

# Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

To: Leisure & Development Committee

## Tackling Deprivation Beyond 2016

9<sup>th</sup> June 2015

For Decision

Report to Committee

Linkage to Interim Corporate Plan	
Strategic Themes	Transition and Transformation Health & Wellbeing Cohesive Community
Lead Officer	Richard Baker - Director of Leisure & Development Paul Beattie
Cost: (If applicable)	N/A at this stage.

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's direction in relation to the delivery of the Tackling Deprivation Function post 1 Apr 2016.

### Moving Neighbourhood Renewal Forward

In June 2003 the Department for Social Development launched "People and Place – A Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal", a long term Strategy targeting those communities suffering the highest levels of deprivation.

### Programme purpose

The purpose of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme was to reduce the social and economic inequalities affecting the most deprived areas. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived ten percent of wards across Northern Ireland were identified using the Noble Multiple Deprivation Measure. In the current council areas, these are:

- Ballysally & Millburn Neighbourhood Renewal Areas
- Churchlands Neighbourhood Renewal Area (The Heights & Killowen)
- Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal Area (Coolesan, Roeside and Greystone)

The programme benefits around 7500 people under the new Council. Supported programmes cover everything from education to health to capital infrastructure.

### Moving forward

In August 2014, officers presented a short report on the future of Neighbourhood Renewal, which will be a transferring function from the Department for Social Development. However, the programme did not transfer on 1 April, and remains under the control of the Department for this year.

Officers now wish to revisit one of the main options discussed in August, with a view to commencing planning for the ultimate transfer of the programme in 2016. Around £1.55m of funding will be transferred to Council for the use of a Neighbourhood Renewal-type programme. The allocation to projects from the current programme is around £1m, leaving a further £500,000 for new projects under a further programme.

The main issue for consideration is using some form of measure for the future disbursement of funding.

The current programme works within the most deprived wards in Northern Ireland, using the Noble Multiple Deprivation Measure – with a cut-off point being at ten percent.

Officers had considered an expansion to fifteen percent. However, using the Measure above, this meant that only streets and areas within one further area could be included, specifically Dungiven Ward/Dungiven Town.

In presenting the options in August, officers presented an option for moving the cut-off point to twenty percent – this yielded coverage of a much wider area, bringing in areas all over the borough. These are detailed in Appendix 1, and increase the targeted population to around 20,000 in 65 small areas.

## The options

10% coverage will influence areas within:	15% coverage will influence areas within:	20% coverage will influence areas within:
Glens Estate	Glens Estate	Coolessan/Roeside/Greystone/Enagh (Limavady Town)
Hospital Lane area	Hospital Lane area	Dungiven Ward – Dungiven Town
Ballysally and Millburn	Dungiven Ward – Dungiven Town	Benvarden/Carnany/Glebe/Newhill/Route/Seacon (Ballymoney)
Churchlands	Ballysally and Millburn	Bushmills/Glentaisie/Ballylough/Carnmoon/Armoy (Moyle)
	Churchlands	Ballysally/University/Churchlands/Cross Glebe/Central (Coleraine Town)
		Garvagh/Kilrea (Coleraine Rural)
		Portrush/Portstewart/Castlerock (Coleraine Coastal)

- Population affected by this change would increase from approximately 7,500 to 20,000
- Funding per head of population in the target area would move from around £200 per head per annum to approximately £79 per head
- All legacy boroughs would be able to avail of the funding offered by the new programme

## Future considerations

Deciding on the level of population which will be able to avail of the new programme will allow officers to present the next level of decisions for consideration. These will include:

- Devising a consultation and engagement plan.
- Development a future action plan.
- Methods of calls for projects.
- Oversight and management function.
- Thematic approach to the programme.

Consultation and engagement will obviously be the most important element of the next level of programme design. Existing staff attached to Neighbourhood Renewal need to begin a wider engagement programme which will form the basis of the programme in 2016, regardless of the areas which are selected for participation. This will use the themes which were identified in the Copius Report by the areas which were consulted in 2014. (Appendix 2)

## **Recommendation**

Members are requested to consider:

- Retaining the initial 10% deprivation cut-off point for intervention.
- Moving to a 15% deprivation cut-off point.
- Moving to 20% intervention point.

This preferred option will allow officers to commence developing a transition phase from government to local authority implementation of the programme from 1 April 2016.

## **Appendix 1**

The top 20% of most deprived areas is as follows:

### **Coleraine Urban**

Comprises a total of 5 electoral wards, 6 Super Output areas and 36 Small Areas. 18 of the 36 Small Areas fall within the top 20% most deprived in Northern Ireland. These include:

- Ballysally (2 Super Output Areas) – 5 eligible small areas
- University (1 Super Output Area) -2 eligible small areas (includes Millburn estate)
- Cross Glebe (1 Super Output Area)– 5 eligible small areas (Harpurs Hills area)
- Central (1 Super Output Area)– 3 eligible small areas
- Churchlands (1 Super Output Area)– 3 eligible small areas (focused on The Heights & Killowen)

### **Coleraine Coastal**

Comprises a total of 5 electoral wards, 7 Super Output areas and 34 Small areas. 5 of the SOA's and 7 of the 34 small areas fall within the top 20% most deprived in NI:

- Atlantic (1 Super Output Areas and 3 eligible small areas), these are reflective of the Lever Road, Glenmanus and Dhu Varren areas
- Royal Portrush (1 Super Output Area and 1 eligible small area), this represents the Crocknamack Street area
- Hopefield (1 Super Output Area and 1 eligible small area), this is reflective of the Parker Avenue area
- Portstewart (1 Super Output Area and 1 eligible small areas), statistics represent the Convention Avenue area
- Castlerock (2 Super Output Areas and 1 eligible small area), representative of Articlave area

### **Coleraine Rural**

Comprises a total of 2 electoral wards, 2 Super Output areas and 13 Small areas. 3 of the 13 small areas fall within the top 20% most deprived in NI:

- Kilrea (1 Super Output Areas and 2 eligible small areas), these are reflective of the Diamond area in Kilrea
- Garvagh (1 Super Output Area and 1 eligible small area), this represents the Mettican Glebe area

## **Limavady**

The Limavady area comprises a total of 5 electoral wards, 6 Super Output areas and 28 Small areas. 21 of the 28 small areas fall within the top 20% most deprived in NI:

- Cooleesan (1 Super Output Area and 3 eligible small areas), representative of Cooleesan Estate and Josephine Avenue
- Greystone (1 Super Output Area and 4 eligible small areas) which is reflective of Hospital Lane and Glens
- Roeside (1 Super Output Area and 4 eligible small areas) which is representative of Roe Mill Road
- Enagh (2 Super Output Areas and 7 eligible small areas) which is reflective of Edenmore Road, Drumachose and Anderson Park.
- Dungiven (1 Super Output Area and 3 eligible small areas) which is representative of Dungiven Town

## **Ballymoney**

The eligible area within the Ballymoney Borough Council area spans 6 electoral wards (and 6 Super Output Areas) however only 9 of the 25 small areas within these 6 electoral wards fall within the top 20% most deprived in NI:

- Benvardin (1 eligible small area)
- Carnany (1 eligible small area)
- Glebe (1 eligible small area)
- Newhill (2 eligible small areas)
- Route (3 eligible small areas)

## **Moyle**

The eligible area within the Moyle District Council area spans 5 electoral wards (and 4 Super Output Areas) however only 7 of the 15 small areas within these 5 electoral wards fall within the top 20% most deprived in NI:

- Bushmills (2 eligible small areas)
- Glentaisie (2 eligible small area)
- Ballylough (1 eligible small area)
- Carnmoon (1 eligible small area)
- Armoy (1 eligible small area)

## **Appendix 2**

### **Proposed Themes**

After consultation, a range of actions have come to the forefront based on the statistical and anecdotal information. Themes were identified from the relevant statistics from an audit of need undertaken by Copius Consulting in 2014.

These proposed themes are presented for consideration as a starting point – an opportunity to bed the programme down for an initial period of eighteen months.

#### **Education**

Early intervention and nurturing, and youth mentoring/engagement.

*Potential actions may include by way of example:*

- Parenting support Family nurturing projects.
- Speech & language support Extracurricular education support programmes.
- Youth diversionary/mentoring/detached youth projects.

#### **Health**

Emotional and mental health, and physical health and wellbeing.

*Potential actions may include by way of example:*

- Suicide prevention, counselling Projects tackling drug & alcohol abuse.
- Projects tackling social isolation Family support projects.

#### **Economy**

Training and employment services, Industry specific training and placement opportunities and the social economy

*Potential actions will be identified during the development of the new Economic Development Strategy.*

#### **Capacity Building**

Delivering an on-the-ground development programme, combining community development networks and funding from the Tackling Deprivation fund – this will include an element of small grant assistance.

#### **Enhancement of the use of existing facilities and access to services**

*Potential actions may include by way of example:*

- Revenue investment in local facilities to ensure sustainability and maximise community access.
- to local community facilities (when adding value to activity supported through the overall
- Community Development Strategy).