



***Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy  
2002-2007***

## **CONTENTS**

### **1. Introduction**

### **2. Context**

#### **2.1 Bolsover and the New Regeneration Agenda**

#### **2.2 The District of Bolsover – the challenge**

### **3. Analysis and experience in the District of Bolsover**

#### **3.1 Developing a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for the District of Bolsover**

### **4. A strategic approach to Neighbourhood Renewal**

### **5. National Floor Targets**

### **6. Local Floor Targets**

### **7. Key Areas for Consideration**

### **8. Action for renewal and regeneration in the District of Bolsover**

### **9. Implementing the Strategy**

### **10. Appendices**

- **Appendix 1: Baseline Information**
- **Appendix 2: Resource Map**

## Introduction

This strategy explains how local people, public agencies and private business will work together to narrow the gap between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods of the geographical district of Bolsover. The Strategy:

- Sets out local targets for improving unemployment rates, crime levels, educational attainment, health, and housing conditions in the most deprived parts of the district of Bolsover;
- Provides a targeting framework for agreeing priority neighbourhoods based upon specific criteria including, the level of domestic crime, educational attainment;
- Sets out a process for agreeing how resources are targeted to these priority neighbourhoods and local communities as detailed action plans are developed;
- Defines how progress will be communicated and evaluated more effectively.

As such the strategy clarifies the district of Bolsover's regeneration agenda, provides added value to 'a vision for bolsover' the local Community Strategy and help to achieve its goals of:

- ❑ Community Well Being (*improved quality of life*)
- ❑ Economic Prosperity (*higher living standards*)
- ❑ Crime (*reduced fear of crime*)
- ❑ Lifelong Learning (*Better access to education*)
- ❑ Environment (*a healthier environment*)

## Context

The government has committed itself to reducing social exclusion and disadvantage across the country. Social exclusion occurs when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low income, poor housing, high crime and ill health. The causes of these problems are linked to wider economic changes that are outside the direct control of the people experiencing exclusion. They can lead to poor self-esteem and low expectations in communities, who feel they have little control over their own prospects or their local neighbourhood.

A number of government policy initiatives have helped to reshape the way such issues are interpreted and acted upon locally:

### **The district of Bolsover and the New Regeneration Agenda**

Over the last eighteen months, organisations and agencies working in the district of Bolsover have come together in partnership to address the new regeneration agenda. An Interim Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) was established in April 2001 with the aim of looking at ways of improving the economic, social and environmental well being of the area in ways that respond to the priorities of people living in the most deprived district of Bolsover communities. In addition the District of Bolsover's first Community Strategy has been produced, involving a wide range of stakeholders who deliver services throughout the district. The NRF Strategy 'dovetails' with the Community Strategy to ensure all activities undertaken complement rather than duplicate each other.

The LSP took on the responsibility of approving and managing the first year's allocation of £800,000 from the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and the development of a broader regeneration strategy in support of this. In preparing a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy the LSP agreed that it would aim to;

- address the key floor targets for improving health, public services and reducing crime required by government,
- allow local communities to explain their needs, aspirations and priorities,
- better co-ordinate the actions of local councils, other public agencies, voluntary and community groups and the private sector,
- and Identify ways in which both services and the area in general can improve.

This Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for 2002-2007 sets out how we have made progress with this task, how we have drawn together the views of local people and stakeholders and suggests' ways we can address the challenges that face us. It also sets out our vision for the future of the district of Bolsover, the priorities and targets we are working towards to achieve it, and how we intend to further develop our strategy with the full and continuing involvement of the community. As we work to turn the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy

into reality we will also explain how our progress will be monitored and how we intend to report this back to local people.

## Bolsover LSP – The Challenge

The challenge facing the LSP covering the geographical district of Bolsover is to respond to the problems caused by rapid industrial decline and to tackle a legacy that it shares with many former coalmining areas. In its report “Making the Difference A New Start for England’s Coalfield Communities”, the Coalfield Task Force Report 1998 suggested that former coalfield communities were characterised by;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentrated joblessness.</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure</li> <li>• Physical isolation</li> <li>• Severe health problems</li> <li>• Environmental legacy</li> <li>• Low and declining level of amenities</li> <li>• Poor quality housing</li> <li>• Limited public transport</li> <li>• Out-migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and training deficit</li> <li>• Weak tradition of business start-up and self employment</li> <li>• Hidden unemployment</li> <li>• Problems of petty crime and substance abuse</li> <li>• Walk to work culture</li> <li>• Mono industrial structure</li> <li>• Small insular settlements</li> <li>• Community breakdown</li> </ul>
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As already highlighted, this list accurately reflects the issues facing the district of Bolsover. It also helps explain why the authority is identified as the 20<sup>th</sup> most deprived district within England (of 333) judged against the DETR Index of Local Deprivation (ILD). Using the same index, the relative deprivation of specific wards within the district can also be highlighted. So for example, where a positive score indicates above average deprivation, 8 of the districts 24 wards are judged as deprived;

Shirebrook South	6.0
Shirebrook East	4.9
Shirebrook North West	4.4
Scarcliffe North West	4.3
Elmton-with-Creswell	2.3
Shirebrook North	2.0
Bolsover Central	1.4
Ault Hucknall	1.2

To allow a comprehensive picture of the issues facing the LSP covering the geographical district of Bolsover, a base-lining exercise has been conducted, the following section includes the key information gained from this exercise. More detailed information is available in Appendix 1.

### *Unemployment*

Within the District of Bolsover, unemployment is significantly above the national average and well above average in a number of specific wards as highlighted in the table below;

District of Bolsover	5.3%
Shirebrook North Ward	9.3 %
Shirebrook South	9.4 %
Elmton-with-Creswell	6.5 %
Scarcliffe North	5.3 %
Bolsover Central	7.3 %
Shirebrook East	9.0 %
Derbyshire	3.7%
East Midlands	3.5%
Great Britain	3.7%

(Source: NOMIS, April 2001)

Furthermore research undertaken by the Coalfield Community Campaign suggests that the real levels of unemployment in coalfield areas is on average 6 per cent higher than that suggested by these kinds of statistics.

### *Downward pressure on wage levels*

Average wage levels in coalfield communities like those across the district of Bolsover are significantly less than elsewhere in the region or nationally, with many local jobs being either poorly paid, unskilled, part-time or temporary. This in turn is reflected in the below average per capita local GDP as highlighted below;

	<b>Average wage</b>	<b>GDP per capita</b>
Coalfield	£7.93	£7,892
East Midlands	£8.45	£10,096
United Kingdom	£9.54	£10,711

### *Higher proportion of households with no wage earner*

Research suggests that 40% of householders in former coalfield communities are economically inactive with no wage earner compared with the national average of 35%. This is reflected in the disproportionately high housing benefit and income support take-up within the district of Bolsover.

	<b>Households receiving housing benefit (%)</b>	<b>Households receiving income support (%)</b>
District of Bolsover	21.7	14
Derbyshire	15.7	11
East Midlands	16.9	12
England	20.3	14

## Regional Trends 33 [1998])

### *Long term limiting illness*

The Derbyshire and North Nottinghamshire Coalfield suffer from high levels of long-term limiting illness with 14% of the population effected compared with a national average of only 9%. The Standardised Mortality Ratio, a measure of premature deaths due to injury or illness, is 12 per cent higher in Coalfield Areas than the country as a whole and is particularly high in some District of Bolsover wards;

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Standardised Mortality Ratio</b>
Shirebrook North East	154
Bolsover South	121
Clowne	115
<i>District of Bolsover</i>	106
<i>England and Wales</i>	100.0

(Source: ONS[1999b])

### *Lower standard of educational attainment*

Within the district of Bolsover, educational attainment is significantly below the county and national average. So for example;

- The proportion of pupils gaining 5 or more GCSE A to C Grades is 27 per cent in Shirebrook Community College compared to 47 per cent across the United Kingdom.
- The proportion of pupils continuing into post 16 education in coalfield areas is 32 per cent compared to 41 per cent across the country.
- The proportion of adults with NVQ level 3 qualifications in coalfield communities is 33% compared to 41% nationally.
- The proportion of the adult workforce with NVQ level 4 qualifications is 16.6% in coalfield areas compared with 22.7% nationally.

### *Crime and the fear of crime*

Crime and the fear of crime is a major concern within the district of Bolsover. Recorded crime shows that burglaries and thefts are significantly higher across the geographical district of Bolsover than elsewhere in Derbyshire. While overall they are less than elsewhere in the country nevertheless the disadvantageous comparison with communities elsewhere within the county exacerbates the fear of crime and ensures that tackling this is a major local priority.

	Violent Crime (per 1000 pop)	Burglary Dwelling (per 1000 homes)	Theft of motor vehicles (per 1000 pop)	Theft from motor vehicles (per 1000 pop)
District of Bolsover	9.3	15.6	4.9	15.2
Derbyshire	11.2	15.4	4.4	12.0
England	11.4	22.2	7.3	13.1

The challenge the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy must face is how best to tackle the issues confronting local people across the LSP area. In particular the strategy must address the key problems facing communities through joint working between public agencies, voluntary organisations, the private sector and local residents in ways that can make a practical difference within a five-year timescale. To achieve this requires a clear vision, priorities and a programme of action that everyone striving to make the district a better place to live and work can support.

This statistical information provides a flavour of the key issues facing the Bolsover LSP area, a more comprehensive set of data is contained in **Appendix 1: Baseline Information**.

In addition to the Baseline Study, conditions of accreditation for the LSP necessitate that a **Resource Mapping** exercise be carried out to examine the resources being allocated by partner agencies delivering services that impinge upon the LSP area.

The detailed results of the mapping exercise are included as **Appendix 2**, the LSP recognises that at this stage the information only represents a starting point. There is a need over the next 12 months to develop an ongoing system for capturing this information more comprehensively. However as part of the overall NRF Strategy the information that has been collated provides an important element for strategic decision making. The LSP will continue to work with all partners to ensure they record and make available information in a consistent format, with agreed dates and deadlines for information submission.

## **Analysis and experience across the district of Bolsover**

The governments' recent initiatives map out a new regeneration agenda for local areas. They demonstrate the failure of previous policies in many neighbourhoods and send out a clear message for greater partnership and joined up action to deliver change in local areas.

### **Developing a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for the district of Bolsover**

The process of drafting a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for the LSP area covering the geographical district of Bolsover, is one that has from the start involved the Local Strategic Partnership and developed alongside the Community Planning process. In particular the LSP took the view that the aims and priorities developed through the Community Planning process should reflect not only those adopted by the partnership but also key elements of the Neighbourhood Renewal plan and spending programmes met through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

To achieve this, and to ensure that the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy took account of key strategies being implemented by partner agencies including the Police, the Primary Care Trust and the District Council along with the Action Plans of local Voluntary and Community organisations. And to ensure that the best use was made of the results from already completed community consultation exercises, the LSP approved the following approach;

- Collate information from LSP consultation exercises
- Collate partner agencies baseline data under the LSP Co-ordinating Group headings
- Provide relevant baseline data to each LSP Co-ordinating Group
- Ask LSP Co-ordinating Groups to collate baseline data from other organisations and agencies (see Appendix 1)
- Ask LSP Co-ordinating Groups to map current provision and identify key priorities and areas for development within the district of Bolsover (see Appendix 2)
- Based on this information to pull together a draft Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.
- Draft Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy circulated as a basis for consultation with local stakeholders including local residents, community and voluntary organisation and local businesses
- Draft Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy amended in the light of comments and contributions following stakeholder consultation
- Final draft of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy produced for circulation and adoption by local stakeholders

# Our strategic approach to neighbourhood renewal

## Key Principles

National and Regional policies combined with local experience, suggest a number of broad principles for neighbourhood renewal in Bolsover. These define our approach to partnership working and will help to inform the decision and actions of individual organisations.

**Targeting and prioritising.** The scale of disadvantage and potential for social exclusion in Bolsover means local organisations will need to make hard decisions about where and when work should be carried out as well as how resources should be re-aligned to support this work.

**A person centred approach.** Regeneration initiatives will increasingly need to have a better understanding of the experiences and needs of local people as well as a better understanding of the social, economic or physical barriers that prevent people from taking advantage of opportunities.

**Inclusion.** To ensure that communities are both properly consulted and actively engaged in new proposals affecting their neighbourhoods.

**Collaboration, committing and combining resources.** Key organisations will need to work together in order to deliver regeneration more effectively and ensure that resources are placed in the areas of greatest need. This will mean greater levels of joint planning, service co-ordination and the commitment of resources.

**Communication.** It is vital that information is shared on a regular basis and that the aims and objectives of the strategy are well communicated throughout different organisations and sectors across the district of Bolsover.

**Evaluation and learning.** Continuous evaluation is vital to judge the effectiveness of the strategy, learn lessons and improve practice.

**Equality.** Recognising and addressing the problems of individuals and groups who experience discrimination or unfair disadvantage will help to build greater unity across the whole of the district of Bolsover.

## **National 'Floor Targets'.**

In order to receive the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund local authorities are required to work towards achieving the national 'floor targets'. Lists of the national floor targets are shown below.

### **Employment**

- Over the 3 years to 2004, taking into account the economic cycle, increase the employment rates of the 30 local authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position – and reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate.
- Generate more sustainable enterprise in disadvantaged communities.
- Over the 3 years to 2004, taking into account the economic cycle, increase the employment rates of people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities, and over 50s, and narrow the gap between these rates and the overall rate.
- Improve the economic performance of all regions measured by the trend growth in each regions gross domestic product per capita

### **Crime**

- Reduce domestic burglary by 25%, with no local authority district having a rate more than three times the national average by 2005.

### **Education**

- Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs at A\*-C, with at least 38% to achieve this standard in every local education authority (LEA) by 2004.
- Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs at A\*-C, with at least 25% to achieve this standard in every school by 2006 (20 percent by 2004).

- All local education authorities to have at least 78% of their 11 year olds at level 4 or above in English and mathematics by 2004.

## **Health**

- Starting with Health Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the quintile of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.
- By 2010, to reduce the conception rate among under 18s in the worst quintile of wards by at least 60% thereby reducing the level of inequality between the worst quintile and the average by at least 26% by 2010.

## **Housing**

- Ensure that all social housing meets set standards of decency by 2010, by reducing the number of households living in social housing that does not meet these standards by a third between 2001 and 2004, with most of the improvements taking place in the most deprived authority areas as a part of the comprehensive regeneration strategy.

## **Environment**

- Improve the air quality in the most deprived areas by meeting our National Air Quality Strategy targets for Carbon Dioxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particles, Sulphur Dioxide, Benzene and 1-3 Butadiene, in line with the dates set out in the strategy.
- Increase by 2003 the recycling and composting of Household waste as set out by the Governments Waste strategy, with 17% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2004.

## Bolsover Local Strategic Partnership Local Floor Targets.

To enable the geographical district of Bolsover to contribute to achieving the National Floor Targets, the Local Community Strategy sets out the Local Floor Targets. The NRF Strategy will contribute to achieving these targets and provide added value to specific initiatives designed to tackle the issues.

THEME	Local Floor Targets
<p><b>Improved Health</b></p>	<p>Provide access to a health professional within 24 hours and a GP within 48 hours by 2004</p> <p>Increase the number of doctors, nurses, consultants and therapists in the area in line with national targets by 2005.</p> <p>Provide a one-stop telephone facility using NHS Direct to enable everyone to have access to out of hours health care, 24hours a day, 7 days a week by 2005.</p> <p>Ensure convenient access to medicines is available through community pharmacies and identify gaps in provision.</p> <p>Reduce the max waiting time for patients to six months (currently 12months) and for routine outpatient appointments to 13 weeks.</p> <p>Ensure no-one waits for more than four hours in accident and emergency from arrival to admission, transfer or discharge.</p> <p>Reduce the number of people aged under 75 years who die from cancer by at least 10% by 2010 in line with national targets.</p> <p>Reduce the number of people aged under 75 years who are dying from heart disease by at least 40% by 2010 in line with national targets.</p> <p>In line with national targets reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by 20% by 2010.</p> <p>Reduce inequalities and improve people's quality of life.</p> <p>Work with the North Derbyshire Primary Care Trust to implement the Mental Health Promotion Strategy.</p> <p>Work together with the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT), Local GPs and pharmacists in reducing the burden of substance and alcohol misuse.</p> <p>Increase the number of pre-school and out of school child minded places.</p> <p>Support the Health Promoting Schools initiative.</p> <p>Tackle teenage pregnancies through targeted initiatives.</p> <p>In line with national targets, reduce the death rate from accidents by at least 20% by 2010.</p> <p>Support specific initiatives targeting young people in general practice.</p> <p>Continue to support existing partnership projects that improve children's health.</p> <p>Implement the targets to optimise the opportunities for older people under the National Service Framework for Older People.</p>

	<p>Continue the joint working processes between Health, Social Care, Housing and other agencies to promote independence.</p> <p>Continue to provide and promote work to improve energy efficiency of houses to reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>Promote the provision of training and education to help people, especially children and older people to be safer.</p> <p>Improve the safety of people's homes with the provision of low cost safety equipment.</p>
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<p><b>Greater Prosperity</b></p>	<p>Achieve a minimum of 25 new business start-ups by 2007.</p> <p>Promote, assist and bid for further regeneration funds.</p> <p>Provide more practical business support, advice and encourage inward investment year on year.</p> <p>Work with the private sector to secure the implementation of the three key employment sites at Barlborough Links, South Shirebrook and Pinxton Castle.</p> <p>Secure a sustainable employment growth zone at Markham and adjoining areas, and achieve at least 25 hectares of developed industrial land by 2007.</p> <p>Increase the overall tourism spend in the area by 4% per year.</p> <p>Conduct feasibility studies relating to delivery mechanisms designed to satisfy rural issues by April 2004.</p> <p>Work with village shops and post offices over the next three years to help retain local services.</p> <p>To enhance and manage the four town centres of Bolsover, Clowne, Shirebrook and South Normanton.</p> <p>Assess the current demand for public transport which is not being met and develop a strategy on flexible transport methods to help meet those needs by 2004.</p> <p>Link at least three other LSP partners to the council's network of information kiosks and ICT Centres by April 2004.</p> <p>Link together all relevant websites that promote the economic and social well being of the area by April 2004.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of the area's population covered by a local area regeneration strategy to 50% by 2005.</p> <p>By 2005 increase the number of young people involved in community initiatives such as sporting activities or arts initiatives by 20%.</p> <p>To work in partnership with voluntary and community organisations and individual community groups in the development of quality of life and community well being projects.</p> <p>Review annually the resource mapping exercise to identify individual organisation expenditure in the area, and assess the level of mainstream bending of funds.</p>
<p><b>Reduced Crime</b></p>	<p>31% reduction in domestic burglaries by March 2005.</p> <p>23% reduction in violent crime on the street and in and around public houses by March 2005.</p> <p>33% reduction in vehicle crime by March 2005.</p> <p>Establish more environmental improvement and target hardening schemes to reduce anti-social behaviour and burglary.</p> <p>Increase alcohol referrals by 100% by March 2005.</p> <p>Increase convictions for Class A drug users by 5% by March 2005.</p> <p>Increase drugs awareness and understanding of drugs across the area.</p>

	<p>Increase the proportion of residents who agree that the area is becoming a safer place to live to 50% by March 2005.</p> <p>Increase the number of neighbourhood watch schemes by 5% by March 2005.</p> <p>Educate householders and businesses in protecting their own and their neighbours property.</p> <p>Reduce unauthorised absence from schools by 0.5% by 2007.</p> <p>Develop and link partner websites to include information aimed at prevention and reduction of crime by 2005.</p> <p>Identify vulnerable groups and ensure they receive appropriate community safety information.</p> <p>Secure further funding for the 'Community Action Network' scheme to help reduce the fear of crime and make the area a safer place to live.</p> <p>Stage regular roadshows around the area known as the District of Bolsover offering the community crime prevention advice.</p> <p>Continue to work the minority community associations (e.g. Multi-Agency Racial Harassment Task Group) to increase reporting levels and reduce incidents of hate crime and harassment.</p>
<p><b>Lifelong Learning</b></p>	<p>Increase adult participation in education, training and learning to 65% by 2003.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of 16-18 year olds in structured learning to 80% by 2004.</p> <p>Quantify the education needs of the people in the area known as the District of Bolsover by 2004.</p> <p>Increase the number of information communications technology centres available to the community to ten by 2003.</p> <p>Establish a website for young people by 2005 so that they can participate more fully in consultation and promote their involvement in local democracy.</p> <p>Develop with young people, action plans for their locality to identify and address their needs.</p> <p>Invest in school buildings over the next three years.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of adults satisfied with libraries from 50% to 75% by 2005.</p> <p>Provide free internet access for all users of the library service by 2003.</p> <p>Establish libraries as learndirect Access Points by 2003.</p> <p>Increase access to an the number of places at after-school clubs, homework clubs and holiday play schemes.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of 19 year olds who achieve *level 2 standard to 85% by 2004.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of 19 year olds who achieve **level 3 standard to 44% by 2004.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of adults who achieve **level 2 standard to 70% by 2003.</p>

	Increase the percentage of adults who achieve **level 3 standard to 48% by 2004.
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<p><b>Healthy Environment</b></p>	<p>Identify gaps in provision and develop a joint strategy to address local priorities by 2005.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of residents who are satisfied with public transport from 54.4% to 70% by 2006.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of residents who are satisfied with public transport information from 53.1% to 75% by 2006.</p> <p>Increase the number of footpaths which are easy to use from 47% to 80% by 2007.</p> <p>Achieve a 30% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on the road by 2010.</p> <p>Maintain the current level of village/local shops and services.</p> <p>Increase the number of services available from local Customer Service Centre's and local interactive kiosks from 2002 starting point.</p> <p>Reduce heavy goods vehicles through traffic in local towns and villages.</p> <p>Collect data on Heavy Goods Vehicles levels on A road network and major urban areas.</p> <p>Achieve a 60% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured on the road by 2010.</p> <p>Reduce by 45% the rate of people killed or seriously injured on the road by 2010.</p> <p>Increase household recycling and composting to the Council's minimum standard of 18% by 2006.</p> <p>Prepare a Waste Recycling Plan and update the Waste Strategy by April 2003.</p> <p>Assess the air quality for the whole of the area for a range of pollutants.</p> <p>Declare on Air Quality Management Area if the quality of the air in any part of the district does not meet the Government's health based Air Quality objectives.</p> <p>Provide an approach to tackle problems in private sector housing.</p> <p>Reduce the number of unfit properties and those in serious dis-repair by 5% by 2007.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of towns and parishes with equipped play areas by 2% from April 2002.</p> <p>Secure additional play facilities on new housing developments in excess of 20 dwellings.</p> <p>Prepare a local biodiversity action plan to help conserve local wildlife by 2004.</p> <p>Produce one conservation area appraisal each year.</p> <p>Maintain an up to date special development strategy which reflects community needs and requirements.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of residents who feel that the area is becoming a cleaner place to live to 50% by 2007.</p>
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\* Level 2 standard is equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grade C or above or 1 A level or 2 As levels or NVQ level 2 or equivalent

\*\* Level 3 standard is equivalent to 2 A levels, 4 As levels, NVQ level 3 or equivalent.

## **Key areas for consideration.**

From an analysis of the information obtained from baseline study and mapping exercise the following areas have been identified as the LSP 's priorities to meet both National and Local Floor Targets:

### **CRIME**

- Tackling Domestic Burglary in South Normanton and Bolsover Central;
- Tackling criminal damage in Shirebrook East, Shirebrook South and Bolsover Central;

### **PROSPERITY**

- Tackling unemployment levels across the LSP with particular emphasis on Shirebrook South, Shirebrook North West and Shirebrook East;
- Increase the number of economically active people (67%) across the LSP area with targeted 'job ready' training programmes;
- Develop new businesses in Shirebrook North West and Shirebrook North;
- Improved communication and joint working on Business Development between, key agencies including The Council, Small Business Service and Job Centre Plus.

### **LIFELONG LEARNING**

- Tackling the need to improve GCSE results (grades A-C) from 45.3% to the National average of 50%;
- Focus on assisting Bolsover School and Shirebrook Community School who have the lowest levels of GCSE results;
- Reduce the level of unauthorised absence across all schools with particular focus on Shirebrook Community School and Heritage Community School;
- Increase the number of residents with NVQ level 3 qualifications from 34% to NE Derbyshire figure of 44.6%.

## ENVIRONMENT

- Increase level of recycling from 7.16% to National average 9.49%;
- Reduce level of Nitrogen in LSP 'hotspot' areas including Bolsover Market Place Main Street Shirebrook and Carter Lane South Normanton.
- Provide Multi use games areas in Scarcliffe East, Clowne and Pleasley;
- Reducing the level of road accident casualties per 100000, motorcyclists killed from 15 to the national average 12.3.

## HEALTH

- Reducing the level of teenage pregnancies across the LSP area with a focus on Shirebrook North and Ault Hucknall;
- Improve the level of life expectancy focusing on Ault Hucknall, Bolsover South, Bolsover North and Scarcliffe North;
- Reduce the Standard Mortality Ratio across the LSP area by 11% to achieve the national level;
- Tackle high levels of coronary heart disease particularly in Clowne, Bolsover Central, Bolsover South and Bolsover West;
- Tackle the level of low birth weight incidents in Barlborough, Blackwell, Bolsover North and Pinxton;
- Tackle infant death levels in Bolsover North, Ault Hucknall and Bolsover South.

As part of the updating and reviewing work that will be conducted on the baseline data study the above priorities will be subject to change and enhancement when necessary, following agreement by the LSP.

# Action for renewal and regeneration in Bolsover.

## How are we going to ensure we can achieve our aims?

**Stage 1.** Targeting: developing and maintaining a targeting framework.

Following the completion of the Baseline and Resource Mapping exercises (see Appendices) the LSP has a number of sources of good quality reliable information, drawn from the District Council, Health Authority, Police, Voluntary and Community Sector Consortium and the Employment Service. All of this is helpful in finding out more about the needs of local communities. However, data needs to be applied in a systematic way if it is to be used to inform policy decisions and lead to better practice.

The targeting framework is a method for identifying issues in the targeted neighbourhoods where disadvantage is most concentrated. This will improve general understanding of the issues affecting social exclusion and help to build consensus on where future regeneration work needs to be targeted.

**Stage 2.** Interpreting and prioritising: agreeing when and how each of the targeted neighbourhoods can be supported in the most effective way.

The number of targeted areas potentially identified through Stage 1 suggests that further interpretation and prioritising will also be required to ensure that scarce resources are used in the most effective way. This stage will need to be carried out in an open and collaborative way, with the active involvement of all the relevant agencies, as well as the private and voluntary and community sectors.

Partners have already agreed to focus regeneration activity in a number of areas of the district. Whilst new and improved ways of working are recommended in this strategy, it is important to build upon the work some of the work that has already started.

This will also be supported by the use of secondary indicators to provide a baseline of conditions as well as a much more detailed analysis of the problems in each individual neighbourhood, highlighting where possible the trends in these problems over recent years.

**Stage 3.** Committing resources and investment: mapping the resources going into the targeted neighbourhoods and agreeing how these resources can be deployed and managed more effectively.

Having agreed baseline statistics and a small number of priorities in stage 2, key agencies and other local partners will decide how current resources can best be deployed. In order to contribute to the local floor targets it will also be

necessary to plan how mainstream funding programmes can be bent to distribute the resources available to partners more effectively. This will ensure that both discretionary and mainstream resources are placed in areas of greatest need with organisations and sectors working together rather than in isolation. Partners will also need to consider how flexibly services and other resources can be deployed, being explicit about resources that will remain fixed or inflexible over the life of the Strategy. These kinds of insight will only be achieved with a fuller understanding of the resources that are currently being spent in the neighbourhoods.

# IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

