

Appendix A - Scrutiny Review of Regeneration Funding – Area Summaries

Canklow

Canklow	ID 2004	ID 2007	ID 2010
IMD Score	60.8	61.5	65.6
IMD Rank	860	769	434
Health & Disability Rank	962	714	181
Education Rank	1380	505	365
Employment & Skills Rank	1060	972	1006
Crime	8920	7961	3787

Data from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that deprivation in Canklow is amongst the highest 2% in England and has significantly increased relative to the rest of England. Deprivation has also increased in absolute terms, as illustrated by the IMD score. Employment deprivation has held fairly steady, but health, education and crime deprivation have increased sharply since 2004. Any impact from the Local Ambition Programme would be too late to show in the 2010 data.

Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) round 4 – 1998-2005

Canklow benefitted from a mix of community and economic focused regeneration funding as part of the £5.72m SRB 4 “New York Riverside” scheme.

This initiative aimed to link new investment and job creation with the needs of three of the borough’s heavily deprived communities (Ferham and Masbrough were the other two).

An independent evaluation of SRB 4 carried out in 2005 found that:

- Ambitious job creation and development targets were met, with RIDO raising its profile as an effective business support body
- Community capacity building was a strength and subsequent engagement was good as a result
- A key failure was the lack of a coherent strategy to deliver a pathway to high quality employment for local residents.
- A second and perhaps related failure was the severe underperformance on business start up and self employment outputs.

Local Ambition Programme (LAP) – 2009-11

Canklow was one of three target areas for this programme, which was awarded £650k by Yorkshire Forward, but received around £400k after public funding cuts led to it being cut short. Please see the separate summary of evaluation findings (appendix B).

Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder – 2006-11

This programme initiated a comprehensive, housing-led regeneration of the area, drawing in funding from other public and private sources for a total investment of approx £18m. Key achievements include:

- £3 million invested in a new school now rated as “satisfactory making sustained improvements” in the 2009 OFSTED report
- £4.8 million in decent home improvements to 400 homes,

- £3.5 million in the clearance and demolition of over 250 unsustainable dwellings
- £ 6.7 million invested in 100 new homes (social housing, affordable for rent and shared ownership).
- The local community, led by Canklow Community Partnership, played a leading role in steering the master planning process,

Dinnington

Central Dinnington	ID 2004	ID 2007	ID 2010
IMD Score	50.9	47.8	57.0
IMD Rank	2130	2720	1162
Health & Disability Rank	1886	2296	181
Education Rank	854	1113	365
Employment & Skills Rank	1955	2184	1006
Crime	4230	6506	1108

Deprivation in central Dinnington is amongst the highest 4% in England. There was a clear improvement across the deprivation domains between 2004 and 2007, but this was reversed between 2007 and 2010, with the area becoming more deprived than in 2004. The IMD score shows an absolute increase in deprivation since both 2004 and 2007, with a very large increase since 2007. The reversal of fortunes was picked up by other data during the review of neighbourhood renewal in 2008.

Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) round 1 – 1995-2002

As part of the £14.4m SRB 1 programme “Shaping Rotherham’s Future”, a significant community led regeneration programme took place in Dinnington, culminating in the development of Dinnington Resource Centre on the old colliery institute site.

Around £1m of SRB funding was able to attract significant additional funds from English Partnerships, Europe (via the “RECHAR” programme for ex-mining areas), RMBC and others to carry out a range of activity, including an environmental improvement programme, library refurbishment and revenue support to the Dinnington Initiative Partnership.

Additional investment has included:

- £14m public investment in reclamation and development of the former colliery site
- £4m+ British Coal/English Partnerships investment in Brooklands business park (ownership of which has now transferred to the Homes and Communities Agency from Yorkshire Forward, under a “stewardship” arrangement)
- £3.5m for “Matrix” business incubation centre

Ferham

Ferham	ID 2004	ID 2007	ID 2010
IMD Score	61.3	58.8	59.7
IMD Rank	811	1033	851
Health & Disability Rank	1532	1711	849
Education Rank	1169	1442	956
Employment & Skills Rank	2255	2230	2283
Crime	3092	4082	2826

Ferham is amongst the 3% most deprived areas in England and absolute deprivation has changed little since 2004. Improvements in health, education and crime 2004-2007 were reversed in 2007-10, although employment deprivation has changed very little in relative terms since 2004. Rising deprivation formed the backdrop for Local Ambition activity in Ferham, but any impact is too late to show in the ID 2010 data.

Local Ambition Programme

Ferham’s inclusion in successive regeneration initiatives has mirrored that of Canklow, with both included as target areas for SRB 4, Objective 1 Priority 4b and – most recently – the Local Ambition Programme (LAP).

The programme was due to run for 2 years until January 2012, but the funding was cut and so it ended prematurely in March 2011. Evaluation reports were produced for each of the three target areas (East Herringthorpe was the third). Key points for Ferham included:

- 12 month delivery plan developed, overseen by a neighbourhood steering group comprising partner agencies
- Weekly walkabouts took place, with over 200 issues identified and actioned – evaluation suggests it is critical that walkabouts continue as they were instrumental in giving residents reassurance that issues were being tackled
- JobcentrePlus outreach sessions (at the children’s centre) were the busiest of the three LAP areas
- Feedback from Ferham Community Group:
 - “the support given through LAP enabled a closer working relationship with agencies and closer links with similar community groups”
 - “LAP has been a huge success and brought Ferham out of a rut and into an area where people are beginning to voice their concerns... But there is still a long way to go in terms of communicating better with the community and getting private landlords to improve housing conditions”
- Crime, anti-social behaviour and arson incidents significantly reduced
- Local Ambition seen as a conduit for the community to engage with service providers
- Crucial that initiatives such as walkabouts, the community newsletter and “impact weeks” continue, even if less frequently.

Chesterhill

Thrybergh South	ID 2004	ID 2007	ID 2010
IMD Score	57.5	60.3	61.1
IMD Rank	1205	887	736
Health & Disability Rank	752	819	388
Education Rank	562	247	458
Employment & Skills Rank	908	614	528
Crime	6192	6424	4105

Chesterhill is a much smaller area than the other case studies and forms only part of the Thrybergh South super output area (SOA), so data from the Indices of Deprivation refers to a wider area. Deprivation in Thrybergh south is amongst the 3% most deprived in England and has increased since 2004, although in absolute

terms the increase is modest. The main deterioration took place between 2004 and 2007, with a more mixed picture evident afterwards. The impact of neighbourhood management has been mixed, with education deprivation, though still high, showing a marked improvement since 2007, but health and crime deprivation have increased notably. However, most of the SOA was not directly affected by the initiative, so it is hard to draw any conclusions.

Intensive Neighbourhood Management

A 12 month intensive neighbourhood management programme was piloted in Chesterhill from September 2007, complementing the area's housing-based regeneration programme.

Chesterhill Avenue (Thrybergh) had been identified as Rotherham's most vulnerable community (using vulnerable localities index) and in need of immediate action, focusing primarily on:

- Stabilising crime and ensuring community safety
- Increasing community involvement, trust and communication

A report to Democratic Renewal Scrutiny Panel in December 2008 looked at the impact and future sustainability of this approach. Key points included:

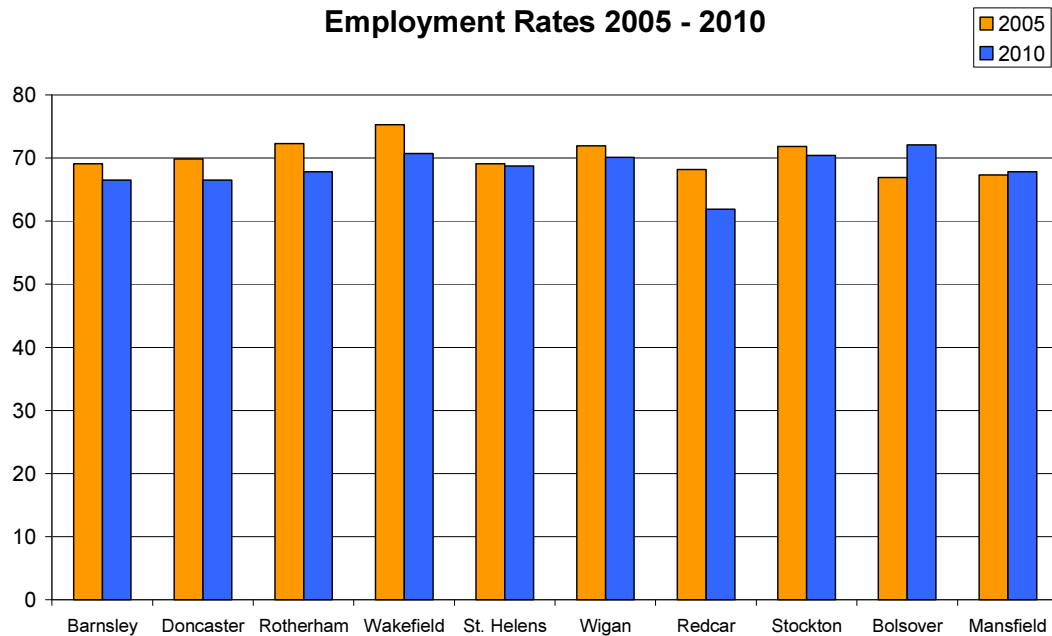
- As with the subsequent LAP programme, the pilot led to significant reductions in crime, anti-social behaviour and arson incidents, as well as improving residents' perceptions
- Elements identified as key to the programme's success included:
 - Local accountability, coordination and leadership ensuring partner agencies worked together more effectively
 - Strong community leadership with local ward members playing a prominent role
 - Delivering "quick win" interventions to stabilise issues
 - Establishing mechanisms for the local community to get involved

In terms of rolling out and sustaining this type of approach, the following points were made:

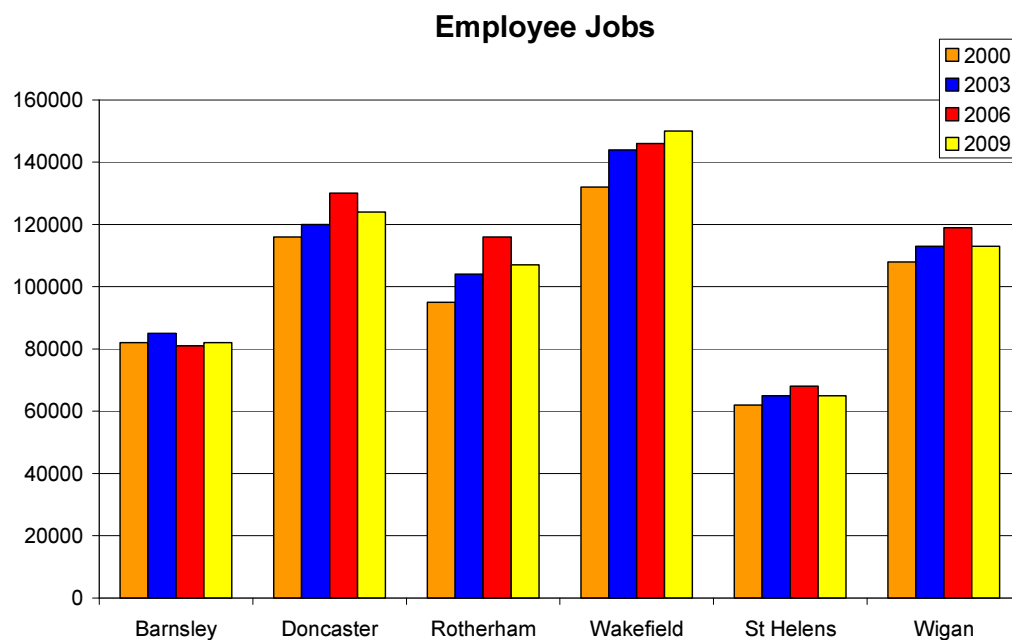
- A programme was to be developed to help area based teams working in vulnerable neighbourhoods across the borough
- A partnership framework for intensive neighbourhood management to be developed, which would consider:
 - How and when a neighbourhood becomes eligible for intensive support
 - How we ensure continued partner support for the approach, including possible funding
 - Governance and delivery arrangements

Appendix A - District Comparisons

Rotherham can be compared with similar districts such as Barnsley and Wakefield in terms of progress on key economic indicators.



Rotherham has had a larger than average fall in employment rate since 2005 with a reduction from 72.3% to 67.8%. Rotherham and Wakefield had higher employment rates in 2005 than their statistical neighbours, but both experienced larger falls, whilst Mansfield saw a slight rise in its low employment rate. Redcar stands out as having a particularly large fall, which relates to steel job losses.



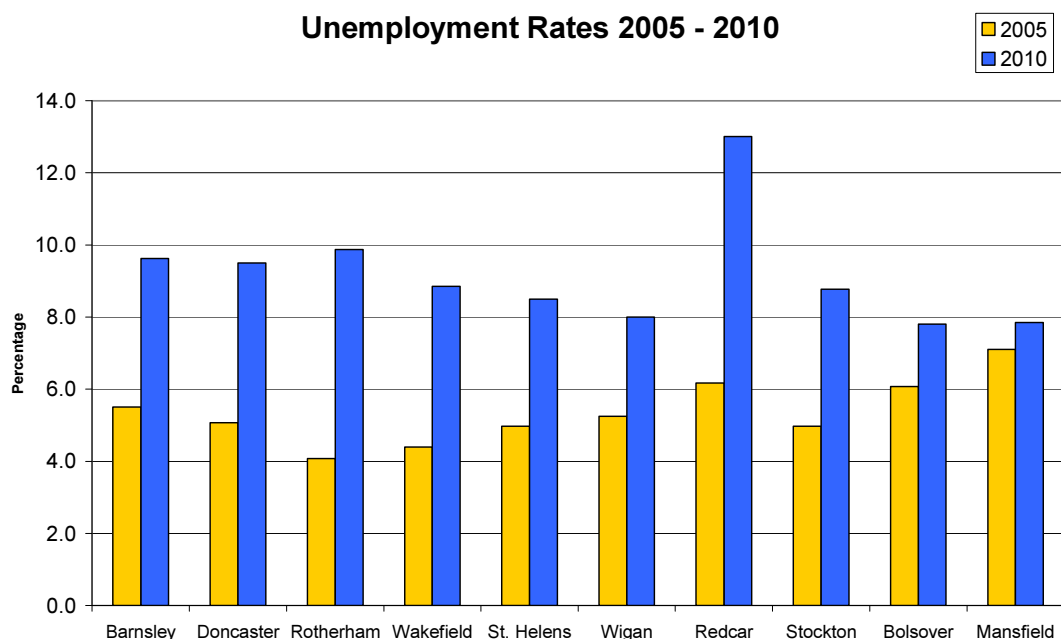
The general trend in jobs has been increases since 2000, peaking around 2006 or 2006 and then reducing to 2009 as the recession hit. There was very high growth in jobs located in Rotherham between 2000 and 2004 (22%), partly thanks to the development of Manvers. After stabilising around 116,000, jobs in Rotherham began to fall in line with the national recession in 2008, falling by 8% in two years. However, there were still more jobs in 2009 than in 2003.

The trend in Doncaster and Wigan has followed a similar pattern to Rotherham, though with less dramatic changes. Barnsley and St Helens have had a more stable position, particularly Barnsley where there are were no more jobs in 2009 than in 2000. The one positive feature is that the recent recession has had little impact on jobs in Barnsley. However, many residents commute out and the net loss of jobs in surrounding areas has still caused unemployment to rise in Barnsley.

The most unusual pattern has been in Wakefield where job growth was sustained over a long period, with a 21% increase between 2000 and 2007. There has been a recent reduction since the recession, but in 2009 there were still more jobs in Wakefield than in 2006 (which can't be said of Rotherham).

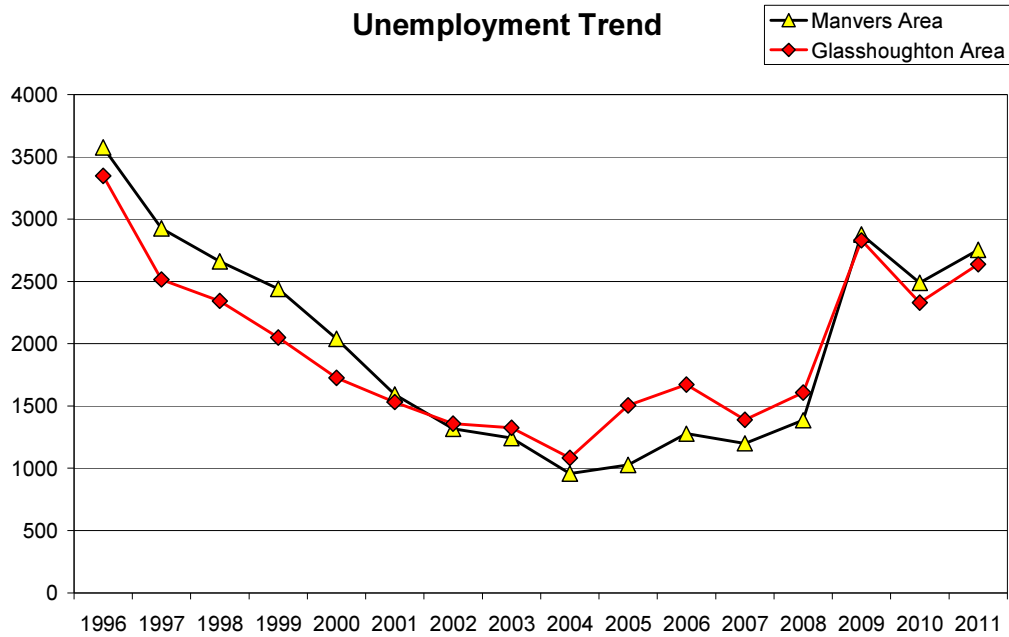
Outside of the districts illustrated above, Redcar has lost 12.5% of jobs between 2005 and 2009.

Unemployment



Unemployment has increased in all districts since 2005, with Rotherham showing the highest percentage rise of 142%, from 4.1% to 9.9%. The high level of unemployment in Redcar is very marked following job losses in the steel industry. Mansfield and Bolsover performed much better than Rotherham and other areas further north. Bolsover has seen major job growth with more people employed in 2009 than in 2007, and Mansfield has also benefited from this. The recent development at the new Junction 29A (planned 5,000 jobs) has helped to curb the rise in unemployment in Bolsover and Mansfield.

A Tale of Two Regeneration Areas



Two of the largest coalfield regeneration sites in Yorkshire have been Manvers and Glasshoughton and for most years they show a similar trend in terms of impact on unemployment. The Dearne Valley performed better in 2004 to 2008 (pre-recession) but the “Five Towns” area around Glasshoughton closed the gap and has done slightly better at holding back the rise in unemployment since 2009. This suggests that the impact of regeneration in and around Glasshoughton was slower to get started, but perhaps more sustainable in the current economic climate.

Appendix B – Local Ambition Programme evaluation summary

To some extent this was a follow up to the Chesterhill “intensive neighbourhood management” (INM) programme. The Local Ambition Programme (LAP) rolled out the INM approach to East Herringthorpe, Canklow and Ferham, with funding from Yorkshire Forward. Given the nature of the funding, there was a strong focus on worklessness and providing employment support, but in reality the programme addressed a much wider range of issues.

The programme was due to run for two years until January 2012, but the funding was cut and so it ended prematurely in March 2011. An evaluation report was produced for each of the three areas. Key points include:

- Initial household survey identified key issues for each area
- Lack of information about local services and a low level of community involvement were among the major issues identified
- All three areas identified cleaner and safer streets as a top priority
- An improvement plan was created for each area based on priorities identified by local people and other stakeholders; there was a £10k budget for “quick wins” in each area
- Neighbourhood steering groups were established to oversee the plans and drive delivery
- Street surgeries, weekly walkabouts and “impact” weeks of targeted small scale activity were among the methods used to demonstrate that service providers were responding to local concerns
- Both East Herringthorpe and Ferham saw a significant improvement in crime statistics
- The improvement plans and related activity for each area were due to be picked up by the relevant area assembly team, with learning embedded into the wider area assembly plans

Among the key learning points and conclusions identified in the evaluation reports, were the following:

- There is a need for high visibility presence in vulnerable neighbourhoods on a regular basis across a range of agencies, especially those with enforcement powers
- Service providers need to ensure appropriate allocation of resources in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods
- The way in which services are delivered should be appropriate for the area, avoiding blanket approaches
- Residents need to not only feel informed about work being done in the area, but also need to feel that they can have an input and help tailor it to the needs of the community
- Small investments in a neighbourhood can give residents more pride in the area and this in turn means they are more likely to take pride in their own properties
- Overall, the programme showed that INM delivered over a short period can impact on crime and anti-social behaviour and increase levels of community involvement, engagement and trust. Longer term issues around health and worklessness are much harder to impact on in such a short period of time.

Appendix C – National strategy for neighbourhood renewal (NSNR) evaluation summary

The NSNR launched in 2001 with an explicit focus on tackling deprivation at a neighbourhood level, reflected in the vision: “within 10 to 20 years no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live”. This is a summary of findings from the evaluation published last year.

- Between 2001 and 2007 the strategy appeared to have had a positive impact, with the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest either not growing or reducing across most indicators.
- Factors that were identified as having the most powerful effect on the probability of a neighbourhood improving included:
 - housing tenure
 - skill levels
 - population churn
 - economic performance in the wider sub-regional economy
 - accessibility to lower skilled jobs
- The biggest policy challenge is “**isolate**” areas – those characterised by residents moving from, or to, areas that are at least as deprived i.e. they tend to be isolated from wider housing markets and exhibit limited (social) mobility.
- About two thirds of outputs/outcomes from Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) projects are estimated to be “additional” to the local area, which compares favourably with other regeneration programmes. The value of reduction in net worklessness in deprived areas (2001-07) that can be associated with NSNR is an estimated £1.6bn – over five times the estimated direct cost of NRF interventions specifically focusing on worklessness.
- The benefits of neighbourhood management as a “joining-up” mechanism seem clear though difficult to fully quantify. Case study evidence suggests that the strategy helped create “a greater number of opportunities for residents to get involved in the process of neighbourhood regeneration than ever before”. However, there was confusion as to the purpose of resident engagement and limited involvement in meaningful decision-making.
- In terms of acting as a catalyst in the adoption of new delivery modes by mainstream providers, the results varied, but the greatest impact was in the environment and crime/community safety.

Implications for future policy

- neighbourhood regeneration policies cannot be developed and implemented in a vacuum – they need to be linked with wider policies operating at a broader spatial scale – particularly in the areas of housing and economic development
- interventions need to reflect and be tailored to the individual characteristics of areas and their roles within wider housing, labour and product markets
- neighbourhood regeneration is a long-term objective – continuing commitment is essential

- an additional flexible pot of money is needed to bring partners together and provide flexibility, but resources should be carefully targeted and not spread too thinly
- a continuing emphasis on worklessness is justified, though this needs to be addressed by interventions that also target broader barriers
- mechanisms to ensure a continuing and increasing emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods by mainstream providers must be a priority.