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# The Greater Nottingham Partnership

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## SPOTLIGHT ON REGENERATION



### OUR VISION FOR GREATER NOTTINGHAM IN THE NEW MILLENIUM

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## A NEW COMMITMENT TO REGENERATION

The New Commitment to Regeneration is a new approach to promoting prosperity and the social, economic and environmental well being of Greater Nottingham. Under the leadership of the Greater Nottingham Partnership, it promises for the first time:-

- a single, integrated approach to the regeneration of the Greater Nottingham conurbation as a whole;
- a clear and challenging long term vision for the future of Greater Nottingham to the year 2010, with six local authorities – the City and County Councils, Rushcliffe, Broxtowe, Ashfield and Gedling Borough and District Councils - coming together with community groups, the business community, public and voluntary sectors to agree what needs to be done;
- regeneration being placed at the top of the local agenda with key partners ‘bending’ main programme resources towards targets and objectives, in addition to acting together to maximise Government and EU regeneration grants;
- an opportunity to create a conurbation wide source of data, research and intelligence upon which to measure and evaluate progress, to establish transparent dialogue, collaboration and information exchange between all parties;
- central and regional government being involved as key partners with local public bodies being granted greater ‘freedom and flexibility’ to pursue the objectives of regeneration;
- working within wider regeneration strategies for the East Midlands region led by the East Midlands Development Agency and the East Midlands Regional Assembly.

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## OUR VISION

*Our Vision for the year 2010 is for Greater Nottingham to be:-*

*A well balanced, inclusive and integrated community in which people want to live, work, invest and socialise and which offers wide ranging opportunities for people to develop their skills, potential, creativity, prosperity, wealth and interests in a safe, healthy, attractive and sustainable environment.*

*In short, a vision for Greater Nottingham as:*

- *Dynamic, Competitive And Cosmopolitan*
- *Clean And Green*
- *Safe, Welcoming And Inclusive*
- *A Driving Force For Information Technology And Communications*
- *The Premier Regional Commercial And Retail Centre*
- *A Centre Of Learning*
- *A Major Tourist And Visitor Destination*
- *A Centre Of Culture, Sport, Leisure And The Arts*

*Truly a new community for the New Millennium*

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## OUR VALUES

Values are about what we believe. They guide our approach to addressing the many challenges ahead. We believe that the following values are fundamental to achieving our vision for Greater Nottingham:-

### **Partnership**

Working in Partnership at all levels is the key to future success. Fortunately, Nottingham has a strong tradition of partnership working. Established in 1994, the Greater Nottingham Partnership (GNP) brings together the knowledge, experience and resources of the public, private and voluntary sectors.

Through its Sectoral Alliances, e.g. the Green Partnership, Greater Nottingham Business Alliance, the Learning Partnership, Health Partnership Forum and Profile Nottingham, GNP ensures all the major agencies and sectors are engaged in the regeneration process.

Community involvement is promoted through the GNP Local Area Partnership Sectoral Alliance, which is a strong network of local area partnerships linking the wider regeneration initiatives to local communities.

All the partnerships will have a crucial role to play in our new approach to the regeneration of Greater Nottingham.

### **Competitiveness**

We recognise that we live more and more in a global market place where standing still is not an option. To be successful we must compete effectively in National, European and Global terms. Above any other factor, our future success rests on the skills, educational, creative and innovative talents of all our people.

### **Sustainability**

Whether economic, social or environmental, regeneration must be both balanced and sustainable over the longer term. We must aim to build sustainable communities and improve the quality of life for present and future generations.

### **Inclusion**

We recognise that rapid and sustained progress cannot be made unless all within Greater Nottingham have an opportunity to contribute and share in Greater Nottingham's prosperity. We must address inequalities and barriers to participation in the economic, social and civic life of our community.

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## STATE OF THE CONURBATION

The total area of the Greater Nottingham Sub-Region is 270 square miles with a population of 642,000. The urban area within which most people live or work is referred to as the Greater Nottingham conurbation and covers an area of 83 square miles with a population of 547,000. New Commitment to Regeneration recognises the urban area as the engine for growth, whilst acknowledging that many issues, such as transport and social exclusion, have wider implications and the Vision and Strategic Objectives extend to cover the total area of the Greater Nottingham Sub-Region.

The conurbation is successfully making the ongoing transition from traditional manufacturing and extraction to a service-based economy dominated by the financial, business and retailing sectors. During 1998/99 Nottingham was one of the fastest growing conurbations in terms of employment and the most recent forecast is for a further net gain in job opportunities of 40,000 over the next decade. The conurbation is widely accepted as the commercial and employment engine of the East Midlands and the population is rich in terms of cultural diversity. The area has a strong and vibrant voluntary sector supported by a wide range of community activities and organisations.

Greater Nottingham can be justifiably proud of its achievements. It consistently scores highly as a place to invest and in recent years has attracted several major employers such as Capital One, Ikea and the Inland Revenue. There is currently over £600m of construction underway in the city centre area alone, with the new Ice Arena and redevelopment of the former Evening Post building changing the City's skyline. More is planned along the much neglected riverside area. People are attracted to Greater Nottingham for its jobs, shopping, leisure, arts, entertainment and as a place to live. The conurbation also has a strong Further and Higher Educational sector with 2 respected Universities and 4 Colleges of Further Education, one of which is the largest in Western Europe. Greater Nottingham boasts an excellent Medical School, first class teaching hospitals and six Primary Care Groups, which provide responsive and accessible primary care services.

However, not all have been able to share in this prosperity. The City of Nottingham currently ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in the DETR Index of Local Deprivation indicating that it has some of the worst areas of deprivation in England and Wales. Communities in several of the City's inner area and outer estate wards experience multiple social problems associated with high unemployment, low incomes, poor health, low educational attainment, poor adult literacy and numeracy rates, crime and youth disaffection. Isolated pockets of severe deprivation are also to be found in the surrounding Districts and Boroughs for example, Hucknall (Ashfield), Netherfield (Gedling), Eastwood (Broxtowe), Cotgrave and Lady Bay (Rushcliffe).

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## KEY CHALLENGES

What then are the key challenges for Greater Nottingham over the next decade and what are the major barriers to prosperity and balanced development? Two studies carried out by the Greater Nottingham Partnership have highlighted the following factors:

**1. Improving educational achievement**

Compared to regional and national averages, parts of the area have low levels of educational attainment for 11 and 16 year olds. There have been some significant recent improvements, but poor achievement levels and high rates of truancy remain major problems for a number of City schools.

**2. Creating more jobs**

More jobs have been created in Nottingham over the last few years than any other comparable city and unemployment rates across Greater Nottingham have fallen consistently over the past four years as a result. Nonetheless, at 8.1%, unemployment is above the regional rate of 3.8% and the national rate of 4.3%, as at June 1999. In some of Nottingham's inner area wards, e.g. Radford, Lenton, Forest and St. Ann's, unemployment levels are nearly three times that for the conurbation as a whole. The forecast rate of job creation of 40,000 new job opportunities over the next decade poses a series of new challenges for employers, education and training, particularly if some of these job opportunities are to reach the most excluded.

**3. Improving job skills and meeting the needs of the business community**

Although educational achievement for adults at NVQ4 is above the national average, there is a growing skills gap caused by a mismatch between the skills available and jobs on offer to the local workforce. Increasingly, the need is for skills in demand by business and financial services and for information technology skills across all sectors. Slightly over 40% of Job Centre vacancies across the conurbation remained unfilled during 1998/99, most notably amongst Technical, Professional and Managerial occupations. Some evidence also suggests that older workers are at a greater disadvantage in terms of educational attainment and job skills.

**4. Managing industrial transformation**

Compared with other regions, traditional manufacturing within our area has been resilient. Still, faced with increasing global competition and new technology, the mining, engineering and textiles industries have declined. Displaced older workers especially have found it difficult to transfer to the growing service sector and the development of a thriving

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tourism industry has a role to play in responding to this change. The development and diffusion of ICT and knowledge based business will affect, influence and benefit the lives of the people of the conurbation.

**5. Reaching isolated and deprived communities**

Scattered throughout the conurbation, but concentrated in the inner city areas, outer estates and in isolated communities throughout the wider conurbation, a number of local communities, particularly black and ethnic minority groups, continue to experience severe deprivation, social isolation and exclusion.

**6. Developing a strong enterprise culture**

The survival rates of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) within the Greater Nottingham area is comparable with the national average, but there are relatively few start-ups. Further, the proportion of the workforce employed in SMEs and micro businesses is below both the national and regional average, as is the proportion of the workforce that is self-employed. Taken together these factors point to a need for better support for this sector.

**7. Narrowing the Technology Transfer Gap**

Greater Nottingham has a higher proportion of its workforce (12.4%) working in service-based activities associated with Information Technology than average for the East Midlands (10.9%). However, the conurbation still lags behind the nation as a whole. In developing higher value-added services and employment, Greater Nottingham will face stiff competition from other regional centres like Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield. The City's two Universities and other centres of research are a major asset and will have a crucial role to play in the transfer of new technologies to the private and public sectors.

**8. Reversing outward migration to the suburbs**

The population of the area has risen only slightly over the last decade, but since 1991 the conurbation has experienced a migration to the suburbs, mainly by families in employment. This net loss of families from the inner city has resulted in the City Council area having a growing number of older people, students and socially excluded groups, with the resultant problems for its service delivery. This has increased pressure on schools, particularly in the inner-city, housing, transportation and the environment throughout the conurbation.

**9. Tackling crime and improving Community Safety**

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Although crime in Nottingham fell by 11.5% between 1994 and 1998, it is still a national crime hotspot. Most recorded crime is property related, crimes of violence being much less common. There is more crime in Nottingham City than in any other local authority in Nottinghamshire. This is partly due to Nottingham's success as a thriving centre for shopping and leisure, which attracts high volume crime, such as theft and car crime. Avoidable injury, through accidents and fire, shows an upward trend and in 1998/99 over 1500 children and 1800 older people were admitted to hospital for treatment as a result.

**10. Reducing the Health Gap between the better off and the worst off**

People now live longer and enjoy better health and this is certainly true for the population of Greater Nottingham as a whole. But this overall improvement masks a widening gap between the health of advantaged and disadvantaged communities. A total of 56 of Greater Nottingham's 104 Wards are considered deprived in health terms and have been granted Health Action Zone status. Of the Top 30 most deprived Wards in Greater Nottingham, 22 are within the City.

**11. Providing quality housing and tackling poor housing conditions**

The conurbation's public sector housing is of a reasonably high standard. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for some of the private sector. Some 11,500 private homes within Greater Nottingham are judged unfit for habitation, and this includes an estimated 5,752 within the City. Demand for housing within Greater Nottingham is likely to increase, particularly for single person households and elderly people. This demand will need to be met within the Government's target of 6 out of 10 new homes being built on 'brownfield sites' within urban areas.

**12 Combating Traffic Congestion and air pollution**

Greater Nottingham is well placed in terms of transport links with close proximity, but poor links, to the M1, the East Midlands Airport, and regular rail services to London, Birmingham and Manchester. However, the city centre is a major net importer of workers, the vast majority commuting from surrounding districts and causing heavy traffic congestion and air pollution on key routes throughout the conurbation at peak times. Parts of the conurbation remain relatively isolated and poorly served in terms of public transport. At the same time, communication links between the East and West of the conurbation are poor.

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# MEETING THE CHALLENGE

The Greater Nottingham Partnership has identified nine strategic objectives around which mainstream work programmes and new strategic initiatives will be developed.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**

*Create and establish a culture of ‘lifelong learning’ at the heart of which will be the improvement of our schools and raising the educational achievements of our children above regional and national standards.*

### ***Key Priorities***

1. To improve the range and quality of pre-school provision (children under 5)
2. To raise educational achievement at key stages 2 and 3
3. Reduce levels of truancy and exclusions from school at all ages

### ***Indicators***

- % of 3 and 4 year olds in full or part-time nursery education
- % of 16 year olds achieving 5 GCSEs A-C, and 1 GCSE A-C
- % of schools in upper quartile of Ofsted inspections
- % of 11 year olds achieving literacy and numeracy standard
- Exclusion and truancy rates
- School occupancy rates by Local authority area
- % Schools with satisfactory Ofsted inspections

### ***Headline Indicators***

- % meeting Key stage 2

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## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

*Create and establish a culture of lifelong learning, raising the skills and knowledge base of our workforce above regional and national averages.*

### *Key Priorities*

1. To increase the number of 16/17 year-olds in full-time education
2. To increase the number of 18-30 year-olds in FE/HE and to match skills developed by individuals to the needs of local businesses
3. To target the exclusion of older workers, black and ethnic minority groups in the workforce
4. To improve ICT skills across all sectors
5. To make learning easily accessible – opening up choice e.g. ‘learning in the community’
6. Investing in learning at work and promoting links between business, educational and training providers.
6. Making local Universities and FE providers more accessible to local people – in particular the hard-to-reach.
7. To ensure that the new Learning and Skills Council is responsive to the needs of people and local businesses.

### *Indicators*

- % of 16/17, 18-30 and +45 year olds in full time education or training
- % of adults achieving NVQ 3/NVQ4 or equivalent qualifications
- % residents with basic ICT competence and recognised ICT qualifications
- % of black and ethnic minority workforce in education or training
- adult literacy and numeracy levels
- % of local students participating in Local Universities and FEs

### *Headline Indicators*

- % of 16-17, 18-25 and 45+ year olds in PT or FT education or training
- % of adults achieving NVQ3 and NVQ4
- Employment Services unemployment statistics
- % of the economically active - ILO statistics

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### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**

*Creating a competitive local economy with a vibrant, positive climate and infrastructure for investment and growth.*

#### ***Key Priorities***

1. To support older manufacturing industries in becoming more high-tech and value-added
2. To identify and support growth sectors, local supply chains and business clusters
3. To improve the quality and range of support to SMEs and micro-businesses
4. To promote sustainable inward investment
5. To encourage and promote exports
6. To promote the flow of knowledge and technology between local Universities/FEs and local businesses
7. To develop an integrated approach to all aspects of local planning, meeting the needs of investors and employers and ensure the availability of quality premises and sites
8. To develop the City Centre and District Centres
9. To establish a local Observatory
10. To encourage and increase employer investment in people and learning
11. To encourage business leaders to positively respond to the social inclusion agenda
12. Ensure the transfer of best practice and knowledge from the conurbations larger firms to the SME Sector

#### ***Indicators***

- GDP and gross value added per head
- % workforce in self-employment
- Retention of inward investment companies
- % workforce in SMEs and micro-business
- Number and value of inward investment projects
- % Business turnover linked to exports

#### ***Headline Indicators***

- Start ups – number/survival and average life span
- GDP per head
- GVA per head for manufacturing and services

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4**

***Greater Nottingham to be a major centre for innovation, enterprise and knowledge based businesses within the East Midlands***

### ***Key Priorities***

1. To promote and support Centres of Excellence for Research and Development
2. To create a world class ICT infra-structure
3. To promote on-line trading and e-commerce including electronic access to Local Government and other public sector agencies
4. To encourage the creation of new businesses, including entrepreneurial spin-offs from local Universities and Centres of Excellence
5. To improve access to venture capital – particularly for SMEs and micro-businesses
6. To build on existing close links between the public and private sector to develop a shared enterprise culture
7. To grow ethnic minority business
8. To foster the development of rapid growth businesses
9. To ensure high quality education and training in entrepreneurship and innovation, encourage it in all sectors of the community and particularly at the local level

### ***Indicators***

- Number of Centres of Excellence established
- Number of SMEs trading on-line
- Number of Venture Capital transactions in Greater Nottingham
- Number of business spin-off from Universities, FEs and other Centres of Excellence
- Number of LAs and other Public agencies accessible by e-mail
- Number of new businesses registered
- % SMEs connected to digital market place
- Volume of e-commerce transactions
- Number of LAs and other Public agencies facilitating electronic transactions
- Number of ethnic minority business enterprises

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5**

*To reduce levels of crime, promote community safety and reduce the fear of crime.*

### ***Priorities***

1. To create safer neighbourhoods by promoting neighbourhood action plans and neighbourhood watch schemes
2. To protect vulnerable people in the community.
3. Tackle high volume crime across the conurbation
4. Breaking the link between drugs, alcohol abuse and crime
5. Prevent Youth Crime, and establish Youth Offending Teams
6. Speed up the criminal justice system.
7. To create a safer City Centre and safer town and district centres
8. To reduce the incidence of arson
9. Reducing avoidable injury and death from fire and accidents
10. Ensuring, at the planning and development stages, that housing is developed to maximise safety internally
11. Raising public awareness of safety issues

### ***Indicators***

- Overall incidence of crime per 1000 population and % increase/decrease in rates of high volume crime
- Incidence of crime against older people, racial minorities and children
- Incidence of City, town and district centre crime
- Number people helped by arrest referral schemes
- Incidence of fire
- Number of high crime neighbourhoods with crime reduction and watch schemes % of offences committed by young people under 17
- Incidence of accidents
- Average number of days from charge to sentence
- Resident perceptions of crime
- Incidence of malicious calls to the emergency services

### ***Headline Indicators***

- Burglaries per thousand households
- Violence per thousand people

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6**

*To achieve the best possible health, well being and health services for all people living in Greater Nottingham and in particular remove the health inequalities in areas of deprivation*

### ***Key Priorities***

1. Cutting health inequalities
2. Influencing the social determinants of ill health in particular regeneration, affordable warmth, education, domestic violence, poor housing and homelessness
3. Saving lives and improving health by reducing avoidable injuries, tobacco and infection control, addressing teenage sexual health and mental health issues, and reducing deaths from cancer, coronary heart disease, strokes and diabetes
4. Caring for vulnerable people, in particular children and families, older people, people with physical and/or sensory impairment, adults with learning difficulties, substance misusers, including drugs and alcohol, and promote independent living through modernising social services.
5. Developing fast, convenient and accessible services through primary care services, modernising NHS services and regulation where necessary and providing access to health information at the local level

### ***Indicators***

- Accidents per 100,000 population
- Mortality rate per 100,000 CHD under the age of 75
- Mortality rate per 100,000 all cancers/skin cancer under the age of 75
- Suicide mortality rate per 100,000
- Accident mortality rate per 100,000
- Mortality rate per 100,000 stroke under the age of 75
- Conception rate per 1000 under 16 and under 18
- Health Action Zone targets

### ***Headline Indicators***

- Conception rate per 1,000 under 18
- SMR (Standardised Mortality Rate)

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7**

*To provide quality housing, develop and implement an integrated transport strategy and develop a healthy, safe and sustainable environment*

### ***Key Priorities***

1. Halt and reverse the migration to the suburbs and make inner-city living a desirable option
2. Reduce levels of sub-standard housing throughout the conurbation
3. Bringing 'brown-field', derelict sites and redundant buildings into use
4. An integrated transport strategy across Greater Nottingham
5. Extend and improve public transport and the tram system, promoting a shift from private to public transport
6. To explore new mechanisms to generate sufficient funding to enable real transport improvements to be made
7. An overall reduction in air pollution levels generally and, in particular, at designated 'hot-spots'
8. Promote energy conservation
9. Reduce waste and promote recycling
10. Promote and enhance wildlife and open space
11. Improve the quality design and safety of the built environment
12. Reduce pressure on the Green Belt
13. Support the work of the Nottingham Regeneration Ltd as Greater Nottingham's Urban Regeneration Company

### ***Indicators***

- % households lacking basic amenities
- Change in proportion of derelict land in local area
- % houses built on 'brown field' sites
- % streets of high standard of cleanliness and % of waste recycled
- % travel to work by public transport and by car
- Proportion of publicly managed open and green space
- Energy consumption levels Council houses
- Overall energy consumption levels Greater Nottingham
- Days when air pollution is moderate to high
- Households with affordable warmth

### ***Headline Indicators***

- % travelling to work by public transport
- Overall energy use
- % of new builds on brown field sites –commercial & residential

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8**

*To promote democratic innovation and social inclusion through increasing opportunities for local people to influence the decisions which affect their quality of life and their capacity to make an effective contribution to their community. This will include promoting the concept of partnership working and enabling local partnerships to influence the policies of key decision makers.*

### ***Priorities***

1. Raise the quality of life of the unemployed in terms of household earnings in the 12 most deprived wards closer to that of the rest of the conurbation
2. Reduce homelessness and residential turnover in disadvantaged areas
3. Promote and increase participation in voluntary/community activity and local partnerships
4. Increase voting in local, national and European elections
5. Increase access to financial services including Credit Unions and Local Exchange Trading Schemes
6. Increase the turnover in the social economy as a percentage of the economy as a whole
7. To provide support, information and share good practice with organisations working in partnerships and to signpost partnerships to relevant contacts, etc
8. To ensure that the composition of local workforces more closely reflects the composition of the community

### ***Indicators***

- % of population on benefits
- Average earnings
- Number of homeless persons
- % disadvantaged residents with access to bank, building society, Credit Union accounts
- % disadvantaged residents membership of voluntary organisations
- Benefit eligibility and take up
- % residential turnover in 12 most deprived wards
- % residents registered to vote and voting in elections
- GDP social economy companies as % of local GDP

### ***Headline Indicators***

- average earnings
- % claiming council tax/housing benefit

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## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9**

*To improve Arts, Cultural and Sports facilities and establish Greater Nottingham as a premier tourist destination.*

### ***Priorities***

1. To increase government contribution towards spending on creative arts, sports and leisure in disadvantaged neighbourhoods
2. Promote access and usage of arts, sporting and leisure facilities
3. Support the development of SMEs and community enterprise specialising in arts and crafts
4. Increase the overall visitor numbers to Nottingham area (domestic and overseas) with particular emphasis on increasing the % of overnight staying domestic visitors from 4%
5. Increase the knowledge and awareness of Nottingham as a tourist/visitor destination
6. To improve on Nottingham's position in the overseas visitors table and to reach the top ten nationally

### ***Indicators***

- Number of enquiries about Nottingham from consumers
- Number of group travel enquiries
- Increase the percentage of domestic overnight staying visitors to at least 10%
- Spend per head of arts, leisure and sporting facilities in 20% most deprived wards
- Number of enquiries about the area from the media
- Increase the number of visitors on average by 3%
- Visitor and potential visitors' knowledge and awareness of Nottingham (Perception Study)
- Usage of swimming pools, leisure centres and sports halls

**EXAMPLES OF REGENERATION INITIATIVES IN GREATER NOTTINGHAM**

<b><u>EDUCATION</u></b>	<b><u>EMPLOYMENT</u></b>	<b><u>COMMUNITY SAFETY</u></b>	<b><u>HEALTH</u></b>	<b><u>ENVIRONMENT</u></b>	<b><u>AREA INITIATIVES</u></b>
SURE START	WELFARE TO WORK NEW DEAL	CRIME & DISORDER AUDITS & STRATEGIES	HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	NEW DEAL FOR TRANSPORT PLAN	SINGLE REGENERATION PROGRAMMES
EDUCATION ACTION ZONE	EMPLOYMENT ZONE	HOME ZONES	HEALTH ACTION ZONE	LOCAL AGENDA 21	OBJECTIVE 2 & 3 PROGRAMMES
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLANS		YOUTH OFFENDING TEAMS	SOCIAL ACTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME	HOUSING INVESTMENT PLANS	ASSISTED AREA INITIATIVES
LIFE LONG LEARNING STRATEGY		COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY	PRIMARY CARE GROUPS AND TRUSTS	URBAN MANAGEMENT AREAS	NEW DEAL FOR COMMUNITIES
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE EAST MIDLANDS 2000-2010 – EAST MIDLANDS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY				
	INTEGRATED REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE EAST MIDLANDS EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL ASSEMBLY				

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## **KEY FREEDOMS AND FLEXIBILITIES**

**If this innovative programme of new value-added initiatives are to be implemented, the Greater Nottingham Partnership will require the following ‘freedoms and flexibilities’ from government regulation:-**

- specific changes to the formula for funding failing schools in designated deprived neighbourhoods;
- changes to application of benefit regulations in designated areas;
- greater freedom for local government to establish housing regeneration and other trading companies;
- greater freedom in the use of local government capital receipts;
- allowing local government greater flexibility in the application of Housing Investment funds;
- more flexibility in the transfer of resources between public sector bodies;
- greater flexibility to integrate and vary the application of SRB funds between programmes and areas;
- replacing the annuality and accruals rules for SRB funds with a longer term financial planning;
- reducing the risk and burden on local authorities acting as ‘accountability bodies’ for SRB funds;
- a clear and transparent relationship between the regional allocation of SRB/EU funds and areas of greatest need and opportunity;
- the flexibility to combine the various performance management regimes for different regeneration initiatives in the same neighbourhood.

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## **THE WAY FORWARD**

New Commitment to Regeneration is a 10 year process committing all those with a stake in the conurbation to work in partnership, bend mainstream programming to common goals and develop strategic initiatives to address the key issues facing the Greater Nottingham community.

This document summarises what all the partners agree are the issues and what we need to set out to address. The next phase of the 10 year journey is crucial if our Vision is to become a reality. Over the next 12 months the Greater Nottingham Partnership will:-

- Through widespread communication and discussion, establish understanding and commitment to the Vision and Strategic Objectives by partners, organisations and groups across the Greater Nottingham Sub-Region.
- Encourage the identification and implementation of actions to achieve the Strategic Objectives, for example, by bending mainstream activities and funding to meeting the common goals. This will require cross-agency working and community involvement and commitment.
- Developing the New Commitment to Regeneration process, on a sub-regional basis, to align with the East Midlands Development Agencies Regional Strategy.
- Establishing baseline information in relation to the performance indicators and put in place monitoring processes which will be reflected in the annual Greater Nottingham Observatory “State of the Conurbation” report.
- On an annual basis, review progress, actions and outcomes and ensure that the Strategic Objectives are adjusted to meet forecasted trends in the Sub-Region