

Meeting: Strategic Commissioning Board			
Meeting Date	04 October 2021	Action	Approve
Item No	8	Confidential / Freedom of Information Status	No
Title	Radcliffe Regeneration		
Presented By	Geoff Little, Chief Executive Bury Council and CCG Accountable Officer		
Author	Geoff Little, Chief Executive Bury Council and CCG Accountable Officer		
Clinical Lead	Dr Cathy Fines, CCG Chair		
Council Lead	Councillor Eamonn O'Brien, Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Finance and Growth; and Councillor Andrea Simpson Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing		

Executive Summary

This report was requested by the Strategic Commissioning Board (SCB) at its meeting on 12th April 2021. It proposes a plan and an approach to ensure that the regeneration of Radcliffe leads to better outcomes for Radcliffe people, including their health and wellbeing. The report provides an update on the progress of the Radcliffe Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) and proposes the development of a People and Community Plan to be developed by listening to and engaging with Radcliffe residents and communities.

There is clear evidence of high levels deprivation and poor quality of life compared to other places, but there is also tremendous work by local community groups helping to support people and improve Radcliffe as a place to live.

This report proposes that the neighbourhood model of public service reform, as set out in the Let's Do It strategy, should be rolled out quickly in Radcliffe. A Community Hub has recently been set up in Radcliffe, a legacy of the Borough's response to Covid. The Hub is embedded in the community and will help create the conditions where it is easier for families, friends, neighbours, self-help groups and community groups to support people who need help.

The Hub will also connect front line public services at a neighbourhood level so that people get joined up packages of support tailored to their specific circumstances. This will build from the work of the Integrated Neighbourhood Team for health and care which is now well established in Radcliffe.

The approach suggested for Radcliffe is totally in line with the approach set out in the refreshed Bury Locality Plan for Health Care and Wellbeing approved by the SCB on 7th June 2021 to improve population health and to support residents to be in control of their lives and in control of the way health and care services are organised around them.

The health and care aspects would be integrated within a holistic plan along with themes of culture, education, skills and access to high quality jobs.

Recommendations
<p>1. That the SCB approve the approach to the people and community aspects of the regeneration of Radcliffe as set out in this report.</p> <p>2. That the Chief Executive and Accountable Officer be requested to submit a further report to Shadow Bury Locality Board on the draft People and Community Plan for Radcliffe and the role of the health and care partnership in its delivery.</p>

Links to Strategic Objectives/Corporate Plan	Yes
Does this report seek to address any of the risks included on the Governing Body / Council Assurance Framework? If yes, state which risk below:	No

Implications						
Are there any quality, safeguarding or patient experience implications?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has any engagement (clinical, stakeholder or public/patient) been undertaken in relation to this report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have any departments/organisations who will be affected been consulted ?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any conflicts of interest arising from the proposal or decision being requested?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any financial implications?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any legal implications?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any health and safety issues?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How do proposals align with Health & Wellbeing Strategy?	As detailed in the report					
How do proposals align with Locality Plan?						
How do proposals align with the Commissioning Strategy?						
Are there any Public, Patient and Service User Implications?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How do the proposals help to reduce	As detailed in the report					

Implications						
health inequalities?						
Is there any scrutiny interest?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What are the Information Governance/ Access to Information implications?						
Has an Equality, Privacy or Quality Impact Assessment been completed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is an Equality, Privacy or Quality Impact Assessment required?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any associated risks including Conflicts of Interest?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are the risks on the CCG /Council/ Strategic Commissioning Board's Risk Register?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Additional details						

Governance and Reporting		
Meeting	Date	Outcome
<i>Strategic Commissioning Board</i>	12/04/2021	This report was requested by the SCB at its meeting on 12th April 2021

1. Introduction

- 1.1. At its meeting on 12th April 2021 the Strategic Commissioning Board (SCB) discussed a report on the regeneration of Radcliffe coordinated through the Radcliffe Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF). The report highlighted the opportunity of the SRF to improve health and well-being of the Radcliffe population and reduce inequalities.
- 1.2. The SCB noted the report and asked for a further report on proposals for the model for the regeneration of Radcliffe taking a holistic view of peoples' lives including their health, housing, jobs, communities, and access to services. This is that report.
- 1.3. Structure of this report:

After this introduction the report begins with an update on the progress of the SRF (in section 2).

The report proposes the development of a People and Community Plan to form part of the SRF (in section 3) and suggests (in section 4) how such a plan can be built from existing and planned listening and engagement with Radcliffe residents and

communities.

The report then outlines (in section 5) the framework of strategies, plans and governance which will turn the People and Community Plan into change and better lives for Radcliffe people.

There is a strong evidence base for the people side of the regeneration of Radcliffe and this is discussed (in section 6) and set out more fully in Appendix A.

A key passage (in section 7) of the report describes the role that existing community groups and civil society will play and gives some examples of existing groups.

The way in which the neighbourhood model of public service reform will operate in Radcliffe is explained (in section 8) before the specific role of health and care is discussed (in section 9).

Other thematic, aspects of the People and Community Plan are briefly outlined (in section 10) and the report concludes (at sections 11 and 12) with suggestions about how the plan will be delivered and what the next steps should be.

2. Radcliffe Regeneration Progress

- 2.1. Good progress is being made with the physical and economic aspects of the SRF. A comprehensive redevelopment of the town centre has been planned with a new public service hub incorporating community space, a new leisure centre, a new library and offices for public service staff including the Radcliffe Health and Care Integrated Neighbourhood Team and the district Adult Social Care team. The plan for the town centre also includes further development of Radcliffe Market which has already made an impact to the cultural renaissance of the town. There are also plans to convert the existing Library into a flexible workspace for local business and to promote innovation.
- 2.2. The purpose of the plan is to diversify the uses the town centre to rely less on retail. Retail will still be key to the success of Radcliffe town centre, but it will be supported by increased footfall from the public service hub and cultural, leisure and entertainment uses. The development of the town centre will then act as a catalyst for the regeneration of the wider Radcliffe area.
- 2.3. A funding bid for £20m has been submitted to the Levelling Up Fund to support the capital costs of these developments. The outcome of the bid is expected next month.
- 2.4. A bid by Star Academies for funding a new secondary school in Radcliffe has also been successful and the new school is scheduled to open in 2024.
- 2.5. A transport investment strategy has been created. Transport was one of the priorities identified by Radcliffe people during consultation on the draft SRF. As well as developing the infrastructure needed to support the town's regeneration and growth, the transport strategy will prioritise infrastructure for active travel such as cycling and walking journeys in and around Radcliffe. It will also support the GMP Clean Air plan to reduce the public health harms caused by pollution.

- 2.6. Good progress has also been made on new housing in Radcliffe, making it accessible to the people of Radcliffe as well as attracting new residents. This has included successful bids for funding to support affordable housing on brownfield sites.
- 2.7. The discussion at the April meeting of SCB centred on how the regeneration process must be about people's lives not just buildings and the impact for people already living there as well as those moving into the town. The Board discussed the need to create the right infrastructure to empower people, to understand local people and communities and to work with existing contacts.

3. A People and Community Plan for Radcliffe

- 3.1. As requested by the SCB in April, this report focuses on the people and community aspects of the regeneration process. The physical regeneration and the people aspects are two sides of the same coin; one without the other will not work.
- 3.2. The clear framework for co-ordinated investment which the SRF provides is starting to attract capital investment from different public and private institutions for the key town centre interventions, housing, transport infrastructure and social infrastructure such as the school, leisure centre and library. To underpin the people side of regeneration the capital investments in physical and infrastructure change must be linked to prioritisation of the revenue budgets of the Council, the NHS and other public services.
- 3.3. Therefore, to ensure that there is the right balance, a Radcliffe People and Community Plan will be developed as part of the SRF. The SCB will be concerned to ensure that the health and well-being of Radcliffe residents is at the heart of the People and Community Plan, and it will be. However, health and wellbeing has to be part of a wider plan to able Radcliffe people to take the opportunities that will be created by the economic and physical regeneration, including culture, education, skills and high quality jobs.
- 3.4. At the same time the People and Community Plan has to be more than a coordinated series of public service interventions. It has to take a strength based approach based on what matters to the people of Radcliffe. It is about a local approach to community development with enterprise and collaboration at it's core.

4. Community Engagement and Co-design.

- 4.1. The starting point for developing the People and Community Plan is to consider how the plan can be developed from listening to and engaging with Radcliffe people. There is a strong foundation to build from with existing and planned work across a continuum of information, consultation, engagement and co-design.
- 4.2. There has already been a significant process in providing information for Radcliffe people on the regeneration process. This has included leaflets to all households at key stages of the SRF development process, press and social media campaigns and drop-in stakeholder briefings. A new Radcliffe Regeneration Office opened on 27th September as a base for project officers to be available to provide information to local residents and businesses.

- 4.3. There was also extensive and successful consultation with people and businesses during the development of the SRF with feedback leading to changes in the framework that was finally approved. This included well attended webinars for Radcliffe residents.
- 4.4. More direct engagement of Radcliffe people and businesses is ongoing process. A Radcliffe Regeneration Advisory Group has been working for the past several years engaging local community groups and businesses in the regeneration process. There is also a Radcliffe Town Centre Recovery Board which has been supporting Radcliffe businesses through the pandemic.
- 4.5. These processes of engagement are connected to the local democratic process through quarterly meetings with Ward Members from all three Radcliffe wards and through clear governance comprising a Radcliffe Regeneration Delivery Board, externally chaired by Sir Howard Bernstein, and a Committee of the Council's Cabinet devoted solely to Radcliffe. The Board includes ward Councillors and makes recommendations to full Cabinet on investment decisions.
- 4.6. Looking forward, the People and Community plan is an opportunity to co-ordinate the involvement of Radcliffe people in co-design of the community space in the public service hub and other public spaces, and in the future development of public services. There are specific opportunities to empower Radcliffe people in the way public bodies work with Radcliffe people, for example on an anti-poverty strategy, on action to develop skills and employability and on a bespoke cultural strategy.
- 4.7. The involvement of Radcliffe people in shaping the future of their town and the opportunities available to themselves and future generations only works if it is connected to a powerful set of strategies, plans and governance which can provide the essential leadership to deliver change. The next section therefore explains the strategic planning framework for Radcliffe, within which the health and care partnership can play its part.

5. Strategic Planning Framework

- 5.1. The Radcliffe SRF was adopted in September 2020 as the Council's policy for the future regeneration of the town. It has been endorsed by key partners within Bury and in Greater Manchester.
- 5.2. The SRF is a key component of the Let's Do It strategy for the Borough as a whole, with its focus on inclusive economic growth and delivery through integrated action at neighbourhood and township levels.
- 5.3. The recently refreshed Locality Plan for the transformation of health and social care, approved by SCB in September 2021 set out how the challenges of the health and care system over the next few years, but also the vision and core principles of the way in which the health and care system will work differently. Core to this vision is a focus on addressing population health and health inequalities and drawing on the wider determinants of health and care to secure better outcomes for residents and less cost to services.

- 5.4. Continuous management of the connections between these strategies and plans will ensure that the people side of the regeneration process - health, education, skills, culture and the role of friends, families, community groups and civil society in Radcliffe - has as much attention as the economic and physical side. To ensure this happens the People and Community Plan will be run through the same governance as the delivery SRF (see sections 4.4/4.5 above).
- 5.5. This framework of strategies and plans only works if all partners use it in their service planning and resource allocation. If public bodies are to prioritise Radcliffe in that way they need be able to explain why. The next section explains the evidence base which justifies that focus.

6. **Evidence Base**

- 6.1. There is a strong evidence base to inform the development of the People and Community Plan. Attached at Appendix A to this report is a Radcliffe Profile which sets out the key facts about the demographics and the social and economic context of life in Radcliffe. SCB members will note the key challenge to be addressed. These include:
- Radcliffe has the most concentrated and entrenched deprivation in the Borough. For example, one of Radcliffe's Lower Super Output Areas is the fifth most deprived in Greater Manchester for employment deprivation.
 - The highest levels of deprivation are around Radcliffe town centre including Coronation Road, Water Street, the St Thomas Estate and Milltown Street.
 - Radcliffe has a higher proportion of white, working age males than elsewhere in the Borough.
 - Radcliffe West has the lowest levels of life expectancy for both males and females compared to the borough as a whole.
 - Radcliffe is significantly worse than Bury and England averages for all causes of mortality, in particular coronary heart disease.
 - The areas with the highest proportion of people living with a limiting illness or disability are around the Coronation Road area.
 - Short and long-term unemployment within Radcliffe is above the regional and national averages.
 - In Radcliffe, there are more Lone Parent households, co-habiting couples and under 65 one person households than the Bury and England percentages.
 - Approximately 29% of all Six Town Housing properties in Bury are located in Radcliffe.

- Radcliffe wards have one of the highest proportion of reported fly tipping and Radcliffe town centre has the highest reported levels of anti-social behaviour and crime across the borough as a whole.
- The highest areas of reported crime are around the centre of Radcliffe which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields and the Bury/Bolton Road area, towards the centre of Bury.

- 6.2. From this data three conclusions can be drawn. The first is that whilst there is a clear set of data describing the problem, there is not yet a set of targets to drive action close the gaps. It is therefore proposed that floor targets developed to establish agreed levels of performance for each of the key outcomes for the people of Radcliffe.
- 6.3. The second conclusion relates to the vision of the Let's Do It strategy that by 2030 Bury will be achieving faster economic growth than the national average, with lower than national average levels of deprivation. If that ambition for inclusive growth for the Borough is to be achieved, it has to be achieved in Radcliffe which has the highest proportion of opportunities for growth and of the highest proportion of deprivation of all of the Borough's townships.
- 6.4. The third conclusion is that the data shows where in Radcliffe deprivation is concentrated and gaps in quality of life are widest. Implementation of the People and Community Plan, and the Health and Care Locality Plan must therefore be concentrated in some neighbourhoods more than others.
- 6.5. The need to focus on those local neighbourhoods with the most deprivation has to relate particularly to the neighbourhood model of integrating public services around the bespoke needs and opportunities of individuals and their families and the role of families, friends, neighbours, community groups and self-help groups in supporting people.
- 6.6. This hyper - local approach will be within the context of a Radcliffe- wide approach to improving universal public services in Radcliffe. Despite the levels of need identified by the profile, it is noticeable that there is no Job Centre office provision in Radcliffe and no secondary (until the new school is built), further or higher education provision.
- 6.7. The hyper - local approach can only be built from the ground up working with existing community action groups. The next section explains some of the opportunities that exist to do just that.

7. Radcliffe: Community Action

- 7.1. The contribution of voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise partners will be critical to creating sustainable improvement in the quality of life for residents of Radcliffe. Existing groups and networks will provide insight on the specific needs and opportunities at a hyper - local level i.e. within individual streets and subsets of communities in Radcliffe.
- 7.2. There is a vibrant network of local social action groups and community anchor

institutions in Radcliffe. These must be heart of the delivery of a People and Community Plan. One example is the Growing Together Radcliffe project. This brings together partners including Corrie Gardeners (who key members of the wider Bury Community Support Network), Radcliffe Rotary, Woodies Men In Sheds and Women of Worth, in addition to the broader network of hyper local neighbourhood level partners they collaborate with. This project has recently secured funding from the Council's Tackling Loneliness and Social Isolation Fund to deliver community based digital enablement to gain confidence and skills through digital community champions.

- 7.3. The Beacon (social prescribing) service will be critical in linking these examples of social action to improving health and well-being of Radcliffe people so that they are able to take advantage of the economic opportunities that regeneration will bring.
- 7.4. Radcliffe Ward Councillors have a key role to play as community connectors into community based provision and support, alongside that of the Bury Voluntary and Community Faith Alliance.
- 7.5. The next section describes how public bodies can connect to the community action described above.

8. The Neighbourhood Model in Radcliffe

- 8.1. The Let's Do It strategy and the Locality Plan for health and social care both set out how change will be delivered within neighbourhoods and townships, not a one size fits all approach for the Borough as a whole. Both documents promote a neighbourhood model of multi-disciplinary teams of front line public service staff supporting those who need most support and supported by the sort of community action described in the last section of this report.
- 8.2. The neighbourhood model is already well advanced in health and care with the Integrated Neighbourhood Teams, including one for Radcliffe. The implementation of the model is now moving into a new phase.
- 8.3. Radcliffe now has a Community Hub led by a small team, embedded in the community. The Hubs is a legacy of the Borough's response to Covid. The purpose of the Community Hub is to create the conditions at neighbourhood level for families, friends, neighbours, self-help and community groups and civil society to support people who need help.
- 8.4. The Hub also exists to change ways of working at a neighbourhood level so that frontline public service staff are empowered to work in teams with bespoke plans tailored to the needs and opportunities of individual people and their families, with lead workers and other staff following their lead.
- 8.5. The next phase is to target the operation of the neighbourhood model for those individuals and families most at risk of requiring expensive public service interventions.

- 8.6. The Community Hubs are place-based connectors, matching people to the opportunities that will be created by regeneration. Over time this will reduce demand for expensive public service interventions as people's economic opportunities improve, deprivation reduces and economic growth increases. This is how capital investment for regeneration links to the prioritisation of revenue spend on public services.

9. Health and Care

- 9.1 The model of Integrated Neighbourhood Teams (INT) working is well developed in health and care in each of the 5 neighbourhoods including Radcliffe. We have an integrated team working across community health services and with adult social care, and an integrated neighbourhood leadership including clinical (GP) leadership and an INT manager. The INTs have worked primarily thus far on delivering new ways of joined up working across Active Case Management – cohorts of residents at risk of unplanned admissions to hospital.
- 9.2 Increasingly the INTs are being recognised as the way we organise most health and care services in the community, and a new operating model describing the increase in breadth and depth of integration at the neighbourhood team level is in development for approval by the new Integrated Delivery Collaborative Board.
- 9.3 In the meantime the health and care integrated team continues to build relationships with key partners, including the work of the community hubs, and further developing the understanding of the assets of communities.
- 9.4 The Radcliffe INT works effectively to build working relationships with key stakeholders in Radcliffe and will be core to the successful operation of the hub.

10. Thematic Priorities

- 10.1 So far this report has addressed the People and Community Plan being delivered through local neighbourhood action. Action will also be required on a thematic basis Radcliffe- wide. Key themes to be developed are as follows:

10.2. Education

The Radcliffe Profile shows the performance of pupils attending a Radcliffe school and is not based on where the pupils live. 76% of primary aged pupils from Radcliffe attend a Radcliffe primary school. In the Early Years, the percentage of pupils reaching a good level of development in 2019 at age 5 compared well with the average for the Borough. However, the percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics on leaving primary school has declined from being in line with national in 2017 to being below in 2019.

Performance for secondary age children in Bury is below where we want it to be with lower than national percentages of pupils gaining a 'good' pass in English and mathematics. The new secondary school is designed to help address this by offering

high quality provision within Radcliffe so that Radcliffe children do not have to travel to schools across the Borough and beyond. Action is planned to improve work on transition between primary and secondary schools.

In preparation for the opening of the new secondary school, it is proposed that Star Academies is invited to join the Bury Association of Secondary Heads in advance. Star now has a role in the local self-improving school led system as the Bolton, Bury, Rochdale Teaching School Hub.

Whilst there is no provision for further and higher education within Radcliffe, there are strong, established links with the local colleges for post-16 progression and strong performance across the borough in relation to the percentage of pupils who are in education, employment and training post-16. Opportunities to promote pathways for pupils in Radcliffe will need to be maximised.

10.3. **Skills and employability**

A bid has been submitted to the Government's Community Renewal Fund for the resources to run an integrated, person centred approach to work and skills provision at a neighbourhood level across Radcliffe. There are over 250 organisations operating across the Borough offering a range of support on preparing for, or returning to work.

The objective of the Radcliffe programme will be to ensure a joined-up approach, encouraging integration and cooperation across these services. The programme will create individually tailored packages of support, taking a key worker approach to identify and respond to individuals who will benefit from this support, planning a programme of activity with them and sequencing and navigating through a range of interventions.

This programme will be used to build an end-to-end pathways, including for those furthest from the labour market, linking Radcliffe residents into community and enterprise assets within their community.

10.4. **Digital Inclusion**

The roll out of the GM Full Fibre Network has created an opportunity to connect full fibre to public sector buildings, including a dozen in Radcliffe. As well as bringing better public Wi-Fi coverage into Radcliffe Town Centre this will also provide opportunities for the private sector to connect to the extended network.

There are also opportunities to use this as a springboard to reduce the digital divide in Radcliffe's most deprived neighbourhoods using Bury Adult Learning's Digital Champions, the Barclays Life Skills project as Digital champions.

10.5. **Culture**

The current GM Town of Culture has shown that there is a great breadth of cultural activity within Radcliffe to build on and a wide range of stakeholders to work with.

The Council has now created a catalogue of the cultural offer across all arts organisations, freelancers and independent artists. This includes groups such as the Radcliffe Carnival, Radcliffe Heritage Society, Radcliffe Male Voice Choir, and Radcliffe Market as well as many independent freelancers and small community groups.

Radcliffe is also home to an important section of one of the most significant features of the cultural landscape in Bury, the Irwell Sculpture Trail, one of the largest public art programmes in the UK.

This extensive cultural offer can be used to bring together other stakeholders in the community who have the networks and expertise to reach people who may be socially isolated.

10.6 **Environment**

Bury Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and with a Climate Action Strategy and adjoining Action Plan now ready for approval, we are in an excellent position to launchpad climate action across our many communities and Townships. Through the development of our new Climate Action Forums, Radcliffe will be given a new opportunity to kickstart community climate action and highlight to the Council what needs to be prioritised. There are a number of plans for Radcliffe and it is vital that we embed climate action at the heart of those plans. With a town centre surrounded by excellent parks and nature, and residents and businesses proud of their local area, there is already a strong desire for sustainable improvements.

Bury Council Neighbourhood's Enforcement Team and Waste Management are currently developing a proposal to trial of community engagement and targeted enforcement and in Radcliffe during November 2021. The proposal would see engagement with local residents, businesses, and the local Radcliffe Litter Picking group, to deal with fly tipping and littering in local hotspots. In addition to engagement with the local community, there will be a robust period of enforcement, which will include the issuing of the new fly tipping Fixed Penalty Notices and other enforcement action where appropriate.

11. **Next Steps**

- 11.1. There is a well-developed set of programme management and governance arrangements for the physical and economic aspects of the SRF, including the town centre interventions and the housing and transport strategies. The development of the new secondary school is connected into the programme management and governance of the SRF.
- 11.2. Subject to the views of the SCB on the proposals in this report the next steps for the people and community side would be as follows:
 - (a) Co-ordinate the involvement of Radcliffe people in co-design of the community space in the public service hub and other public spaces and in the future development of public services.

- (b) Service quarterly meetings with Radcliffe Ward Member.
- (c) Develop the Radcliffe People and Community plan, working with community groups and all stakeholders.
- (d) Develop floor targets of agreed levels of performance for each of the key outcomes for the people of Radcliffe.
- (e) Arrange governance of the People and Communities Plan through the existing governance for the Radcliffe SRF.
- (f) Facilitate Community engagement within Radcliffe, including working with Growing Together Radcliffe and members of the Bury Community Support Network to support community capacity at street level with others from the Community Champions programme.
- (g) Define cohorts of individuals and families in Radcliffe most at risk of high end public service; identify people meeting that definition and organise the targeting of the neighbourhood model at those individuals and families.
- (h) Develop the health and care elements of the People and Communities Plan.
- (i) Developing thematic elements of the plan: education; skills and employability; digital; culture and environment.

Appendix B sets out lead responsibilities for each of the next steps set out above.

12. Conclusion

12.1. It would be helpful for SCB to provide views on the proposals in this report.

12.2. The views of the Board will then be used to shape the way forward.

12.3. Recommendations appear at the start of the report.

Geoff Little

Accountable Officer

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October 2021

Appendix B:

Lead responsibilities for developing the Radcliffe People and Communities Plan.

(a) Engagement and co-design.

Action: To coordinate the involvement of Radcliffe people in co-design of the community space in the public service hub and other public spaces and in the future development of public services.

Lead: Community Hub Manager.

Action to service quarterly meetings with Radcliffe Ward Members.

Lead: Community Hub Manager.

(b) Developing the plan.

Action: To develop the Radcliffe People and Communities Plan.

Lead: Chief Executive / CCG Accountable Officer.

Action: To develop floor targets of agreed levels of performance for each of the key outcomes for the people of Radcliffe.

Lead: Joint CIO Bury Council and CCG.

Action: Run the People and Communities Plan through the existing governance for the Radcliffe SRF.

Lead: Chief Executive / CCG Accountable Officer.

(c) Community Development.

Action: To facilitate Community engagement within Radcliffe, including working with Growing Together Radcliffe and members of the Bury Community Support Network to support community capacity at street level with others from the Community Champion programme.

Lead: Community Hub Manager, supported by the Community Engagement Officer and Community Champions.

(d) Targeted support to defined cohorts.

Action: Define cohorts of individuals and families in Radcliffe most at risk of high end public service; identify people meeting that definition and organise the targeting of the neighbourhood model at those individuals and families.

(e) Health and Care.

Action: Develop the health and care elements of the People and Communities Plan.

Lead: Executive Director of Strategic Commissioning.

(f). Developing thematic elements of the plan.

- Education. Acting Director of Children and Young People.

- Skills and Employability. Chief Executive.
- Digital divide. Executive Director Place and Housing.
- Culture. Deputy Chief Executive.
- Environment. Executive Director, Operational Services.



Radcliffe Profile

Welcome to Radcliffe's Profile

This profile provides an insight into the neighbourhood of Radcliffe. It is one of the five neighbourhoods within Bury, and it comprises of three wards: Radcliffe East, Radcliffe West and Radcliffe North.

There are around 35,110 people living in Radcliffe, which constitutes just under 19% of the total population in Bury. 6% of residents in Radcliffe are from a Black and Minority Ethnic background, which is significantly lower than the proportion in Bury.

Within Radcliffe, Radcliffe West ward has the lowest levels of life expectancy for both males and females and the highest proportion of the adult population who smoke.

- The highest cause of mortality and premature mortality in Radcliffe is cancer;
- The highest long term condition recorded prevalence level is for hypertension;
- Coronary Heart Disease is the highest cause of emergency hospital admissions for long term conditions.

The highest levels of deprivation, poverty and Job Seeker Allowance claimants in Radcliffe are found around Radcliffe town centre. In contrast, household income levels are highest in the top of Radcliffe North.

Radcliffe West has had the highest number of early help cases for children; yet also has the highest proportion of families who have been successfully turned around as a result of the Troubled Families programme. As a whole, Radcliffe children are underachieving at Key Stage 1 (5-7 years) and Key Stage 2 (7-11 years) in comparison to Bury. However, young people living in Radcliffe West achieved the highest rates of A Level attainment in 2018/19.

Adult social care service users with Radcliffe have a higher satisfaction with care and support services than Bury and England, yet carers have a higher satisfaction rate than Bury. Learning Disability is the main primary support reason for those aged 18-64 in Radcliffe, whereas for those aged 65+, it is support with physical mobility.

There are around 19,000 households within Radcliffe. Only 13% of properties are rented privately; 68% are owned or under shared ownership. There are more terraced houses, bungalows, and detached houses in Radcliffe when compared to Bury and England.

The highest cause of domestic noise complaints in Radcliffe is dogs. Radcliffe wards have the highest proportion of reported fly-tipping across Radcliffe and the town centre of Radcliffe has the highest levels of reported anti-social behaviour and reported crime.

Please note: In the absence of raw data, some percentages have been aggregated in order to provide a neighbourhood level figure.

For further details or if any further information is required please contact: JSNA@bury.gov.uk

Version History

This table will be updated once data within the Profile is refreshed

Originally published February 2020

	Date updated	Data updated	Comment
Version 1	March 2020	Latest data for each area	First publication

Contents

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1. Population and Demographics

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8. Crime & Safety

- 8.1. [Crime](#)
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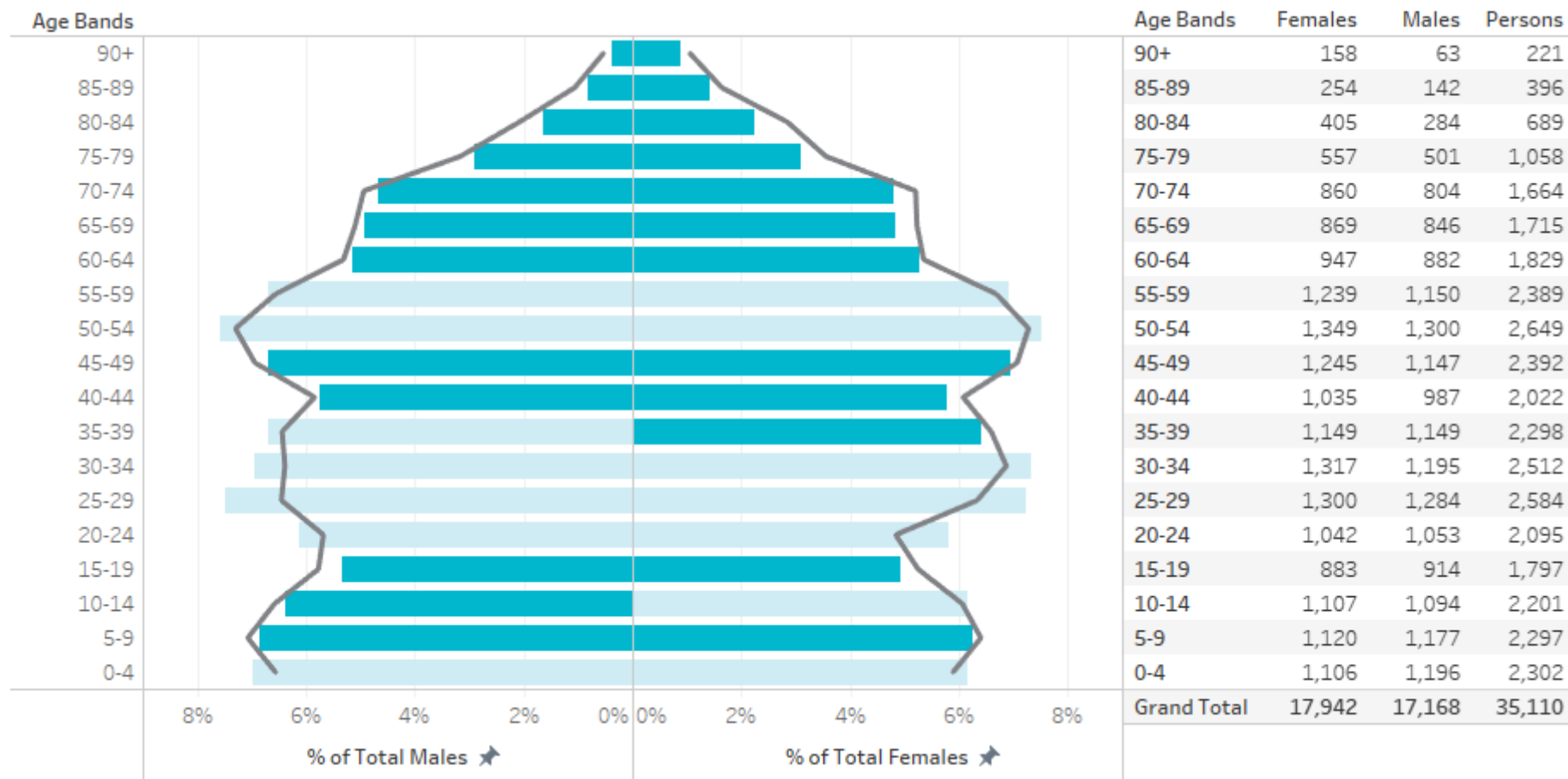
1. Population and Demographics

Population Pyramid

Figure 1: Percentage of Male and Female Population in Radcliffe compared against the percentage of Male and Female Bury Population [MYE 2018]

The table on the right is the estimated population within Radcliffe for Males, Females and All Persons

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) [2018]



The Population pyramid compares the percentage of the population in five year age bands for Radcliffe (which is in a bar formation) to the percentage of the equivalent Bury population (which is the line at the edge of the bars). The colours of the bars are as follows:

- Pale blue – there is a higher percentage of people in this age band within Radcliffe compared to Bury.
- Teal – there is a lower percentage of people in this age band within Radcliffe compared to Bury.

From the above pyramid, Radcliffe has a higher percentage of males and females aged 20-34, 50-59 and 50-59 than the total percentage of Bury overall.

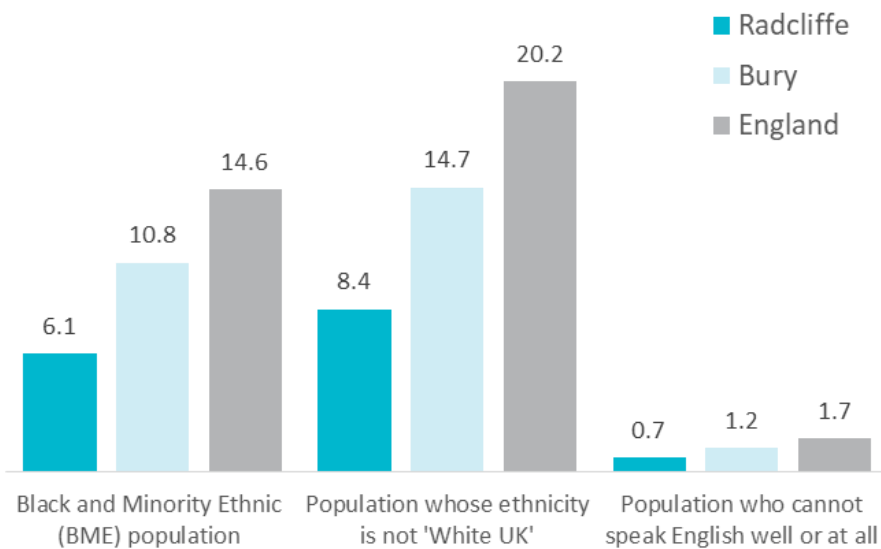
1. Population and Demographics

Ethnicity and Language

Sources: ONS Census 2011; Mid-Year Estimates 2018

	Radcliffe	Bury
Total Population (Mid-Year Estimates 2018)	35,110	190,108
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population (Census 2011)	2,064	20,028
Population whose ethnicity is not 'White UK' (Census 2011)	2,838	27,163
Population who cannot speak English well or at all (Census 2011)	235	2,144

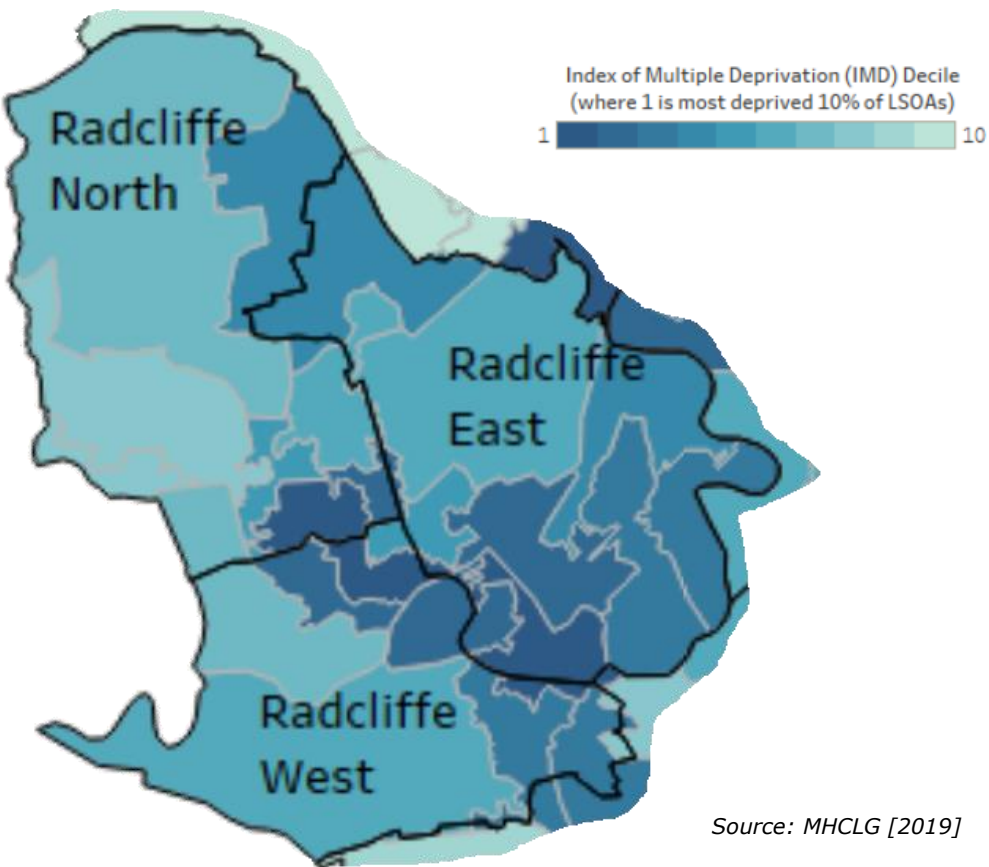
Figure 2: Percentage of Ethnicity and Language [Census 2011]



Taken from the last Census, this is the most recent data available about ethnicity and language within Radcliffe.

Radcliffe has a significantly lower BME population and those whose ethnicity is not White UK than both the Bury average and the England average. Similarly, Radcliffe has a lower percentage of those who cannot speak English well or at all.

Index of Multiple Deprivation



The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains are:

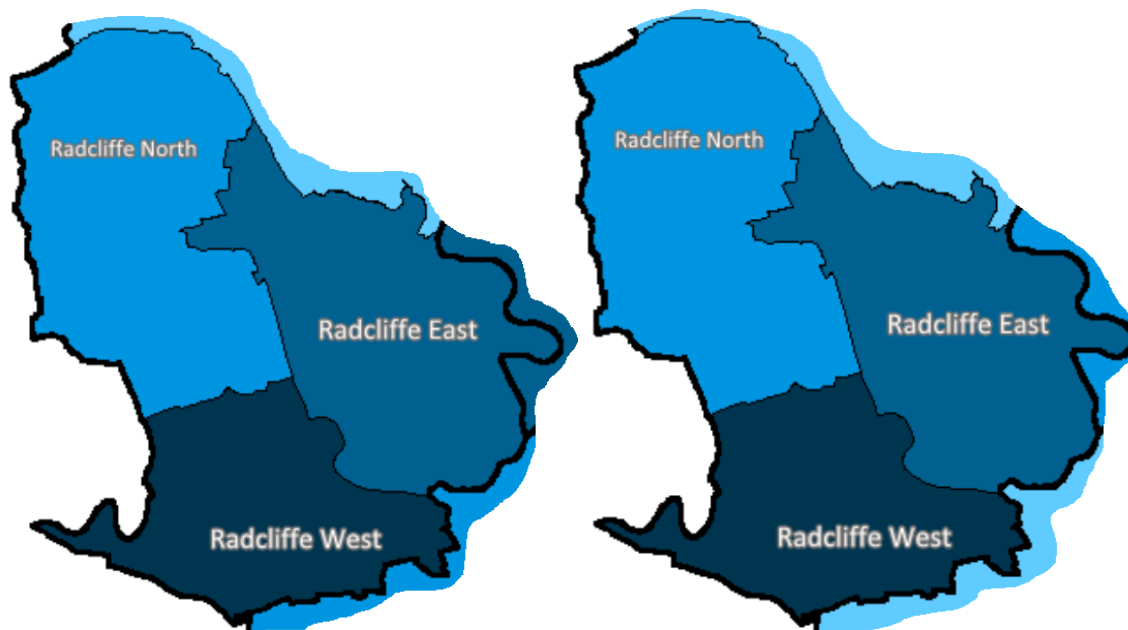
Income, *Employment*, Education, *Skills and Training*, Health and Disability, *Crime*, Barriers to Housing and Services, and *Living Environment*.

Within Radcliffe the areas of highest deprivation are around Radcliffe Town Centre and include Coronation Road, Water Street, the St Thomas Estate, Milltown Street and around Coronation Park.

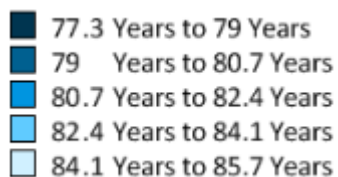
2. Population Health & Wellbeing

Life Expectancy

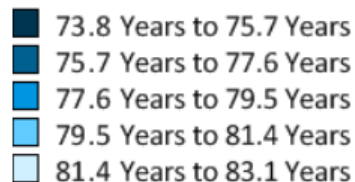
Source: Primary Care Mortality & MYE [2013-2017]



Females



Males

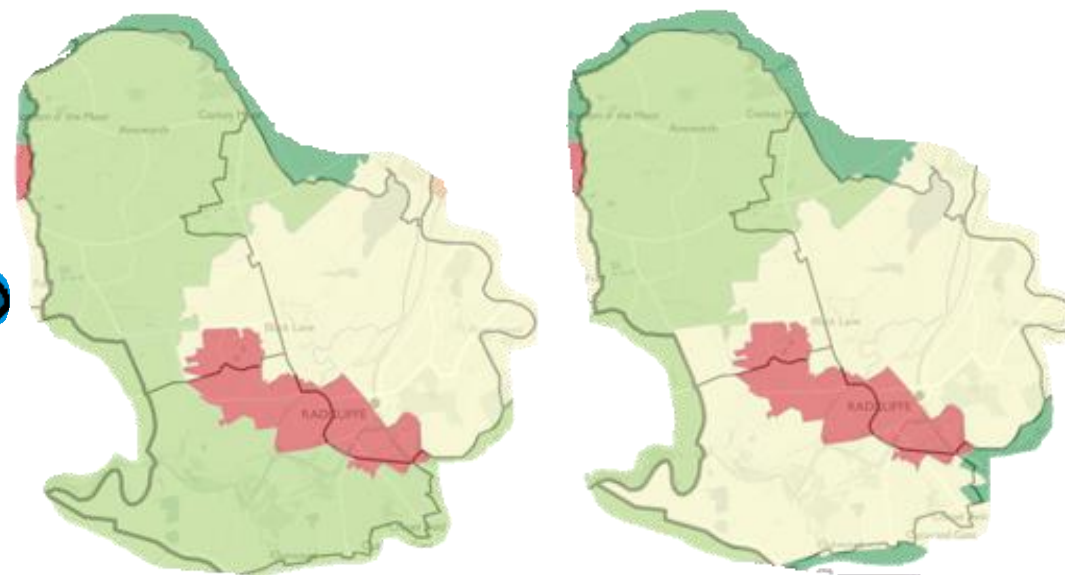


Life expectancy is calculated at electoral ward level for females and males.

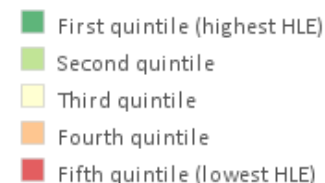
Radcliffe West has the lowest life expectancy and is lower for males in the ward than females. Radcliffe North ward has the highest life expectancy within Radcliffe. Females in Radcliffe generally have a higher life expectancy than males.

Healthy Life Expectancy

Source: Census [2011] and Primary Care Mortality, Annual Population Survey & MYE [2013-2017]



Females



Males

Healthy Life Expectancy is calculated at middle super output area for females and males and is based on mid-year estimates of the population, Mortality data and Annual Population Survey data.

The centre of Radcliffe, which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields, has the lowest levels of healthy life expectancy. The highest levels of healthy life expectancy can be found around the Ainsworth area in the north and Outwood area in the south of Radcliffe. Females have a higher healthy life expectancy than males in the south of Radcliffe.

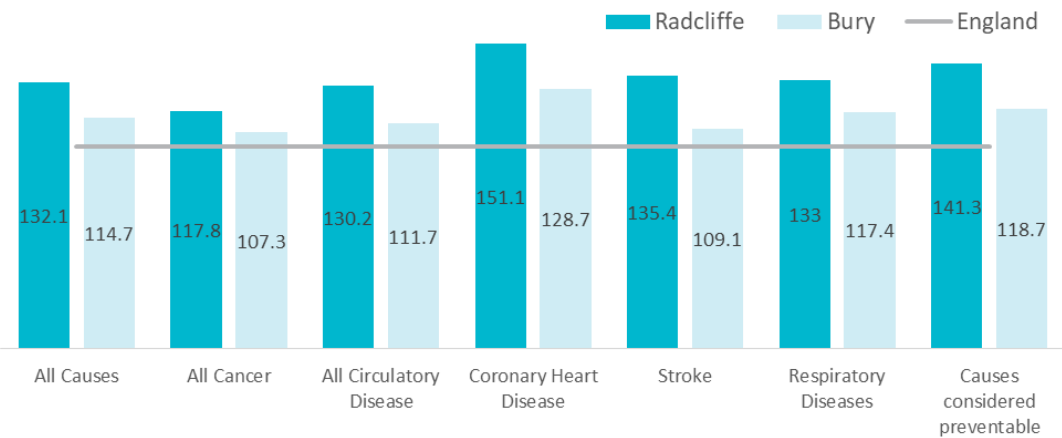
2. Population Health & Wellbeing

Mortality

Source: Public Health England

	Radcliffe	Bury
All Causes of Mortality (2013-2017)	1,638	9,091
All Cancer	434	2,440
All Circulatory Disease	413	2,300
Coronary Heart Disease	217	1,179
Stroke	103	551
Respiratory Diseases	219	1,270
Causes considered preventable	400	1,918

Figure 3: Causes of Mortality (all ages) - Standardised Mortality Ratios [2013-2017]



Cancer is the highest cause of mortality for people in Radcliffe, followed by circulatory disease. This is consistent with the highest causes of mortality in Bury.

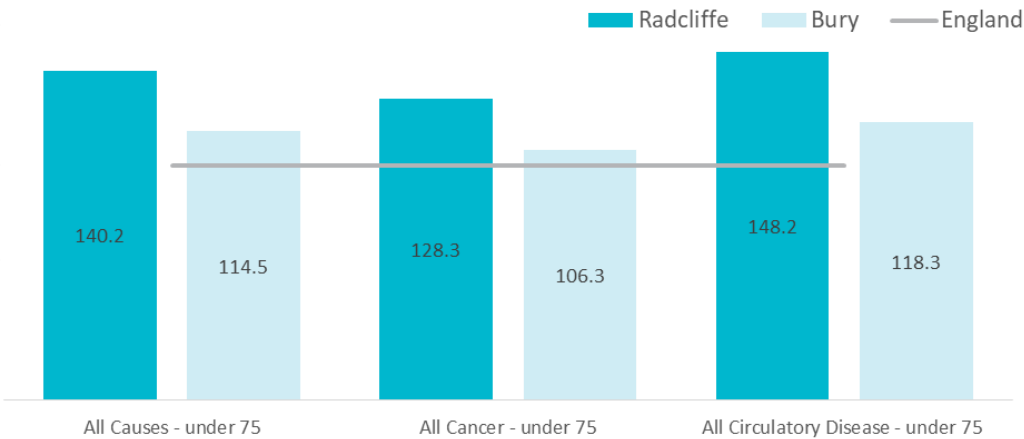
To compare Radcliffe with the rest of Bury and England, the data has been standardised into a ratio. This shows that per population, Radcliffe is significantly worse than Bury and the England average for all causes of mortality. Coronary heart disease has the highest standardised rate for mortality within Radcliffe.

Premature Mortality

Source: Public Health England

	Radcliffe	Bury
All Causes of Premature Mortality - under 75 (2013-2017)	675	3,104
All Cancer - under 75	250	1,174
All Circulatory Disease - under 75	155	700

Figure 4: Causes of Premature Mortality - Standardised Mortality Ratios [2013-2017]



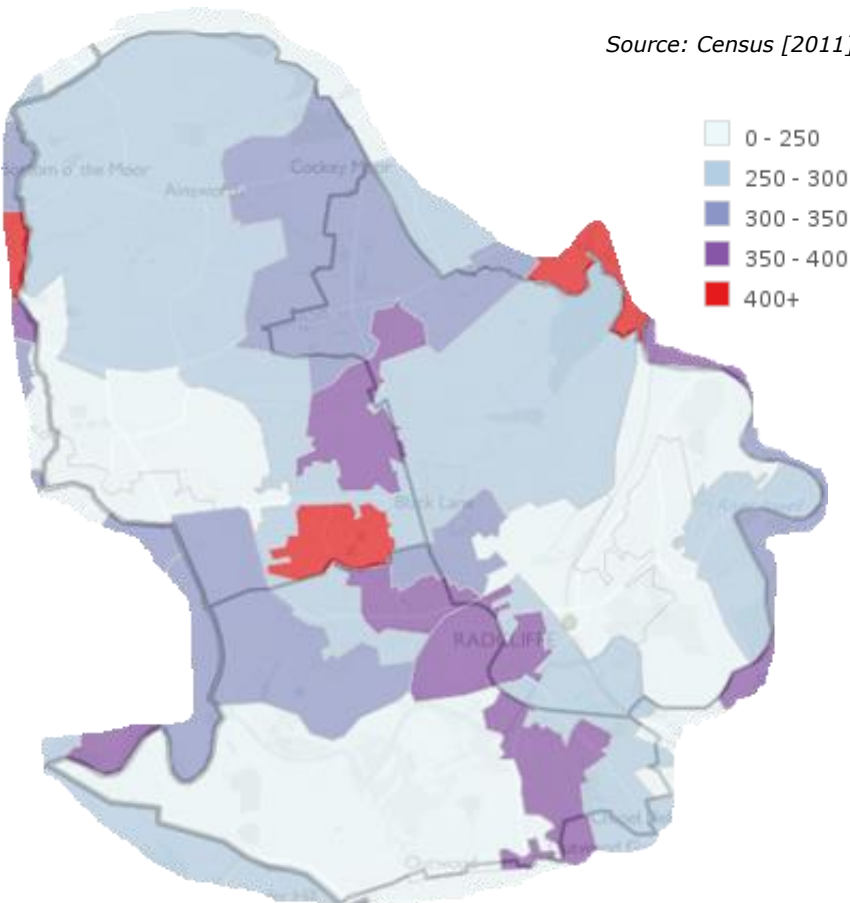
Cancer is the highest cause of premature mortality in Radcliffe.

To compare Radcliffe with the rest of Bury and England, the data has been standardised into a ratio. Radcliffe is significantly worse than the Bury and England averages for all causes of premature mortality.

All circulatory disease has the highest standardised rate for premature mortality in Radcliffe.

2. Population Health & Wellbeing

Limiting Illness or Disability



Census information shows the number of individuals with a limiting illness or disability. The question in the Census asks if they have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.

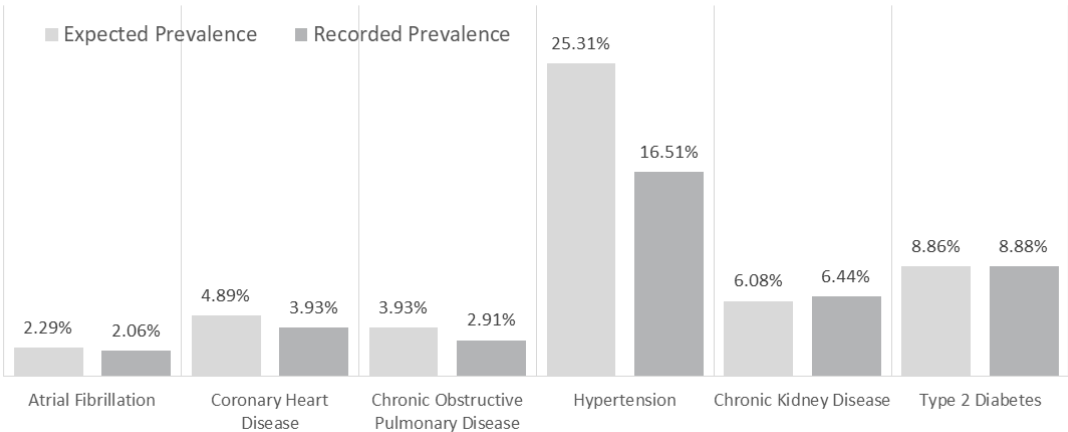
The highest areas of people with a limiting illness or disability living in Radcliffe are around the Coronation Road area.

Long Term Condition Prevalence

Source: GP Registers, June 2019	Radcliffe	
	Expected Prevalence	Recorded Prevalence
Percentage of the GP registered population		
Atrial Fibrillation	2.29%	2.06%
Coronary Heart Disease	4.89%	3.93%
COPD*	3.93%	2.91%
Hypertension	25.31%	16.51%
Chronic Kidney Disease	6.08%	6.44%
Type 2 Diabetes	8.86%	8.88%

*COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Figure 5: Prevalence of Long Term Conditions in Bury (Expected vs. Recorded)



Expected prevalence figures are based on the latest available prevalence models applied to current practice populations. The recorded prevalence is as a percentage of the registered population for the given criteria; for example, for Hypertension this is the full registered population, whereas the Type 2 diabetes measure is based on those aged 16+.

Hypertension has historically had a significant gap between expected and recorded prevalence.

2. Population Health & Wellbeing - Smoking

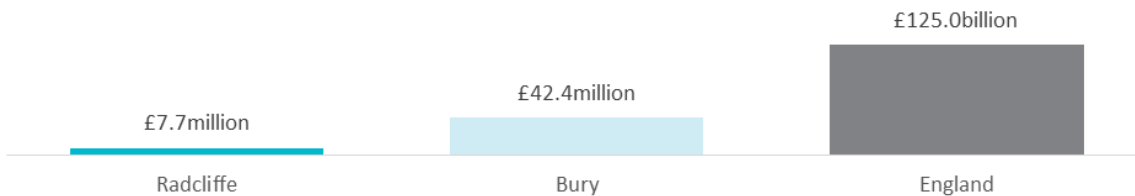
Ward Level Smoking Prevalence

Source: Ash Ready Reckoner Tool [2019]

	Number of smokers 18+
Radcliffe	5,860
Radcliffe East	2,194
Radcliffe West	2,061
Radcliffe North	1,605

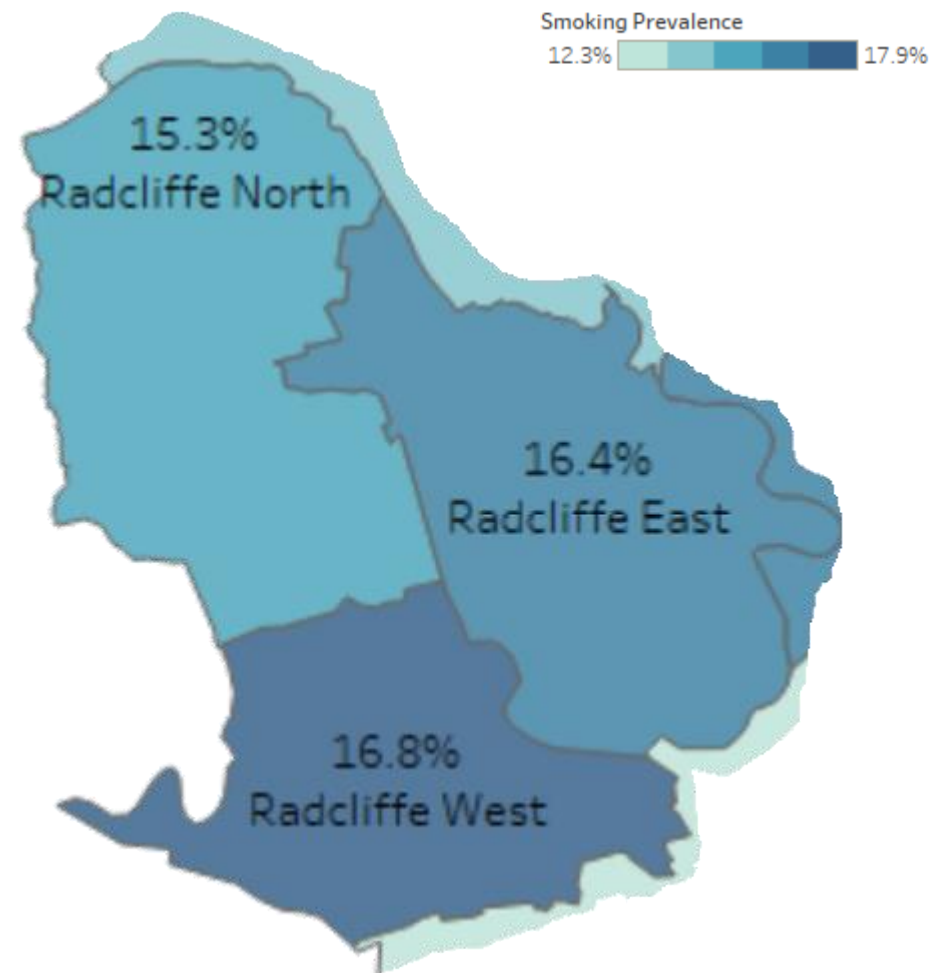
Figure 6: Estimated Cost to Society of Smoking

Source: Ash Ready Reckoner Tool [2019]



The Child Survey was only broken down at neighbourhood level therefore cannot be included in this profile.

Smoking within Radcliffe varies considerably between each ward. Within Radcliffe East, nearly 2,200 people aged 18+ are smokers, with an estimated cost to society of £2.9 million. This is over 500 more people than in Radcliffe North, where the cost to society is estimated at £2.2 million.



Source: Ash Ready Reckoner Tool [2019]

Smoking prevalence within Radcliffe varies across the wards, with a variation of 1.5% between Radcliffe West and Radcliffe North. Radcliffe accounts for around 22% of all smokers in Bury.

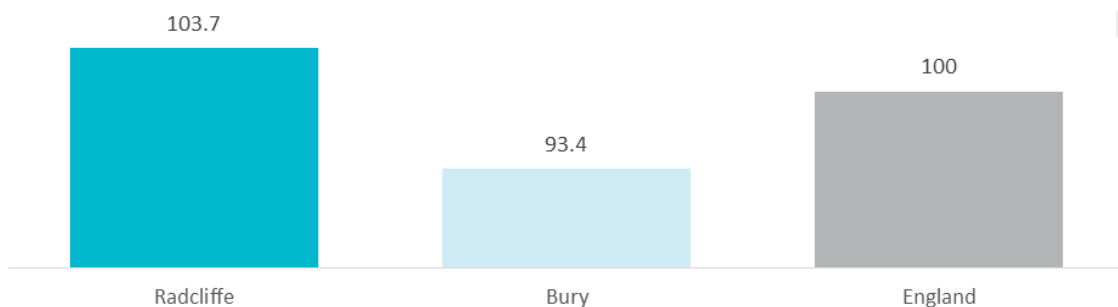
2. Population Health & Wellbeing - Alcohol

Alcohol misuse

Source: Local Health Profile (narrow definition)

	Radcliffe	Bury
Admissions from harm and injury - as a result of alcohol	1,063	5,317

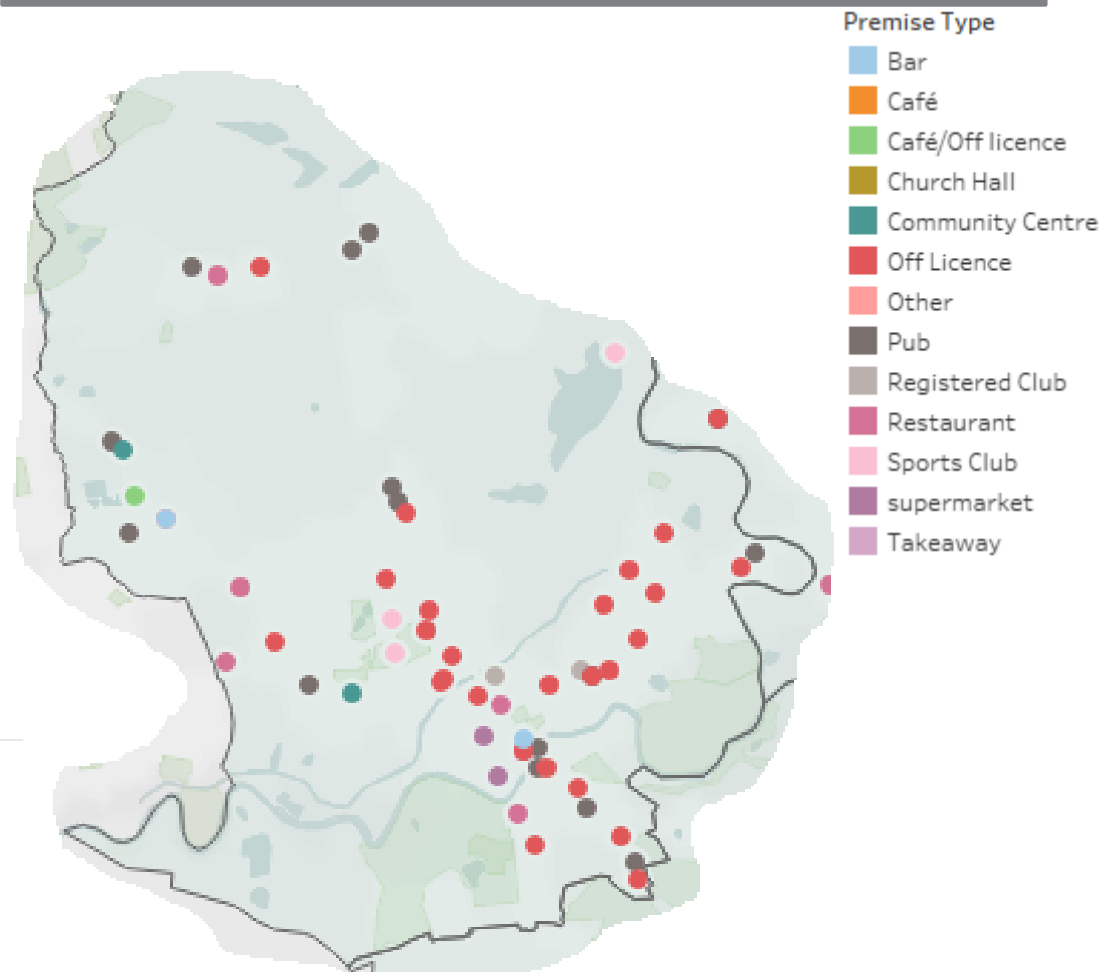
Figure 7: Hospital stays for alcohol related harm; Standardised Admission Rates [2013/14 to 2017/18]



The Child Survey was only broken down at neighbourhood level therefore cannot be included in this profile.

Figure 7 shows admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-related condition, or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-related external cause. Radcliffe has a significantly higher standardised admission rate for alcohol related harm than both Bury overall and the England rate.

Licensed Premises

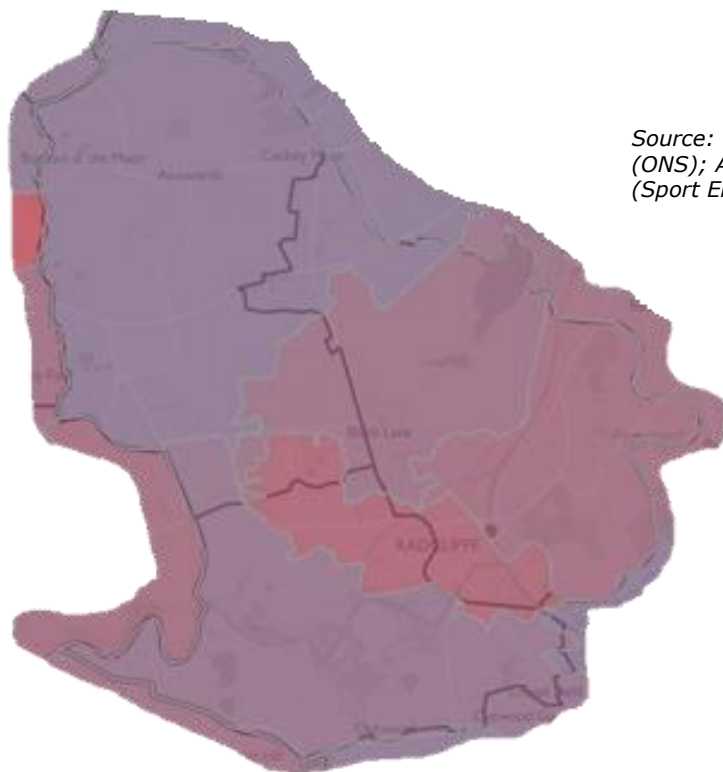


Data has been obtained from the Licensing Office to show how many places within Radcliffe have a license to sell alcohol. Within Radcliffe, there are 74 premises licensed to sell alcohol, with over a third of these being Off Licences.

Within Bury as whole, there are over 450 alcohol licenses.

2. Population Health & Wellbeing - Physical Activity

Level of Physical Inactivity



Source: Census 2011 (ONS); Active Lifestyles (Sport England 2017)

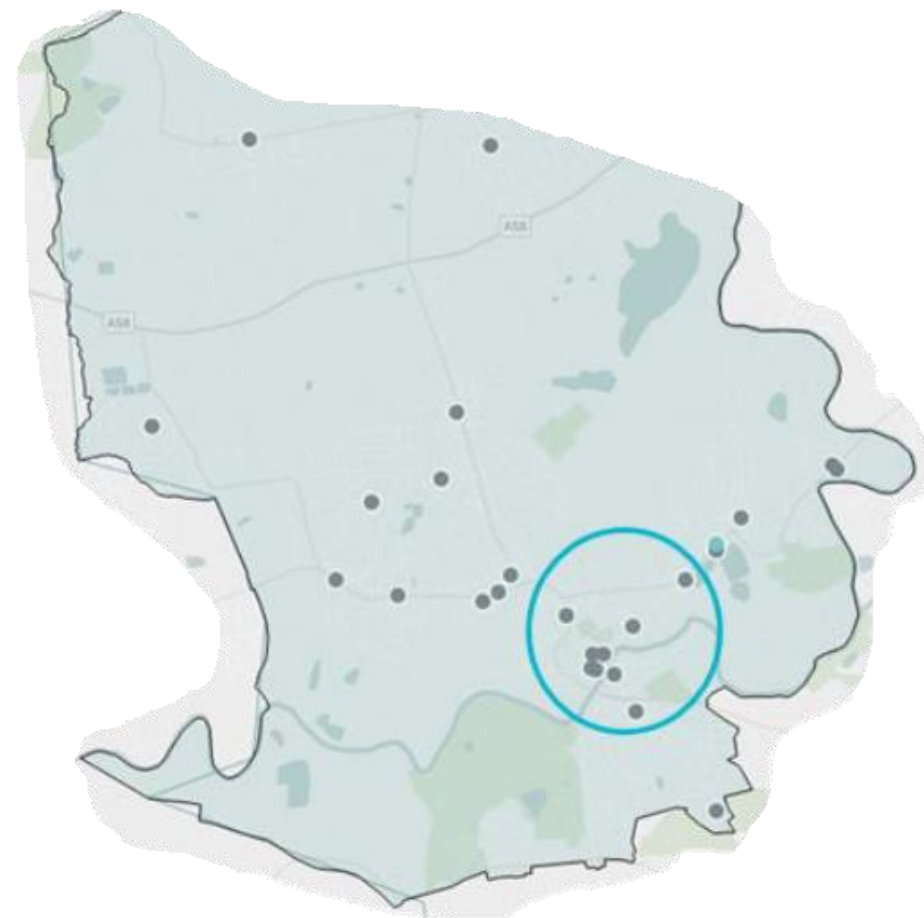
The Child Survey was only broken down at neighbourhood level therefore cannot be included in this profile.

The heat map shows the levels of physical inactivity by middle super output areas within Radcliffe.

The highest areas of inactivity are around the centre of Radcliffe, which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields.

Takeaway Food Outlets

Source: Environmental Health [2018/19]

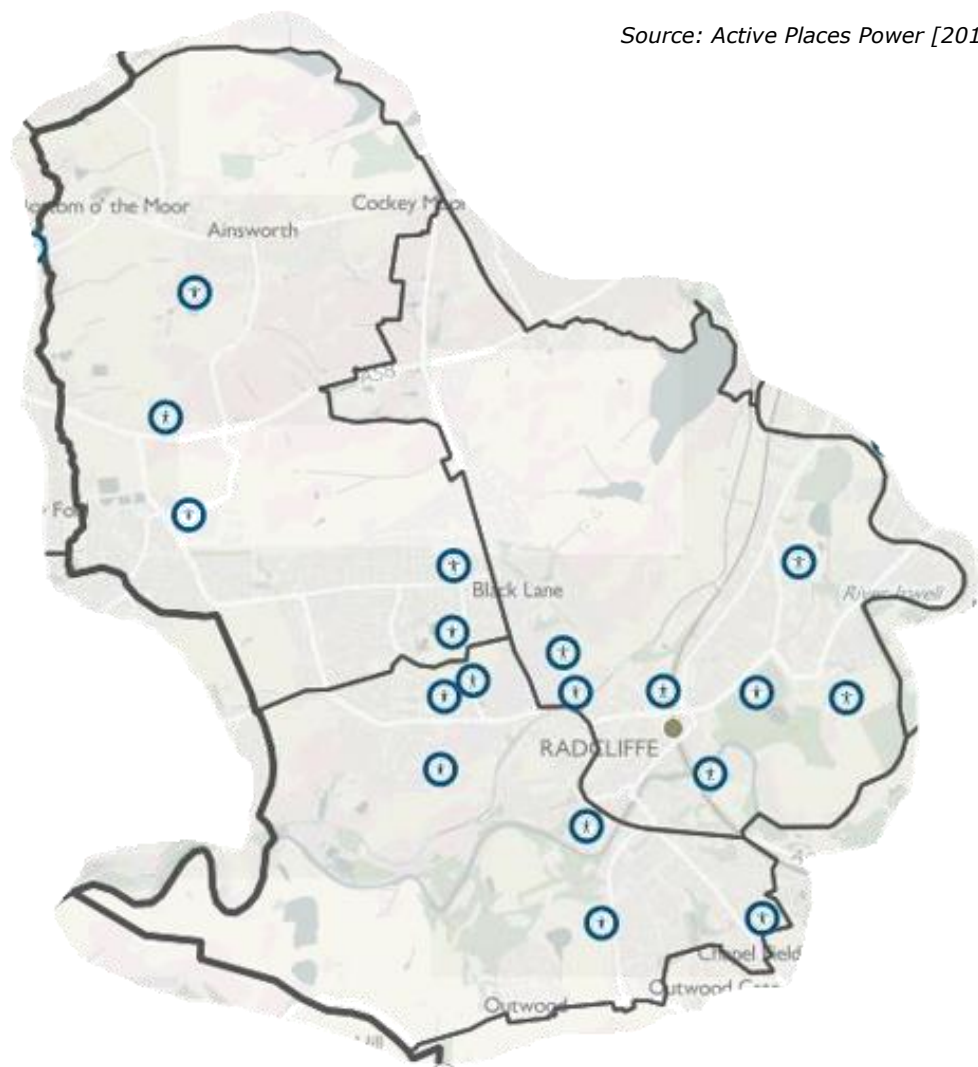


There are 40 takeaway outlets within Radcliffe. This map only includes those outlets that are primarily recorded as "Takeaway - Hot Food", and "Takeaway - Cold Food". There is a high concentration within Radcliffe Centre (circled) as there are 10 outlets.

2. Population Health & Wellbeing - Physical Activity

Sports Facilities

Source: Active Places Power [2018]



There are at least 18 sports facilities available in Radcliffe.

Sports facilities include gyms, fitness centres, tennis courts, running tracks, football pitches etc.

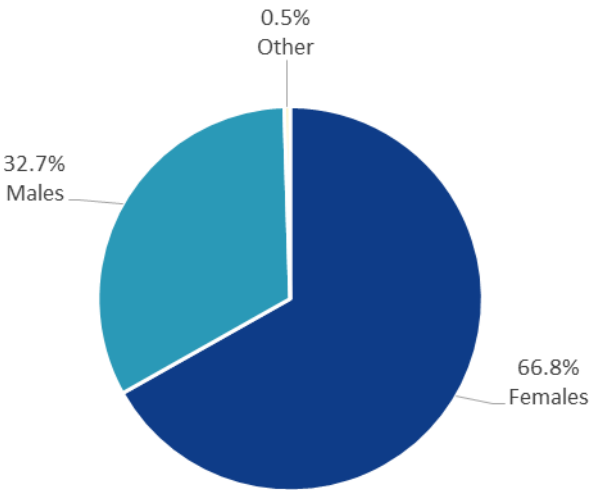
Bury Exercise and Therapy Service (BEATS) Activity data

Source: DCRS [2019]

BEATS Participants	
Radcliffe	205
Radcliffe East	71
Radcliffe North	68
Radcliffe West	66

Figure 8: Activity data from BEATS participants who live in Radcliffe; split by gender

Source: DCRS [2019]



The BEATS programme provides two services: Exercise and Therapy, and Strength and Balance.

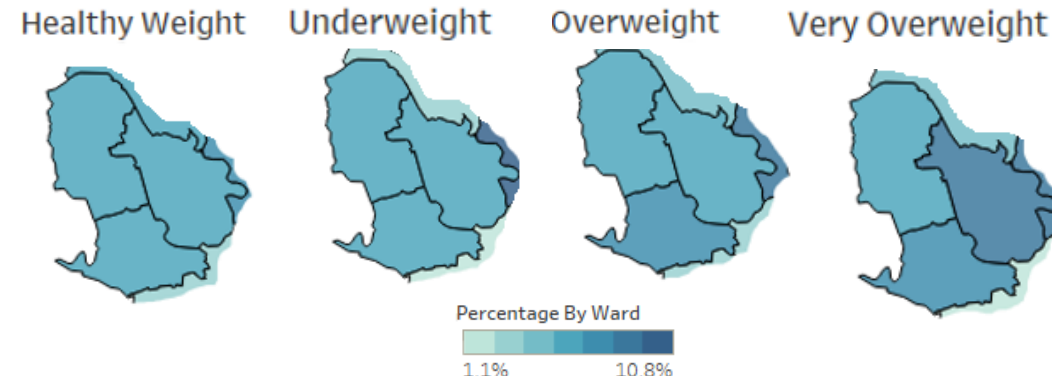
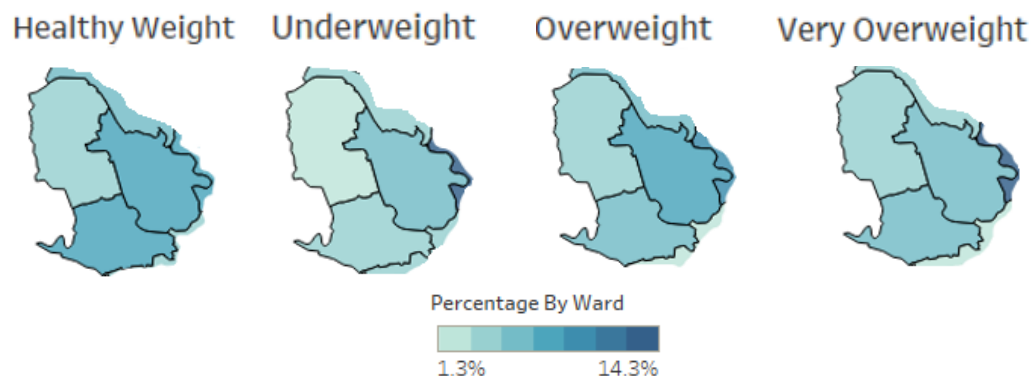
Between January and October 2019 there have been approximately 1,200 participants. Around 17% of all participants have been from Radcliffe, and two thirds of these are female.

2. Population Health & Wellbeing - Overweight & Obesity

Reception (4-5 Year Olds)

2014/15 - 2016/17

Year 6 (10-11 Year Olds)



The National Childhood Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 years in primary schools, in order to determine their BMI category. The heat maps display Radcliffe wards by each BMI weight category. The darker colour represents more children in that area who fall into that category. The data across Bury equals 100%.

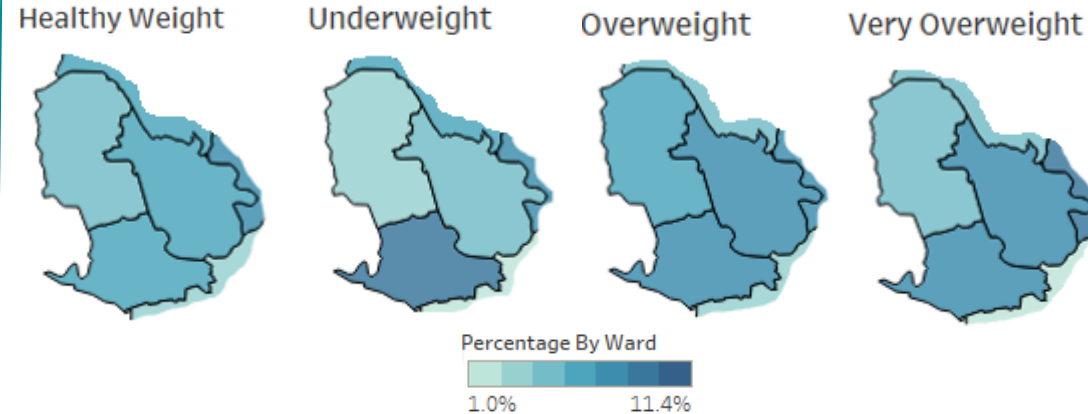
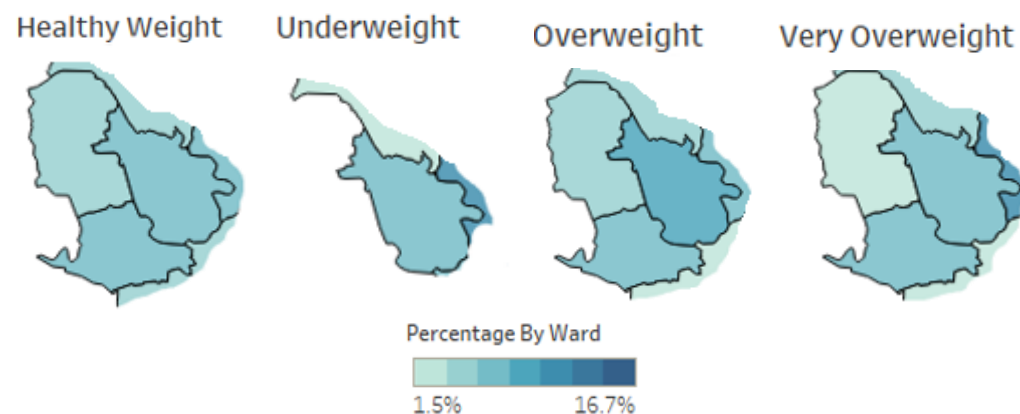
The data shown covers 3 academic years, in order to provide a large enough data set for analysis. Some wards appear missing in the underweight graphs for 2015/16 - 2017/18 as there are no children in that ward for that time period who are underweight.

Source: Locally collected NCMP data [14/15-16/17 and 15/16-17/18]

Reception (4-5 Year Olds)

2015/16 - 2017/18

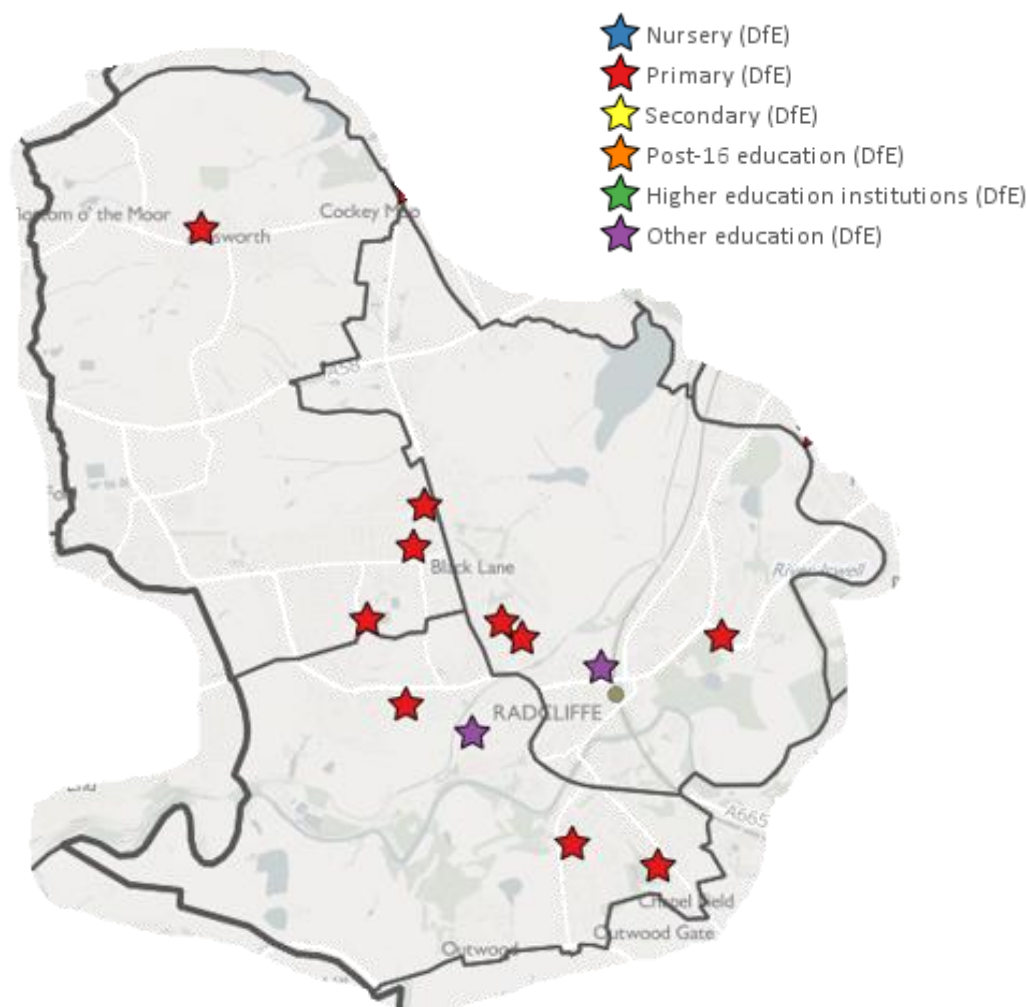
Year 6 (10-11 Year Olds)



Within Radcliffe, there are significant differences across the wards in those that are underweight, healthy weight, overweight and very overweight for children in reception and in year six.

3. Education and Skills – Schools and Colleges

Schools and Colleges



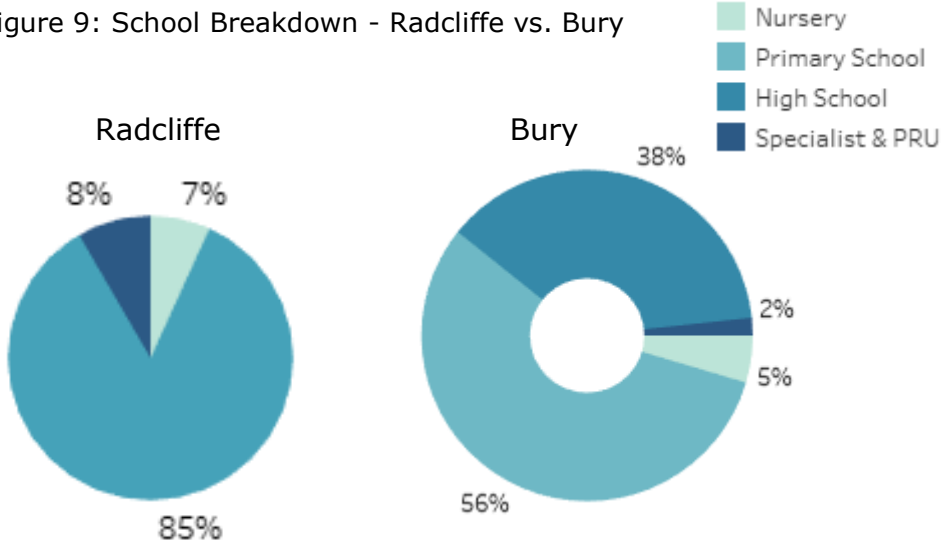
Source: School Census 2017 (DfE)

The above map displays schools and colleges located within Radcliffe. Other education establishments include specialist schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRU).

School Population

Source: School Census [2017/18]	Radcliffe	Bury
Total Population	3,027	29,818
Nursery	206	1,369
Primary School	2,568	16,745
Secondary School	-	11,193
Specialists & Pupil Referral Units	253	511

Figure 9: School Breakdown - Radcliffe vs. Bury



Source: School Census 2017 (DfE)

The school population information refers to state schools **only**, and **does not** include any private or independent schools.

There have been no state high schools within Radcliffe since 2014. Over 50% of the specialist school and Pupil Referral Unit population in Bury is within Radcliffe, at Spring Lane Pupil Referral Unit and Millwood Primary Special School. 85% of the schools in Radcliffe are Primary Schools.

3. Education and Skills – Early Years

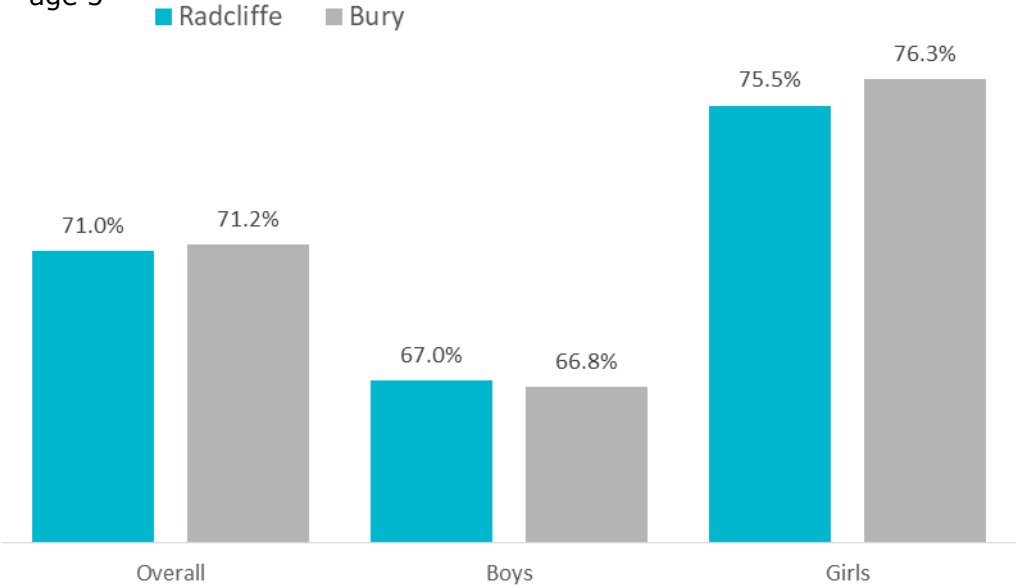
Good Level of Development

Key Stage 1 & Key Stage 2 - Reading, Writing & Maths

Source: Children's Services [2017/18]

	Radcliffe	Bury
Overall (students)	400	2,362
Boys	200	1,217
Girls	200	1,145

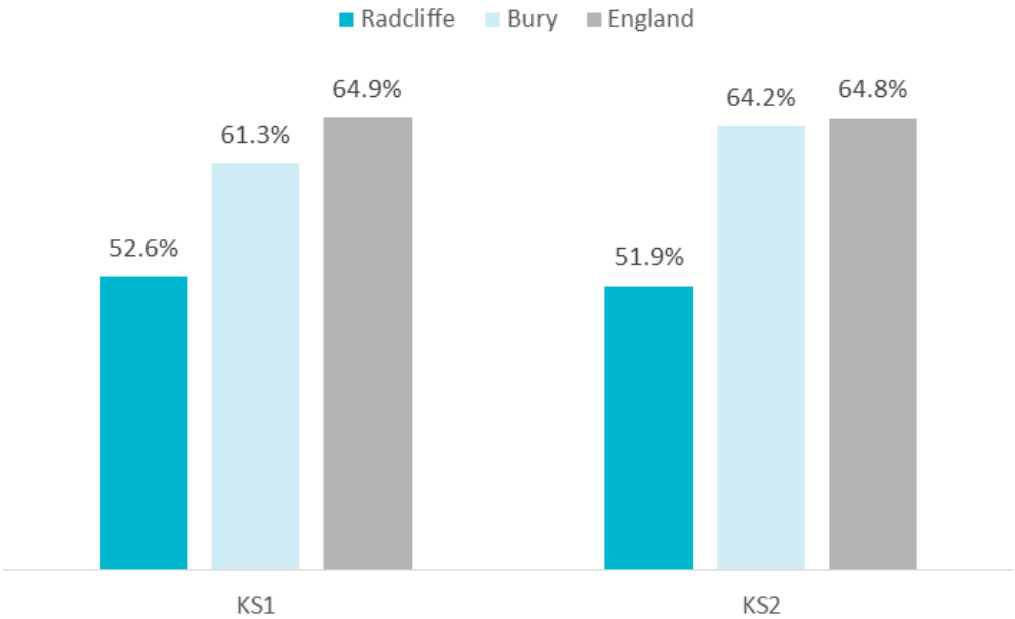
Figure 11: Percentage of pupils with a Good Level of Development at age 5



In order to be judged as attaining a Good Level of Development, a child must be achieving or exceeding the expected standard in all prime areas, literacy and mathematics. Should the child fail to meet one of these areas, then they will not be awarded a Good Level of Development.

The data is based on the location of the school, not where the child lives. In the UK, the Good Level of Development is widely used as a measure of school readiness for entry to Year 1 in KS1.

Figure 10: Percentage of children at KS1 and KS2 who met or exceeded the expected level of reading, writing and maths



Source: Children's Social Care, 2018/19 (NCER)

The data above shows the percentage of children (not including specialist schools) in Key Stage 1 (5-7 years) and Key Stage 2 (7-11 years) who met or exceeded the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at the 10 primary schools within Radcliffe.

Radcliffe is performing at a significantly lower standard than both Bury as a whole and England at KS1 and KS2 levels.

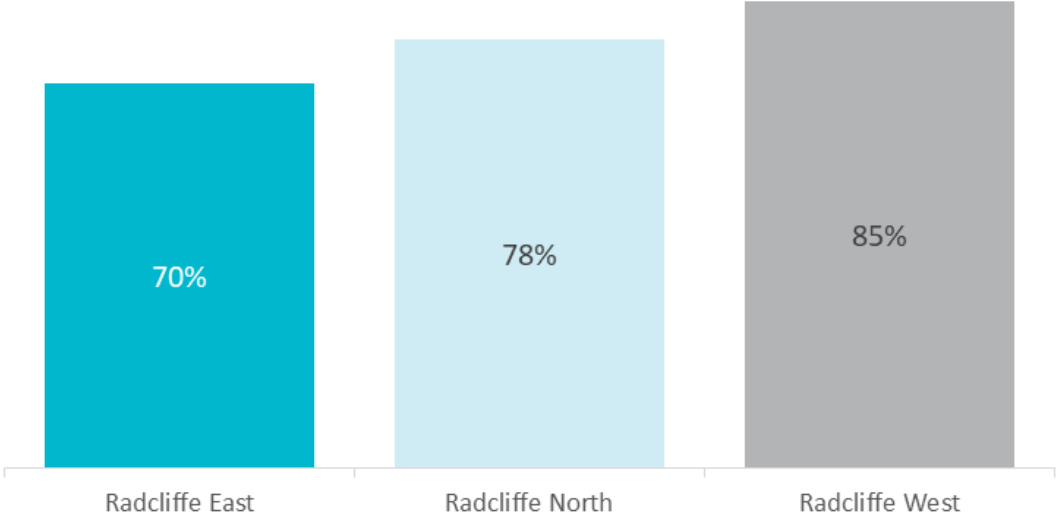
3. Education and Skills – Education Attainment

GCSE Results

A Level

Figure 12: A Level Achievement rates

There is no data for GCSE attainment due to the fact there are no high schools in Radcliffe.



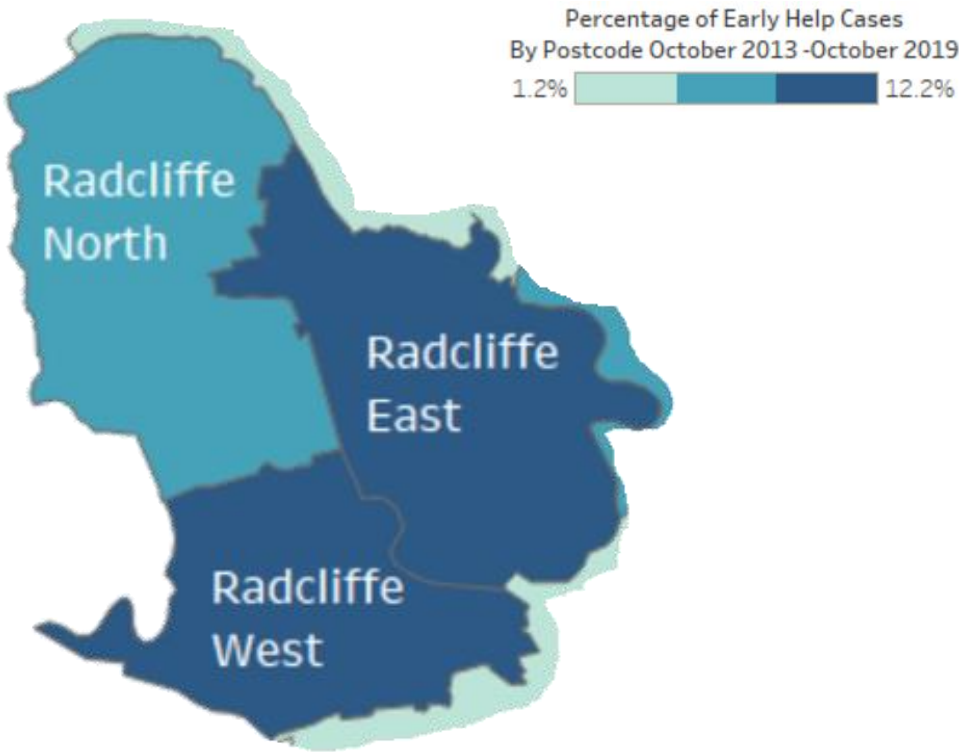
Source: Individual Learner Record [ILR, 2017/18] (GMCA)

This data refers to all A Levels taken in 2017/18 where a pupil achieved an A Level result of E or above. This is for pupils in state sixth form colleges and further education colleges, but not from integrated sixth form schools.

Only results from pupils who were aged 16-18 on the 31st August of that academic year with a registered address within Bury are included.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Children’s Social Care

Team Oasis (Early Help)



Team Oasis (Bury’s Children and Young Person’s early help) was established in October 2013 as part of the early help offer in Bury. The main principle of Team Oasis is to prevent children, young people and their families from needing more specialist intervention and to support and empower families in accessing universal provision.

Families are supported by Team Oasis through a “Team around the Family” plan. The map contains the percentage of cases by ward as a total of all the Oasis cases in Bury, with Radcliffe East and West showing the highest percentage of cases.

Troubled Families

In order to qualify for the Troubled Families programme, a family must have a minimum of one dependent child and hit two of the six headline criteria listed below:

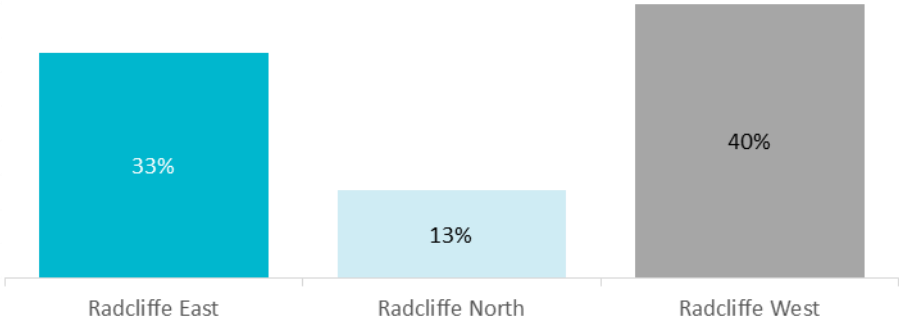
Crime
Education
Worklessness

Involvement with Childrens services
Health needs
Domestic Abuse

Source: Troubled Families 2 Master List

	Radcliffe	Bury
Number of eligible families	336	1257
Number of families worked with	247	910
Number of successful families	107	415

Figure 13: Families in Radcliffe who have successfully been turned around as a result of the Troubled Families programme by ward



This data is taken from the second phase of the Troubled Families programme master list, which contains all families that have been either identified or worked with since September 2014. For the families that have been worked with in Radcliffe, there has been a 43% turnaround rate.

In order for a family to be considered as successful as a result of the programme, each of the criteria that the family has hit must no longer be an issue or be showing significant and sustained improvement in the right direction.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Adult Social Care

Requests for Support

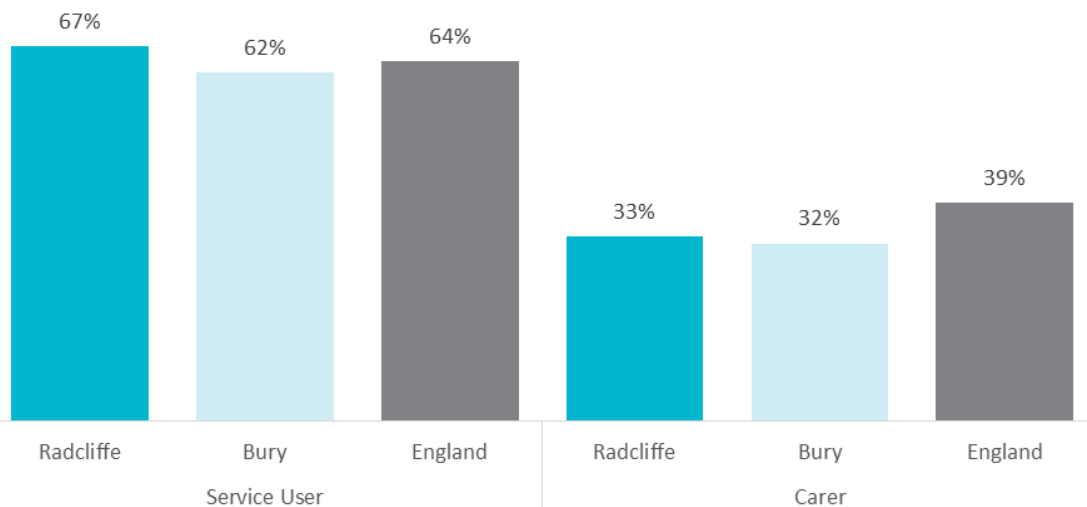
Source: Social Care Record

	Radcliffe	Bury
Contacts	2,653	13,371
Resolved by Contact Team	1,104	5,648
Assessment by Integrated Neighbourhood Team	1,424	7,159
Safeguarding or Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards	125	564
Assessments resulting in eligible support needs	242	1,139
Formal Carers Assessments carried out	24	194

All residents are entitled to request an assessment under the Care Act 2014. If they are eligible they may receive a package of support, either through a direct payment or commissioned services.

Carers & Users Satisfaction ratings

Figure 14: Overall Satisfaction with Care and Support Services: "I am extremely satisfied" or "I am very satisfied".



Source: Adult Social Care Users Survey; Survey of Adult Carers in England [2018/19]

Short Term Services

Source: Social Care Record
(N.B. numbers less than 5 are not shown for confidentiality)

Radcliffe	Rapid Response	Choices for Living Well
Eligible Referrals	76	70
Outcome - home without support	†	8
Outcome - home with support	6	12
Outcome - hospital	13	38

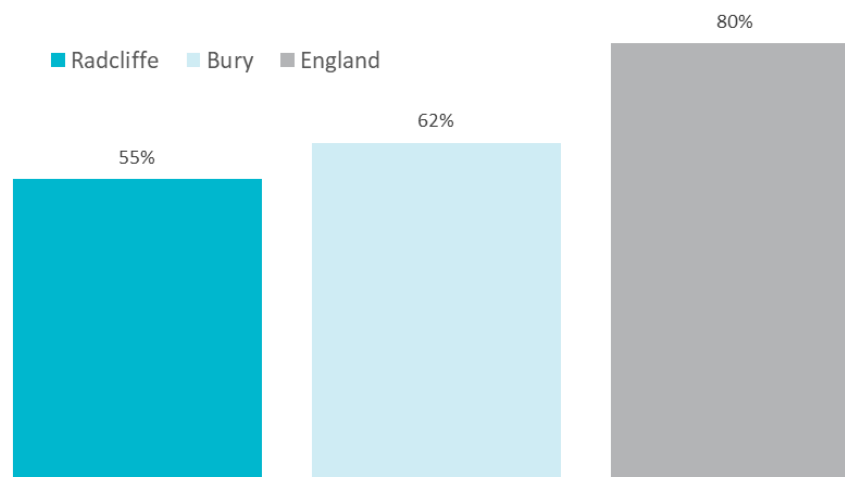


Figure 15 (above): ASCOF 2D - Proportion of new clients who received short-term services, where no further request was made for ongoing support or support of a lower level

Source: Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework [2018/19]

There are several short term services within Bury that help people return home after a stay in hospital; these services can help people to continue living as independently as they can.

Rapid response services aim to prevent hospital admissions by providing and arranging equipment, support at home or by placing a person in emergency respite to prevent a carer breakdown.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Adult Social Care

Long Term Services

Source: Social Care Record [2018/19]
(N.B. numbers less than 5 are not shown for confidentiality)

		Radcliffe	Bury
Number of service users			
18-64	Community*	109	478
	Direct Payment	105	464
	Permanent Nursing	+	8
	Permanent Residential	6	65
65+	Community*	176	983
	Direct Payment	44	205
	Permanent Nursing	51	174
	Permanent Residential	127	662

*Community includes both Domiciliary Care and Supported Living

Figure 16: Percentage of adult social care support provided in Radcliffe of all support provided in Bury

Source: Social Care Record [2018/19]

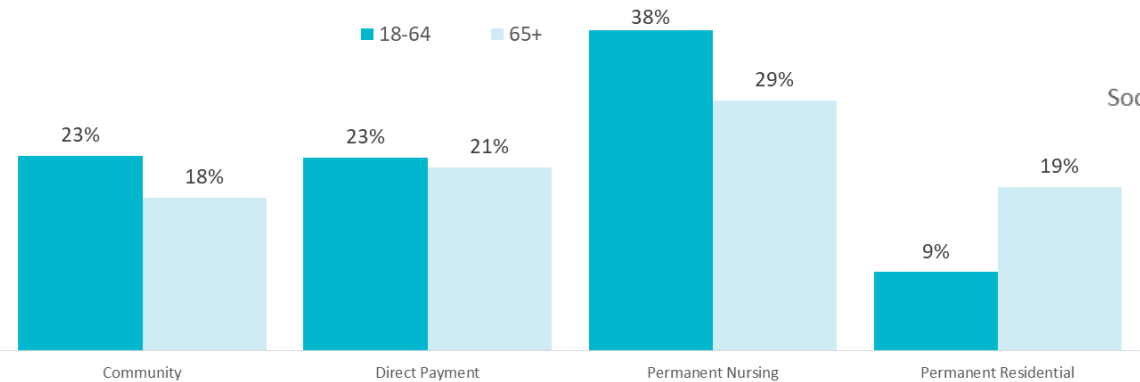
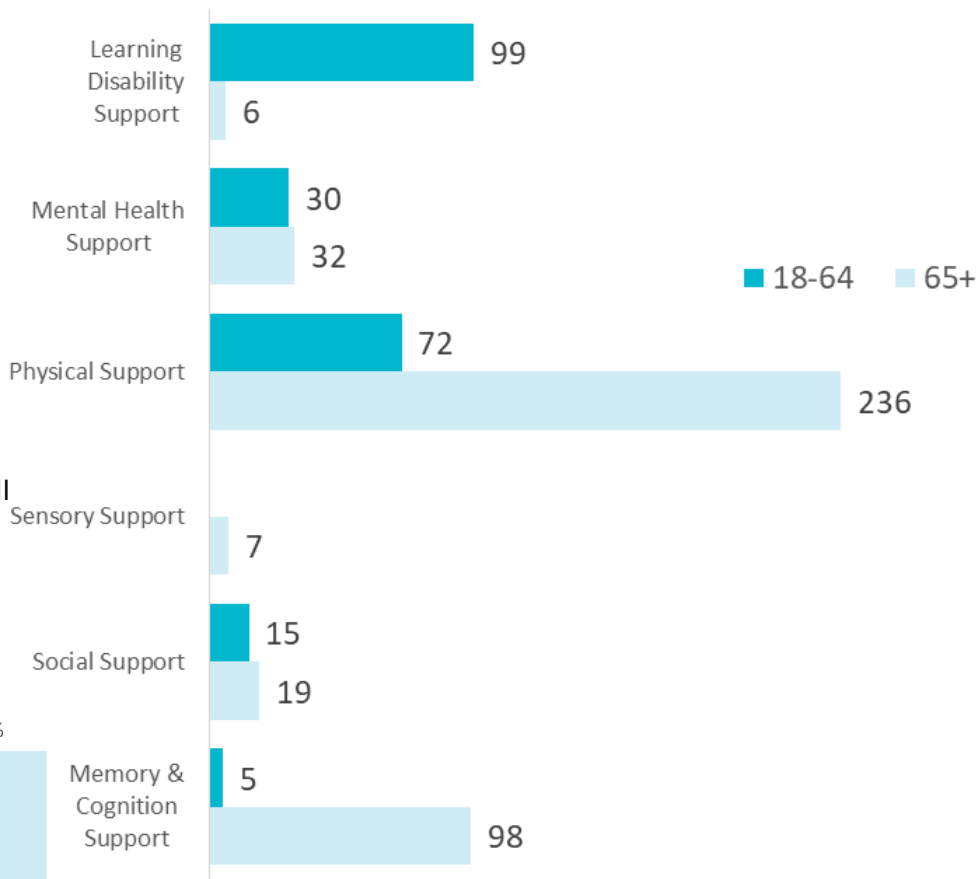


Figure 17: Age and Support Reason

Source: Social Care Record [2018/19]

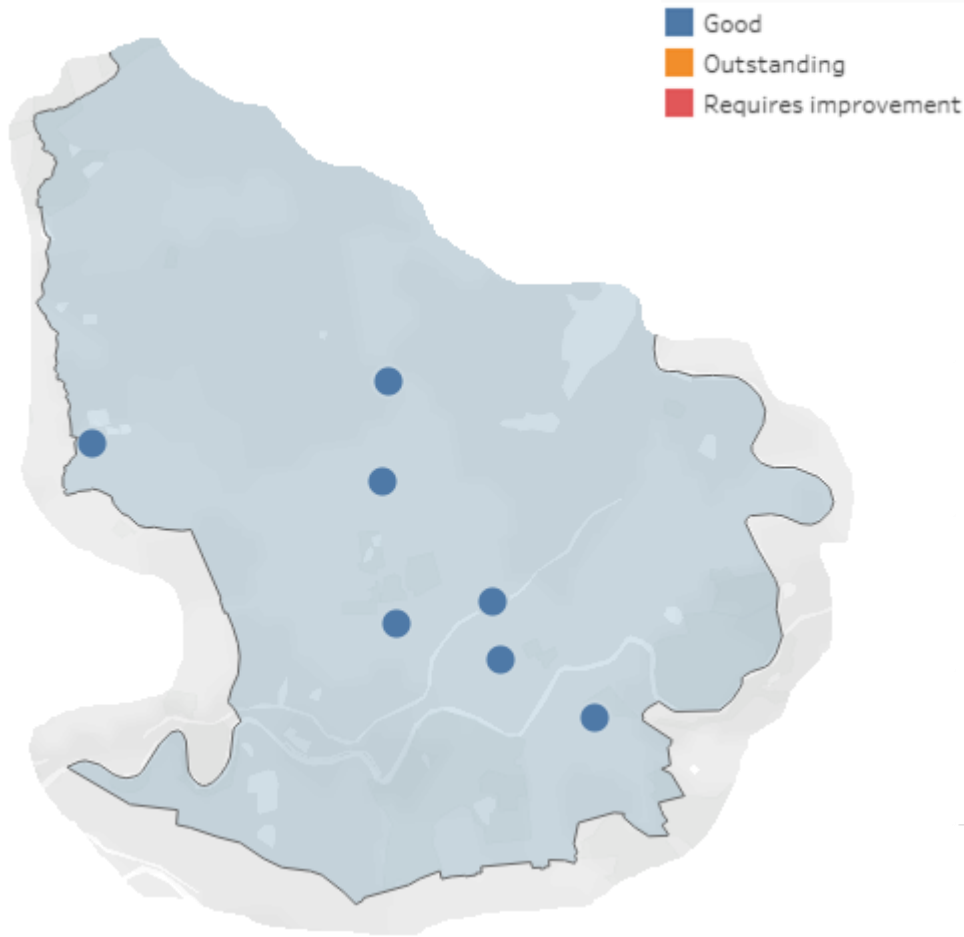


Residents with assessed eligible needs under the Care Act will have a support plan, which describes the level of help required, who is providing it, and when. Figure 16 shows that over a third of the permanent nursing population within Bury for those aged 18-64 are resident in Radcliffe.

Figure 17 shows that the main primary support reason for 18-64 is Learning Disability. These service users are often supported within the community. The 65+ population are receiving support for predominantly physical mobility issues as well as memory & cognition.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Adult Social Care

Residential and Nursing Homes



Source: CQC website [October 2019]

There are 7 residential and nursing homes in Radcliffe, all of which are rated as "Good".

Bury's care homes have consistently outperformed many of its neighbouring boroughs.

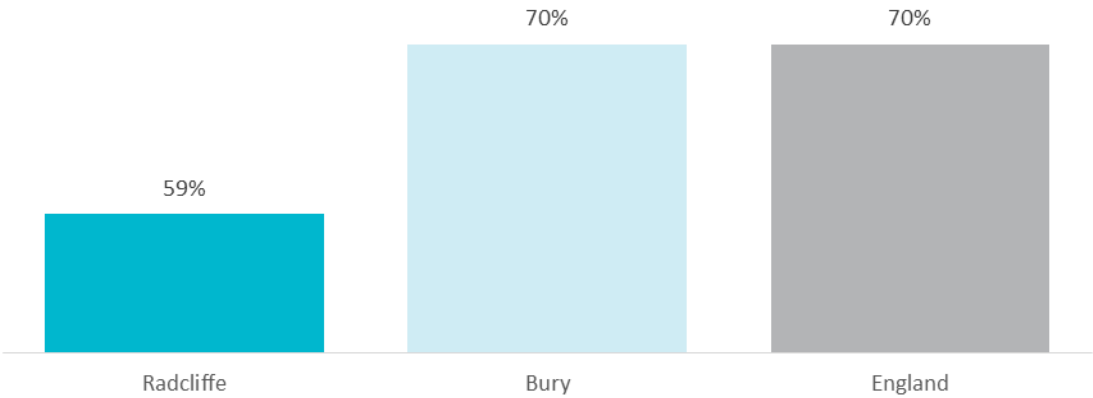
Safeguarding Adults

Source: Social Care Record [2018/19]

	Radcliffe	Bury
Adult Safeguardings		
Concerns	520	2,774
Enquiries	105	514
Conversion Rate	20%	19%

Figure 18: Proportion of people who use services who feel safe: "I feel as safe as I want"

Source: Adult Social Care Users Survey [2018/19]



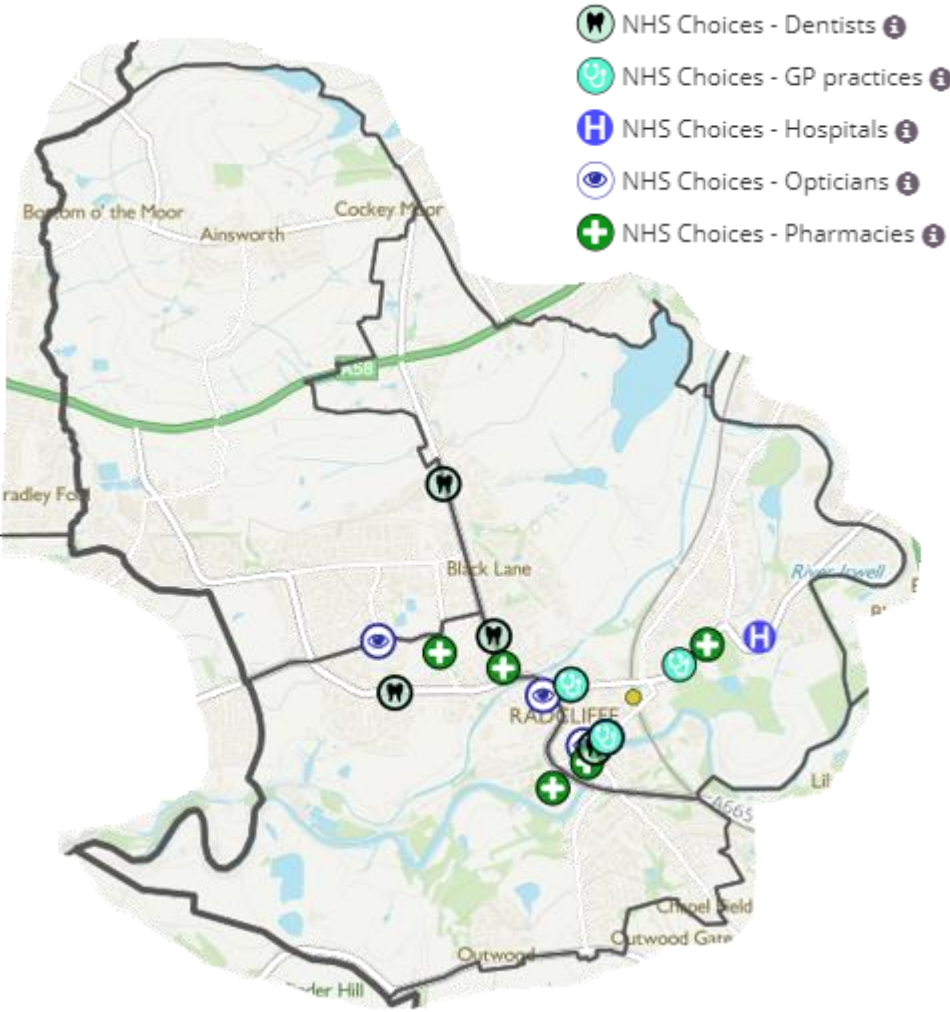
All safeguardings are classed as a concern; however, a proportion will proceed to a safeguarding enquiry if the appropriate criteria are met. After further exploration, some will then progress to a safeguarding investigation.

Prevention of abuse and neglect is one element of a person's wellbeing, which is at the heart of the Care Act (2014). Adult safeguarding duties apply regardless of where a person lives, whether they are receiving care, or if they pay for this care privately.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Primary Care

GP and Health Services Map

Source: NHS Choices [2018]



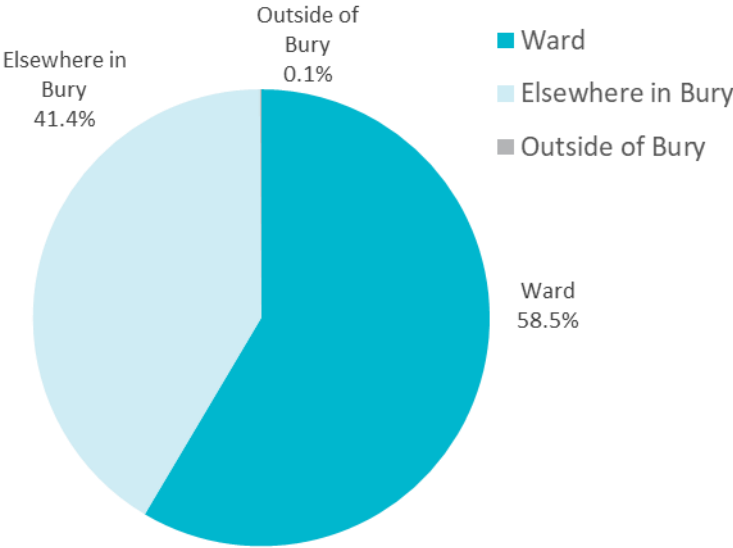
Some GPs may not be visible as others are located in the same place on the map. For example, there are three GP practices located within Radcliffe Primary care centre. Other facilities mapped include opticians, dentists, pharmacies and hospitals, inclusive of community hospitals.

Population by GP Practice

Source: GP Registers, July 2019

	Radcliffe
GP Resident Population Total	44,602
Monarch Medical Centre	2,420
Radcliffe Medical Practice	7,468
Red Bank Group Practice	8,122
Tower Family Healthcare	8,115
Registered elsewhere in Bury	18,477
Registered outside of Bury	42

Figure 19: Percentage split of resident population by registered neighbourhood



Nearly three quarters of residents in Radcliffe are registered at a GP surgery within their neighbourhood. Please note Tower practice registration covers a number of sites, therefore the Tower element for Radcliffe has been based upon those resident in the Radcliffe area only.

4. Health and Social Care Activity – Secondary Care

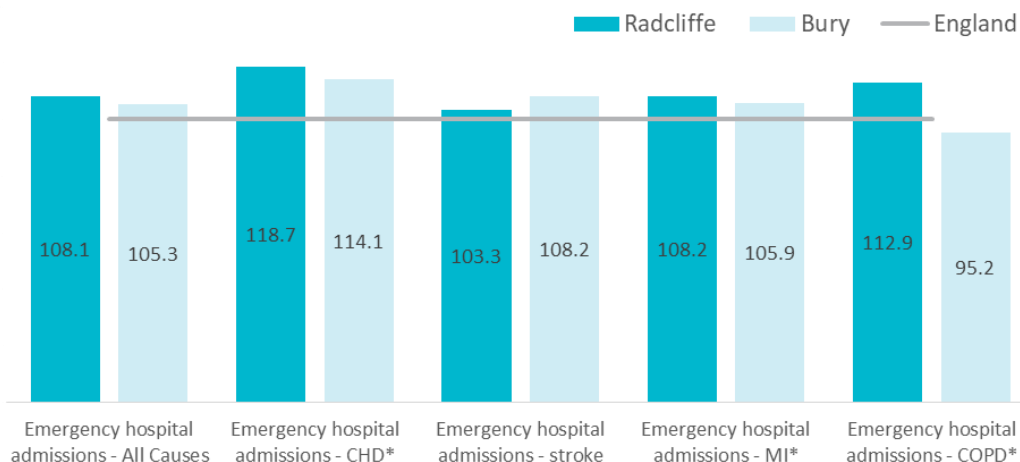
Emergency Hospital Admissions - Long Term Conditions

Source: Public Health England, NHS Digital

	Radcliffe	Bury
Emergency hospital admissions - All Causes [2013/14-2017/18]	19,196	100,726
Emergency hospital admissions - CHD*	496	2,659
Emergency hospital admissions - stroke	238	1,476
Emergency hospital admissions - MI*	239	1,285
Emergency hospital admissions - COPD*	471	1,995

*CHD: Coronary Heart Disease; MI: Myocardial Infarction; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Figure 20: Emergency Hospital Admissions - Standardised Admission Ratios [2013/14-2017/18]
(Estimated from MSOA data)



Hospital Activity

Source: SUS 2018/19

	Radcliffe	Bury
Total A&E Attendances	9,726	52,658
Total Emergency Admissions	4,126	21,983
Total First Attendances	10,156	53,355
Total Elective Admissions	5,662	33,148

The highest cause of emergency hospital admissions in Radcliffe is for Coronary Heart Disease, closely followed by Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. This is consistent with the highest causes of emergency hospital admissions in the whole of Bury.

High-level overview of activity figures indicates commonality of diagnoses, specialties and HRG's across activity in the majority of neighbourhoods/CCG, e.g. sprains common in A&E, orthopaedics generally highest contributor

Radcliffe does appear to have a slightly higher proportion of emergency admissions compared to elective admissions for the HRG sub chapter* relating to Digestive System Procedures and Disorders.

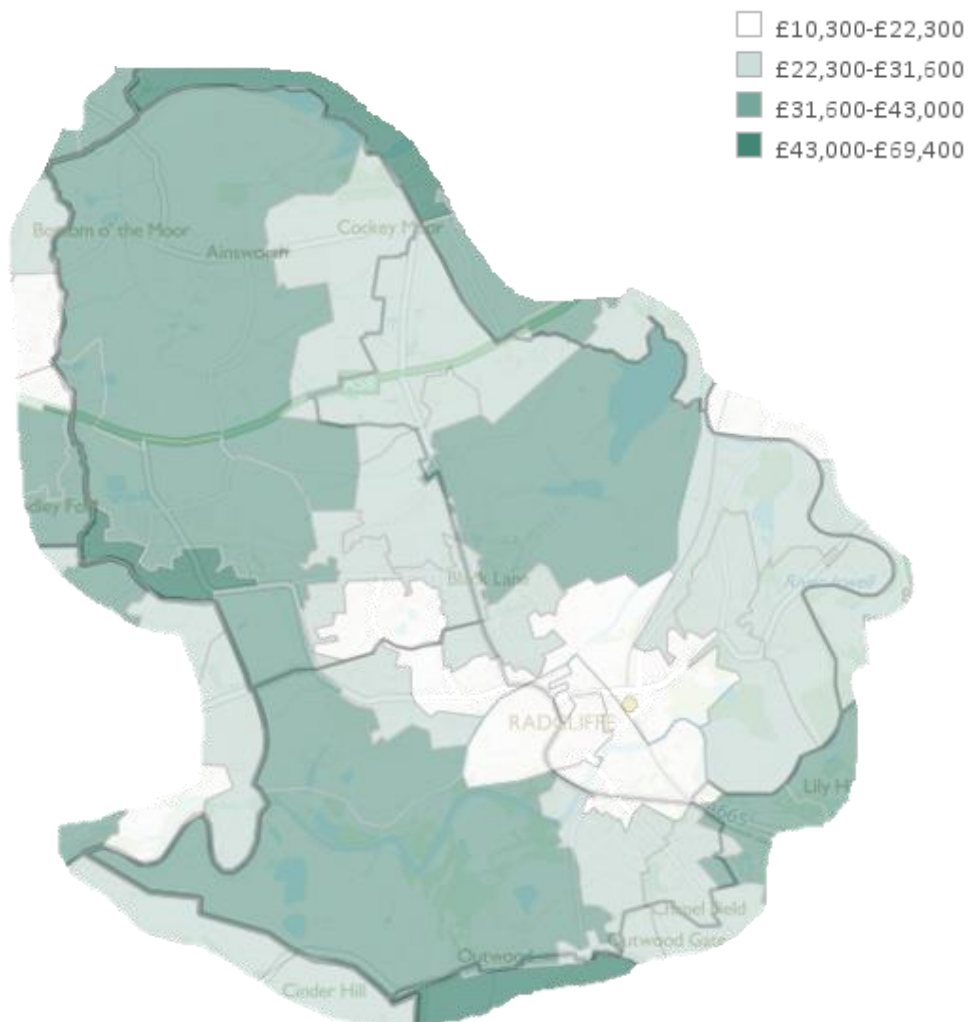
First attendances (outpatients) are from any referral source, not purely GP-driven demand.

Elective admissions are broken down by HRG sub-chapter* to give a more detailed overview than speciality, although many areas fall under General Medicine.

*HRG subchapters are used to categorise activity within NHS

5. Employment and Income – Median Income and DLA/PIP

Median Income



Source: CACI Paycheck [2018]

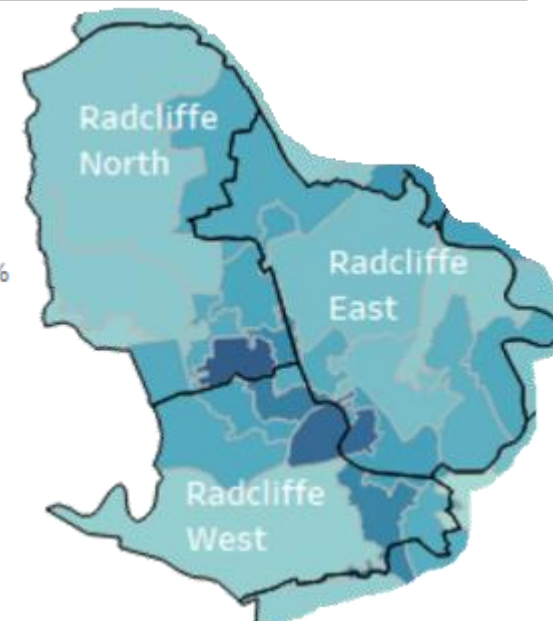
This layer shows the median household income across Greater Manchester by LSOA taken from CACI Paycheck 2018 data via Mapping GM, people and communities map.

Disability Living Allowance/ Personal Independence Payments

Source: DWP Stat Explore May 2018

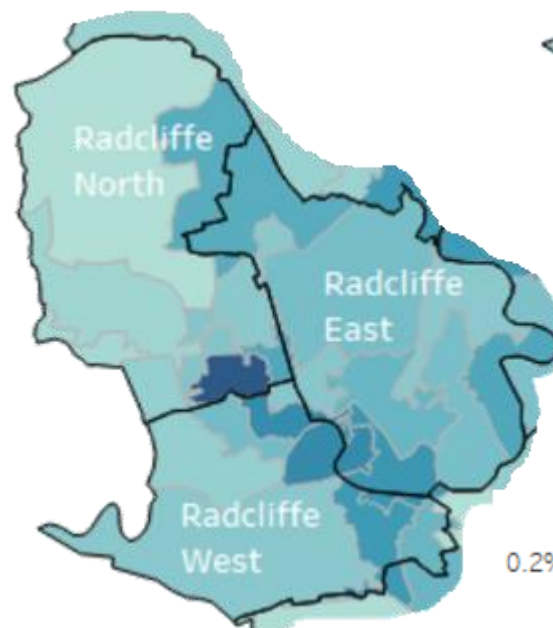
Disability Living Allowance Payments by LSOA as % of Bury total as at May 2018

% of Total Count of claimants
0.2% 2.0%



Personal Independence Payments by LSOA as % of Bury total as at May 2018

% of Total Count of claimants
0.2% 2.5%



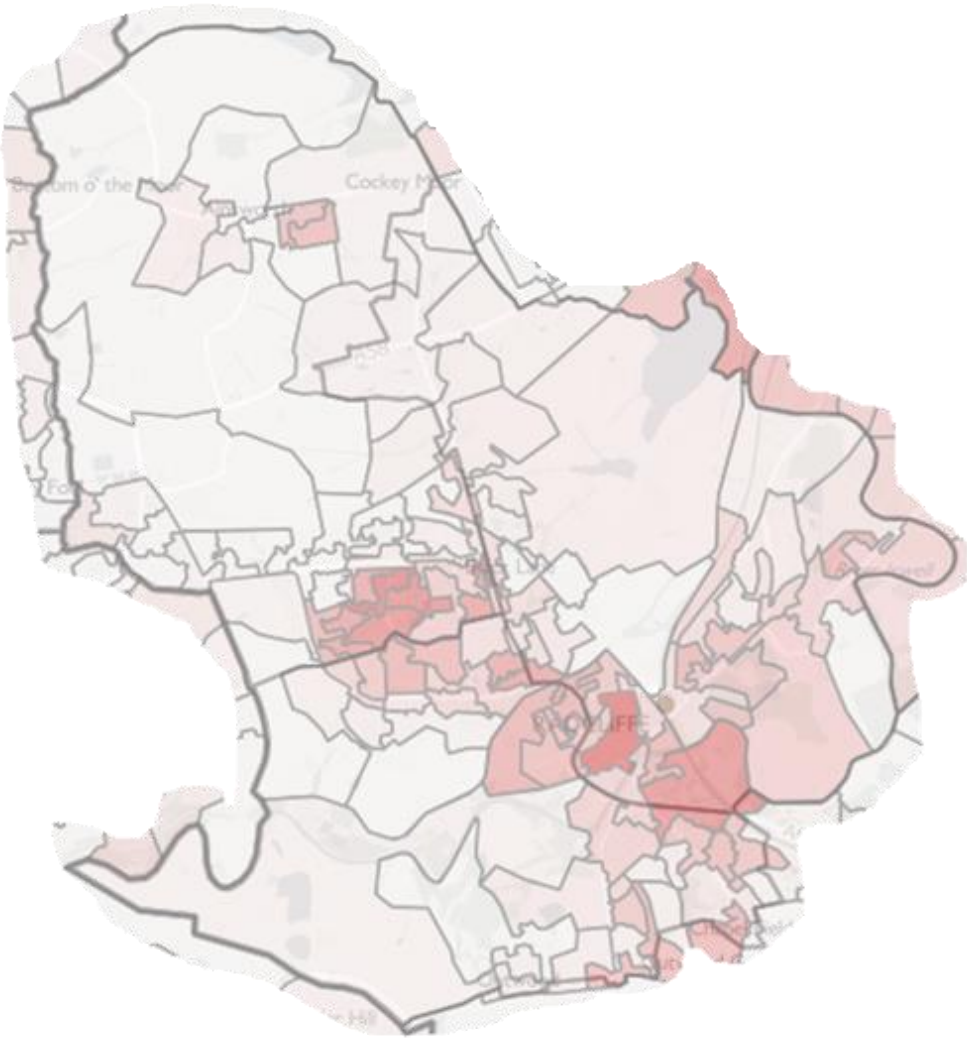
There is little variation in Radcliffe between the percentages of people claiming DLA and PIP. The southern part of Radcliffe North around Coronation Road area has the highest percentage of claimants for both DLA and PIP.

5. Employment and Income - Benefits

Benefits (JSA, Universal Credit and Housing Benefit) & Employment

Figure 21: Universal Credit & Housing Benefit Claims

Source: DWP Stat Explore Oct 2018



Low to high

Source: NOMIS [2017/18]

	Radcliffe	Bury
Employment Benefit Claimants		
Unemployment rate (measured by JSA claimants)	2.9%	2.5%
Long term unemployment (JSA) [calculated by unemployment rate/1000]	3.6%	3.3%
Claiming job seekers allowances*	645	2,893
Claiming job seekers allowances > 1 year	79	380
*monthly averages		

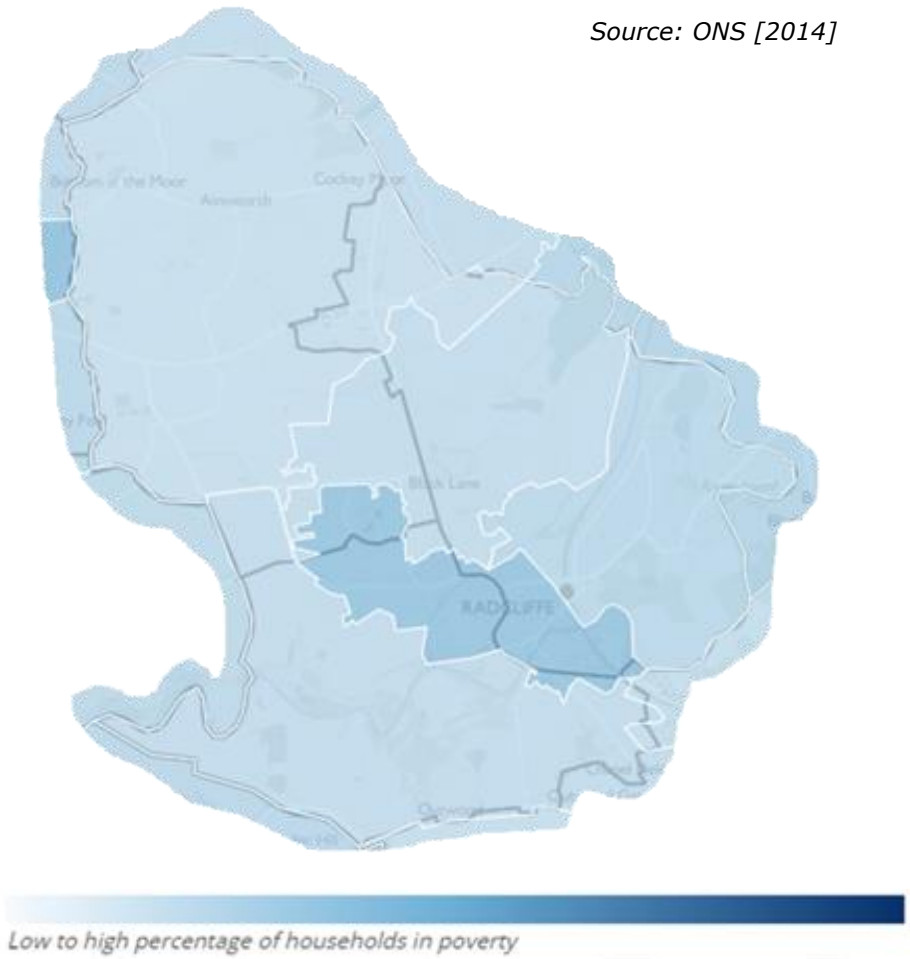
This map displays Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) within Radcliffe and is heat mapped to show the percentage of households claiming both universal credit and housing benefit.

The highest areas of those claiming universal credit and housing benefit displayed are around the centre of Radcliffe, which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields.

This table illustrates the proportion of residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), which was the benefit available prior to Universal Credit. For both claimants of JSA and long term claimants of JSA, Radcliffe is significantly worse than Bury.

5. Employment and Income – Poverty and Fuel Poverty

Poverty



Radcliffe is heat mapped at the Middle Super Output Area level (MSOA) to show the percentage of households in poverty, using model-based households in poverty estimates. These estimates are the percentage of households below 60% of the median income, before housing costs.

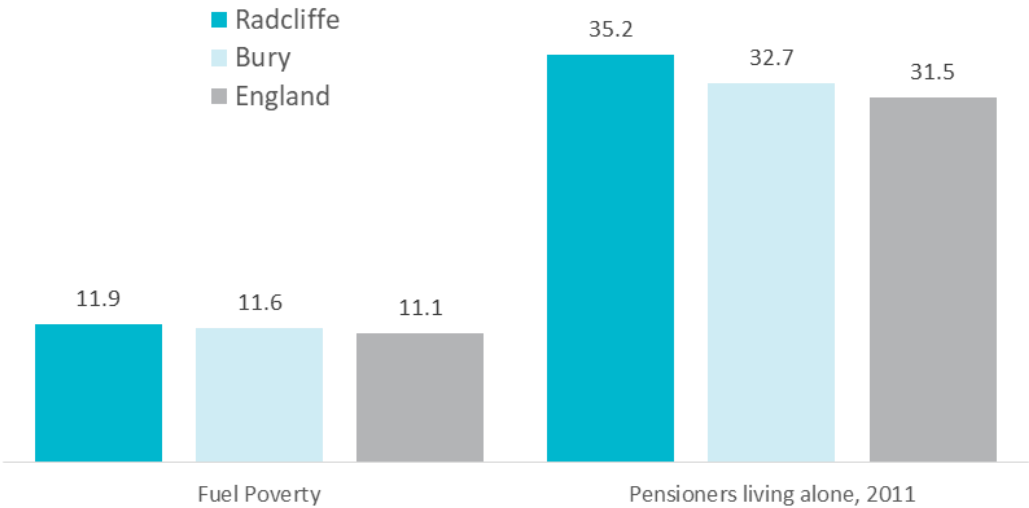
The highest area of poverty displayed is around the centre of Radcliffe which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields.

Fuel Poverty

Source: Census 2011;
Dept of Energy & Climate change 2016

	Radcliffe	Bury
Households and their living environment		
Fuel Poverty	1,806	9,354
Pensioners living alone, 2011	1,624	9,658

Figure 22: Percentage of housing & living environment indicators [2011]



For fuel poverty, Radcliffe is similar to both the Bury and England averages.

However, for pensioners living alone Radcliffe has a higher percentage than both Bury and England.

5. Employment and Income – Key Businesses and Community and Voluntary Sector

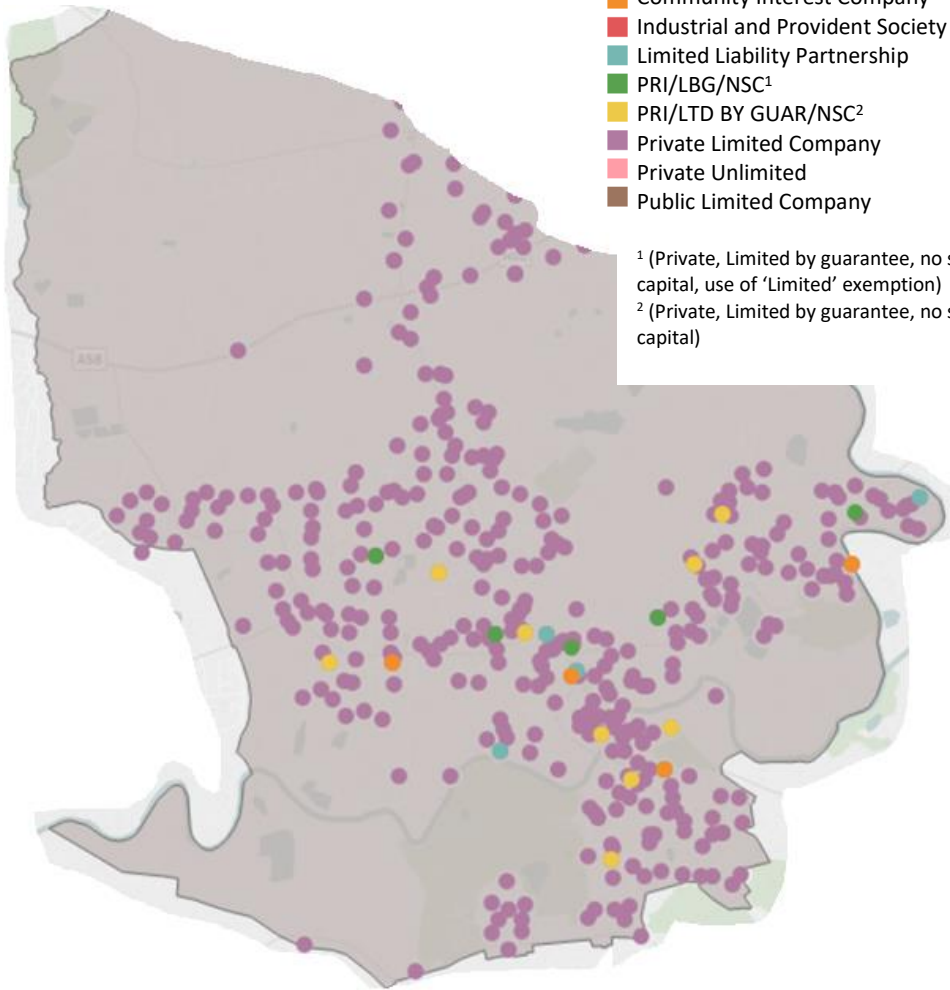
Key Businesses

Source: Companies House; Economic Development & European Policy

- Community Interest Company
- Industrial and Provident Society
- Limited Liability Partnership
- PRI/LBG/NSC¹
- PRI/LTD BY GUAR/NSC²
- Private Limited Company
- Private Unlimited
- Public Limited Company

¹ (Private, Limited by guarantee, no share capital, use of 'Limited' exemption)

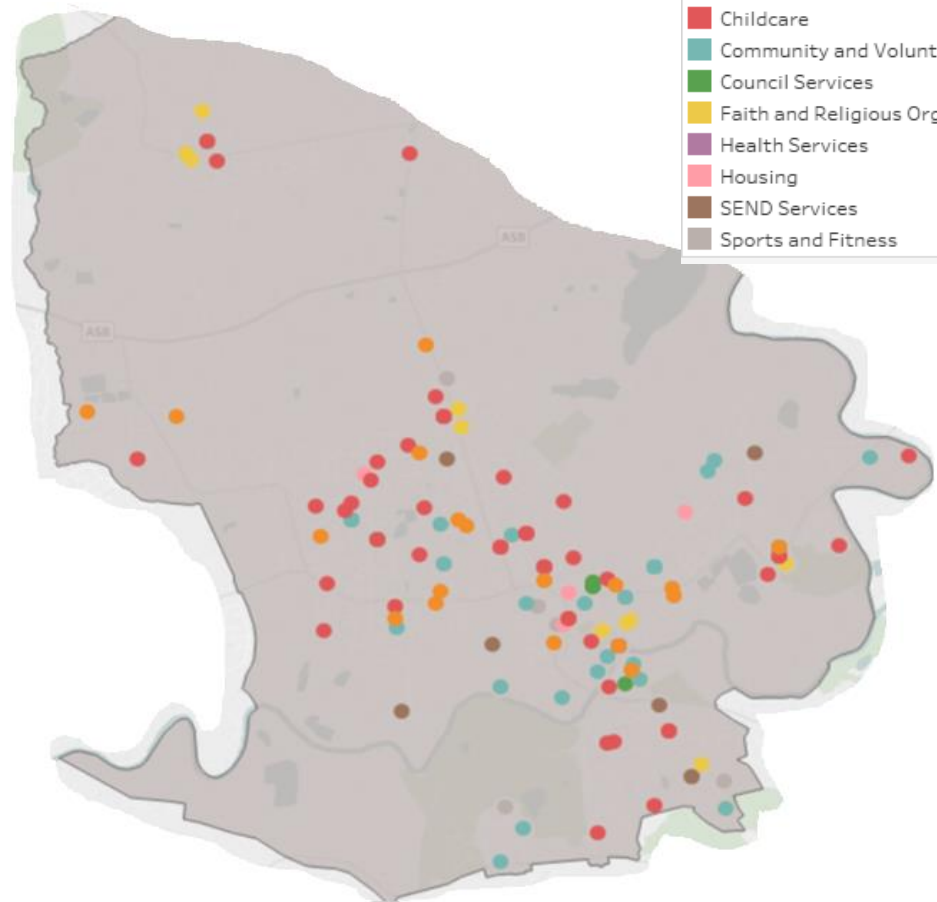
² (Private, Limited by guarantee, no share capital)



The map highlights by postcode where businesses are located within Radcliffe, including small to medium enterprises. The categories note the type of company.

Community and Voluntary Sector

- Care Services
- Childcare
- Community and Voluntary Sector
- Council Services
- Faith and Religious Organisations
- Health Services
- Housing
- SEND Services
- Sports and Fitness



Source: The Bury Directory

Each service within the community and voluntary sector has been placed into the categories listed in the key to the map. Note that:

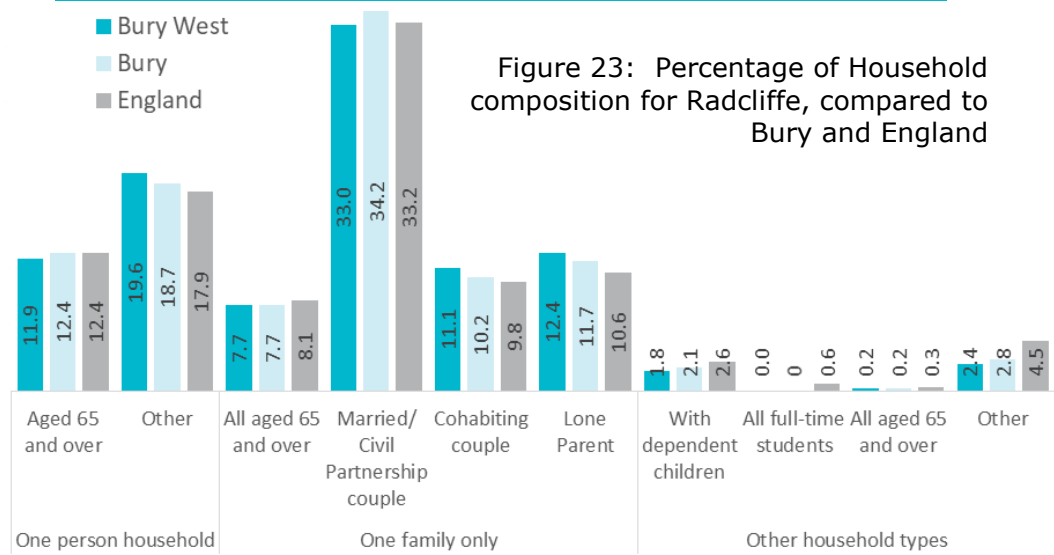
- Care services includes cleaning/shopping/care homes/care at home companies;
- Housing includes supported living as well as support services;
- SEND services includes schools and businesses that have SEND provision.

6. Housing - Tenure

Household Composition

Source: Census [2011]

	Radcliffe
One person household: Aged 65 and over	2,260
One person household: Other	3,724
One family only: All aged 65 and over	1,468
One family only: Married couple	6,282
One family only: Cohabiting couple	2,105
One family only: Lone Parent	2,353
Other household types: With dependent children	344
Other household types: All full-time students	2
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	29
Other household types: Other	453



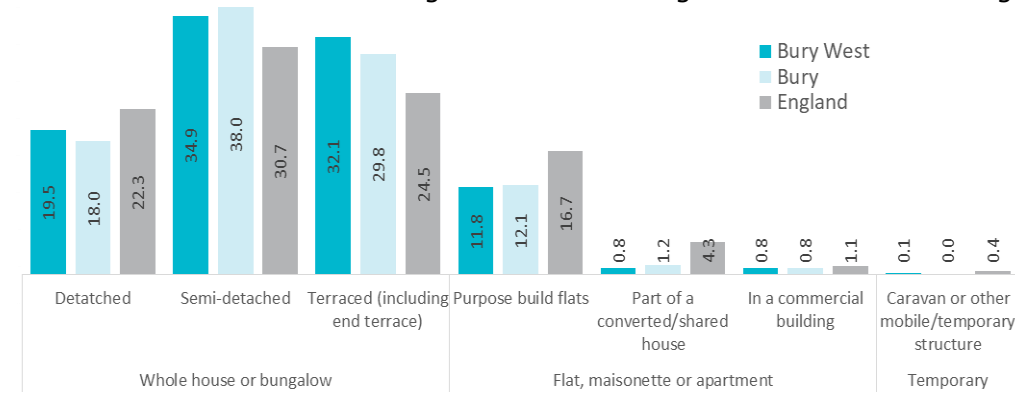
In Radcliffe, there are more Lone Parent households, co-habiting couples and under 65 one person households than the Bury and England percentages.

Living Arrangements

Source: Census [2011]

	Radcliffe
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	19,020
Household spaces with no usual residents	909
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	3,891
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	6,965
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end terrace)	6,390
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose build flats	2,355
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted/shared house	158
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	156
Caravan or other mobile/temporary structure	14

Figure 24: Percentage breakdown of housing



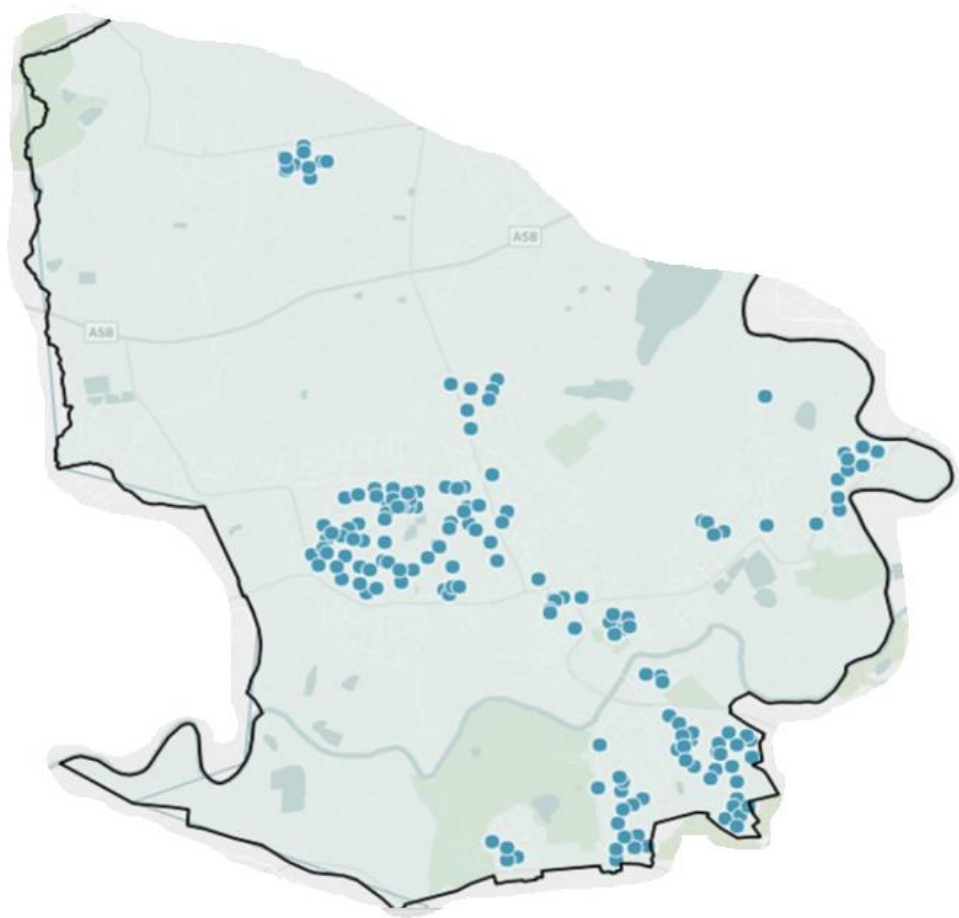
A household space listed with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. Vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

Radcliffe is similar to Bury and England, however there is a higher percentage of terraced houses, bungalows and detached houses than Bury & England.

6. Housing – Social and Private Rented Housing

Social Housing

Source: Six Town Housing [2019]



This information only covers properties owned and managed by Six Town Housing and not any other Housing Associations within the borough.

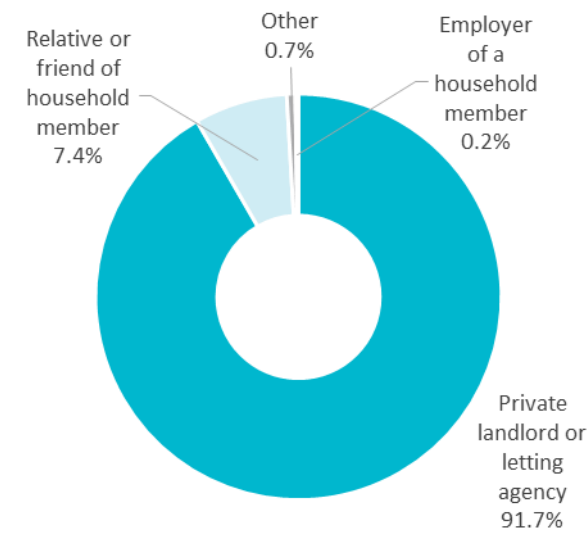
Approximately 29% of all Six Town Housing properties in Bury are located in Radcliffe.

Private Rented Homes

Source: Census [2011]

	Radcliffe	Bury
All Tenure types	19,020	78,113
Owned	12,972	54,395
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	71	247
Social rented	3,241	11,703
Private rented	2,520	10,774
Living rent free	216	994

Figure 25: Private Rented breakdown in Radcliffe

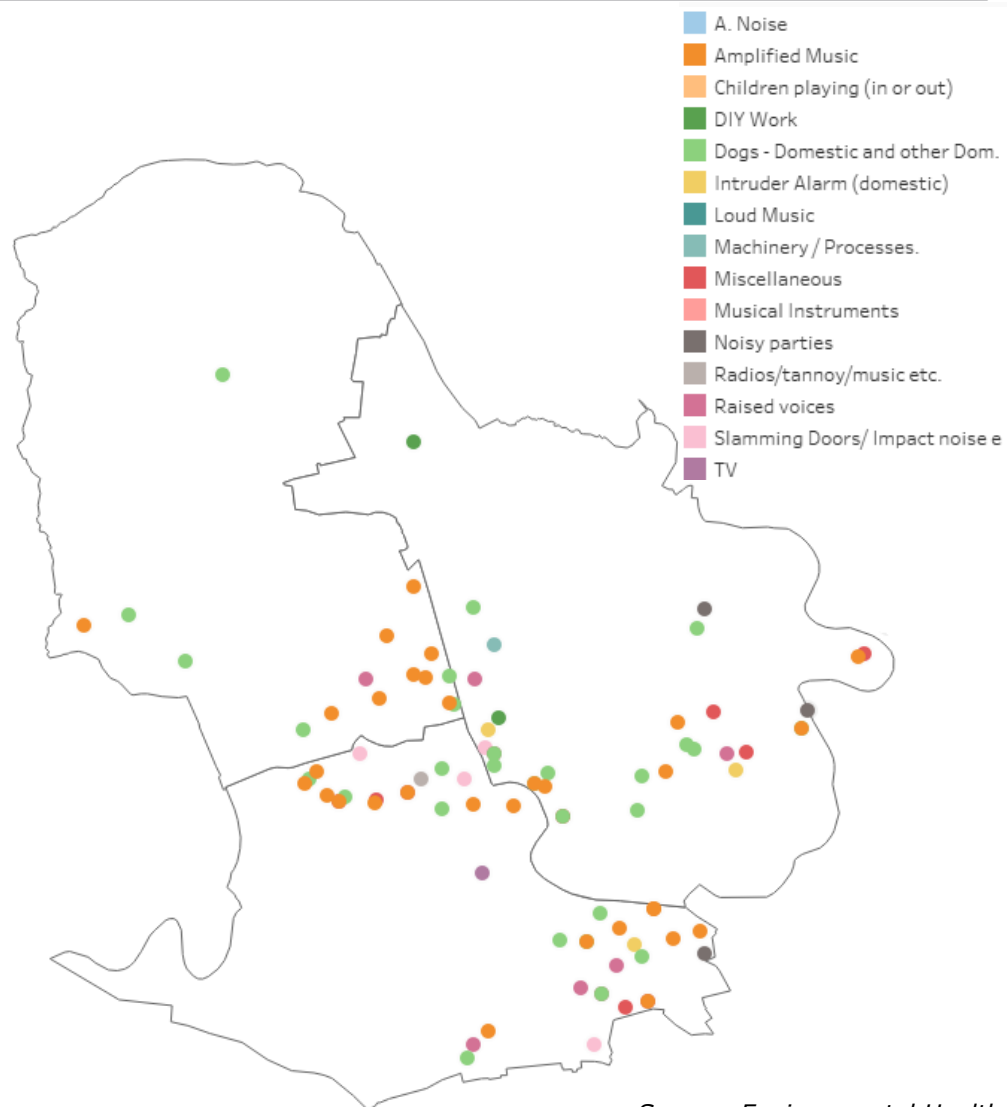


There are nearly 20,000 households within Radcliffe, with 69% of these being either Owned or Shared Ownership.

Only 13% of tenures within the area are rented privately. Figure 25 shows how this 13% is made up, the majority of which is privately arranged.

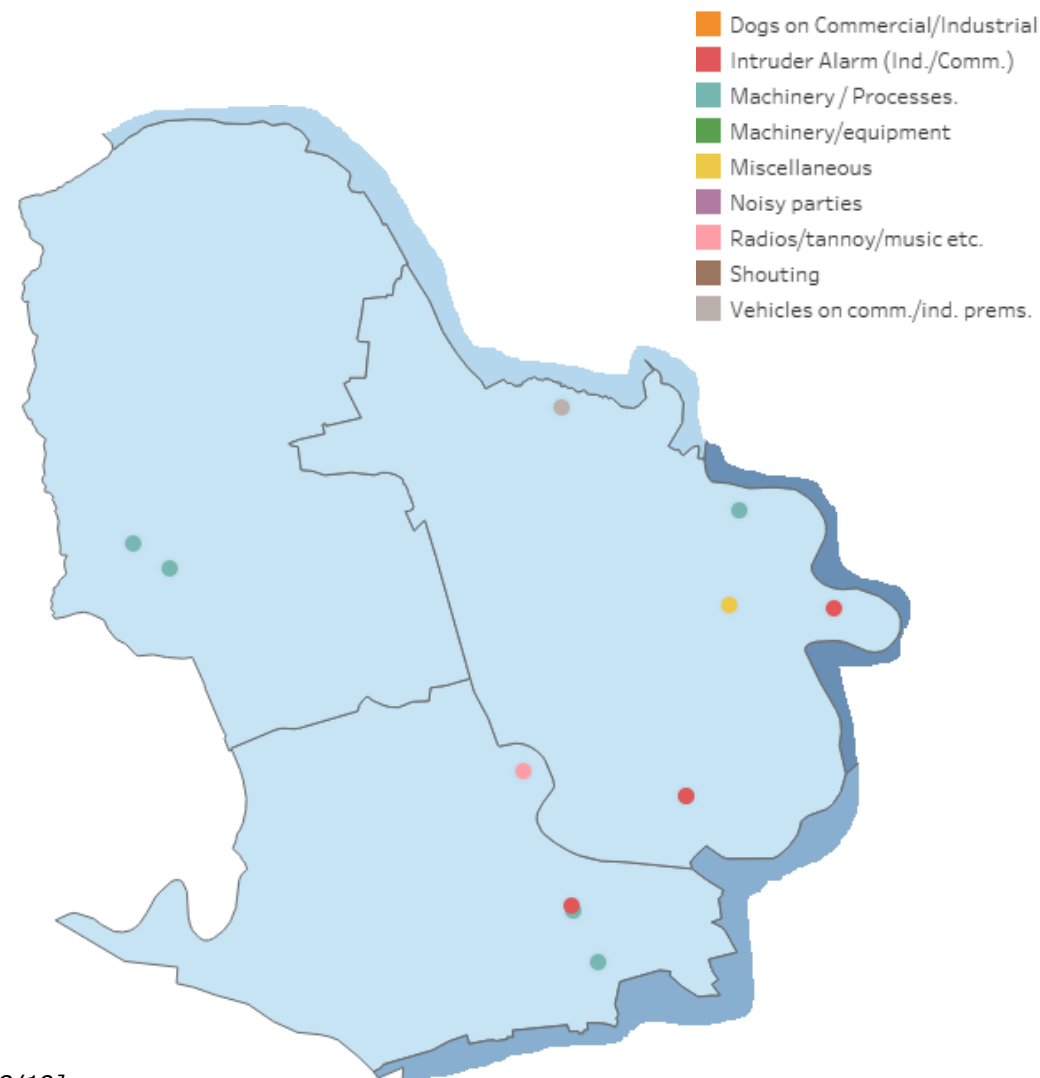
7. Environment - Environmental Health

Domestic Noise Complaints



In Radcliffe, there were 94 domestic noise complaints for 2018/19, which accounts for just over 22% of the total across Bury. The highest reason for these complaints was dogs, followed by amplified music.

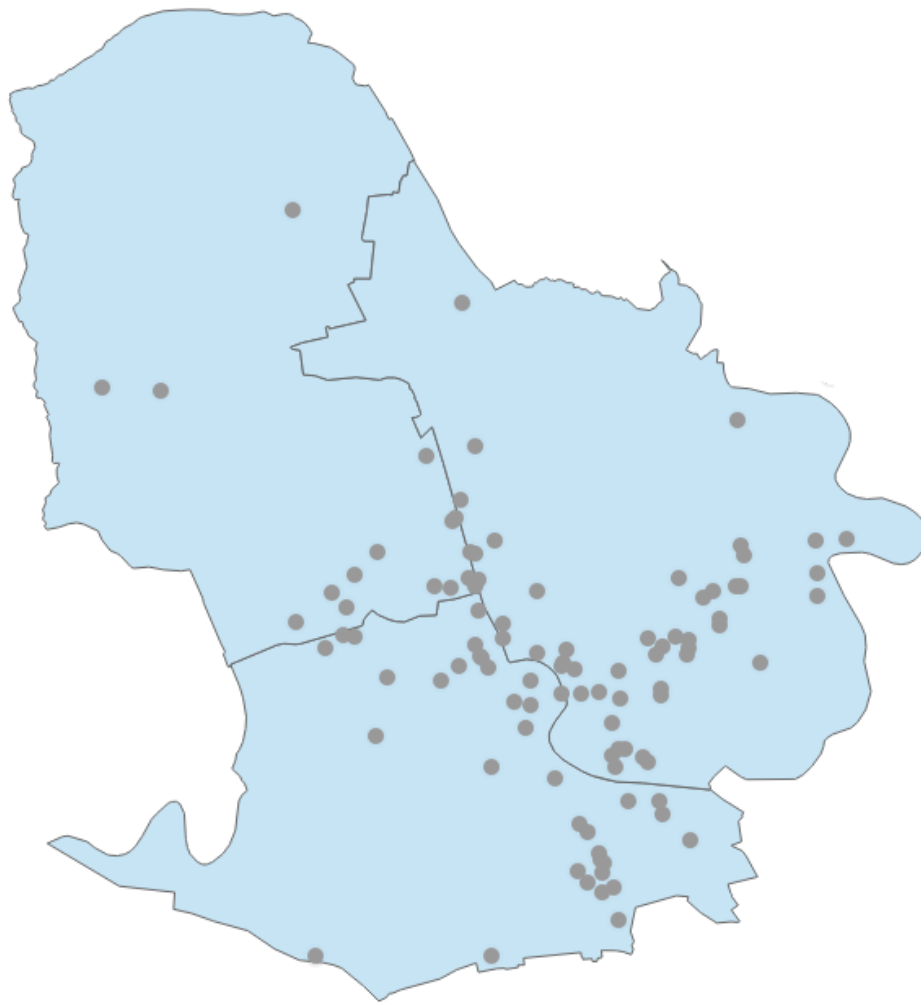
Commercial Noise Complaints



There were only 13 complaints of commercial noise within Radcliffe during 2018/19, accounting for nearly 20% of all reports in Bury. Nearly half (6) were regarding Machinery/Processes.

7. Environment - Environmental Health

Accumulations



Within Radcliffe, there were 102 reported accumulations during 2018/19, accounting for 25% of all those reported in Bury.

Accumulations often occur on private property and are a general accumulation of household waste and rubbish.

Hoarding

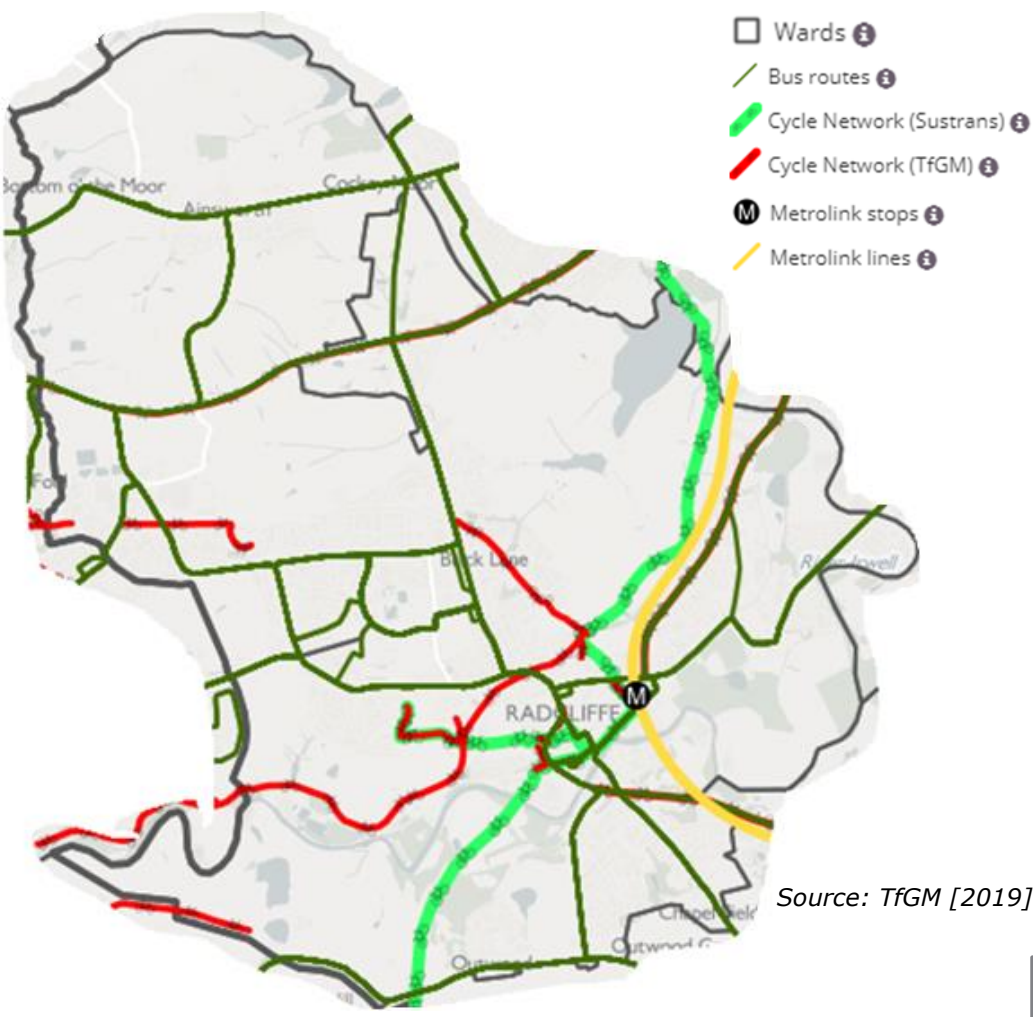


There were 28 instances of hoarding recorded by Environmental Health in 2018/19. This accounts for 34% of all reports across Bury. Reports are not concentrated in one area, however nearly 75% of reports fall within the south of the neighbourhood.

Source: Environmental Health [2018/19]

7. Environment

Transport Links

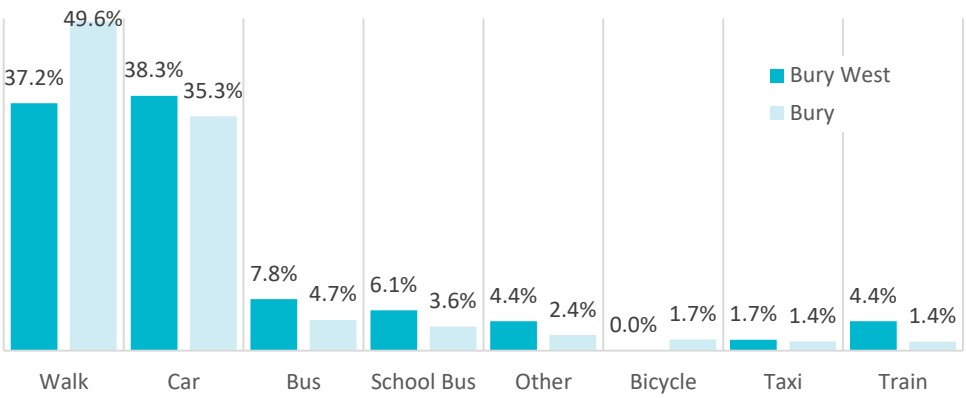


The map displays the public transport links within Radcliffe. The dark green lines denote bus routes, with the light green and red lines being cycle routes. The Metrolink is displayed in yellow.

Active Travel - School and College

Source: Bury Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing Survey [2018-19]

	Radcliffe	Bury
All Respondents	180	1,180
Car	69	416
School Bus	11	43
Bus	14	55
Taxi	3	17
Train	8	16
Bicycle	-	20
Walk	67	585
Other	8	28

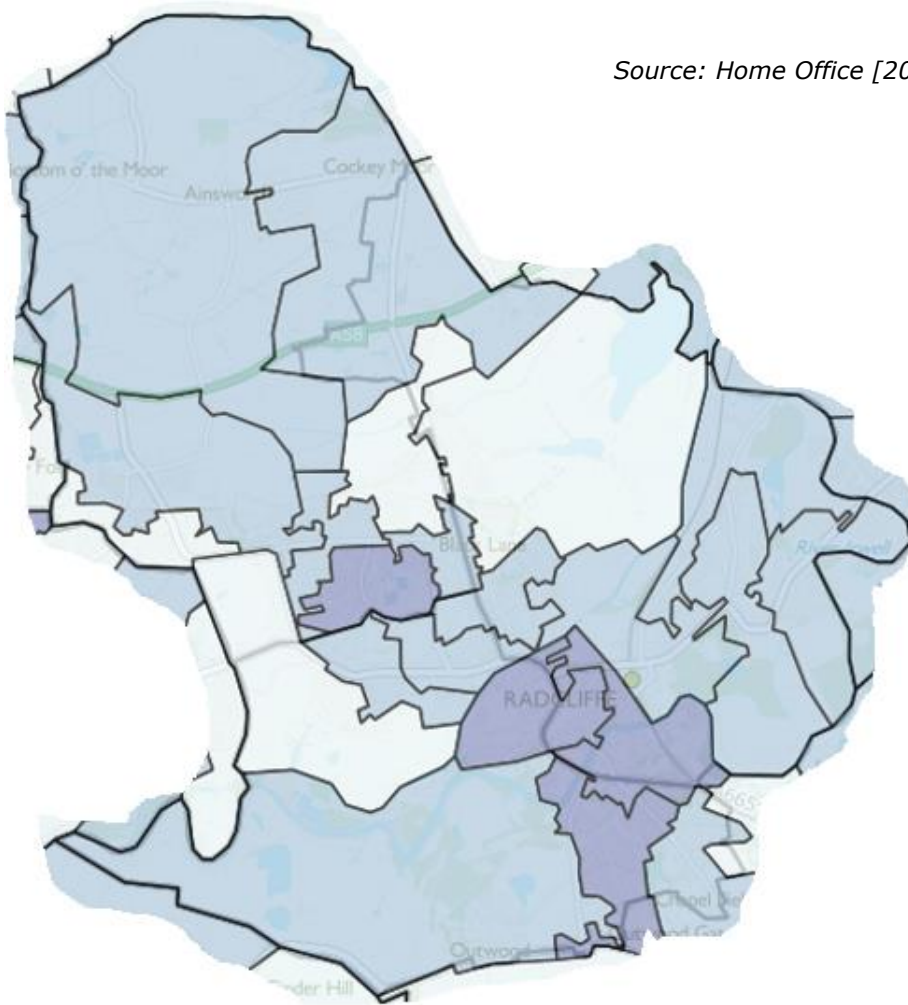


Only 180 respondents from the survey were from Radcliffe, this is approximately 15% of the total respondents. According to the survey, 75% of children living in Radcliffe travel to school either by walking or by car.

It is important to note that only 55% of secondary pupils who took part in the Bury Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing Survey returned a valid postcode that could be matched to a neighbourhood.

8. Crime & Safety – Crime

Anti-Social Behaviour

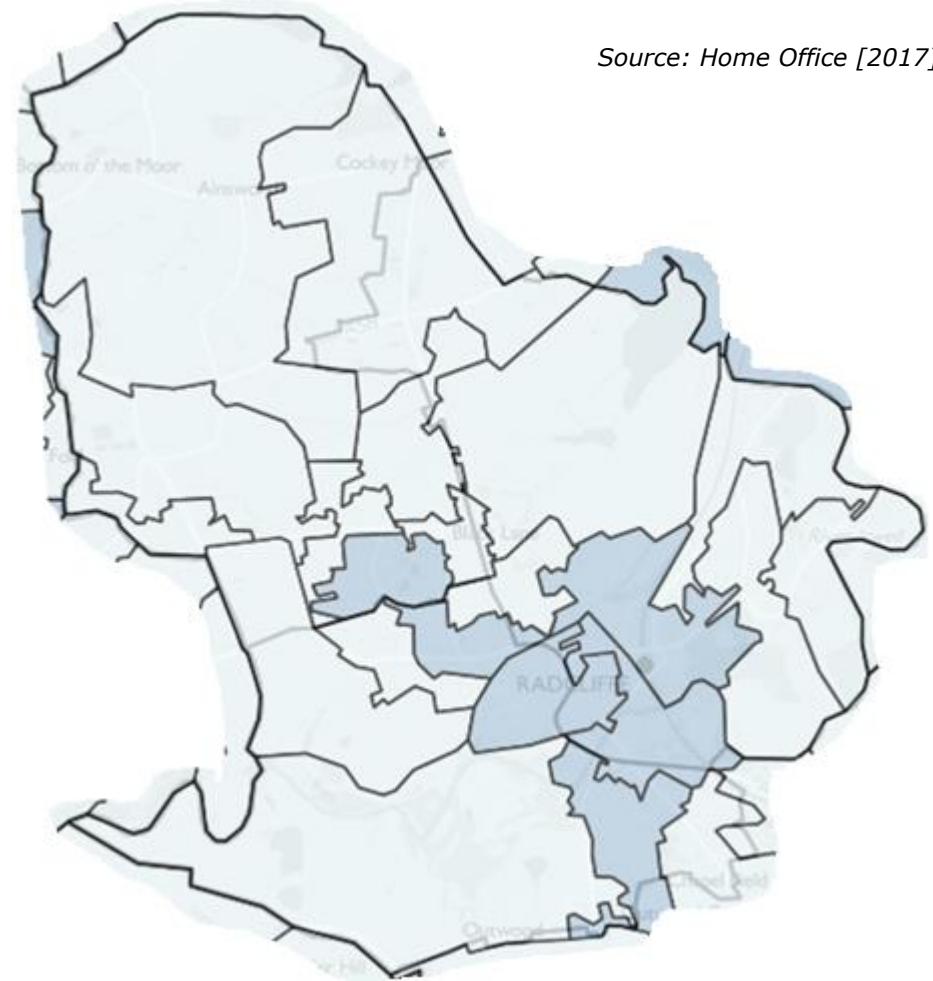


Source: Home Office [2017]

Low to high

The highest areas in regards to reported Anti-Social Behaviour during 2017 displayed are around the centre of Radcliffe which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields.

Reported Crime



Source: Home Office [2017]

Low to high

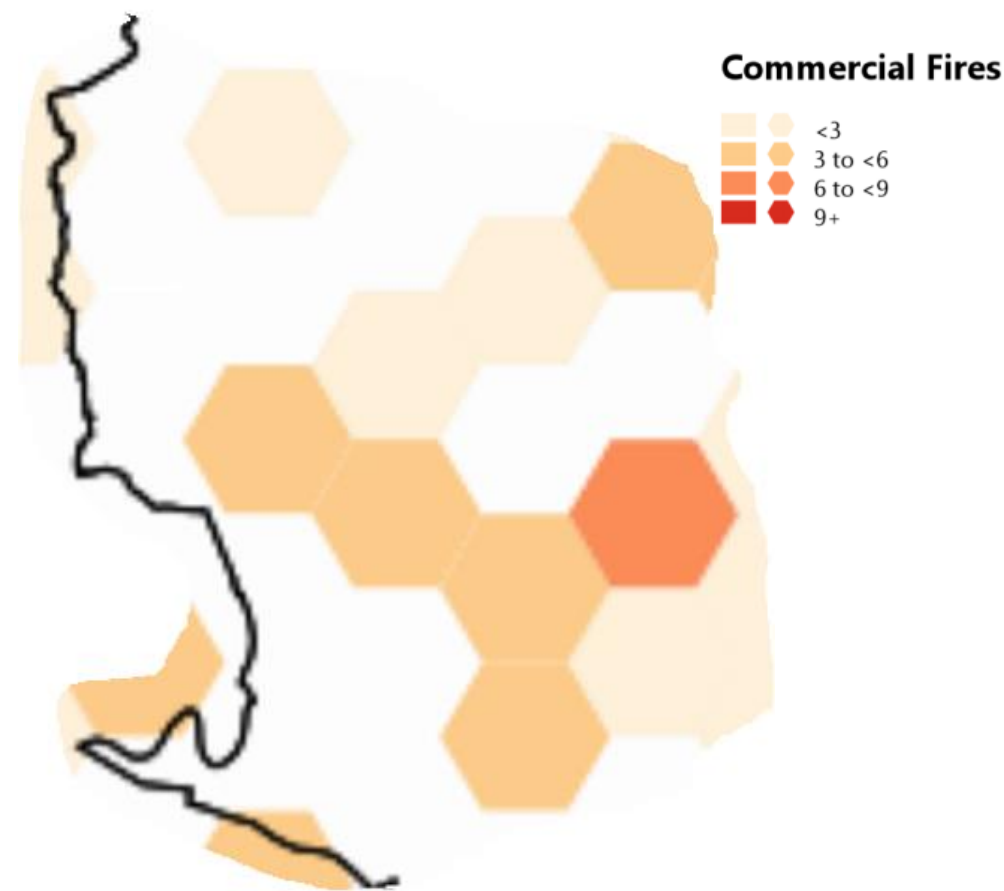
The above map displays Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) within Radcliffe and is heat mapped to show the percentage of reported crime.

The highest areas displayed are around the centre of Radcliffe which includes Coronation Road, Spring Lane and Redbank Fields & around the Bury Bolton Road area, towards the centre of Bury.

8. Crime & Safety – Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)

Public and Commercial Buildings

Source: GMFRS 2016/17

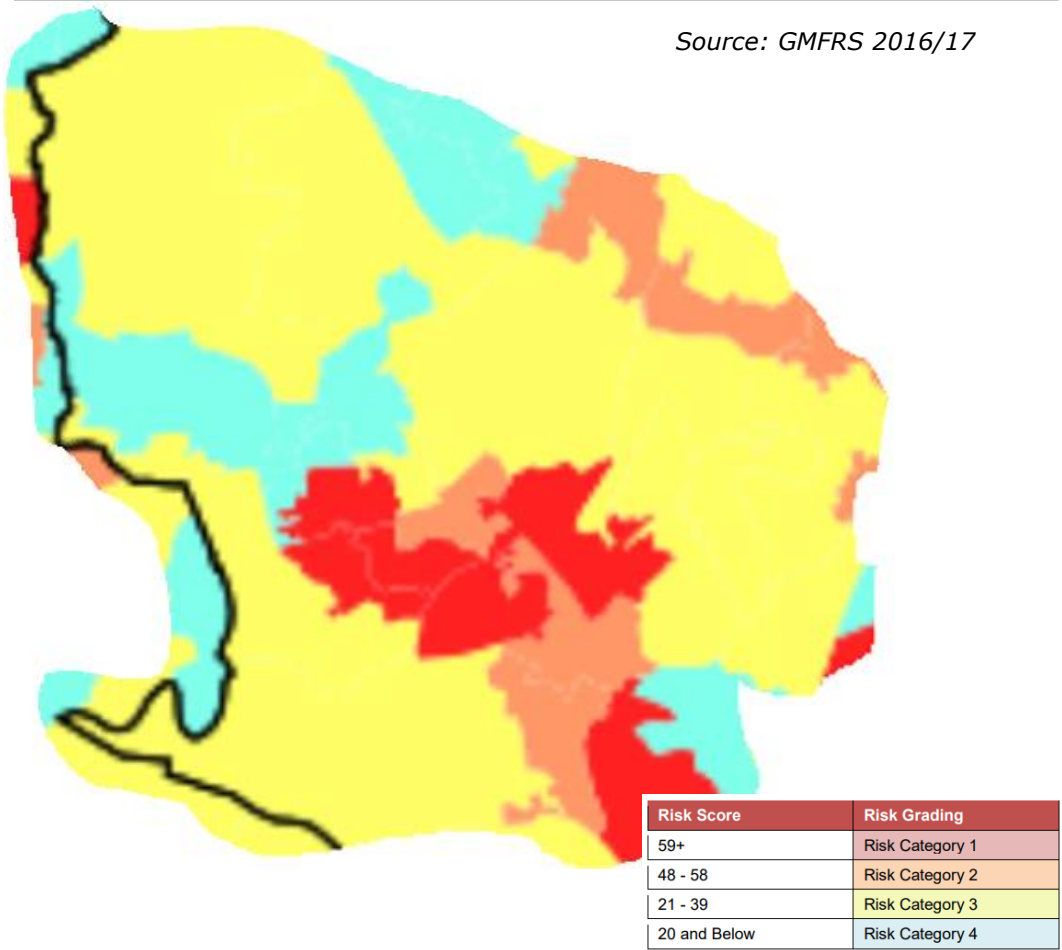


The map illustrates the number of commercial building fires which have occurred in Radcliffe between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2015.

In general, public and commercial buildings are the places where large numbers of people are at risk. However, the rates of fires, injuries and fatalities is relatively low as employers and owners are required to comply with fire safety legislation, and premises are subject to a risk-based audit and inspection programme.

Base Risk Model

Source: GMFRS 2016/17



Taken from the GMFRS annual report the highlighted areas identify pockets of 'at risk' communities, and are subsequently used to target resources.

Furthermore, as this is available at Lower Super Output Area, this level of geography is also compatible with IMD. The risk modelling assesses the frequency of incidents and their magnitude in terms of the number of resulting casualties. The risk model is updated on a yearly basis, with the most recent published in 2016/17.