



# Closing the Gap

Local Neighbourhood  
Renewal Strategy  
(2006-2010)







“Working in partnership  
for the future of the City”

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## Acknowledgements

The Southampton Partnership and the Southampton Regeneration Executive wish to thank all partners, including local communities, for identifying the issues and actions that will make a real difference in Priority Neighbourhoods.



# Our Vision

The Southampton Partnership's current Community Strategy's vision is for:



***Southampton to be a city where no one is seriously disadvantaged because of where they live, their personal circumstances or the community they belong to and where everyone has the chance to acquire the skills, confidence and employment opportunities they need to improve their quality of life.***

Southampton is undergoing an unparalleled renaissance.

The city's transformation began with the opening of the West Quay Shopping Centre to create one of the largest shopping centres in the UK. Other commercial and residential developments have followed. The pace of transformation will increase further as a result of current development projects.

However, in common with any major city, the benefits of the urban renaissance are not naturally distributed equitably. It requires intervention to maximise the benefits for the most disadvantaged communities. The city has already been tremendously successful in tackling inequalities and has improved its ranking in the list of cities suffering disadvantage. However, some areas and communities in the city still do not have the same opportunities to share in the city's economic prosperity. Therefore, the challenges which remain are formidable.

The city lags behind the South East in basic literacy and numeracy skills for adults, and overall average salaries are below the national average. Further, we know that people who experience disadvantage are concentrated in some neighbourhoods more than in others. The Southampton Partnership has produced this Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (LNRS), which identifies the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods across Southampton where disadvantage is concentrated. In these areas people have fewer educational qualifications, employment and economic activity is lower, and when people do get a job, they are likely to be lower paid than elsewhere in the city. The same neighbourhoods experience disproportionately higher rates of teenage pregnancies, crime and ill health.

We are committed to targeting action and focusing resources to raise aspirations and improve the quality of life in these areas.



## Closing the Gap

In a modern city in the prosperous South East of England, we do not accept that the degree of polarity between those with good jobs and incomes and those with multiple disadvantages living in deprived communities is inevitable. To sustain the city's prosperity and to create and maintain socially cohesive communities, we need to act together to combat disadvantage and to capitalise on all chances to reduce this disparity of opportunity. Agencies will need to give disproportionately more emphasis and resources to improve services in the Priority Neighbourhoods. However, it is also important to recognise that these neighbourhoods and the communities make a significant contribution to the city's life and profile through their richness, community spirit and diversity. We will work with local

communities to build on the existing pride and enthusiasm to make these neighbourhoods not only better places to live in but places that attract visitors.

## Priorities 2006 – 2010

We will focus on 'closing the gap' between the quality of life in the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city. In particular we will

- Support and ensure delivery of the
  - Thornhill Plus You Delivery Plan
  - Outer Shirley Delivery Plan
  - Bevois and Bargate Action Plan, led by a dedicated Task Force and
  - Specific Action Plans for the other 8 Priority Neighbourhoods
- Focus on improving educational attainment and employability, thus enabling people from Priority Neighbourhoods to contribute to and share in the city's economic prosperity

- Commit to using mainstream resources to achieve the necessary improvements in floor targets in the Priority Neighbourhoods
- Develop effective ways to lead, manage and monitor how we are closing the gap
- Develop the neighbourhood management agenda through the Neighbourhoods Partnerships, so that local people are empowered to drive sustainable improvements in their communities.

The LNRS is expected to deliver key priorities for the Southampton Partnership and hence, this strategy will be integrated into the developing Sustainable Community Strategy.



# 1. Background

In 2002 the Southampton Partnership agreed a Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (LNRS), which identified a vision for neighbourhood renewal. This included targeting 11 Priority Neighbourhoods and developing individual Neighbourhood Action Plans to concentrate activity in them.

In 2004 the Government produced an updated Index of Multiple Deprivation. This showed the progress Southampton had made in improving its ranking of cities experiencing disadvantage. The updated statistics however, confirm that disadvantage is still prevalent in the same 11 Priority Neighbourhoods in the city – and therefore attention still needs to be focused in these areas. They are:

- Bevois and Bargate
- Freemantle and Polygon
- Portswood and St Denys
- Flowers Roads, Hampton Park and Mansbridge
- Townhill Park
- Harefield
- Lordshill
- Shirley Estate
- Weston
- Thornhill
- Outer Shirley



Of these, 3 areas have benefited from large regeneration programmes (Bevois and Bargate, Thornhill and Outer Shirley) and 4 areas are benefiting from other programmes designed to meet similar objectives (e.g. Sure Start Children's Centre programmes in Central, Weston, Outer Shirley and Swaythling).



## Priority Neighbourhoods

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 - Bevois & Bargate (includes West Itchen Community Trust area) | 7 - Lordshill  |
| 2 - Freemantle & Polygon   | 8 - Shirley Estate   |
| 3 - Portswood & St Denys   | 9 - Weston (ActionPlan area, includes Weston Shore Single Regeneration Budget 6) |
| 4 - Flower Roads, Hampton Park & Mansbridge                      | 10 - Thornhill (New Deal for Communities)  |
| 5 - Townhill Park  | 11 - Outer Shirley (Single Regeneration Budget 6)                                |
| 6 - Harefield  |  |

The original LNRS has been successful in changing attitudes of policy makers and service providers. In particular by recognising that there are pockets of disadvantage in the city, which need to be addressed mainly through targeted action and the use of mainstream resources to reshape services. For example:

- According to the last MORI survey in 2004 resident satisfaction in the Priority Neighbourhoods rose faster than in the rest of the city
- Many strategies, plans and programmes now recognise the need to close the gap between the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city





■ There are positive examples of using mainstream resources to deliver reshaped or new services in the Priority Neighbourhoods – for example, the City Council has picked up the Neighbourhood Warden funding, and the Southampton City Primary Care Trust has used mainstream resources to extend Sure Start practice across the City



■ External funding such as Neighbourhood Renewal Funding has been targeted at the Priority Neighbourhoods and is making a real difference in tackling disadvantage

■ Information is beginning to be collected at Priority Neighbourhood level so that outcomes can be monitored

■ The first Action Plan in Weston was completed in 2004 and is being successful in attracting additional funding bringing service providers and local people together to achieve common objectives.



A review of the LNRS is necessary to:

■ Deliver the vision set out in the current Community Strategy

■ Update the profile of the city, using the statistics from the Census 2001 and the IMD 2004

■ Reassess the key neighbourhood renewal priorities for the city, in light of the developments, both nationally and locally, since 2002

■ Put in place a robust framework for reducing the gap between different areas in the city, through the use of agreed floor targets

■ Strengthen the foundation for mainstreaming neighbourhood renewal as the Government will not be funding area-based regeneration programmes in the future.

Successfully tackling deprivation is complex. Individual causes can have wide repercussions across a variety of symptoms and can be cyclical and self-reinforcing. For example, low educational attainment has a significant impact on employability and income levels; poor housing has an impact on health; poor health is one of the reasons that people are not working; a poorly designed, run – down environment reinforces negative attitudes and can encourage crime.

Government advice emphasises that deprivation needs to be tackled across several areas at once:

■ To revitalise local economies by tackling unemployment and economic activity (critical for success)

■ To stabilise communities, improve housing and the local environment

■ To improve the performance of health and education services and delivery of targeted support to deprived areas.

This Strategy has a focus on educational attainment and employability and it will be complemented by actions in the

■ Health and Wellbeing Strategy particularly reducing health inequalities in the Priority Neighbourhoods

■ Community Safety Strategy (2005-2008) including crime reduction in the Priority Neighbourhoods, and

■ Improvements to services which will benefit all aspects of the quality of life including the physical environment.

## 2. Setting the scene

### National Context and Priorities

The Government's map of disadvantage is based on an analysis of multiple deprivation and measurement on small geographical units called Super Output Areas (of which there are a total of 146 in the city, each containing about 1,500 people). The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004, considers seven key areas of disadvantage (known as domains):

- Income
- Employment
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training
- Barriers to housing and services
- Crime
- Living Environment

The Government has outlined a number of priorities and strategies to tackle disadvantage and to achieve measurable progress and long-term sustainability. These include:

- National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal
- Mainstreaming
- Floor targets
- Tackling social exclusion
- Neighbourhood management
- The Respect Action Plan, launched January 2006.



### National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal

The Government's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, launched in 2001, set out the clear vision that within 10 – 20 years, no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. The aim is to create sustainable communities where people want to live, not leave. The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal identifies two long-term goals:

- To improve outcomes on worklessness, crime, health, skills, housing and the physical environment; and
- To narrow the gap between the poorest neighbourhoods in England and the rest of the country.

The Strategy announced an end to large-scale Government regeneration funding programmes; instead the public sector should use mainstream resources to take full account of the needs of the poorest areas.





## Mainstreaming

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal recognises the errors of the past. Too much faith was vested in short-term regeneration schemes in a handful of areas, and too little was done about the failure of mainstream public services in hundreds of neighbourhoods. Current activity marks a huge change in the pace and scale of the Government's attack on deprivation. It offers a major shift in approach, away from regeneration programmes shoring up poor public services in only a few areas, towards ensuring high-quality public services in all neighbourhoods.

Mainstreaming is not a simple concept. This shift in approach will take many forms. It is about skewing the allocation of mainstream resources - such as the police and health services - to better target the most deprived areas.

*Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Website*

## Floor Targets

One way of tackling deprivation at a national and local level is through 'floor targets'. These reflect the key priorities and targets including the difference in outcomes between Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the population.

The Government uses floor targets because:

- Floor targets help reduce the gap between the poorest areas and the rest of the country
- They show what the priorities should be at a local level
- Floor targets make sure that where public services are failing, they get better
- Sometimes, floor targets work like the minimum wage, setting the minimum standard for poor areas and disadvantaged groups.



The Government's list of national floor targets relevant to this Strategy is:

Priority	Target
<b>Decent Homes</b>	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.
<b>Liveability</b>	By 2008 measurable improvement in cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and improvement in the quality of the built environment
<b>Health – life expectancy</b>	By 2010 reduce mortality rates from heart disease, stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75 and from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75.
<b>Health inequalities</b>	By 2010 reduce health inequalities by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth
<b>Crime reduction</b>	By 2007/8 reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas
<b>Education: age 16</b>	By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* - C
<b>Teenage Conception</b>	By 2010 reduce under 18 conception rate by 50%
<b>Employment</b>	By 2008 increase employment rates of disadvantaged groups and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate
<b>Enterprise</b>	Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential with more enterprise in disadvantaged communities



Tackling Social Exclusion

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal sits within the Government's overall strategy to tackle social exclusion which is based on early intervention, reducing child poverty and increasing employment. The policy context here is:

To sustain current progress and to work harder to break the links between inherited disadvantage and life chances by:

- **Continuing to drive down child poverty**  
There will be continued efforts made to increase employment opportunities for parents and to make work pay, as well as support families where parents are unable to work. There will be a renewed focus on services that support children and families, particularly children at risk. Services that tackle material deprivation, for instance housing and homelessness, are to be a particular focus. Together, the measures announced provide renewed momentum for meeting the next target to reduce child poverty.
- **Continuing to increase investment in early years**  
Good early years services will continue to play a vital role in promoting effective development and supporting families in their parenting role. As a step towards the long-term vision of creating a Children's Centre in every community the Government will establish at least one of these in each of the 20 most disadvantaged wards in England by 2007/08. There will be new targets to further increase the supply of childcare places and a target for improving the developmental outcomes of very young children, particularly those who are disadvantaged.
- **Tackling educational under achievement and supporting the transition to work**  
The Government is committed to making continued progress on raising standards in schools and closing the gap in achievement between some groups of children. Further progress will be driven by sharper PSA targets and monitoring.
- **Keeping up pressure on the large scale economic drivers of social exclusion, particularly stubborn concentrations of unemployment and persistently high economic inactivity**  
The Spending Review demonstrates the Government's continued commitment to employment opportunity for all, as part of the wider objective of full employment in every region. There is a new PSA target to help tackle persistent pockets of worklessness. In addition, over the Spending Review period, the Department for Work and Pensions will be developing support that is more effective for people who face the greatest barriers to work.

Breaking the Cycle: Taking stock of progress and priorities for the future.  
A report by the Social Exclusion Unit

This clearly emphasises the priority of maximising employability in order to achieve sustainable improvements in the quality of life for people in Priority Neighbourhoods.

Better education and skills are at the heart of neighbourhood renewal. Accessing learning and achieving skills and qualifications can make a significant impact on people's quality of life - opening up more employment opportunities, greater financial stability, better living conditions and better health.

Department for Education and Skills website

Neighbourhood Management: Tackling social exclusion at the local level

At the heart of the Government's current thinking for neighbourhood renewal is the principle that local people know best what the priorities and needs of their own neighbourhoods are, and that they must have the opportunity and the tools to participate in its regeneration. Neighbourhood renewal provides a platform for building strong and cohesive communities in which everyone has a real stake and where services are tailored to meet local needs.

Neighbourhood Management is one of the 'big ideas' in the Government's campaign to tackle social exclusion and forms a key part of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. The Social Exclusion Unit has identified the following ingredients of Neighbourhood Management for disadvantaged neighbourhoods:

- Someone in charge at neighbourhood level
- Re-organised public services as the main instruments of renewal
- Maximum involvement from communities and voluntary and private organisations
- Targeted assistance from Government.

The "local vision" agenda to modernise local government offers an opportunity to discard the service-based compartments of the past and transform the role of councillors. Neighbourhood Management presents local authorities with a dual challenge: to decentralise services to local level and to generate a joint approach across different departments. The Government recognises that if Neighbourhood Management is to achieve sustainable change public sector cultures need to be changed from top to bottom to give communities real power and responsibility to take action. This means that a long-term perspective is essential. Otherwise Neighbourhood Management will depend on a few champions. It will not be embedded in new systems of governance.

Closely linked with the neighbourhood renewal agenda is the priority to involve and engage local communities and to ensure they can play a significant role in delivering improvement and championing their neighbourhoods and communities. The development of the LNRS and Action Pans recognises and reflects the importance of community involvement.





## Local Context

### The city profile

Southampton is a vibrant city, on the cusp of major urban renaissance. Over 220,000 people live in Southampton and the city's catchment area covers over four million people. It is a major regional centre for retail, business and cultural activities and has ambitious plans for growth as part of Urban South Hampshire.

Southampton boasts a strong combination of assets not found elsewhere in the South East outside London. These include a major port, an international airport, excellent communications to London, a city centre ranked 7th in the UK for retail and two universities. Southampton also has a strong marine industry. It is the UK's leading vehicle-handling and cruise port and an internationally renowned centre for oceanography.

There is a higher proportion of people of working age living in the city compared with the regional and national averages – and also a large student population. The city has relatively low levels of unemployment but this masks a large number (approximately 30,000) of economically inactive adults and an economy which has underperformed in recent years.

Southampton benefits from being one of the most culturally diverse areas in the South East. Nearly 17,000 local people are from non-white ethnic backgrounds (as defined by the 2001 Census) with the city centre area being particularly rich in cultural diversity.

### Southampton Partnership

The Southampton Partnership is the multi-sector Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for the city and is the partnership of partnerships. Its broad role is to develop and implement a Sustainable Community Strategy, which sets out a shared vision for the future of the city, by promoting and improving economic, social and environmental wellbeing. The Partnership is also responsible for this Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. To achieve its goals, the Southampton Partnership has agreed on one shared vision which is being woven into the development of the City Brand and Image:

**Southampton to be a city where no one is seriously disadvantaged because of where they live, their personal circumstances or the community they belong to and where everyone has the chance to acquire the skills, confidence and employment opportunities they need to improve their quality of life.**

*Southampton's Community Strategy*

The Partnership has agreed its key challenges with the first being to raise aspirations within the Priority Neighbourhoods.

**People living in formerly deprived neighbourhoods and communities will be healthier, better educated, better skilled in work, well housed and able to access the services they need within a clean, safe and well-maintained environment. In short, they will enjoy a significantly improved quality of life.**

*Southampton's Community Strategy*

To reinforce the connectivity of all the challenges in improving the quality of peoples' lives, the Community Strategy identifies the impact of addressing each of the key challenges around five outcomes. These are:

- Realising individual potential - creating opportunities for everyone to develop their skills and aspirations
- Vibrant communities - creating an inclusive society characterised by safe, strong, diverse and healthy communities with ready access to culture, recreation and work
- Competitive businesses - creating a dynamic and diverse economy that excels in innovation and turning ideas into wealth -creating enterprise Effective citywide services - creating a dynamic infrastructure for transport, education, housing and health to improve quality of life for all
- Sustainable environment - creating sustainable businesses, lifestyles and built environments, which ensure a green, clean city.



Despite the successes in Southampton in tackling deprivation and inequalities, the Southampton Partnership acknowledges that it must do more to improve the quality of life in Priority Neighbourhoods – and must ensure that a monitoring system is in place to measure how the gap is closing. This Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is a key tool for the Partnership to help achieve its ambitions.

The current Government consultation paper "Local Strategic Partnerships – shaping their future" examines the future role of LSPs and their capacity to deliver Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements, and the outcomes of this consultation may impact on the Southampton Partnership.





## Southampton Regeneration Executive

The Southampton Regeneration Executive represents the Community Regeneration sector on Southampton Partnership. The membership includes representatives from local Area Regeneration Programme Boards, leading agencies engaged in regeneration, community representatives from the Neighbourhoods Partnerships (see below) and Councillors.

The Southampton Regeneration Executive is responsible for overseeing the general progress of all regeneration programmes, managing the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and supporting the Southampton Partnership on regeneration policy for the City. In the light of changes in the approach to, and funding of, regeneration the role, remit and membership of the Southampton Regeneration Executive is being reviewed. One of the priorities of this Strategy is to ensure that this Executive is fit for purpose to drive the neighbourhood renewal agenda and ensure delivery on closing the gap for the Southampton Partnership.



The Southampton Regeneration Executive currently oversees:

### SRB2 and the West Itchen Community Trust in the Bevois and Bargate area

Over the seven years up to March 2003 the original £26million SRB2 grant from the government has been turned into an £80 million investment for the local area. Independent evaluation has shown this funding has helped to create jobs, increase skills levels, build new and improve existing homes, improve community confidence, reduce crime, improve neighbourhood connections and enhance local facilities. Despite this success there are continuing concentrations of disadvantage and inequality in the centre of the city. The West Itchen Community Trust was established to continue the regeneration and renewal of the area.

### SRB 6 in Outer Shirley and Weston Shore

Since the Government granted £15 million to the Outer Shirley area of the city in Round 6 of SRB, a great deal has already been achieved. The programme is in its 6th year with a wide range of capital and revenue projects already well under way. RISE (Regeneration Inspired Social Enterprise) has been established to continue local renewal after the end of the SRB6 funding. £1.25million of the award was earmarked for improvements to Weston Shore and work is well underway to open up and improve the shoreline by providing recreational facilities and support the continuing work to strengthen the local community in Weston

### Thornhill Plus You

The Thornhill Plus You programme in Thornhill is Southampton's largest regeneration scheme and is funded through the New Deal for Communities budget. Currently in Year Five, the £49 million programme has a life span of ten years and an objective of making the Thornhill area a place where people are proud to live.

### Neighbourhood Renewal Fund

The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund provided project funding to help service providers such as the police, the public health services, Job Centre Plus and the City Council to 'kick start' initiatives to achieve better targeting and delivery of mainstream services to address deprivation in the most disadvantaged parts of the city. Partly because of Southampton's success in tackling disadvantage the City will not be eligible for funding after March 2006.

## Neighbourhoods Partnerships

Southampton has a long and successful history of community involvement and ensuring that local communities are engaged in plans and proposals for their neighbourhoods. The establishment of Neighbourhoods Partnerships has built on that success to bring together key local stakeholders to build stronger communities, improve services and tackle regeneration.

There are five Neighbourhoods Partnerships covering the city, each Partnership covering 3 or 4 wards and each with at least one Priority Neighbourhood. Every one of the Council's Executive Directors oversees one Partnership and ensures that Southampton City Council fully plays its part. Public service providers such as the Council and the PCT are beginning to use Partnership areas as the building blocks for the delivery of local services.



The roles of each Neighbourhoods Partnership are to:

- Develop a `vision` for the future of their area and develop an improvement plan to help achieve it
- Ensure that services meet the needs of local people by promoting partnership working between local communities, the council, ward councillors and other organisations
- Ensure that services work together more effectively
- Influence the developing Sustainable Community Strategy by ensuring that a local and community perspective is included in broader city-wide plans and strategies. Each Neighbourhoods Partnership is represented on the Southampton Partnership.

Neighbourhoods Partnerships have been instrumental in preparing the Action Plans for the Priority Neighbourhoods in their areas. They have a key role and responsibility in monitoring progress and helping to pursue transformational change.

As part of the process of developing this LNRS strategy and its Action Plans residents in the Priority Neighbourhoods were asked about what would help to tackle disadvantage. Over 600 people responded. This was done through discussions at the Neighbourhoods Partnerships meetings (to which a broad spectrum of groups were invited); meetings with community groups; drop-ins publicised to local residents; an on line questionnaire; questionnaire to Councillors; questionnaire to faith groups, and specific meetings with young people.



A key priority of this Strategy is to support the delivery of the Action Plans for Southampton's Priority Neighbourhoods, which are available as separate documents.

Index of Multiple Deprivation for Southampton

Southampton is ranked 96th on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) out of the 354 Local Authorities in England, (where 1 equals the most deprived). The city is the fifth highest ranked Local Authority in the South East on the overall index of multiple deprivation:

Area	Rank Out of 354 Local Authorities
Hastings	37
Portsmouth	83
Thanet	84
Brighton and Hove	89
Southampton	96
Isle of Wight	108
Swale	110
Havant	122
Eastbourne	125
Shepway	128

Southampton's Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the 10% most deprived in the country (overall measure) are:

Rank Out of Southampton's 146 SOA	Within Ward	Within Priority Neighbourhood
1	Bevois	Bevois & Bargate
2	Woolston	Weston
3	Bitterne	Thornhill
4	Bevois	Bevois & Bargate
5	Millbrook	Outer Shirley
6	Bitterne	Thornhill
7	Redbridge	Outer Shirley
8	Bitterne	Thornhill

Overall however, the data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation confirms that the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods already identified are those that suffer the greatest concentrations of disadvantage in the city.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines the seven domains referred to in Chapter 2 to provide an overall measure of deprivation. It highlights that:

- Overall the **most deprived areas** are in Bevois & Bargate wards, Redbridge & Millbrook, Weston (in Woolston ward) and Thornhill (in Bitterne ward)
- Of the seven domains, Southampton performs **worst on the Education, Skills & Training domain**, and second worst on the Living Environment domain
- The most **Education, Skills & Training deprived** areas in Southampton are in Redbridge, Millbrook, Woolston, and Thornhill (in Bitterne ward)
- The most **Income deprived** areas in Southampton are in Bevois & Bargate wards, Redbridge & Millbrook, Weston (in Woolston ward) and Thornhill (in Bitterne ward)

- One area in Bargate has 75% of **children living in income deprivation**
- Southampton has the three worst areas in the South East for **income deprivation affecting older people**
- The most **Employment deprived** areas in Southampton are in Bevois & Bargate wards, Redbridge & Millbrook, Weston (in Woolston ward) and Thornhill (in Bitterne ward)
- The most **Health deprived** areas in Southampton are concentrated in Bargate & Bevois wards, and Weston (in Woolston ward)
- The areas with highest **Barriers to Housing and Services** in Southampton are located in Bevois, Bassett, Sholing, Redbridge & Bitterne Park wards
- The most **Living Environment** deprived areas are in Swaythling, Coxford & Redbridge, Peartree, Portswood and Freemantle wards
- The areas with the worst score on the **Crime** domain are Bassett & Swaythling, Redbridge and Millbrook, Thornhill (in Bitterne ward) and Bargate ward





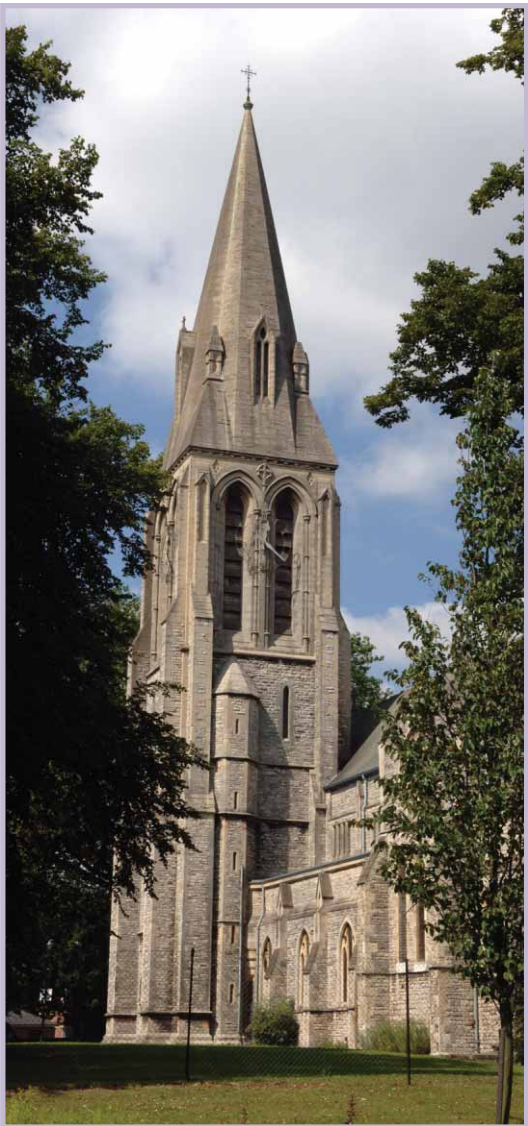
The table below shows the number of SOAs in Southampton that rank in the bottom 10% of the country for each domain.

Domain	Number of Southampton's SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England
Education, Skills & Training	25
Living Environment	12
Health & Disability	9
Income	7
Crime	5
Barriers to Housing & Services	5
Employment	3

Whilst the domains of the barriers to housing and services and living environment are much more broadly spread in their locations throughout the city, the remaining measures are clustered within 8 Priority Neighbourhoods. The number of SOAs in the bottom 10% nationally by Priority Neighbourhood and domain are:

Priority Neighbourhood	Domain Ed, skills & training	Health & disability	Employment	Income	Child poverty*	Crime
Bevois & Bargate	0	8	2	2	3	1
Outer Shirley	10	0	0	2	5	1
Thornhill	4	0	0	2	4	1
Weston	2	1	1	1	2	0
Flower Roads, Hampton Park & Mansbridge	2	0	0	0	1	1
Lordshill	3	0	0	0	0	0
Townhill Park	1	0	0	0	1	0
Harefield	1	0	0	0	1	0

\* Child poverty is included in the Income Domain

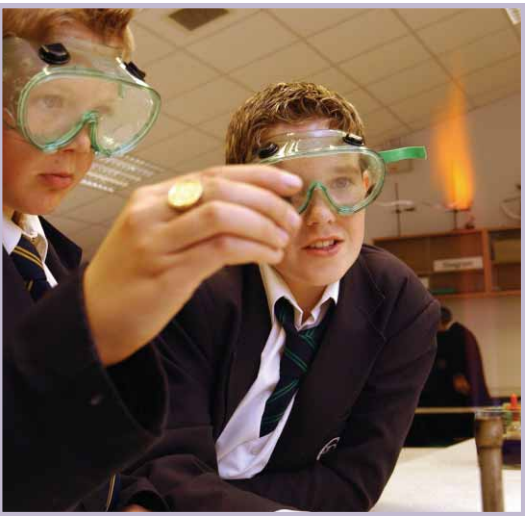


Despite the success of the SRB 2 programme, the city centre wards are still subject to significant disadvantage. One of the priorities from this Strategy is to focus on this area (Bevois and Bargate), and give it greater emphasis than some of the less disadvantaged Priority Neighbourhoods. A new Task Force for the Bevois and Bargate area will drive the transformational change needed to bring the quality of life for local residents up to citywide standards.

Education Standards

High educational attainment rates provide a sound foundation to the development of a strong local skills base.

Southampton has 14 secondary schools supported by the Local Education Authority with nearly 12,000 pupils. Citywide, results have consistently risen over the past five years and in 2004, 44% of students achieved five or more A\*- C grades at GCSE level. This is against a national average of 53.7%. The upward trend has continued in 2005 with the city achieving 47% against a national average of 56%. However, the GCSE performance of young people in many Priority Neighbourhoods is well below the city average, ranging from 15% in Townhill Park to 45% in Freemantle & Polygon in 2004. Education strategies will have to consider differential rates of improvement as it is vital that any measures to improve educational attainment in the city result in higher rates of improvement for children and young people from Priority Neighbourhoods. Only then will they be able to secure the employment and income generation opportunities presented by the city's economic prosperity.



The individual schools are focused on raising educational attainment and several have had significant successes. However responsibility for improving educational attainment cannot lie solely with the schools and cannot be achieved only through delivering the National Curriculum. Parents, pupils, local communities and other agencies all have a part to play in promoting self esteem, raising aspirations, improving behaviour, teaching life skills and providing places and equipment to study. This Strategy promotes such extra – curricular activity which is also reflected in the Government's Extended Schools Initiative. Through this schools are encouraged to offer more services to pupils, families and communities such as adult learning, parenting support, ICT access, study support and sports activities. It is therefore vital that the use of the city's Extended Schools budget clearly responds to the needs of the children and young people in the Priority Neighbourhoods.

It is expected that the considerable success through the Sure Start / Children's Centre programmes will continue to ensure that children get the best start to life.



Plan for Prosperity and Integrated Employment Strategy

Southampton has adopted an ambitious Plan for Prosperity, to develop the local economy and achieve outcomes closer to the regional norms. It recognises that the big challenges include reducing the economic inequalities between different neighbourhoods in the city as well as increasing Southampton's overall competitiveness.

Key actions include to:

- Foster an entrepreneurial environment
- Significantly enhance the local labour supply, including the existing workforce by continuing to improve educational attainment, adult basic skills and work readiness
- Develop Southampton's image, as a dynamic place offering an excellent quality of life and environment that attracts enterprising people and business
- Assist and support labour demand and job creation, for example, by providing development land for businesses to bring in jobs and enable existing local businesses to grow
- Reduce inequalities.

SEEDA and the Southampton Partnership have agreed that these should be the priorities for the distribution of Area Investment Framework resources. This is an important source of potential funding for work in Priority Neighbourhoods.

Southampton's Integrated Employment Strategy reveals that there are over 30,000 economically inactive adults – nearly one in five of the adult population. Of these a third would like to work if they could. At the same time nearly one in four local employers report skills gaps making it harder to fill one in ten of all job vacancies. Overcoming the barriers to employment and developing local labour will help meet the needs of business as well as reducing inequalities for individuals.



The Integrated Employment Strategy details some of the many barriers to employment for people, and proposes actions to overcome them. Raising aspirations and overcoming barriers to employment are not simple tasks. The interventions required are multi faceted, and often bespoke to individual needs. They often require many different specialisms to be effective. Southampton is fortunate to have a variety of dedicated organisations committed to meeting training and employment needs and developing local labour. What many of the organisations lack are the resources needed to expand to meet the demand of their client groups, and the overall co-ordination needed to optimise working together effectively and efficiently. A new service, the Southampton Information, Training and Employment Service (SITES) has been established to fill this gap. SITES aims to build on the urban renaissance to develop local labour and thereby to:

- Reduce unemployment and increase economic activity
- Improve basic and vocational skills
- Reduce poverty and deprivation, and to
- Increase earning potential.

Among other things SITES will:

- Develop a Delivery Partnership to coordinate the activity between the city's partners that contribute to developing local labour
- Maximise the funding available to develop local labour in disadvantaged communities, directing the allocation of resources to city partners and commissioning services to fill identified gaps

- Provide a single access point for employers and developers to be involved in targeted recruitment and training
- Provide best practice advice and guidance for public sector bodies in securing local labour through procurement activity.

Health

There is evidence that people in Priority Neighbourhoods experience greater health inequalities than the rest of the city. Poor health is linked to other factors such as housing and employment and also has a significant impact on people's employability and income generation opportunities. By tackling attainment and employability and focusing health actions on those Priority Neighbourhoods where this is most needed, the LNRS will address some of the key determinants of poor health and housing. More detailed work is currently underway through the City's Health and Wellbeing Strategy which includes the need to tackle health and social inequalities in the Priority Neighbourhoods as a priority for action. The health priorities for the Priority Neighbourhoods will focus on

- improving health
- helping residents to choose healthier lifestyles
- increasing investment (including bidding for additional external funding) and
- increasing health promotion knowledge in the community.



## Housing

There is a significant overlap between most of the Priority Neighbourhoods and Southampton's council housing estates. The City Council is implementing a programme to improve all of its housing so that it meets the Decent Homes Standard by 2010. This will have a huge impact on the condition of housing in the Priority Neighbourhoods. In addition there is a need to ensure that conditions in the private rented sector are improved and tenures are diversified to avoid too great a concentration of social housing in Priority Neighbourhoods. Social housing tenants need to be a focus as part of the education/employment agenda.

### Creating a physical landscape that supports the outcomes of the LNRS Strategy

While the focus is on mainstreaming service improvements in Priority Neighbourhoods as well as educational attainment and employability, it is important to recognise that the city needs to realise opportunities resulting from the continued physical regeneration of the city. The focus will be provided by many initiatives and development, including:

- City developments in key sites e.g. Woolston Riverside, West Quay.
- Land usage and disposal
- Local Development Framework
- Improvement of housing stock, both council and others
- Using capital schemes to generate local employment and training opportunities

- Improving District Shopping Centres
- Neighbourhood Hubs
- Developing new affordable housing
- Area Investment Framework
- The City Image project.
- Enhanced health and sports facilities

It is important to ensure that the Local Development Framework creates a balance between new housing developments and the provision of services for the people moving into the new housing.

### Developing Local Area Agreements (LAAs)

A Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a new contract between central and local government to deliver the key priorities of local people. The idea is for the key organisations in the city (including the public sector, community and voluntary sector and business) to identify what needs to be delivered. They will then agree the priorities with central government together with the amount of government funding to be provided to achieve them. The Southampton Partnership and other partnerships such as the Southampton Regeneration Executive will be at the heart of this new way of working to build a more flexible and responsive relationship between central and local government. Building and strengthening these partnerships including the process of developing safer and stronger communities is a key outcome.

The intention is that LAAs

- simplify some central funding
- help join up public services more effectively, and
- set out clearly what outcomes will be achieved with the funding provided (and these have to take into account government priorities) whilst leaving the means to achieve them in the hands of local delivery partners, allowing greater flexibility for local solutions to local circumstances.

Payments will be made to the City Council, although spending decisions will need to be made by all partners involved in the negotiation of the LAA. The Government expects LAAs to be developed for three years with a review of progress each year to refine them. The LNRS will be relevant to the development and delivery of all 4 blocks that make up an LAA, which are

- Children and Young People
- Healthier Communities and Older People
- Safer and Stronger Communities
- Economic Development and Enterprise

While the city will be developing its LAA for April 2007, it is important to begin the complex task locally to collect data on current expenditure on a neighbourhood basis in the city. This will enable the city to accurately evidence how the gap is being closed between outcomes in Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city.

The city is also actively participating with other organisations in South Hampshire looking at economic inactivity and unemployment in specific areas and for specific communities. This is led by the Economic Development Panel of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH). This will make a significant contribution to the thematic, citywide priority of improving educational attainment and employability.

The Southampton Partnership is working on an integrated timetable to co-ordinate the Sustainable Community Strategy, the LAAs and the Local Development Framework.





Related plans, strategies and initiatives

The main links are with:

- a) Economic development and the regeneration of communities, thus enhancing the sustainability of what is achieved

- Plan for Prosperity
  - Local Economic Growth Initiative (LEGI)
  - Integrated Employment Strategy
  - Area Investment Framework
  - Delivery Plans for NDC and SRB 6
  - Business Plans for WICT and RISE
  - SITES
  - External Funding Strategies
  - Childcare Strategy.
- b) Other key city developments and commitments

- The Equality Standard
  - Development of the City Centre
  - Sure Start Children’s Centres programmes
  - Neighbourhood Management.
- c) Key strategies and plans

- Community Strategy
  - SCC Medium Term Plan
  - PCT – Local Development Plan
  - Community Safety Strategy
  - Children and Young People’s Strategic Plan
  - SCC Local Development Framework
  - Parenting and Family Support Strategy
  - Health and Well Being Strategy
  - Adult Learning Plan
  - Street Scene Strategy
  - 14 – 19 Strategy
  - The Government’s Respect Action Plan
  - The Supporting People Strategy.



3. Local priorities for Neighbourhood Renewal

Taking into account the national and local context, and to achieve sustainable progress in reducing deprivation and disadvantage in the city, a broad strategic approach for neighbourhood renewal in Southampton is necessary. Therefore over the next four years we must focus on ‘closing the gap’ between the quality of life in the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city.



In particular we will:

- Support and ensure delivery of the
  - Thornhill Plus You Delivery Plan
  - Outer Shirley Delivery Plan
  - Bevois and Bargate Action Plan, led by a dedicated Task Force and
  - Specific Action Plans for the other 8 Priority Neighbourhoods.
- Focus on improving educational attainment and employability, thus enabling people from Priority Neighbourhoods to contribute to and share in the city’s economic prosperity (detailed in Appendix A)
- Commit to using mainstream resources to achieve the necessary improvements in floor targets in the Priority Neighbourhoods
- Develop effective ways to lead, manage and monitor how we are closing the gap
- Develop the neighbourhood management agenda through the Neighbourhoods Partnerships, so that local people are empowered to drive sustainable improvements in their communities.

It is recognised that the multiple deprivation experienced in Thornhill, Outer Shirley and Bevois and Bargate requires all key agencies to make a significant contribution and commitment. With regard to the other Priority Neighbourhoods, it is not possible for all agencies to contribute to making a difference in all areas. Therefore, it is important to focus on the key local priorities in each of these areas and concentrate on those that are going to make the biggest impact. This is the approach taken in developing the Action Plans for those neighbourhoods.



Priority 1: Support and ensure delivery of the	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Thornhill Plus You Delivery Plan</li> <li>■ Outer Shirley Delivery Plan</li> <li>■ Bevois and Bargate Action Plan, led by a dedicated Task Force and</li> <li>■ Specific Action Plans for the other Priority Neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	
<b>Objective 1.1</b>	To establish a City Centre Task Force to deliver the Bevois and Bargate Action Plan
<b>Objective 1.2</b>	To support the development and successful delivery of the Thornhill Plus You Delivery Plan
<b>Objective 1.3</b>	To support the development and successful delivery of the Outer Shirley Regeneration Delivery Plan and prepare an Action Plan as part of the end-of-programme evaluation
<b>Objective 1.4</b>	To deliver key projects and improvements identified in the Action Plans for the other Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Objective 1.5</b>	To secure external funding for projects which will help achieve key actions in the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods and for the thematic priority of educational attainment and employability, in conjunction with the wider AIF and LAAs

Priority 2: Focus on improving educational attainment and employability, thus enabling people from Priority Neighbourhoods to contribute to and share in the city's economic prosperity	
<b>Objective 2.1</b>	To close the gap in attainment at Age 11, Age 14 and Age 16 between Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city
<b>Objective 2.2</b>	To close the gap in the number of young people not in employment, education and training (NEETs) between Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city
<b>Objective 2.3</b>	To support projects such as SITES (Southampton Information, Training and Employment Service) which improve the skills base in the city and match this to future employment opportunities so that worklessness and under employment amongst particular groups is reduced
<b>Objective 2.4</b>	To target public sector recruitment in Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Objective 2.5</b>	To increase entrepreneurial activity through initiatives such as the Local Economic Growth Initiative; support the development of social enterprises and increase self employment in Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Objective 2.6</b>	To increase access to community finance and credit for both personal and business finance loans and advice
<b>Objective 2.7</b>	To implement schemes to maximise incomes for people in the Priority Neighbourhoods, particularly older people and people with young families

Priority 3: Commit to using mainstream resources to achieve the necessary improvements in floor targets in the Priority Neighbourhoods	
<b>Objective 3.1</b>	To re-allocate mainstream resources by changing spending patterns to target the most deprived areas
<b>Objective 3.2</b>	To ensure that new policies and strategies specifically consider their impact on Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Objective 3.3</b>	To reshape and join-up services, programmes and targets to meet local needs
<b>Objective 3.4</b>	To learn and share good practice from pilot projects and joint training programmes
<b>Objective 3.5</b>	To ensure that all relevant public sector services integrate the LNRS priorities in their Business Plans as well as their medium term strategies

Priority 4: Ensure the Southampton Partnership develops effective ways to lead, manage and monitor how we are “closing the gap”	
<b>Objective 4.1</b>	To reconstitute the Regeneration Executive as the Southampton Partnership's Task Force to drive neighbourhood renewal in the city
<b>Objective 4.2</b>	To agree and implement a list of floor targets to assess how the gap is being reduced
<b>Objective 4.3</b>	To implement data collection systems which enables analysis on the basis of Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Objective 4.4</b>	To ensure all Southampton Partnership Sector Partnerships contribute to closing the gap and feedback on their contribution
<b>Objective 4.5</b>	To ensure some Area Investment Framework resources are directed to meeting the priorities and objectives of the Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
<b>Objective 4.6</b>	To ensure the priorities and objectives of the Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy are considered when agreeing partnership activity in the forthcoming Local Area Agreements
<b>Objective 4.7</b>	To ensure the priorities and objectives of the Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy are considered when agreeing the resource allocation of the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund and the development of Local Area Agreements



**Priority 5: Develop the neighbourhood management agenda through the Neighbourhoods Partnerships, so that local people are empowered to drive sustainable improvements in their communities**

- Objective 5.1** To support the Neighbourhoods Partnerships to deliver against their objectives
- Objective 5.2** To support the Neighbourhoods Partnerships to help drive the Action Plans for the Priority Neighbourhoods in their respective areas
- Objective 5.3** To explore ways of progressing community empowerment and neighbourhood management across the city
- Objective 5.4** To encourage volunteering and community involvement, particularly targeted in achieving outcomes in the Priority Neighbourhoods
- Objective 5.5** To ensure that Neighbourhoods Partnerships are consulted and engaged in the planning of major new city developments to maximise the benefits they can bring to local communities



## 4. Resources and Measuring Success

Neighbourhood renewal cannot be achieved by one agency alone. It requires a collaborative approach, based on partnership and a shared commitment. This is why the Southampton Partnership, as the partnership of partnerships, has overall responsibility for leading on this Strategy. Priority 4 aims to ensure that the Partnership has a robust approach to managing and monitoring the implementation of this Strategy, so that it can demonstrate how Southampton is “closing the gap”.

The delivery of the priorities and objectives in this Strategy relies on public, private and voluntary agencies working with local people. In particular it is important to support the development of strong, sustainable and vibrant communities who can take positive actions. In this youth workers, community development workers, and other outreach workers play a critical role.

Now that large scale Government funding programmes for area based regeneration is coming to an end, all public sector organisations will need to mainstream their resources, or ‘bend the spend’ towards Priority Neighbourhoods. This will mean that agencies will have to give greater emphasis to and commit more resources in the 11 Priority Neighbourhoods in order to the reduce the gap in outcomes experienced by people who live in these neighbourhoods.



In addition to mainstreaming, the Council also dedicates the resources, skills and expertise offered by many services and in particular, the Neighbourhood Renewal Team. The Neighbourhood Renewal Team is accountable for delivery and will help make this strategy a reality by:

- Supporting and advising the Southampton Partnership and the Southampton Regeneration Executive (or successor body) to manage and monitor progress of this Strategy
- Supporting and advising organisations on the development and implementation of mainstreaming principles and practices
- Supporting key services and schools by undertaking projects and seeking funding for projects that will assist in making significant improvements
- Developing and managing projects within the LNRS and Action Plans
- Seeking opportunities for securing funding to support the implementation of the LNRS and Action Plans.



The funding framework for neighbourhood renewal is complex. All agencies need to support the principles and be aware of opportunities to realise its aspirations. Current opportunities include the Area Investment Framework, Local Area Agreement, Safer Stronger Communities Fund and Local Economic Growth Initiative (see jargon buster) – but there will undoubtedly be many others over the life of this strategy.

Of increasing importance are the opportunities afforded by major physical regeneration and development projects in the city. These must be progressed in the light of neighbourhood renewal objectives to maximise the benefits for local residents and therefore the longer-term sustainability of Southampton's neighbourhoods.

For the implementation of this strategy identifying the resources committed is a complex task, as it will need to cover a variety of services and agencies.

A key aspect of the implementation will be to ensure relevant services, including schools, integrate LNRS priorities and objectives in their business plans for 2006/07 and later years.

Outcomes

The success of this Strategy will be judged by the extent to which actions are taken to improve the quality of life and employability of people from Priority Neighbourhoods.

The key outcomes of this Strategy are linked to the 5 outcomes of the current Community Strategy (as set out in para 29) and are as follows :

- A reduction in the gap between Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city, as assessed by a range of agreed floor targets
- Improved satisfaction rates from residents in Priority Neighbourhoods
- A reduction in the number of people in Priority Neighbourhoods who are economically inactive
- An increase in educational attainment in Priority Neighbourhoods.



When the Government's Floor Targets are applied to Southampton, and existing local commitments are included, the headline targets for the city become:

Priority	National Target	Southampton position at 2005/06 unless alternative date specified	Local Target for discussion with service providers by 2010 unless specified
Decent Homes	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	68% of council housing meets Decent Homes Standard	100% of social housing by 2010
Liveability	By 2008 measurable improvement in cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and improvement in the quality of the built environment	% of people satisfied with cleanliness standards = 54%  Quality of the street scene measured by BVP199a 9% BVP199b 10% BVP199c 2% <i>See Jargon Buster for definitions</i>	By 2008, satisfaction rate up by over 5%(>60%)  Actual cleanliness improved as shown by lower BVP199 scores BVP199a 8% BVP199b 9% BVP199c 1.5%
Health – life expectancy	By 2010 using 1995 – 97 baselines reduce mortality rates from heart disease, stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75 and from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75	<b>Circulatory disease</b> Directly age standardised mortality rate of 110 per 100,000 (2002 – 04)  <b>Cancer</b> Directly age standardised mortality rate of 133 per 100,000 (2002 – 04)	Circulatory disease mortality rate: Corresponding rate of 87.8 per 100,000  Cancer mortality rate of 121 per 100,000
Health inequalities	By 2010 reduce health inequalities by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth in Priority Neighbourhoods 76.1 years compared with 81.8 years in non priority parts of city and 78.6 in city as a whole	Halt the year on year widening of this gap



Priority	National Target	Southampton position at 2005/06 unless alternative date specified	Local Target for discussion with service providers by 2010 unless specified
<b>Crime reduction</b>	By 2007/8 reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas <i>NB Southampton is counted as a high crime area for this measure</i>	Total of all selected comparator crimes in 2003/04 – 22,497	By 2007/08, reduce crime by 23% to 17,427 (Community Safety Strategy)
<b>Education: age 16</b>	By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* - C	44% (2004)	53% in Summer 2009. Assume higher rate of progress in Priority Neighbourhoods
<b>Teenage Conception</b>	By 2010 reduce under 18 conception rate by 50%	In 2004 rate was 58.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. This represents a 3.9% reduction from the 1998 figure	55% reduction from 1998 baseline
<b>Employment</b>	By 2008 increase employment rates of disadvantaged groups and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate	The ratio of unemployment in the ward with the highest unemployment compared to the city average is 1.8  Young people at risk of exclusion - NEETs – 10.4% of school leavers (2005)	By 2008, the ratio of unemployment will be 1.6. (SITES Business Plan)  By 2010 NEETs = 7.1%
<b>Enterprise</b>	Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential with more enterprise in disadvantaged communities	VAT registrations per 100,000 people is 31 for the city compared to a SE average of 44 per 100,000	By 2010 exceed the South East of England rates (Plan for Prosperity)

More detailed targets to demonstrate how much we are closing the gap will be developed under Objective 4.2

### Monitoring, evaluation and review

This Strategy and associated Action Plans for the Priority Neighbourhoods will be monitored by the Southampton Regeneration Executive and Neighbourhood Partnerships and reported back to the Southampton Partnership on an annual basis. In order to ensure that the Southampton Partnership develops effective ways to lead, manage and monitor how

Southampton is “closing the gap”, it will be necessary to reconstitute the Southampton Regeneration Executive to drive forward neighbourhood renewal in the city. This leadership role will be supported by a focus on floor targets as the key measure and implementing effective data collection and analysis.





## 5. Jargon Buster

<b>AIF</b>	Area Investment Framework. A document produced by Southampton Partnership to identify the gaps in resources between what needs to be done to improve the city (as set out in Southampton's Community Strategy) and the resources available to do so.
<b>BV199</b>	This is one of the Government's Best Value Performance Indicators designed to measure the quality of the local street and environmental cleanliness BV199a measures the amount of litter and detritus BV199b measures the amount of graffiti BV199c measures the amount of fly posting.
<b>Floor Targets</b>	Floor targets help reduce the gap between the poorest areas and the rest of the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They show what the priorities should be at a local level</li> <li>Floor targets make sure that where public services are failing, they get better</li> <li>Sometimes, floor targets work like the minimum wage, setting the minimum standard for poor areas and disadvantaged groups.</li> </ul>
<b>GOSE</b>	The Government Office for the South East works with organisations across the South East to deliver the Government's policies and programmes in the region.
<b>LAA</b>	Local Area Agreement. See Section 2.
<b>LDF</b>	Local Development Framework: This is the family of documents which set out how the city will achieve sustainable development in terms of balancing new developments with maintaining an attractive environment. It will be used to influence decisions on planning applications and decisions on future development.
<b>LEGI</b>	Local Economic Growth Initiative: A Government initiative to boost the economic productivity of deprived areas by increasing total entrepreneurial activity, supporting the sustainable growth of locally – owned businesses and attracting inward investment and franchising making use of local labour.

<b>LSP</b>	Local Strategic Partnership, also known as the Southampton Partnership. This is a multi-sector/multi-organisation partnership, which has been established to implement Southampton's Community Strategy, which sets out a shared vision for the future of the city, by promoting or improving economic, social and environmental well-being. It is also responsible for co-ordinating action within deprived communities and neighbourhoods.
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	is about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-allocating mainstream resources - changing spending patterns to target the most deprived areas</li> <li>Focusing policy on poorer areas</li> <li>Reshaping services to reflect local needs</li> <li>Joining-up services, programmes and targets - through inter-departmental action and multi-agency delivery</li> <li>Learning good practice from pilot projects.</li> </ul>
<b>NDC</b>	New Deal for Communities: A 10 year Government programme ending in 2011 to tackle disadvantage in Thornhill. Now known as Thornhill Plus You.
<b>NPs</b>	Neighbourhoods Partnerships. See Section 2.
<b>NRF</b>	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund: A Government programme ending in March 2006 to tackle disadvantage and improve services in the Priority Neighbourhoods in the city.
<b>ODPM</b>	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.
<b>OSR</b>	Outer Shirley Regeneration: The name for the 7 year Government funded regeneration programme mainly in the west of the city but also at Weston Shore. This was funded through the Single Regeneration Budget Round 6 and ends in March 2007.
<b>RISE</b>	Regeneration Inspired Social Enterprise: The name of the social enterprise that will continue to tackle disadvantage in Outer Shirley after the ending of the SRB funding.
<b>SEEDA</b>	South East England Development Agency : The Government funded agency set up in 1999 responsible for the economic and social development of the South East of England.
<b>SCPCT</b>	Southampton City Primary Care Trust: provides and commissions other organisations to provide services to improve the health and wellbeing of Southampton people.
<b>SRB</b>	Single Regeneration Budget: a Government programme to tackle disadvantage in the most deprived areas. No new allocations are being made.
<b>WICT</b>	West Itchen Community Trust: The name of the social enterprise that is continuing to tackle disadvantage in the Bevois and Bargate area following the end of the SRB Round 2 funding in 2003.



Safer and Stronger Communities Fund

The Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) was introduced for all Local Authorities in England in April 2005. It brings together several ODPM and Home Office funding streams . The overall goal of the SSCF is to build safer and stronger communities. Underneath this goal are four national outcomes, which are:

- To reduce crime, to reassure the public by reducing the fear of crime and Anti – Social Behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs
- To have cleaner, safer and greener public spaces
- To increase the capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision- making and are able to influence service delivery
- To improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.

Building safer communities and stronger communities are equally important and actions to address one will often contribute to the other. Safer and Stronger Communities will be one element of the city’s Local Area Agreement (LAA) which has to be in place by April 2007. The Agreement associated with the SSCF is a precursor to the full LAA as the SSCF started in April 2005.



Appendix A

Actions for the city-wide priority of improving educational attainment and employability

IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Improving qualifications at 16, better life skills  
Encourage more pupils to stay in education or training at age 16

No.	Action	Outcome / Target	Timescale	Partner (Lead Agency first)
1	Improve attainment rates at GCSE for pupils living in the Priority Neighbourhoods. In particular, target initiatives on areas that are not predicted to improve as quickly as the others – currently Harefield, Outer Shirley and Lordshill.	Increased educational attainment across the city	Summer 2009	SCC CS & L SCC C&R Schools Families Community groups Voluntary sector
2	Work with schools, families, community groups and voluntary groups to support children’s learning by <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ providing places and equipment to study e.g. homework clubs, and access to computers within school, at home and in the locality</li><li>■ promoting self esteem and motivation, and improving life skills e.g. by supporting an extended range of out of school activities; offering rewards / prizes for good work / good attendance; supporting parents and encouraging parental involvement; encouraging management groups to include young people</li><li>■ extending / introducing breakfast clubs</li></ul>	Increase attainment at GCSE for pupils in the all Priority Neighbourhoods from 32% in 2004 to 43% in 2009.  Improve educational attainment at KS2 in 2009 in the Priority Neighbourhoods from the predicted 66 % to 71% in English and from 59% to 64 % in Maths		
3	Promote the city’s Extended Schools activity to benefit residents in the Priority Neighbourhoods.			



No.	Action	Outcome / Target	Timescale	Partner (Lead Agency first)
4	Continue to explore and implement initiatives to attract and retain good quality teaching staff (including key workers housing)	Improve attendance rates for Years 6 and 7 for schools serving the Priority Neighbourhoods (to be specified)	Summer 2009	SCC CS & L SCC C&R Schools Families Community groups Voluntary sector
5	Work with schools to tackle low aspirations and negative peer cultures through role models, mentoring schemes, visits to FE/HE institutions and places of work. Support the dissemination of realistic information on careers, college courses and training, and making pupils aware of financial benefits of staying in education / training.	Reduction in no. of NEETS Baseline (2005) – 10.4% Target (2009) – 7.1%	Dec 2009	SCC CS & L SCC C&R Schools Connexions FE HE Voluntary Sector
6	Work with the secondary schools to support initiatives to develop the curriculum to include vocational courses, apprenticeship schemes, practical work experience and work related training by supporting links between schools and local employers.	Increase in proportion of 16 year olds who continue in education or training. Establish baseline by Dec 2006		
7	Extend the Sure Start / Children's Centre programme to benefit Priority Neighbourhoods.	All Priority Neighbourhoods to benefit from Sure Start / Children's Centre initiatives	2008	SCC CS& L

## IMPROVING EMPLOYABILITY

Helping people to get a job or better paid job

No.	Action	Outcome / Target	Timescale	Partner (Lead Agency first)
8	Target the 30,000 people who are economically inactive by	See 8c below for outcomes	Mar 2007	JC+ (to be confirmed)
8a	Investigating the best way of delivering confidence building / life skills programmes as a first step to re-entering employment for the hardest to reach clients in the priority neighbourhoods both as a short term measure and also longer term funding.	Report to successor group to the Employment Advisory Group.		SCC Environment LSC Voluntary Sector
8b	Investigating the best way of delivering a permanent information, advice and guidance service about employment and training opportunities that reaches the hardest to reach sectors of the community. Investigation to include provision of careers / training advice to those in work.	See 8c below for outcomes Report to successor group to the Employment Advisory Group.	Mar 2007	LSC SCC Environment JC+ Voluntary Sector
8c	Supporting the SITES project (Southampton Information, training and Employment Service)	Establish relevant indicators within SITES for the Priority Neighbourhoods and specific groups which might include Over 50s, lone parents, BME, care leavers  Reduce worklessness in these areas and groups	April 2006  Mar 2010	SCC C&R SCC CS&L

No.	Action	Outcome / Target	Timescale	Partner (Lead Agency first)
9	Increase entrepreneurial activity through	Establish relevant indicators for the city and for the Priority Neighbourhoods in aggregate	Dec 2006	SCC Environment
	■ Progressing initiatives such as the Local Economic Growth Initiative			
	■ Supporting the development of social enterprises			
	■ Investigating the need for start – up units and ■ Increasing self employment in Priority Neighbourhoods.	Achieve improvements – targets to be agreed	2010	
10	Increase access to community finance and credit for both personal and business finance loans and advice.	Initial investigation and feasibility Implemented	April 2008  Delivery 2010	SCC C&R
11	Implement schemes to maximise incomes for people in the Priority Neighbourhoods.	Initial investigation and feasibility Implemented	April 2008  Delivery 2010	SCC C&R
12	Target public sector recruitment in Priority Neighbourhoods through	SCC - % employees living in Priority Neighbourhoods	Mar 2010	SCC Resources SCPCT SUHT Police
	■ Joint working between the health agencies, the City Council and other public sector agencies and ■ Using procurement to deliver benefits (e.g. additional training) to residents of Priority Neighbourhoods.	Establish baseline & identify initiatives	April 2006	

List of Abbreviations:

Southampton City Council (SCC) directorates:

**C&R** – Communities & Regeneration Division

**C,S&L** – Children’s Services and Learning

**LSC** – Learning & Skills Council

**JC+** - Job Centre Plus

**HE / FE** – Higher Education and Further Education establishments

**SCPCT** – Southampton City Primary Care Trust

**SUHT** – Southampton University Hospital Trust

Appendix B

Resources Tables

TABLE 1: WITHIN MAINSTREAM BUDGETS

No.	Priority	Lead	Budget Allocation (£)	
			Revenue	
			2006/07	2007/08
1	Support and ensure delivery of the ■ Thornhill Plus You Delivery Plan ■ Outer Shirley Delivery Plan ■ Bevois and Bargate Action Plan, led by a dedicated Task Force and ■ Specific Action Plans for the other 8 Priority Neighbourhoods	SCC (Executive Director, CHC)	0.5M	0.5M
		SCPCT	120M	120M
2	Focus on improving educational attainment and employability, thus enabling people from Priority Neighbourhoods to contribute to and share in the city’s economic prosperity	SCC (Executive Director CSL)	53.4M	53.4M
		LSC	10.4M	10.4M
		SCC (Executive Director, CHC)	0.2M	0.2M
3	Commit to using mainstream resources to achieve the necessary improvements in floor targets in the Priority Neighbourhoods	SCC (Resources & the Policy Co-ordinators Team)	Within existing budgets	Within existing budgets
		SCC (Executive Director, CHC)	0.1M	0.1M
4	Develop effective ways to lead, manage and monitor how we are closing the gap	Southampton Partnership Executive	Within existing budgets	Within existing budgets
5	Develop the neighbourhood management agenda through the Neighbourhoods Partnerships, so that local people are empowered to drive sustainable improvements in their communities	SCC (Executive Director, Neighbourhoods)	Within existing budgets - being costed as part of new structures	Within existing budgets - being costed as part of new structures



TABLE 2: SECURED EXTERNAL FUNDING

No.	Priority	Lead	Budget Allocation (£)			
			Revenue		Capital	
			2006/07	2007/08	2006/07	2007/08
1.2	To support the development and successful delivery of the Thornhill Plus You delivery Plan	TPY	4.38M (GOSE)	3.75M	3.7M (GOSE)	7.12M
1.3	To support the development and successful delivery of the Outer Shirley Regeneration Delivery Plan and prepare an Action Plan as part of the end-of-programme evaluation	OSR	0.85M		2.5M (SEEDA)	3.9M (SEEDA)
1.4	To deliver key projects and improvements identified in the Action Plans for the other Priority Neighbourhoods	Strategic Healthy Living Board for Bevois and Bargate			1.2M SEEDA)	
1.5	Focus on improving educational attainment and employability, thus enabling people from Priority Neighbourhoods to contribute to and share in the city's economic prosperity.	CYPSP	2.3M (LSC/ESF)			

TABLE 3: ASPIRATIONAL PROJECTS: FUNDING TO BE SECURED

Objective	Lead Partnership
Improve the physical environment in Bevois and Bargate	SRE
Additional support to improve attainment rates in Harefield, Outer Shirley and Lorsdhilll	CYPSP
Funding for work with Schools, families and community groups to support children's learning	CYPSP & SRE
Implement schemes to maximise incomes for people in PNs	SRE
Increase access to community finance and credit for both personal and business finance loans and advice	SRE
Initiatives to improve employability	SRE

List of Abbreviations:

- Southampton City Council (SCC) directorates:  
**CHC** – Communities, Health & Care  
**CSL** – Children's Services and Learning
- LSC** – Learning & Skills Council  
**OSR** – Outer Shirley Regeneration Board  
**SCPCT** – Southampton City Primary Care Trust  
**SRE** – Southampton Regeneration Executive  
**TPY** – Thornhill Plus You Board
- CYPSP** – Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership  
**ESF** – European Social Fund



