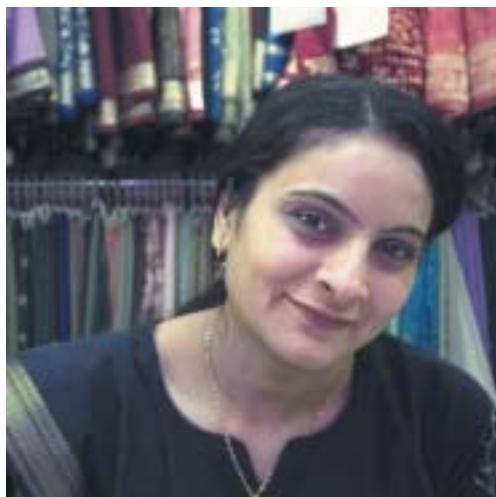


# Bolton's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy



Improving our neighbourhoods  
Changing our lives

**Bolton**  
**Vision**

[www.boltonvision.org.uk](http://www.boltonvision.org.uk)

April 2006

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# Foreword

**As the Bolton Vision partnership embarks on a new phase of its development marked by the conclusion of a Local Area Agreement with Government, it is very timely that we should also now have concluded the revision of our Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.**

I described our first Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, developed by the Bolton Vision partnership in 2001, as:

*The framework for action relating to tackling deprivation in the Borough. Through this strategy it is our aim to narrow the gap between those areas with the highest levels of deprivation and the rest.*

This is as true now as it was then. Although there has been progress in tackling our main aim of Regenerating our Communities, it remains the case that too many of Bolton's citizens live in areas that are among the most deprived in England. Nevertheless, the context in which the Bolton Vision partnership operates has changed significantly. The partnership itself has come a long way since 2001 too. Among the factors that have influenced the development of this revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy are:

1. The greater availability of data about our local communities and how they are doing: more than ever before we are able to understand the issues that are affecting our neighbourhoods and their residents.
2. The Government's intention to introduce sustainable community strategies for local authority areas: these will be a development from existing community strategies and should comprise:



- a Local Area Agreement to address key national and local priorities;
  - a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy to narrow the gap between disadvantaged areas and the rest; and
  - a Local Development Framework to ensure that the objectives of the community strategy are matched by spatial planning.
3. Our ongoing examination of the structure of the Bolton Vision partnership, intended to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and that it continues to add value to what we are all trying to do in Bolton, both now and in the future.

Consequently, as Chair of the Bolton Vision partnership and on behalf of the partners and partnerships that make up the Bolton Vision family, I endorse this Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. I know that all members of Bolton's Local Strategic Partnership are committed to ensuring that it is delivered.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. N. Hurst'.

Richard Hurst  
Chair  
Vision Steering Group

April 2006



# Executive Summary

## New information, new thinking

**When the Government launched The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal in 2001, it set a target of ensuring that within 10-20 years, no-one would be disadvantaged by where they live.**

The revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) for Bolton has been developed to take into account the numerous changes that have taken place over the last 4-5 years since our first NRS was launched. These changes have been not only in the Borough itself, but also in the wider range of information now available and the development of relevant, national policy.

The 2004 Indices of Deprivation introduced smaller standardised geographical areas called

‘output areas’ which will remain stable over time, thus allowing neighbourhood renewal activity to be more focused on those areas that need it most and also to be monitored on a consistent basis.

Locally, our understanding of what works is increasing as previous regeneration programmes build our knowledge of the problems of deprived areas and of potential solutions to those problems.

## A new way of working

**Bolton was selected to participate in the second round of the national programme of Local Area Agreements (LAAs).**

An LAA sets out the priorities for a local area, agreed between central government and the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). LAAs simplify funding, help join up public services more effectively and allow greater flexibility for local solutions to local circumstances. Bolton’s LAA is set to become an action plan for the progression of Bolton’s Community Strategy, the plan agreed by all LSP partners from 2003 to 2012.

Given that the main aim of the Community Strategy is ‘regenerating our communities’, and Bolton’s Neighbourhood Renewal targets are a core part of the LAA, it was important that the new NRS be developed to support and complement the LAA.

This includes an increasing focus on improving the way core services are delivered in order to meet the needs of our communities, otherwise known as ‘mainstreaming’.

All LSP partners are signed up to the Community Strategy and the LAA, further reinforcing their pledge to work together to improve the quality of life for all people in Bolton. The day-to-day activities of the Borough’s public service providers will play a key role in regenerating our communities.

# The increased focus on neighbourhoods

**The emphasis on neighbourhoods as the main place where citizens engage with public services has now increased with the Government's plans for greater community empowerment.**

This Strategy aims to ensure that people can enjoy the same quality of life in all neighbourhoods by encouraging public services to take into account communities' differing needs.

Disadvantaged neighbourhoods still exist in Bolton, mainly around the town centre and inner suburbs. Some of these are among the most deprived 3% in England. Low incomes, high unemployment and poor health are the issues that most severely affect our deprived neighbourhoods, although they suffer from a range of additional issues such as high crime and lower than average educational attainment.

We are particularly targeting 10 identifiable neighbourhoods where the most intensive activity to reduce deprivation needs to take place: Crompton, Halliwell and Rumworth Wards; Great Lever (extended) and Farnworth Neighbourhood Management areas; Hall i' th' Wood, Hulton Lane, Johnson Fold and Washacre estates; and East Bolton.

## A two strand approach

We have developed a two strand approach to neighbourhood renewal in order to tackle deprivation in Bolton's most disadvantaged areas and, at the same time, address related issues in other parts of the Borough. The first strand aims to support Bolton's public service providers in meeting the deprivation-related targets set by central government, by helping them to develop neighbourhood renewal activity in areas of need across the Borough; these targets focus on Crime, Education, Health, Housing, Liveability and Worklessness.

The second strand focuses on local residents and other stakeholders in the neighbourhood renewal process by establishing Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs), which aim to reduce the difference between the quality of life in the disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the Bolton average.

By ensuring that all neighbourhood renewal activity is firmly focused on achieving neighbourhood renewal targets, the intention is to reduce the gap between deprived areas and Bolton as a whole.

## Making a difference

In achieving these targets, not only will Bolton's deprived areas improve but the Borough will continue:

'to be a great place to grow up, live, learn, work, do business and visit, so that the potential of each person, each community and the Borough as a whole can be realised'.

## Bolton Borough's Community Strategy 2003-2012

The aim of this revised NRS is to provide a framework for achieving these targets, using a strong evidence base as its foundation. The Strategy does not aim to cover all aspects of public service provision that can contribute to reducing deprivation; rather, it sets out a process which can be applied to different service areas. The detail of how the Strategy will be put into practice is being developed in a supporting Implementation Plan which will be made available in the coming months.

# 1. Context

## Our vision

When Bolton's Community Strategy for 2003-12, 'Clear Vision, Bright Future' was launched, all partners agreed to the strategic vision for the Borough of Bolton as

*a great place to visit and in which to grow up, live, work, learn and do business, so that the potential of each person, each community and the Borough as a whole can be realised.*

**The main aim of the strategy to achieve that vision is to 'Regenerate Our Communities'. This revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy sets out how the Bolton Vision partnership intends to bring that regeneration about.**

Neighbourhood renewal is about overcoming the many difficulties that can make people's quality of life in deprived areas much worse than it is in England generally. The Borough of Bolton contains many disadvantaged areas as well as its attractive, affluent suburbs. Disadvantaged areas tend to have low employment rates, high crime, low educational attainment, worse health, environmental degradation, and often poverty. In the worst areas all these things coincide, making it much harder for people living there to improve their situation. Areas come to be stigmatised and residents may face unfair discrimination by potential employers, or they might experience difficulty accessing some public services. Residents of deprived areas can often be excluded from mainstream society and the opportunities it presents.



They might be unable to open a bank account or be refused credit by high street lenders; they might have difficulty getting a decent home or getting insurance for their belongings; their children may be excluded from school or find it hard to get on.

Alongside the disadvantages caused by living in deprived areas, there are certain kinds of disadvantages that some people face wherever they live. Older people, for example, are often less able to access mainstream services because of ill-health or straightforward discrimination. Ex-offenders or homeless people might have difficulty being taken seriously as candidates for a job. People with physical disabilities or mental illnesses can face the same problems. In many cases, the problems of deprived areas and the problems of discrimination and exclusion go hand in hand. It is widely reported, for instance, that Black and Asian Britons are disproportionately affected by deprivation since the majority live in deprived areas.

## **We need to enable all people in Bolton to overcome the disadvantages they face, regardless of where they live, and help to create truly sustainable communities throughout the Borough.**

As 'Securing the future', (the UK Sustainable Development Strategy) indicates on p. 121, sustainable communities should be

- active, inclusive and safe
- well run
- environmentally sensitive
- well designed and built
- well connected
- thriving
- well served
- fair for everyone

Many parts of Bolton come close to this ideal, but others, regrettably, fall short of it. (See chapter 3 for more information.) Regenerating our communities and helping people to overcome the disadvantages they face will benefit everyone.

It will improve the status and image of the Borough, encouraging investment, strengthening people's pride in the Borough and making it more attractive to visitors. It will create a virtuous circle of improvement that will keep Bolton moving forward in the years to come.

This Strategy should be used as a framework which can be applied by all partners and stakeholders in improving quality of life in the Borough. While the Strategy focuses particularly on specific themes and areas that are directly related to neighbourhood renewal outcomes, this does not preclude its application to other services and functions which can play a part in reducing deprivation, such as the arts, culture and transport.

## **Bolton Vision Partnership and the Community Strategy for Bolton**

Bolton has a long history of successful partnership working across agencies and sectors, with forms of a Local Strategic Partnership and a Community Strategy established since the mid 1990's. The Bolton Vision partnership, which is made up of a family of partnerships driving forward key priorities for the Borough, was revised and formally re-launched as the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) in 2001. The Bolton Vision partnership developed and produced our Community Strategy 'Clear Vision, Bright Future 2003–2012'.

Bolton's LSP encompasses a wide range of partners including Bolton Primary Care Trust, the Community Network, Greater Manchester Police, Bolton Council for Voluntary Service, Jobcentre Plus, the University of Bolton, Bolton Community College, Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce, representatives of different faiths and the private sector.

**The Audit Commission commended Bolton's local partnership work when the Council was awarded 'Excellent' CPA status in 2003, with a corporate assessment score of 46 – one of the highest in the country.**

In 2004, the Commission further praised the Council's and LSP's performance management framework (PMF). The assessment was further endorsed by Government Office North West (GONW), which has given the PMF a 'green light' in 2004 and 2005. This puts Bolton's LSP among a select band nationwide to achieve a green light assessment in both years, reflecting the strides made by all partner agencies to deliver shared outcomes.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) is a key component of the Community Strategy in that it provides the framework for delivering on the key aim of 'regenerating our communities'. Additionally, the NRS helps to deliver the key priorities and cross-cutting themes identified in Clear Vision, Bright Future (2003-2012):

- Building on our strong local communities
- Improving our image and strengthening our pride in the Borough
- Improving health, well-being and the quality of life
- Enhancing local living and the environment
- Improving accessibility
- Lifelong learning and developing potential
- Improving safety, reducing crime and tackling drugs
- Investing in our future – children and young people
- Improving the economy and employment opportunities
- Cross-cutting themes: communities in harmony; sustainability; communication; and prevention and intervention.



The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy's link with the Community Strategy is further enhanced through the Local Area Agreement (LAA) for the Borough which is the 'delivery plan' for the Community Strategy for the three years from April 2006. The focus of the LAA is on achieving key priority outcomes which include many of the key areas identified in the NRS.

Work has recently begun to streamline the LSP structure to ensure it is fit for purpose for the future. The new structure is likely to 'go live' during 2006-07, as the LAA begins. It is anticipated that the new structure for the LSP will allow a greater strategic focus on issues such as neighbourhood renewal.

**Why a revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy?**

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, launched in 2001, set out the Government's plans to ensure that within 10-20 years, no-one would be disadvantaged by where they live. Bolton's own Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was developed in response, and identified a number of areas where regeneration activity was either already taking place, or needed to be developed. In addition, it identified a number of particular issues that were common across Bolton that adversely affected people's quality of life.

**This new Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Bolton has been developed to reflect the numerous changes that have taken place over the last four years.**

Bolton’s first Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was based on a combination of local knowledge and national statistical data from the Indices of Deprivation that were produced in 1998 and again in 2000. In 2004, new Indices of Deprivation were published

by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister that allowed much smaller pockets of deprivation to be identified across a wider range of indicators, as the table below shows.

**Table 1: Comparison of ID2000 and ID2004**

	2000	2004
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Health Deprivation and Disability</li> <li>• Education, Skills and Training</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Geographical Access to Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Health Deprivation and Disability</li> <li>• Education, Skills and Training</li> <li>• Barriers to Housing and Services</li> <li>• Crime and Disorder</li> <li>• Living Environment</li> </ul>
Geography	Wards	Super Output Areas (see p. 16)

**In addition, as policy on neighbourhood renewal has developed nationally, a great deal has been learnt about what works and what is required to achieve positive and lasting outcomes in areas of deprivation.**

Bolton, for instance, has benefited from a first round Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder in Great Lever. In addition, the Urban Care approach to housing renewal, led by Bolton at Home, has been highly successful and was at the heart of a Beacon Status award for 2004-05 from the IDeA (Improvement and Development Agency). And our ‘Streetworks’ approach to street cleansing, reducing littering and dog fouling, and grounds maintenance is changing the way we are delivering environmental services, especially in deprived areas.

More widely, as more local authorities and local strategic partnerships have added to the pool of knowledge about neighbourhood renewal, the Government has increased the

emphasis on neighbourhoods as the primary arena in which citizens engage with public services.

Public services need to ensure that they are helping people to enjoy the same minimum standard of living in all neighbourhoods by taking into account the differing needs of each. Engagement with residents at the neighbourhood level may help to achieve this; but residents should also be involved in assessing the performance of services in their neighbourhoods relative to their performance in other areas.

Deprivation-related targets are often referred to as ‘floor targets’ because many of them establish a minimum target to be achieved everywhere rather than an average target that may mask over- or under-achievement in some places. Other deprivation-related targets specify an amount by which the gap between the worst performing areas and the average is to be narrowed

# National deprivation-related targets<sup>1</sup>

**The 2004 Spending Review established a number of national performance targets for the various government departments. Of these, the most significant for Bolton's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy are the ones that aim to address the inequalities between deprived areas and the rest of the country.**

They can be divided up into six broad categories as follows:

- Crime
- Health
- Worklessness (unemployment plus long-term exclusion from work)
- Housing
- Education
- Liveability (the external environmental quality of an area)

**There are also targets for economic enterprise and for road safety. (A full list of the deprivation-related targets is attached at Appendix A.**

There are a number of significant differences between the deprivation-related targets set in 2004 and the previous ones. For instance, three of Bolton's wards – the former Central, Derby and Farnworth wards – are explicitly named as target areas for improving the employment rate; the target for crime is now more general, requiring a reduction in overall crime rather than in specific crime types; liveability targets have been nationally standardised for the first time; and there are now specific requirements to reduce the inequality in health between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators ('the Spearhead Group' which includes Bolton) and the population as a whole. Our plans for achieving these targets are set out in section 4.

## Mainstream service provision

As with our first Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, the bulk of the work required to narrow the quality of life gap in Bolton's deprived neighbourhoods will be undertaken through the day-to-day activities of the major public agencies and service providers in the Borough.

Many of the individual problems that affect deprived areas fall within the remit of a single organisation. Bolton Primary Care Trust, for instance, has the primary responsibility for improving health, as does Greater Manchester Police for reducing crime, and Bolton Council for street cleansing.<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, deprivation is not straightforward and the problems of deprived areas are interconnected. Bolton Council, in its community leadership role, has a responsibility to bring partners together to tackle these complex problems jointly, thereby improving the overall quality of life in the Borough.

1. Deprivation-related targets are often referred to as 'floor targets' because many of them establish a minimum target to be achieved everywhere rather than an average target that may mask over- or under-achievement in some places. Other deprivation-related targets specify an amount by which the gap between the worst performing areas and the average is to be narrowed.

2. Although these agencies have the primary responsibility for addressing the problems mentioned, other partners also have an important role to play. For instance, improvements in housing quality and activities in schools can both help to improve people's health. Through partnership working we hope to make the most of these interconnections for the benefit of Bolton's residents.

**There are a number of established organisational and partnership strategies that set out how public agencies are working towards their objectives, which, due to the national standardisation of deprivation-related targets by central government departments, are also neighbourhood renewal objectives.**

This Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is not intended to replace those organisational and partnership strategies. However, renewing our neighbourhoods means helping those organisations and partnerships to focus their efforts on the most deprived areas, whilst not forgetting about the needs of the whole Borough.

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Among the related strategic plans are the following:

- Health Inequalities Strategy
- Bolton Employment Plan
- Crime, Disorder and Drugs Misuse Reduction Strategy
- Bolton at Home Capital Programme
- Private Sector (Housing) Renewal Strategy

### **Related regeneration activity**

This revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy builds on the work carried out under the first strategy, published late in 2001, and on previous regeneration programmes including those funded by the Single Regeneration Budget and City Challenge.

In a number of cases, because of the depth of the problems, further regeneration activity is required in the areas where those programmes were delivered. However, previous programmes are building our knowledge of the problems of deprived areas and of potential solutions to those problems. We are continuing to learn how to tackle deprivation, and how to measure the difference our efforts are making.

### **East Bolton Regeneration**

East Bolton Regeneration (EBR) is a national pilot for a streamlined approach to regeneration: a number of area-based initiatives that previously had separate funding and governance arrangements have been brought together in a single structure. The East Bolton Regeneration Partnership is delivering a six and a half year programme up to March 2007. The programme provides activities to improve the quality of life for people in Brightmet, Tonge Fold, Tonge Moor, Hall i'th'Wood, the Haulgh and parts of Darcy Lever and Burnden.



**Activities mainly operate through themes that aim to: Build Sustainable Communities; Improve the Image of the Area; Improve Access to Work; Improve Access to Services; and Build a Better Future for Children and Young People.**

The programme is based primarily on a £20m Single Regeneration Budget round 6 (SRB6) grant, and a £3m Economic Environment grant funded by the North West Development Agency. Along with other funds levered in by the programme, it is expected that approximately £60m will have been spent by 2007.



The strategic lead for East Bolton Regeneration is provided by a Partnership Board that includes a range of agencies, businesses, voluntary groups and local people. The East Bolton Regeneration Partnership is, in turn, a part of Bolton's Local Strategic Partnership family. Wider partnership involvement has meant that large numbers of local people and a diverse range of organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors have been involved in the development and delivery of the programme.

EBR is primarily a programme of revenue-funded activity that has promoted collaboration among delivery partners and encouraged the involvement of local people at all levels. In addition, a number of specific large capital flagship projects have been or are being completed, to the benefit of the local area.

These include the Leverhulme Park Community Club, a new Environmental Resource Centre and headquarters for Lancashire Wildlife Trust at Seven Acres Country Park, streetscape improvements in Tonge Moor, and the redevelopment of the Tonge Fold shopping area.

A comprehensive evaluation exercise is now underway to assess the impact of the programme's activities and projects. This exercise will also include evaluation of the new approach to area and people-based regeneration, i.e. focussing more on working collaboratively, being more client-centred and involving local people more than in previous schemes. The evaluation is covering the qualitative and quantitative assessment of all parts of the programme and will be used to inform future regeneration initiatives within Bolton.

## **Great Lever Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder**

The Great Lever Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder (NMP) was established in early 2002, one of only 20 in the country at the time. It has three main driving principles: a Neighbourhood Manager with overall responsibility for regenerating the area; involvement of the local community; and a systematic, evidence-based approach to renewing the area.



The first priorities identified by the community were the cleanliness of the environment and crime. A number of initiatives, including the Great Lever Safe and Clean Charter, have led to demonstrable improvements in the cleanliness of the area, and in residents' satisfaction with cleanliness.

**Some significant crime reduction measures have also been implemented. As a result of these efforts, the Great Lever Neighbourhood Management Partnership was awarded the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's liveability award for its achievements in 2005. The partnership was also commended in the Outstanding Partnership category of the awards.**

The partnership intends to maintain these high standards and is beginning to make an impact on underlying health issues. Work is now underway which aims to make improvements to the economic position of the area by reducing worklessness, and improving educational attainment, skills, and participation in learning.

## **Local Community Planning**

**Local Community Planning is a major regeneration initiative taking place in 12 localities across Bolton, led by Bolton's arms length housing management organisation, Bolton at Home.**

The targeted areas are Oxford Grove, New Lane, Deane, New Bury, Johnson Fold, Oldhams, Hall i'th' Wood, Tonge Moor, Withins, Leverhulme, Great Lever and Hulton Lane.

Through targeted investment in the 12 areas, Local Community Planning aims to:

- support people living and working in those areas;
- help people identify and tackle their own priorities for the area; and
- encourage people to get involved and participate in making decisions about their area.

The initiative recognises that joined up solutions are needed for local issues. Bolton Council and other service providers from the public and voluntary sectors are involved in partnership with local residents. Local Community Planning emphasises a community-driven approach whereby residents identify issues and solutions, and evaluate projects and service delivery.

In 2004/05, 130 projects were developed through the Local Community Planning process in response to local issues.



These projects have focused on the following priorities:

- Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour
- Improving the environment
- Positive activities for young people and children
- Supporting elderly and vulnerable residents
- Strengthening community engagement and building capacity

Local Community Planning will continue to be a major vehicle for the delivery of neighbourhood renewal on Bolton's targeted estates as this strategy develops.

## **Urban Care**

**Bolton has a developing network of Urban Care and Neighbourhood (UCAN) Centres. The main aim in establishing these centres has been to enable the local community to address priority issues in their neighbourhood.**

Each UCAN Centre has a dedicated UCAN Project Manager. The arrangements help to develop multi-agency partnerships and increase resident participation. They encourage and enable access to learning and employment opportunities through volunteering, involvement, information, guidance and support. Each facility provides the opportunity to raise the community's awareness of new and existing services, giving residents access to wider information and helping them to overcome both personal and community problems. The UCANs provide a community base that encourages more holistic and joined up working in the area by service providers. In addition, there are opportunities for local residents to be involved in the running and management of the UCAN Centre through volunteering and involvement in the Centre's Management Committee.

Each UCAN Centre has specific local priorities and complements other services or initiatives in the area including Sure Start Children's Centres, youth centres/Connexions centres, health workers, crime reduction, refugee integration, and others.

## Streetworks

**The ‘Streetworks’ approach to dealing with issues of street cleansing, grounds maintenance, and reducing littering and dog fouling, is to adopt a community and neighbourhood focused approach, bringing together multi-skilled teams supported by education and enforcement activities.**

Bolton Council has used this approach for the past 4-5 years, starting in a number of targeted estates, and extending to Great Lever NMP and the East Bolton Regeneration area.

In all of these neighbourhoods there has been an improvement in both the ‘objective’ quality of the environment and a significant improvement in the satisfaction of the community with their local environment. The approach is informing Bolton Council’s planning for the future delivery of public realm services across the Borough and in those areas that are characterised by deprivation.

## Town Centre Action Framework

**Bolton town centre is, in many ways, the economic motor of the Borough. Its continued well-being will have a positive effect on the social and economic regeneration of both adjacent areas and those beyond its immediate environs.**

Many of our most disadvantaged areas surround the town centre and these will benefit directly from the better managed environment and more vibrant economy that the Town Centre Action Framework is intended to bring about.

The key aims of the Town Centre Action Framework are:

- to make Bolton a first class centre for shopping, leisure, culture, working and living;
- to create opportunities for new town centre developments and investment;
- to create a place to be proud of; and
- to enable easier access and movement



The pursuit of these aims, over the period to 2008 and beyond, is intended to confirm Bolton town centre as a leading regional centre, as a place to be proud of, distinctive, appealing and popular with all. The challenge for neighbourhood renewal practitioners is to ensure that people in disadvantaged areas benefit from this as much as people elsewhere in the Borough.

## Chapter summary

- The aim of Bolton Vision, our Local Strategic Partnership, is to regenerate Bolton’s communities, narrowing the quality of life gap between our disadvantaged areas and the rest of the country.
- New information enables us to make better decisions about how to target neighbourhood renewal activity.
- Day-to-day activity by our major public service providers is the key to neighbourhood renewal.
- Previous regeneration initiatives have taught us a lot about developing, implementing and measuring neighbourhood renewal activities.

## 2. Deprivation in Bolton

### Bolton's demographic profile

Around 265,000 people live in the Borough of Bolton.<sup>3</sup> The age profile of Bolton's population is very similar to the national profile, although the Borough has a slightly higher proportion of children and a slightly lower proportion of older people. Nevertheless, Bolton has an ageing population in that the proportion of older people in the Borough is continuing to rise: today, one in three people are aged 50 and over and more than 46,000 people in Bolton are of retirement age or beyond (males 65+, females 60+).

Bolton, like the rest of the country, has become increasingly multi-ethnic over the years. Just over one in ten people in Bolton (11%) identify themselves as being part of a minority ethnic community. The largest minority ethnic group in Bolton is the Indian community who make up 6.1% of the Borough's population.

The second largest is the Pakistani community who make up 2.5% of the Borough's population.

Other minority ethnic communities in the Borough include people of Chinese, Black Caribbean and Black African heritage.

While these are relatively small groups in terms of numbers of people, current migrations linked to asylum seekers, refugee settlement and European Union expansion are leading to much change here. As for religious affiliation, three quarters of people in Bolton identify themselves as Christian, 7% as Muslim and 2% as Hindu.<sup>4</sup>

**Changes in the way we live have an impact on the number and types of families and households living in the Borough. People living alone now account for almost 31% of all households in Bolton.<sup>5</sup>**

**Bolton's unemployment rate as at June 2005 was 2.5%, around the same as those for the North West region as a whole (2.4%) and England (2.3%).**

However, there are significantly higher rates of unemployment within the inner wards<sup>6</sup> of the Borough compared with the outer wards. Information from the New Earnings Survey shows that employees working in Bolton are relatively low paid.

A smaller proportion of working age people in Bolton are qualified to the equivalent of NVQ level 4 or above than is the case nationally, but a higher proportion have trade apprenticeships.

The proportion without any qualifications is marginally higher in Bolton (15.7%) than in England (14.8%) but below the average for the North West (17.7%).

When asked in the 2001 Census the majority (67%) of Bolton's residents said that their general health in the previous year had been good. However, 11% felt that it had not been good, rather more than the English average (9%).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Source: 2004 Mid Year Population Estimates, ONS

<sup>4</sup> Source: 2001 Census, ONS

<sup>5</sup> Source: 2001 Census, ONS

<sup>6</sup> Source: JSA, NOMIS

<sup>7</sup> Source: 2001 Census, ONS

# Measuring deprivation

**Neighbourhood Renewal requires the gap in the quality of life between deprived and non-deprived areas to be narrowed. It is therefore vital, if the policy is to be a success, to measure the size of this gap and understand what is going on. Increasingly, we can use nationally standardised data to analyse the demographic and social conditions in neighbourhoods and monitor changes over time.**

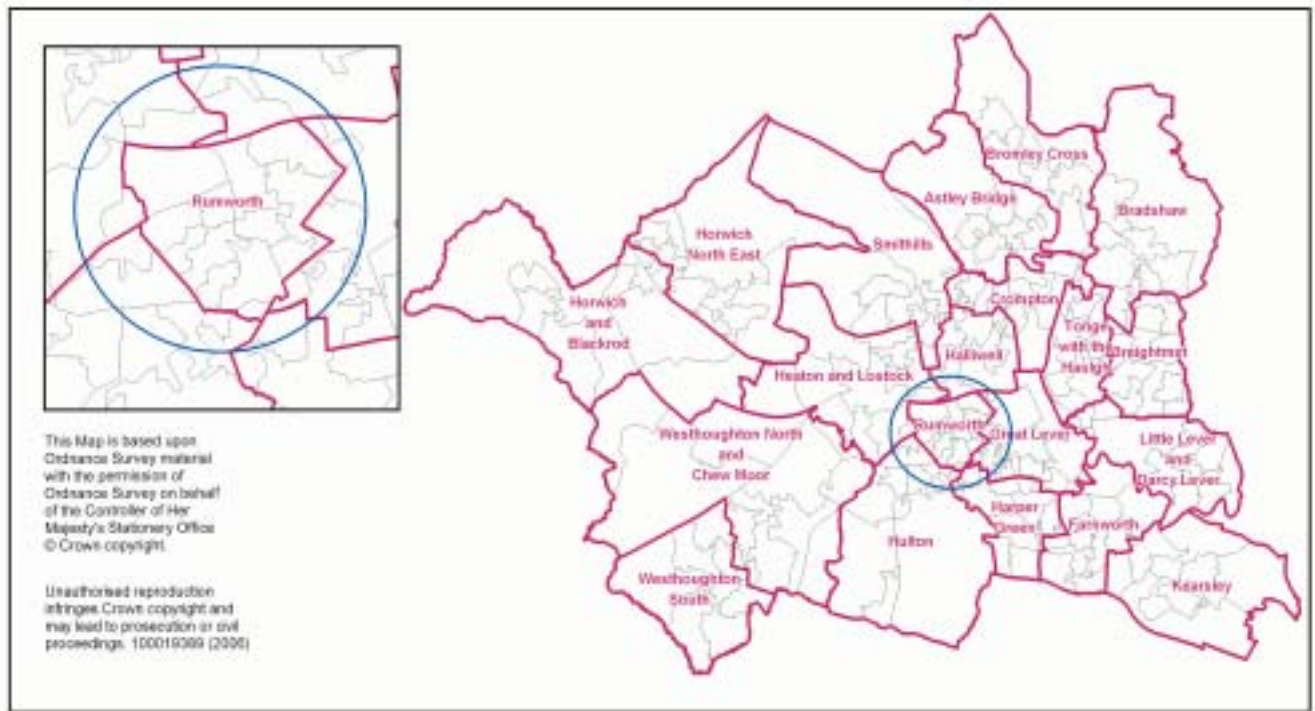
This is because a new system of referencing statistics geographically has been developed for England and Wales. This system enables a wide range of statistics to be produced for standardised geographical areas that are stable over time. Unlike wards, these 'output areas' are about the same size throughout England and Wales (100-300 population) and will not be subject to periodic boundary reviews.

Output areas are the lowest common denominator of a hierarchy of geographical units with three layers of 'super output areas' (lower, middle and upper), with local authority districts above, as illustrated below. (Figure 1)

This Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is based, to a large extent, on the Indices of Deprivation 2004, which were produced for lower layer super output areas (LSOAs). Lower layer super output areas have an average population of 1,500. There are 32,482 of these areas in England, of which 175 are in Bolton. Because of ward boundary changes in Bolton in 2004, some of these LSOAs straddle two or three wards. Figure 2 shows the boundaries of Bolton's lower layer super output areas compared with our ward boundaries. The close-up illustrates for Rumworth ward how super output areas cross the ward boundaries.

**Figure 1: Output area hierarchy (Source: ONS)**

Local authority districts
Upper layer SOAs - not yet developed
Middle layer SOAs - average population 7,200
Lower layer SOAs - average population 1,500
Output Area - average population 300



**Figure 2: Lower layer super output areas in Bolton**

## Types of deprivation

**The Indices of Deprivation measure seven different types of deprivation (called ‘domains’) across England, as listed below:**

- Income
- Employment
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Crime
- The Living Environment

Every LSOA in England is given a score for each domain based on the various factors being measured. The LSOAs can then be ranked from 1 to 32,482, with a rank of 1 being assigned to the most deprived, while a rank of 32,482 would represent the least deprived (or most well-off) LSOA.

The overall *Index of Multiple Deprivation* is obtained by combining the scores from each of the domains on the basis of weightings that represent the relative importance of each domain to a person’s quality of life (so the Income and Employment domains have the highest weight).

This gives an overall multiple deprivation score for each LSOA. The LSOAs can then be ranked again on the basis of this multiple deprivation score. The complexity of this system means that it is important to understand what type of deprivation is at issue in any discussion. Neighbourhood Renewal is primarily concerned with multiple deprivation.

For more details on the construction of the Indices of Deprivation 2004, see **Appendix C**.

## Deprivation in Bolton

**The publication of the Indices of Deprivation (2004) showed that there are still many neighbourhoods in Bolton that have significant disadvantages compared with both the rest of the Borough and the rest of England. Of Bolton's 175 LSOAs, 50 are among England's most deprived 15%, of which 12 are among the worst 3%. The most disadvantaged LSOA in Bolton has a multiple deprivation rank of 255.**

**Disadvantaged areas in the Borough of Bolton are clustered around Bolton town centre and the inner suburbs, in Farnworth, and in East Bolton. There are also significant problems of deprivation in the more outlying housing estates at Washacre, Johnson Fold, Hulton Lane and Hall i' th' Wood.**

By contrast, there are some parts of Bolton that are particularly affluent, and are among the least deprived parts of England. These lie mainly in the north of the Borough as well as around Lostock. Bolton's least deprived LSOA has a rank of 30,380 (out of 32,482).

Figure 5 in Appendix B shows the different degrees of deprivation across Bolton. Bolton's most deprived areas are shown on the map at Figure 6.

In general, the types of disadvantage that most severely affect Bolton are Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, and Health deprivation and disability. Bolton has a number of areas that are among England's worst for these three types of deprivation. Health deprivation and disability affect the largest number of neighbourhoods in Bolton, while Crime and Living Environment deprivation also affect many parts of the Borough. For a graphical representation of how each of the different types of deprivation affects Bolton, see the maps in **Appendix D**.

When the 'Barriers to housing and services' domain was constructed, there were no areas in Bolton that fell within the worst fifth (20%) nationally.



This is partly because this domain characterises deprivation by road distance to key services – GP premises, supermarkets, post offices and primary schools – and also because housing affordability was measured in 2002 before the recent major price rises in the North West.

These price rises, in the context of Bolton's relatively low wage economy have served to create a very real housing affordability problem for local people. It is now apparent from HM Land Registry price data for the second quarter of 2004 and the 2004 New Earnings Survey that the average household on an average income would not be able to afford a mortgage for an average-priced family home in Bolton.

# Bolton's disadvantaged neighbourhoods – conditions

**Analysis of data from the 2001 Census enables us to build up an objective picture of the differing conditions in each of Bolton's disadvantaged neighbourhoods.**

**The regular 'People in Bolton' report, produced by Bolton Council, gives a comprehensive demographic overview of the Borough, drawing on Census information and other public data sources.**

The report covers subjects such as ethnicity, health, jobs and earnings, and travel to work. It is supplemented by thematic 'topic reports' giving more detail on some of these subjects. All of the reports can be obtained from the 'People in Bolton' section of Bolton Council's website.

Bolton Council also produces ward profiles, analysing the same kind of demographic and statistical data contained in the 'People in Bolton' report but for individual wards. Owing to the boundary changes in 2004, statistics for Bolton's revised wards are only just becoming available. New ward profiles will be produced during 2006.

These information sources give us a good understanding of what kind of neighbourhood renewal interventions might be suitable for our different disadvantaged areas and what kind of activities may help to deliver neighbourhood renewal outcomes. An evidence-based approach is fundamental to this revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, so as information becomes available it can be assessed and, where appropriate, used to inform the development or improvement of neighbourhood action plans. Initial plans for each neighbourhood will be published as a supplement to this strategy later in the year. (See page 24 for more detail on neighbourhood action plans.)

## Chapter summary

- The process of neighbourhood renewal needs to be based on good quality evidence of conditions in deprived areas.
- Deprivation is measured nationally by the 2004 Indices of Deprivation on the basis of lower layer super output areas.
- New ward profiles analysing data from the 2001 Census will be produced by Bolton Council in 2006.

### **3. Renewing Bolton's Neighbourhoods – A two strand approach**

**Analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 has shown that there are two important differences between those areas in Bolton that are among the most deprived 15% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and other parts of the Borough.**

**The first of these differences is that the 50 LSOAs within the most deprived 15% are almost all affected by five or more of the six different types of deprivation that affect Bolton. In that respect, neighbourhoods in the worst 15% have the greatest degree of multiple deprivation. The second important difference is that the parts of Bolton that fall within the worst 15% IMD are also the most severely affected by Income and Employment deprivation; those two types of deprivation have the greatest influence over people's opportunities and quality of life.**

Outside the worst 15%, there are places and people that are affected by particular deprivation-related problems such as crime or health. Multiple deprivation is not so significant there but the particular issues are nonetheless real.

As a result, we have developed a two strand approach to neighbourhood renewal. The first strand involves action across the Borough to support Bolton's public service providers in meeting the deprivation-related targets set by central government. The second strand requires the establishment of neighbourhood arrangements to co-ordinate the efforts of all partners and involve local residents and other stakeholders in the renewal process, where this is appropriate and practical. The two strands complement each other because neighbourhood renewal activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods will help to meet borough-wide targets (trajectory plans). In turn, the trajectory plans will need to be revised as conditions in the most deprived neighbourhoods improve.



## Across the Borough: Trajectory Plans<sup>8</sup>

**Sustainable renewal of Bolton's neighbourhoods requires concerted effort on the part of all of Bolton's public service providers. Local partners in the public sector are already working to improve the quality of life for people in Bolton in various ways. Our approach is intended to help them focus as much as possible on the areas where service outcomes need to improve the most. Each deprivation-related target that is relevant to Bolton will have its own plan. However, the trajectory plans need not be additional to any strategic plans that partners already have in place, if those are fit for purpose.**

The objective of each trajectory plan should be to improve Bolton's performance against the floor target indicators so that the target is met or exceeded by the target date (e.g. 'reduce crime by 20% from 2003/4 to 2007/8').

Each plan should be based on a detailed assessment of current and recent performance that aims to understand the factors influencing performance and the differences between the various parts of the Borough. Any service changes or activities intended to improve Bolton's position should be based on good evidence, where it is available, and should be accurately costed.

To ensure accountability, each plan should have a single agency with overall responsibility for its implementation. However, many problems do not have straightforward solutions that can be implemented by one service provider acting alone. Partnership working can help to look at deprivation 'in the round' and consider how a number of agencies working together may provide a better solution than one acting alone. For instance, ill health may be related to a person's housing conditions or their financial circumstances.

These issues, in turn, may be related to the local economic environment. Hence, improving a person's health might require intervention by partners from the fields of economic development, financial services and housing, as well as health.

When prioritising the plans' delivery, account should be taken as far as possible of the size of the gaps between actual and target performance, as well as of the capacity of service providers to deliver across the target areas. Once the plans are up and running, they will be monitored regularly to ensure that performance is improving. Over time, the plans themselves may need to change to reflect developing priorities.

<sup>8</sup> A trajectory plan (also known as a floor target action plan) sets out what performance improvements are required to meet a particular target. By reviewing past performance, a projected path of future improvements can be traced (given a certain level of resource inputs) and the need for any additional activity to meet the target can then be assessed.

# Priority areas for action

**Within the six broad themes for neighbourhood renewal, there are a number of specific issues that are priorities for Bolton.**

The Local Area Agreement includes the following mandatory neighbourhood renewal targets, which are a priority for the Borough:

- Increasing the proportion of people who are economically active (Worklessness)
- Reducing the number of premature deaths from heart disease, stroke and related diseases (Health)
- Ensuring that, in all our schools, at least 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in English, Maths and Science (Education)
- Reducing crime, the fear of crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and anti-social behaviour (Crime)
- Making our public spaces (streets, neighbourhoods and parks) cleaner, safer and greener (Liveability)
- Ensuring that all of Bolton's social housing is of a decent standard (Housing)
- Empowering local people and making services more responsive to their needs (cross-cutting)

Plans and strategies for many of these targets are already in place and will therefore be used in the trajectory planning process.

Beyond these seven, Bolton Vision partnership has developed a number of neighbourhood renewal related targets as part of our second round Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA2), which is now incorporated in the LAA. Our LPSA2 targets include:

- Increasing the labour market participation of people in receipt of incapacity benefit (Worklessness)
- Reducing violent crime (Crime)
- Reducing domestic burglary and vehicle crime (Crime)
- Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents (Health and road safety)
- Improving attainment of pupils at key stage 2 (Education)
- Improving the educational attainment of disadvantaged young people (Education)
- Reducing the prevalence of smoking on our targeted estates (Health)

Work to achieve these targets will be an essential part of the implementation of this strategy.



# Targeting disadvantaged areas: neighbourhood arrangements

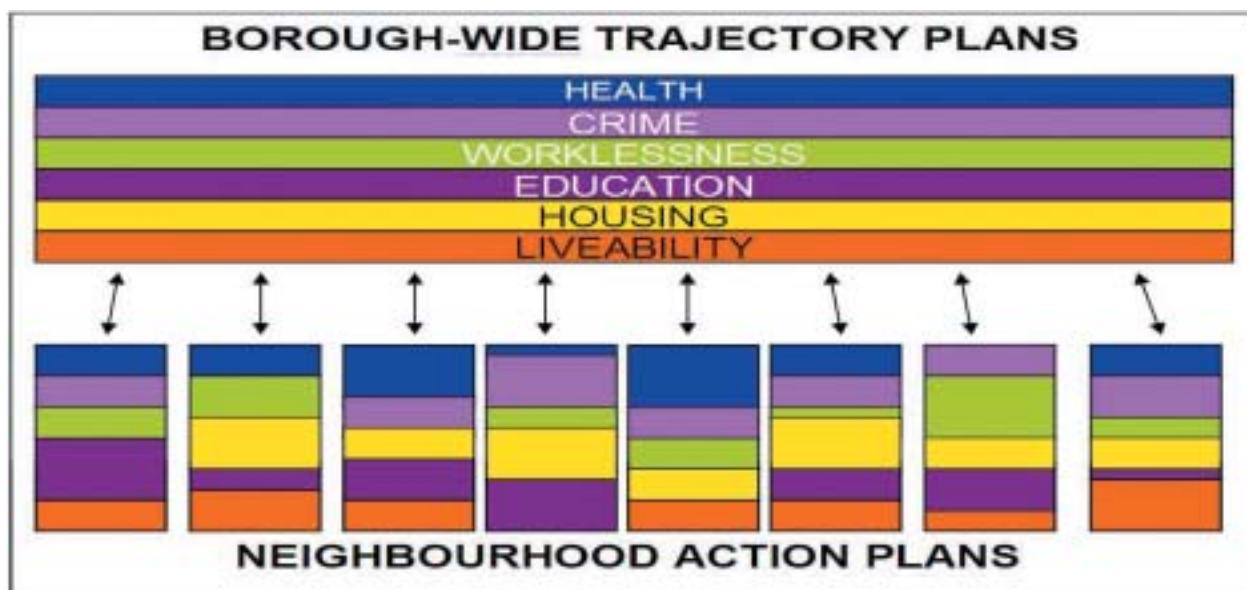
**To achieve the greatest impact, neighbourhood renewal activity needs to be focused on the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.**

For that reason, certain neighbourhoods have been designated ‘neighbourhood renewal target areas’. They are shown on the map on page 29. In these neighbourhoods, the borough-wide approach needs to be translated into a set of clear priorities relevant to the neighbourhood in question. For instance, one neighbourhood’s biggest problem might be health, while for another it is liveability. This prioritisation process, like the rest of our approach to neighbourhood renewal, must be based on good evidence. Residents’ views will need to be taken into account, alongside the deprivation and floor target data, so that partners understand what matters most to people as well as what the biggest problems are, statistically speaking. We already have much consultation evidence to draw on, and will need to ensure that this is tested and refreshed from time to time. Ward Councillors have an important role to play here in bringing residents’ concerns to the attention of service managers in both the Council and its partner agencies.

For practical purposes, the various neighbourhoods shown in Figure 4 (except for Farnworth and the Great Lever Neighbourhood Management area) will be divided up along ward or estate lines, as appropriate.

This will help to focus attention on the specific problems of each area. Whilst we will be focusing on delivery that takes place primarily within these identified neighbourhoods, experience shows that in practice it is sometimes necessary to engage in activity outside these areas. For instance, many schools and parks outside the areas shown in the map serve people who live inside the target areas.

For each targeted neighbourhood, a plan is to be drawn up that sets out the main priorities for action over a three year period. These neighbourhood action plans will draw on the borough-wide trajectory plans but, instead of seeking to improve the position of Bolton as a whole, the objective of each plan is to reduce the difference between the quality of life in the disadvantaged neighbourhood and the Bolton average. (Figure 3 shows the relationship between trajectory plans and neighbourhood action plan priorities.) The Great Lever Neighbourhood Management area already has relevant plans in place, and in this case it is simply a matter of ensuring that they contain all the information needed to feed into the performance management framework. In all cases, the plans will need to be reviewed and updated regularly.



**Figure 3: Relationship between trajectory plans & neighbourhood action plan priorities**





## Farnworth

**Farnworth has particular characteristics that make it suitable for a neighbourhood management programme of regeneration activity.**

For instance, it has a broader range of housing types than most of the other deprived neighbourhoods in Bolton, and a natural economic focal point in Farnworth town centre. These two factors represent a good foundation for neighbourhood management using a dedicated, locally-based team. Other deprived neighbourhoods in Bolton tend to have less variation in their housing stock and/or lack significant economic assets.

The 2001 Census showed that Farnworth also has a good proportion of families with growing children, whereas other deprived parts of Bolton have large proportions of single person households or families with very young children. Single person households, and those with very young children, tend to be more transient and may not encourage the feeling among residents that they have a stake in the area, which is central to the neighbourhood management approach.

In Bolton and in other parts of the country, Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders have so far been most successful at tackling problems of crime and environmental deterioration.

These kinds of problems appear to be more significant aspects of Farnworth's deprivation than, say, long-term unemployment. The Farnworth area, more than other deprived neighbourhoods in Bolton, seems likely to benefit in the medium term from the establishment of a new neighbourhood management structure, building on the successful model of Great Lever.

## East Bolton

**The East Bolton Regeneration programme will conclude, in its current form, at the end of March 2007.**

In advance of that date, we will be working to ensure that arrangements are made to continue the renewal of East Bolton's neighbourhoods. Included among those arrangements will be the establishment of neighbourhood action plans, as outlined above, for the most deprived parts of East Bolton. The co-ordination and implementation of these plans will be led by individual managers with overall responsibility for the renewal of each neighbourhood

## Chapter Summary

- Neighbourhood renewal will be delivered by a two-strand approach
- Trajectory plans will be developed to address the relevant deprivation-related targets (floor targets) across the whole Borough
- Neighbourhood action plans are to be developed for the most deprived areas.
- A new neighbourhood management team will be established in the Farnworth area

## Note on strategic options

**The two strand approach outlined in this chapter was developed following guidance from the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and other Government agencies to Local Strategic Partnerships about how best to implement the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal.**

The 'LSP Delivery Toolkit', published at the end of 2003, was extremely important in this respect. Other important documents were 'Improving the prospects of people living in areas of multiple deprivation in England' published by the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit in January 2005, and 'Citizen Engagement and Public Services: Why Neighbourhoods Matter', published jointly by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Office, also in January 2005.

We rejected early on the possibility of using a single strand approach for the revised neighbourhood renewal strategy. Government guidance has emphasised the importance of focusing effectively on the most deprived neighbourhoods to achieve rapid progress in those areas. As an area in receipt of NRF monies, we are required to demonstrate progress against national deprivation-related targets (floor targets). Nevertheless, pursuing trajectory plans for these targets without reference to the varying needs of our deprived neighbourhoods would not have given enough of a focus on improvements at the neighbourhood level.

An additional benefit of pursuing neighbourhood action plans for each of our deprived neighbourhoods is the opportunity to involve local residents in their development and delivery.

Experience in Bolton and elsewhere has shown that regeneration tends to be longer lasting if the residents of an area are involved in the regeneration process, either by helping to identify what improvements are needed, or by actually delivering some of the improvements themselves. Neighbourhood action planning gives us the opportunity to involve residents more extensively than we might be able to through trajectory planning.

On the other hand, since most of the agencies and services involved in neighbourhood renewal operate across the Borough, it is essential to have the strategic overview of the improvements required in all of our deprived areas that trajectory plans can provide. This will help to avoid inefficient duplication of effort whilst sharing good practice between different neighbourhoods, and enabling the allocation of resources to be prioritised effectively.

Hence, neither trajectory plans nor neighbourhood action plans would be sufficient in themselves to enable us to renew Bolton's neighbourhoods in a systematic, focused and timely manner.

## 4. Managing our performance

**It is essential, if this strategy is to succeed, that we are able to understand and record the difference all partners are making in Bolton's most deprived neighbourhoods. Bolton Council and the Bolton Vision Partnership already have in place high quality performance management arrangements that have been recognised as such by external assessors. Our challenge is to continue to enhance these arrangements so that they take proper account of the differences between neighbourhoods within Bolton and act as catalysts to the improvement of the most deprived neighbourhoods, relative to the rest.**

**Performance management arrangements are currently under review, as part of the changes taking place under Bolton Council's 'Shaping Future Services' programme and in response to Bolton's Local Area Agreement.**

A companion document to this revised Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will be published in due course setting out detailed borough-wide trajectory plans for each of the neighbourhood renewal floor targets that we have prioritised (see page 21).

The document will also include details of the neighbourhood action plans for each of the areas shown in the map on page 24, and their governance and management arrangements.

This Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Implementation Plan, as it will be called, will also identify the systems that will be used to monitor and review performance against each of our targets. These systems will provide for regular feedback to elected ward members, local partners, community representatives and Council officers, enabling action to be taken should things not be going to plan, as well as helping us to identify successful interventions and disseminate the learning from those.

To promote mainstreaming, these systems will dovetail with those for the Local Area Agreement and with the Council's own internal performance management arrangements.



# Appendix A

## NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FLOOR TARGETS

**Floor Targets are targets that set a minimum standard for disadvantaged groups or areas, or a narrowing of the gap between them and the rest of the country.**

### NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FLOOR TARGETS

**Floor Targets are targets that set a minimum standard for disadvantaged groups or areas, or a narrowing of the gap between them and the rest of the country.**

Nationally, Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets are now grouped mainly under six key outcome areas: health, education, crime, worklessness, housing and liveability. A number of the targets are mandatory outcomes for Bolton's Local Area Agreement (LAA) and some are LPSA2 targets. For further details on LAA and LPSA2 targets, please refer to Bolton's LAA.

The main floor targets **as they are applied in Bolton** are as follows:

#### A. HEALTH

1. By 2006-08, reduce premature mortality rates due to heart disease, stroke and related diseases (circulatory disease) to 107.0, compared with 136.3 in 2002-04 (3 year averages).
2. By 2010, substantially reduce mortality rates:
  - from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75 with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.
  - from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%.
3. Narrow the gap in premature mortality between the 20% most deprived localities (IMD2004) and the Borough average, so as to progress from a 42% gap in 2003 (baseline year) to a 38% gap in 2008/09.
4. Reduce health inequalities (by 10% nationally) by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.

5. Reduce the proportion of people aged 18 or over living in 13 target estates who smoke, as measured by the Bolton Health Survey, achieving a reduction from 43.1% (2001) to 38.2% in 2007-08.

6. Reduce the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health.

#### B. EDUCATION

##### Childhood Development

- Improve children's communication, social and emotional development so that by 2008, 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage and reduce inequalities between the level of development achieved by children in the 20% most disadvantaged areas and the rest of England.

##### Age 11

- By 2007/08, 70% of children in Bolton to achieve Level 4 or above in English and Maths tests at the end of Key Stage 2 in targeted schools.

##### Age 14: KS3 English

- By 2008/09, in all of Bolton's schools, at least 50% of pupils to achieve Level 5 or above in KS3 English.

##### Age 14: KS3 Science

- By 2008/09, in all of Bolton's schools, at least 50% of pupils to achieve Level 5 or above in KS3 Science.

##### Age 14: KS3 English AND Maths

- By 2008/09, in all of Bolton's schools, at least 50% of pupils to achieve Level 5 or above in English AND Maths.

##### Age 16

- In all schools at least 25% of pupils to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs grades A\* to C by 2006 and 30% by 2008.

## C. CRIME

---

1. Reduce aggregated crime by 23% by 2007/08, and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards/neighbourhoods in the Borough.
2. Reduce vehicle crime in Bolton by achieving a reduction in:
  - theft of vehicle crimes from 2,279 to 1,755 by 2007/08.
  - theft from vehicle crimes from 4,198 to 3,323 by 2007/08.
3. Reduce violent crime in Bolton by achieving a reduction in:
  - serious (section 18) woundings from 261 to 201 by 2007/08.
  - less serious (sections 20 and 47) woundings from 3,092 to 2,381 by 2007/08.
  - common assaults from 964 to 742 by 2007/08.

## D. WORKLESSNESS

---

1. Increase the employment rate of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position), and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate.

**N.B.** Three of Bolton's wards are included among those with the poorest initial labour market position, as set out below:

Central ward	Reduce key benefits claim rate from 32.2% to 30.7% by Spring 2009.
Derby ward	Reduce key benefits claim rate from 24.9% to 23.4% by Spring 2009.
Farnworth ward	Reduce key benefits claim rate from 24.8% to 23.4% by Spring 2009.

2. By Spring 2009, increase the ethnic minorities employment rate to 56.8%.

## E. HOUSING

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By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.

## F. LIVEABILITY

---

1. Reduce the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level (BVPI 199) to 23% by 2007/08 and to 22% by 2008/09.

The following geographically-specific targets apply:

	2007/08	2008/09
East Bolton Regeneration	28%	28%
Great Lever NMP	28%	28%
Shiffnal St, Crompton & Halliwell, Farnworth	27%	25%

2. Improve residents' satisfaction with local parks and open spaces (BVPI 119e) to 75% by 2008/09.

## G. ROAD SAFETY

---

1. By 2007/08, reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads in Bolton (excluding motorways) as measured by STATS19, to 81 compared with 105 in 2002-04 (3 year average).

2. Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.

# Appendix B Bolton's Deprived Areas

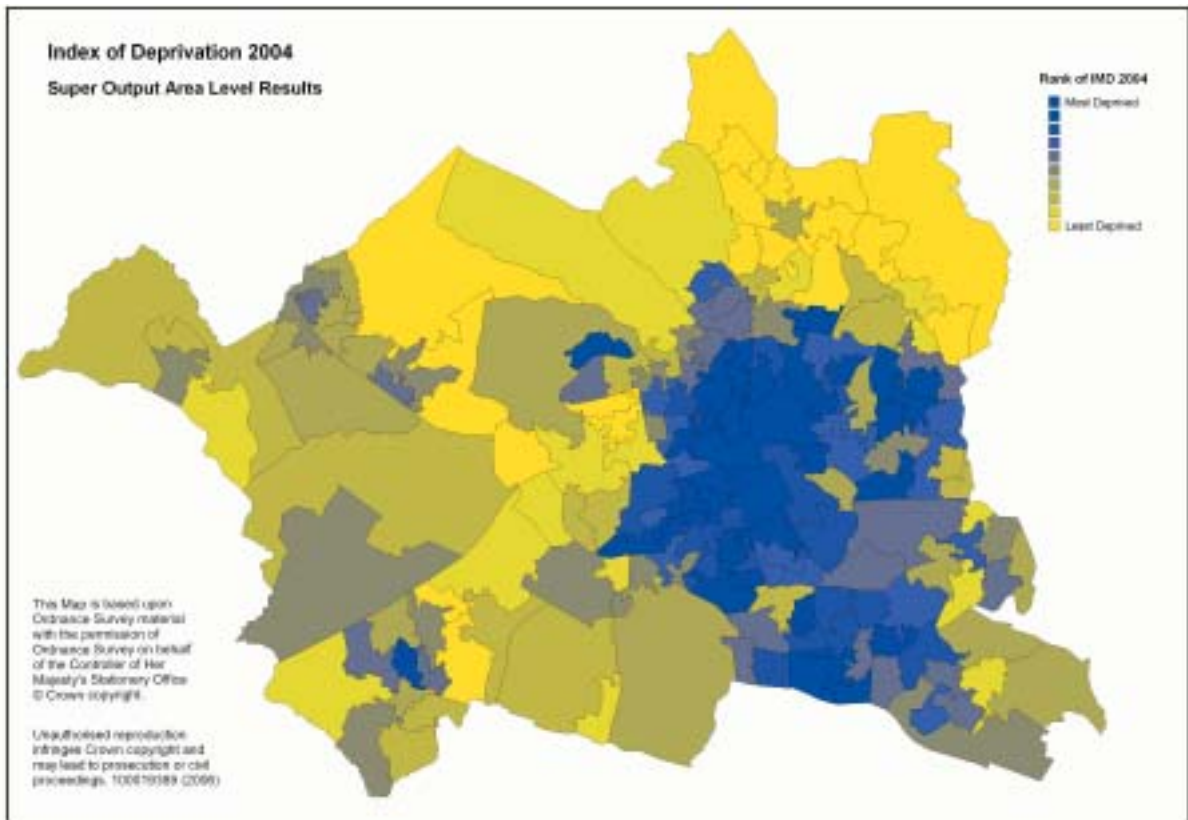


Figure 5: Index of Deprivation 2004 Super Output Area Level Results

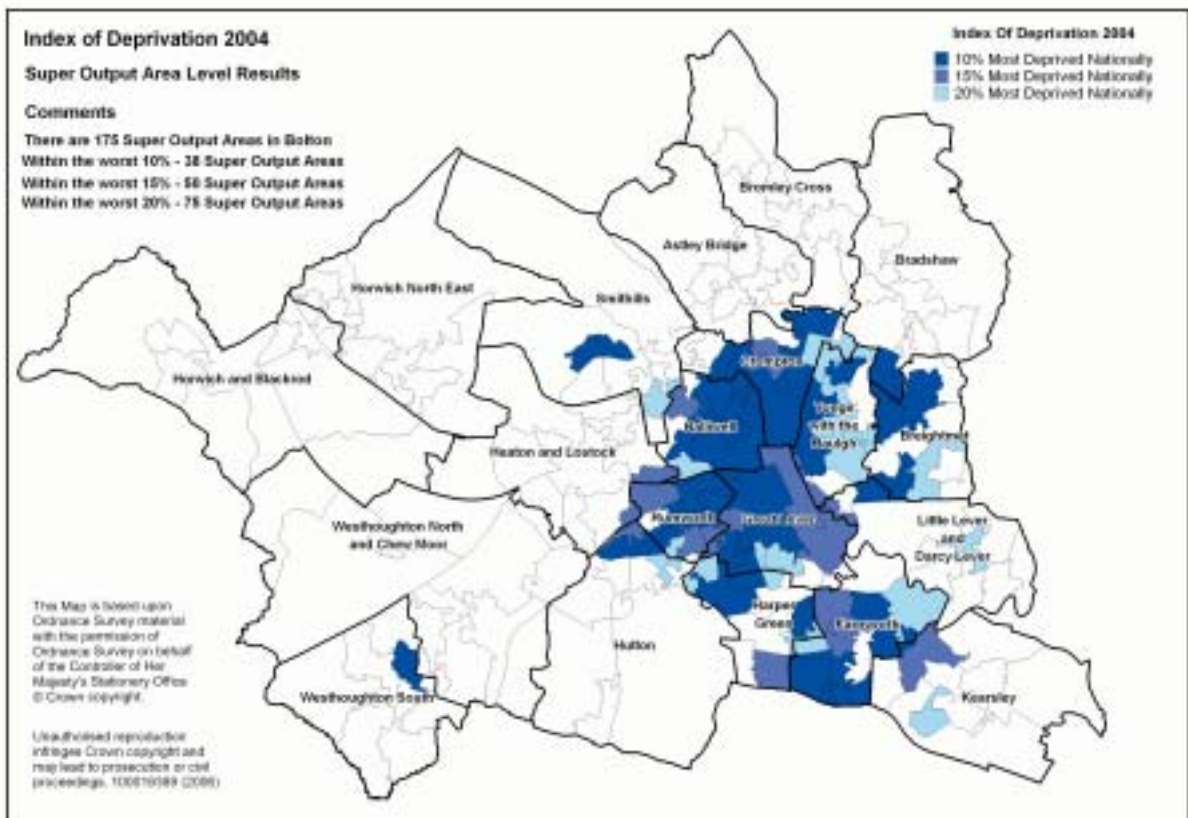


Figure 6: Index of Deprivation 2004 Worst Lower Level SOAs

# Appendix C

## The Index of Multiple Deprivation

### The Income deprivation domain

The Income Domain measures the proportion of households in each area living below 60% of median (mid-point) income. It includes, for example, households receiving Income Support and Income Based Job Seekers Allowance.

### The Employment deprivation domain

The Employment Domain measures the proportion of people of working age in each area who are involuntarily excluded from the world of work. For example, it includes the Unemployment claimant count, the number of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants, and participants in certain New Deal schemes.

The Income domain and the Employment domain both have a weighting of 22.5% in the construction of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

### The Health deprivation and disability domain

This domain provides a measure of how many people in each area die prematurely and by how many years. It also measures how many people have mood or anxiety disorders, how many emergency admissions to hospital there are and what the relative degree of illness and disability is.

### The Education, skills and training domain

This domain has two sub-domains: (i) Children/young people, and (ii) Skills. The first of these records the attainment of children at different points in their schooling (Key Stages 2, 3 and 4), the secondary school absence rate for each area, the proportion of children over 16 not staying on in school or further education, and the proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education. The Skills sub-domain measures only the proportion of working age adults in an area with no or low qualifications.

The Health deprivation and disability domain and the Education, Skills and Training domain both have a weighting of 13.5% in the construction of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

### The Barriers to housing and services domain

This domain also has two sub-domains: (i) Wider Barriers, and (ii) Geographical Barriers. The Wider Barriers sub-domain measures the amount of household overcrowding in an area, the difficulty of access to owner-occupation, and it also contains a measure of the amount of homelessness in an area. The Geographical Barriers sub-domain measures the distance by road from a central point in each area to the nearest GP premises, supermarket, primary school and Post Office.

### The Crime domain

The Crime domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four main crime types: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. There are 33 specific offences that are measured under these headings by the neighbourhood in which they occur.

### The Living Environment domain

The Living Environment domain is made up of two sub-domains: (i) the 'indoors' living environment, and (ii) the 'outdoors' living environment. The first is based on the number of households without central heating, and on the likelihood that housing in an area is in poor condition. The second sub-domain – the 'outdoors' living environment – is based on the number of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists, and on local air quality.

The final three domains (Barriers to housing and services, Crime and Living Environment) each have a weight of 9.3% in the construction of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

# Appendix D Deprivation By Domains

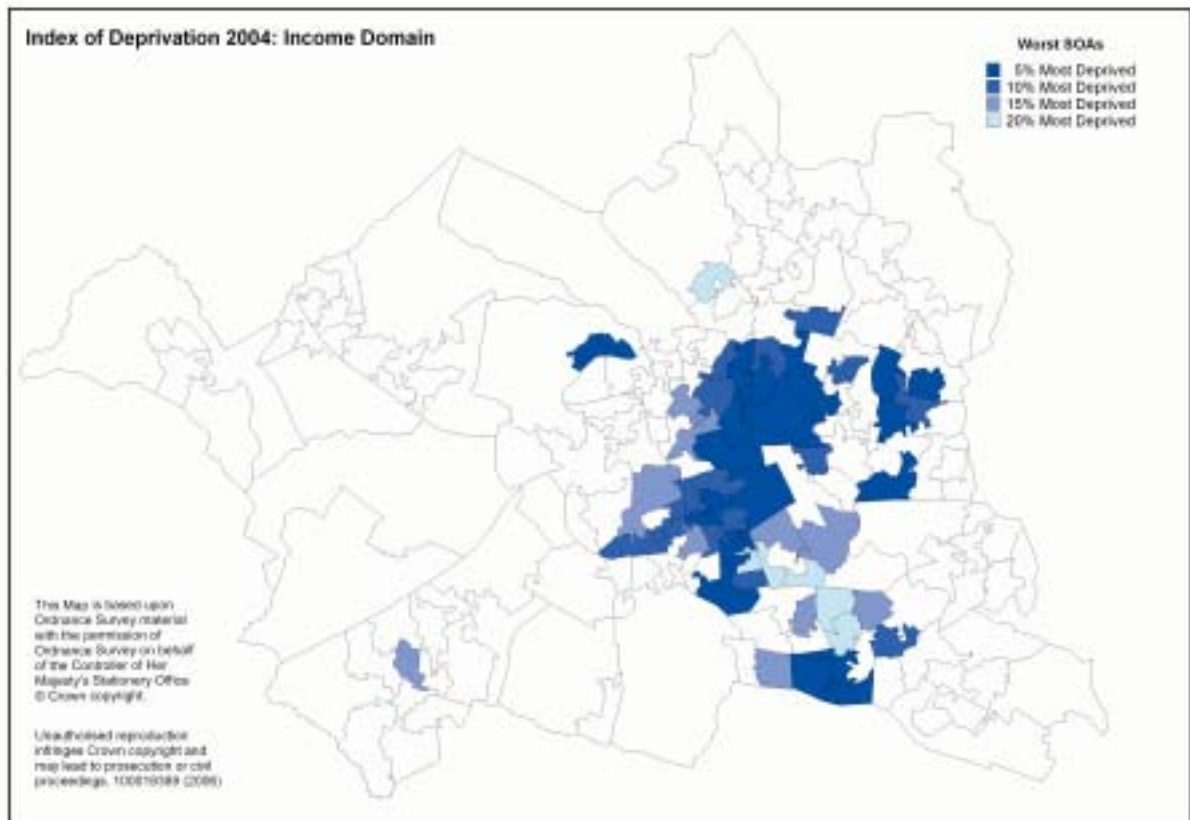


Figure 7:

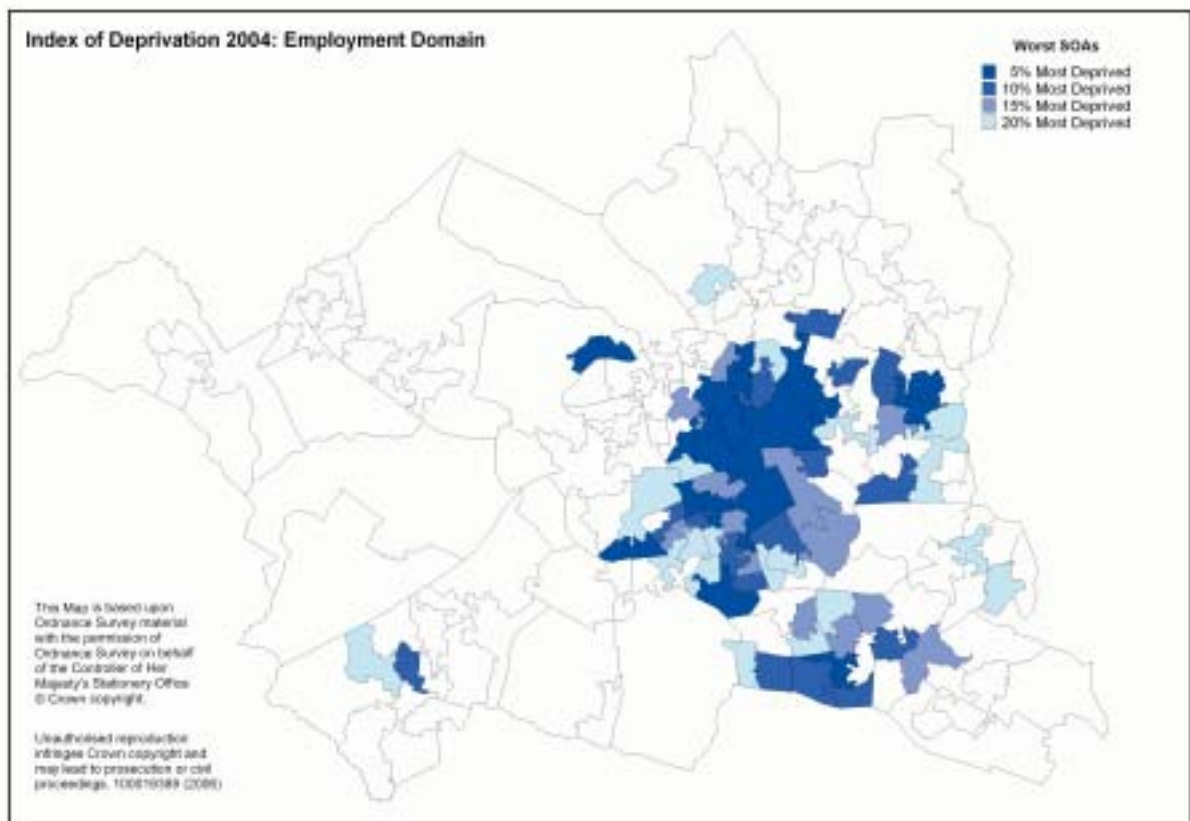


Figure 8:

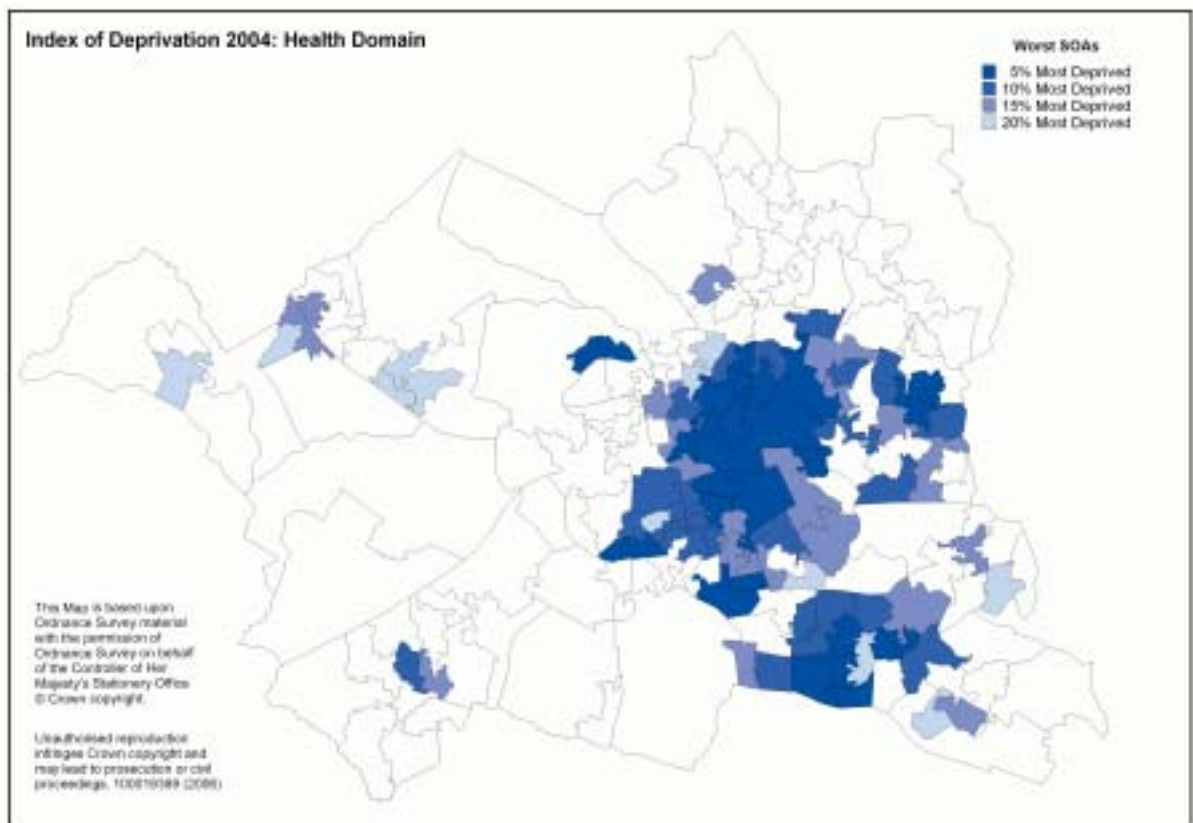


Figure 9:

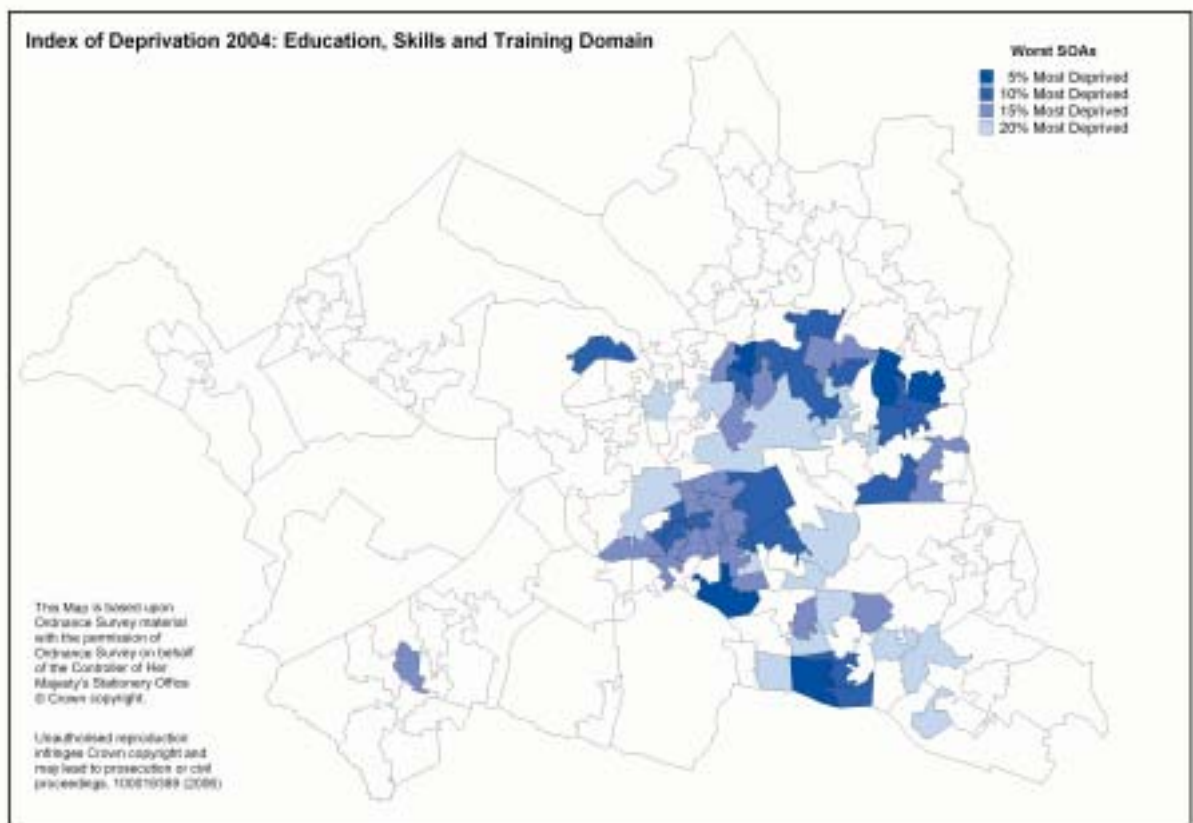


Figure 10:

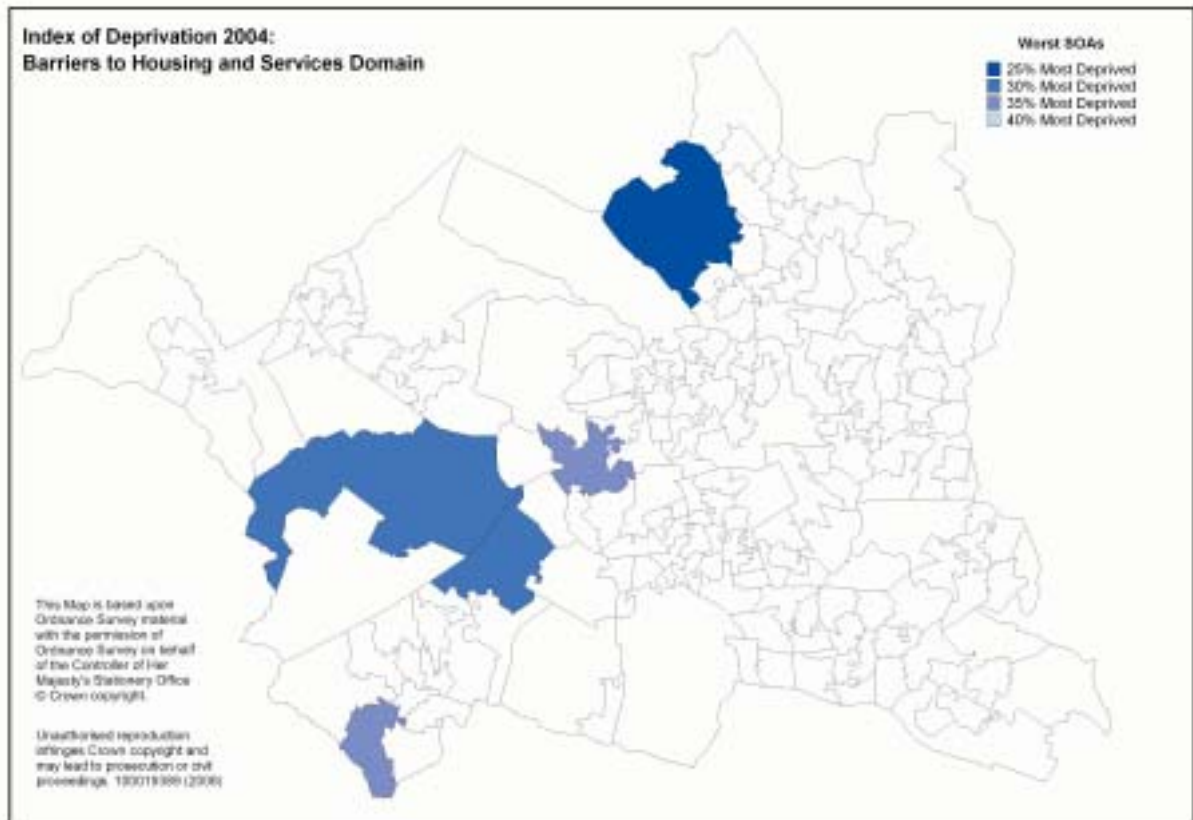


Figure 11:

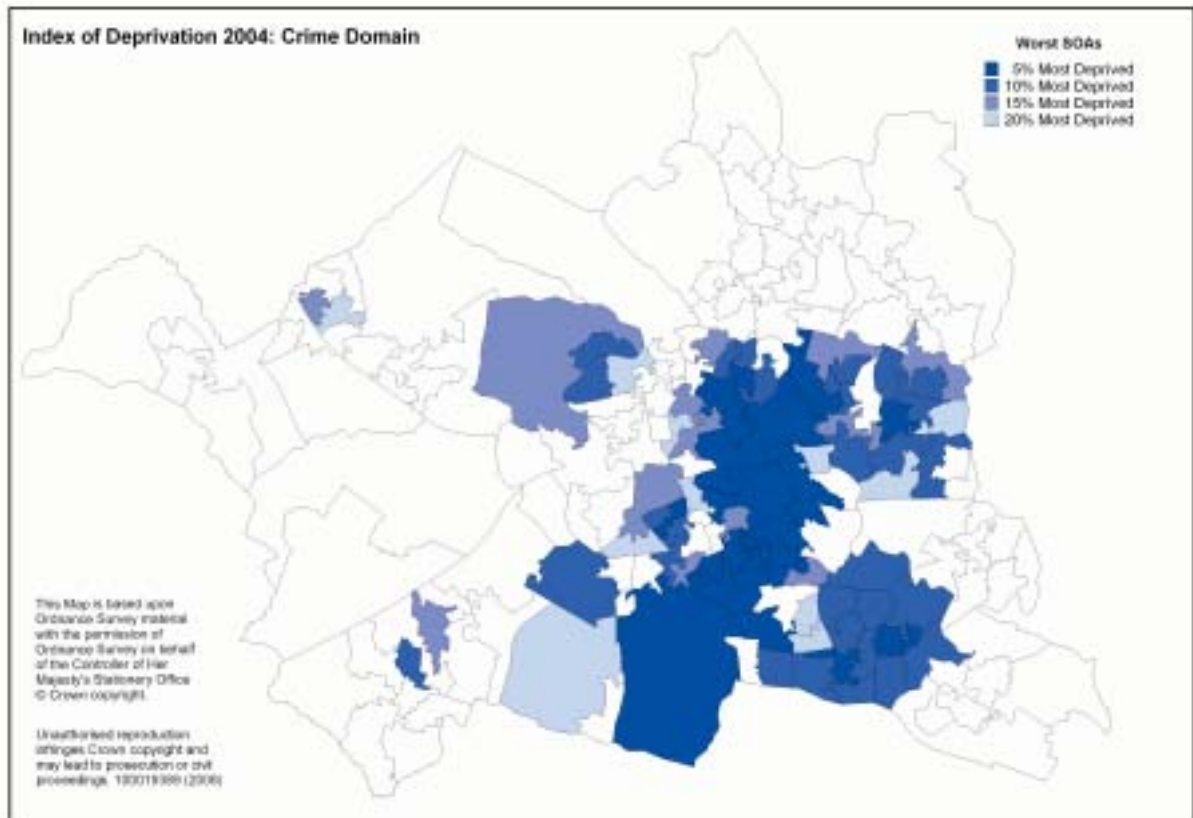
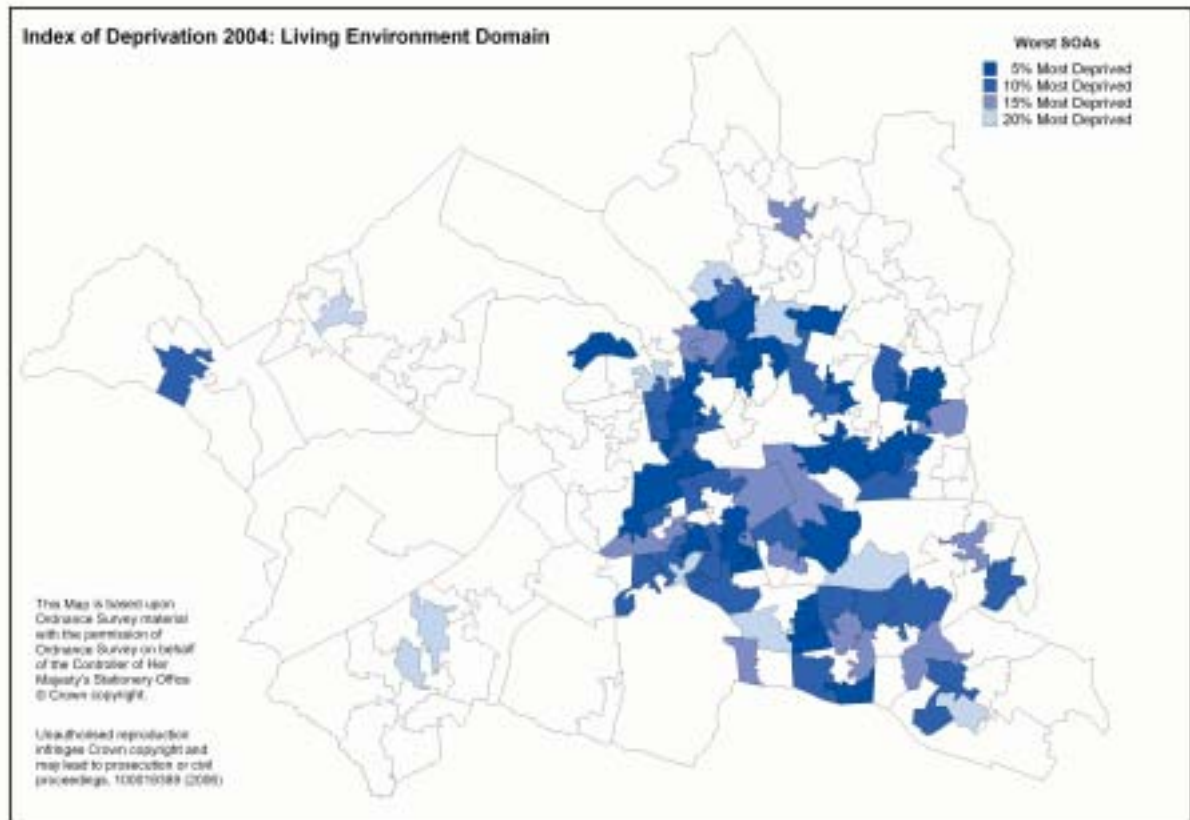


Figure 12:



**Figure 13:**



All details correct at the time of going to press  
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