**St. Crispin’s First**

***Community First funding programme for the former***

***St. Crispin’s Ward of Northampton***

**COMMUNITY PLAN FOR 2013 – 5**

*Submitted by the St Crispin’s First Community Panel*

*August 2013*

1. **The Community First programme**

Community First is a governmental funding programme managed on behalf of the Cabinet Office by the Community Development Foundation. Grants of up to £2,500 can be made by the accredited Community Panel to organisations implementing projects that:

* improve the quality of life for local people
* promote a sense of ownership not only of problems, but of local opportunities and resources too
* start more neighbourhood groups and revitalise existing groups
* introduce a new approach to funding projects - leveraging time, money and other resources - helping neighbourhoods play a leading role in regenerating their area.

The desired outcomes identified by the Cabinet Office at the start of the programme are that:

* communities become better able to help themselves and others
* neighbourhood groups become better able to express their needs and influence decisions made about that community
* neighbourhood groups become better able to take control of resources needed to make a difference, enhancing confidence; capability and partnership.

All grants must be fully matched in cash or kind and public sector funds and staff time may not be used to provide this match.

1. **St. Crispin’s First**

The former St. Crispin’s Ward was awarded £84,775, to be spent across the four financial years from 2011/2 to 2015/5. A Community Panel was nominated at a major public consultation meeting, consisting of representatives of the major Resident Associations in the Ward. The Open Door Centre, a church-based charity supporting the community in the area, was appointed to be the Panel Partner, administering, monitoring and reporting on the Panel’s funding decisions. The Panel adopted the following funding priorities following a further open public meeting:

* + - improving the local area
    - increasing the range of activities, opportunities and support for all
    - reducing the fear of anti-social behaviour and crime
    - improving the health and well-being of local people
    - bringing different communities in the area closer together

In its first two years of operation, the Panel made 15 grants totalling £33,420, leaving £51,355 to be disbursed in 2013/4 and 2014/5. This Community Plan has been written and adopted to provide a framework for allocations in those two years.

1. **Community Profile of the former St. Crispin’s ward**

***Location***

The former St. Crispin’s Ward is located to the east of Northampton town centre. The Ward has since been broken up by the Boundaries Commission and is now divided between Castle and Abington & Phippsville Wards.

Approximately half of the Ward’s geographical area is non-residential, including part of the town centre commercial area, Northampton General Hospital and St. Andrew’s NHS Trust, the car salesrooms and other premises on the north side of Bedford Road, and Becket’s Park and Midsummer Meadows recreational areas as far east as the A45. The River Nene forms the southern boundary.

The residential part of the Ward consists of three main areas of housing and a few residential properties scattered around the hospital and in one part of the town centre:

* the terraced streets running off either side of Kettering Road, from St. Michael’s Road to Colwyn Road to the west and from Talbot Road to Derby Road to the east. The Ward boundary does not extend beyond Magee Street/Whitworth Road on the east so only the western end of Derby Road and Turner and Perry Streets are included
* the relatively newly built PEMBA (Portland, Exeter, Market and Brunswick Places) estate in the apex of Kettering and Wellingborough Roads
* all residential streets north of Billing Road from York Road to the west through to Billing Road cemetery to the east
* the few residential properties to the south of Billing Road, in streets running off Cliftonville Road
* the few residential properties in the wedge of the town centre between Derngate and St. Giles Street and in the streets around St. John’s

***Facilities and developments***

The main housing tenures in the area (excluding squats, rent to buy and informal tenures) area as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **West of Kett Rd, north of Clare (LSOA 023B)** | **West of Kett Rd, south of Clare**  **(LSOA 023C)** | **East of Kett Rd and PEMBA**  **(LSOA 025C)** | **St. Edmund’s and St. Michael**  **(LSOA 023D)** | **Vernon Terr to cemetery**  **(LSOA 025B)** | **Northampton** |
| Owner occupied | 35.9 | 48.7 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 62.6 |
| Council rented | 1.9 | 0.8 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 25.2 | 12.8 |
| Housing Association | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| Private rented | 51.4 | 40.4 | 36.1 | 44.7 | 32.8 | 16.5 |

***Parks and open spaces***

Most of the open public space within the Ward is in the non-residential south and includes the two major parks of Becket’s park and Midsummer Meadows. However, these parks are at some distance from most of the homes in the ward and separated from them by at least two very busy A class roads (Billing Road and Bedford Road. Midsummer Meadows includes a major skateboarding facility which is very popular among skateboarders from across the whole town (and beyond).

In practice two other parks are better used by the Ward’s residents. Although it lies just over the boundary into Trinity Ward, The Racecourse - one of the town’s three “premier parks” – is easily accessible to most residents of the Ward. The park includes playing space, playgrounds and sports fields. The current refurbishment of the Edwardian Pavilion building will mainly benefit residents of the area. Abington Park, another of the “premier parks” and the town’s principal family park is fairly easily accessible by bus and by foot along the Wellingborough Road.

A small area of probably less than one hectare close to the apex of Kettering Road and Wellingborough Road, known as Exeter Gardens, provides dog walking and play space for residents of the immediate vicinity, though occasional anti-social use limits its perceived accessibility by many residents. The space is, however, highly prized by residents as a buffer against development and has been the subject of campaigns to have it designated as an urban village green.

The St. Edmund’s Residents Association are working to convert a disused cemetery of similar size into a public park and have already received a Community First grant to support this work.

*Other facilities*

The area is very close to the town centre and has major shopping areas along the main approach roads, i.e. Kettering Road and Wellingborough Road. This can be a mixed blessing, attracting late night drinking and rowdy behaviour as well as providing employment and cheap and convenient shopping.

A number of faith communities have a base in the area. Christian churches include the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, St. Michael’s C of E church in Perry Street, St. Giles C of E church in the town centre, Queen’s Grove Methodist Church, the All Nations Fellowship in Abington Square, Queensgrove Methodist Church, Victoria Road Congregational Church, the Jesus Army centre and the New Testament Church of God. Other faith worship facilities include Northampton’s Synagogue in Overstone Road.

Stimpson Avenue, Vernon Terrace, Castle and Barry Road are the main primary schools serving the area. There is also a Sure Start Children’s Centre at Vernon Terrace School The next nearest is Spring Lane in the Spring Boroughs neighbourhood, not easily accessible without a vehicle for much of the area.

Vernon Terrace also serves as a Community centre for the area and there is bookable space for community activities at the Open Door Centre run by the Baptist Church. Northampton Volunteer Centre, Age Concern (Ventnor Centre), The Hope Centre and Northampton CVS all have their offices in the town centre part of the Ward, though serve a town and sometimes county wide catchment areas.

At present four Resident Associations are active in the area: Double H (serving Hunter and Hervey Streets and others running off them), Colwyn Road, St. Edmunds and THAW (serving Talbot, Henry, Artisan and Whitworth Roads.

***Population***

The total population of the former electoral Ward was 10,406 people in June 2010, living in a total of 4086 households (Census 2001).

The principal source of population profiling data is, of course, the 2011 Census. However, Census data is no longer collated or published by electoral ward, but by Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The Community First area consists of 6 LSOAs.

* LSOA 023B covers the area west of Kettering Road and north of Clare Street but *not* Hervey Street
* LSOA 023C covers the area west of Kettering Road and south of Clare Street *and* Hervey Street but *not* St. Michael’s Road
* LSOA 025C covers all houses to the east of Kettering Road including the PEMBA estate
* LSOA 023D covers all streets off St. Edmund’s Road and St. Michael’s Road
* LSOA 025B covers the area bounded by St. Edmund’s/Alfred Streets, Billing Road, the cemetery and Wellingborough Road
* LSOA 025A covers the town centre “wedge” *and* the streets off Cliftonville Road. However, it has been ***excluded*** from this analysis as it also includes Cotton End, outside St. Crispin’s, where the majority of its resident population lives

The following table shows the Census information for total population, gender, disability, age, ethnicity and language from these SOAs. All numbers, other than the population totals, are percentages. Numbers will not add up to 100% due to rounding; within the languages data, only information about selected main language is given.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **West of Kett Rd, north of Clare (LSOA 023B)** | **West of Kett Rd, south of Clare**  **(LSOA 023C)** | **East of Kett Rd and PEMBA**  **(LSOA 025C)** | **St. Edmund’s and St. Michael**  **(LSOA 023D)** | **Vernon Terr to cemetery**  **(LSOA 025B)** | **Northampton** |
| ***Total population*** | 1653 | 1577 | 1777 | 1906 | 1724 | 212,069 |
| ***Gender*** | | | | | | |
| Male | 52.51 | 52.06 | 49.69 | 51.15 | 52.14 | 49.11 |
| Female | 47.49 | 47.93 | 50.31 | 48.85 | 47.86 | 50.88 |
| ***Disability*** | | | | | | |
| Reporting a disability | 12.46 | 10.33 | 16.03 | 13.43 | 16.53 | 15.83 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Age*** | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| 5 – 15 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 12.8 |
| 16 – 24 | 20.8 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 19.6 | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| 25 – 44 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 39.4 | 30.2 |
| 45 – 59 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 18.4 |
| 60 – 74 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 12.5 |
| 75 and over | 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 6.4 |
| ***Ethnicity*** | | | | | | |
| White (British) | 56.4 | 49.7 | 57.8 | 56.34 | 56.0 | 76.55 |
| White (Other) | 20.1 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 15.8 | 7.96 |
| Mixed | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 3.22 |
| Asian (Indian sub-continent) | 9.2 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 5.68 |
| Black/Black British | 5.2 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 5.06 |
| Other | 4.4 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 4.56 | 0.7 | 1.51 |
| ***Main language spoken (not all language groups cited)*** | | | | | | |
| English | 76.11 | 67.84 | 75.69 | 74.48 | 77.87 | 89.92 |
| Other European | 14.07 | 14.73 | 13.64 | 13.86 | 11.21 | 4.66 |
| out of which, Polish | 7.39 | 9.44 | 7.38 | 9.4 | 6.39 | 2.67 |
| South Asian languages | 4.84 | 12.86 | 6.31 | 5.22 | 6.82 | 2.21 |
| out of which, Bengali | 2.36 | 6.09 | 3.69 | 2.81 | 2.66 | 0.89 |
| Malayam | 1.02 | 3.55 | 1.26 | 2.73 | 3.52 | 1.21 |
| African languages | 0.7 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 1.32 | 1.4 | 0.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not able to speak English well or at all | 6.36 | 7.9 | 5.12 | 6.11 | 4.75 | 2.32 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Religion*** | | | | | | |
| Christian | 44.7 | 42.99 | 51.04 | 51.52 | 55.39 | 55.56 |
| Buddhist | 0.6 | 0.38 | 1.06 | 0.52 | 0.4 | 0.43 |
| Hindi | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.7 | 0.99 | 1.97 | 1.6 |
| Jewish | 0.18 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| Muslim | 8.89 | 15.98 | 7.65 | 7.24 | 7.07 | 4.15 |
| Sikh | 0.06 | 0.32 | 0.78 | 0.52 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.79 | 0.17 | 0.49 |
| None/Not stated | 42.89 | 31.45 | 36.24 | 38.19 | 34.45 | 36.14 |

*Observations on the Census data*

The census data suggest that, by comparison with Northampton as a whole, the population of the Community First area:

* fewer people in the 5 to 15 and over 60 age brackets than the Northampton percentages, and therefore more in other ranges
* has lower levels of reported disability and long-term illness, possibly related to the low numbers of older people
* is much more ethnically diverse, especially with regard to South Asian Muslim communities and Polish and other Middle/Central European populations. The Community First area is also home to approximately 43.5% of the town’s Malayam speaking population, an Indian language from the south-western state of Kerala.
* in consequence, has more speakers of South Asian languages and Polish and approximately double the percentage of Muslims with a concentration of almost four times the town-wide population in the area west of Kettering Road and south of Clare Street (i.e. Hervey, Somerset, Cloutisham and Alcombe Streets and Dunster Road.

***Quality of Life issues***

The principal source of quality of life data for the area is the most recent Index of Multiple Deprivation, compiled in 2010 (IMD2007). IMD is updated every three years. As for the Census, this nationwide data-set divides the country into over 33,000 Super Output Areas (or SOAs), equivalent to census LSOAs, and combines eight sub-sets (“domains”) to produce a top to bottom ranking of all 33,000 plus SOAs. The eight domains are also ranked separately. These are as follows:

* Income
* Employment
* Health and disability
* Education, Training and skills
* Crime and disorder
* Quality of living environment
* Barriers to housing and services

As seen above, the area consists of 5 SOAs and a small part of another that stretches into Cotton End. The percentage rankings for these according to IMD 2010 are as follows (the lower the percentage score, the more deprived the neighbourhood).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SOA location** | **Overall** | **Income** | **Employ-**  **ment** | **Health & disability** | **Educ’n, training and skills** | **Crime & disorder** | **Env. quality** | **Barriers to**  **housing/**  **services** |
| West of Kett Rd/ north of Clare  (SOA 023B) | 28.05 | 39.71 | 48.12 | 21.46 | 35.92 | 9.12 | 7.4 | 42.5 |
| West of Kett Rd/ south of Clare  (SOA 023C) | 26.61 | 29.12 | 53.18 | 30.42 | 28.91 | 8.61 | 7.65 | 37.04 |
| East of Kett Rd and PEMBA  (SOA 025C) | 18.5 | 26.52 | 24.44 | 6.21 | 36.49 | 4.95 | 16.46 | 62.73 |
| St. Edmund’s and St. Michael  (SOA 023D) | 28.3 | 37.86 | 40.55 | 20.06 | 32.14 | 15.38 | 8.14 | 57.28 |
| Vernon Terr to cemetery  (SOA 025B) | 21.18 | 21.82 | 15.41 | 7.63 | 23.42 | 40.76 | 51.59 | 62.74 |

The overall picture is of an area that, while certainly not affluent, lies outside the bottom 20% nationally (commonly considered as a working definition of “deprived”).[[1]](#footnote-1) Only one of the SOAs falls into the bottom 20%: the area covering the streets to the east of Kettering Road, also including the PEMBA estate. However, it should also be noted that most of these SOAs have a high turn-over of residents plus many non-respondents to the census and statistical surveys. This transience is largely due to high numbers of student households and private sector rented houses, many of them converted for multiple occupation.

Looking at the specific domains, a different picture emerges. The area’s location close the town centre brings problems as well as advantages. It ensures that barriers to services are low with most amenities within easy walking distance and it almost certainly contributes to the area’s generally good levels of employment – a large job market is very easily accessible. However, the proximity of the town centre and the convergence of arterial roads are major factors in the low rating for environmental quality and may also contribute to the conspicuously high crime and ASB levels in the area. The other thing that stands out is the poor ranking of SOAs 025B and C with respect to health and disability. This may well be related to the higher number of pension age residents of those two neighbourhoods, as evidenced in the Census data above.

Overall, the IMD data suggests that some targeting of Community First resources may be appropriate towards:

* the SOAs located east of Kettering Road Rd, including the PEMBA estate (SOA 025C) and the one bounded by Vernon Terrace, Billing Road, Wellingborough Road and the cemetery (025B)
* older residents
* maximising the accessibility and positive use of the open spaces located close to the area
* tackling crime and making the area feel safer

1. **Other Strategies and Plans**

The Ward contains a number of sites included in the Borough Council’s Central Area Action Plan (CAAP). The large majority of these are in the non-residential part of the Ward, but residents in the Victoria terrace area opposite Morrison’s are on the doorstep of the major current development of the former St. John’s surface car park for student accommodation.

Also included in the CAAP is a derelict site between Great Russell Street and rear gardens in Overstone Road. At the time of writing, no use for this area had been identified. The January 2013 version of the CAAP states that the area can expect “Late delivery in Plan Period as ‘edge of centre.’ Site allocation allows residential, office, small scale employment, community facilities, leisure, education [or] small scale retailing.”

The Mounts area has been designated as a 2013/4 priority area in the Safer Northampton Partnership’s SAC (Serious Acquistive Crime) action plan. This will provide funding for such things as target hardening initiatives (likely to be carried out by Care and Repair). However, as this is public sector money it could not be used to match Community First money unless care and repair were able to source money from a non-governmental side or make use of volunteers.

1. **Resident consultation**

The process of developing this community plan involved analysis of recent consultations and some new consultation work conducted in public meetings, *Street Talk* (a community newspaper produced by the Open Door centre) and on Survey Monkey.

*Previous consultation work*

On five days between December 2011 and June 2012, the former Neighbourhood Management team at Northampton Borough Council conducted door to door surveys of resident concerns in the Mounts and St. Edmund’s parts of the area. These surveys were supported by Resident Association members (including members of the Community Panel), the Police and local Councillors. A total of 165 doorstep interviews were conducted, with a representative spread of ages and ethnicities (though a slight over-representation of older people and women, as being more likely to be at home during the day).

As interviewees were mainly from public sector bodies, responses tended to focus on issues for attention by the Council and the Police. However, some concerns were within the scope of Community First and residents were specifically asked for their views on how they would allocate a small amount of money if they had this available to them.

Identified issues that could be addressed by Community First funding were as follows:

* provision of a caretaker to open and lock up the Ethel Street play area, clear litter and report damage
* support for elderly people at home, especially with gardening
* provision for teenagers to provide an alternative to nuisance (or perceived nuisance) behaviour on the streets
* skip-drops/fly-tipping amnesties
* support for the St. Edmund’s cemetery project
* floral displays on streets and shop frontages
* marketing and positive publicity for the area
* enhanced activities at the Vernon Street Children’s Centre

*BME event*

This event was held specifically to identify and explore ways of addressing the needs of Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) communities using the programme’s funding capacity. The Panel were aware not only that BME groups had benefitted little from the programme but also that there was a perception that they were actually reluctant to support BME groups. A number of applications from BME groups had failed and the cumulative impact of this had created an inaccurate impression. The Panel therefore specially requested some targeted work with BME groups as a part of the development of this Community Plan.

The event was convened and chaired by a local Councillor held in high regard by the local BME sector and also endorsed and supported by Northamptonshire’s umbrella organisation for BME groups, BME-SRP (BME Sub-Regional Partnership). 11 people, representing 9 different organisations attended. Assurances were given that the Panel are actively seeking to build relations with the sector and a number of misconceptions about the programme were addressed. There was a discussion of how BME groups might be helped to apply.

The main issues with which it was felt Community First could assist were as follows:

* tackling isolation, especially for elderly BME residents
* community arts to bring people together (possibly through Carnival entries)
* mentoring projects for young people and specifically young people from African/Caribbean backgrounds

*Surveys*

Two surveys were planned to invite views on funding priorities for the remaining two years of the project and to create an opportunity for residents to suggest specific ideas or to nominate local good causes, both offering entry to a prize draw, with a £25 voucher of the winner’s choice as first prize and a runner-up prize of £10.

The first of these was run on Survey Monkey and specifically targeted at young people, with youth group leaders forwarding the link to the webpage to the young people with whom they worked. It is disappointing that this survey did not result in a single response.

The second survey was used at the BME event and was due to be included in the Summer 2013 edition of *Street Talk*, the Open Door Centre’s community newsletter, itself supported by Community First. A decision was later taken to merge the Summer and Autumn issues and the survey has therefore yet to be published. An analysis and interpretation of responses will be appended to this report once this has been done.

*Stakeholder event*

An open stakeholder event was held on 20 July to which residents, Resident Associations, elected Councillors, public sector service providers, previous grant recipients and applicants and all VCOs affiliated to either Northampton CVS or Volunteer Centre were invited. The event took place during a major heatwave, which may have affected attendance (a number of organisations booked places but then failed to attend). 18 people attended to hear showcase presentations by four previous grant recipients and to learn about how applications can be made and the conditions that must be met for the second phase of the programme.

The culminating session was a ranking exercise in which groups of participants were asked to rank a number of suggested programme priorities. They also had the options of excluding any of the suggested priorities or adding in any others that they felt should be concluded. The results of this exercise were as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Group One** | **Group Two** | **Group Three** |
| Bringing different communities within the area together  Getting better use out of local parks and green spaces  Encouraging local arts, crafts and music | Improving and cleaning up the local environment | Providing support and activities for older people |
| Getting better use out of local parks and green spaces | Projects to improve health and encourage healthy lifestyles |
| Projects to improve health and encourage healthy lifestyles | Bringing different communities within the area together |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| This group decided not exclude the remaining priorities that had been suggested for consideration | Providing support and activities for young children and their families  Providing support and activities for older people | Addressing anti-social behaviour and crime |
| Getting better use out of local parks and green spaces |
| Encouraging local arts, crafts and music | Encouraging local arts, crafts and music |
| Sustainable food initiatives | Providing support and activities for young children and their families |
| This group decided not exclude the remaining priorities that had been suggested for consideration | This group decided not exclude the remaining priorities that had been suggested for consideration |

Group One explained that they felt that other activities should be judged by how they fell into the three priorities they had retained. A project for young people or one to tackle crime, for instance, might be approved if it contributed to the three priorities they had retained.

Group Two said that they were not opposed to funding projects in the areas they had rejected, but that these should be considered as non-priority areas.

The numbers participating and the widely different views of the three tables mean that there is little in this exercise to suggest any consensus about changing the programme priorities. However, the newly suggested priority about getting better use out of parks and green spaces did receive support across the board.

1. **Conclusions and responses**
2. Although some excellent projects have been supported during the first two years of the programme, the Panel recognises that to date the grant programme has weaknesses. There has been a low level of applications, as a result of which the programme has lacked strategic impact. A number of the applications we have received have been of poor quality or poorly targeted to the area. We would hope that the BME sector, that has not to date received the benefit that the community profile might lead us to expect, would submit more appropriate applications in this next funding period. We will continue to work proactively to widen the diversity on the Panel and attract additional members from different BME communities.
3. The priorities expressed at the outset of the programme are the right ones and are sufficiently flexible to accommodate creative thought and lateral thinking. However, they may suffer from being too general. Therefore, to prompt ideas for new projects, we propose to replace them with the following statement of priorities:

* improving and cleaning up the local environment
* encouraging better use of our local parks and green spaces
* supporting local artistic and sporting activities and increasing the range of activities, opportunities and support for all
* supporting the diverse communities of the area and bringing them closer together
* reducing the fear of anti-social behaviour and crime
* improving well-being and quality of life for local people

1. In order to make the application process more accessible we have already changed the process by including more information about priorities and the information we will require on our website. We have made it possible for applications to be submitted via electronic forms and have made discussion with the Panel a central part of the process.
2. We will also seek to make the programme better known through online platforms, press releases and advertising it through Voluntary and Community Sector channels. We will explore the idea of a joint workshop for the sector with other Community First programmes in the town with the Northampton Volunteer Centre.
3. We will also consider a proactive commissioning approach to encourage organisations with suitable capacity to undertake projects that the Panel feel would advance priorities not being addressed as much as we would like. Recognising the difficulties that the match requirement creates for potential applicants, we would target organisations that either have a high level of volunteer support or larger organisations that would be able to match some of their core functions (e.g. management oversight and apportionment of office costs) against the direct cost of a new project.
4. The community profiling and IMD data suggest that such proactive targeting of Community First resources may be most appropriate towards:

* the area located east of Kettering Road Rd, including the PEMBA estate, and the one bounded by Vernon Terrace, Billing Road, Wellingborough Road and the cemetery
* local BME communities
* maximising the accessibility and positive use of the open spaces located in and close to the area

**APPENDIX**

Voluntary and Community Organisations attending or registering for the two consultation events

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BME communities event** | **Stakeholder event** |
| Indi-Theatre | St. Edmund’s Residents Association |
| New Testament Church of God | Community Courtyard |
| Sumaiya Women’s Forum (Northampton Bangladesh Association) | Gerald Porter Arts |
| Northampton Carnival Association Committee | Umbrella Festival Organisation |
| Ghana Amalgamation | Live at Home |
| NBA-DLC-CDO | British Red Cross |
| Royal Market and PSBM | Care and Repair |
| Zimwomen Association | Northampton Park Run |
| Pearls of Peace | Northamptonshire Police |
| Northampton Somali Women’s and Girls’ Association | Cllr. Winston Strachan |

1. Some funders, including the National Lottery, will also speak of the bottom 10% as “the most deprived” and the bottom 5% as “severely deprived”. None of these terms, however, have general acceptance among academics or policy makers.. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)