worker caseload 20 cases	< 15 Cases	no provision	15 - 60 Cases	Contribution to Locality workers Family workers in keeping with the calculation	> 60	Additional Locality workers with additional investment in youth work
	Kick-start funding (0-19)	Funding = Estimated 0-19 population x £5.10	£5.10 represents an estimated cost per head of providing activities	< 200	no provision	> 200	funding provided in keeping with formula		
	0 to 5 age group (Children's Centres)	(estimated population of 0 to 5/800) - spare capacity in neighbouring CC)	Capacity of a children's centre aim to have a reach of 800 0-5 yr olds	<0.5	additional resource to be added to neighbouring children's centres to build capacity	0.5 to 1	space to be provided in community facility in central location for out reach activities from neighbouring centre. Contribution to equipment, activities and additional staff	>1	permanent space in community facility (shared access out of hours). Additional staff required. Contribution to equipment and activities

Children's social care	Social work	Estimated cases = (population of development / 100 x % of cases in locality) - spare capacity in Social care unit	percentage of 0-19 population in locality accessing Children's social care (% in locality)	< 20 cases	no provision	20 - 80 cases	50% contribution to a social care unit (approximately £85k pa)	> 80 cases	100% contribution to a Social care unit (1:80 cases, approx. £170k per year))
	Domestic Abuse	Prevalence of domestic abuse = (population in development / 100 x 5 (male) or 7 (female)) - spare capacity in IDVA team	Estimates suggest that 5% of the adult male population and 7% of the adult female population becomes victims of DA (Cambridgeshire Domestic Violence/abuse needs assessment 2014)	> 40 cases	contribution towards signposting (amount to be negotiated)	> 40 - 70 cases	contribution towards preventative activities and events (£5.10 per case)	> 70	Contribution towards IDVA worker (1:70 cases, £43K pa)
	Specialist housing requirements	To be determined based on local need	To be determined by project investigating housing needs of care leavers and victims of domestic abuse						
Older people	Older people	Estimated population over 60 = (population/100)x 10	Estimate 10% of the development population will be over 60 (CCC New Housing Development Survey)						
	Specialist housing requirements	To be determined based on local need	To be determined by project investigating housing needs of older people						
	Supporting activities	Kick-start funding for Older People's supporting activities = £5.10 x estimate population over 65	£5.10 per resident over 65	Contribution as per calculation					
	Lifetime homes	As detailed in relevant local plan	As detailed in relevant local plan						
Adult Social care	learning disability	Estimated population with learning disability = (estimated population of development /100) x 2	Estimate 2% of the adult population in Cambridgeshire will have a learning disability (2015 pansi.org and poppi.org)						
	Physical Disability	Estimated population with physical disability = (estimated population of development /100) x 10	Estimate 10% of the working age population in Cambridgeshire will have a physical disability (2015 pansi.org)						
	Support for carers	number of carers = (estimated population of development/ 100)x10	10% of population in Cambridgeshire are carers (2011 Census)						
	Specialist housing requirements	To be determined based on local need	To be determined by the work of the Specialist Housing Needs Task and Finish Group.						
	Supporting activities	Kick-start funding for Adult social care supporting activities = £5.10 x (number of carers + number with learning disability + number with physical disability)	£5.10 per resident with learning or physical disabilities and their carers	Contribution as per calculation					
Community Development	Early Help	Homes in the development /3000 = 1 fte	3000 homes (approx. 8,000 population) requires 1 fte. 1fte - £38k pa	< 1,000 homes	contribution to universal activities	1000-3000 homes	contribution for part time community development worker (TBA)	>3000 homes	contribution to community development worker as per calculation
Library	Library provision (includes resource and fit out)	Homes in the development	Library provision will depend on number of home in development and existing provision in the area	<4000	Improvement to mobile/existing static library	4000-14000	Improvement to existing mobile/static library or new level 1 or 2 library	>14,000	Improvement to existing library or new level 2, 3 or 4 library

Public health services	School nursing	Determined by number of secondary schools in development	School nursing: one school nurse per secondary school + feeder primaries	Contribution dependent of secondary school					
	Health visiting	Estimated number of 0-5 / 150	1 HV per 150 0-5s in the population	<50	no provision	50-150	contribution for part time Health Visitor	150+	Contribution to Health Visitor as per calculation
	Vision Screening	Determined by number of primary schools in development	All Reception year children	Contribution dependent on primary school					
	Child Measurement Programme	Determined by number of primary schools in development	Reception and Year 6 children	Contribution dependent on primary school					
	Health Trainers	Homes in the development /3000 = 1 fte	3000 homes (approx. 8,000 population) requires 1 fte.	< 1,000 homes	contribution to training	1000-3000 homes	contribution for part time Health Trainer	>3000 homes	contribution to Health Trainer as per calculation
	Health Trainers older people	Estimated Older Population/600 = number of health trainers required	3 Trainers per 600 (1 per 200) 50+ year olds	Only applicable if specialised older people accommodation to be provided in the development					

Matrix of Requirement (calculations):
Name of site
Date:

	(Constant)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Number of houses						
% affordable						
number of affordable		0	0	0	0	
Estimated population	2.50	0	0	0	0	
Of which 0-5	0.50	0	0	0	0	
Of which 0-19	1.00	0	0	0	0	
Of which over 19	1.5	0	0	0	0	
Of which over 64	0.25	0	0	0	0	

Education/Schools		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Estimated additional demand on early years places	22	0	0	0	0	
Estimated additional demand on primary school places	30	0	0	0	0	
Estimated additional demand on Secondary school places	22	0	0	0	0	
Estimated additional demand on Special school places	1	0	0	0	0	
Estimated additional demand on post-16 provision						

Mental Health		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Estimated 5to16 population with mental health difficulties	10	0	0	0	0	
Estimated 18to64 population with mental health difficulties	16	0	0	0	0	
Estimated total population with mental health difficulties		0	0	0	0	level 1
Required specialist community workers	800	0	0	0	0	
Mental Health kick-start funding	5	£0	£0	£0	£0	
Counselling services for children and young people	0.80	£0	£0	£0	£0	

Locality team (incl children centre)

		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
% of 0-19 in locality with an open involvement	2					
Estimated 0-19 population with an open case		0	0	0	0	level 1
Number of staff required	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
LT Kick-start funding	5	£0	£0	£0	£0	
Children centres	800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	level 1

Children's Social Care and Domestic Abuse		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
% of 0-19 in locality with an open social care case	1	0	0	0	0	level 1
Estimated % population in locality suffering from the crime of domestic abuse	5	0	0	0	0	level 1
	7	0	0	0	0	level 1
Independent Domestic Abuse Adviser	70	0	0	0	0	Number of workers
Social Care Unit	80	0	0	0	0	Number of units
DA kick start funding	5	£0	£0	£0	£0	

Older people

		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
% of adaptable/accessible homes						
OPS kick-start funding	5	£0	£0	£0	£0	

Adult social care

		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Estimated population with learning disability	2	0	0	0	0	
Estimated population with physical disability	10	0	0	0	0	
Estimated number of carers	10	0	0	0	0	
ASC kick-start funding	5	£0	£0	£0	£0	

Community Development

		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Community Development		0	0	0	0	level 1
Number of staff required	3000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Library		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Contribution for library service provision	No of homes	0	0	0	0	level 1

Public health services		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Anticipated requirement
Number of Health Visitors	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Number of Health Trainers	3000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Older People Health Trainers (only applicable if specialised older people accommodation on site)	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Cost Summary	Ave Salary /cost	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Total kickstart funding		£0	£0	£0	£0
MH training/staff (depending on level) (3 yrs)	£37,500	£0	£0	£0	£0
MH Counselling Services CYP		£0	£0	£0	£0
Locality staff (2 yrs)	£34,750	£0	£0	£0	£0
Children centre staff (2 yrs)	£22,097	£0	£0	£0	£0
Children centre equipment/activities	£20,000	£0	£0	£0	£0
IDVA (2yrs)	£86,914	£0	£0	£0	£0
Social care unit (2 yrs) if Level 3 (100%)	£170,000	£0	£0	£0	£0
Social care unit (2 yrs) if Level 2 (50%)	£85,000	£0	£0	£0	£0
Community Development Worker (2 yrs)	£37,500	£0	£0	£0	£0
Library Provision	TBC				
PH Health visitors	£37,500	£0	£0	£0	£0
PH Health Trainers	£22,097	£0	£0	£0	£0
PH older people health trainers	£22,097	£0	£0	£0	£0
total	£493,761	£0	£0	£0	£0