



Kilcooley Vision & Action Plan 2016-2018







Vision 2016-2018:

Kilcooley is an attractive, safe and prosperous community where the residents enjoy healthy active lifestyles.



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North Down Borough Council
Kilcooley Community Centre

Glossary

ANDBC	Ards and North Down Borough Council
ASIST	Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training
BA	Bangor Alternatives
CAB	Citizen Advice Bureau
CRYSP	Crime Reporting Youth Strategic Project
CYPSP	Children and Young People Strategic Partnership
DENI	Department of Education (NI)
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
DRD	Department for Regional Development
DSD	The Department for Social Development
EILPG	Early Intervention Locality Planning Group
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance
KCAG	Kilcooley Community Action Group
KCF	Kilcooley Community Forum
KNP	Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership
KPS	Kilcooley Primary School
KSF	Kilcooley Sports Forum
KTS	Kilcooley Tenants Support
KWC	Kilcooley Women's Centre
LGDs	Local Government Districts
NEETS	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NIMDM	Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010
NINIS	Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NRA	Neighbourhood Renewal Area
NRP	Neighbourhood Renewal Programme
OFMDFM	Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister
PCSP	Policing and Community Safety Partnership
PHA	Public Health Agency
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
QCF	Qualifications and Credit Framework
RPA	Reform of Public Administration
EA	Education Authority
SEH&SCT	South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust
SERC	South Eastern Regional College

Foreword



Kilcooley Community Forum
Community Representative
of Kilcooley Neighbourhood
Partnership



Gail Malmo
Vice Chair of
Kilcooley
Neighbourhood
Partnership

Everyone, irrespective of where they live in Northern Ireland, has the right to live in and be part of a community which is vibrant and strong, and which is conducive to maximising the health lifestyles, emotional and social wellbeing of its residents.

We know, however, that for some communities, this remains more of an aspiration rather than a reality. Economic disadvantage plays havoc with a host of wellbeing measures, from community capacity and social capital, to the individual health and wellbeing of the residents. It is for this reason that the Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership has refreshed the original Kilcooley Neighbourhood Action Plan. While significant progress has been made, much more needs to be done, and the refreshed Action Plan 2016-2018 lays the foundation for this work.

By undertaking the actions identified, and continuing to work collaboratively for the good of the community, we will be, in 2018, that much closer to a vibrant, strong, and healthy Kilcooley estate.

Executive Summary

The Department for Social Development's (DSD) Neighbourhood Renewal Programme (NRP) aims to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise the most deprived areas. It does so by making a long-term commitment to work in partnership with communities to identify and prioritise needs and co-ordinate interventions designed to address the underlying causes of poverty. To tackle the complex, multi-dimensional nature of deprivation in an integrated way, the NRP has four interlinking strategic objectives, namely, economic, physical, community and social renewal.

The Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership (KNP) was established in 2004/2005 and the Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2007-2010 was completed in 2006. Formally reviewed and updated each year, the plan outlined the following vision for Kilcooley: that Kilcooley will become an attractive, safe and prosperous estate where the residents enjoy healthy active lifestyles. The plan also sets out the strategic vision and development objectives for the community, including activities which would maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of public services and resources delivered through a range of statutory, private and community organisations. Priorities spanned the spectrum of regeneration and included the provision of play parks, better footpaths, improved housing, the promotion of community policing, improvement of community education, mental health and well-being, drug awareness, and the replacement of paramilitary murals. Many of the actions have now been successfully delivered.

Approximately £3.5 million has been invested in Kilcooley by the DSD since the programmes inception in 2004. Significant additional match funding and in-kind support has also been levered into Kilcooley by other supporting partners.

Kilcooley also known as Bangor Neighbourhood Renewal Area (Bangor NRA) currently falls within the top 20-30% range of the most deprived areas in Northern Ireland as measured by the Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM). As such the level of 'multiple deprivation' remains higher than most areas across Ards and North Down.

The environment in which the KNP now operates has changed significantly since the inception of the NRP. Need within the community has changed and priorities have been revised to reflect this. In addition, major changes in the global economy means that KNP now operates in an environment of funding cuts and budget restraint. The reform of local government in 2015 will give Councils a much greater role in regeneration and community development. It is anticipated that the NRP will terminate and regeneration responsibilities will

transfer to the newly established Ards and North Down Borough Council in 2016, presenting a new operational environment and policy framework. In addition, a new power of community planning and well-being will significantly alter how resources and services are planned and delivered by the public sector in partnership with local communities and other stakeholders.

In preparation for community planning and in light of the changed environment outlined above, KNP agreed to conduct a review of the Action Plan 2007-2010 to ensure priorities contained therein are based on and commensurate to, identified evidence based need and to determine progress in tackling deprivation since the development of the initial plan.

It is widely recognised that problems in a deprived area are deeply embedded. These problems, developed over a long period of time, affect people's sense of identity and confidence, and their attitudes and interactions with others. Whilst the Action Plan 2007-2010 has delivered investment and programmes are beginning to have real traction in terms of tackling disadvantage, the problems are not going to be resolved in a few years simply by general economic recovery and/or area-based interventions. Sustained investment over a prolonged period along with a functioning economy is required to effect change.

The Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2016-2018 continues to establish an overarching structure for regeneration and community development activity within Kilcooley. The Action Plan demonstrates outcomes that contribute to DSD's key priorities and mission statement whilst simultaneously providing a foundation for community planning and well-being and the revised regeneration policy framework.

A detailed analysis was conducted of quantitative (data which can be measured) and qualitative (data which can be observed but not measured) data to allow for the identification and prioritisation of need in the area:

The analysis highlighted the following key statistics:

- Population has decreased by 6.4% since 2001.
- The percentage of households consisting of lone parent families reduced to 16% in 2011, a 2% reduction. Bangor NRA has a lower percentage of lone parent families than across all NRAs (17%) but remains greater than that in non-NRAs (8%).
- Bangor NRA also has the lowest percentage of lone pensioner households (9%) compared to NRAs and non-NRAs (11% respectively).
- 47% of the population in Bangor NRA are income deprived (compared to 14% and 18% respectively for North Down and Ards Local Government Districts) (LGDs) and 43.5% of children aged 0-19 years are living in poverty.
- Although approximately 60% of the population are of working age, economic inactivity due to ill health remains a problem. Numbers on Disability Living Allowance (DLA) have remained consistently high. The overall picture remains one of comparatively higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity than the Northern Ireland population as a whole. Benefit claimants levels for Bangor NRA continues to be higher than that for non-NRAs. There has been no significant change across any benefit, with the increase in Jobseekers Allowance claimants (7.6% in 2003 to 11.3% in 2013) most likely due to the general downturn in the economy. Despite the increase in the percentage of DLA claimants (10.6% in 2003 to 12.5% in 2013), the percentage of claimants is still amongst the lowest of all NRAs but still remains higher than the national average.
- Only 36.8% of pupils leaving school in 2011/2012 achieved five or more GCSE's, (29.6% in 2004/05). In addition 15.8% of pupils left school with no GCSE's in 2011/12, in comparison to 1.4% of pupils within non-NRAs.
- Between 2005 and 2012 there has been an overall increase in the proportion of people dying prematurely under 75 years old (21.1% more than non-NRAs for the same period).
- Between 2005 and 2012 there has been a general decreasing trend in the percentage of births to teenage mothers in Bangor NRA. However, provisional data for 2013 indicates an increase of 5.3% compared to the previous year.
- The overall crime rate and particular types of crime have fallen across all categories, with the gap between Bangor NRA and non-NRAs closing for almost every category. The exception to this has been in anti-social behaviour incidents which have reduced in Bangor NRA by 24% but have reduced at a faster rate in non-NRAs since 2006.

The Action Plan outlines a host of projects (new and existing) intended to deliver a series of priorities based on evidenced need. Projects focus on the underlying structural problems in the Bangor NRA and are aimed at strengthening and empowering the community. One key priority is the development of the Multi-Functional Centre. It is anticipated that the centre will be vital to the achievement of many of the desired key NRP outcomes.

Statistics for Bangor NRA refer to a small population of 2,655 (NISRA, 2013) and can therefore give rise to fluctuations in percentages year on year. Changes in statistics between years may in fact only refer to small numbers of people in relevant terms.







Chapter One - Introduction

BACKGROUND

The NRP aims to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise Northern Ireland's most deprived areas. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 'People and Place' was published in June 2003 to close the gap between the quality of life for people in these neighbourhoods and the rest of society. It does so by making a long term commitment to work in partnership with communities to identify and prioritise needs and co-ordinate interventions designed to address the underlying causes of poverty. To tackle the complex, multi-dimensional nature of deprivation in an integrated way, the NRP has four interlinking strategic objectives:

- **Community Renewal** – to develop confident communities able and committed to improving the quality of life in their areas.
- **Economic Renewal** – to develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.
- **Social Renewal** – to improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.
- **Physical Renewal** – to help create attractive, safe and sustainable environments in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

The symptoms of deprivation are easy to identify and understand. People who live in deprived areas are more likely to be poorly paid or out of work. The economic stresses of unemployment and low incomes are closely linked to social problems such as poor health, low levels of educational attainment and increased levels of crime. People living in the most deprived areas are more likely to depend on public services more than the rest of society, because of this they will be disproportionately affected by weaknesses or under performance in those services.

BANGOR NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL AREA

Bangor NRA covers the whole of the Kilcooley and Fern Grove estate and takes in part of the Dufferin, Clandeboye 1 and Clandeboye 3 Super Output Areas. Ten Output Areas are used to produce statistics for Bangor NRA.

The third largest estate in Northern Ireland, Kilcooley currently has a population of 2,655 based on NISRA figures [2013].

Situated approximately three miles west of Bangor Town Centre, the estate is bounded by two major roads, the West Circular Road on the East and the Belfast Road on the West. The location of the Kilcooley estate is highlighted as shown in Figure 1.

9 out of 10 Output Areas that make up Bangor NRA approximately fall within the top 30% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland, with a rank of less than 1674 out of the possible 5022. The most deprived Output Area in Bangor NRA is ranked at 341 in terms of multiple deprivation.



Figure 1: Map showing location of Kilcooley estate

KILCOOLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP

The KNP was established in 2004/2005 to take forward the NRP in Bangor. Comprised of members from the community/ voluntary, private and statutory sectors as shown in Figure 2, it is defined as a non-constituted entity acting in an advisory capacity to the DSD on the issues in the designated Bangor NRA. The council employs a part-time Neighbourhood Renewal Officer funded by the DSD to provide secretariat support for the Partnership which meets on a six weekly basis.

KNP has signed up to, and abides by, the Neighbourhood Renewal Code of Practice and Guiding Principles and subsequent Sub-Group Terms of Reference.

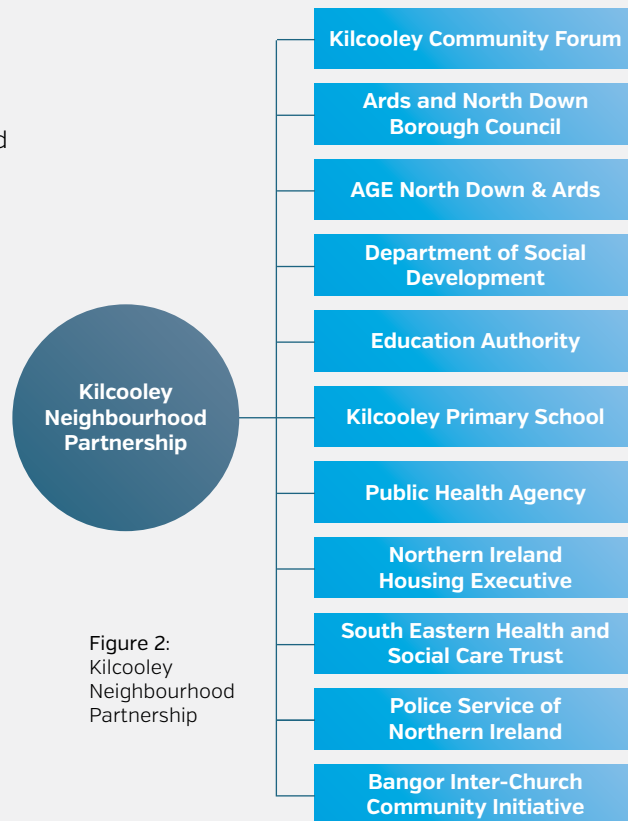


Figure 2:
Kilcooley
Neighbourhood
Partnership

THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF KILCOOLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP

The overall aim of the KNP is to engage in effective working partnerships with key stakeholders from all relevant sectors to pro-actively deliver priorities detailed in the Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan to improve the well-being and quality of life for residents.

The objectives of KNP are to manage, develop and oversee the regeneration of Bangor NRA to:

- Ensure that people living in the Bangor NRA have access to the best possible services and to opportunities which make for a better quality of life, better prospects and the creation of a safer environment for themselves and their families.
- Develop economic activity in the Bangor NRA and connect the community to the wider economy of Bangor, Belfast and Northern Ireland.
- Develop confident communities that are able and committed to improving the quality of life in the Bangor NRA.
- Improve the environment and image of the Bangor NRA so that it becomes an attractive place in which to live and invest.

REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

From April 2015, the number of Councils in Northern Ireland reduced from 26 to 11 under the Reform of Local Government. From that date the Northern Ireland Executive agreed to transfer some functions previously carried out by Northern Ireland Government Departments giving more responsibilities to the 11 new established Councils.

It is anticipated that the NRP will terminate and regeneration responsibilities will transfer to the new Ards and North Down Borough Council (ANDBC) in 2016, this will give rise to potential opportunities for integration across the Borough. The new Councils will have a duty to make arrangements for community planning and well-being in their areas. In preparation for community planning, KNP agreed to carry out a whole-scale review of the Action Plan to ensure priorities contained therein are based on identified evidence of need.



Chapter Two

Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2007-2010

VISION

Completed in 2006 the Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2007-2010 is formally reviewed and updated annually. This rolling three year Neighbourhood Action Plan set out the strategic vision and integrated community, social, economic and physical objectives that reflected the needs of the community.

Kilcooley will become an attractive, safe and prosperous estate where the residents enjoy healthy active lifestyles.

The programmes contained in the plan sought to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of public services and resources delivered through a range of statutory, private and community organisations. The Action Plan priorities identified in Appendix One spanned the spectrum of regeneration, and included the provision of play parks, better footpaths, improved housing, the promotion of community policing, the improvement of community education, mental health and well-being, drug awareness, and the replacement of paramilitary murals.

OVERVIEW OF FUNDING

The Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2007-2010, and subsequent yearly reviews, has delivered significant investment into Kilcooley and laid the foundations for future action.

The DSD has invested approximately £3.5 million into Kilcooley since the programme's inception in 2004. Significant additional match funding and in-kind support has also been levered into Kilcooley by other supporting partners, including:

- Ards and North Down Borough Council
- Arts Council of Northern Ireland
- Awards for All
- Big Lottery
- Bombardier
- Children in Need
- Community Pharmacy
- Department for Social Development
- Department of Education
- Department of Employment & Learning
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Justice
- Department of Regional Development
- Enkalon Foundation
- Grundtvig Lifelong Learning
- Irish Youth Foundation
- Katharine Howard Foundation
- Lloyds TSB
- Northern Ireland Housing Executive
- PEACE Programmes
- Pfizer
- Police and Community Safety Partnership
- Public Health Agency
- Education Authority
- South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust
- Sport NI
- Training for Women Network
- Tudor Trust
- Ulster Garden Villages

Kilcooley was designated a NRA because of high levels of deprivation in the community. It was recognised that problems faced by the community were deeply embedded having developed over a long period of time, affecting people's sense of identity and confidence, and their attitudes and interactions with others. These problems are not going to be resolved in a few years by general economic recovery and/or area-based interventions. Sustained investment over a prolonged period along with a functioning economy is required to effect change.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS 2013/2014

Listed below are some of the socio-economic achievements recorded solely in 2013/2014 to give a flavour of what was achieved in one year of the NRP in Kilcooley.

Community Renewal

- 618 people accessed new cultural opportunities or facilities
- 362 people benefited from projects promoting personal and social development
- 65 volunteers sustained or created

Economic Renewal

- 221 training places sustained or created
- 44 volunteers sustained or created
- 26 residents employed
- 1 new business start-up
- 9.6 full-time permanent jobs safeguarded

Social Renewal/Health

- 489 people participated in health education or awareness initiatives
- 169 people accessed intervention or treatment services
- 567 participated in community safety and crime prevention initiatives

Social Renewal/Education

- 680 project beneficiaries
- 101 residents obtained qualifications on completion of formal training

OVERVIEW OF NR FUNDED PROJECTS

Appendix Two contains an overview of projects supported through the NRP since its inception. These projects have made a real and significant difference to people's quality of life in Kilcooley and have helped to address some of the challenges brought about by high levels of deprivation. Investment has improved the image of the estate with many more people now wanting to live there.

All projects listed in Appendix Two demonstrate the strengths of partnership working, a core element of the NRP. This long-term commitment has benefited greatly from a close and strong working relationship with a confident community sector, which are able and committed to improving the quality of life of those living in Kilcooley.







Chapter Three

Outcomes to Date

ANALYSING THE EVIDENCE

The NRP sets out a series of desired key outcomes that are viewed as priorities under each of the four strategic objectives (Social, Economic, Community, and Physical). Since the inception of the NRP in Kilcooley a series of projects and initiatives have been developed in response to community need, please refer to Appendix One for further information. An evaluation of the initiatives delivered in relation to the desired key outcomes is provided below.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Economic Renewal	Increase in number of employee jobs.	No Baseline information. The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme directly supports 1.6 employees in Kilcooley Community Forum (KCF), 1 employee in Bangor Alternatives (BA) and 1 full time employee in Kilcooley Women's Centre (KWC).	New. There is a need to develop more sustainable revenue streams to support employment in Kilcooley, e.g. Social Enterprises.
Economic Renewal	Reduction in the gap in unemployment rate.	Not Met. The overall picture remains one of comparatively higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity than the population as a whole. The level of benefit claimants for Bangor NRA continues to be higher than non-NRAs. There has been no significant change across any benefit, with the increase in Jobseekers Allowance claimants (7.6% in 2003 to 11.3% in 2013) most likely due to the general downturn in the economy and welfare reform. Kilcooley Women's Centre Step project provides education for women and 62 women have moved into employment as a result. The project also provides employment for 11 employees. The Bangor Alternatives project provides job search activities for youths and employs two workers.	Continued /New programmes required. The current revenue projects should continue and be augmented. New Social Economy businesses should be developed, men to be engaged in employment preparation, new businesses will require new purpose built space which is planned to be met by a new Multi-Functional Centre.
Economic Renewal	Reduction in the percentage of population economically inactive.	Partially Met. The percentage of economically active people has increased between 2001 and 2011. Welfare reform has in part contributed to this increase, mainly due to changes in benefit qualification which has reduced numbers on DLA and Incapacity Benefit with most moving to Jobseekers Allowance.	Continued /New programmes required.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Economic Renewal	Increase in the percentage of the working age population qualified to level 2+.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Women's Centre Step project provides education to the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) standards and is working with the Universities to provide Diplomas.	Continued /New programmes required. The revenue project should continue and be augmented with a similar men's education programme. The lack of appropriate facilities is threatening, and in some instances preventing, the delivery of programmes contributing to the achievement of this outcome – the Multi-Functional Centre is identified as a key priority in this regard. The need for further training space can also be met by the proposed new Multi-Functional Centre.
Economic Renewal	Number of FDI projects located within 10 miles.	No Baseline information.	Undetermined.
Economic Renewal	Number of new jobs created through inward investment.	No Baseline Information.	Undetermined.
Economic Renewal	Increase in participants on Small Business Support Programme.	No Baseline information.	Undetermined.
Economic Renewal	Increase in proportion of business start ups.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Allotments Ltd and the Healthy Living Centre have been established as new social enterprise businesses. Kilcooley Women's Centre is also a registered company.	New. Additional social enterprise is required to build community capacity – opportunities identified include a childcare business and a 3G sports facility.
Economic Renewal	Number of pupils benefiting from projects designed to improve attainment.	Partially Met. Approximately 160 children in Kilcooley Primary School (KPS) benefited from The Nurture Project. Years 6 and 7 continue to benefit from the Transitions Programme, including 20 pupils from post primary education. Attainment at GCSE level has been highlighted as a key priority. Bangor NRA has consistently had very low percentages of pupils leaving school with 5+ GCSE's, 29.6% in 2004/05 to 36.8% in 2011/12. 15.8% of pupils left school with no GCSE's in 2011/12, in comparison to 1.4% of pupils within non-NRAs.	Continued /New programmes required. Current projects should be supported and new programmes developed. The Education Sub group of KNP will inform this process.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Social Renewal	Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 in Maths and English.	<p>Partially met. Five projects have been implemented to target this outcome: The Kilcooley Primary School's Nurturing Project is an early intervention project which provides a small emotionally secure setting in a specially furnished classroom to empower and prepare children to meet their social and emotional needs. The EA Transitions Programme provides a range of programmes to Nurture the Transition of pupils from Years 6 and 7 in Kilcooley Primary School to Bangor Academy & Sixth Form College and Priory Integrated College. Kilcooley EA IT Equipment Project provides a foundation on which to base new additional programmes aimed at improving pupil's literacy and numeracy skills. Two EA Outdoor Equipment projects encourage children to learn through play, increase physical capability and improve co-ordination skills.</p> <p>It should be noted that Key Stage Results for the 2012/13 year changed from levels of attainment previously used to levels of progression. Results from 2012/13 cannot therefore be compared to previous years.</p> <p>For 2013/14 a significant number of schools did not submit this key stage information to the Department of Education. Use of this data for comparative purposes may be invalid.</p>	<p>Continued. The two revenue projects should be continued and augmented. Funding for the Nurture Project is uncertain from September 2015. There is also the possibility of further capital projects required.</p> <p>The EA will submit a bid to DSD for the continuation of the Transitions Programme for 2015/16.</p> <p>The EA will continue to work with the Education Sub-group to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audit current provision and identify gaps. 2. Engage with those schools (other than KPS) where significant numbers of Kilcooley children attend. 3. Identify and implement additional programmes and services that will aim to reduce the barriers to learning which cause underachievement at primary school.
Social Renewal	Increase in percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* - C or equivalent (Inc. English & Maths).	<p>Not met. Bangor NRA is in a less desirable position now than it was previously. Only 36.8% of school leavers achieved the target grades in Bangor NRA in 2011/12. The EA Transitions Programme is a programme that provides a link between primary and secondary education. A range of programmes nurture the transition of pupils from years 6 and 7 to Bangor Academy & Sixth Form College and Priory Integrated College. Kilcooley Women's Centre provides education to City and Guilds level for disadvantaged women.</p>	<p>Continued /New programmes required. Current projects should be supported and new programmes developed. The Education Sub group of KNP will inform this process.</p> <p>The EA will work with the Education Sub group to identify and implement additional programmes and services to deliver this outcome.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Social Renewal	Reduction in percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs.	Not met. In 2011/12, 15.8% of school leavers in Bangor NRA left school without any formal qualifications compared to only 1.4% of school leavers in non-NRAs. The EA Transitions Programme is a programme that provides a link between primary and secondary education, offering a range of programmes to nurture the transition of pupils from years 6 and 7 to post primary education.	Continued /New programmes required. Current projects should be supported and new ones developed. The lack of appropriate community facilities is threatening and in some instances preventing the delivery of programmes. The Education Sub group of KNP will inform this process. The EA will work with the Education Sub group to identify and implement additional programmes and services to achieve this outcome.
Social Renewal	Increase in life expectancy for males and females/ Reduction in percentage of deaths under 75.	Not Met. The proportion of people in Bangor NRA dying prematurely (under 75 years old) increased by 21.1% from 2005 to 2012 compared with non-NRAs for the same period. The Kilcooley Family Health & Wellbeing Programme is an early intervention project promoting healthy lifestyles and improved parenting skills. Kilcooley Women's Centre Step project also provides education and healthy lifestyles choices for Women. Kilcooley Community Forum project provides substance and drug abuse interventions and advice. The Kilcooley Allotments and the Healthy Living Centre provide a range of health improvement programmes. As these projects are relatively recent it will be some time before their impact can be measured. The Public Health Agency (PHA) provides funding for a dedicated Health Development Worker whose role is to facilitate and/or deliver a range of health promotion/improvement activities based on identified needs. South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust (SEH&SCT) Health Development Department have developed a Directory of Services for Older People. A suite of physical activity programmes focusing on active ageing has been developed and are being delivered in Bangor Aurora Leisure Complex. A Falls Prevention Service and Strength and Balance classes are provided by the department. Older people living in the area who have had a fall or who are frightened of falling can self – refer to the service. Postural Stability training has been provided to leisure centre staff that will be providing classes for falls prevention.	Continued /New programmes required. Current projects and programmes should be supported and new ones developed. The lack of appropriate community facilities is threatening, and in some instances preventing the delivery of projects and programmes. The Health Task Force should assist in the identification of new programmes/projects to address this need. The PHA should continue to provide funding to support the Community Health Development Worker, with a focus on outcomes and impacts linked to the 'Making Life Better' strategy. SEH&SCT Health Development Department will work with the Health Development Worker to provide programmes for older people with a focus on reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and maintaining a healthy diet. The department will be coordinating Postural Stability classes in the area and continue to work with the PHA and Local Commissioning Group to develop a model for reducing social isolation across the South Eastern Area.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Social Renewal	Reduction in the percentage receiving DLA and Incapacity Benefit.	Not Met. The number of DLA claimants has only marginally decreased. This trend may coincide with welfare reform. In all circumstances there are more claimants in Bangor NRA than non-NRAs and North Down LGD.	Continued /New programmes required. Revenue funding for Kilcooley Community Forum should continue in order to maintain the range of support services offered to benefit claimants. New support is required to assist with welfare reform.
Social Renewal	Reduction in suicide rates in males and females.	Not Met. NINNIS statistics indicated that deaths from suicide are lower in Bangor NRA than non-NRAs and North Down LGD. However, the community nevertheless strongly feel that mental health and suicide are very significant issues and require a more sustained, coordinated and strategic approach to service delivery. The community often feels isolated and unsupported when attempting to address and resolve crisis situations. Kilcooley Women's Centre Step project deals with some mental health issues and reduces isolation among women. Kilcooley Community Forum also provides support to people in crisis. The PHA commissions mental health promotion and suicide prevention services from both the SEH&SCT and the community/voluntary sector which are available to the Kilcooley community. SEH&SCT Health Development Department provide and facilitate training in ASIST, Mental Health First Aid, Self-Harm and Positive Steps, this training is available to those living in Kilcooley and to voluntary and community organisations working in the area. SEH&SCT Health Development Department also manage and coordinate the Mental Health Community of Interest, of which Kilcooley is a member. Events to mark World Mental Health Day are held in the area.	Continued /New programmes required. Current projects should continue and new projects should be developed. The Health Task Force should assist in the identification of new programmes/projects to address this need. The PHA should support the further development and strengthening of the Health Task Force to assist in the identification and delivery of appropriate and effective mental health programming. They should also continue to commission mental health promotion and suicide prevention services from SEH&SCT and the community/voluntary sector, with a particular emphasis on areas of deprivation. The SEH&SCT Health Development Department will continue to coordinate mental health training and will work closely with the Health Development Worker to deliver new initiatives to promote health and wellbeing.
Social Renewal	Reduction in rate of births to teenage mothers.	Met. A 71% reduction in the percentage of births to teenage mothers within Bangor NRA, has resulted in a decrease in the gap to almost equal to the prevalence rate in non-NRAs. The PHA commissions' sexual health services via the SEH&SCT and the community and voluntary sectors. These services/programmes are available to the Kilcooley community. SEH&SCT Development Department coordinate a Youth Health Advice Service available to all young people living in Kilcooley, delivered in Bangor Regional College and Bangor YMCA.	Continued. The PHA should continue to commission sexual health services from the community/voluntary and statutory sector [SEH&SCT] with an emphasis on areas of deprivation, including Kilcooley.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Social Renewal	Reduction in overall recorded crime rate/ Reduction in violent crime rate/ Reduction in burglary and theft crime rate.	Met. The overall crime rate and particular types of crime have fallen across all categories, with the gap between Bangor NRA and non-NRAs closing for almost every category. Bangor Alternatives is a community led restorative justice project which delivers preventative programmes and interventions to prevent crime and deal with the impacts of crime. In 2013/14 the PCSP has provided funding and support over a number of years to contribute to meeting this outcome. PCSP provided funding to deliver a Kilcooley specific action research project comprised of focus groups and consultations with stakeholders to establish the cause of under reporting of youth crime and lack of confidence in policing. PCSP has also delivered investment in projects to reduce offending, including £11,000 in Criminal Assets Recovery funds to Kilcooley Allotments, £10,000 to Bangor Alternatives to work with young people at risk of offending and additional funding to Kilcooley Community Action Group to reduce anti-social behaviour, encourage personal development and promote diversionary programmes for young people. The area also benefits from work in support of older people through Safety of Seniors and the PCSP supports the domestic violence agenda through Kilcooley Women's Centre. The PSNI work with Kilcooley Primary School, deliver community policing, support PCSP programmes and are a member of the Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership and the Kilcooley Interagency.	Continued. On-going programmes required to ensure this outcome continues to be addressed.
Social Renewal	Reduction in anti-social behaviour.	Partially Met. There has been a 24% decrease in the number of anti-social offences between 2006 and 2012, from 62.4% to 45.8% per 1,000 population. However, anti-social behaviour has reduced at a faster rate in non-NRAs since 2006. The PSNI, PCSP and Bangor Alternatives are working on an on-going basis to address this outcome. The EA Youth Services run a range of diversionary activity programmes also with the aim to target anti-social behaviour at peak times during the year.	Continued and new projects required. The lack of diversionary activities for young people and especially young men, as well as the lack of appropriate community facilities is threatening, and in some instances preventing the delivery of projects and programmes – the 3G sports pitch and the Multi-Functional Centre are identified as key priorities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Community Renewal	Increase in community capacity/capital/cohesion.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Community Forum coordinates and supports community development, capacity building projects, and the training and recruitment of volunteers to increase community capital. Further community space is required. The Kilcooley Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey 2014 indicates significant levels of community pride and a belief that the NRA has improved for the better. While historically vacancy levels were high and dereliction common, there is now a housing waiting list. Ards and North Down Borough Council provide various funding schemes, including grants for community development, community festivals, PCSP and Good Relations.	Continued /New programmes required. The revenue project supporting Kilcooley Community Forum should continue and be augmented. The lack of appropriate facilities is threatening, and in some instances preventing, the delivery of projects and programmes to contribute to the delivery of this outcome – the Multi-Functional Centre is identified as a key priority in this regard.
Community Renewal	Sustain/increase the percentage of residents involved in voluntary activities.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Community Forum and Kilcooley Women's Centre recruits and support volunteers within the community.	Continued. The revenue projects supporting Kilcooley Community Forum and Kilcooley Women's Centre should be maintained.
Community Renewal	Improvement in community relations.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Community Forum, Kilcooley Women's Centre and the Bangor Alternatives Project work to improve community relationships. Cross community relations have been more difficult due to lack of community space and travelling required. The Kilcooley Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey 2014 indicates significant levels of community pride and a belief that Bangor NRA has improved for the better.	Continued /New programmes required. The revenue projects should continue and be augmented. The lack of appropriate facilities is threatening, and in some instances preventing the delivery of projects and programmes contributing to achieving this outcome – the Multi-Functional Centre is identified as a key priority in this regard.
Community Renewal	Demographic stability.	Met. The population has stayed mainly the same. It would, however, take little to change this e.g. a feud.	Removed.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DESIRED KEY OUTCOME	PRIORITY MET IN FULL / NOT MET / PARTIALLY MET	CONTINUED / REMOVED / NEW
Physical Renewal	Reduction in area of derelict sites.	Met. The early years of the NRP in Kilcooley delivered a series of environmental improvement schemes which replaced and improved footpaths, street lighting, road surfaces, the removal and replacement of paramilitary murals, the improvement and provision of playgrounds, the installation of community artwork and the enhancement of the road entrances to the estate. Kilcooley Community Forum has been central in the delivery of the new allotments and the Healthy Living Centre as well as working in partnership with a range of agencies to address dereliction. The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) have demolished the Kilclief Flats and Ravara House, replacing Ravara House with 24 plus supported living dwellings for the elderly and those suffering from early onset dementia. Ark Housing Association have acquired the Ravara site and construction has begun (2015). The NIHE has implemented various home improvement schemes which have enhanced the quality of housing and while historically vacancy and dereliction levels were high, there is now a housing waiting list. The Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey 2014 indicates widespread satisfaction with the demolition of derelict housing and Ravara House.	Removed.
Physical Renewal	Increased satisfaction levels with local environment.	Met. The early years of the NRP in Kilcooley delivered environmental improvement schemes which replaced and improved footpaths, street lighting, road surfaces, as well as the removal and replacement of paramilitary murals, the improvement and provision of playgrounds, the installation of community artwork and the enhancement of the road entrances to the estate. Flooding is currently being addressed by the Department for Regional Development. The NIHE Cyclical Maintenance Scheme is also currently being rolled out. The Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey 2014 indicates widespread acknowledgement and satisfaction with improvements in the environment and a general acceptance that Kilcooley is now a better place to live.	Removed.
Physical Renewal	Increase in number/quality of community facilities.	Partially Met. Kilcooley Community Forum has been instrumental in the delivery of new allotments and a healthy living centre. Current commercial property is unsuitable and badly located. Facilities at Kilcooley Square are deemed unfit for purpose and in a bad state of repair, this is impacting on the community's ability to grow and expand. A 3G sports facility, which will operate as a social economy project, has been identified as a need in the community.	Continued/New Project required. NIHE to continue regeneration. The development of the Multi-Functional Centre, which it is anticipated will include community, health, youth, and enterprise facilities, is identified as a key priority.





Chapter Four Policy Context

PEOPLE AND PLACES 2003

In June 2003, the Government launched 'People and Place: A Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal'. This long term (7-10 year) strategy targets those communities throughout Northern Ireland suffering the highest levels of deprivation. It is a cross-departmental strategy aiming to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise the most deprived areas. It does so by making a long term commitment to communities to work in partnership with them to identify and prioritise needs and co-ordinate interventions designed to address the underlying causes of poverty.

The strategy re-iterates the Government's commitment to tackling poverty, social inequalities and deprivation experienced by individuals, areas and groups. Where people live is a determining factor when evaluating their risk of experiencing poverty. Kilcooley has been identified as one of a number of areas in which there are concentrations of people experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Neighbourhoods such as Kilcooley have suffered deprivation due to a combination of factors: high unemployment, low levels of literacy and numeracy, low educational attainment, poor health status, crime, poor economy and a neglected physical environment. Numerous problems within a small geographical area, enables the design and implementation of interventions to address problems of both 'individuals and place'.

The strategy is informed by two over-arching goals with interlinked themes:

1. To ensure that people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods have access to the best possible services and to the opportunities which make for a better quality of life for themselves and their families.
2. To improve the environment and image of our most deprived neighbourhoods so that they become more attractive places to live and work in.



Community Renewal – to develop consistent communities that are able and committed to improving the quality of life in their areas.

Economic Renewal – to develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.

Social Renewal – to improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better coordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.

Physical Renewal – to help create attractive, safe, sustainable environments in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

PEOPLE AND PLACE: DSD MID-TERM REVIEW - JANUARY 2011

The Mid-Term Review is an interim evaluation of the policy to date and is important for determining if the Neighbourhood Renewal policy has met or is meeting its objectives by benefitting those it was originally intended for. The review adopts a summative evaluation approach by measuring the impact of a policy, programmes or interventions on specific outcomes for different groups of people.

The Mid-Term Review discovered the following:

- For a range of indicators the gap between the Neighbourhood Renewal Areas and the rest of Northern Ireland has narrowed.
- The Neighbourhood Renewal Areas remain a long way behind in both relative and absolute terms.
- The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy has laid many of the foundations necessary for future action.
- There is no single 'model' of a Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- There are concerns that the scale of some neighbourhoods does not facilitate a partnership led approach and an alternative form of intervention should be sought.
- Place-based outcomes have been easy to realise and in the early stages provided quick wins. People-based outcomes take longer to achieve but should form the basis of an outcome driven programme.
- There are concerns about the ability to assess the impact of programmes.
- There is no evidence base of interventions which inform Partnerships how to move from baseline to outcomes.
- There is no consistent output monitoring of activities or sharing of Post Project Evaluations.
- There remain difficulties in attributing reasons for success.
- Given the scale of problems still remaining in the most deprived areas, the regeneration programmes will not be enough on their own to achieve significant change.
- The biggest changes to the levels of poverty in the most disadvantaged areas will come from mainstream programmes.

The DSD's Mid-Term Review of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme recommended that greater emphasis be placed on setting and monitoring progress against agreed targets at the individual neighbourhood level. This would enable the Department to publish an annual report on expenditure, project activity and progress against outcome measures for each Neighbourhood Renewal Area. It is suggested, therefore, that the sub-groups' first task should be to undertake the following process, in relation to its respective thematic actions.

- Prioritise actions as short, medium or long-term.
- Ensure key stakeholders are identified and willing to engage with the relevant sub-group.
- Identify a lead partner for each action.
- Ensure adequate resources for each action are available.
- Set specific timescales for the delivery of each action.
- Identify appropriate data to monitor the implementation and impact of the agreed actions.
- Develop a common set of output indicators for all Neighbourhood Renewal Invested projects.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

As a result of the Local Government Reform, Ards Borough Council and North Down Borough Council have merged to form the newly constituted Ards and North Down Borough Council in April 2015. It is envisaged that the responsibility for Neighbourhood Renewal will terminate and regeneration responsibilities will transfer from the DSD to the new Council in 2016. It will be at the discretion of the new Council to review the policy and objectives of the programme. This may impact the nature and extent of programmes delivered. While there is uncertainty in relation to the continuation of funding for on-going projects and programmes, it is demonstrated in this Action Plan that there is an evidenced need for continued intervention and investment to close the quality of life gap which exists between Kilcooley and the rest of Ards and North Down. It is also acknowledged that neighbourhood renewal is a long-term objective and significant change can only be achieved over an extended period of time.





Chapter Five Needs Analysis

INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of providing a concise Vision and Action Plan document, a summative analysis of need has been provided below. This chapter should be read in conjunction with Appendix Three 'Measurement of Outcomes Report 2014'.

Please note statistics for Bangor NRA refer to a small population and can therefore give rise to fluctuations in percentages year on year. Changes in statistics between years may in fact only refer to small numbers of people in relevant terms.

A number of key factors have been taken into account to determine need in the Bangor NRA, including:

- Strategic objectives and associated key outcomes
- Identifying Evidence based need
- Analysing the evidence
- Identifying desired outcomes
- Setting priorities

The findings from the following principal sources of data have been collated and analysed to examine patterns and trends to form an accurate understanding of the area's overall needs, and to identify those priorities, which could contribute to closing the inequality gap.

- Local Community Survey [Qualitative and Quantitative]
- Census of Population 2011 & Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) [Quantitative]
- Neighbourhood Renewal Census Comparison Report for Bangor NRA [DSD, March 2014] [Quantitative]
- Measurement of Outcomes Report for Bangor NRA [DSD, 2014] [Quantitative]
- Bangor NRA Annual Report 2012/2013 [Quantitative]
- Statutory [Qualitative and Quantitative]

Please refer to Appendix Three for details of the Measurement of Outcomes Report for Bangor NRA [DSD, 2014]. The report provides a GAP analysis to determine whether there has been a positive or negative movement in statistical data compared to non-NRAs in relation to the following:

- Worklessness
- Education
- Health
- Crime and anti-social behaviour

Bangor NRA is located within the former Clondeboye and Dufferin wards. However, given the change of geographical boundaries due to Local Government Reform [2015], the area now falls within the newly established Kilcooley Ward. Statistical data at the new ward level is not currently available [2015]; therefore, the data presented is at an NRA level using output areas where possible.

SUMMARY OF BANGOR NRA STATISTICS

Please refer to appendices three and four for a more comprehensive examination of statistical data used to determine need in the Bangor NRA.

The Bangor NRA comprises of a total population of 2,655, a decrease of over 6% since 2001.

Bangor NRA has the seventh largest population amongst NRAs. Small decrease in all age groups between 2001 and 2011 are comparable with statistics for both non-NRAs and North Down LGD.

79% of residents identified themselves as having a Protestant or Christian faith background and approximately 4% of respondents identified themselves as having Catholic faith background.

There was a 2% decrease of lone-parent households in 2011. Bangor NRA has a lower percentage of lone-parent families [16%] than across all NRAs [17%] but remains greater than that in non-NRAs [8%].

Bangor NRA also has the lowest percentage of lone pensioner households [9%] compared to both all NRAs and non-NRAs [11% respectively].

47% of the population in Bangor NRA are income deprived (compared to 14% and 18% respectively of North Down and Ards LGDs) with 43.5% of children aged 0-19 years living in poverty.

Despite approximately 60% of the population being of working age, economic inactivity due to ill health remains a problem. Numbers on DLA have remained consistently high with 10.6% claiming in 2003 increasing to 12.5% in 2013. There has also been an increase in Jobseekers Allowance claimants from 7.6% in 2003 to 11.3% in 2013; this is most likely due to the general downturn in the economy. The overall picture remains one of comparatively higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity than the population as a whole. Although there has been no significant change across any benefit, the level of claimants for Bangor NRA continues to be higher in comparison to non-NRAs. However, despite the increase in the percentage of claimants Bangor NRA is still ranked amongst the lowest of all NRAs.

Bangor NRA has a significantly low number of pupils leaving school each year with 5 or more GCSE's, 29.6% in 2004/05 which increased to 36.8% in 2011/12. The percentage of pupils leaving school with no GCSE's is also high totalling 15.8% in 2011/12 compared to less than 2% of pupils in non-NRAs.

Focusing on health indicators, the proportion of people in Bangor NRA dying prematurely (under 75 years old) increased by 21.1% from 2005 to 2012 compared with non-NRAs for the same period.

Positively, there has been a general decreasing trend of births to teenage mothers (13-19 years old) across Northern Ireland and this has been reflective within Bangor NRA from 2005-2012. However, provisional data for 2013 shows a 5.8% increase compared to the previous year.

Similar to non-NRAs, crime rates in Bangor NRA have fallen across all categories, with the gap between Bangor NRA and non-NRAs closing for almost every category. The exception to this is antisocial behaviour incidents which, although reduced by 24%, have reduced at a faster rate in non-NRAs since 2006.

[Source; DSD 2014, NISRA 2014]

KILCOOLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL COMMUNITY SURVEY 2014

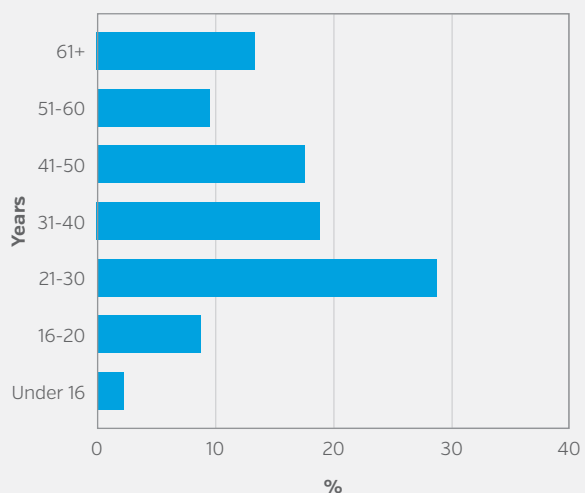
To inform the development of the Vision and Action Plan, KNP conducted a community survey in November 2014, please refer to Appendix Four for more information.

Surveys were made available online on a number of webpages, including Kilcooley Community Forum, Kilcooley Women's Centre and North Down Borough Council. Hard copies were also distributed to Kilcooley Women's Centre, Kilcooley Community Forum, Over 50's Club, parents of children attending clubs in Kilcooley Community Centre and men's and women's groups including the SPICE Project in Kilcooley Primary School. Kilcooley Women's Centre and Kilcooley Community Forum advertised the survey through their respective Facebook pages and advertising flyers were circulated to parents of children attending Kilcooley Primary School and St Malachy's Primary School. Posters were also displayed in public venues throughout the community.

Profile of Survey Respondents

131 responses were received, representing 5% of the total Bangor NRA resident population. Approximately, 43.55% were male respondents and 56.45% were female respondents. Responses were received from people who have both recently moved to Kilcooley (7.5 months) as well as from people who have lived in the area all their lives (45 plus years).

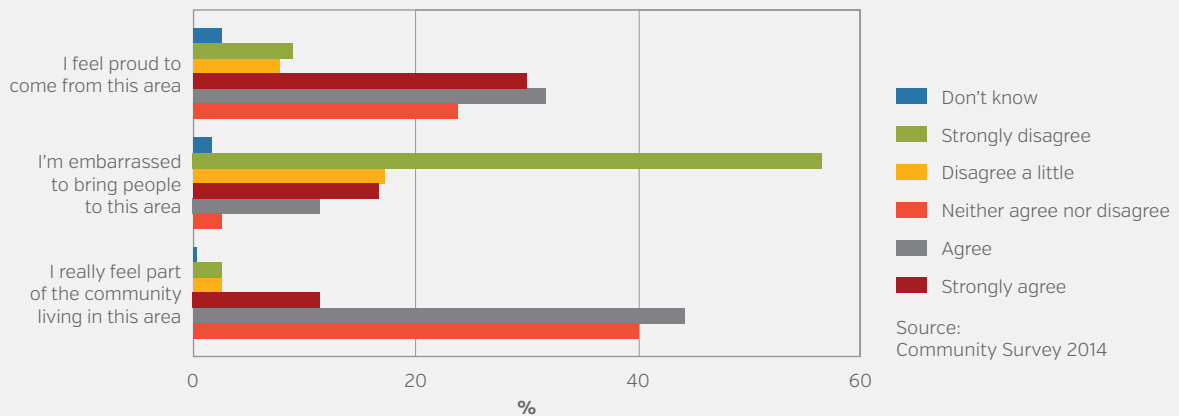
Age of Survey Respondents



Source: Community Survey 2014

Sense of Community

Overwhelmingly, residents feel part of the community (84.26%) and feel a sense of pride to come from the area (53.43%). 53.72% of respondents strongly rejected the notion of being embarrassed to bring people to the area. 12.4% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with this statement.



64.96% of respondents believe the area is changing for the better, citing numerous reasons for this including a great sense of community spirit and positive community development work, housing improvements, the demolition of derelict flats and the redevelopment of brownfield sites into social and affordable housing, job clubs and the reduction of anti-social behaviour.

Residents highlighted that Kilcooley has improved greatly as a place to live with significant opportunities available to residents in terms of training, education and community activity. With some additional investment, some residents felt it could be an amazing place to live. Some residents highlighted the need to address negative stereotyping of the area e.g. the belief that all are unemployed on benefits and of the same political view point.

However, 30.66% believe the area is not really changing, citing the recent closure of the shop, paramilitary activity, drugs, robberies and dog fouling as the main reasons for this opinion.

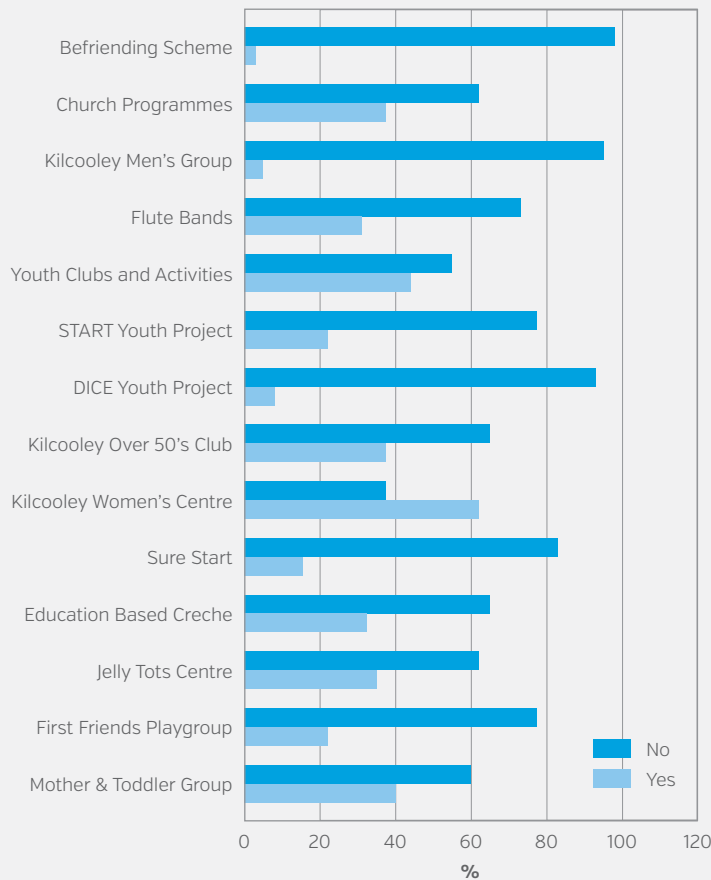
Important Issues

The most important issues cited by respondents include the need for a local convenience shop to be maintained, more activities for children and young people, dog fouling, broken glass, dangerous footpath at the rear of Fern Grove in Kilcooley Wood, lack of wheel-chair access at the entrance of Fern Grove, more police patrols, flooding due to footpath changes, the need for additional sports facilities including a 3G pitch, refurbishment of playground and housing stock, and prevalence of crime and anti-social behaviour including noisy neighbours, litter, fly-tipping and drugs. Some respondents also felt that health services available to residents could be improved, citing the need for a doctor's surgery.



Facilities and Services

The majority of respondents were aware of most of the facilities and services listed in the survey, with the exception of the Befriending Scheme run by one of the local churches and the youth projects.



The majority of respondents indicated that they do not use any of the facilities or services listed, with the exception of Kilcooley Women's Centre. The survey highlights the need for on-going publicity throughout the community to raise awareness about the facilities and services available and to encourage participation, especially for Sure Start, the youth projects and the Men's Group.

Residents recommended the following additions to the services currently available within the estate: a multi-purpose community facility, mobile library, doctors surgery, drop-in facility for young people and the over 50's, sports centre and 3G pitch, employment training and mental health services for men, facilities for children and particularly young boys aged 4 years plus e.g. Boys Brigade, café with soft play area for children and a bank machine.

NORTHERN IRELAND MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION MEASURE 2010

Kilcooley was at one stage identified as being one of the 10% most deprived areas in Northern Ireland. Consequently, it was designated a Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

47% of the population in Bangor NRA are income deprived and 43.5% of children aged 0-19 years are living in poverty. (NIMDM, 2010)

EARLY INTERVENTION

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership's Turning the Curve Report (April 2014) outlined that the former Dufferin and Clondeboye Wards ranked poorly in terms of smoking prevalence during pregnancy, breastfeeding rates, children registered with a dentist, dental extractions and fillings, free school meal entitlements and children living in poverty.

The Education Authority (EA) representative on the KNP has reported that a high proportion of Kilcooley Primary School children present with acute speech and language problems as well as complex social, emotional, behavioural and special educational needs. The EA reported that there are insufficient early intervention services designed to support the achievement of outcomes required for all children as set out in the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister's (OFMDFM) Ten Year Strategy for Children and Young People.

An average of 36% of school going children in Bangor NRA are entitled to free school meals.

[NINIS 2012/13]

KNP supported the continuation of the Nurture Unit in Kilcooley Primary School as well as the Family Health and Well Being Project; both programmes were designed to address some of the needs of the children in the area. However, it is also recognised that these programmes must be supplemented with additional initiatives to ensure a comprehensive response. To this end, an Early Intervention Locality Planning Group [EILPG] has been established. The strategic aim of the EILPG is to improve long term outcomes for children through the development and provision of effective early intervention and prevention programmes.

CHILDCARE

A research paper [Appendix Five] commissioned by Kilcooley Women's Centre in 2013 highlighted the need for the provision of affordable childcare in the Kilcooley area. The research paper outlined that there are 10 childcare providers across Bangor with approximately 493 places for the 5,412 children in the area. In addition, the research paper highlighted that sourcing suitable childcare for the 13-15 age bracket is extremely difficult for families. Most registered childcare places are not for children above the age of 12. This lack of affordable childcare for low-income parents greatly limits their ability to engage in training programmes or enter the workforce and in particular has a disproportionate impact on women's ability to enter employment after childbirth. The NRP will pay due regard to the anticipated OFMDFM Childcare Strategy when published.

EDUCATION

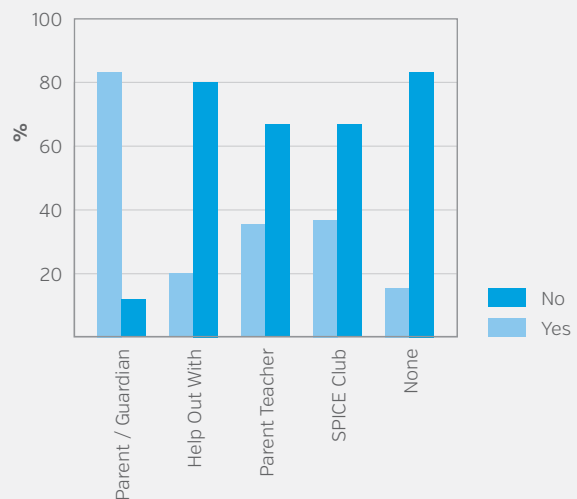
Key Stage 2 Literacy and Numeracy results have improved since 2004/05. However, the low numbers of pupils assessed at Key Stage 1 and 2 annually has caused fluctuations on the data year on year. In addition, it should be noted that Key Stage Results for the 2012/13 year changed from levels of attainment previously used to assess levels of progression, making comparisons with previous years difficult.

Overwhelmingly, parents or grandparents who completed the Kilcooley Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey 2014 felt their child's school put sufficient emphasis on reading, writing and numeracy skills.

The engagement of parents in their children's education is an important factor in raising attainment. Kilcooley Primary School has had some success in engaging parents using joint pupil/parent programmes and aims to develop this model further to specifically support the transition process.

In terms of the Community Survey, 86.36% [of 66 responses] felt that attendance at Parent/Teacher meetings is the greatest means by which they are involved in their child's school life.

Parental Involvement in Primary School



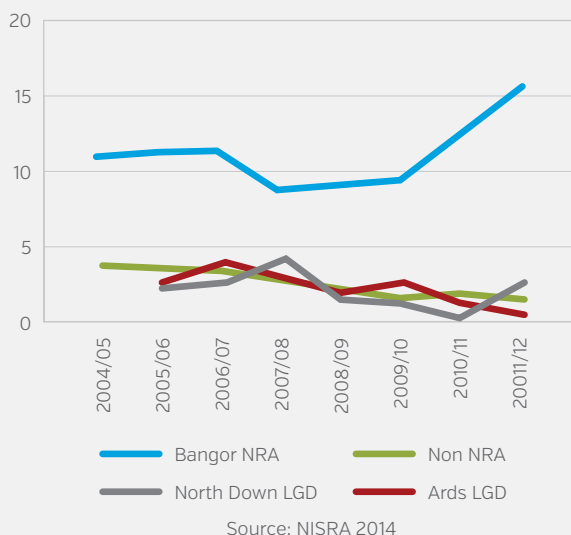
Source: Community Survey 2014

60% of respondents [65 surveys] to the Community Survey indicated that they would like to be more involved with their child's school.

Because a significant percentage of children in Kilcooley Primary School have social, emotional and behavioural difficulties the staff at Kilcooley Primary School, Bangor Academy and Priory Integrated College have noted a high proportion of pupils from Kilcooley Primary School find the transition to post primary very traumatic. KNP supports the continued delivery of the Transition Programme, which aims to develop coherent approaches to both academic and pastoral transition from primary to secondary level education.

GCSE results play a significant role in determining further education and employment opportunities for students. The Department of Education's target for school leavers is that 66% of pupils should achieve 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C by 2014/2015.

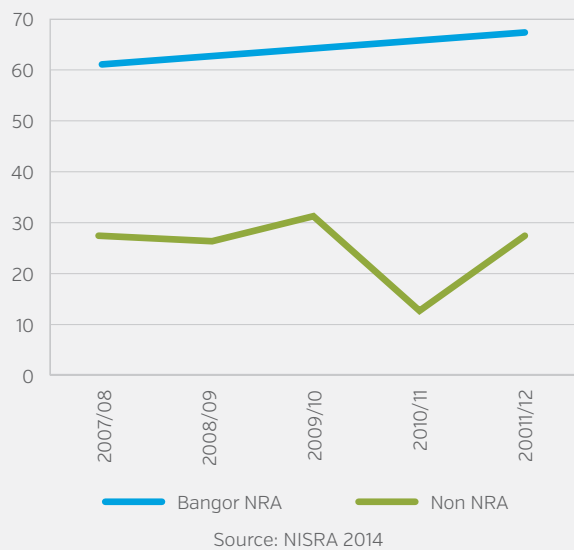
% of School Leavers with no GCSEs



School leavers in Bangor NRA consistently underperform in comparison to other NRAs and non-NRAs.

Compared to non-NRAs (1.4%) Bangor NRA had a much higher percentage of school leavers without any formal qualifications (15.8%) in 2011/12. 48.25% of Community Survey respondents indicated that GCSE's are the highest level of education they have achieved. Only 8.77% and 6.14% of respondents obtained a diploma and a degree respectively.

% of School Leavers Achieving at least 5 GCSE grade A* - C (incl. English & Maths)

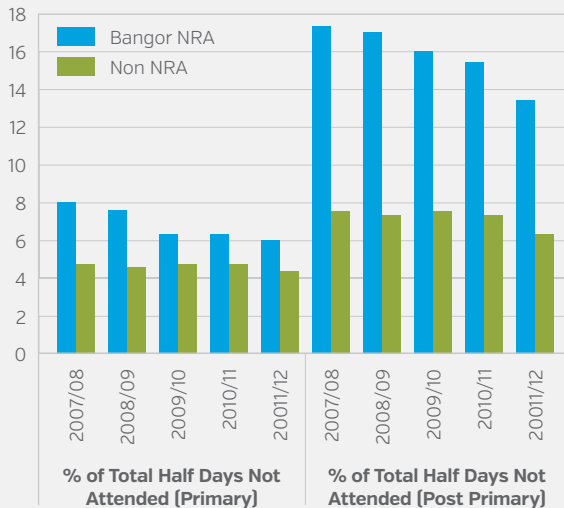


26.3% of school leavers in Bangor NRA achieved 5+ GCSE's A*-C including English and Maths in 2011/2012, significantly less than their counterparts in non -NRAs. The Department of Education's (DENI) target for school leavers achieving 5+ GCSE's including English and Maths is 66% [2013/14].



Bangor NRA has consistently a much higher percentage of school days not attended at both primary and post-primary compared to non-NRAs. Given that regular school attendance and educational attainment are inextricably linked, there is an urgent need for interventions to encourage better school attendance.

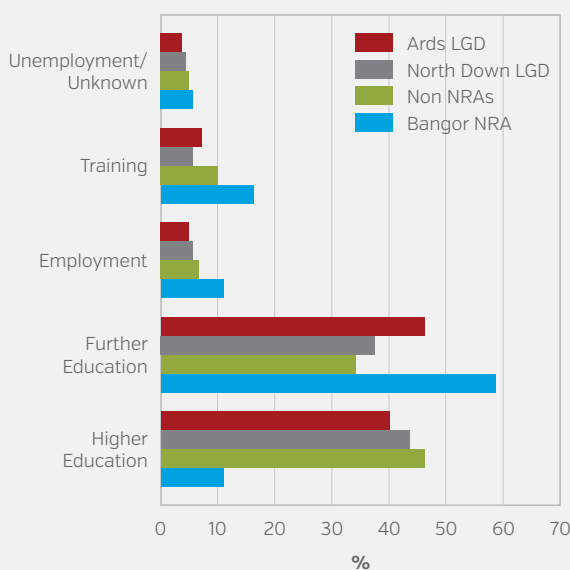
% of Total Half Days Not Attended



Source: NISRA 2014

46.38% of responses to the Community Survey indicated that as parents of primary school children, they would take their child out of school during term time, citing illness and holidays as the main reasons for doing so. 54.41% indicated that their child missed up to five days per year with 32.35% indicating their child missed 5-10 days per year.

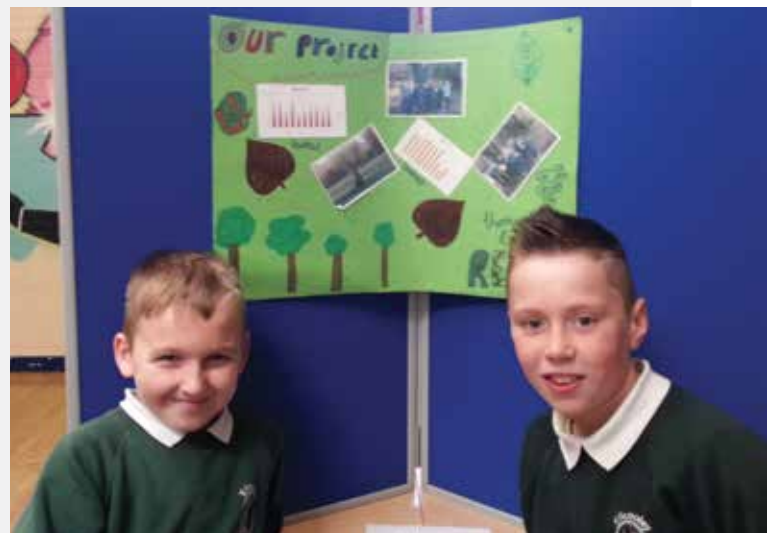
Destination of School Leavers 2011/2012



Source: NISRA 2014

Between 2004/05 and 2011/12 the percentage of school leavers entering further Education increased by 28%. This is a greater increase compared to non-NRA's and LGDs. The proportion of school leavers entering Higher Education [10.5%] is much lower compared to non-NRAs [45.4%], North Down [43.6%] and Ards [39.7%] LGDs.

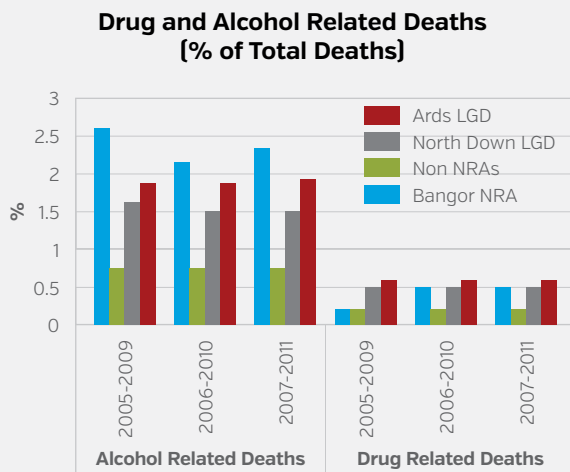
In 2001 54% of 16-74 year olds in Bangor NRA had no qualifications. This figure decreased in 2011 to 37%. Whilst this shows an improvement, the provision for adult education remains limited, especially for men. There is an identified need within the area to complement and support the existing educational infrastructure. An Education Sub group has been formed to examine the issues outlined above. Still in its initial stages (2015) the Education Sub group will aim to improve aspirations and attitudes towards education as well as continuing to monitor and promote educational programmes.



HEALTH

The life expectancy for those living in NRAs is lower compared to those living in non-NRAs. The proportion of people in Bangor NRA dying prematurely (under 75 years of age) has increased. Bangor NRA has went from having a lower percentage of deaths in 2005 of people under 75 to having a higher percentage in 2012 compared to non-NRAs, overall an increase of 21.1% more than non-NRAs for the same period.

Deaths from suicide are lower in Bangor NRA than non-NRAs in North Down and Ards LGDs.



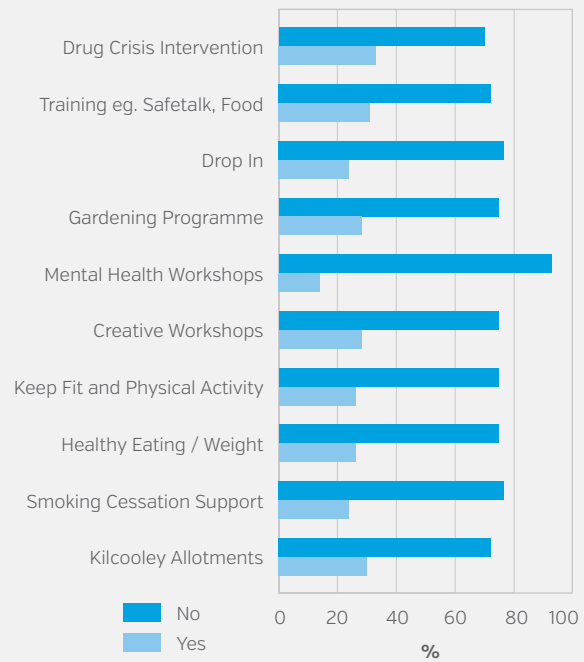
The percentage of deaths in Bangor NRA for drug related deaths is higher than that of non-NRAs but is lower than LGD rates. It also has to be taken into account that these figures are for the primary cause of death only.

Although the figures for alcohol and drug related deaths are small, the percentage of deaths in Bangor NRA for alcohol related deaths is higher than non-NRAs and LGD rates.

Responses to the Community Survey indicate that there is a significant lack of awareness among residents in relation to the availability of health facilities, services and programmes in their local area.



Use of Local Health Facilities & Services



A significant percentage of respondents have indicated that they do not use the facilities or participate in the programmes listed above.

CRIME - ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Statistics show that there has been a positive reduction in crime in the Bangor NRA:

- **Total Offences** - 34.6% decrease in the total number of offences committed during the period of 2003 to 2011 from 78.2% to 43.6%
- **Drug Offences** - 0.6% decrease in the number of drug related offences during this period from 2.6% to 2.0%
- **Anti-social Offences** - 24% decrease in number of anti-social behaviour incidents between the years 2006 to 2012

Levels of violence against the person, criminal damage offences and domestic abuse are higher in Bangor NRA than in non-NRAs and North Down and Ards LGDs. The largest number of offences in 2012 were 'Criminal Damage' [19.3 per 1,000], representing 37% of all offences committed in Bangor NRA.

The Crime Reporting Youth Strategic Project [CRYSP] funded by the Policing and Community Safety Partnership [PCSP] in 2014 demonstrated the need for improved working relations with the Police Service of Northern Ireland [PSNI] to build trust, enhance crime reporting and obtain more accurate crime statistics. It also highlighted that there was a wide acceptance of certain types of

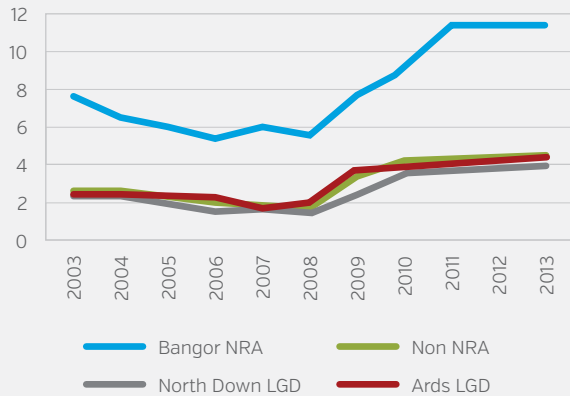
crime including: paramilitary crime, assault, vandalism, fraud, drug dealing and hate crime among young people within Kilcooley. It was identified that young people within the area would only consider reporting crimes of rape, abuse, serious theft, arson, knife crime, serious assault and kidnapping. These findings should be reflected in any interventions.

The Community Survey highlighted that approximately 60% of respondents felt that teenagers loitering on streets and people using or dealing drugs is either a very big or a fairly big problem within the community. 61.15% of respondents indicated that a fear of crime within the community is not a concern. Overwhelmingly, respondents reported feeling safe walking alone in the area.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

Bangor NRA has a significantly higher proportion of economically deprived and benefit dependent people than non-NRAs and North Down and Ards LGDs. The percentage of long-term unemployed has increased between 2001 and 2011; however, the percentage of economically active people has also increased.

Jobseekers Allowance Claimants [%]



Source: NISRA 2014

Income Support

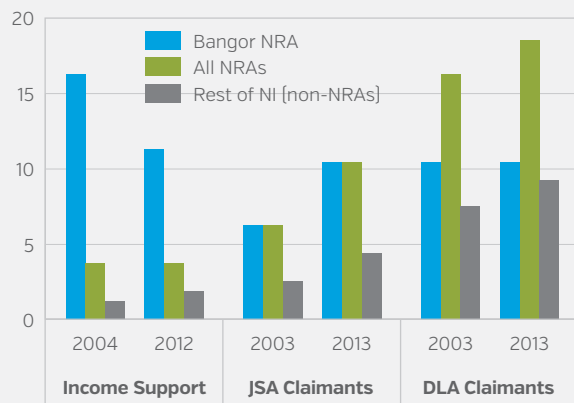
- The rate for Bangor NRA has decreased
- 50% are claiming Lone Parents compared to 34% in non-NRAs
- 19% are claiming carers allowance compared to 31% in non-NRAs

Jobseekers

- 28% are under 25 compared 27% in non- NRAs
- 33% of those claiming are deemed long term compared to 32% non- NRAs
- 170 people aged 16-64yrs were claiming Jobseekers Allowance in 2014

The number of Incapacity Benefit claimants has reduced significantly from 2005 to 2013 whilst the number of people claiming Employment and Support Allowance has steadily increased since 2011. Overall, since 2003 the number of DLA claimants has marginally decreased, although this also has increased steadily since 2011 with 330 people claiming DLA in 2014 (NISRA, 2014). These trends may coincide with welfare reform.

% of Benefit Claimants 2003-2013



Source: NISRA 2014

In relation to Incapacity Benefit and Employment and Support Allowance, it is important when planning any future interventions to note that 50% of claimants for both benefits cite mental and behavioural disorders as their medical reason for necessitating the benefit.

It is also significant for planning purposes to note that there are significantly more elderly people in Bangor NRA living on lower retirement incomes than non-NRAs. The percentage of eligible population receiving Pension Credit in 2013 in Bangor NRA is considerably higher (41.5%) than the non-NRAs rate for the same period (26.0%).

Bangor NRA has more claimants compared to non-NRAs and North Down and Ards LGDs, indicating a clear need for the planning and delivery of effective interventions which addresses the barriers to employment for people living within the area.



FALL UNDERSTANDING TRUST
NEW FRIENDSHIP

HOPE
COLLEAGUE

COMFORT
UNITY LOVE

IDEAL
TIMA

Chapter Six

Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan 2016-2018

VISION

Kilcooley is an attractive, safe and prosperous community where the residents enjoy healthy active lifestyles.

ACTION PLAN 2016-2018

The NRP has delivered significant investment into Kilcooley and laid a solid foundation necessary for future action. This investment has contributed to addressing some of the challenges and deprivation impacting the community's ability to prosper. Whilst there has been some narrowing of the gap in the quality of life between Bangor NRA and non-NRA's, given the pervasive and entrenched nature of deprivation and its impact on the community, there is a requirement to continue to deliver regeneration investment in Kilcooley on an on-going basis. It is acknowledged that neighbourhood regeneration is a long-term objective and that significant change can only be achieved over an extended period.

As evidenced in Chapter Five Needs Analysis there is significant deprivation still to be addressed, including:

- Significant childhood deprivation
- Intergenerational cycles of deprivation
- The increase in deaths amongst the under 75s
- Poor general health and lifestyles
- Educational under-achievement, with a high percentage of pupils leaving school without GCSE qualifications
- Lack of parental engagement in children's education and high levels of truancy
- Higher than average levels of unemployment and benefit claimants (JSA, Income Support, DLA, Lone Parent, Pension Credit)
- Low incomes
- Significant percentage of workforce with no qualifications
- Higher than average levels of lone parents

KNP have agreed a balanced range of priorities following an extensive review of baseline data, a strategic planning day, local needs analysis, community survey, and consultation with relevant stakeholders. Priorities and actions reflect central government policy and the on-going work of community and voluntary organisations together with a wide range of government departments and agencies including, the Council, NIHE, the PHA, the SEH&SCT and the EA.

It is acknowledged that given the nature and scale of problems still remaining, the regeneration programme will need to be supported and complemented by mainstream programmes. There is a need to link with wider policies operating at a broader spatial scale, particularly in the area of economic development.

The overarching aim of the Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan for 2016-2018 is to deliver a real and significant improvement in people's quality of life by focusing on key priorities such as, educational attainment, income deprivation, health inequalities and early year intervention. The development of the Multi-Functional Centre and 3G sports facility, together with the continued provision and supporting infrastructure of programmes will contribute significantly to delivering against all four neighbourhood renewal strategic objectives (physical, social, economic and community).

The key priorities as shown below have specific and measurable outcomes which are instrumental to effecting change in Bangor NRA going forward.

Key Priority Areas

- Early Years Intervention
- Improved Educational Attainment
- Skills & Training Opportunities
- Multi-Functional Centre
- 3G Sports Pitch
- Social Enterprise and Business Development (including available local retail)
- Community Development Programmes
- Health Development
- Youth Provision
- Cultural Expression, Preservation and Community Festivals

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC RENEWAL

To develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.

Evidence of Need: NINIS NRA Profile - lower proportion of economically active people, low household income and higher levels of benefit dependence which is increasing, high levels of children leaving school with no qualifications, low numbers of young people advancing to third level education, high proportion of working age population with no qualifications, high levels of lone parent families, higher levels of elderly people living on lower retirement incomes. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION - poor skills base within Bangor NRA, poor capacity to avail of job opportunities, insufficient local enterprises delivering local self-employment and employment opportunities; low business aspirations, insufficient social enterprise opportunities; lack of targeted programmes for the long-term unemployed people to encourage them back into the workplace; lack of affordable childcare [98% of respondents of questionnaire within Kilcooley believe that affordable childcare is needed for parents within the estate]; NR SURVEY - respondents highlighted the need for the following: continued inward investment to ensure Bangor NRA continues to change for the better, a multi-functional centre and 3G sports facility, a convenience shop and improved housing stock.

Desired Outcome: To ensure local people have access to academic, vocational and personal development training which will enable them to pursue suitable employment and economic opportunities and improve their quality of life.

Key Outcomes

1. To provide a state-of-the-art purpose built Multi-Functional Centre which will act as a shared space to house community and office space, a multi-purpose hall, conference facilities, a training and education centre, crèche facilities, a kitchen, workshops and enterprise units
2. To support local people, particularly those with few or no qualifications, to access suitable training opportunities through existing projects such as Bangor Alternatives, Kilcooley Women's Centre and Kilcooley Community Action Group [KCAG] and is community based where possible
3. To help local people, in particular those who are unemployed and dependent on state welfare benefits, to access suitable training and employment opportunities
4. To support the local economy by sourcing and developing opportunities to provide training relevant to local business needs and local residents
5. To increase employment opportunities and to reduce the number of people who are long-term unemployed
6. To develop opportunities for community/ social enterprises that will provide long-term sustainability for the local community
7. To provide affordable childcare
8. To create an environment for business development and entrepreneurship within the area, including providing relevant training and business initiatives such as mentoring and financial support

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/ TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ²
E1	To develop a Multi-Functional Centre within Kilcooley	Economic: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Social: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Community: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Physical: 1, 3, 6	KCF KWC DSD	Long-Term £7 Million approximately	Feasibility Study completed in November 2010 Draft Economic Appraisal complete. DSD assessment pending. Establish a working group to take the initiative forward	Review progress at monthly and post project evaluation meetings Reports to NRP, DSD OUTPUTS ER1, ER2, ER8, ER11, ER13, ER14, ER15 CR6, CR9, CR11, CR13 PR3, PR8, PR10,
E2	Community based adult education and training courses – Develop and increase access to employment and training courses via community based education	Economic: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 Social: 4, 5 Community: 3	KWC KCF BA KCAG Charter NI	Long Term	Various programmes on-going in KWC Additional programmes required, especially targeting men and job readiness	Review progress at NRP meetings OUTPUTS ER2, ER3, ER4, ER5, ER6, ER7, ER13, ER14, CR5
E3	Business Start Up Support Package - Provide training and support for new business enterprises and self-employment	Economic: 1, 6, 7, 8 Social: 4, 5 Community: 2, 3	Work West KWC KCF South Eastern Social Enterprise Hub	Long Term	No Application	Review progress at NRP meetings Report to NRP OUTPUTS ER1, ER2, ER3, ER4, ER5, ER6, ER7, ER8, ER9, ER10, ER12, ER13
E4	Social Enterprise Development – Support the development of Social Enterprises e.g. allotment & gardening services; childcare; tenancy development business; café, domiciliary care, 3G Sports Facility	Economic: 1, 6, 7, 8 Social: 8, 9 Community: 2, 3 Physical: 1, 2, 5	Work West KWC KCF	Long Term	No Application	Review progress at NRP meetings Report to NRP OUTPUTS ER1, ER2, ER3, ER4, ER5, ER6, ER7, ER8, ER9, ER11, ER12, ER13 ER15
E5	To provide affordable childcare – Expand the current day care provision and source suitable alternative premises	Economic: 1, 5, 6, 7 Social: 1 Community: 2 Physical: 1, 2, 3	KWC	Long Term	No Application	Review progress at NRP meetings Report to NRP OUTPUTS ER1, ER13, ER15

² Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Output and Outcomes Indicators.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: SOCIAL RENEWAL

To improve conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better coordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.

Evidence of Need: NINIS NRA Profile: significant early years/childhood needs, dependence on benefits and disability living allowance, low incomes, high proportion of children living in households on income support, improvement in Key Stage 1 & 2 results, transition to post-primary is highlighted as a significant issue, high percentages of pupils leaving school with no GCSE qualifications, school attendance is consistently below the standards expected, low numbers of pupils proceeding to third level and further education, high proportion of working age population with no qualifications, high levels of lone parent families, increase in deaths of the under 75s, higher percentage of drug and alcohol related deaths, higher levels of people presenting with mental health illnesses and behavioural disorders, high percentage of violence against the person, criminal damage and domestic abuse crimes; STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION: young children presenting at school with complex social, emotional and behavioural issues, speech and language problems when starting school, lack of parental engagement in education, increased counselling hours required, identified need for a Family Worker, limited family support services, lack of affordable and sufficient childcare places, wide acceptance of, and de-sensitisation towards certain crimes among young people, need to build trust between young people and the PSNI, community capacity; expand the remit of Health Task Force and reporting mechanisms to ensure information dissemination and coordination of services; NR SURVEY: limited knowledge and low participation about available programmes e.g. Sure Start, Befriending, DICE and START Youth Projects, church and health programmes; need to advertise facilities, services and programmes available within the community to encourage up take and participation.

Desired Outcome: To help local residents live healthy lives and to have access to the best possible range of health services. To ensure local people have access to lifelong learning enabling them to pursue careers and improve their quality of life.

Key Outcomes

1. To provide access to high quality early years provision, support and interventions for children and families to ensure every child has a good start to life
2. To develop the extended school's programme, including increased counselling services and the provision of a Family Worker
3. To improve the level of parental engagement in their children's education and to improve school attendance
4. To improve the educational attainment for school leavers, with a particular focus on Key Stage 2 & GCSE attainment
5. To seek and support the delivery of a variety of new and innovative pathways to promote education and reduce the percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs
6. To increase access to adult education, particularly for those people with few or no qualifications
7. To ensure local residents have access to the best possible range of health and social care facilities and services
8. To promote health and well-being through the delivery and implementation of the Kilcooley Health Development Plan 2013-2015 and community based programmes which will enable residents to develop the skills and attitudes to make healthier choices
9. To ensure local people have access to therapeutic activities including community gardens and allotments
10. To build trust between young people and the PSNI, which may also enhance the reporting of crime
11. To ensure residents have access to information on welfare reform and debt management
12. To ensure older residents have the opportunity to engage in programmes, be socially inclusive and receive the care and benefits they require to make them feel safe and valued members of the community

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ³
S1	<p>Early Intervention:</p> <p>(a) Conduct research and a mapping exercise to obtain comprehensive baseline data on early intervention needs in the Bangor NRA</p> <p>(b) Support the establishment and future work of the Early Intervention Locality Planning Group</p> <p>(c) Support the delivery of early intervention programmes & services which give young children under four and their families the best possible start in life</p> <p>(d) Affordable Childcare</p>	<p>Economic 1</p> <p>Social 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Community 1, 2</p> <p>Physical 3, 6</p>	KWC KPS CYPSP EILPG	<p>Long-term</p> <p>No Application</p>	New Programme of Interventions	<p>Baseline statistics and mapping exercise</p> <p>OUTPUTS SR(ED)1, SR(ED)2, SR(ED)3, SR(ED)4, SR(ED)5, SR(ED)6,</p>
S2	<p>Educational Attainment:</p> <p>(a) Develop a range of education and support programmes to improve attainment at Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and GCSE levels</p> <p>(b) Develop a new and innovative pathway to education to encourage more pupils (16-19 year olds) to proceed to further and higher education</p> <p>(c) Ensure NEETS provision</p> <p>(d) Support the establishment and future work of the Education Working Group and to respond to any gaps in educational provision</p>	<p>Economic 1</p> <p>Social 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Community 1, 2</p> <p>Physical 3, 6</p>	EA KPS KWC KCF SERC QUB UU	<p>Long Term</p> <p>No Application</p>	New Programme of Interventions	<p>OUTPUTS SR(ED)2, SR(ED)3, SR(ED)4, SR(ED)5, SR(ED)6, SR(ED)7, SR(ED)8, SR(ED)9, SR(ED)23, SR(ED)24, SR(ED)25</p>

³ Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Outputs and Outcomes Indicators.

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/ TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ³
S3	<p>Kilcooley Primary School - Support, and supplement a range of services in Kilcooley Primary School, including the provision of:</p> <p>(a) A Family Worker: to facilitate the link between the school, outside agencies, pupils and their families to address the needs of children who require assistance in overcoming barriers to learning in order to achieve their full potential</p> <p>(b) Increase the number of counselling hours</p> <p>(c) Supplement the extended schools programme to provide afterschool activities and to extend the school day</p> <p>(d) Nurture Unit - to support the continued provision of the Nurture Unit in Kilcooley Primary School, which provides a small emotionally secure setting in a specially furnished classroom for up to ten children</p> <p>(e) Parental Engagement Programme</p>	<p>Social 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>	KPS EA	<p>Long Term</p> <p>No application for Family Worker or Counselling</p> <p>Nurture Unit funding is being mainstreamed through the Department of Education (DENI) - secured until June 2015. DoE carrying out an evaluation of the Programme</p>	<p>New and existing programme of interventions</p> <p>Only application relates to the Nurture Unit - funding applied for 2015</p>	<p>OUTPUTS SR(ED)2, SR(ED)3, SR(ED)4, SR(ED)5, SR(ED)6, SR(ED)7, SR(ED)8, SR(ED)9, SR(ED)10, SR(ED)11, SR(ED)12, SR(ED)13, SR(ED)18, SR(ED)19, SR(ED)20, SR(ED)21, SR(ED)22, SR(ED)26, SR(ED)27, SR(ED)28</p>
S4	<p>Transitions Programme - to support the continued provision of the Transitions Programme in the participating schools e.g. Kilcooley Primary School, Priory Integrate College, Bangor Academy, which facilitate a more seamless transition from primary to secondary school</p>	<p>Social 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>	EA KPS Bangor Academy Priory Integrate College	<p>Long Term</p> <p>Funding applied for 2015/16</p> <p>£20,000 per annum</p>	<p>Existing programme</p> <p>Funding applied for 2015/ 16</p>	<p>Quarterly Reports to KNP</p> <p>OUTPUTS SR(ED)2, SR(ED)3, SR(ED)4, SR(ED)5, SR(ED)6, SR(ED)7, SR(ED)8, SR(ED)9, SR(ED)10, SR(ED)11, SR(ED)12, SR(ED)13, SR(ED)23, SR(ED)25, SR(ED)27</p>

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/ TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ³
S5	Men's Programmes - Map current services tailored towards men and identify opportunities to improve provision, coordination and delivery of health and education programmes	Economic 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Social 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 Physical 5	KCF KSF KCAG	Long Term £200,000 Application on hold until RPA	Application on hold due to RPA On-going programme through KCF and BA No Application	OUTPUTS SR(H)1, SR(H)2, SR(H)3, SR(H)4, SR(H)5, SR(H)6,
S6	Drug & Alcohol Prevention - Support the delivery of drug and alcohol programmes, including prescription drugs and legal highs	Social 7, 8, 9, 10	SEH&SCT PHA Health Development Worker BA	Long Term		OUTPUTS SR(H)1, SR(H)2, SR(H)3, SR(H)4, SR(H)5, SR(H)6,
S7	Mental Health (a) Promote mental health and emotional well-being at community level (b) Ensure local access to therapeutic activities, including the Healthy Living Centre and the Community Allotments (c) Provide a drop in centre for therapeutic meetings (D) Establish emergency response procedures	Social 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	SEH&SCT PHA Health Development Worker EA Youth Services	Long Term	Existing programme	OUTPUTS SR(H)1, SR(H)2, SR(H)3, SR(H)4, SR(H)5, SR(H)6, PR(11)
S8	Family Health and Well Being Project - to support the continued provision of the Family Health & Well Being Project, which provides a coordinated network of health and family support services which enhance parenting skills, improve mental and emotional well-being and improve outcomes for children	Social 1, 7, 8, 9, 10	SEH&SCT	Long Term £50,501 per annum	Funding applied for 2015/16	OUTPUTS SR(H)1, SR(H)2, SR(H)3, SR(H)4, SR(H)5, SR(H)6,

³ Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Outputs and Outcomes Indicators.

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ³
S9	Community Safety (a) to enable further discussions between young people and the PSNI to build trust and relationships and to encourage young people to become peer mentors in their community (b) to support the delivery of community based restorative justice/ mediation and preventative programmes (Bangor Alternatives) (c) Address the impact and fear of crime	Social 10 Community 2	EA PSNI PCSP BA	Medium Term	New Programme Application to 2016	OUTPUTS SR(C)1, SR(C)2, SR(C)3, SR(C)4, SR(C)5, SR(C)6, SR(C)7
S10	Welfare Reform Information	Social 11	KCF CAB	Medium Term		OUTPUTS CR12, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17
S11	Housing Maintenance and Provision – Ensure the provision of good quality affordable housing across the range of tenures that meet the needs of those living or wishing to live in Kilcooley	Physical 1	NIHE KTS KCF	Long term	No Application	Number of new mixed tenure housing units. Number of times legislation relating to tenancy conditions is implemented. Range of maintenance works completed.

³ Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Outputs and Outcomes Indicators.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY RENEWAL

To develop confident communities that are able and committed to improving the quality of life in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Evidence of Need: NINIS NRA Profile: significant educational underachievement in children and adults, dependence on benefits and disability living allowance, lower proportion of economically active people; significant social issues around health and well-being; STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION: need for new and improved mixed tenure housing, need for local people to participate in the delivery of NRP, need to build the capacity of local people to become involved in community led activity and to participate in decisions about their area, need to provide access to a range of training and resources at a local level to support community based activity and youth engagement, difficult to motivate residents to volunteer; NR SURVEY: develop more volunteering opportunities, youth diversionary activities, address negative stereotypes about the community – highlight more positive news stories, consult with the community more, services to support vulnerable older people.

Desired Outcome: To develop an active and engaged community who are involved in community life and who can enjoy a range of facilities, services and programmes which will improve their quality of life.

Key Outcomes

1. To increase the levels of involvement in community activities and decision-making, contributing to improvements in the quality of life in Bangor NRA
2. To facilitate the development of community infrastructure and facilities within Kilcooley and to support the delivery of community based activities
3. To increase capacity amongst community representatives and groups
4. To identify the gaps in youth provision and develop new projects in response to identified need
5. To provide opportunities for increased use of community and recreational facilities by all of the community
6. To create more opportunities for positive contact between residents
7. To promote tolerance, understanding and respect for cultural expression and community festivals

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ⁴
C1	Community Capacity Building Programme - Provide practical (and accredited if applicable) training for community representatives and groups	Social 6 Community 1, 2, 3	ANDBC KWC KCF	Medium Term Application on hold until RPA £25,000	Application on hold due to RPA	Quarterly report to KNP OUTPUTS CR5, ER4, ER6, SR[Ed]28
C2	Youth Services – Mapping and gap provision analysis exercise		EA KCF KCAG BA	Medium Term	New Programme No Application	Completion of mapping and gap analysis OUTPUTS SR[Ed]14, SR[Ed]15, SR[Ed]16, SR[Ed]17,
C3	Social Inclusion Programme for Older People	Social 12 Community 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Physical 3	Over 50's Group KCF	Long Term	Over 50's group well established New Programme No Application	OUTPUTS CR1, CR2, CR7, CR9, CR10, CR11
C4	A community newsletter and e-zine - to raise public awareness about activities, services & facilities	Community 1, 5, 6	KCF	Medium term	New Project KCF currently in process of developing this project	Production of newsletter/e-zine OUTPUTS CR1, CR3, CR6, CR11, CR12, CR13,
C5	Community volunteering programme	Community 1, 5, 6	KCF KWC Volunteer Now	Long Term	New Programme No Application	OUTPUTS CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4, CR7, CR8, CR9, CR13

⁴ Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Outputs and Outcomes Indicators.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PHYSICAL RENEWAL
To help create attractive, safe, sustainable environments
in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Evidence of Need:

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION: development of brownfield sites to meet the needs of the community, community facilities at Kilcooley Square are dated, run-down, and in a poor state of repair, need to protect and enhance open spaces, need to enhance play and leisure provision, whilst much has been done to improve the public realm including provision of community allotments and a healthy living centre further enhancement is still required, flooding and drainage issues; NR SURVEY: need to refurbish playgrounds at Kilcooley Community Centre and Kilcooley Square, replacement of Kilclief Flats with modern housing, general housing improvements needed, bins for dog fouling, multifunctional centre and 3G sports facility.

Desired Outcome: To improve the general environment and help keep Kilcooley a clean,

attractive and welcoming place for residents and visitors alike. To ensure that residents and those wishing to come to live in the area have access to a reasonable choice of quality affordable housing.

Key Outcomes

1. To develop brownfield sites and improve the quality of the environment/public realm for social, economic, cultural and leisure activities
2. To enhance and refurbish community facilities
3. To enhance and supplement play and leisure facilities
4. To address flooding and drainage issues
5. To develop a 3G sports facility adjacent to Kilcooley Primary School
6. To develop a Multi-Functional Centre

NO.	PROJECT	KEY OUTCOMES	PARTNER	RESOURCE/TIMESCALE	MILESTONES	HOW SUCCESS WILL BE MONITORED ⁵
P1	Development of a 3G sports facility adjacent to Kilcooley Primary School	Economic 6 Social 7, 8, 9 Community 2, 5, 6 Physical 1, 3, 5	KSF ANDBC NIHE SEELB	Medium Term £8,000 secured to progress the design and obtain planning permission [5,000 secured from NIHE and £3,000 secured from ANDBC]	Stage 1 – develop detailed design and obtain planning permission – on going Stage 2 - identified as a priority for funding under SIF. Awaiting approval. Stage 3 – identify Lead Partner and procure and appoint contractor	Community Social Enterprise - Board of Directors Quarterly reports to KNP OUTPUTS CR9 SR(H)5, SR(H)7, SR(H)8, SR(H)9, PR(1), PR(2), PR(10)
P2	Refurbishment of community facilities at the Square	Community 2, 5, 6 Physical 2	KCF KTS BA NIHE KWC	Medium Term	No Application	OUTPUTS CR6, PR(4), PR(5), PR(8)
P3	Public Realm Improvements – Improve street lighting, road layout, road conditions, signage, public space, parking, entrances and traffic calming.	Physical 1, 4	DRD NIHE	Medium Term	No Application	OUTPUTS PR(1), PR(2), PR(6), PR(7)
P4	Maintenance and updating of play parks	Physical 3	ANDBC	Medium Term	No Application	OUTPUTS PR(5), PR(8),
P5	Flooding and Drainage Remedial Works	Physical 4	DRD NIHE	Medium Term	No Application	OUTPUTS PR(1), PR(2),

⁵Please refer to Appendix Six – DSD Outputs and Outcomes Indicators.

Chapter Seven Delivery and Implementation

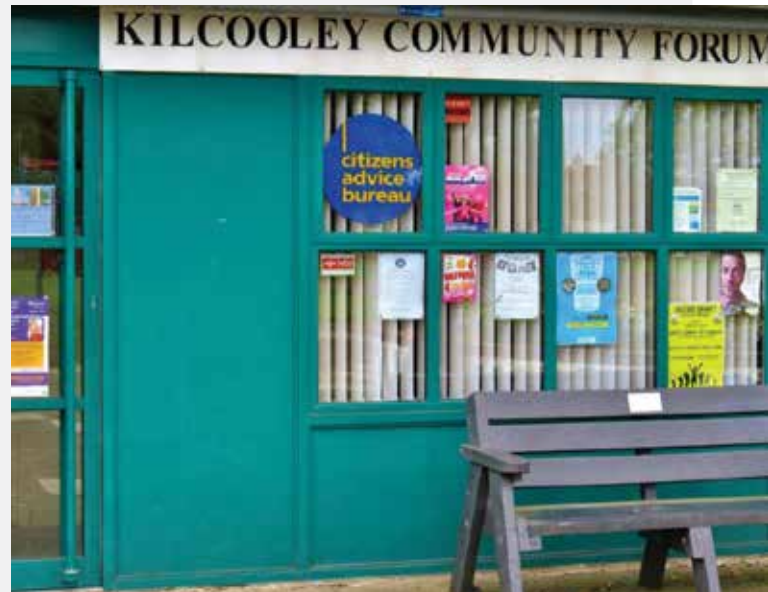
DELIVERY OF THE ACTION PLAN

The KNP in partnership with Kilcooley Community Forum* will continue to be the driving force for overseeing the delivery of the strategic plan for the area. Key principles for effective delivery include:

1. An agreed and practical plan of action that can respond to change and potential opportunities and needs as they arise
2. A realistic approach to availability of funding and resources and distribution of the funds and services to meet the need
3. Timely monitoring of progress against targets and appropriate adjustments where necessary
4. Community collaboration and participation in the renewal process and ensuring sustainability through the development of an exit strategy

IMPLEMENTATION

It is essential that the KNP identify appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation and impact of the agreed actions. The DSD has identified a common set of project output indicators for all Neighbourhood Renewal funded projects [Appendix Six] which should form the basis of identifying output measures for each action. Difficulties in delivering the agreed actions should be referred to the KNP at the earliest opportunity; agreement must be sought by members of the KNP prior to any activities being implemented. The Partnership meets on a six weekly basis with secretariat support funded by the DSD and provided by the Council.



MONITORING & EVALUATION

DSD's Mid-Term Review of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme in 2011 recommended that greater emphasis be placed on setting and monitoring progress against agreed targets at individual neighbourhood levels. This would enable the Department to publish an annual report on expenditure, project activity and progress against outcome measures for each Neighbourhood Renewal Area. KNP currently monitor progress reports, reporting on expenditure and project activity.

Meaningful targets should be agreed, reviewed and set for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area. KNP will be responsible for monitoring their own activities and providing information on how their performance measures against targets. Also, since the purpose of the Neighbourhood Renewal approach is to tackle deprivation by integrating the work of all government departments and agencies, appropriate targets will be reflected in Departments' New Targeting Social Need Action Plans, Public Service Agreements and Service Delivery Agreements.

*Kilcooley Community Forum is likely to be superseded by a not for profit limited company by guarantee.



Appendix One

Priorities for 2007-2010 Action Plan

The priorities included in the Kilcooley Action Plan 2007-2010 were as following:

Economic Renewal

- Providing educational and training opportunities for employment;
- Increasing opportunities for entrepreneurship within the area;
- Establish and development of social enterprises.

Social Renewal

- Providing opportunities for lifelong learning;
- Improving the health and well-being of local residents;
- Increased opportunities for sports and physical activities within the area;
- Increase support for individuals with mental ill health;
- Creating a safe and welcoming community for all.

Community Renewal

- To build the capacity and sustainability of community associations;
- Improving communication between the community, statutory and voluntary sectors in Kilcooley;
- Building community spirit within the local residents;
- Improved partnership working throughout Kilcooley.

Physical Renewal

- Creating a physically attractive neighbourhood;
- Improve housing;
- Ensuring all public art is fully representative;
- Improving physical infrastructure of the estate.



Appendix Two

Overview of Projects
Supported through NRP

On-Going Projects

Economic Renewal

1. Kilcooley Multi-Functional Centre Feasibility Study & Economic Appraisal

One of the key physical renewal priorities identified within the Action Plan was the provision of a Multi-Functional Centre within Kilcooley estate. This remains a key priority in the revised Vision and Action Plan 2016-2018. The action plan included the following:

This project has provided an independent feasibility study and economic appraisal to assess the feasibility as well as the quantitative and qualitative costs and benefits of the options identified for the proposed Multi-Functional Centre in Kilcooley. The economic appraisal outlines a full analysis of the location, specified options, methodology, capital costs, maintenance costs, sources of funding and timeframe for developing the Multi-Functional Centre as well as evaluating the implications and benefits of the project becoming a Social Economy.

2. Social Enterprise

The Healthy Living Centre has been established as a social enterprise. It is now in its second year of trading and is working towards financial sustainability.



The Multi-Functional Centre will provide a physical shared space in Kilcooley for all in the Borough to address the legacy of the past, poverty and deprivation and issues surrounding sectarianism and racism. Facilities within the centre will include the provision for health and well-being, education and training, children and youth services, cross community facilities, as well as small business/retail units.

Social Renewal

Providing a small emotionally secure setting in a specially furnished classroom where trained staff can give additional support to pupils with special needs and their parents.



1. Nurturing Project

Kilcooley Primary School Nurturing Project has been developed in consultation with families, community development professionals and the Education Authority's Psychology Service. The Nurture Unit received Neighbourhood Renewal funding until March 2015. The Department of Education has taken over the funding responsibility of the Nurture Unit until March 2016. The Department of Education is conducting a review of the Nurture Unit Programme.

2. Kilcooley Women's Centre STEP Project

Kilcooley Women's Centre (KWC) develops and delivers an educational project targeted at women who face challenges in finding work. KWC offers a wide portfolio of activities, including training and education, employability skills, health and wellbeing programmes, peace and reconciliation activities, arts and social events and personal development programmes to build skills, confidence and self-esteem. A variety of courses are on offer such as GCSE English, GCSE Maths, Numeracy, Literacy, ECDL, ITQ, Basic IT and Word Processing skills. KWC has an average of 250 women in educational classes weekly and over 140 have participated in the healthy living project to date.



The project has two strands:

- Provision of accredited training which will assist women into employment
- Provision of an employment mentoring service, which will be responsive to both the needs of local women and local employers.

3. Kilcooley Women's Centre Childcare Fund

Each week 60 children benefit from the onsite childcare facility - Jellie Tots. The childcare facility supports the education programme, offering a stimulating, structured and quality childcare environment.



Providing sixty two hour childcare slots per week suitable for pre-school.

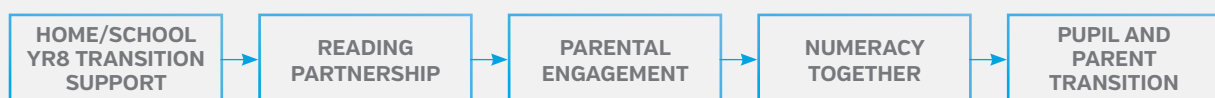
4. First Friends Playgroup

The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme provided initial start-up funds to establish the playgroup. It provides work experience for childcare students and training and volunteering opportunities for local people. The funding was provided until 2009, after which the playgroup became self-sustainable.

Delivering high quality affordable education, play and care for up to 30 children per year, and employment for three full-time day-care staff.

5. The Education Authority [EA] - Kilcooley Transitions Programme

This is an on-going project providing a range of programmes to nurture the transition of pupils from years 6 and 7 in Kilcooley Primary School to year 8 in Bangor Academy & Sixth Form College and Priory Integrated College. The project has five programmes (please see below) that are in addition to the current provision in schools to support year 8 pupils in their transition year.



6. South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust - Family Health & Well Being Project

This is an on-going early intervention project aimed at developing and providing a coordinated network of health and family support services which will enhance parenting skills and improve the mental and emotional well-being of children.

The project has two key elements:

- New Parent Visitor Programme
- A Family Home Support Programme

7. Health Development Programmes

The Kilcooley Health Development Worker has garnered significant focus on the area of health development and improvement and secured additional external funding for the delivery of various health development programmes. The Public Health Agency and South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust support the Health Development Programme in Kilcooley.

Recent health programmes have included smoking cessation campaign, holistic therapies, mental health programmes, alcohol and drug awareness programmes, healthy eating, keep-fit and early years programmes.

The development of the Healthy Living Centre and the Community Allotments also contribute significantly to the health development programme.

Community Renewal

1. Kilcooley Community Forum



Kilcooley Community Forum (KCF) is the umbrella organisation consisting of representatives from local community groups, churches and schools that are active in Kilcooley estate. KCF provides assistance to community groups and residents and delivers a range of programmes focusing on community development, substance abuse, training placements, and social economic projects. KCF is currently undergoing a restructuring process with a specific emphasis on professional assistance and support in continued community development. Support for KCF is on-going.

Working to enhance the quality of life in Kilcooley through administrative support and community development.

2. Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership - Technical Assistance



The Technical Assistance enables the Council to employ a Neighbourhood Renewal Officer, who provides secretariat support and coordination of services for Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Officer coordinates the activities of Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership, and the development and implementation of the Kilcooley Vision and Action Plan.

3. Bangor Alternatives

Bangor Alternatives is a government accredited community based restorative justice project. It was established to address low level crime and anti-social behaviour in a holistic fashion. It operates a wide variety of user-led programs to tackle sensitive community issues. It is a part of the Northern Ireland Alternatives (NIA) group.

The Neighbourhood Renewal element of the funding provides:

- Intensive Youth Support because of their involvement in anti-social behaviour
- Engagement of youth in prevention projects
- Sessions delivered in Schools
- Young people carrying out volunteer hours in the community
- Crime prevention sessions offered to community
- Crime and anti-social behaviour prevention sessions
- Vulnerable residents offered Community Support services, home visits and personal/home security products
- Community volunteers engaging with Alternatives to help 'renew' their local communities
- Residents engaging in mediation as a means of resolving anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood disputes
- Working with organisations/agencies to deliver services
- Paramilitary murals removed or replaced
- Bonfire management



Providing preventative measures to redirect young people away from crime and offering victims a forum to have their concerns addressed and hurts healed.

Physical Renewal

A range of physical renewal projects have been delivered which have contributed to the overall environmental enhancement of Kilcooley. Significant physical renewal investment occurred in the early years of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme. The development of the Multi-Functional Centre would contribute to the delivery of this objective.

SAMPLE LIST OF ON-GOING PROJECTS

- Various Health Development Programmes and Initiatives
- ECM – LAP Window Insulation
- Provision of mixed tenure housing
- Cleaner & Greener Estates
- Footpath improvement works
- Drainage works
- Promotion of Community Policing and Community Safety Initiatives
- Various EA Youth Projects
- Various community run youth programmes
- Football Coaching Festival
- Early Years Education Provision
- Summer Schemes
- Support for families and single parents
- Over 50's Group
- Training, Education and Employment Programmes
- Re-imaging work to remove/replace paramilitary murals
- Advice surgeries
- Community-led events
- Various drug and alcohol programmes and advice

Completed Projects

Social Renewal

1. Kilcooley Women's Centre Equipment Project

This project refurbished the existing IT Suite in Kilcooley Women's Centre with the intention to use the new equipment to diversify into mixed gender and men's training, in partnership with Kilcooley Community Forum and Kilcooley Allotments Ltd.

2. Kilcooley Women's Centre Training Delivery Project and Developing Employment Opportunities Project

The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme made a small contribution towards both of these training and employment programmes delivered from 2005 - 2007.

3. Community Learning Chest

This project was delivered in 2005/2006.

4. Kilcooley Better Health Better Life Project

This was a health project delivered from 2008-2011.

5. Kilcooley EA IT Equipment for Literacy/ Numeracy Project

Developed in partnership with the EA and Kilcooley Primary School to provide modern IT equipment to enhance after-school activities and increase links between the school and the local community. This project was delivered in 2012/13.

The IT suite provides necessary technical equipment and furnishings to enable the centre to be serviceable for those undertaking courses of study.

Community Renewal

1. Kilcooley Website Development Project

The Neighbourhood Renewal Programme provided initial funds in 2005/2006 to develop the Kilcooley Community Forum webpage.

Physical Renewal

1. Kilcooley Allotments and Kilcooley Healthy Living Project

Whilst the Kilcooley Allotments was not directly funded by the DSD, it nevertheless forms Phase One of a horticultural project with Phase Two, the Healthy Living Project. Kilcooley Allotments and Healthy Living Centre is rapidly becoming a hub of healthy living and eating as residents and others are encouraged to participate in various horticultural opportunities within the two sites.

Phase One, Kilcooley Allotments, hosts 18 individual plots leased to tenants, one of which is earmarked to provide training and skills enhancement for young unemployed residents or for those just interested in learning more about 'growing your own' vegetables.

Phase Two, Healthy Living Centre, provides a communal building used for training, horticulture demonstrations, winter planting and raising of seedlings. This phase allows for sessional programmes catering for young people working with the Probation Board for Northern Ireland completing community service, elderly residents as part of a day programme of activities and other parties interested in using the facilities. It is established as a social enterprise and is working towards sustainability. The facility will, among other things, enable the Health Development Worker to run programmes aimed at targeting vulnerable persons such as those who live with mental health problems, self-harm and drug and alcohol abuse.

2. Education Authority's - Schools Outdoor Equipment Project

Designed in conjunction with Kilcooley Primary School and the Education Authority whereby all pupils will have an opportunity during school hours and after school to use the facility.



The primary aim of this project is to help children learn through play by:

Developing physical ability and improving the range of movement and co-ordination.

Developing social skills by encouraging positive social interaction through peer groups playing together.

3. Re-imaging Projects - the Art of Regeneration Project and Garden of Reflection

These projects sought to build on community pride and spirit by addressing the issues of paramilitary murals and anti-social graffiti. These projects formed part of the wider re-imaging of Kilcooley towards a shared future which resulted in the development of a community garden, artwork and the removal and replacement of wooden plaques, paramilitary murals, flags and painted kerb stones, leaving a lasting legacy for residents. The Art of Regeneration Project was completed in 2006/2007 and the Garden of Reflection was completed in 2009/2010.



The obelisks sculpture depicts five decades of the history of Kilcooley estate. Each obelisk exhibits images of people and events which represent and commemorate a particular decade. The sculpture is made from Oak sourced from Delamont Country Park in County Down and is located at the entrance to the estate from the West Circular Road.

4. Footpath and Road Improvements

Significant investment was directed at footpath and road improvements within the estate in the early stages of the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme.

5. Playground at Kilcooley Community Centre

A playground was provided at Kilcooley Community Centre in 2005/2006.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS COMPLETED

In addition to the projects listed above there are further projects and schemes completed by various partners on the Partnership including:

Sample List of Completed Projects 2005-2014

- Multi-element home improvements
- Provision of a Bus Shelter at Fern Grove
- Refurbishment of Kilcooley Community Forum premises
- Various youth projects related to community safety
- Bill of Rights
- Recruitment of a Youth Worker
- Recruitment of a Health Development Worker
- Better Government for Older People Programme
- Provision of defibrillators
- Provision of WiFi within Kilcooley Community Centre

Appendix Three

DSD Measurement of Outcomes Report 2014



Appendix Three

DSD Measurement of Outcomes Report 2014

INTRODUCTION

Regardless of where a deprived area is located it will inherently have similar problems. For example, higher than average rates of unemployment, physical and mental ill health, lower levels of educational attainment, higher rates of crime and problems with quality and maintenance of the environment.

The main aim of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is to close the gap in the quality of life between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the society.

Production of the Measurement of Outcomes Report is now in its second year.

The report uses a range of statistical indicators to provide evidence on the absolute change that is being recorded across the key Neighbourhood Renewal outcomes, and whether there have been positive or negative movements over time in statistical data in relation to:

- a. Worklessness;**
- b. Education;**
- c. Health, and**
- d. Crime and anti-social behaviour.**

Where possible the data presented has been updated since last year's report to reflect the publication of new data for additional years. In some cases however, such as life expectancy, this has not been possible as the latest published data has already been used.

Within the Education section, data has been made available in relation to Pupil Attendance at Primary and Post Primary level.

PURPOSE

The Neighbourhood Renewal Code of Practice and Guiding Principles states that one of the responsibilities of the Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership is to develop and agree an Area Action Plan which seeks to improve the social, economic and environmental conditions by amongst others:

- identifying evidence based needs, and
- prioritising the needs of the area that are to be met.

The purpose of this report is to provide an evidence base for the area to enable staff and members of the partnerships to identify and prioritise need. The report highlights, across a number of key economic and social outcomes, if the gap is closing.

The findings from this Report along with the Area's Annual Report should be reflected upon when taking forward the annual review of the Action Plan as well as considering the effectiveness of the projects/interventions being supported in contributing to closing the gap.

USER NOTES

i. The Report is broadly split into two parts:

- Gap Analysis Table and
- Measuring of impact across each Key Outcome Indicator.

The Gap Analysis table provides a summary across the key indicators on whether Bangor Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) has experienced a positive or negative outcome or if there has been relatively little change. The table allows the user to compare the NRA and Non NRAs baseline position and the most current year available.

The measuring of the individual key outcome indicators provides data on a year by year basis across a given period. This information allows the user to examine the trend and variances and consider if there has been any outside influences, for example, economic downturn.

- ii. Care should be taken when interpreting a positive or negative outcome as the Area may still be experiencing significant problems – improving but still significantly behind Non NRAs.
- iii. Given the changes in the provision of welfare, some key indicators are reporting a closing of the gap. This may be due to changes in the rules for claiming particular benefits and the migration to new benefits, for example, some claimants might be transferred to Employment and Support Allowance if they have been claiming other benefits like Income Support or Incapacity Benefit.
- iv. Caution is advised when interpreting change over time where numbers are small. This is particularly evident when examining our smaller NRAs. The demography section of this report provides information relating to the population size and breakdown.
- v. Annex 1 at the end of this report provides the data tables for all charts contained within.

vi. Statistics for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 are provided by school attended rather than by home postcode of pupil. As a result, Key Stage 1 and 2 statistics for NRAs show the results of schools serving the area, whether based within the boundaries of the NRA, or in the case of schools located outside the NRA where more than 51% of pupils come from the NRA. There may be some NRAs with no statistics for Key Stage 1 and 2.

vii. An NRA may contain parts of a town centre which may have an effect on the statistical data [e.g. levels of recorded crime].

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SUMMARY OF BANGOR NRA

The Bangor Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA), shown on the map on the next page, comprises of a total population of 2,644, of which approximately 60% are of working age. There were 79% of residents who identified themselves as having a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion or religion brought up in, while approximately 4% identify themselves as having a Catholic religion or religion brought up in.

The level of benefit claimants for Bangor NRA continues to be higher than that for Non NRAs. There has been no significant change across any benefit, with the increase in Jobseekers Allowance claimants most likely due to the general downturn in the economy. Despite the increase in the percentage of Disability Living Allowance claimants, the percentage of claimants is still amongst the lowest of all NRAs.

Bangor NRA has relatively low numbers of pupils leaving school each year which leaves the percentages vulnerable to large fluctuations. However, a high level of fluctuation has not been observed and Bangor NRA has consistently had very low percentages of pupils leaving school with 5 or more GCSE's and high percentages leaving school with no GCSE's. One positive aspect for school leavers is the Bangor NRA has the highest percentage of pupils leaving school and entering further education when compared to all other NRAs.

Focusing on Health indicators, Bangor NRA has went from having a positive Gap for the percentage of deaths to under 75's to a negative gap. This has been caused by the Non NRA rate reducing significantly and the Bangor NRA rate increasing since 2005. There has been a significant reduction in the percentage of births to teenage mothers within Bangor NRA, which has resulted in the Gap closing and is now close to the same rate as Non NRAs.

Crime in the Bangor NRA has been decreasing across all categories with the Gap to Non NRAs closing for almost every category. The exception to this has been in anti social behaviour incidents which have reduced in Bangor NRA by almost 25% but have reduced at a faster rate in Non NRAs since 2006.

GAP ANALYSIS

	Baseline Year	Bangor Baseline	Non-NRA Baseline	Baseline GAP ¹	Current Year	Bangor Latest Year	Non-NRA Latest Year	Current Gap ¹	Gap variance	Positive or Negative change
Economic Renewal										
Job Seekers Allowance (% of eligible population)	2003	7.6	2.6	-5.0	2013	11.3	4.7	-6.6	1.6	✗
Income Support (% of eligible population)	2004	16.7	6.7	-10.0	2013	10.0	4.1	-6.0	4.0	✓
Incapacity Benefit (% of eligible population)	2005	7.9	6.0	-1.9	2013	3.1	1.9	-1.2	0.7	✓
Employment Support Allowance (% of eligible population)	2011	4.3	1.9	-2.3	2013	10.0	4.9	-5.2	2.8	✗
Disability Living Allowance (% of eligible population)	2003	10.6	7.2	-3.3	2013	12.5	9.2	-3.2	0.1	✓
State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)	2005	49.7	28.2	-21.4	2013	41.5	26.0	-15.5	6.0	✓
Social Renewal										
Education										
Maths Percentage achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 %	2005 / 06	100.0	96.1	+3.9	2011 / 12	91.7	95.8	-4.1	8.1	✗
English Percentage achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 %	2005 / 06	100.0	95.3	+4.7	2011 / 12	83.3	94.8	-11.5	16.2	✗
Maths Percentage achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 %	2004 / 05	78.6	81.9	-3.3	2011 / 12	100.0	85.4	+14.6	17.9	✓
English Percentage achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 %	2004 / 05	78.6	79.7	-1.2	2011 / 12	100.0	84.7	+15.4	16.5	✓
Percentage achieving 5+ GCSE A* - C %	2004 / 05	29.6	66.9	-37.3	2011 / 12	36.8	79.0	-42.1	4.8	✗
Percentage achieving 5+ GCSE A* - C % inc English and Maths	2007 / 08	26.3	60.6	-34.3	2011 / 12	26.3	65.6	-39.3	5.0	✗
School leavers with no GCSEs %	2004 / 05	11.1	3.7	-7.4	2011 / 12	15.8	1.4	-14.4	7.0	✗

¹ A positive value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a more desirable position than the Non-NRAs. Conversely, a negative value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a less desirable position than the Non-NRAs.

Health	Baseline Year	Bangor Baseline	Non-NRA Baseline	Baseline GAP ²	Current Year	Bangor Latest Year	Non-NRA Latest Year	Current Gap ²	Gap variance	Positive or Negative change
Deaths Under 75 (% total deaths)	2005	31.6	47.3	+15.7	2012	38.2	32.9	-5.4	21.1	✗
Alcohol Related Deaths (% total deaths)	2005-2009	2.6	0.7	-1.9	2007-2011	2.3	0.7	-1.5	0.3	✓
Drug Related Deaths (% total deaths)	2005-2009	0.2	0.2	+0.0	2007-2011	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.3	✗
Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent (% total deaths)	2005-2009	0.5	0.8	+0.3	2007-2011	0.8	0.8	+0.1	0.2	✗
Teenage Births (% total births)	2005	21.1	4.6	-16.4	2012	6.0	3.5	-2.5	13.9	✓
Crime/Anti-social behaviour										
Recorded Crime - Offences (per 1,000 population)	2003	78.2	61.4	-16.8	2012	52.2	41.9	-10.3	6.5	✓
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery (per 1,000 population)	2003	26.8	14.8	-12.0	2012	18.9	13.6	-5.3	6.7	✓
Burglary (per 1,000 population)	2003	8.2	8.9	+0.8	2012	3.8	4.6	+0.8	0.0	✓
Theft (per 1,000 population)	2003	13.0	17.9	+4.9	2012	4.2	10.6	+6.4	1.5	✓
Criminal damage (per 1,000 population)	2003	26.4	15.4	-11.1	2012	19.3	8.6	-10.7	0.4	✓
Drug offences (per 1,000 population)	2003	2.6	1.3	-1.3	2012	1.9	1.8	-0.1	1.3	✓
Anti-Social Behaviour (per 1,000 population)	2006	60.4	48.7	-11.8	2012	45.8	28.1	-17.7	5.9	✗
Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (per 1,000 population)	2004	10.1	3.9	-6.2	2012	10.2	4.8	-5.4	0.7	✓

² A positive value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a more desirable position than the Non-NRAs. Conversely, a negative value for the Gap indicates the NRA is in a less desirable position than the Non-NRAs.

DEMOGRAPHY

According to the 2011 Census of Population, Bangor NRA comprises a total population of 2,644. The NRA demographic breakdown along with population change since 2001 is shown in Table 1 below. A comparison of population with Non-NRAs and Local Government District (LGD) in 2011 is shown thereafter in Table 2.

Table 1: NRA Population Change 2001 – 2011

Gender Age Band	Male				Total	Female				Total	Total Population
	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+		0-15	16-39	40-64	65+		
Census 2001	356	432	361	155	1,304	350	524	329	312	1,514	2,818
Census 2011	298	421	361	151	1,231	316	523	291	283	1,413	2,644
Population Change [%]	-16.3	-2.5	0.0	-2.6	-5.6	-9.7	-0.2	-11.6	-9.3	-6.7	-6.2

- According to the 2011 Census, approximately 79% of residents of Bangor NRA identified themselves as having a 'Protestant and Other Christian [including Christian Related]' religion or religion brought up in, with 4% identifying themselves as having a Catholic religion or religion brought up in.
- The gender breakdown for the area in 2011 was 47% male and 53% female.

Table 2: Population Comparison with Non-NRAs and LGD, 2011

Gender Age Band	Male				Total	Female				Total	Total Population
	0-15	16-39	40-64	65+		0-15	16-39	40-64	65+		
Bangor NRA	298	421	361	151	1,231	316	523	291	283	1,413	2,644
Non NRAs	163,419	243,377	243,820	100,327	750,943	154,826	244,256	207,540	170,112	776,734	1,527,677
North Down LGD	7,510	11,336	13,035	6,263	38,144	7,123	11,537	11,376	11,065	41,101	79,245

- 60% of Bangor NRA is of working age compared to 61% in Non NRAs and 60% in the North Down LGD.
- 23% of the population are aged 15 and under compared to 21% in Non NRAs and 18% in the North Down LGD.
- 20% of the female population are 60 or over compared to 22% in Non NRAs and 27% in the North Down LGD.
- 12% of the male population are 65 or over compared to 13% in Non NRAs and 16% in the North Down LGD.

ECONOMIC RENEWAL

To develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.

WORKLESSNESS

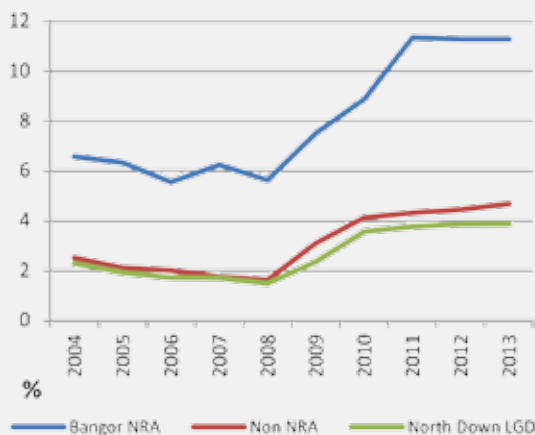
When we talk about worklessness the following benefits are taken into account:

- Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)
- Income Support (IS)
- Incapacity Benefit (IB)
- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

Jobseekers Allowance

Why is it important? Work is considered the most important route out of poverty for working-age people. Measuring the percentage rate and the breakdown of the claimant count of JSA can establish whether there is a need for interventions that tackle the barriers to employment. Claimants under age 25 who are not in education, employment or training are of particular interest and are commonly referred to as NEETS.

Jobseekers Allowance Claimants as a % of Eligible Population³



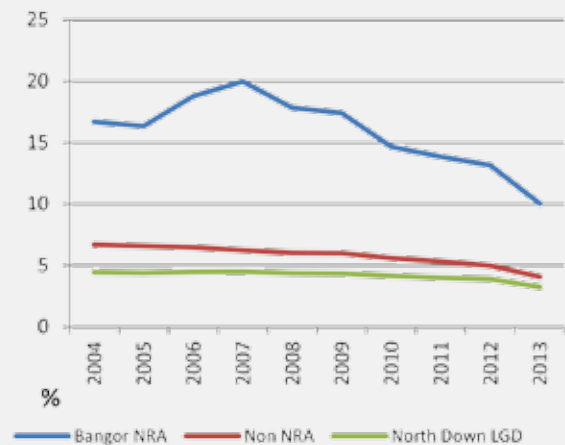
Of those claiming JSA in 2013 in Bangor NRA:

- 28% of Claimants are under 25 (NEETS), compared to 27% in Non NRAs
- 33% of those claiming JSA are deemed long-term unemployed (12 months +). This compares to 32% in Non NRAs.

Income Support

Why is it important? Work is considered the most important route out of poverty for working-age people. Measuring the percentage rate and the breakdown of the claimant count of IS can establish whether there is a need for interventions that tackle the barriers to employment.

Income Support⁴ Claimants as a % of Eligible Population³



Of those claiming Income support in 2013 in Bangor NRA:

- 50% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 19% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

Comparable figures for Non Neighbourhood Renewal Areas are:

- 34% are claiming as Lone Parents.
- 31% are also in receipt of Carer's Allowance.

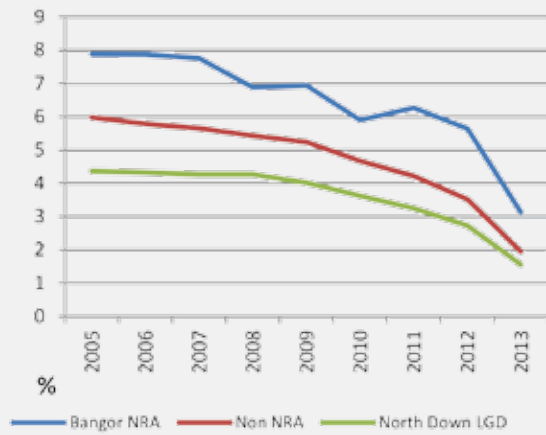
³ Eligible population for 2012 - 2013 are calculated using 2011 census, the latest available year.

⁴ Income Support is available to those aged 16-59. Due to limited availability of population figures at NRA level, the population used to calculate these figures was Males 16-64 and Females 16-59.

Incapacity Benefit and Employment and Support Allowance

Why is it important? Ill health can affect people's capacity to do paid work and is a contributing factor to living in poverty. Measuring the numbers claiming ill health benefits and understanding the primary causes of ill health can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

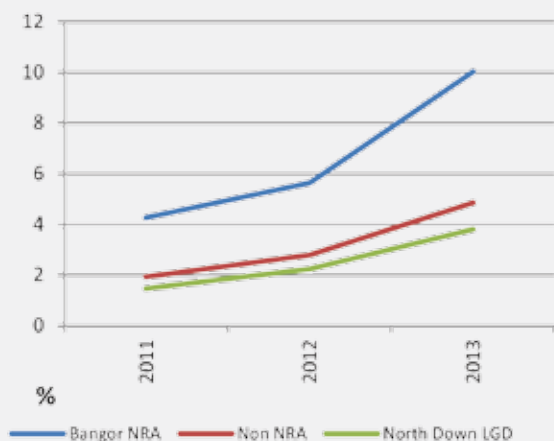
Incapacity Benefit Claimants as a % of Eligible Population³



The main reasons for claiming Incapacity Benefit in 2013 for Bangor NRA are:

- 50% Mental and Behavioural Disorders
- 25% Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system and Connective Tissue
- 13% Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified

Employment and Support Allowance Claimants as a % of Eligible Population³



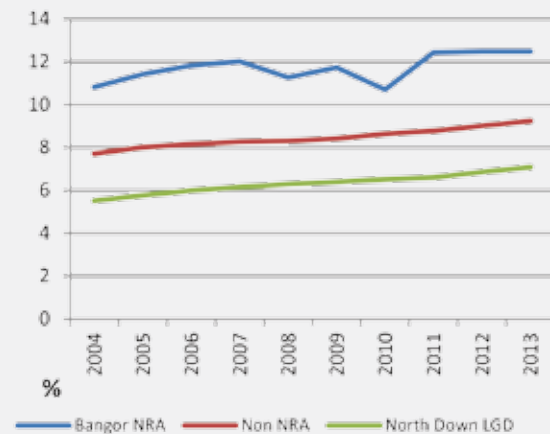
The main reasons for claiming Employment and Support Allowance in 2013 for Bangor NRA are:

- 50% Psychiatric Disorders
- 13% Musculoskeletal Disease
- 6% Abnormal Clinical Findings

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE

Why is it important? Ill health and disability can affect people's capacity to do paid work and are contributing factors to living in poverty. Measuring the numbers claiming ill health and disability benefits and understanding the primary causes can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

Disability Living Allowance Claimants as a % of the eligible population³



The main reasons for claiming Disability Living Allowance in 2013 for Bangor NRA are:

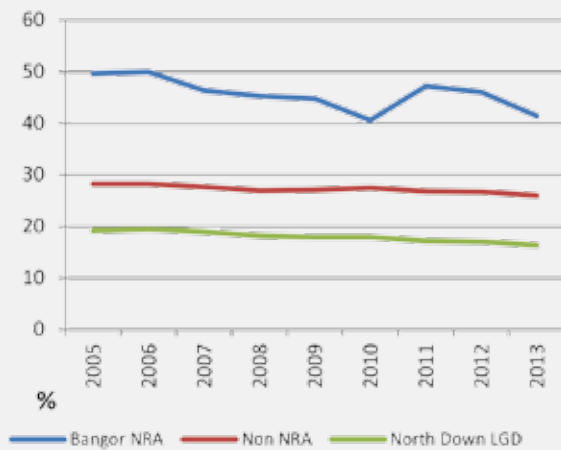
- 27% Other mental health causes
- 12% Arthritis
- 9% Back ailments

STATE PENSION CREDIT

Why is it important? State Pension Credit is a means tested benefit. For most older people the level and source of their income in retirement is determined by their opportunities in working life. State Pension Credit tops up a weekly income to a guaranteed level. Measuring the numbers claiming State Pension Credit can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

³ Eligible population for 2012 - 2013 are calculated using 2011 census, the latest available year.

State Pension Credit Claimants as a % of Eligible Population³



The percentage of eligible population receiving Pension Credit in 2013 in Bangor NRA is considerably higher (41.5%) than the Non NRAs rate for the same period (26.0%).

³ Eligible population for 2012 - 2013 are calculated using 2011 census, the latest available year.

SOCIAL RENEWAL

To improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.

EDUCATION

Qualifications

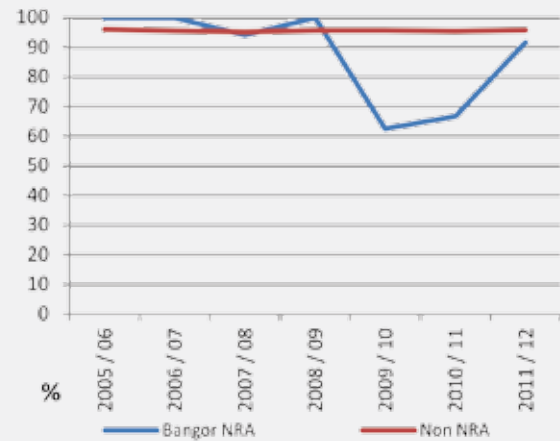
Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Why are they important? Key Stage 1 and 2 at English and Maths allows schools to establish the level at which children are working and build a comprehensive picture of the progress and learning needs of each child. Measuring achievement at these stages can better inform decisions when considering the need for interventions.

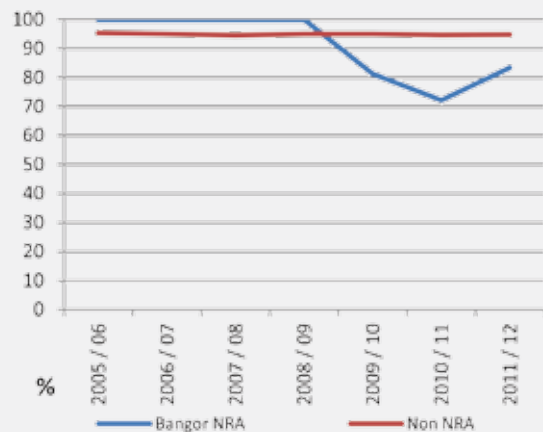
³ Eligible population for 2012 - 2013 are calculated using 2011 census, the latest available year.

⁵ LGD data not available for 2004 / 05.

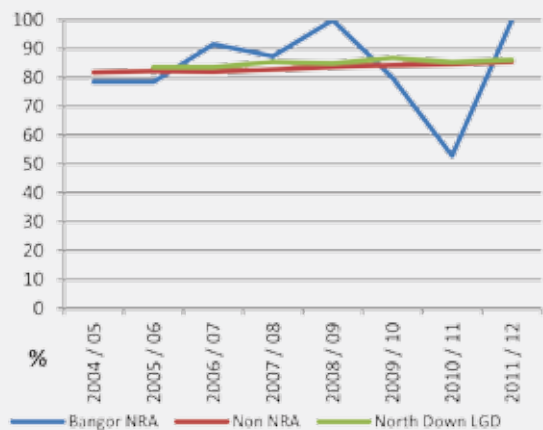
Percentage Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 Maths [LGD data not available]



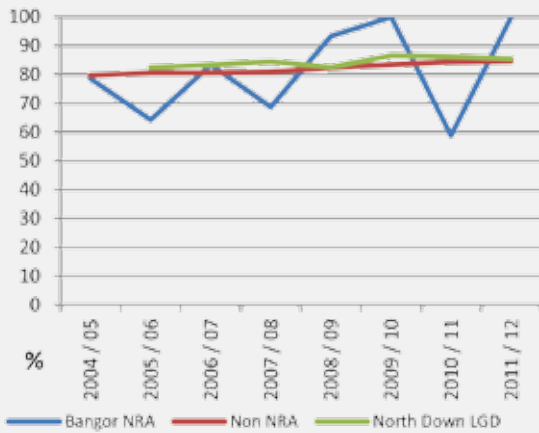
Percentage Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 in English [LGD data not available]



Percentage Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 Maths⁵



Percentage Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 English

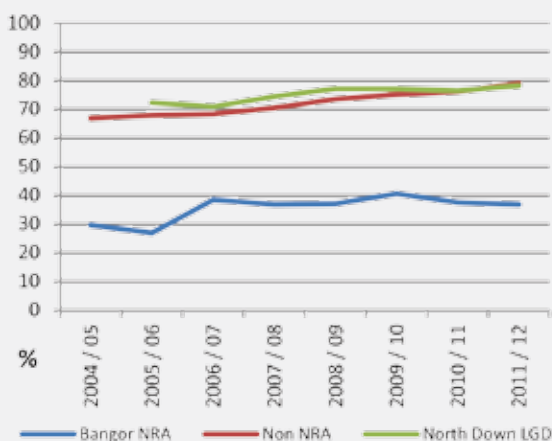


The Department of Education's Key Stage Two Literacy and Numeracy targets by 2014/15 are that 86% of children reach Key Stage Two Level 4 Maths and English before leaving Year 7. Bangor NRA has a low level of pupils assessed at Key Stage 1 and 2 each year. As such this will cause the series to show large fluctuations year on year.

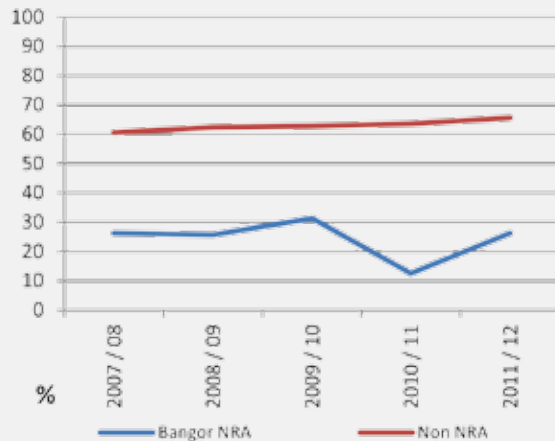
GCSE's

Why are they important? GCSEs are highly valued by schools, colleges and employers. Obtaining GCSEs lead to a number of routes, mainly work, further study or an Apprenticeship. Most Universities will ask for 5 GCSEs grades A*-C, including English and Maths [as well as A Levels or equivalent qualifications]

Percentage achieving at least 5+ GCSE A*-C including equivalent

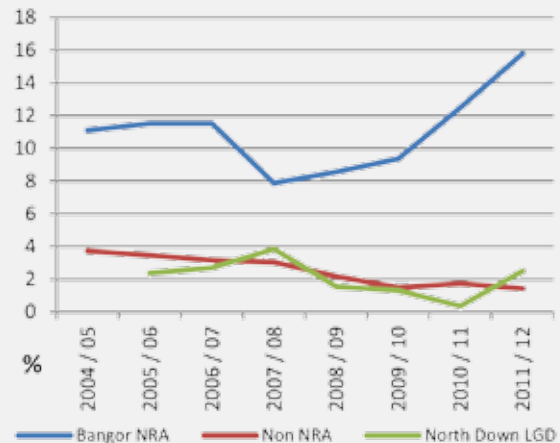


Percentage achieving at least 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths (LGD data not available)



The Department of Education's target by 2014/15 is that 66% of school leavers achieve 5+ GCSEs A* - C. In Bangor 36.8% are achieving 5+ GCSEs, with 26.3% achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths.

Percentage of School Leavers with No GCSEs

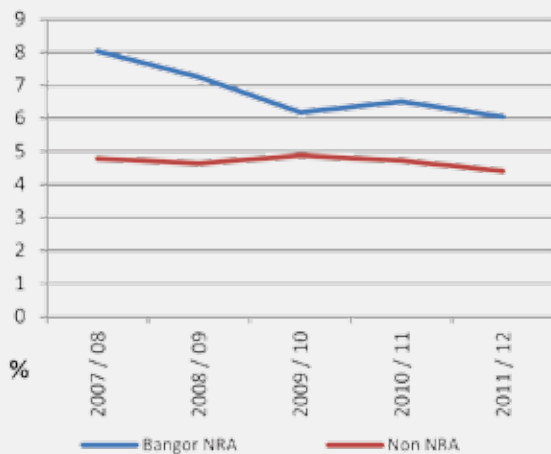


In 2011 / 12, 15.8% of pupils left school in Bangor NRA with no GCSEs, in comparison to 1.4% of pupils within Non NRAs. The underperformance of Bangor NRA has been an increasing and continuous trend since 2007/08.

Attendance

Why is it important? Regular school attendance and educational attainment are inextricably linked. Measuring the level of absence can assist in considering needs for interventions that encourage school attendance.

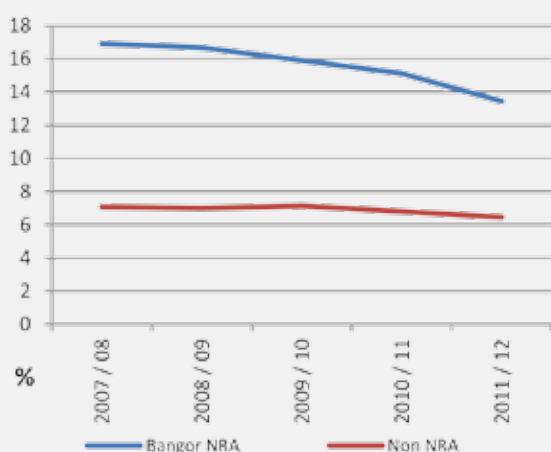
Primary Percentage of total half days not attended



The absence rate of primary pupils residing in Bangor NRA has been consistently higher than those pupils from Non NRAs between 2007/08 and 2011/12.

Since 2007/08 the primary absence rate has dropped by 2 percentage points (pp) from an 8% primary absence rate in 2007/08 to a 6% primary absence rate in 2011/12.

Post Primary Percentage of total half days not attended



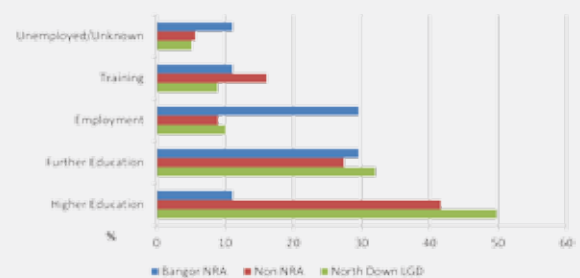
The absence rate of post primary pupils residing in Ballymena NRA has also been consistently higher than those pupils from Non NRAs between 2007/08 and 2011/12. There has been an improvement in the Gap between Bangor NRA and Non NRAs since 2007/08.

The gap between them is now at its lowest since 2007/08 with a 7pp difference.

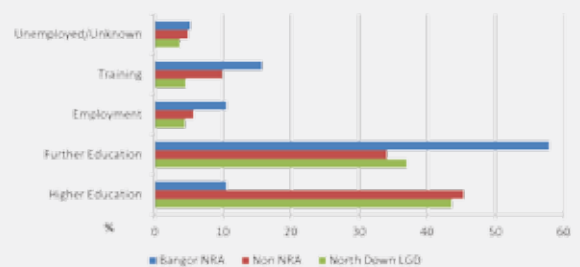
Destination

Why is it important? The Destinations of School Leavers, provides details on the pupils destination on leaving school. This information can assist in considering the need for interventions for young people.

Destination of School Leavers 2004/05



Destination of School Leavers 2011/12



In 2011/12, the proportion of school leavers who did not enter employment, education or training was almost equal [5.3%] in the Bangor NRA to the Non NRAs [4.9%].

The percentage of school leavers in Bangor NRA entering Further or Higher Education increased by 28pp between 2004/05 and 2011/12, compared to a 10pp increase within Non NRAs. The proportion of school leavers entering Further Education [57.9%] is much higher than those from Non NRAs [34.1%]. However, the proportion of school leavers entering Higher Education [10.5%] is much lower than those from Non NRAs [45.4%].

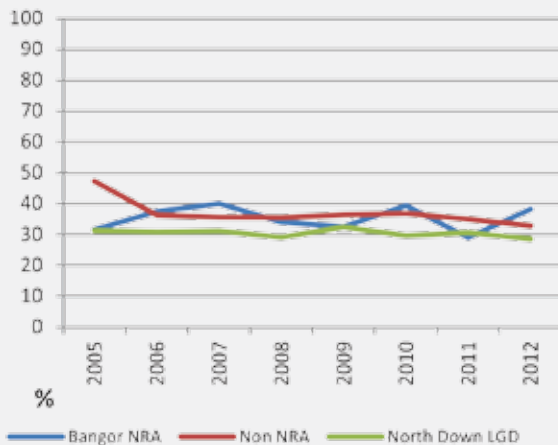
HEALTH

Why is it important? Information on the Health of those living within NRAs can assist in considering the need for health-related interventions.

The life expectancy of those living in aggregated Belfast, North West and Regional NRAs remains lower than that of the population living outside of NRAs. Statistical data on life expectancy is not available for each individual area. In 2008-2010 the life expectancy for those living in the:

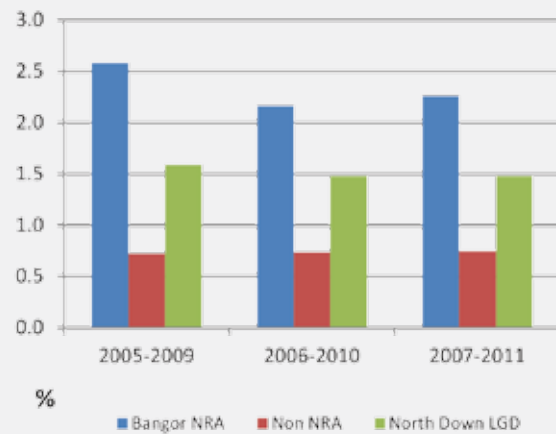
- Belfast NRAs was 70.9 for males and for 77.9 females,
- North West NRAs was 73.8 for males and 79.2 for females,
- Regional NRAs was 73.1 for males and 78.2 for females, and
- Non NRAs was 78.0 for males and 82.1 for females.

Deaths Under 75 (as a % of total deaths)

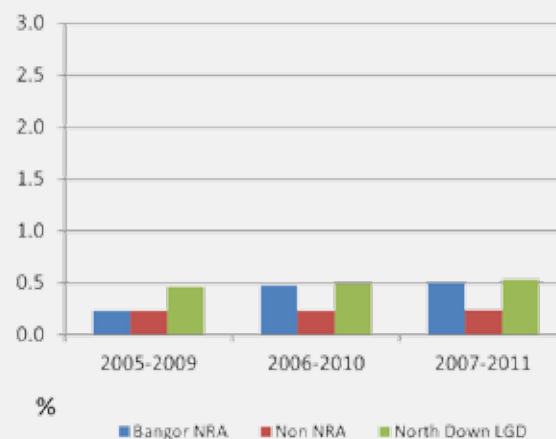


Bangor NRA had 38.2% of deaths under the age of 75 compared to 32.9% in Non NRAs and 28.6% in North Down LGD in 2012.

Alcohol Related Deaths (as a % of total deaths)

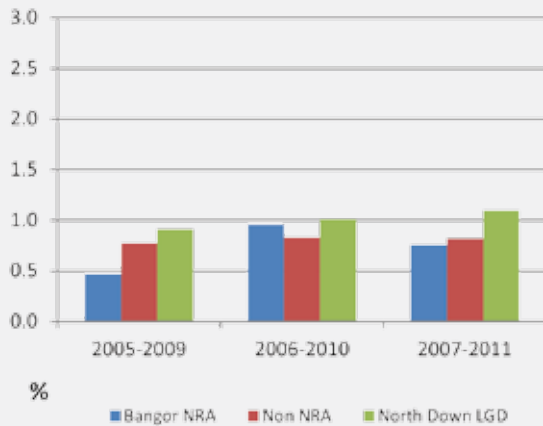


Drug Related Deaths (as a % of total deaths)



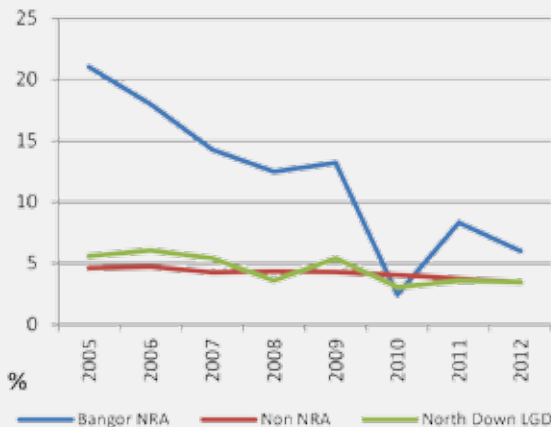
Although the figures for alcohol and drug related deaths are small, the percentage of deaths in Bangor NRA for alcohol related deaths is higher than the Non NRAs and LGD rates. The percentage of deaths in Bangor NRA for drug related deaths is higher than that of Non NRAs but is lower than LGD rates. It also has to be taken into account that these figures are for the primary cause of death only.

Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent as a % of Total Deaths



The percentage of deaths from suicide and undetermined intent in Bangor NRA in the period 2007-2011 is lower than the percentage of deaths in Non NRAs and North Down LGD.

Births to teenage Mothers as a percentage of total births



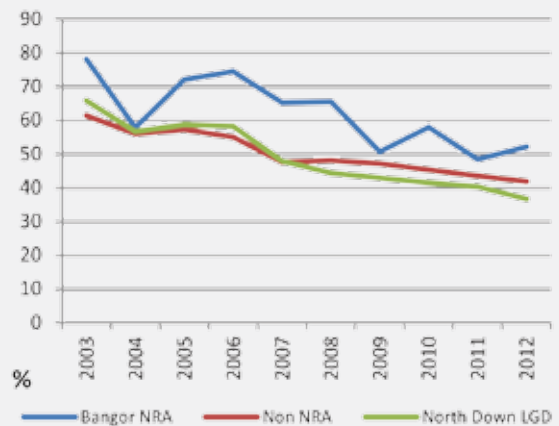
Births to teenage mothers, although subject to some levels of fluctuation, have decreased overall from 21.1% in 2005 to 6.0% in 2012.

CRIME

Why is it important? Information on the Crime position within NRAs can assist in considering the need for crime-related interventions.

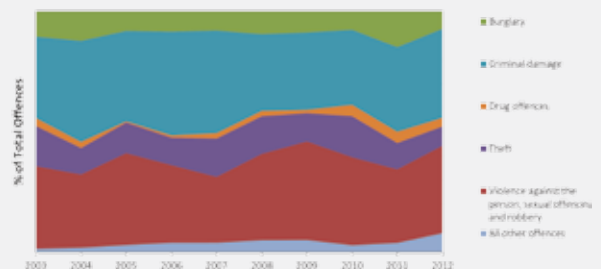
A number of indicators have been used to chart the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in NRAs.

Total Offences per 1,000 Population (Recorded)



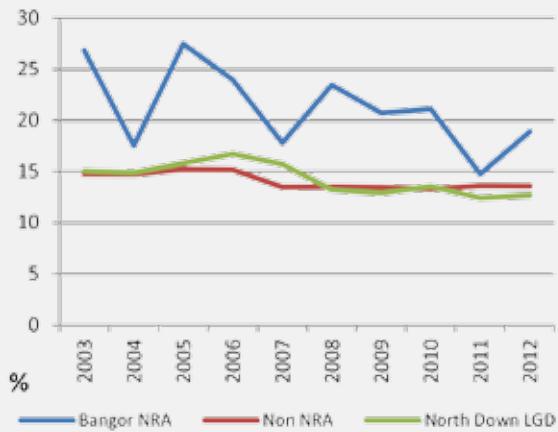
In 2012 there were 52.2 offences per 1000 population in Bangor NRA. This represents a decrease of 33% from a high of 78.2 offences per 1,000 population in 2003. The largest number of offences in 2012 were 'Criminal Damage' (19.3 per 1,000), representing 37% of all offences committed in Bangor NRA.

Offences as % of Total Offences

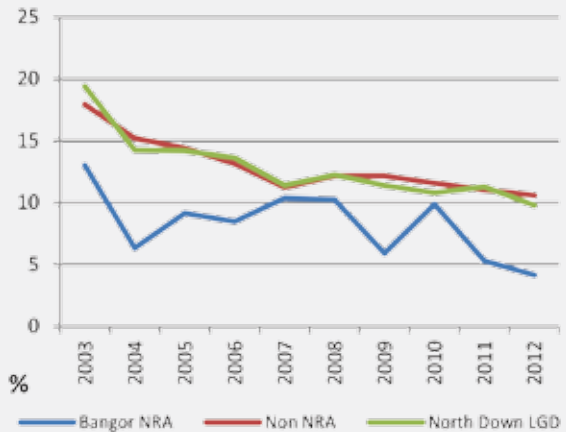


The chart above shows that 'Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery' and 'Criminal Damage' are consistently the two highest offences reported in Bangor NRA from 2003 to 2012.

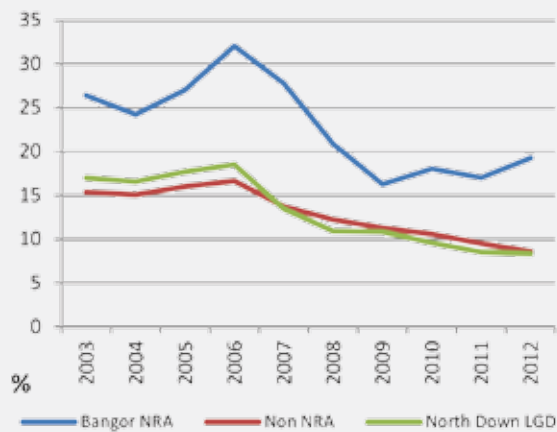
Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery per 1,000 population



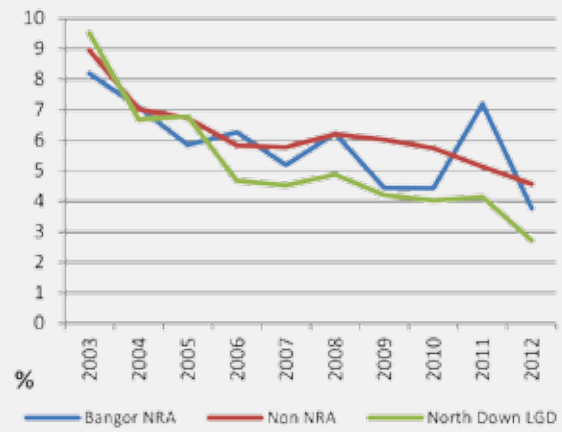
Theft Offences per 1,000 population



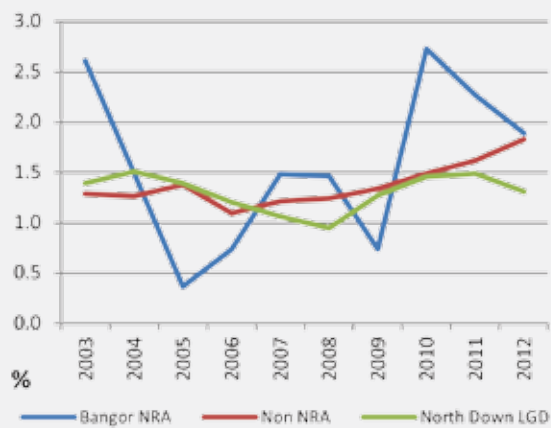
Criminal Damage Offences per 1,000 population



Burglary Offences per 1,000 population

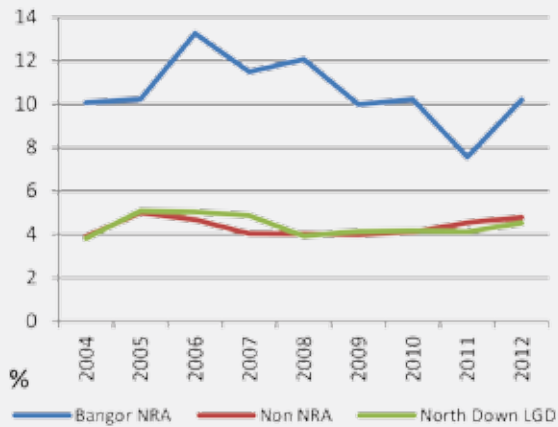


Drug Offences per 1,000 population



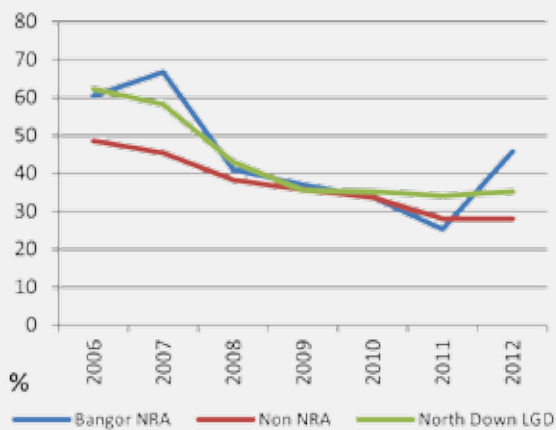
The number of offences recorded per 1,000 population has been volatile for most category of offence through the period 2003 - 2012. The largest percentage change since 2003 has occurred in the Theft category, decreasing by 68%.

Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation per 1,000 population



Compared to Non NRAs there are consistently a higher number of offences recorded with a Domestic Abuse motivation per 1,000 population. In 2012, Bangor NRA recorded 10.2 offences per 1,000 population compared to 4.8 per 1,000 population in Non NRAs and 4.5 in the Bangor LGD.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (recorded by police) per 1,000 population



The number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour in Bangor NRA has decreased from 60.4 per 1,000 population in 2006 to 45.8 in 2012, a reduction of 24%.

Anti social behaviour is recorded as an incident and not an offence and is therefore not included in the total number of offences.

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ECONOMIC RENEWAL

Table 1 – Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Jobseekers Allowance Claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	7.6	6.6	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.6	7.5	8.9	11.3	11.3	11.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7
North Down LGD	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.0

Table 2 – Income Support Claimants (% of working age population)

Income Support Claimants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	29.3	16.7	16.3	18.8	20.0	17.8	17.4	14.7	13.8	13.2	10.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	13.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.1
North Down LGD	9.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.3

Table 3 – Incapacity Benefit Recipients (% of working age population)

Incapacity Benefit Recipients	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	7.9	7.9	7.8	6.9	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.6	3.1
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.5	1.9
North Down LGD	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	1.6

Table 4 – Employment and Support Allowance Claimants (% of working age population)

Employment and Support Allowance Claimants	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	4.3	5.6	10.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.9	2.8	4.9
North Down LGD	1.5	2.2	3.8

Table 5 – Disability Living Allowance Recipients (% of total population)

Disability Living Allowance Recipients	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	c	10.8	11.4	11.8	12.0	11.3	11.7	10.7	12.4	12.5	12.5
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2
North Down LGD	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.1

Table 6 – State Pension Credit (% of eligible population)

Pension Credit Claimants	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bangor NRA	49.7	50.0	46.4	45.3	44.8	40.6	47.2	46.1	41.5
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	28.2	28.2	27.7	27.0	27.1	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.0
North Down LGD	19.1	19.4	18.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.2	17.0	16.4

SOCIAL RENEWAL

Education

Table 7 – Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above in Maths (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS1 level 2 or above in Maths (%)	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	62.5	66.7	91.7
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	96.1	95.6	95.3	95.7	95.7	95.5	95.8

Table 8 – Achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above in English (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS1 level 2 or above in English (%)	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.3	72.2	83.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	95.3	95.1	94.6	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.8

Table 9 – Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in Maths (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS2 level 4 or above in Maths (%)	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	78.6	78.6	91.7	87.5	100.0	80.0	52.9	100.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	81.9	82.3	82.1	82.9	83.7	84.4	84.7	85.4
North Down LGD		83.8	83.7	85.5	85.0	86.9	85.5	86.3

Table 10 – Achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in English (% of pupils assessed)

Achieving KS2 level 4 or above in English (%)	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	78.6	64.3	83.3	68.8	93.3	100.0	58.8	100.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	79.7	80.5	80.6	80.9	82.3	83.4	84.4	84.7
North Down LGD		82.5	83.5	84.5	82.6	86.5	86.2	85.5

Table 11 – Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A* - C (or equiv) (% of School Leavers)

Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A* - C (or equiv) (%)	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	29.6	26.9	38.5	36.8	37.1	40.6	37.5	36.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	66.9	67.9	68.4	70.5	73.6	75.1	76.2	79.0
North Down LGD		72.3	70.9	74.4	77.2	77.1	76.5	78.1

Table 12 – Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A* - C (Inc. Eng & Maths) [% of School Leavers]

Achieved At Least 5 GCSE's grades A* - C (Inc. Eng & Maths)	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	26.3	25.7	31.3	12.5	26.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	60.6	62.4	62.8	63.6	65.6

Table 13 – Highest Qualification: No GCSEs [% of School Leavers]

Highest Qualification: No GCSEs (%)	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	11.1	11.5	11.5	7.9	8.6	9.4	12.5	15.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4
North Down LGD		2.4	2.7	3.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	2.5

Table 14 – Percentage of Total Half Days not Attended (Primary)

Primary Absence Rates	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	8.0	7.2	6.2	6.5	6.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4

Table 15 – Percentage of Total Half Days not Attended (Post Primary)

Post Primary Absence Rates	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Bangor NRA	16.9	16.7	15.9	15.1	13.4
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.5

Table 16 – Destination of School Leavers [% of School Leavers]

	Bangor NRA	Non N/hood Renewal Area	North Down LGD	Bangor NRA	Non N/hood Renewal Area	North Down LGD
Destination:	2004 / 05	2004 / 05	2004 / 05	2011 / 12	2011 / 12	2011 / 12
Higher Education	11.1	41.7	49.8	10.5	45.4	43.6
Further Education	29.6	27.5	32.1	57.9	34.1	37.0
Employment	29.6	9.0	10.1	10.5	5.7	4.5
Training	11.1	16.1	8.9	15.8	9.9	4.6
Unemployed/ Unknown	11.1	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.9	3.7

HEALTH

Table 17 – Deaths to Under 75's (% of Total Deaths)

Deaths to under 75s [%]	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	31.6	37.5	40.0	34.0	32.5	39.4	29.0	38.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	47.3	36.3	35.6	35.5	36.4	36.9	35.0	32.9
North Down LGD	31.4	30.8	31.2	29.1	32.5	29.7	30.7	28.6

Table 18 – Alcohol Related Deaths (% of Total Deaths)

Alcohol related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Bangor NRA	2.6	2.2	2.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	0.7	0.7	0.7
North Down LGD	1.6	1.5	1.5

Table 19 – Drug Related Deaths (% of Total Deaths)

Drug related deaths	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Bangor NRA	0.2	0.5	0.5
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	0.2	0.2	0.2
North Down LGD	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 20 – Deaths from Suicide and Undetermined Intent (% of Total Deaths)

Deaths from suicide and undetermined intent	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Bangor NRA	0.5	1.0	0.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	0.8	0.8	0.8
North Down LGD	0.9	1.0	1.1

Table 21 – Births to Teenage Mothers (% of Total Births)

Births to Teenage Mothers (13-19 years) [%]	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	21.1	18.0	14.3	12.5	13.2	2.4	8.3	6.0
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5
North Down LGD	5.6	6.1	5.4	3.6	5.4	3.1	3.6	3.5

CRIME

Table 22 – Recorded Crime – offences (per 1,000 population)

Recorded crime - offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	78.2	57.8	72.1	74.5	65.3	65.5	50.7	57.9	48.4	52.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	61.4	56.0	57.3	55.0	47.7	48.2	47.1	45.4	43.5	41.9
North Down LGD	65.8	56.7	58.7	58.2	48.0	44.4	43.0	41.5	40.4	36.7

Table 23 – Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offences(per 1,000 population)

Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	26.8	17.5	27.4	24.0	17.8	23.4	20.7	21.1	14.8	18.9
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	14.8	14.7	15.2	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.6
North Down LGD	15.0	14.9	15.8	16.7	15.7	13.2	12.9	13.5	12.4	12.7

Table 24 – Criminal Damage Offences(per 1,000 population)

Criminal damage	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	26.4	24.3	27.1	32.1	27.8	20.9	16.3	18.1	17.0	19.3
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	15.4	15.1	16.0	16.7	13.7	12.3	11.3	10.6	9.5	8.6
North Down LGD	17.0	16.6	17.7	18.6	13.5	10.9	10.9	9.6	8.6	8.4

Table 25 – Drug Offences (per 1,000 population)

Drug offences	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.7	2.3	1.9
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
North Down LGD	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3

Table 26 – Theft Offences (per 1,000 population)

Theft	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	13.0	6.3	9.1	8.5	10.4	10.3	5.9	9.9	5.3	4.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	17.9	15.2	14.4	13.2	11.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.6
North Down LGD	19.4	14.3	14.2	13.6	11.4	12.2	11.4	10.8	11.3	9.8

Table 27 – Burglary Offences (per 1,000 population)

Burglary	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	8.2	7.1	5.9	6.3	5.2	6.2	4.4	4.4	7.2	3.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	8.9	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.1	4.6
North Down LGD	9.5	6.7	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	2.7

Table 28 – Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation (per 1,000 population)

Offences Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	10.1	10.2	13.3	11.5	12.1	10.0	10.2	7.6	10.2
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8
North Down LGD	3.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5

Table 29 – Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bangor NRA	60.4	66.8	41.0	37.0	33.7	25.3	45.8
Non Neighbourhood Renewal Area	48.7	45.4	38.3	35.7	33.7	28.1	28.1
North Down LGD	62.3	58.2	43.1	35.5	35.3	34.1	35.3



**Neighbourhood Renewal
Unit Department for Social
Development**

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1 Cromac Place
Belfast
BT7 2JB

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Appendix Four

Community Survey 2014 - Summary Findings

Appendix Four Community Survey 2014 - Summary Findings

SUMMARY FINDINGS

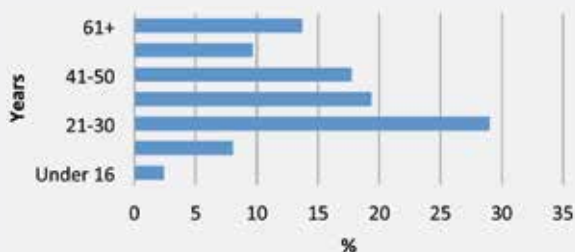
To inform the development of the Vision and Action Plan, Kilcooley Neighbourhood Partnership conducted a survey of the local community in November 2014.

Surveys were made available online on a number of webpages, including Kilcooley Community Forum, Kilcooley Women's Centre and North Down Borough Council. Hard copies were distributed to Kilcooley Women's Centre, Kilcooley Community Forum members, Over 50's Club, parents of children attending clubs in Kilcooley Community Centre, men's and women's groups including the SPICE project in Kilcooley Women's Centre. The survey was advertised on Facebook and flyers were circulated to parents of children attending Kilcooley Primary School and St Malachy's Primary School. Posters were erected in public venues throughout the community.

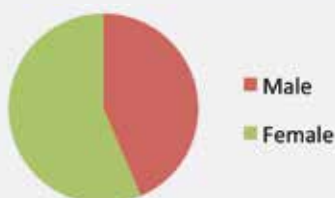
131 responses were received, representing 5% of the total NRA resident population. Every age cohort was represented, with the most responses received from people in the 21-30 age bracket [29%]. Approximately, 43.55% were male respondents and 56.45% were female respondents.

Responses were received from people who have recently moved to Kilcooley [7.5 months] as well as from people who have lived in the area all their lives [45 + years].

Age of Survey Respondents



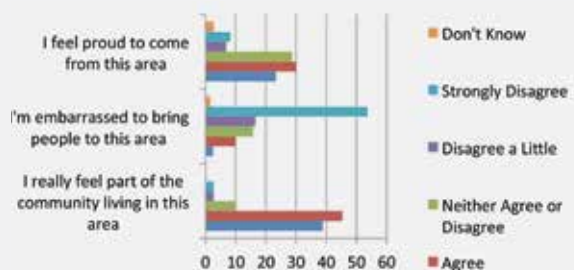
Gender



SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Overwhelmingly, residents feel part of the community [84.26%] and feel a sense of pride to come from the area [53.43%]. 53.72% of respondents strongly rejected the notion of being embarrassed to bring people to the area. 64.96% of respondents believe the area is changing for the better, citing numerous reasons for this including great community spirit and positive community development work, housing improvements, the demolition of derelict flats and the redevelopment of brownfield sites into social and affordable housing, job clubs.

Sense of Community



Residents highlighted that Kilcooley has improved greatly as a place to live with significant opportunities available to residents in terms of training, education and community activities. With some additional investment, some residents felt it could be an amazing place to live. Some residents highlighted the need to address negative stereotyping of the area e.g. the belief that all are unemployed, on benefits and of the same political view point.

However, 30.66% believe the area is not really changing, citing the closure of the shop, paramilitary activity, drugs, robberies and dog fouling as the main reasons for this opinion.

The demolition of Kilclief Flats and Ravara were the main physical changes noted by respondents in the last 12 months. 56.62% of respondents were not aware of any physical changes.

IMPORTANT ISSUES

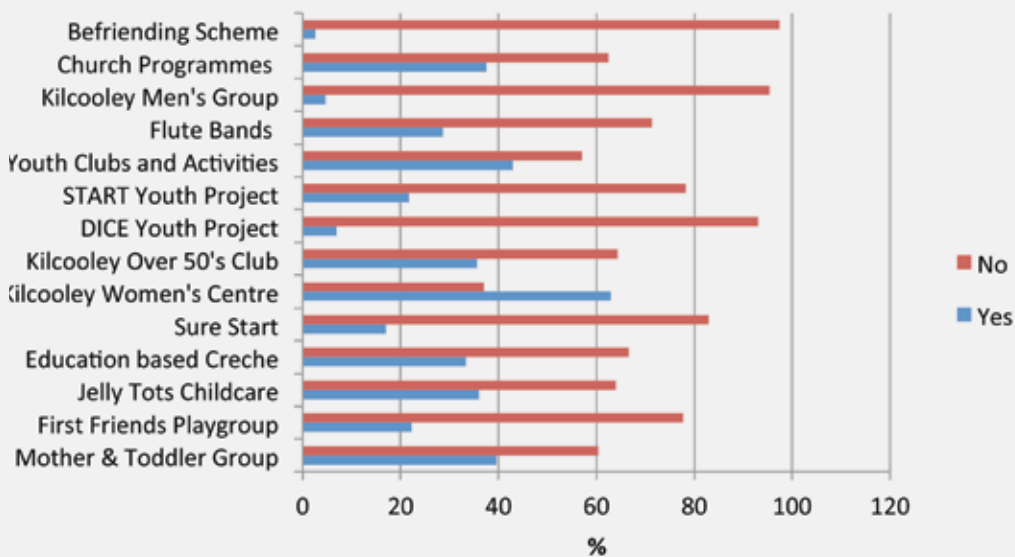
Respondents cited that the need to maintain a local convenience shop in the community is the most important issue to be addressed. Other issues listed include more activities for children and young people, dog fouling, broken glass, dangerous footpath at the rear of Fern Grove in Kilcooley Wood and lack of wheel chair access at the entrance of Fern Grove, more police patrols, flooding as a result of footpath changes, sports facilities including a 3G pitch, refurbishment of playgrounds and housing stock, crime and anti-social behaviour including noisy neighbours (41.93% of respondents feel this is either a very big or fairly big problem in the community), litter and fly-tipping (61.12% of respondents feel this is either a very big or fairly big problem in the community) and drugs (approximately 60% of respondents feel this is either a very big or fairly big problem in the community). Some respondents also felt that health services available to residents could be improved, citing the need for a doctor's surgery.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Respondents were aware of all facilities and services listed in the survey, with the exception of the Befriending Scheme run by one of the churches and the youth projects. Overwhelmingly however, the majority of respondents do not use any of the facilities or services listed, with the exception of Kilcooley Women's Centre. The survey highlights the need to continue to engage with the community on an on-going basis to ensure services target need and to encourage greater participation from a broad spectrum of the community, especially in relation to Sure Start, the youth projects and the Men's Group. Some comments cited 'more information on the current services would be useful'.

In terms of facilities and services residents would like to see provided in the area that are not already available include a multi-purpose community facility, a mobile library, a doctors surgery, ADHD/Autism support groups, a drop-in for teenagers and the over 50's, a sports centre and 3G pitch, employment training and mental health services for men, facilities for children and particularly young boys aged 4 years+ e.g. Boys Brigade, a café with soft play for kids, a bank machine and two bedroom bungalows.

Use of Facilities and Services

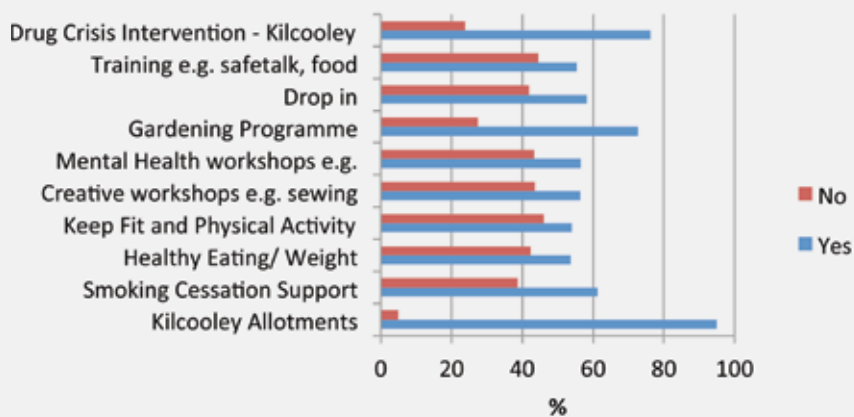


HEALTH

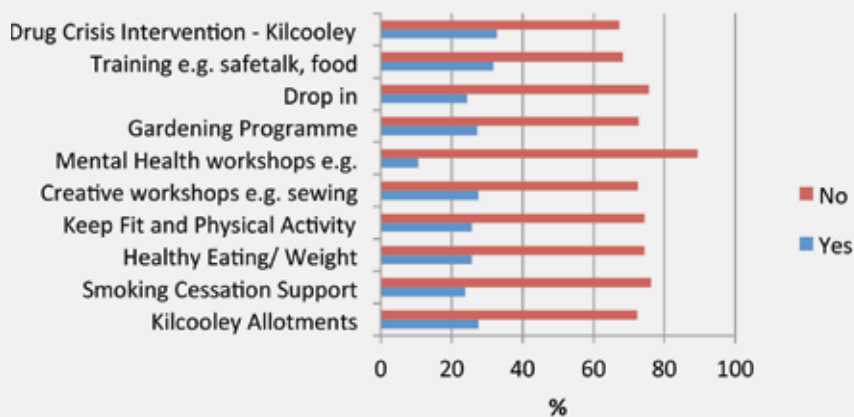
Responses to the Community Survey indicate that awareness of health facilities, services and programmes could be improved. Significant percentages of respondents were not aware of what is available locally within their community.

In correlation with the above, significant percentages of respondents do not use the facilities or participate in the programmes.

Level of Awareness about Health Facilities & Services



Level of Use of Health Facilities & Services



CHILDCARE

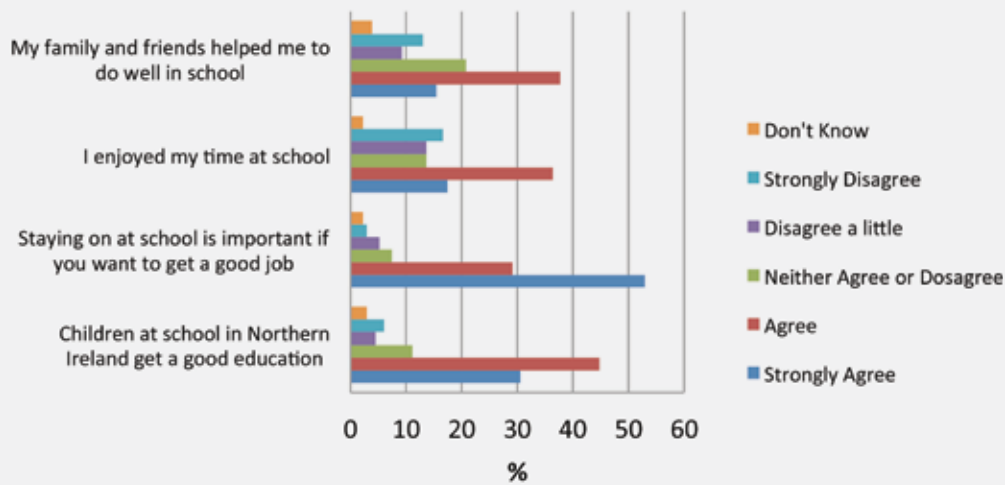
55.38% [of 65 responses] stated that there is not enough childcare provision in Kilcooley and 73.53% [of 68 responses] stated they would use a registered provider (although some stated that there are registered childcare providers already available in Kilcooley). The cost of childcare was highlighted as a significant issue. One respondent stated that her/his 'child is in primary school and I can only work evenings and weekends due to not having childcare'.

EDUCATION

Respondents to the survey all highly value education and the role it plays in improving ones opportunities and quality of life. However, 42.06% of respondents indicated that they would not be interested in joining education classes in Kilcooley.

Respondents for the most part enjoyed their time at school and felt family and friends helped them do well. Although as noted below, very few have obtained a level of education higher than GCSE level.

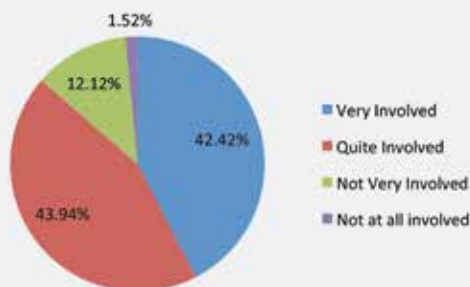
Attitude Towards Education



In terms of primary school education attainment, the figures for Bangor NRA show that 100% of pupils achieved the Department of Education's Key Stage 2 Literacy and Numeracy targets in 2011/2012, reflecting an improving situation since 2004/2005. However, there has been a low level of pupils assessed at Key Stage 1 and 2 each year and as such this has caused fluctuations year on year. The gap between Bangor NRA and non-NRAs has reduced and Bangor NRA is in a more desirable position now than it was in 2005/06. Overwhelmingly, parents or grandparents who completed the Community Survey felt their child's school put enough emphasis on reading, writing and numeracy skills/sums.

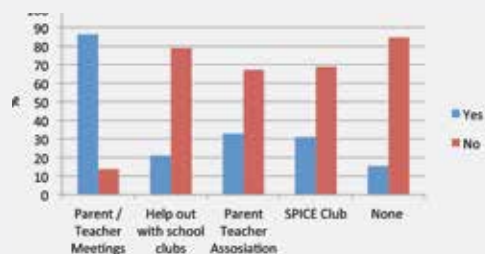
86.36% (of 66 survey responses) of survey responses felt either very or quite involved in their child's school life. However, respondents indicated that attendance at Parent/Teacher Meetings (86.36%) is the greatest method by which they become involved in school life. 60% of respondents (65 surveys) indicated that would like to be more involved with their child's school.

Parental Involvement in Primary School



The engagement of parents in their children's education is an important factor in raising attainment. Kilcooley Primary School has had some success in engaging parents using joint pupil/parent programmes and aims to develop this model specifically to support the transition process.

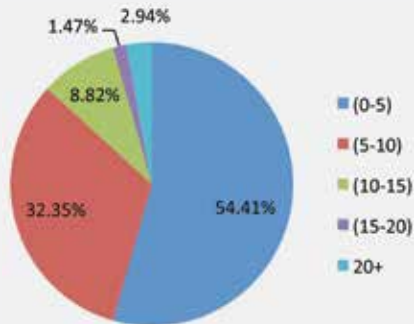
Parental Involvement in Primary School



34.73% of respondents (72 survey responses) either occasionally or never help their child with homework. However, 72.86% of respondents (of 70 survey responses) indicated that they would feel confident either always or most of the time helping a child with their homework.

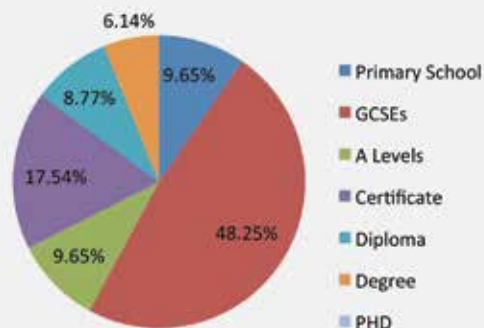
Bangor NRA has consistently had a much higher percentage of school days not attended at both primary and post-primary compared to non-NRAs. 46.38% of responses to the Community Survey indicated that as parents of primary school children, they would take their child out of school during term time, citing illness and holidays as the main reasons for doing so. 54.41% of respondents indicated that their child missed up to five days per year with 32.35% indicating their child missed 5-10 days per year. Regular school attendance and educational attainment are inextricably linked. There is a need for an intervention to encourage better school attendance.

% of Primary School Days Not Attended



There is a much higher percentage of school leavers without any formal qualifications in Bangor NRA (15.8%) compared to non- NRAs (1.4%) in 2011/12. 48.25% of people who responded to the Community Survey indicated that GCSE's is the highest level of education they have achieved. Only 8.77% and 6.14% of respondents possess a diploma and a degree respectively and 0% of respondents have a PHD.

Highest Level of Education Achieved

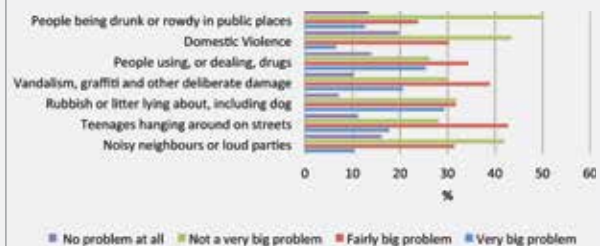


The types of education classes respondents would like to see delivered in Kilcooley include, adult education for men, childcare, health and social care, alternative health, train the trainer, night classes, history, photography, computer, languages and woodwork.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Community Survey highlighted that approximately 60% of respondents felt that teenagers hanging around on streets and people using or dealing drugs is either a very big or a fairly big problem within the community. On a scale of 1 – 10, where 1 is no effect on the quality of life and 10 is a total effect on the quality of life, 61.15% of respondents indicated that a fear of crime within the community is not an issue [1-4]. Overwhelmingly, respondents feel safe walking alone in the area.

Anti-Social Behaviour





Appendix Five

Research paper for
Kilcooley Women's Centre
Social Entrepreneurship
Programme Sept 2013



Research paper for Kilcooley Women's Centre Social Entrepreneurship Programme Sept 2013



I. CHILDCARE RESEARCH

Kilcooley Women's Centre, based in the Kilcooley Estate in Bangor has provided services for women in North Down since 1995. The Women's Centre is a key player within the wider Kilcooley Community Forum and works collaboratively with other agencies towards improved outcomes for all residents of the estate.

ii. KILCOOLEY

Kilcooley Estate has been identified as one of the 36 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas throughout Northern Ireland and has been recognised as being within the top 10% deprived areas. Neighbourhood Renewal is aimed at addressing inequalities through encouraging local people to have a greater say in things that are important to them in order to improve their overall quality of life.

A recent health survey completed for the area (located in the South Eastern Trust area) identified the following top ten health priorities as the most important for the people of Kilcooley, including the key issue of 'Teenage Pregnancy':

1. Mental Health
2. Alcohol abuse and substance abuse
3. Heart disease and stroke
4. Lack of health provision
5. High blood pressure
6. Aging problems
7. Cancer
8. Teenage pregnancy
9. Diabetes
10. Suicide

1. MARKET RESEARCH

There are a total of 131 childcare facilities in Bangor with a narrowed search, removing childminders, identifying 57 providers¹. Across NI there are 41,003 registered childcare places [DHSSPS, 2012]. There are 305,376 children between the ages of 0 -12 [NISRA, 2012]. Therefore for every one childcare place that exists there are 7.4 children. However, in addition there are 73,947 children aged between 13 and 15 years of age [NISRA, 2012]. Sourcing suitable childcare for this particular age group is extremely difficult for families. Most registered childcare places are not for children above the age of 12.

Findings from Employers for Childcare suggests that 46% of parents utilise a day nursery.

¹ <http://employersforchildcare.org/search-results.aspx?keywords=&postcode=&types=Pre-School%7cPlaygroup%7cParent+%26+Toddler%7cNursery+School%7cNursery+Unit%7cDay+Nursery%7cCreche%7cBreakfast+Club%7cAfterschool+Club&location=bangor&page=5>

1.1 POPULATION

There is a total population of 89,498 in North Down of which there is an immediate target market of 5,412 0-4 year olds indicating the immediate and future market over the next 3 years.

Age 0	1076
Age 1	1047
Age 2	1103
Age 3	1128
Age 4	1058

Moreover, there is a sizeable afterschools population of 6,891 aged between 5 and 11 years.

There is a strong socio-economic need for the proposed day nursery highlighted by:

- The high levels of socio-economic deprivation in the Kilcooley estate and adjoining areas - The Department of Social Development (DSD) identified Kilcooley Estate in Bangor as a Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) – it has been recognised as being one of the top 10% deprived neighbourhoods in Northern Ireland.

- Population trends and related demands
 - Slight decline in the 0-4 age group up to 2023 falling to 4,069 from 4,611 in 2013
 - There are 148 primary schools in the North Down area and 22 within 5 miles of Kilcooley Women's Centre. 32% of the schools have a nursery or reception unit totalling 586 places.
 - 5 of these 7 schools have a higher than average proportion of children accessing free school meals, an indicator of low income.
 - Proposed reduction in size of the 0-4 age group over next 10 years:

Age Group	2008	2013	2018	2023
0 - 4	4573	4611	4362	4069

- Low levels of care available
 - Utilising the Employers for Childcare database and Yell.com only 5 Childcare providers are listed for the area [detailed below] with approximately 250 places available in total
 - Across Bangor there are 10 providers with approximately 493 places for the 5,412 children in the area.
 - Other, Belfast based, providers offer a solution to parents travelling to the City for work

The figure opposite [from NISRA] illustrates that the South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust is relatively well catered for in terms of childcare places but this ratio does not reflect the experience in Kilcooley and its surrounding areas where a dearth of childcare places, and particularly affordable places for parents on low incomes and engaging in training programmes, exists.

The target market is made up of parents from an immediate catchment area in the Kilcooley estate, Rathgill and Bangor areas.



Source: NISRA, 2012

2 CUSTOMER INFORMATION

The customer profile is made up of parents from immediate catchments in the local area. Moreover, due to the proposed services location at Kilcooley Women's Centre close to the arterial route to Belfast it is also proposed that a number of 'travel to work' parents will utilise the centre when working in the city.

Overall the potential customer base can be defined as the following:

- Dual-income parents are the key customers for day nurseries. They are likely to fall into the medium to high income bracket because of the high prices that may be charged, and will be looking for a nursery that can provide full-day care during the working week.
- There are 20,202 employee jobs in 2,925 businesses in the North Down area of which 1,684 employee jobs are in the Clondeboy ward where Kilcooley is located.
- Single parents may also decide to send their children to a day nursery as a convenient way to manage their childcare needs.
- Shift workers may appreciate a day nursery that opens earlier or closes later than others in the area. These parents may also welcome a nursery that can provide overnight accommodation for the children, although there are special regulations covering this.
- Non-working parents may opt to send their children to a nursery once or twice a week to allow the children to develop their social skills and prepare them for starting school. This is particularly true for parents of children without siblings.

However, due to the nature of the proposed childcare centre and its base in a deprived area of North Down the target market will vary in that the beneficiaries will include disadvantaged and disengaged groups such as women returning to work, lone parents and unemployed persons. Moreover, it is proposed that KWC Day nursery will be a member of the Employers for Childcare voucher scheme encouraging employers to utilise the services, providing an added incentive to employ from the pool of customer groups mentioned above.

Data from the 2012 Childcare Cost Survey illustrates that on average the NI family is made up of 2 children families (from 46% of respondents). The survey supports the widely held assumption that the lack of affordable childcare has become an increasing problem and that childcare provision has actually decreased in NI, whilst rising in other UK regions.

3 COMPETITOR INFORMATION

Data provided by Employers for Childcare indicates 10 providers in the Bangor area with an estimated 493 places available.

A wider review of the competitive and alternative market place has been completed below to identify the many childcare options available to parents.

Some parents may prefer to hire a nanny to look after their children in the family home, particularly if the children are less than a year old. A nanny has the advantage of keeping the child in his or her normal environment, as well as providing one-to-one attention. However, this can be a more expensive form of childcare as provision has to be made for access to a car, a mobile telephone and, if the nanny lives with the family, the costs associated with having another adult in the house.

Childminders look after children in their own homes. Many parents prefer this form of childcare, as a childminder is able to care for only three children under the age of five at any one time, the children receive individual attention and may be able to develop their social skills by interacting with the childminder's own children, or others in their care. However, the downside of childminding is that alternative arrangements must be made if the minder falls sick or takes a holiday.

² NI Childcare Cost Survey 2012 www.employersforchildcare.com

Facility	Places	Location
Bright Beginnings Day Nursery/ Afterschool Club	47	BT19 1RB
Little Bears Day Nursery	60	BT19 6EU
Primacy Day Nursery	50	BT19 7PQ
Little Stars Private Day Nursery	52	BT19 7PU
Cool Kids Club Day Nursery	-	BT19 7QT
Stepping Stones Day Nursery	53	BT20 3EQ
Cabbage Patch Private Day Nursery	34	BT20 4JZ
Blue Bell Lodge Private Day Nursery	62	BT20 4QU
Big Red Balloon Day Nursery	36	BT20 4RG
Little Kingdom Kids	-	BT20 5EX
Total (extrapolated average over total provided)	493	

Crèches may be cheaper options for parents who require childcare for only a few hours a week, or on an ad hoc basis. Crèches tend to be located in supermarkets, universities, leisure centres, shopping precincts and hotels, and cater for parents who simply need an hour or two of care.

Indirect competition comes from family members, including grandparents, friends and even neighbours, who often volunteer to help with childcare free of charge, or for a minimal fee. This may range from one-off babysitting through to a regular arrangement to care for the child during the working day. However, this childcare option is not available to all parents and lacks the formal reliability of a place in a nursery.

Competition type ³	Number	Advantages	Disadvantages
Other Nurseries	7 nurseries	Businesses already established with existing customers	Locations are not as close to arterial routes KWC can draw on its infrastructure to provide Financial, Marketing, Personnel and Administrative support
Nursery School	10 nursery schools	Free In a group led by trained teacher Children have opportunity to play and learn as well as have fun	Parents who work full-time may need to arrange for other childcare to fit around the hours. Children may need to be fully toilet-trained Only open during the school term
Nanny	Childminder / crèche services (including nannies) 4	Convenient and flexible Allows you more say in your child's routine Ideal if you have more than one child	Responsibility of employing someone and sorting out detailed contracts Difficult to build a lasting relationship – Chance that nanny will move on No help with costs from the Working Tax Credit Checking / vetting procedures often not done or reliable.
Childminder	74	Flexibility Provide care and learning in a home environment Different ages cared for together Ideal for babies and under-tuos, who need to develop a close relationship with an adult through one-to-one care Registered and inspected by Social Services Eligible for Childcare element of Working Tax Credit	Lack of control – difficult to insist on what you want when the childminder is based in their own home
Crèche	1 (Fitness First gym)	Registered by Social Services Flexible for short term care e.g. leisure, education and shopping	Short term
Total	96 providers 74 of which are individual childminders with limited capacity		

³ Courtesy of <http://www.childcarechoices.n-i.nhs.uk/index.html>

KWC potential Unique Selling Points over the above options:

- Good range of activities undertaken to give children the opportunity to experience and learn through play.
- Children stay at a set location with a team of professional staff, trained in childcare.
- 100% reliable: if one member of staff is off ill others can cover.
- Continuity of care – children can stay at the day nursery until they start school and beyond by attending out of school care (although the child's key carer could change during this time).
- Location.
- KWC reputation of delivering community support services.
- Benefits of being part of a larger organisation.

4 MARKET SIZE AND TRENDS

There were 25,253 births registered in 2011, according to the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) of which 982 were registered in North Down, a 3.5% increase on the previous year. An above average level of births in the Clondeboy ward were to unmarried mothers but a below average number to teenage mothers.

The size of the childcare industry continues to develop exponentially. COBRA (Market Research website) suggests that:

“The UK childcare sector is expanding rapidly as demand for quality childcare outstrips supply. Major recruitment drives are currently in place, with men, disabled individuals and ethnic minorities being encouraged to enter the childcare profession.”

A number of key issues affect the market by encouraging those excluded from employment and training (a key target market for the proposed service) such as Tax Credits, voucher schemes, the childcare bill and the sure start services.

Tax Credits offer extra financial support to help families with everyday costs - they are flexible and change as family circumstances change.

Child Tax Credit is a payment created to support families, or individuals with at least one child or young person who they are responsible for. Families with incomes up to £40,000 may be eligible for help. Families could receive support for each child in the family and, if they have a baby under one year old or a child has a disability, they can receive extra help.

Working Tax Credit is additional financial support for workers on a low income and can be claimed even if the family does not have any children. This provides a top-up to wages for those on a low income. Extra support is available for working parents and disabled people in work. Payment of working tax credit is made directly from HM Revenue and Customs.

The Childcare Element of Working Tax Credits supports working parents with the cost of registered or approved childcare. You can only get this if you are working at least 16 hours a week (and providing you are eligible to claim Working Tax Credit). If you are part of a couple, both you and your partner must each work at least 16 hours, unless one of you is prevented from working by incapacity. It can pay up to 70 % of childcare costs up to a limit of £175 per week for one child and up to £300 per week for two or more children. So if you have one child in childcare you could receive up to £123 per week towards registered or approved childcare costs. With two or more children in childcare you could receive up to £210 per week.

Childcare Vouchers is a scheme some employers offer to help working parents save on registered childcare costs. The first £55 per week of childcare vouchers that an employee receives through their payroll are exempt from income tax and National Insurance Contributions (NICs). Employers also save up to **13.8% on employer's National Insurance Contributions**, up to the value of £55 per week.

Childcare vouchers are not means tested and are available to all working parents whose companies operate childcare voucher schemes. The vouchers can be used to pay for all types of registered childcare including registered childminders, day nurseries, crèches, playgroups, out of school hour's clubs, holiday play schemes and home childcarers approved under the new Home Childcarer Approval Scheme.

Sure start is a government programme targeted at the 20 per cent most disadvantaged wards in Northern Ireland. It is designed to ensure that in those areas children, up to the age of four, get a good start in life and that their parents are supported.

4.1 COST OF CHILDCARE

The cost of childcare is an issue that continuously plagues this industry. Recent reports by the Daycare Trust (www.daycaretrust.org.uk) estimated that a typical nursery place for a child under two costs more than £7,000 per year, and that the total cost of childcare in the UK had grown by 5% between 2004 and 2006. These costs are having a direct impact on the ability of parents to access childcare services, with many low-income families finding the expense prohibitive. Some parents are even opting to stay at home to look after their young children rather than pay the rising costs of professional care.

The first NI based Childcare Cost Survey was released late in 2012 by Employers for Childcare and found that:

- A day nursery place costs £155 per week, £153 in County Down
- Typical NI costs for children under two are more expensive than the costs reported by 1/3 of English regions.
- As a result of costs many parents have to compromise their work patterns to try and reduce the overall costs.
- 44% of the average weekly net salary is spent on childcare of one child.
- County Down has the most expensive holiday schemes at £131.

4.2 Impact of recession

A report on the effect of the 2008/09 recession on nurseries, published by the national Day Nursery Association (NDNA) in October 2009, showed that two-thirds of nursery owners reported they had seen more parents struggling financially and half of respondents said they had seen increasing levels of bad debt as these parents struggled to pay nursery fees. However, the majority of nursery owners said they were confident about the future of their business.

A BBC investigation from May 2010⁴ revealed that there was a shortage of nursery places for children across Northern Ireland. The figures from the Department of Education showed that almost 1,500 children had not been placed in nurseries, with some education boards reporting that the situation was worse than in 2009.

According to the Childcare Costs Survey 2010, published by the Daycare Trust, the cost of a nursery place rose by 5.1% between 2009 and 2010, which was almost double the rate of inflation. This is reflected locally in the rising cost of childcare and the cost burden identified in the 2012 Employers for Childcare report (1.4.1 above).

4.3 Government strategies and legislative context

This social enterprise furthers government strategies relating to childcare and early years including:

- **Children First: The Northern Ireland Childcare Strategy, 1999**
This is the current basis of childcare policy. It has the aim of ensuring high-quality, affordable childcare for children aged up to 14 in every local community.
- **Early Years Strategy, Northern Ireland (0-6) June 2010**
This Strategy sets out to ensure better educational and wider outcomes for children by improving the quality and integration of services to the youngest children and their families from 2010 to 2015.

⁴ http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/northern_ireland/8676225.stm

The key objectives are:

- to improve the quality of early years provision thereby promoting for children better learning outcomes by the end of the Foundation Stage especially in language and number; and also in the child's personal and social development, physical and cognitive development, emotional well-being and readiness to learn;
- to recognise and respect the role of parents of young children and to raise the level of engagement by DE (and its partners) with families and communities;
- to improve equity of access to quality early years provision;
- and to encourage greater collaboration among key partners to promote greater integration in service delivery.

The rising birth rate in recent years means that there is a projected rise in the estimated number of young children requiring services over the next few years. Statistical projections indicate that the number of three year olds is likely to rise from 23,221 in 2008 to 25,425 in 2012.

- **Our Children and Young People - Our Pledge - A Ten Year Strategy**

This sets six high level outcomes, focusing on the extent to which children and young people are:

- healthy;
- enjoying, learning and achieving;
- living in safety and with stability;
- experiencing economic and environmental well-being;
- contributing positively to community and society; and
- living in a society which respects their rights.

5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Proposed higher proportion of places to number of children in SEHSCT area
- Not experienced in the wider Kilcooley area as evidenced in a provider search completed with Employers for Childcare and Yell.com – an estimated 493 spaces provided by daycare centres and an additional 586 school nursery places although some cross over will be experienced
- 5,412 children requiring some form of care
- 46% use a day nursery = 2,490 potential clients for less than 500 daycare spaces.
- Improving policy context for childcare with continued support for childcare vouchers and positive noises from main political parties in GB and NI for free places and encouraging women back into employment after childbirth.

Appendix Six

DSD Output and Outcome Indicators 2014



Appendix Six

DSD Output and Outcome Indicators 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Neighbourhood Renewal Mid-term Review, published in March 2011, identified a number of recommendations, including;

Recommendation 5 - A common set of project output indicators should be agreed for Neighbourhood Renewal Investment Fund supported projects and

Recommendation 14 and 15 - If real change is to occur which goes beyond alleviating the symptoms of deprivation then regeneration success should be measured by the outcomes that it delivers (not activities) with a priority focus on improving economic outcomes. This should be coupled with a move towards outcome focused planning – otherwise a focus on inputs and activities will continue.

WHAT DOES THIS ACTUALLY MEAN?

Essentially, to allow meaningful measurement against the end results (or Outcomes) which we seek to achieve through the projects we support and interventions we make, we must have systems in place to allow monitoring and measurement of progress. The Mid- term Review suggested that in order to make a positive difference to the lives of those people that we seek to support, we must focus more on what we ultimately aim to accomplish as opposed to the current system where we concentrate mainly on the projects we support and interventions we make.

WHAT ARE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES?

When we talk of Neighbourhood Renewal **Outputs** we are referring to a series of actions, activities and interventions that contribute to overall progress against key priorities or targets.

For instance, in Education we often speak of Tackling Barriers to Learning – examples of associated **Outputs Indicators** for such projects/interventions may include;

- Number of pupils whose attendance is measurably enhanced/improved
- Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved
- Number of pupils whose behaviour is measurably enhanced/improved
- Number of people engaged in parenting/ skills development programmes

For the same project/intervention we will also include **Outcome Measures** – examples of which may include;

- Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 Maths
- Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 English
- Increase in percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* - C (inc English and Maths)
- Reduction in percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs

WHAT NOW?

To reflect the move towards a more Outcome focussed approach the Output Indicators and Outcome Measures included within this document will be embedded within all Neighbourhood Renewal Investment Fund (NRIF) supported projects from 1 April 2013.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The Mid-term Review made other recommendations relating to production of an Outcome Indicators Report and an Annual Report for each of the 36 Neighbourhood Renewal Areas (NRA). In early 2012 the initial Outcomes Indicators Report was published which detailed progress against the key outcomes at a local and regional level. An enhanced Outcomes Indicators report is being developed which will be more user friendly; allowing for easy accessibility to a range of data across a series of key outcome indicators. This will allow comparisons to be made at, and between, Neighbourhood Renewal Area, Local Government District and non-Neighbourhood Renewal Area levels.

An Annual Report template has been designed to assist Development Offices, with the co-operation of Neighbourhood Partnerships, in the production of an Annual Report for each of the 36 Neighbourhood Areas. Each report will detail the expenditure, activities and progress against output indicators for its particular area.

It is anticipated that the Neighbourhood Renewal – Measurement of Outcomes Report (which has replaced the Outcomes Indicators Report) and the Annual Reports will be available for use by a range of stakeholders to assist in the;

- identification of priorities for intervention at neighbourhood level,
- prioritisation of projects,
- monitoring of progress against key Outputs and Outcomes and
- sharing of examples of good practice within and between Neighbourhood Renewal Areas.

	Key Outputs		Key Outcomes	Method
Community Renewal	CR 1	Number of people participating in community relations projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in community capacity/capital/cohesion - Sustain/Increase the percentage of residents involved in volunteering activities - Improvement in community relations - Demographic stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Executive Surveys - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports
	CR 2	Number of people participating in community bonding projects		
	CR 3	Number of people volunteering for community development activities		
	CR 4	Number of people engaged/involved in unpaid voluntary work		
	CR 5	Number of people receiving training in community development skills/capacity building		
	CR 6	Number of people using new or improved community facilities		
	CR 7	Number of community/voluntary groups supported		
	CR 8	Number of community relations projects supported		
	CR 9	Number of people involved in projects that promote shared space		
	CR 10	Number of people using existing community facilities		
	CR 11	Percentage of residents who say they are aware of community facilities/services in their area		
Community Renewal - Advice Projects	CR 12	Number of enquiries and clients by category		
	CR 13	Total number of beneficiaries (including family members)		
	CR 14	Waiting list times and numbers		
	CR 15	Number of appeals and success rate		
	CR 16	Number of direct referrals to other support services		
	CR 17	Value of benefits claimed as a result of advice given		

	Key Outputs		Key Outcomes	Method
Economic Renewal Worklessness	ER 1	Number of FTE jobs created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in the gap in employment rate – between those resident in NRAs and rest of NI - Reduction in percentage of population economically inactive. - Increase in the percentage of the working age population qualified to level 2+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports - Census
	ER 2	Number of residents going into employment		
	ER 3	Number of people accessing careers advice		
	ER 4	Number of people receiving job specific training		
	ER 5	Number of weeks [per participant] of job specific training provided		
	ER 6	Number of people receiving non job specific training e.g. first aid		
	ER 7	Number of weeks [per participant] of non job specific training provided		
	ER 8	Number of new business start ups		
	ER 9	Number of new/existing businesses requiring/receiving advice/support		
	ER 10	Number of people becoming self-employed		
	ER 11	Number of Social economy enterprises created/supported		
	ER 12	Number of new business start up surviving 52 weeks		
	ER 13	Number of new/existing childcare places supported to facilitate training and or employment		
	ER 14	Number of people attaining a formal qualification from participation in Adult education		
	ER 15	Number of FTE jobs safeguarded		

Key Outputs	Measure		Key Outcomes	Method
Social Renewal/ Education	Early Years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in percentage of pupils resident in NRAs achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 Maths - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 English - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* - C, or equivalent, (inc English and Maths) - Reduction in percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports
	SR(Ed)1	Number of child-care/nursery school places created/safeguarded		
	Tackling Barriers to Learning			
	SR(Ed)2	Number of pupils whose attendance is measurably enhanced/improved		
	SR(Ed)3	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved		
	SR(Ed)4	Number of pupils whose behaviour is measurably enhanced/improved		
	SR(Ed)5	Number of people engaged in parenting skills / development programmes		
	Improving Attainment in Literacy and Numeracy			
	SR(Ed)6	Number of pupils directly benefitting from the project		
	SR(Ed)7	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved		
	Closing the Performance Gap			
SR(Ed)8	Number of pupils directly benefitting from the project			
SR(Ed)9	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved against baseline position to ensure pupils reach full potential			
Tackling Barriers to Learning Special Educational Needs				
SR(Ed)10	Number of pupils whose attendance is measurably enhanced/improved			
SR(Ed)11	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved against baseline position			

Key Outputs	Measure	Key Outcomes	Method
Social Renewal/ Education	Tackling Barriers to Learning Emotional Health and Wellbeing		- Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports
	SR(Ed)12	Number of pupils whose attendance is measurably enhanced/improved	
	SR(Ed)13	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved against baseline position	
	Youth Services		- Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 Maths - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 English - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A*-C (inc English and Maths) - Reduction in percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs English and Maths]
	SR(Ed)14	Number of young people directly benefitting from the project	
	SR(Ed)15	Number of young people experiencing improvements against baseline position of assessed needs	
	SR(Ed)16	Number of young people having access to specialist support to address assessed needs	
	SR(Ed)17	Type and number of accredited qualifications completed	
	Extended Schools		
	SR(Ed)18	Number of pupils directly benefitting from /being supported by the project	
SR(Ed)19	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved against baseline position		
SR(Ed)20	Number of children and young people having access to specialist support to enhance their physical and emotional well-being		
SR(Ed)21	Impact on enhanced learning environment		
SR(Ed)22	Increased number of young people and adults taking part on regular physical activity		
ICT			
SR(Ed)23	Number of pupils whose attainment is measurably enhanced/improved [in ICT related subject]		
SR(Ed)24	Number of residents in an area who obtain a (ICT-related) qualification on completion of formal training		
SR(Ed)25	Number of pupils directly benefitting from project		

Key Outputs	Measure	Key Outcomes	Method
Social Renewal/ Education	Tackling Barriers to Learning: Extended Schools		
	SR(Ed)26	Number of pupils whose attendance is measurably enhanced/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 Maths - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 Key Stage 2 English - Increase in percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE A* - C [inc English and Maths] - Reduction in percentage of school leavers with no GCSEs
	SR(Ed)27	Number of people engaged in parenting/ skills development programmes	
	SR(Ed)28	Number of people undertaking accredited courses and qualifications completed	
	Shared Education		
	SR(Ed)29	Number of schools/youth organisations sharing facilities	
	SR(Ed)30	Number of school partnerships delivering shared curricular activities	
	SR(Ed)31	Number of school partnerships delivering shared extra-curricular activities	
	SR(Ed)32	Number of youth organisations delivering shared activities	
	SR(Ed)33	Number of young people involved in shared activity	
SR(Ed)34	Number of shared teachers engaged to work in more than one school		
SR(Ed)35	Number of shared youth workers engaged to work in more than one youth group		

Key Outputs	Measure	Key Outcomes	Method	
Social Renewal Health	SR(H)1	Number of people benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in overall life expectancy - Increase in life expectancy for males - Increase in life expectancy for females - Reduction in percentage of deaths under 75 - Reduction suicide rate (males and females) - Reduction in rate of births to teenage mothers (13-16 and 13-19) - Reduction in the percentage receiving DLA and Incapacity Benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports
	Early Intervention			
	SR(H)2	Number of people attending Health Education/Awareness Initiatives		
	SR(H)3	Number of people accessing intervention/treatment services		
	SR(H)4	Number of health education/awareness initiatives provided/delivered		
	SR(H)5	Number of people benefiting from new or improved health facilities		
	SR(H)6	Number of people participating in suicide prevention projects		
	SR(H)7	Number of new /improved sports facilities provided		
	SR(H)8	Number of people using new sports facilities		
	SR(H)9	Increase (n/%) in the number of people using improved sports facilities		
Social Renewal Crime	SR(C)1	Number of people receiving advice on crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in overall recorded crime rate - Reduction in violent crime rate - Reduction in burglary crime rate - Reduction in theft crime rate - Increased Community Pride - Reduction in anti social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports - Housing Executive Surveys
	SR(C)2	Number of community safety initiatives implemented		
	SR(C)3	Number of people participating/attending community safety initiatives		
	SR(C)4	Number of crime prevention initiatives implemented		
	SR(C)5	Number of people participating/attending crime prevention initiatives		
	SR(C)6	Number of young people benefiting from youth inclusion/diversionary projects		
	SR(C)7	Number of victims of crime supported		
	SR(C)8	Number of homes with increased security		
	SR(C)9	Number of Neighbourhood Wardens supported		
	SR(C)10	Number of people involved in dealing with the impact of Interface Issues		

Key Outputs	Measure	Key Outcomes	Method
Physical Renewal	PR (1)	Area of land improved for open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports - Measurement of Outcome Reports - Housing Executive Surveys
	PR (2)	Area of land reclaimed for open space	
	PR (3)	Area of land improved and made ready for development	
	PR (4)	Number of building(s) improved	
	PR (5)	Number of community facilities improved	
	PR (6)	Number of traffic calming schemes	
	PR (7)	Number of trees planted	
	PR (8)	Number of projects improving community facilities	
	PR (9)	Area of land improved and made ready for development	
	PR (10)	Area of land improved and made ready for shared space	
	PR (11)	Number of people/volunteers involved in physical development and/or environmental improvement projects	

OUTPUT MEASURES FOR PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT/STRATEGIC MANAGERS/NR COORDINATOR ROLES

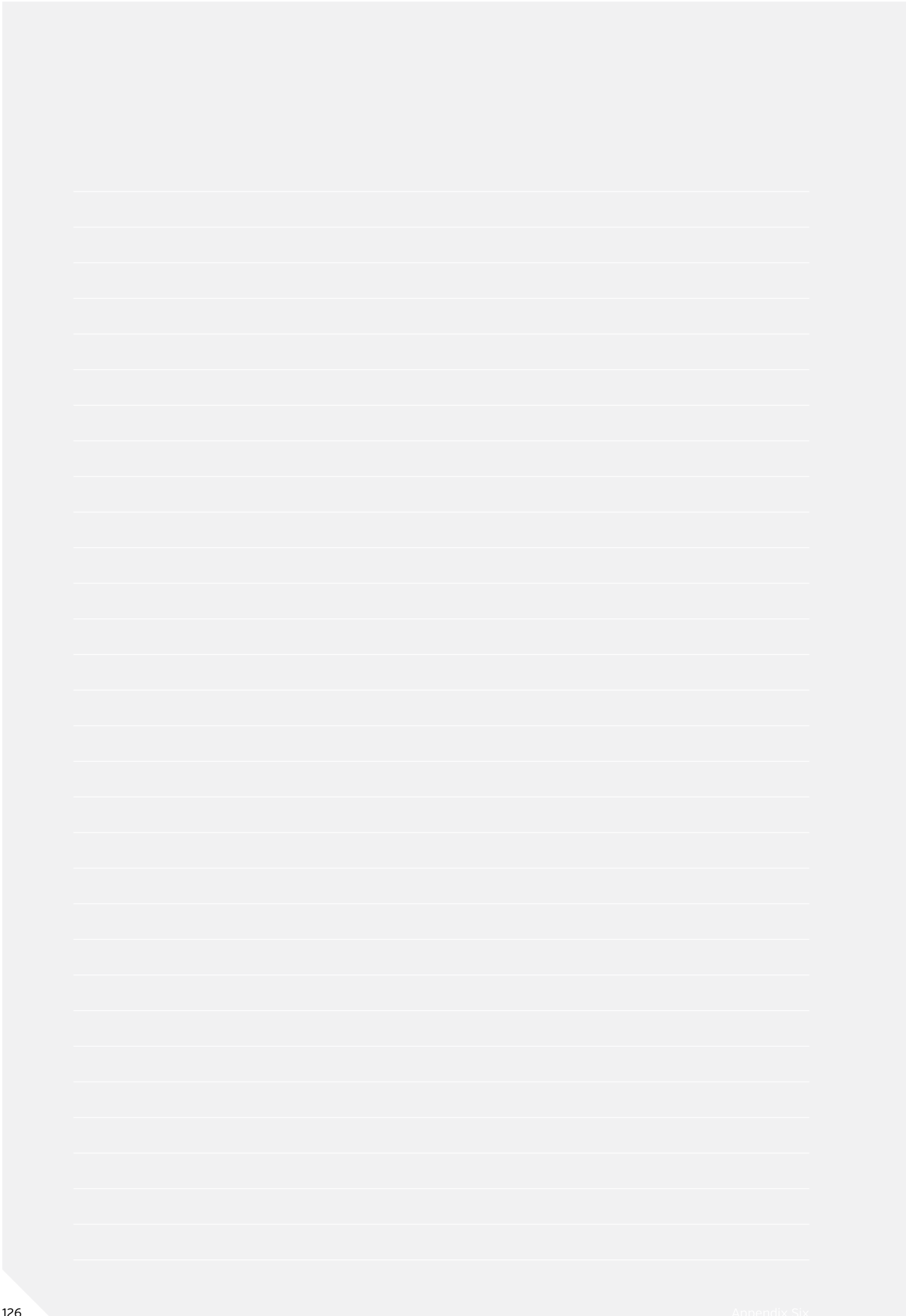
	Target Description	Target Date
Engage to develop new service delivery models	To engage with relevant organisations within the NR Area to identify new proposals which will deliver priorities and outcomes identified in the NR Action Plan.	31 March 201X
Use of NR Action Plan at Partnership meetings	To facilitate the ongoing use of the NR Action Plan as a working document by making it a mandatory item on the agenda for at least XXX NR Partnership meetings (exclusive of any additional meetings held), to ensure that it continues to meet Departmental standards during the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Review of NR Action Plan	To facilitate an annual review of the NR Action Plan to ensure it continues to reflect the local evidence based priorities	31 March 201X
Engage to lever additional funding on action plan priorities	To engage with all relevant statutory bodies and non-Government funding bodies to lever in additional funding to deliver on priorities identified within the NR Action Plan in the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Produce and agree a communications/ PR plan for NR partnership	To have produced and agreed a communications/PR plan for NRP with DSD and NRP, which will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by NRP to ensure it continues to meet requirements in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X

	Target Description	Target Date
Produce a newsletter for NR partnership	To produce and agreed a newsletter for NR Partnership on a xxx basis	31 March 201X
Identify & promote training/development measures	To identify and promote XXX training/development measures within the NR Partnership to allow effective delivery of the priorities identified in the NR Action Plan in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Facilitate NR partnership meetings & sub groups/ working group meetings	To facilitate at least XXX NRP meetings and XXX sub groups/ working groups meetings per year and issue minutes of same to NRP at least 5 working days in advance of next scheduled meeting in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Update partnership on sub- group/ working group meetings	To provide an update of the XXX sub group/working group meetings to the NR Partnership at the next available meeting in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Produce & publish an annual report of activities undertaken	By XXX each year to have produced and published an annual report of activities undertaken and outcomes achieved by NRP to date in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Meeting with DSD	To meet with DSD quarterly to review activities undertaken and report on progress towards achievement of key targets and outcomes in the period: 1. 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2. 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X
Engagement with NR Partnership and other local providers	The Organisation will engage with the XXX Neighbourhood Partnership and other local providers to agree priority interventions and develop/deliver programmes within their area of service delivery during the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015.	31 March 201X



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**Kilcooley
Vision &
Action Plan
2016-2018**

