#### THE KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA PARTNERSHIP

### Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy - Strategic Objectives and a Framework for Action

This framework concentrates on where partnership working within the LSP and better-informed targeting of resources, to 'bend the spend' of mainstream services, could make a real contribution to fulfilling the vision of the Neighbourhood Renewal programme. The strategic objectives draws on and links strategies which are already in place and gaps or overlaps. It should be read in conjunction with the Community Strategy where such strategies are presented.

The Objectives and Framework will be supplemented by an Action Plan for the priority areas focussing on Golborne and St Charles wards. This will include all projects and initiatives to be undertaken in North Kensington in 2002/03, including use of the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, plus local performance targets related to NR national targets.

#### The vision:

• Within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.

## The long-term goals:

- In all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and environment;
- To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest.

Colin Richardson colin.richardson@gov.uk 8361 3336

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Progress towards Achieving Vision	Barriers to Achieving Vision	Strategic Objective	Action Point [illustrative]
A vibrant, well-functioning multi-cultural	Lack of information on BME communities in the	1. Promote achievement of equality	All services to have plans in place by 31 May 2002 to
community in the most densely occupied	borough Officers aiming to target black and	of access to services provided by all	comply with the CRE's statutory Code of Practice on
borough in the UK.	minority ethnic (BME) groups often not sure how	authorities, departments, agencies	the Duty to Promote Race Equality.
	to go about achieving this.	and organisations within the LSP.	
Concerted effort stated across the different			Joint work to assist service providers to contact, consult
services to explore and address needs of	Language. The extreme diversity of nationalities,		and engage hard-to-reach groups, including refugee
black and minority ethnic (BME) groups.	languages and cultural backgrounds of residents		organisations, travellers, faith communities.
	can inhibit service providers from undertaking		
Large, diverse and multi-skilled voluntary	initiatives with specific communities.		Research the housing needs of the borough's minority
sector.			ethnic groups.
	Service managers report uncertainties about how to		
	approach and involve hard-to-reach groups and the		
	lack of support structures and feedback mechanisms to assist them in this.		
C	Estate based crime, fear of crime disorder and anti-	2 Duranta siabta af all sacidanta	December the mainth and an adjustical according to
Sustained capital investment in social housing stock, school premises, business	social behaviour.	2 Promote rights of all residents, but especially those in social	Develop the neighbourhood mediation service launched I April 2001.
units and community infrastructure.	Social beliaviour.	housing, to the safe, secure and	1 April 2001.
units and community infrastructure.	Physical constraints on effecting major	peaceful enjoyment of their home.	Establish a joint information system to map crime and
Community safety and policing initiatives in	improvements of specific estates, notably Lancaster	peacerul enjoyment of their nome.	disorder.
e.g. Earl's Court, Golborne wards.	West, Worlds End (TMO); Wornington Green		disorder.
e.g. Lair s Court, Goldonic wards.	(KHT).		Research the housing needs of vulnerable groups.
	().		resourch are nousing needs of variousle groups.
	Competing priorities, lack of funds.		Consider full range of options from refurbishment to
			redevelopment – e.g. Wornignton Green.
A large and diverse youth service linked to	Youth crime linked to disaffection,	3 Seek to engage young people	Introduce consistent monitoring systems across all
voluntary projects.	underachievement and exclusion from school.	more closely with their	organisations working with young people as the first
		communities.	stage in 'tracking' the development of individual 13-19
Best Value Review of service for young	Lack of local strategies and joined-up approaches?		year olds.
People.			
	Children isolated at home.		Explore Better Government for Young People / Youth
2202 launch of Connexions (youth support)			Parliament initiative?
service.			
			Promote services, tailored to and responsive to the
			needs of young people, across range of advice agencies.
Externally validated high-performing	Concerns expressed about uneven performance of	4 Reduce the gap in satisfaction	Lobby Government for joined-up initiatives at regional
services, including education and social	some services, notably primary health care in north	ratings with borough-wide services	and national level.

Range and variety of high quality programmes, projects and initiatives in North Kensington	of the borough:  Number and overlap of Government department and agency initiatives competing for same target groups.	between the priority areas and rest of borough.	Work to provide equal standards of service in the priority areas, as in the rest of the borough, especially:  • public realm (roads, pavements, lighting, waste collection, etc),
	Targets set at national level sometimes inappropriate to local needs or priorities.  Needy areas and priority groups outside North Kensington could lose out if exclusive focus of area-based initiatives is in the northernmost wards.  Relatively few groups serving the priority areas and target groups in centre and south of the borough.  Widening health gap (mortality rates) between priority areas and rest.		<ul> <li>primary health care (GP services),</li> <li>policing.</li> <li>Take advantage of the alignment of primary health care provision with the boundaries of the Royal Borough to improve coherence between local authority services and the NHS, e.g.</li> <li>introduce single assessment process for older people;</li> <li>explore possibilities of joint commissioning and pooled budges for services for older people;</li> <li>integrate services for adults with learning difficulties;</li> <li>consolidate mental health services</li> </ul>
Prosperous local economy  Thriving small business sector (including retail, media and cultural) and small business support.	Persistent higher unemployment levels in North Kensington at twice the borough average and above the inner London average.  Highest house prices in London a deterrent to retaining key workers, including school, police and NHS staff.  New jobs seldom aligned to skills of local unemployed.  Difficulties of engaging with business especially on borough-wide issues.	5 Maximise benefits to the borough and local communities from major development opportunities.	coordinate public health responsibilities.  Build links with Employment Service following reorganisation of delivery areas  Engage LSP and local community in scenario planning; prepare a neighbourhood renewal plan for Lots Road and Worlds End?  Maintain neighbourhood lettings policy for shops owned by the Council.  Secure affordable housing quota, on site where possible; where not possible, within the borough – e.g. Kensal Green Gasworks.  Lobby for transport improvements and investment.
Areas of need have shrunk geographically (gentrification).  While there are needy neighbourhoods few, if any, are in a cycle of decline.	Areas of acute need increasingly focused on social housing, as low-cost rented private sector has contracted; plus on-sale of former Council flats in popular blocks and street properties.  Lack of overview of extent, use and occupancy of temporary accommodation within the borough.  Variable standards between different social	6 Promote initiatives at a local level between statutory and voluntary agencies, including social landlords, to improve the delivery of services.	Priority 1. Dalgarno SRB area; St Charles); Earls Court; Priority 2. World's End (South Stanley); Golborne.  Produce estate-centred neighbourhood profiles.  Explore conduct of joint consultation exercises / attitudinal surveys.  Investigate estate wardens concept

	landlords across a range of housing-related standards.		Establish joint monitoring system within the LSP for use of temporary accommodation within the borough and population characteristics.
New approaches to consultation and attitudinal research.  Best Value Reviews prompting service providers to find out more about service users, potential users and their needs.  Successful Better Government for Older people initiative, including 'mystery shopping' of Council Services.  LSP, Community and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy working has already resulted in closer working across service and organisation boundaries.	Mainstream and regeneration programmes insufficiently tied in with each other; no shared knowledge base about range of activities and initiatives.  Applied research capacity available to the LSP is partial and fragmented. Lack of research capacity within the Council to undertake cross-service research and analysis, maintain an intelligence service, and disseminate findings and good practice.  Information gaps encourage reactive rather than planned approach to service delivery.  Continuing reorganisation within the Health Service.  Uncertainty over future administrative boundaries of Employment Service.	7 Promote the transfer of knowledge and skills between different service providers, partners in regeneration and resident organisations.	Explore joint approaches to engage hard-to-reach groups, especially refugee organisations, faith communities, housebound people.  Raise and maintain awareness among decision-makers and activists of the range of area-based programmes and projects.  Improve local authority's ability to provide added value analysis to the wealth of data and information now collected for specific purposes but of cross-service utility.  LSP to lead on cross-service analysis of Census 2001.  Evaluate impacts of NKCC, FUNK and subsequent SRB programmes in North Kensington from comparison of 1991 and 2001 census findings, and residents' surveys.  Produce handbook of good local practice drawn from over 30 years of regeneration activity in the borough.