



## Introduction

At a time of economic recession, issues related to social exclusion can be exacerbated as people from a range of groups, including disabled people, Black and Minority Ethnic groups, travellers, economic migrants struggle to compete with newly unemployed to secure a job.

Amongst Cambridgeshire's 550,000 residents almost 100,000 have no qualifications, clearly there is still much to do. This report evaluates the liC Cambridgeshire Programme 2008/9 and includes a review of the activities, achievements to date and expenditure profile of the twelve months to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

The Cambridgeshire liC programme in 2008/9 was delivered by some nine partners working with the liC team of The Greater Cambridge Partnership. All involved have worked hard, through partnerships, to drive the benefits of the investment into a range of communities and provide individuals with the opportunities to fight back against the recession.

## Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the achievements of the Investing in Communities (IiC) Cambridgeshire programme.

The allocated budget for 2008/09 for IiC Cambridgeshire was £856,059 Capital and £612,310 Revenue.

The three main themes are:

1. Skills - to support young people in transition from school, economically inactive adults and adults without qualifications into further education, employment or training.
2. Employment - to address barriers to employment, skills and enterprise for black and minority ethnic communities and those with a work limiting illness.
3. Enterprise - to encourage enterprise through work with disadvantaged groups in the most deprived communities.

These themes were identified in part to and relate to a number of the key indicators in the Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Cambridgeshire and the contribution that the IiC projects make towards the targets is measured as part of the programme.

The 2008/09 programme focussed on the following target groups:

- Young people – focussing on changing their aspirations and improving employability
- Economically inactive people requiring new skills
- Black and minority ethnic groups – including Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities and migrant workers
- Disadvantaged rural communities where opportunities and access to services are limited.

Nine projects have been funded. The programme spent £1,468,369 equal to 100% of its total budget. Furthermore a total of £1,651,069 was levered into the programme.

The total value for money figure was £775 per core output, which comparatively is excellent value for money.

The following core outputs have been achieved:

- 61.5 jobs created (target was 57)
- 663 people assisted to get a job (target was 580)
- 19 business start ups (target was 27)
- 45 businesses assisted to improve performance (target was 30)
- 917 people assisted in skills development (target was 694)
- 153 gained basic skills (target was 118)
- 35 gained a full NVQ level 2 qualification (target was 10)

## Contents

Introduction .....	2
Executive Summary .....	3
Chapter 1. Background liC Cambridgeshire .....	6
1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council as accountable body.....	6
1.2 Business Plan .....	6
1.3 Target groups .....	6
1.4 Geographic target areas .....	6
1.5 Budget .....	7
1.6 The liC Team .....	7
Chapter 2. Management activities and achievements 2008/09 .....	8
2.1 Project Delivery Summaries .....	8
2.2 Newsletters .....	8
2.3 Update of Stakeholder list.....	8
2.4 liC Strategic Board.....	9
2.5 liC Operating Group.....	9
2.6 Information Advice and Guidance (IAG) event .....	9
2.7 Consultation event .....	9
2.8 LEADER .....	9
2.9 Business Plan 2009/10 .....	9
2.10 LAA outputs .....	9
2.11 liC Celebration Event.....	9
2.12 Learning Communities Review .....	10
Chapter 3. Projects .....	11
3.1 Project Intervention: Skills .....	11
3.2 Project intervention: Employment .....	12
3.3 Projects intervention Enterprise.....	12
Chapter 4. Finances.....	13
4.1 Expenditure profile.....	13
4.2 Investment per intervention .....	13
4.3 Match funding and in kind support.....	14
Chapter 5. Outputs and outcomes .....	15
5.1 EEDA Core outputs .....	15
5.2 Non core outputs .....	16
5.3 Outcomes .....	16
Chapter 6. Investment per geographical area and target group .....	25
6.1 Gender.....	25
6.2 Age .....	25
6.3 Ethnicity breakdown.....	26
6.4 Target groups .....	27
6.5 Geographical area .....	27
Chapter 7. Value for money .....	29
Chapter 8. Contribution to the Local Area Agreement .....	30

NI 1: Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together. .... 30

NI 7: Environment for a thriving third sector ..... 31

NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits ..... 32

NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher ..... 32

Other non core NI: ..... 33

Appendices:

Appendix A. Expenditure profile 2008/09

Appendix B. Details of achieved outputs 2008/09

## Chapter 1. Background liC Cambridgeshire

### 1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council as accountable body

The East of England Development Agency (EEDA) has delegated delivery of the Investing in Communities programme to Cambridgeshire County Council (Council). This was in line with the increased delegation from regional development agencies to local authorities identified in the government's Sub-National Review. The Council has subcontracted the Greater Cambridge Partnership to remain the managing delivery agent.

### 1.2 Business Plan

In March 2008 the liC Cambridgeshire 2008/09 Business Plan was approved for investment in the following three interventions:

#### 1. Skills

To support young people in transition from school, economically inactive adults and adults without qualifications into further education, employment or training.

#### 2. Employment

To address barriers to employment, skills and enterprise for black and minority ethnic communities and those with a work limiting illness.

#### 3. Enterprise

To encourage enterprise through work with disadvantaged groups in the most deprived communities.

### 1.3 Target groups

The following target groups were identified:

- Young people – focussing on changing their aspirations and improving employability
- Economically inactive people requiring new skills
- Black and minority ethnic groups – including Travellers, Bangladeshi communities and migrant workers
- Lone parents / carers – focussing on economically inactive or low income people
- Disadvantaged rural communities where opportunities and access to services are limiting.

### 1.4 Geographic target areas

The main focus of the investment was on under performing areas:

- Wisbech – and disadvantaged hinterland
- Huntingdon and Oxmoor
- North and East Cambridge
- St Neots
- Ramsey
- Ely/ Littleport
- Chatteris
- Disadvantaged rural communities

Compared with previous years, the focus in 2008/09 was more on Fenland because of the National Indicator NI 152 (Working age people on out of work benefits, Fenland only).

### **1.5 Budget**

The GCP received £856,059 Capital and £612,310 Revenue to deliver the liC Cambridgeshire programme in 2008/09. Nine projects have been supported of which eight continuation projects.

### **1.6 The liC Team**

The liC team started with 4 staff members in the beginning of the financial year. Due to a reduced overhead budget and less projects to manage, the liC Administrator left in July 2008 and the Rural Strategy Development Officer was made redundant in August 2008. Also the liC Development Manager left early January.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (1 Fte) has been managing the programme since early January 2009. She has received support from the Economic Development Officer, the GCP's Partnership Development Co-ordinator and the GCP Director.

## Chapter 2. Management activities and achievements 2008/09

This table provides an overview of the management activities and achievements.

Key stage achieved	2008/09											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1. Project delivery summary documents		■			■			■			■	
2. liC newsletters								■				■
3. Update of Stakeholder list			■	■								
4. liC Strategic Board		■		■			■	■			■	■
5. liC Operating Group		■		■			■			■		■
6. IAG event							■					
7. Consultation event				■								
8. LEADER	■	■										
9. Business Plan 2009/10							■			■	■	■
10. LAA outputs developed				■	■	■						
11. liC Celebration event											■	
12. Learning Communities Review			■	■								

### 2.1 Project Delivery Summaries

Following best practice from 2007/08, the production of quarterly project delivery summaries was continued in 2008/09. This delivery summary includes one A4 per project and a case study and is distributed to 400 stakeholders. In 2008/09 these have been distributed electronically, with the exception of the February version when hard copies were given to each delegate at the Celebration Event.

### 2.2 Newsletters

To keep our partners up to date on the achievements and developments of the programme, e-newsletters were sent out in Autumn 2008 and Spring 2009. The Spring edition focussed on how the liC programme supports people and businesses through the recession.

### 2.3 Update of Stakeholder list

In June the Stakeholder email list was updated which made it much easier to target the people and organisations that are interested or involved in liC. The stakeholder list (containing details of 400 stakeholders) is used to invite people to liC events, consultation meetings and to send them the newsletters and project summaries.

### **2.4 liC Strategic Board**

The liC Strategic Board is a partnership of key organisations that helps shape the strategic direction of the Cambridgeshire liC business plan. It provides a forum to enable joint working to build a coherent liC business plan which levers mainstream and other investment to address the shared priorities for skills, employability and enterprise. In 2008/09 six meetings were held with 19 members of 14 different organisations. All members have completed declarations of interest forms.

### **2.5 liC Operating Group**

The liC Operating Group provides a forum in which representatives of the different projects work together to deliver the Business Plan as effectively as possible. Also the liC team is using these meetings to inform and discuss developments in the programme. Five meetings were held in 2008/09.

### **2.6 Information Advice and Guidance (IAG) event**

On 21 October 2008 Connexions organised an event for all liC funded projects in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire. At the event project leads were informed about the current IAG services in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and looking at how their project and IAG service can complement each other.

### **2.7 Consultation event**

On 7 July 2008 a consultation event took place, facilitated by Nic Williams, to discuss potential project ideas for the 2009/10/11 Business Plan. Some 75 people attended this event. Based on this meeting the interventions for 2009/10 were identified.

### **2.8 LEADER**

The Rural Strategy Development officer developed a Business Plan for the new LEADER programme (Fenland Adventurers) for Cambridgeshire. The plan was approved and £4 million has been allocated to promote rural development in Fenland (£800,000 per year to 2013).

### **2.9 Business Plan 2009/10**

The liC Cambridgeshire Business Template for 2009/10 was drafted and submitted to EEDA and Cambridgeshire County Council (Council) in October 2008. In January EEDA informed the Council that there would be no Capital funding available in 2010/11 and the Revenue budget will be unsure. Based on this news the liC Strategic Board decided to make some changes in the programme. A new business plan was submitted to EEDA in February 2009 and approved by the end of that month.

### **2.10 LAA outputs**

In order to measure the contribution towards the Local Area Agreement (LAA) National Indicators a list of 24 LAA outputs was developed. All project leads have been monitoring these new outputs since October 2008. See also chapter 8 (page 30).

### **2.11 liC Celebration Event**

75 people attended the Cambridgeshire Investing in Communities Celebration event at Burgess Hall St. Ives on 12<sup>th</sup> February. In addition to hearing about the structure of liC, the audience heard from the current liC projects and a selection of the proposed projects for 2009/10.

### **2.12 Learning Communities Review**

An evaluation of impacts being achieved by the Learning Communities project across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough took place over spring and summer 2008. The evaluation was funded by LSC who provided the external support of a consultant. The evaluation concluded that the project has had significant positive impacts in the communities.

## Chapter 3. Projects

liC Cambridgeshire supported nine projects in 2008/09 (Table 3.1), with four projects falling under skills, three under employment and two under the enterprise intervention. Most projects are interdependent.

Table 3.1 Overview Projects per intervention

Intervention	Project name	Project lead organisation	Start date	End date
Skills	Romsey Mill	Romsey Mill Trust	April 2006	March 2009
	Learning Communities	CP Learning Trust	June 2006	Continuing in 2009/10
	Vocational Skills Centre	Cambridgeshire County Council	April 2007	Continuing in 2009/10
	New Horizons	Cambridge Housing Society	June 2007	Continuing in 2009/10
Employment	Slivers of Time	Anglia Ruskin Enterprise Ltd.	October 2007	March 2009
	Rosmini Centre	Rosmini Centre Trust	December 2007	Continuing in 2009/10
	Bangladeshi and Pakistani Community Project	Cambridgeshire County Council	August 2007	Continuing in 2009/10
Enterprise	Enterprise Workspace	NWES	December 2008	Continuing in 2009/10
	CREAM	NWES	April 2007	Continuing in 2009/10

### 3.1 Project Intervention: Skills

#### Romsey Mill

Romsey Mill engages with hard-to-reach young people who have struggled with school, work and education, had difficult backgrounds or may be young parents. By nurturing key life and vocational skills in areas such as literacy and IT the Romsey Mill programmes give individuals the confidence and capabilities to participate in the community and progress to the workplace. In 2008/09 liC part funded the full-time programme manager to support the expansion and future sustainability of Romsey Mill's programmes.

#### Learning Communities

In some communities, low educational attainment and poor basic skills levels combined with a culture of low aspirations limit opportunities. Working in partnership with local people, "Learning Communities" are being established. The Learning Communities unlock talent by fostering enthusiasm for learning, raising aspirations and developing skills required by local employers. The project brings together all parts of the community with the wider partnerships to achieve this. It strives to link residents, schools and other providers, employers and other key community members with local support agencies and provider networks.

#### Vocational Skill Centres

Increased access to high quality vocational provision is a top priority for Cambridgeshire's secondary schools and a crucial ingredient in countywide strategies to reduce the 700 – 1,000 young people who are NEET (Not in Education

Employment or training). liC invested in collaborative vocational centres based in the areas of greatest socio-economic need and skills shortage in the county. Twenty-two different schools and colleges received funding to offer one or more new vocational courses.

#### [New Horizons](#)

New Horizons uses ICT to engage hard-to-reach groups, helping people to transform their life chances by providing a free loan lap top with home tuition to build their skills and provide access to advice on training and work.

### **3.2 Project intervention: Employment**

#### [Slivers of Time](#)

Slivers of Time is a web-based recruitment package providing a database of people, their skills and availability for flexible working for those with caring responsibilities, lifestyles or health issues which they can cope with. The package enables employers to meet short-term demands by employing temporary staff quickly and efficiently. It also enables employees to sell their time by the hour at times suitable to them.

#### [Rosmini Centre](#)

The Rosmini Centre is the focus for a range of activities helping the families of migrant workers and the wider community to access services. liC investment in the planned enlarged and enhanced centre is providing more structured support for migrant workers and the wider community living and working in Wisbech and the rural hinterland.

#### [Bangladeshi and Pakistani Communities Project](#)

This project is improving access for women from Bangladeshi and Pakistani backgrounds to community-based, tailor-made and culturally-sensitive training and confidence building activities. It is creating opportunities for participants to achieve their social and economic potential by learning, networking and developing necessary language skills and employment and income generating skills.

### **3.3 Projects intervention Enterprise**

#### [CREAM \(Cambridge Rural Enterprise Advice and Mentoring\)](#)

The CREAM project provides disadvantaged communities within Cambridgeshire with the best business support available and to help build an enterprise culture with individuals and community groups seeking to develop commercial and social enterprises.

#### [Enterprise Workspace in March](#)

The scheme will provide the much-needed workspace for businesses and social enterprises in a rural area of deprivation. It will provide 10 units offering easy in / easy out tenancies and will support a social enterprise through a bursary scheme and on site support in the form of advice and training to help the businesses in becoming more sustainable and help them to grow.

## Chapter 4. Finances

### 4.1 Expenditure profile

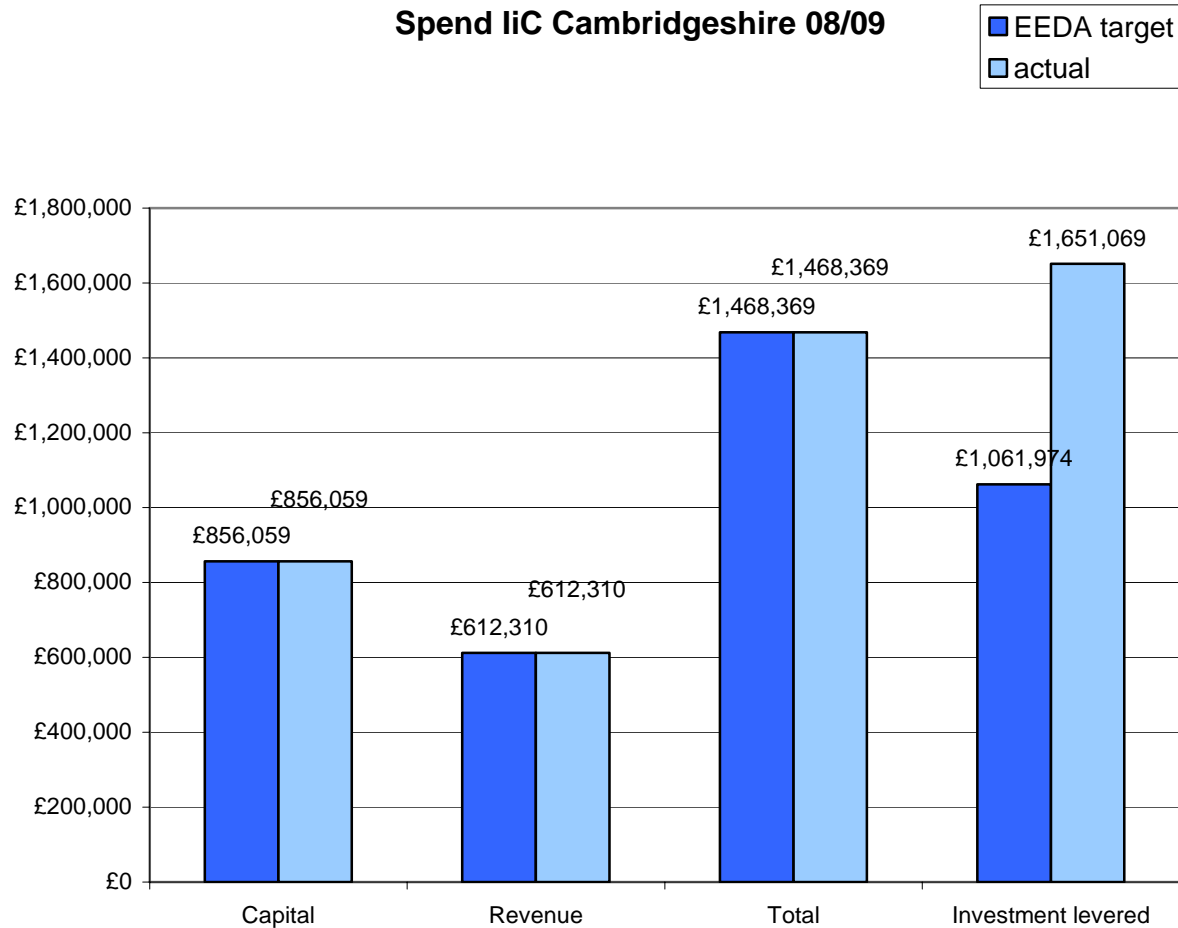


Figure 4.1 Spend liC Cambridgeshire

Figure 4.1 shows that the programme has fully spent its allocated budget.

### 4.2 Investment per intervention

### Proportion of investment per intervention

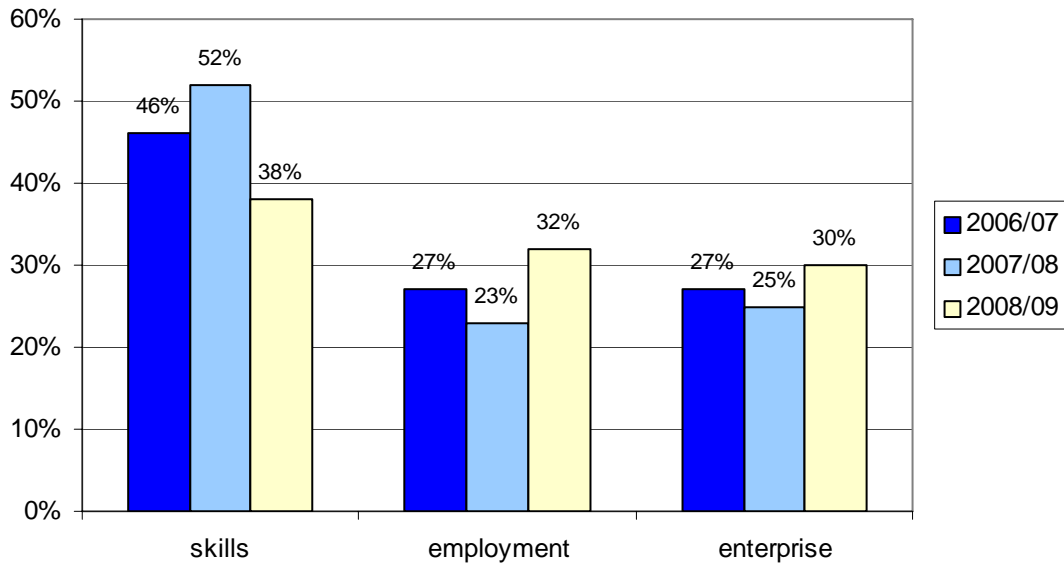


Figure 4.2 Investment per intervention

This financial year the breakdown of funding allocated to projects was more equally distributed among the three interventions. Previous years the main focus was on the skills theme but this theme has now become less dominant.

#### 4.3 Match funding and in kind support

Total match funding (including in kind support) was £1,651,069 with 74% public and 26% private sector investment (Table 4.1). The total of match funding is increasing year on year and also the proportion of private sector investment is getting larger.

Table 4.1 Investment levered

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total investment levered	£469,991	£1,569,813	£1,651,069
Public sector investment levered	98%	89%	74%
Private sector investment levered	2%	11%	26%

More detail on the match funding and in kind support figures can be found in Appendix A and B.

## Chapter 5. Outputs and outcomes

An overview of the **outputs** together with hard and soft **outcomes** achieved by the projects provides a complete picture of the impact of the EEDA funding in Cambridgeshire.

### 5.1 EEDA Core outputs

Figure 5.1 shows the total outputs achieved compared with the targets set out for EEDA. Most of the variances are positive with the exemption of businesses created. In 2007/08 there were 30 business start-ups, but only after 12 months of trading these can be counted as 'business created'. Of the 30 businesses six businesses didn't survive and five could not be traced anymore.

See Appendix B for more details on the outputs.

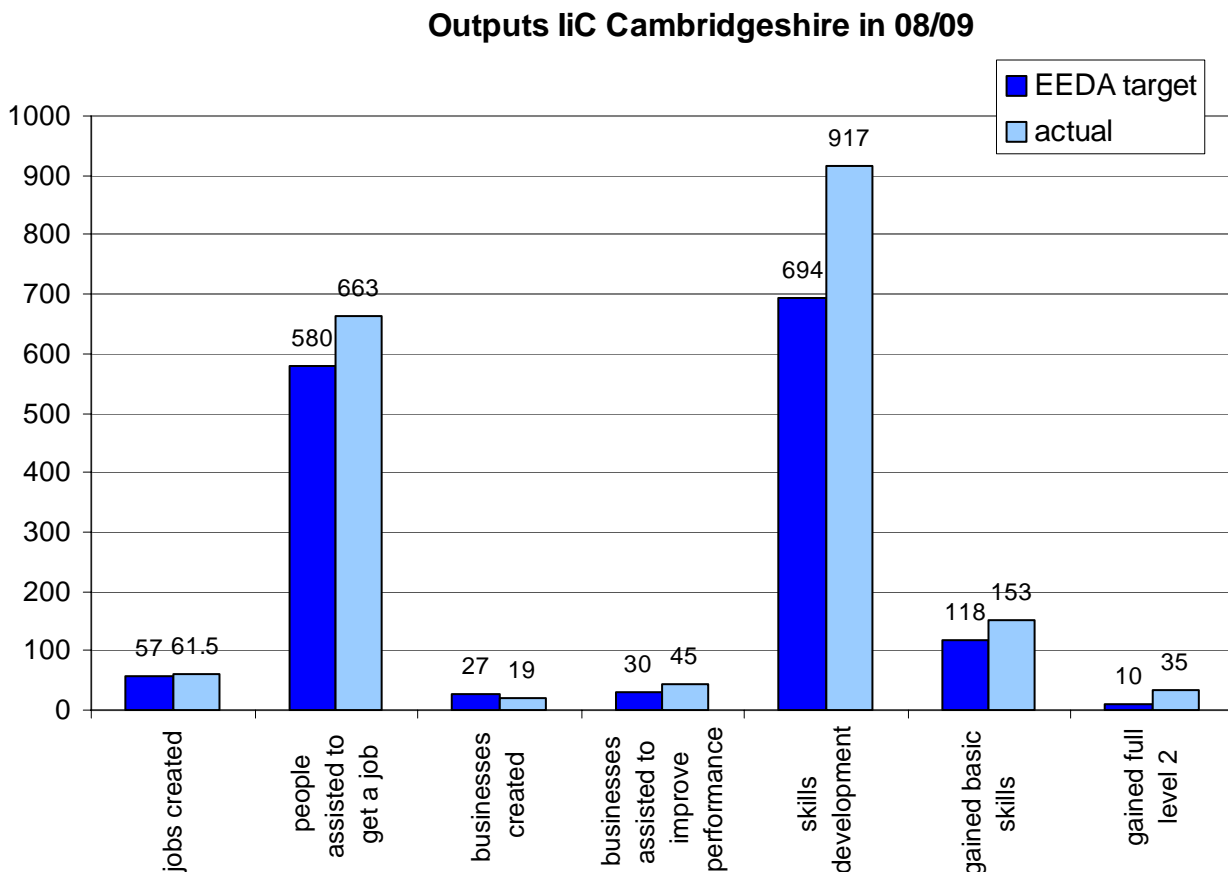


Figure 5.1 Achievements outputs vs. targets liC Cambridgeshire 2008/09

## 5.2 Non core outputs

Table 5.1 shows the achieved non-core outputs.

Table 5.1 Overview non core outputs 2008/09

Output	Achieved	Comments
Capacity building initiatives	66	Achieved by Learning Communities and the Rosmini Centre
Community floor m <sup>2</sup>	335 m <sup>2</sup>	These are areas where vocational skills courses are delivered.
Community safety initiatives	2	Achieved by Romsey Mill
Youth Crime Prevention Initiatives	3	Achieved by Romsey Mill
Voluntary organizations supported	22	These have been supported by Learning Communities, Octavia hill Trust, Rosmini Centre and Slivers of Time.
Community groups supported	28	These have been supported by Learning Communities, Octavia hill Trust, Rosmini Centre, Slivers of Time and Chatteris Learning Centre (funded in 2007/08).
Websites developed or enhanced	2	These are <a href="http://www.octaviahill.org">www.octaviahill.org</a> and <a href="http://www.creative-exchange.info">www.creative-exchange.info</a>

## 5.3 Outcomes

The overall soft and hard outcomes are important to understand the real value of EEDA's investment.

Overall the programme achieved the following hard outcomes:

- 56 into work
- 65 into voluntary work
- 287 into further education

These figures are minimum figures and are probably higher as some project figures weren't available at the time of writing this report or project leads have been unable to monitor the progression of their learners.

The total hard and soft outcomes achieved are set out per project:

### Outcomes Romsey Mill

- Since the refurbished building opened in 2007, 10 new posts have been created.
- 50% more space for community facilities available, including meeting, workshop and training rooms, offices, a sports hall, recording studio, creative arts room and spacious community hall plus crèche.
- New projects developed for hard to reach young people.
- Romsey Mill has negotiated a three-year Service Level Agreement with Cambridge City Council, ensuring that their Economic Policy Grant will contribute

to the embedded learning activities provided by the Social Inclusion Programme and the Young Parents programme.

- Romsey Mill's work with under 5's and their families gained Children's Centre Status.
- In recognition of Romsey Mill's innovative work with young parents in Cambridge, they won an award together with £10,000 from the Centre of Social Justice at a ceremony in London on 16 July 2008.
- Thousands of runners took part in the Chariots of Fire Race on 21 September 2008, with Romsey Mill as one of the two charities to benefit.



*Literacy Group at Romsey Mill*

#### [Outcomes Learning Communities](#)

Sustainable Learning Communities have now been established in Waterlees, Littleport and Ramsey. Oxmoor, Chatteris and Eynesbury need one or two years longer of support before they will be fully sustainable.

A summary of the evaluation of Learning Communities undertaken in summer 2008 by Maggie Madden is:

- Positive impact on communities and different groups of beneficiaries:
  - People living in the community: through bringing new opportunities within their reach.
  - Individuals who participated in learning: through giving Learning Champions the strength, skills and capacity to play their role and people who took part in confidence building training, and other specific training sessions such as Forklift Training.

- Partner organisations (including public services, community and voluntary groups): by strengthening partnership frameworks for meeting local needs and by developing their capability to identify and meet learning needs.
- The Learning Communities have developed a new innovative approach that works: piloting new approaches, partnership, joining up, raising community engagement, building social capital, and participation in learning.
- Stakeholders indicate that there is high value in place on the capacity building impact.
- Levered in £75,199 of additional funding from other sources to support activities in the community.
- 249 people gained a qualification



*Learners at Littleport Learning Community, Spring 2008.*

#### Outcomes Vocational Skill Centres

- Development of 7 new diploma lines at 22 schools. These are ICT, CAD, Hair and Beauty, Engineering, Catering/Hospitality, Land Based Diplomas, BTEC
- The numbers enrolled on the courses indicate that the numbers undertaking diplomas will be in the region of 1500. This will be confirmed when students enrol next September.
- The impact of the delivery of the vocational courses now is considerable when measured in attitudes demonstrated by the students –
- “It has given me the confidence to work with new people which I never knew that had” – Creative and Media student at Coleridge.

- Teachers of the course have commented that the students are fully engaged and in some cases no longer at risk of exclusion from the school
- At one Village College the evidence is that the vocational element of the curriculum has added 9% to the headline 5A\*-C figures for the college.



*Vocational Skills: Engineering Class Room, Abbey College in Ramsey*

#### Outcomes New Horizons

Supported people who are disadvantaged to achieve their potential:

- 16% of customers had started part-time work
- 18% of customers had started a course at College
- 29% of customers had started voluntary work
- Referred 24 customers into Skills for Life provision

Providing improved access to essential services

- Enabled 139 customers to access internet and the web from home for the first time
- 33% of customers had bought a computer for the first time
- 29% of customers had bought a broadband connection for the first time
- 24% of customers had accessed free ICT services at free community access points
- 31% of customers had used a library service

Improving skills and ability of people to make effective use of ICT by:

- Provided ICT tuition to 147 customers, delivering almost 1000 hours face to face tuition. On average, 6 hrs 38 mins of tuition per person



*New Horizons: Learner receiving ICT home tuition.*

#### Outcomes Slivers of Time

- 17 private businesses have now been using the Slivers of Time e-recruitment system resulting in 39 people in paid employment.
- Huge effort has been made to roll-out Slivers of Time to local authorities.
- Cambridgeshire County Council is now trialling Slivers of Time for catering and cleaning in schools.
- Huntingdonshire District Council is piloting a Slivers of Time worker in its Recruitment Department and will roll it out for admin tasks.
- Fenland District Council is now able to use Slivers of Time.
- Progress has been made with East Cambridgeshire District Council to develop a pool of sports coaches for local clubs and events.



*Slivers of Time worker doing telemarketing*

#### Outcomes Rosmini Centre

- Building work completed early April 2009. Home Start and Volunteer Bureau Fenland are since April 2009 accommodated in the new centre.
- More than 1500 enquiries dealt with.
- Provided English and Skills for Life classes
- Provided a 1-2-1 advice and support centre for new arrivals
- Set up of service level agreements associated with the provision of services through the centre
- Signed off community development plan
- Policies and procedures required to meet legislation of the centre are in place



*One of the rooms in the newly refurbished Rosmini Centre*

#### [Outcomes Bangladeshi and Pakistani Communities Project](#)

##### Softer outcomes

- Increased awareness and confidence on the part of beneficiaries as evidenced by learners' interest in moving onto college and employment.
- Beneficiaries expressed their increased knowledge and enjoyment through visits to libraries and museums
- Case studies and surveys carried out revealed that most participants had never before accessed any formal English teaching. It was also shown that learners have developed ambitions and the desire to move on to college and employment

##### Set up Peer mentoring Scheme

- Identified potential peer mentors to give support and guidance to less confident participants
- 9 people received professional mentors training from Anglia Ruskin University Community Development Department

##### Outreach support

- Outreach support was given to 240 people, providing information, advice, and guidance in their own languages and encouraging them to participate in the project.
- Ongoing personalised development plans were drawn up, monitored and reviewed throughout the course.

##### Capacity Building and Community Cohesion

- 4 Capacity building workshops on Sewing and Gardening were undertaken.
- 2 community cohesion activities were organised

- More than 100 people attended those activities



*Bangladeshi and Pakistani Communities Project: learners receiving their English certificate*

#### Outcomes CREAM

##### Hard outcomes:

- 76 courses delivered, courses included business skills to support clients seeking to set up their own businesses. Soft skills courses including motivation, confidence and assertiveness and time-keeping relevant to both those seeking self-employment and those moving on to seek employment. In all regards personal and/or business skills were improved for those taking part.
- 20 individuals completed skills development and used those skills to seek employment rather than self employment.
- 44 new businesses were started by individuals receiving training and support from the project. These individuals will continue to receive support to help them sustain their new ventures.
- 53 new jobs were created as a direct result of the new businesses. Included in the support for the new businesses will be help with the personal skills training of staff.
- 309 individuals received information, advice and guidance to assist them in finding a job.
- 30 SME's were given support to improve their business skills and to develop staff. Advice ranged from marketing to finance and everything in between. Businesses were also referred to other organisations where appropriate to ensure the best advice and guidance was given.
- 157 individuals were referred to other organisation to receive additional support, in the main these referrals were to Business Link.

- 807 1 to1 advice sessions were delivered, allowing individuals dedicated time to discuss their plans and ideas in a confidential environment. Wherever possible individuals met with the same advisor at subsequent meeting, helping to build a strong relationship and trust.

Soft Outcomes:

Not all of the outcomes listed below relate to every individual who has accessed CREAM but it is reasonable to say that the vast majority of individuals will have at least one that is applicable to them, and many will have several.

- Greater self-confidence, they were listened to and their ideas were not mocked.
- Greater feeling of self-worth, they talked to advisors who took them seriously and who were prepared to help them to develop. They were not judged on academic achievement, gender, ethnicity or ability.
- For a small number they were backed all the way and those few started their own businesses. Adding an element of hope to the larger community that it is possible to succeed.
- For many individuals this would have been their first engagement with this kind of support. Much of the fear has been overcome and these people will be more confident the next time they need to access support.
- For many a real sense of achievement, obvious for those who started a business but also relevant to those who simply completed some of the courses.
- Having the skills and knowledge to engage with mainstream business support.
- Understanding the basic skills needed to start and run a business and if they didn't succeed on this attempt, knowing what they need to do next time.
- Being treated as an equal and not patronised by 'the system'.

Outcomes Enterprise Workspace

No outcomes achieved yet as the building work started in February 2009. The office units will be ready in autumn 2009.

## Chapter 6. Investment per geographical area and target group

The graphs and tables below provide the following information on the total achieved core outputs:

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity breakdown
- Target groups
- Geographical area
- Rural vs. urban

The graphs/tables are based on the core outputs 'people assisted to get a job' and 'people assisted in skills development'.

### 6.1 Gender

Table 6.1 Proportion male female of people supported

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Male	46%	46%	48%
Female	54%	54%	52%

liC has assisted more women than men, but the difference is small (Table 6.1). The figures for 2008/09 are almost similar as in previous years.

### 6.2 Age

Comparing liC involvement with the profile of age groups in Cambridgeshire, it becomes clear that liC focuses particularly on the younger age groups, 14-17. This is consistent with the identification of disadvantaged young people as a target group. This is a trend that is identified over the three years of support, although less 18-25 people have been supported in 2008/09 compared with previous years.

## Age breakdown

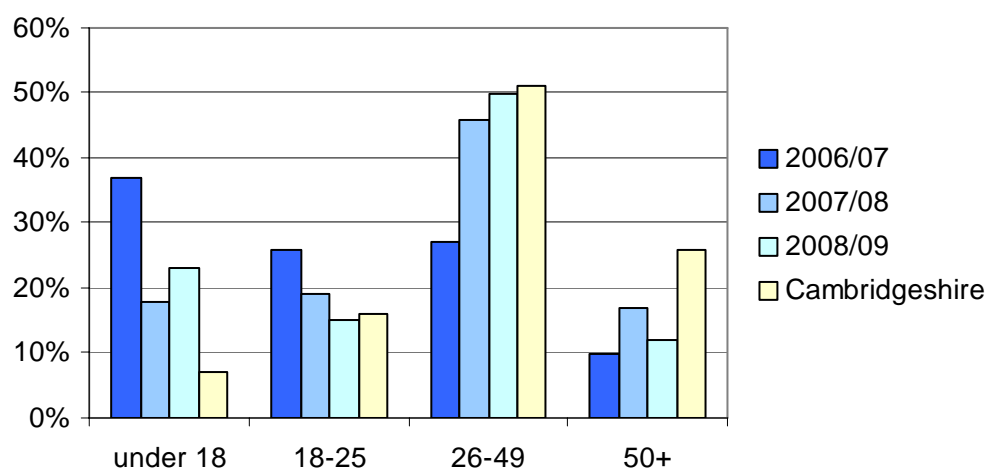


Figure 6.2 Age breakdown people supported by liC

## 6.3 Ethnicity breakdown

Whilst the largest group of people assisted is still white British, this is significantly lower than the average in Cambridgeshire (Table 6.2). The second largest group were White any other, mainly because of the Rosmini Centre providing support to migrant workers. And finally the Bangladeshi group can be seen as a clear target group for liC.

Table 6.2 Ethnicity breakdown people supported by liC

	liC 2006/07	liC 2007/08	liC 2008/09	Cambridgeshire (Census 2001)
White British	65.1%	76.7%	69.5%	89.9%
White any other	4.4%	3.8%	17.8%	4.0%
Bangladeshi	0.6%	3.1%	4.6%	0.2%
Caribbean	1.5%	0.5%	1.7%	0.2%
White Irish	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Pakistani	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%
Indian	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Asian any other	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%
African	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%
Travellers	21.8%	10.3%*	0.5%	1.2%
White and Asian	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Any other mixed	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Chinese	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%
Any other black	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
White and Black Caribbean	2.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
White and Black African	0.0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%

\* 1.5% Traveller of Irish Heritage, 1.3% other Traveller and 7.5% Gypsy/Traveller/Roma

### 6.4 Target groups

Table 6.3 shows most people supported are economically inactive although the figures could be higher as for some projects this information was not available.

The proportion of Young People NEET supported, but the absolute figure is still similar as in previous years. Mainly Romsey Mill and Sandalwood Farm have been contributing towards this target group.

Travellers have gone down because the liC programme had to cut on a couple of project and support for Travellers was unfortunately one of them.

The proportion of migrant workers has gone up reflecting the investing in the Rosmini Centre.

Table 6.3 Target groups supported by liC

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
People without qualification	54%	39%	57%
Economically inactive people	Unknown	63%	65%
Young People NEET	10%	17%	12%
Lone parents	8%	10%	15%
Travellers	20%	10%	0.3%
Bangladeshi or Pakistani community	0%	3%	5%
Migrant workers	0%	1%	22%

### 6.5 Geographical area

The main focus of the investment in 2008/09 was on Cambridge City and Fenland (Table 6.4). Fenland has become one of the key focus areas of liC because of the LAA. The high output figures for Cambridge is due to the Bangladeshi and Romsey Mill projects.

Table 6.4 Geographical areas of people supported by liC

	2006/07 EEDA core outputs	2007/08 EEDA core outputs	2008/09 EEDA core outputs	Cambridgeshire*
Cambridge City	33%	33%	36%	19%
East Cambridgeshire	13%	7%	6%	13%
South Cambridgeshire	19%	11%	6%	15%
Huntingdonshire	17%	21%	14%	29%
Fenland	18%	28%	35%	24%

\*source: Cambridgeshire population and dwelling stock estimates 1991-2005, Cambridgeshire County Council, 2006

Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural county, with 74% of the population living in rural areas and this shows the need to invest in here. Still liC investment focuses mainly at urban areas (Table 6.5) as the Bangladeshi and Pakistani project and Romsey Mill both achieved a main proportion of the total outputs. But looking at the trends over the last years, more people living in rural areas are now supported.

Table 6.5 Rural vs. urban investment

	2006/07 EEDA core outputs	2007/08 EEDA core outputs	2008/09 EEDA core outputs	Cambridgeshire*
Urban	60%	46%	37%	26%
Rural	40%	54%	63%	74%

\*source: A Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire, 2006

## Chapter 7. Value for money

The value for money figure is calculated by dividing the total expenditure by the achieved EEDA core outputs (jobs created; employment support, businesses assisted; skills assistance; basic skills; level 2 qualification).

The value for money for 2008/09 was £775 per core output. This will go down next year because some of the capital projects just started to achieve outputs, such as the Creative Exchange and Sandalwood Farm. The Enterprise Workspace project will achieve outputs from autumn 2009.

This value for money figure has gone down: in 2006/07 this was £1,334 and in 2007/08 £1,315 (Figure 7.2).

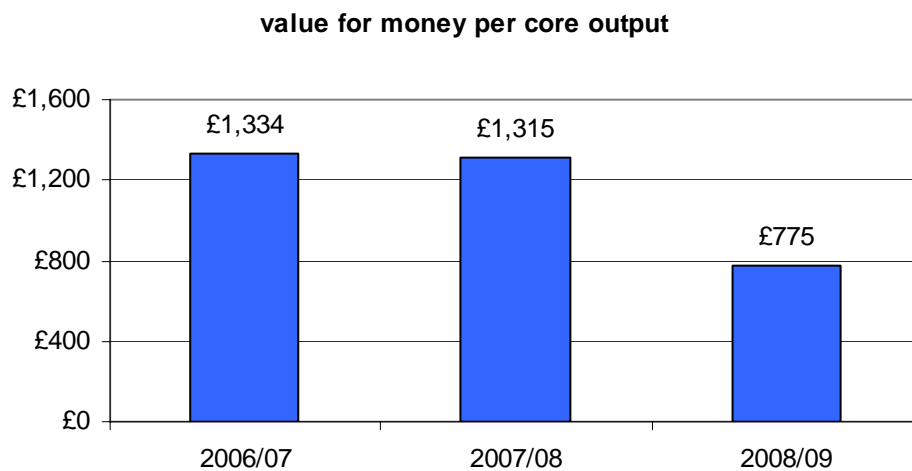


Figure 7.1 Value for money figures per year

## Chapter 8. Contribution to the Local Area Agreement

The Investing in Communities Programme has been fully aligned with the Local Area Agreement. In summer 2008 a process was set up of how to capture the contribution to the National Indicators. This resulted in a list of LAA outputs (see appendix B). The projects had to monitor these outputs from October. The results are therefore only based on 6 months (October 2008 to March 2009).

### NI 1: Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together.

NI 1 is an indirect target to achieve the aim of the IiC programme: helping people into work. The following projects have contributed towards the NI 1 target:

- Romsey Mill
- Learning Communities
- Bangladeshi Communities Project
- Rosmini Centre

They have done this by organising community cohesion activities where people from different background met. Those activities focussed on first step learning and raising the confidence levels of the learners. This helped their progression route to gaining other skills or get into further training.

In total there have been 84 capacity building initiatives organised where people from different backgrounds were involved. 880 people took part in these initiatives.

A flavour of a couple of the initiatives:

#### Cultural Trips (Rosmini Centre in Wisbech):

Students and families walked around Wisbech using maps and information leaflets collected through the course. They visited the Museum, Octavia Hill Birthplace House, Elgood's Brewery, Clarkson Memorial and Peckover House. They were encouraged to find out about the background of places of interest locally and the impact each had had on the local community.

#### International Women's Group in Eynesbury (Learning Communities project):

Since September CPLT's Development Worker Eva has attended the International Women's Group several times to discuss learning. The group was set up in September 2007 as a forum for women from other countries to meet, make new friends and enjoy different activities. Members of the group were hungry for information on learning and as a result several learners have signed up for courses. Several people are now waiting to start a conversational English course at St Neots Community College, others have been referred to another IiC projects such as CREAM and Cambridge Housing Society, and two people have gained SFL qualifications. Eva has also provided the group leader with information on funding streams to support future activities.

Another example of the contribution of NI 1 was the awareness of colleges about the issues and culture of Bangladeshi and Pakistani women. Huntingdonshire Regional College and Cambridge Regional College have adapted their courses to become better accessible for these women. For example they are holding their courses specifically for this group in a community centre instead of their own college. When during the course they notice that the learners are confident with the classes, gradually all lessons will be transferred to the college.

### NI 7: Environment for a thriving third sector

Many of the liC projects are run by a third sector organisation. The funding they received has helped them to increase their performance and capacity:

- Rosmini Centre Trust – A total of £334,000 that has created a new refurbished centre for the migrant worker and wider communities in Wisbech. The funding has made it possible to expand the programmes they are offering and increased partnership with service delivery bodies. The revenue funding is paying for the Development Manager post. Her task is to increase the sustainability of the centre.
- Romsey Mill Trust – The liC funding in 2007/08 paid for the refurbished centre, which made it possible to create 10 new jobs over the last couple of years and increased the programmes they are delivering by 30%.
- CP Learning Trust – to deliver the Learning Communities project makes it possible to pilot this innovate project that now has become very successful. This strengthens their position in successfully tendering for other services they can deliver.
- NWES (CREAM and Enterprise Workspace project) – the liC funding has strengthened their services in Cambridge and has made it possible to build up stronger working relationships with other service providers such as CPLT, Business Link East and Jobcentre+. Because of the excellent work they are doing in Cambridge they are in a stronger position to tender for other funding opportunities. The Enterprise Workspace will also include offices and training facilities to be used by NWES.

The liC Programme has supported many community and voluntary groups by providing a physical space to meet or to let flexible workspace units:

- The Volunteer Bureau Fenland and Home Start moved into the Rosmini Centre in April 2009.
- Rosmini Centre and Romsey Mill are offering community space to voluntary and community groups.
- The Enterprise Workspace will let ten incubator units. These could be let to social enterprises. Each organisation based in this office will receive business start up advice.

Third sector organisations have also been supported to improve their performance, mainly via the Learning Communities project by provision of skills training for their employees. In 2008/09 they have supported 12 community and voluntary groups. For example:

- Community House Wisbech: Training of their staff in use of initial assessment software, interpretation of results and advice to learners.
- Peter Pan Play Group in Chatteris: to support staff in food hygiene in order to comply with OFSTED requirement.

And the last type of support for supporting third sector organisations is supporting people into voluntary work.

Hard data:

- 28 community groups supported

- 22 voluntary organisations supported
- 65 people started to do voluntary work
- 126 activities that promoted volunteering work were organised.

### **NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits**

Getting people into work is the main aim of the liC programme and this is achieved in different ways:

- Skills improvement – involve people in first step learning but also support them to gain accredited and non accredited courses.
- Preventing people to become NEET (Not in Education Employment or Training)
- Supporting people to start up their own business.
- Removing barrier to employment, e.g. supporting people to gain a National Insurance number or provide ESOL classes.

The previous chapters provide more information on this.

NI 152 is focussed on Fenland, but the programme is also including their support in other areas of high levels of deprivation in the county.

Because all activities in the liC programme are related to supporting people into work, below is a quick overview of the actual hard outcomes related to this indicator that have been achieved in 2008/09:

Hard data:

- 53 people are now into work
- 44 business start ups
- 61.5 jobs created
- 663 people assisted to get a job
- 922 people supported were unemployed
- From all people supported 24% lived in Fenland
- 13 of the 19 businesses created are based in Fenland
- 110 people live in Fenland and claim out of work benefits. However this figure is probably higher as not all project leads were able to monitor this.

### **NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher**

Most beneficiaries that have been supported are still some distance away from achieving a full level 2 qualification and the help was for the critical first step into learning with hopefully a progression to gain level 2 qualifications. This has been achieved by working with partners to deliver accredited and non accredited qualifications to offer a range of positive experiences to increase individual skills sets. Or by supporting the clients so they are ready to enter mainstream education or finally by working with service providers to adapt their services. This includes confidence building to make the first step into learning.

Some of the projects have directly contributed towards this NI e.g. Learning Communities referred people to level 2 and the Vocational Skills Centres deliver level 2 and 3 qualifications to 14-19 years old. Although at the Vocational Skills Centre most are under 18 they will have gained their qualification and in a couple of years

this counts towards this NI. Furthermore this project is working to make their facilities available for adult learners outside school hours.

The figures:

- 917 people have been assisted in skills development
- 57% of all people supported didn't have any qualifications.
- 283 skills courses were organised from October 2008. These skills courses together offered 5714 hours of support
- 633 people have been referred to a qualification or provision after they received support from one of the LiC projects.
- 287 enrolled on a qualification or provision
- 302 people gained a qualification
- 153 people gained a basic skill qualification as part of Skills for Life Strategy
- 35 adults gained their first full Level 2 qualification
- Around 360 students at the Vocational Skill Centres are now taking part in a level 2 qualification although the numbers will not be known until summer 2009.

#### Other non core NI:

##### NI 6 participation in regular volunteering

65 people started doing voluntary work in 2008/09.

##### NI 9 Use of public libraries

Since Chatteris Learning Centre (based in Chatteris Library) opened its door, 4,368 more visitors have come to the library between October 2008 and March 2009 compared with the same period the year before. This is an increase of 314%

Some other figures:

- 7 training sessions were held in public libraries
- 131 adults attended training sessions in public libraries

##### NI 13 Migrants English language skills and knowledge

145 migrant workers have been receiving ESOL training.

##### NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities

49 activities were organised for young people by Romsey Mill and the Learning Communities. A total of 532 young people were engaged in these activities.

##### NI 117 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment

22 schools are now providing new diploma lines. Those schools are all in deprived rural or urban areas and offering more opportunities to gain vocational skills qualification helped them to prevent young people becoming NEET. The number of learners on these courses will not be known until summer 2009.

Romsey Mill runs the Social Inclusion Programme focussing on involving young people who are (pre-) NEET.

Some figures:

- 190 people that have been supported in 2008/09 were (pre-) NEET
- 49 activities organised for young people
- 532 young people engaged in positive activities

NI 172 Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth:

Most support related to this NI is based on starting up own businesses or provide business support to existing organisation. This will be the first step towards achieving NI 172. Some figures:

- 44 business start ups
- 19 businesses created (trading for more than 12 months)
- 30 businesses assisted to improve performance

The only organisation that has shown employment growth is Romsey Mill by creating 3.5 new jobs in 2008/09.

## Chapter 9. Feedback on Roger Tym & Partners' Evaluation

Roger Tym & Partners (RTP) undertook independent evaluations of Cambridgeshire liC programme in 2006/07 and 2007/08. Due to budget restrictions in 2008/09 and because the programme didn't have rigorous changes this year, decided was not to undertake an independent evaluation on the 2008/09 programme.

This chapter looks at how far the recommendations as suggested by RTP in April 2008 have been followed up.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
1.	Analyse cause of late starts to understand if systemic improvements can be made	Late starts persist. They are problematic for a programme that essentially operates on a yearly basis.	GCP

### *Comments*

Late starts were not an issue in 2008/09 and because of that a full 100% spend has been achieved. The 2009/10 programme includes more new projects. To mitigate the risk of late starts application forms and project summary documents have been sent out to the project leads in November 2008 and especially the revenue project have been chased and have received support in completing these as soon as possible.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
2.	Carry out the planned management-led evaluations of Learning Communities programme	There are significant difficulties in obtaining level 2 skills outputs which will require detailed investigation. We note that this management issue was understood by the GCP team prior to our evaluation.	GCP

### *Comments*

The evaluation of Learning Communities was discussed at the liC Strategic Board in May 2008. This resulted in LSC paying for a consultant to undertake an evaluation on the Learning Communities. To achieve better value for money this evaluation also included the Peterborough Learning Communities Project also run by CPLT.

The results of the evaluation were very positive and it showed that the Learning Communities approach as adopted by CPLT works. The level 2 outputs have gone up in 2008/09.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
3.	Pick up the areas of improvement identified with projects.	Beneficiary feedback is a potentially important source of change and improvement.	GCP and projects

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*Comments*

Specific issues mentioned in the evaluation report have been dealt with.

In section 10 of the application form is identified how a project will measure feedback from their beneficiaries. Since April 2008 impact evaluation is a standard agenda item on the monitoring visit agendas and project leads need to give an update on how they follow up the impact evaluation and how they improve their service as a result of this. Some of the projects incorporate client feedback and what to do with this in their steering or project management group.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
4.	Maintain the focus on deprived individuals	We note that, as with all deprivation programmes, there is a continual pull of funding away from deprived individuals. The dangers are particularly apparent in the enterprise projects.	GCP

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*Comments*

This recommendation was taken on board with all new projects approved after April 2008. For the projects in 2008/09 no changes have taken place, although the appraiser and approver are being testing all projects on the level of deprivation a project focuses on.

When the projects for 2009/10 were identified as a result of the consultation event in July 2008, the focus on deprived individuals per project was an essential criteria.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
5.	Projects need to put in place specific plans to move people on to the next stages of provision towards the labour market	Again as elsewhere, a significant danger is a 'revolving door' of provision. The further from the labour market an individual is, the more steps it will have to go through to reach it. These steps need to be clearly defined for the beneficiary to know how to progress on the labour market.	GCP and projects.

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*Comments*

This has become an important focus in the 2008/09 programme and by using LAA outputs the projects were forced to measure how many people are into work, into voluntary work or progressing to mainstream education. Also some projects, e.g. New Horizons adapted their service by focusing more on the progression of the learners instead of moving on to the next person after he/she received six hours of support in order to get the output targets.

To better inform the project leads what mainstream support is available for their learners, an IAG event was organised where Nextsteps provided an overview how their service could benefit the beneficiaries of the liC funded projects.

	Recommendation	Rationale	Responsibility
6.	Investigate with EEDA the breadth of interpretation which may be allowed to liC funding.	Some LAA targets areas address deprivation (broadly understood) but sit outside the particular liC target areas of jobs, skills and enterprise. An example is community cohesion.	GCP

*Comments*

To address this a list of LAA outputs has been created, that includes community cohesion. Projects have been measuring the LAA outputs since October 2008. Also in the new business plan for 2009/10 all designated NIs such as NI 1 (community cohesion) and NI 7 (environment for third sector) play a more significant role than in previous business plans. However the focus is still on the skills, employment and enterprise interventions.

## Appendices

Appendix A. Expenditure profile

Appendix B. Details of achieved outputs

**Appendix A. Expenditure profile 2008/09**

	EEDA Funding Allocation			EEDA Funding claimed			total project expenditure			total match funding (= total project costs - EEDA funding claimed)			Total in kind support		
	capital	revenue	Total	capital	revenue	Total	capital	revenue	total	capital	revenue	total	capital	revenue	total
Romsey Mill Trust	£0	£20,000	£20,000	£0	£20,000	£20,000	£0	£43,886	£43,886	£0	£23,886	£23,886			£0
Vocational Skill Centre	£250,000	£0	£250,000	£250,000	£0	£250,000	£500,000	£0	£500,000	£250,000	£0	£250,000	£58,039	£37,050	£95,089
Learning Communities	£0	£160,000	£160,000	£0	£160,000	£160,000	£0	£166,234	£166,234	£0	£6,234	£6,234		£81,433	£81,433
Cream project	£0	£110,000	£110,000	£0	£110,000	£110,000	£0	£110,422	£110,422	£0	£422	£422			£0
New Horizons	£0	£90,067	£90,067	£0	£90,067	£90,067	£0	£90,229	£90,229	£0	£162	£162		£19,736	£19,736
Bangladeshi project	£0	£68,027	£68,027	£0	£68,027	£68,027	£0	£68,027	£68,027	£0	£0	£0		£22,776	£22,776
Rosmini Centre	£290,000	£44,000	£334,000	£290,000	£44,000	£334,000	£304,387	£51,205	£355,592	£14,387	£7,205	£21,592		£88,710	£88,710
slivers of time	£0	£32,601	£32,601	£0	£32,601	£32,601	£0	£32,667	£32,667	£0	£66	£66		£60,370	£60,370
Enterprise workspace	£300,000	£0	£300,000	£300,000	£0	£300,000	£308,035	£0	£308,035	£8,035	£0	£8,035			£0
overheads	£16,059	£87,615	£103,674	£16,059	£87,615	£103,674	£16,059	£87,615	£103,674	£0	£0	£0			£0
	<b>£856,059</b>	<b>£612,310</b>	<b>£1,468,369</b>	<b>£856,059</b>	<b>£612,310</b>	<b>£1,468,369</b>	<b>£1,128,481</b>	<b>£650,285</b>	<b>£1,778,766</b>	<b>£272,422</b>	<b>£37,975</b>	<b>£310,397</b>	<b>£58,039</b>	<b>£310,075</b>	<b>£368,114</b>

## Appendix B. Details of achieved outputs 2008/09

	EEDA targets	outputs as set out in offer letter	actual outputs achieved total	Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual	Comments
core outputs					
number of jobs created *	57	61	61.5	0.5	
CREAM		56	53	-3	
Romsey Mill		0	3.5	3.5	
Space for Creativity		2	2	0	
Vocational Skills Centres		3	3	0	
number of people assisted to get a job *	580	786	663	-123	
Romsey Mill		72	65	-7	postponed until 09/10
Learning Communities		50	54	4	
CREAM		300	309	9	
Bangladeshi Project		0	5	5	
Space for Creativity		40	2	-38	postponed until 09/10
Rosmini Centre		50	145	95	
Slivers of Time		188	27	-161	postponed until 09/10
Octavia Hill		25	30	5	
Sandalwood Farm		2	0	-2	postponed until 09/10
Learning Communities+ infrastructure		25	7	-18	postponed until 09/10
Papworth Vocational Rehabilitation		34	19	-15	postponed until 09/10; more clients from outside East of England
number of businesses created and demonstrating growth *	27	39	19	-20	
Learning Communities		6	0	-6	all referred to CREAM
CREAM		30	19	-11	6 ceased to exist and 5 could not be traced.
Rosmini Centre		3	0	-3	will be start ups in 2009/10
number of businesses assisted to improve performance *	30	77	45	-32	
CREAM		20	30	10	
Space for Creativity			4	4	
Slivers of Time		54	11	-43	postponed until 09/10

	<b>EEDA targets</b>	<b>outputs as set out in offer letter</b>	<b>actual outputs achieved total</b>	<b>Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Octavia Hill		3	0	-3	difficulties in renting office units
private sector investment levered (infrastructure)	£287,685	£319,650	£224,781	£-94,869	
Rosmini Centre		£0	£14,387	£14,387	
Enterprise workspace				£0	
Octavia Hill		£50,000	£50,000	£0	
Papworth Vocational Rehabilitation		£269,650	£160,394	£-109,256	postponed until 09/10
public sector investment levered * (infrastructure)	£456,334	£507,038	£938,077	£431,039	
Space for Creativity		£45,000	£418,000	£373,000	
Octavia Hill		£174,000	£174,000	£0	
Learning Communities Infrastructure		£38,038	£38,038	£0	
Vocational Skills Centres		£250,000	£308,039	£58,039	
other private sector investment levered *	£173,613	£173,613	£209,359	£35,746	
Romsey Mill		£0	£7,414	£7,414	
New Horizons		£28,276	£19,898	£-8,378	postponed until 09/10
Retain/Regain Research		£14,448	£34,308	£19,860	
Learning Communities		£0	£6,234	£6,234	
Space for Creativity			£9,000	£9,000	
Rosmini Centre		£58,969	£57,647	£-1,322	postponed until 09/10
CREAM		£0	£422	£422	
Slivers of Time		£0	£30,436	£30,436	
Papworth Vocational Rehabilitation		£71,920	£44,000	£-27,920	postponed until 09/10
other public sector levered	£144,342	£144,342	£278,852	£134,510	
Romsey Mill		£20,000	£17,922	£-2,078	the variance was counted as private sector investment levered
Learning Communities	TBA	£0	£75,199	£75,199	
Space for Creativity		£29,200	£33,000	£3,800	
Slivers of Time				£0	
Bangladeshi Project		£22,000	£22,776	£776	
Rosmini Centre		£9,570	£38,268	£28,698	
Sandalwood Farm		£39,498	£46,000	£6,502	
Learning Communities Infrastructure		£4,674	£4,674	£0	
Vocational Skills Centres		£19,400	£37,050	£17,650	

	EEDA targets	outputs as set out in offer letter	actual outputs achieved total	Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual	Comments
number of people assisted in skills development	694	1035	917	-118	
Romsey Mill		270	354	84	
Learning Communities		213	234	21	
CREAM		20	20	0	
Space for Creativity		120	9	-111	postponed until 09/10
New Horizons		254	147	-107	postponed until 09/10
Bangladeshi Project		80	80	0	
Rosmini Centre		60	73	13	
Sandalwood Farm	Total = 56, remainder claimed by LSC	18	0	-18	Total was 56 but all claimed by LSC
number of adults gaining basic skills as part of Skills for Life strategy	118	132	153	21	
Romsey Mill		37	20	-17	postponed until 09/10
Rosmini Centre			0	0	
Learning Communities		80	116	36	
Bangladeshi Project		15	17	2	
number of adults supported in gaining full Level 2 qualification/equivalent *	10	50	35	-15	
Learning Communities		50	35	-15	postponed until 09/10
<b>EEDA non core outputs</b>					
new commercial floor space created (m <sup>2</sup> )		220	200	-20	
Space for Creativity		120	100	-20	
Octavia Hill		100	100	0	
number of capacity building initiatives carried out		20	83	63	
Learning Communities		12	60	48	
Bangladeshi Project		2	4	2	
Rosmini Centre		6	19	13	
community facilities contributed to/floorspace provided (m <sup>2</sup> )		456	641	185	
Space for Creativity		100	100	0	
Rosmini Centre		150	0	-150	will be claimed in 09/10
Papworth Vocational Rehabilitation		206	206	0	
Vocational Skills Centres	0		335	335	
community safety initiatives			0	0	

	EEDA targets	outputs as set out in offer letter	actual outputs achieved total	Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual	Comments
Romsey Mill		0	2	2	
number of youth crime prevention initiatives		2	3	1	
Romsey Mill		2	3	1	
voluntary organisations supported		21	22	1	
Learning Communities		4	5	1	
Rosmini Centre		3	6	3	
Slivers of Time		14	11	-3	postponed until 09/10
community groups supported		25	28	3	
Learning Communities		4	7	3	
Rosmini Centre		5	9	4	
Octavia Hill		2	2	0	
Learning Communities Infrastructure		10	10	0	
Sandalwood Farm		4	0	-4	postponed until 09/10
websites developed/enhanced		6	2	-4	
Space for Creativity		1	1	0	
Slivers of Time		3	0	-3	
Octavia Hill		2	1	-1	
<b>Laa outputs</b>					
1 number of capacity building initiatives / community activities organised			84	84	
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			60	60	
Bangladeshi communities project			4	4	
Rosmini Centre			19	19	
1a number of capacity building initiatives where people from different backgrounds are involved			84	84	
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			60	60	
Bangladeshi communities project			4	4	
Rosmini Centre			19	19	
2a number of people attended capacity building initiatives			880	880	
Learning Communities			600	600	
Bangladeshi communities project			100	100	
Rosmini Centre			180	180	
2b number of people attended capacity building initiatives from different backgrounds			880	880	

	<b>EEDA targets</b>	<b>outputs as set out in offer letter</b>	<b>actual outputs achieved total</b>	<b>Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Bangladeshi communities project			100	100	
Learning Communities			600	600	
Rosmini Centre			180	180	
<b>4. Number of people supported to gain employment</b>			<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	
new horizons			8	8	
Learning Communities				0	
Rosmini Centre			147	147	
CREAM			220	220	
<b>5 number of people into work</b>			<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	
Learning Communities			1	1	
Rosmini Centre			39	39	
Bangladeshi communities project			8	8	
new horizons			8	8	
<b>7a number of people involved in first step learning</b>			<b>557</b>	<b>557</b>	
Learning Communities			261	261	
Bangladeshi communities project			80	80	
Rosmini Centre			30	30	
new horizons			147	147	
CREAM			39	39	
<b>7b number of courses organised</b>			<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>	
Learning Communities			39	39	
new horizons			147	147	
Rosmini Centre			2	2	
Bangladeshi communities project			19	19	
CREAM			76	76	
<b>7c. Number of hours of support provided</b>			<b>5714</b>	<b>5714</b>	
Learning Communities			1743	1743	
Bangladeshi communities project			2564	2564	
Rosmini Centre			357	357	
new horizons			548	548	
CREAM			502	502	
<b>7d. Number of people into formal education or training</b>			<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			88	88	
Bangladeshi communities project			12	12	
new horizons			6	6	
<b>8 number of people referred to a qualification or provision</b>			<b>633</b>	<b>633</b>	

	<b>EEDA targets</b>	<b>outputs as set out in offer letter</b>	<b>actual outputs achieved total</b>	<b>Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			550	550	
Bangladeshi communities project			36	36	
new horizons			46	46	
<b>9. Number of people enrolled to a qualification or provision</b>			<b>287</b>	<b>287</b>	
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			207	207	
Bangladeshi communities project			36	36	
new horizons			43	43	
<b>10. Number of people gained a qualification</b>			<b>302</b>	<b>302</b>	
Learning Communities			249	249	
Bangladeshi communities project			52	52	
new horizons			1	1	
<b>11. Number of small businesses supported to improve performance</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	
CREAM			22	22	
<b>12. Number of business start ups</b>			<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	
CREAM			44	44	
<b>14a number of people participating in regular volunteering</b>			<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	
Romsey Mill			21	21	
Learning Communities			29	29	
new horizons			15	15	
<b>14b number of activities organised to promote volunteering</b>			<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	
Learning Communities			126	126	
<b>15. Number of training sessions held in public libraries</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	
Learning Communities			7	7	
<b>15b. Number of adults attended training sessions in public libraries</b>			<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	
Bangladeshi communities project			8	8	
Learning Communities			106	106	
new horizons			17	17	
<b>18a number of activities organised to visit a museum or gallery</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Bangladeshi communities project			1	1	
Rosmini Centre			1	1	
<b>18b number of adults visited a museum or gallery</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	
Romsey Mill			0	0	

	<b>EEDA targets</b>	<b>outputs as set out in offer letter</b>	<b>actual outputs achieved total</b>	<b>Variance achieved offer letters projects vs. actual</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Bangladeshi communities project			18	18	
Rosmini Centre			15	15	
19a. Number of arts visits organised			3	3	
Romsey Mill			1	1	
Learning Communities			2	2	
19b. Number of adults attended the arts event			31	31	
Learning Communities			16	16	
Romsey Mill			15	15	
21a. Number of positive activities organised for young people			49	49	
Romsey Mill			41	41	
Learning Communities			8	8	
21b number of young people engaged in positive activities			532	532	
Romsey Mill			507	507	
Learning Communities			25	25	
23 number of people referred to a business start up programme			158	158	
Bangladeshi communities project			3	3	
Learning Communities			8	8	
CREAM			147	147	
24. Number of enterprise counselling sessions held			807	807	
CREAM			807	807	
25 number of referrals to IAG			52	52	
Learning Communities			52	52	
26 number of migrant workers who received IAG			381	381	
Learning Communities			1	1	
Rosmini Centre			380	380	