



Central/Great Lever
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Summary highlights

Taken as a neighbourhood, Central/Great Lever (43% BME) has a younger than average population when compared to Bolton, has fewer people in work, significantly higher than average deprivation.

Challenges

- 80% of people do not eat healthily
- 1 in 8 live in overcrowded houses
- 38% of pensioners live alone
- There are some significantly high rates of child A&E attendance

Health priorities

- Mental Health
- Drugs & Alcohol
- MSK

Statutory service issues

- There is a lack of clarity regarding how and where to access statutory services.
- Integrated Neighbourhood Teams do not work well – waiting times are too long and work happens in isolation from practices with poor coordination
- Mental Health services appear poorly coordinated and shared care protocols in particular are problematic

Voluntary sector

- The role of the Community Asset Navigator was welcomed
- There are some good examples of working with individual organisations
- Easier access to information on the voluntary offer is required

Priority actions

1. Improve utilisation of VCS services for priority areas (including through CAN)
2. Improve feedback, coordination and clarity of access for statutory services
3. Understand high paediatric A&E attendances
4. Specific focus on Mental Health

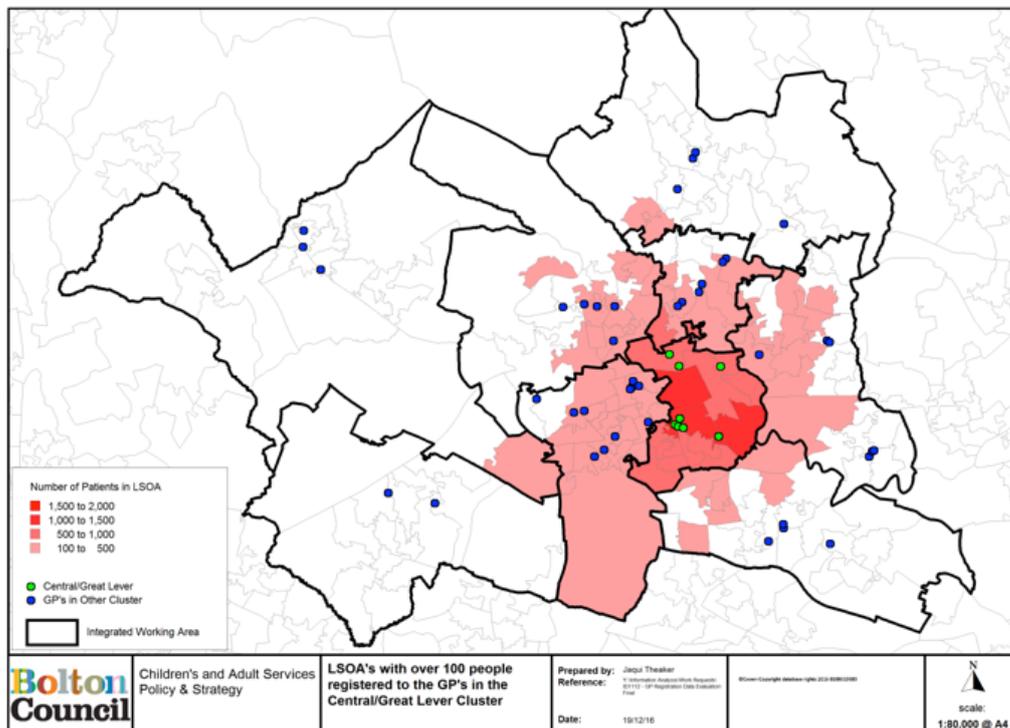
Demographics

The Central/Great Lever currently has a patient population of 28,184.

The neighbourhood contains eight practices:

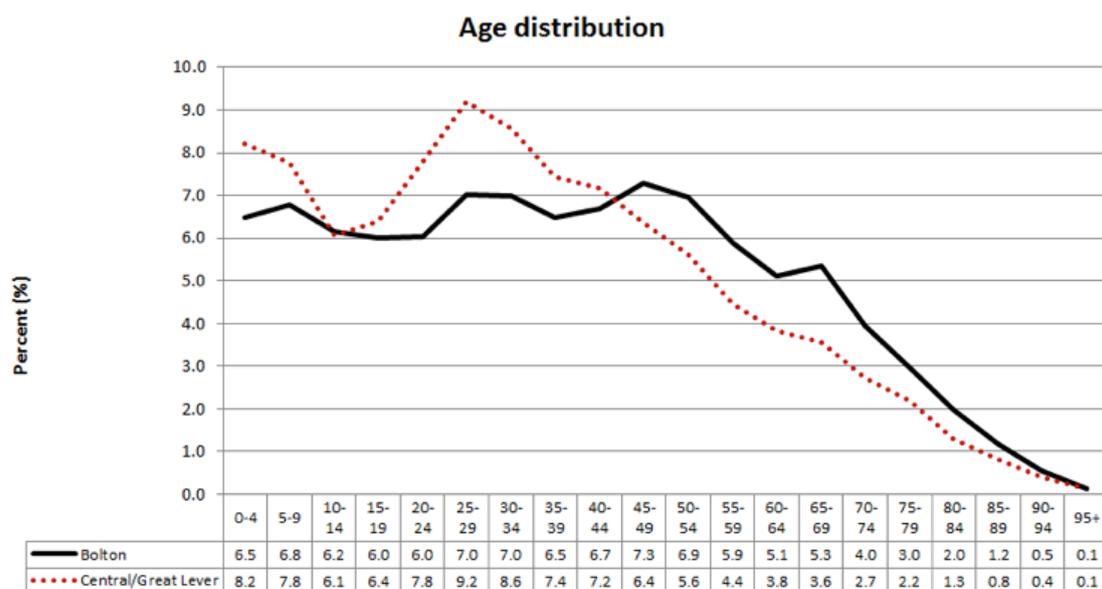
- Lever Chambers 2
- Lever Chambers 1
- Bolton General Practice
- Bradford Street Surgery
- Beehive Surgery
- SSP Great Lever Practice
- SSP Bolton Medical Centre
- Great Lever Health Centre 1

There is a significant range in the size of practices in the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood, ranging from 1,920 in SSP Great Lever Practice to 6,6260 in Lever Chambers 1.



Age	Lever Chambers 2	Lever Chambers 1	Bolton General Practice	Bradford Street Surgery	Beehive Surgery
0-4 years	270	334	546	103	268
5-14 years	626	589	690	154	537
Under 19 years	1,184	1,258	1,601	350	996
65+ years	545	1,153	92	334	229
75+ years	253	476	22	168	92
85+ years	67	123	4	60	19
	SSP Great Lever Practice	SSP Bolton Medical Centre	Great Lever Health Centre 1	Neighbourhood	
0-4 years	142	453	144	2,260	
5-14 years	300	629	283	3,808	
Under 19 years	589	1,312	541	7,831	
65+ years	248	117	343	3,061	
75+ years	100	47	172	1,330	
85+ years	28	9	59	369	

Taken as a whole the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a much younger list than is average for Bolton practices.



Deprivation and economic activity

On the whole, 48.2% of the patients within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood are in work, either participating in paid work or in full time education. This notably lower than seen locally (59.1%)¹.

The Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a much higher IMD 2015 score (44.0) than is average for Bolton (28.4), reflecting the fact that the neighbourhood contains some of the most deprived wards in Bolton.

Ethnicity

The BME community in Central/Great Lever neighbourhood is more than double the town average of 18.1%, and is much higher in certain areas within the neighbourhood. Taken as a whole however, the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a BME population of 43.0% which equates to around 12,120 people.

As is to be expected given the higher than average BME population, there is also a significant number of residents within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood whose main language is not English – 6.3%, or 1,780 people; across the borough 2.3% of the population do not have English as their main language.

For all A&E attendances under 18 years old, Bolton has a lower rate (362 per 1,000) than we observe in Central/Great Lever (398). Within the neighbourhood, SSP Great Lever (487) and Beehive Surgery (467) stand out with particularly high attendance rates.

Child health

Beyond the higher rate of all A&E attendances, Central/Great Lever's rate of child admissions shows a broadly similar pattern to that seen locally.

Child obesity in Reception aged children in Central/Great Lever is about typical of Bolton at 20.7%, however the proportion of obese Year 6 children in Central/Great Lever is 38.7%, which is higher than in Bolton (34.5%).

¹ National General Practice Profiles – <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/PROFILE/GENERAL-PRACTICE>

Child Health: Hospital activity (2012/13 – 2014/15)

	Lever Chambers 2		Lever Chambers 1		Bolton General Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
A&E attendances (<18)	1,382	407	1,214	365	1,133	356
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	24	4.2	23	4.1	24	5.3
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)	18	3.1	13	2.3	12	2.6
Admissions due to injury (<18)	53	15.6	51	15.3	31	9.7
	Bradford Street Surgery		Beehive Surgery		SSP Great Lever Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
A&E attendances (<18)	318	337	1,118	467	879	487
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	12	7.6	16	4.0	11	4.5
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)			29	7.3	17	6.9
Admissions due to injury (<18)	11	11.7	28	11.7	29	16.1
	SSP Bolton Medical Centre		Great Lever Health Centre 1		Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
A&E attendances (<18)	1,153	433	542	398	7,739	398
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	36	9.9	8	3.6	154	5.3
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)	19	5.3			108	3.4
Admissions due to injury (<18)	42	15.8	23	16.9	268	14.0

General health

Life expectancy for Bolton for men and women is 78.1 and 81.6 years respectively. The life expectancy in the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood is one of the lowest in the borough – 74.3 for males and 77.2 for females.

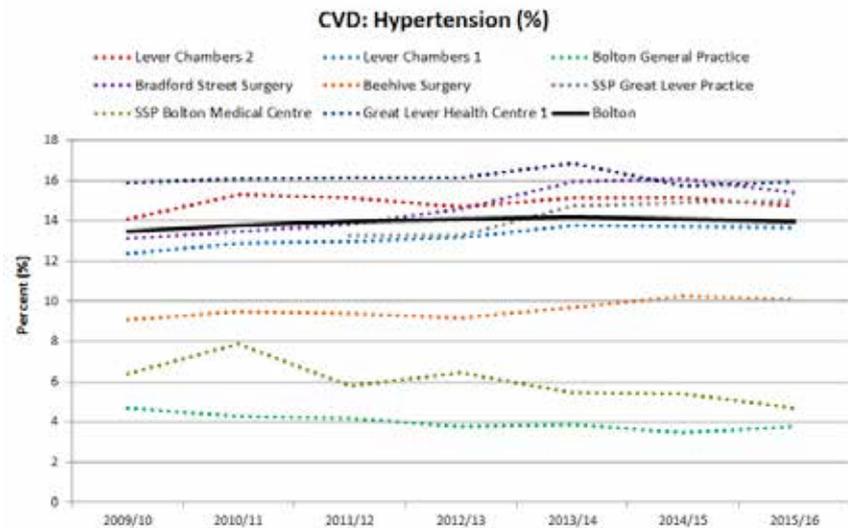
There is a higher than locally average proportion of people considered to be in bad or very bad health in Central/Great Lever, at 8% compared to 6.6% in Bolton. There is also a higher percentage of patients with limiting long term illness or disability in Central/Great Lever (21.4%) than in Bolton (19.8%).

Bolton’s biggest killers are CVD, cancer, and respiratory disease and these are conditions very strongly associated with poor lifestyle behaviours. The physical health conditions that are increasing in Bolton are diabetes, which is increasing in line with obesity, liver disease as a result of alcohol misuse, and skin cancer.²

CVD: Risk factors

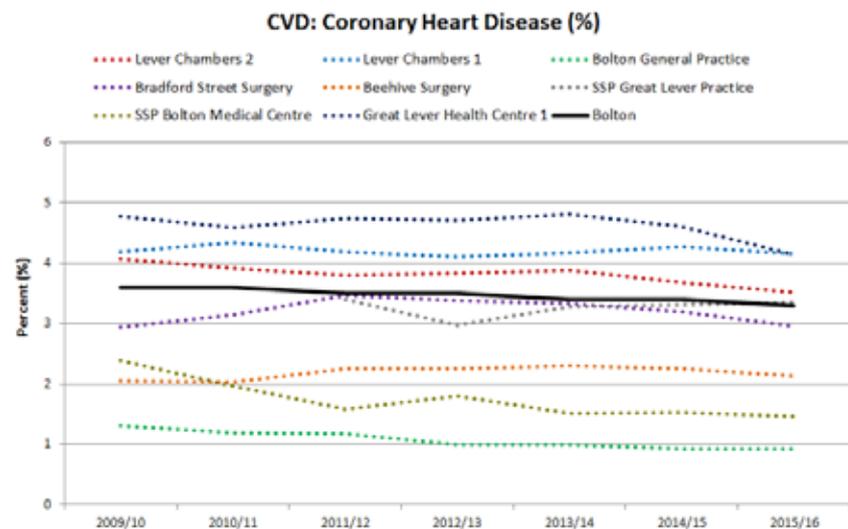
CVD: Hypertension

Overall, 10.9% (3,040 people) of Central/Great Lever practices have hypertension; this proportion is higher than average for Bolton (14.0%). There is a notable difference in hypertension between the practices making up the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood. The population, because of deprivation and ethnic make-up, is at higher risk than average for cardiovascular ill health and as such this variation may suggest under-diagnosis in certain practices.



CVD: Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

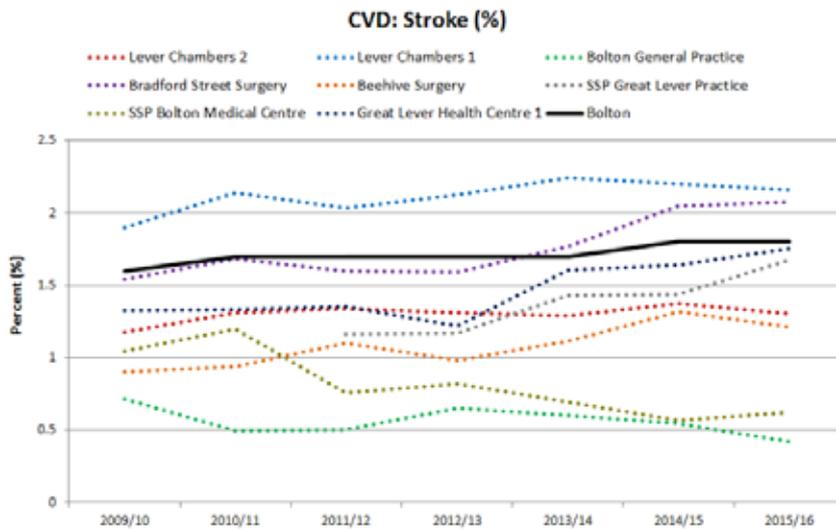
Within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood around 780 patients registered have CHD. The prevalence for CHD for all ages is 2.8%, which is fairly typical for Bolton (3.3%).



² JSNA Executive Summaries (Living Well) – <http://www.boltonhealthmatters.org/sites/default/files/LIVING%20WELL.pdf>

CVD: Stroke

The stroke prevalence for Central/Great Lever (1.3%) is lower than what we see both locally (1.8%) and nationally (1.7%). This equates to 378 people in the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood.



Obesity

Central/Great Lever (13.1%) has a very slightly higher prevalence of obese patients (aged 18+) than is typical for Bolton (12.2%). This equates to 2,697 obese patients in the neighbourhood. Over recent years Bolton has seen a decrease in the levels of obesity, but the prevalence still remains higher than the national average (9.5%)³.

The previous indicator (aged 16+) has been retired; as such no comparable trend data is currently available.

Estimated smoking prevalence

Public Health England (PHE) estimates the national smoking prevalence to currently be 18.1% with Bolton having the somewhat higher rate of 20.5%. Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has an estimated prevalence (28.3%) significantly higher than the local and national average and equating to 6,061 people.

It is estimated that 6.2% of people aged 15 in the neighbourhood are regular smokers; this is less than average in Bolton (8.1%).

Heart failure and atrial fibrillation

Central/Great Lever has a similar prevalence of heart failure (0.8%) and a slightly lower prevalence of atrial fibrillation (1.0%) when compared to Bolton as a whole (0.8%, 1.5%).

³ National General Practice Profiles – <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/PROFILE/GENERAL-PRACTICE>

CVD (2015/16)						
	Lever Chambers 2		Lever Chambers 1		Bolton General Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	612	14.8	885	13.7	181	3.8
CHD	146	3.5	269	4.2	44	0.9
Stroke	54	1.3	140	2.2	20	0.4
Obesity (18+)	420	13.7	767	14.3	380	11.2
Smoking	767	23.6	1,687	30.4	1,049	29.5
Heart Failure	34	0.8	94	1.5	6	0.1
Atrial Fibrillation	47	1.1	118	1.8	12	0.3
	Bradford Street Surgery		Beehive Surgery		SSP Great Lever Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	297	15.4	283	10.1	296	15.0
CHD	57	3.0	60	2.1	66	3.3
Stroke	40	2.1	34	1.2	33	1.7
Obesity (18+)	209	12.9	252	13.4	176	12.1
Smoking	455	27.2	563	28.2	409	26.7
Heart Failure	19	1.0	14	0.5	13	0.7
Atrial Fibrillation	30	1.6	16	0.6	24	1.2
	SSP Bolton Medical Centre		Great Lever Health Centre 1		Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	158	4.7	328	16.0	3,040	10.9
CHD	49	1.5	85	4.1	776	2.8
Stroke	21	0.6	36	1.8	378	1.3
Obesity (18+)	284	13.2	209	13.4	2,697	13.1
Smoking	723	31.7	408	25.1	6,061	28.3
Heart Failure	9	0.3	25	1.2	214	0.8
Atrial Fibrillation	5	0.1	30	1.5	282	1.0

Cancer

The prevalence of all cancers in Central/Great Lever (1.3%) is around one percentage point lower than seen in Bolton (2.2%).

Cancer prevalence for all ages (2015/16)		
	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	52	1.3
Lever Chambers 1	145	2.2
Bolton General Practice	12	0.3
Bradford Street Surgery	39	2.0
Beehive Surgery	23	0.8
SSP Great Lever Practice	23	1.2
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	15	0.4
Great Lever Health Centre 1	45	2.2
Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	354	1.3

Respiratory disease

The term respiratory disease covers a range of conditions, but the key areas for Bolton are asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, and other COPD, and pneumonia.

COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)

COPD within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood (2.1%) is similar to what we see across Bolton (2.3%).

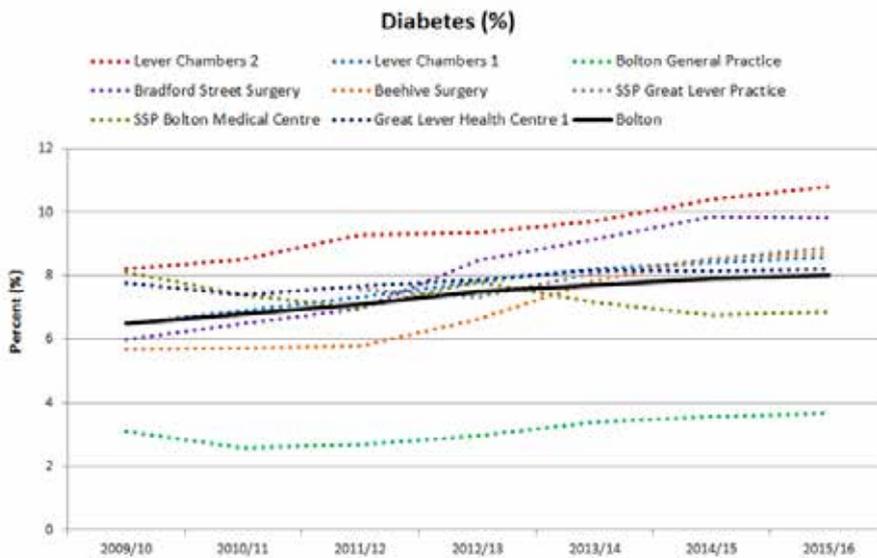
Asthma

The prevalence of asthma within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood is lower than we see in Bolton overall (6.4%) with 5.0% of the practice population on the asthma disease register; equating to around 1,410 patients.

Asthma/COPD prevalence for all ages (2015/16)				
	Asthma		COPD	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	273	6.6	120	2.9
Lever Chambers 1	397	6.1	201	3.1
Bolton General Practice	128	2.7	53	1.1
Bradford Street Surgery	103	5.3	45	2.3
Beehive Surgery	156	5.6	45	1.6
SSP Great Lever Practice	97	4.9	44	2.2
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	139	4.1	33	1.0
Great Lever Health Centre 1	117	5.7	44	2.1
Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	1,410	5.1	585	2.1

Diabetes

Smoking, obesity, hypertension and CHD are all associated with diabetes. The QOF prevalence of diabetes within the Central/Great Lever (7.9%) neighbourhood is equal to that of Bolton (8.0%). The practices combined have 1,670 patients on their register; however, the number of people estimated to be diabetic is higher. Evidence suggests that being of South Asian ethnicity increases the likelihood of developing diabetes and given the high proportion of BME residents we would expect prevalence of diabetes to be higher (the lowest prevalence is seen in Bolton General Practice which is unusual as it has a fairly average list size (5,100) and is 36% BME so we can sensibly expect diabetes prevalence to be higher – this requires further analysis and consideration of external causes for this difference)⁴.



Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

The main cause of chronic kidney disease is diabetes. Central/Great Lever as a whole has a prevalence of 4.3% which equates to 943 people – this accounts for over half of the diabetes register in the neighbourhood.

Diabetes/CKD prevalence for patients aged 18+ (2015/16)				
	Diabetes		CKD	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	337	10.8	159	5.2
Lever Chambers 1	467	8.6	396	7.4
Bolton General Practice	126	3.7	23	0.7
Bradford Street Surgery	161	9.8	99	6.1
Beehive Surgery	167	8.7	74	3.9
SSP Great Lever Practice	131	8.9	82	5.7
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	151	6.9	26	1.2
Great Lever Health Centre 1	130	8.2	84	5.4
Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	1670	7.9	943	4.3

⁴ Nomis official labour market statistics – <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Mental health and depression

Depression is much lower in Central/Great Lever (5.9%) than is average for Bolton (9.1%), with a register size of 1,286. However, the average for Bolton should perhaps be higher because we know from further analysis that at GP practice level depression is not as associated with deprivation as we would expect from wider research. This suggests under-diagnosis in Bolton's more deprived communities.

The prevalence of severe mental illness across Bolton, as measured by QOF, is recorded as 0.9%. Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a slightly higher rate than Bolton at 1.2%, equating to 357 patients within the practices that have a recorded mental health issue.

Mental Health Indicators: QOF register prevalence 2015/16				
	Depression		Mental health problems (severe)	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	254	8.3	61	1.5
Lever Chambers 1	521	9.7	104	1.6
Bolton General Practice	46	1.4	57	1.2
Bradford Street Surgery	110	6.8	29	1.5
Beehive Surgery	157	8.3	27	1.0
SSP Great Lever Practice	57	3.9	22	1.1
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	34	1.6	34	1.0
Great Lever Health Centre 1	107	6.8	23	1.1
Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	1,286	5.9	357	1.3

Lifestyle

Adults in the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood are less likely to eat healthily (21.8%) than in Bolton (24.6%). The neighbourhood, however, has a smaller proportion of adults that binge drink (16.8% than the proportion across Bolton (21.6%).

Housing

96.2% of households in Central/Great Lever have central heating, which is similar to the Bolton average, 97%. The percentage of overcrowded houses in Central/Great Lever is 12.5%, almost double that of Bolton (6.9%) – this is the worst proportion of the neighbourhoods.

There is a 4.2% higher than locally average proportion of pensioners living alone in Central/Great Lever, at 38.2%.

SECTION 2 NEIGHBOURHOOD SURVEY

Health priorities

The Central/Great Lever neighbourhood identified the following as priority health needs for their area:

- Mental health
- Drugs and alcohol
- Musculoskeletal (MSK)

Statutory services

Works well

The neighbourhood has found it can work well with Urban Outreach, Bolton Council and Citizens advice.



Could work better

However, they feel a joined-up service with a directory of service with one point of contact would be more effective. They would like to focus on INT in particular. The neighbourhood feels INTs do not work well. Waiting times can be too long, since the INT takes over cases and puts off handing over of work.

Currently, things become problematic when the Long Term Conditions team are not fully involved, Mental Health teams pass patients around services and shared care protocols and procedures in secondary care are not being followed. They find district nursing needs to be more flexible. Also, the neighbourhood would appreciate clarity on when and how hospital will discharge patients if they DNA after referral.

Having an MH/MSK/BIDAS worker doing a session in general practices would help to resolve the mental health priorities outlined above.

Central/Great Lever identifies a lack of coordination and leadership to be the practical issues that would prevent different ways of working.

The changes would be considered to be a success based on:



- Patient feedback and outcomes
- Fewer individuals/teams/organisations involved in resolving situations
- Joint feedback to GPs on one document

Voluntary services

Central/Great Lever have emphasised that a directory with one point of contact for community and voluntary sector services would enable better working with the neighbourhood, as with statutory services.

There is a need to work with providers of respite care and reablement, Access Bolton, Healthwatch, Age UK, Bolton at Home, Senior Solutions.

The neighbourhood described the Community Asset Navigator as a "great idea", with a single point of contact.

Skills analysis

The Central/Great Lever neighbourhood identified their special interests



- Joint injections
- IUDs
- Minor surgery
- Dermatology
- Insulin initiation
- Training GPs/ANPs

They also put forward that their practice managers have specific skills in service management, and other managers are happy to get involved.



The Bolton Hub

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www.boltongpfederation.co.uk