

DERBY'S NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL STRATEGY

1 Preparation and Purpose of the Strategy

The Derby City Partnership (DCP) was formed in 1995 with the long-term vision of making Derby a Top Ten city by the year 2020. The partnership has developed a strategy and an action plan, covering the whole range of Derby's social, economic and environmental development, and expects to be accredited as the Local Strategic Partnership later this year. The partnership has achieved great success in developing and promoting Derby, which is now a relatively prosperous city with an excellent quality of life. However, like many cities, Derby has areas that have fallen behind the general trend, and many citizens who do not share in the city's affluence. The partnership has therefore welcomed the opportunity to develop a Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (LNRS) to tackle the deprivation and social exclusion which unfortunately still mar the otherwise high quality life of our city.

This strategy sets out the Derby City Partnership's vision and plan for improving job prospects, educational attainment, community safety and health in Derby's most deprived neighbourhoods. The DCP includes all the key partners in the city.

The strategy has been developed by the DCP Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Task Group, established by the DCP Board in September 2001. The Task Group comprises representatives from....

- Derby City Council Chief Executive's Department
- Derby City Council Housing Services
- Derby Education Service
- Derby Social Services
- Derby City Council Development and Cultural Services Department
- Greater Derby Primary Care Trust
- Central Derby Primary Care Trust
- Derby Crime and Disorder Partnership Office
- Derbyshire Learning and Skills Council
- The Employment Service
- Derby Council for Voluntary Service
- The Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM)

The work of the Task Group has been guided by Chief Officer and Executive members of the partnership, who met at three half day seminars to debate and agree the content of this strategy. The strategy is therefore not only endorsed at the highest level within the partnership, but it has been discussed and developed at that level throughout its preparation.

In preparing this Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, the Task Group did not carry out any new or specially designed local community consultation. Community consultation on the refinement and implementation of the strategy will take place in Year 1 and throughout the process of implementation. However, the Task Group took account of the numerous surveys, local consultation exercises and regular local resident meetings which have taken

place recently and continue to take place in the priority neighbourhoods, to inform themselves of the issues residents of these neighbourhoods feel concerned about. Such recent consultation exercises include the Crime and Disorder Audit, local consultation about Derby's NDC, SRB6 and URBAN programmes, tenant consultation through Derby's Community Panels, consultation of older and young people through their respective forums, and research and consultation relating to Derby's Sure Start and Children's Fund schemes.

In addition, the Task Group circulated a detailed questionnaire to front line staff of all agencies, asking them to identify the key issues for residents in the neighbourhoods in which they are delivering services. The members of the Task Group believe that these exercises provide an adequate starting point for identifying the views of the communities concerned about what issues should be tackled in their neighbourhoods. However, the partnership recognises that a key objective of neighbourhood renewal is to give local residents and community groups a central role in turning their neighbourhoods around, and that therefore extensive community consultation and involvement will need to take place once the strategy is launched.

The purpose of Derby's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is to identify the city's priority neighbourhoods and to outline in broad terms the measures the partnership will put in place to make sure that no-one living in those neighbourhoods is seriously disadvantaged as a result of living there. The partnership will use Neighbourhood Renewal Funding and any other appropriate funding, including the resources of the partner agencies, to support the Strategy's objectives.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is not a detailed plan of all the actions the partnership will take to address the problems of the priority neighbourhoods. Many of these actions have already been embarked on by the partnership and are contained in existing strategies such as the Health Improvement Plan, the Crime Reduction Strategy, the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, and strategies relating to Derby's Regeneration Programme and Sure Start schemes, as well as service related strategies which give priority to addressing inequality and disadvantage, and overarching strategies such as Derby's Anti Poverty Strategy and the City-Wide Consultation Strategy. The DCP has already agreed the allocation of a substantial part of its earmarked Neighbourhood Renewal Funding, and has started to implement NRF funded projects relating to learning support, the reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour, and neighbourhood co-ordination.

The intention of the NRS is not to detail all the actions already agreed by the partnership, but to provide a long term strategic framework which achieves the following:

1. Identifies Derby's priority neighbourhoods, their characteristics and the issues that need to be addressed in those neighbourhoods.
2. Sets out, as far as possible, the baseline and targets against which progress to bring those neighbourhoods closer to the average will be monitored.

3. Summarises the kinds of activities the partnership will support in the priority neighbourhoods over the next ten years.
4. Sets out a framework for engaging local residents in the priority neighbourhoods so that they can be involved in the neighbourhood renewal process.
5. Provides a time scale for implementation of the strategy with priorities set for the first three years.

The Strategy will be taken forward by a partnership group, based on the current Neighbourhood Renewal Task Group, which will be responsible for monitoring the strategy and agreeing annual Implementation Action Plans. The Strategy will inform and guide other related strategies by providing a clear picture of need, required action and progress in the priority neighbourhoods.

2 Identification of Derby's Priority Neighbourhoods

After the Government announced in January 2001 that Derby qualified for Neighbourhood Renewal Funding, the partnership identified the areas which would qualify to receive funding. Included in the list were seven of the eight most deprived wards which came into the national 10 per cent most deprived according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation. These wards were Alvaston, Babington, Boulton, Litchurch, Osmaston, Normanton and Sinfin. Also included in the IMD 10 per cent most deprived is Derwent ward. However, this area was excluded from NRF qualification because it is Derby's New Deal for Communities area and has gained approval for a £42 million regeneration programme to be put in place over the next ten years. The partnership also identified four pockets of deprivation in the less deprived wards for qualification for funding, based on recently obtained household income data.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Task Group took these areas as the starting point for identifying Derby's priority neighbourhoods, but refined them further. The process of refining which neighbourhoods to include in the strategy took account of a number of factors.

Firstly, the group looked in more detail at postcode data for household income and benefits claimants, which showed that even in the most deprived wards it is particular neighbourhoods which affect the overall ward ranking, rather than the whole ward. This data also allowed the identification of very deprived neighbourhoods in relatively prosperous wards. The group also used demographic and housing data to show neighbourhoods which had high proportions of social housing and of particular population groups such as older people, young people or minority ethnic communities.

Secondly, the group used the detailed knowledge of its members to determine the exact boundaries of the neighbourhoods concerned. People with front line service delivery experience were asked to make an assessment of where the natural communities within the broad areas were located. We intend to do a further process of refinement of the boundaries once the Strategy is in its implementation phase and we have been able to consult local residents more extensively.

Omitting the Derwent New Deal for Communities area, where a detailed strategy has already been developed by the Derwent Community Partnership, the result of this process has produced the following list of priority neighbourhoods, with ward names in brackets.....

1. Austin Estate (Normanton)
2. New and Old Sinfin Estates (Sinfin)
3. Osmaston and Allenton (Osmaston)
4. Alvaston and Boulton (Alvaston and Boulton)
5. Crewton and Harvey Road (Alvaston)
6. Normanton Road and Peartree (Babington)
7. Asterdale Estate (Spondon)
8. Breadsall Hill Top and North Chaddesden (Breadsall and Chaddesden)
9. Woodlands Lane Estate (Chellaston)
10. Mackworth Estate (Mackworth)
11. Morley Estate and Slack Lane (Mackworth)
12. Stockbrook and Abbey Streets (Abbey)

Areas 1 to 6 are located in wards within the IMD ten per cent most deprived nationally. A map showing the twelve priority neighbourhoods is attached at Appendix 1..

The total population in these twelve neighbourhoods is around 134,000 people, or 56% of the total population of the city. Identifying these neighbourhoods does not mean that all the people living there are deprived, or even on low incomes. The figure does show that a substantial proportion of Derby people lives in neighbourhoods where the quality of life is badly in need of improvement. It also gives an indication of the size of the task in bringing these neighbourhoods closer to the average, and implies that the partnership will not be able to achieve this quickly or easily. It also means that actions within the neighbourhoods themselves will have to be targeted towards groups who are most in need of support and attention. We also intend to prioritise actions between neighbourhoods as well as within individual neighbourhoods. As the strategy progresses, we will refine the neighbourhood boundaries to make sure that our targeting is as accurate as possible.

3 Problems in Derby's Priority Neighbourhoods

3.1 Statistical Profiles

A statistical profile has been prepared for each priority neighbourhood, based on a combination of ward and post coded data. This data is summarised in a table, attached at Appendix 2, which shows the particular characteristics of each area, showing, for example, variations in housing types and demography together with the key deprivation indicators compared with the Derby average. The indicators included in the tables reflect the Government's Neighbourhood Renewal priorities of health, worklessness, educational attainment, crime and community safety and housing and environment. We have, where possible, also included indicators which reflect the national Floor Targets, including GCSE attainment, teenage conception rates, and household burglary rates.

There are some national Floor Targets for which we have not been able to include data fields because:

- They are not measurable at the fine grain level of neighbourhoods or wards eg the employment rate
- They are not really responsive to short or medium term influence by local actions eg overall life expectancy - we have included instead standard mortality ratios for deaths from heart disease and accidents as these stand out as significant issues in parts of Derby.

In the table at Appendix 2 we have highlighted for each indicator those neighbourhoods (or their proxy wards) where the current performance is significantly worse than the Derby average – this commonly shows a cluster of two, three or four neighbourhoods where there are particularly high levels of deprivation.

We give a summary, below, of the neighbourhoods which appear to have the greatest need with regard to these indicators. Please note however that this analysis should be taken as indicative only as in many cases data relates to the ward which most obviously approximates to a smaller neighbourhood and is not specifically for that neighbourhood.

For **unemployment** Normanton Road and Peartree and Osmaston and Allenton have significantly higher rates (15% and 14.4% respectively).

For **households with annual income under £15,000** four areas stand out – Osmaston and Allenton, Austin Estate, Normanton Road and Peartree and Stockbrook and Abbey Streets.

Regarding the **percentage of children in households on benefit** three areas are conspicuous – Normanton Road and Peartree, Asterdale Estate and Alvaston and Boulton.

For the **percentage achieving five or more grade C or above GCSE passes** there are four particularly low areas – Mackworth Estate, Morley Estate and Slack Lane, Stockbrook and Abbey Streets and Austin Estate.

For the **percentage of school leavers not staying on in education**, Woodlands Lane Estate and Breadsall Hill Top and North Chaddesden have high levels at 75% and 70% respectively.

The national Floor Target for crime relates to **the number of household burglaries per thousand population**. Here Normanton Road and Peartree can be singled out with a rate of nearly 52. This is followed by a cluster of five neighbourhoods with levels in the 40s – Sinfin New and Old Estates, Crewton and Harvey Road, Morley Estate and Slack Lane, Stockbrook and Abbey Streets and Austin Estate.

Regarding the **percentage of persons on incapacity benefit** Normanton Road and Peartree has the highest level followed by a cluster of three areas - Osmaston and Allenton, Austin Estate and New and Old Sinfin Estates.

Ward figures point towards the **standard mortality rate from coronary heart disease** being nearly half as much again as the national average in Osmaston and Allenton, a third above the national average in Normanton Road and Peartree and a quarter above the national average in Sinfin New and Old Estates.

The ward figures indicate that **deaths from accidents** are more than half as much again than the national (and Derby) average in Austin Estate and Normanton Road and Peartree.

In respect of **teenage conception rates per thousand of the population under 20** three neighbourhoods are conspicuous – Osmaston and Allenton, Austin Estate and Sinfin New and Old Estates (levels of 55,43 and 42 compared with a Derby level of 22).

Turning to housing, our measure of the **percentage of empty properties** shows one particular area to stand out – Normanton Road and Peartree (5% voids).

3.2 Community and Service Providers Views

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Task Group also used information from previous consultation exercises in some of the priority neighbourhoods, and information from service providers and front line staff, to identify problems which do not show up in statistical information.

The main problems which are highlighted from these exercises across all the priority neighbourhoods to some extent are.....

- high levels of disruptive and anti-social behaviour especially by young people
- poor and dirty local environment, including litter and graffiti
- fear of crime
- high levels of stress, depression and feelings of isolation
- poor information about and access to basic services
- lack of awareness of own health
- lack of access to employment, particularly among some groups including young people, people over 50 and asylum seekers
- lack of participation even in groups set up to consult or involve residents
- poor parenting skills
- not enough sustained multi agency working to address local issues
- not enough engagement with residents by service providers

4 Current Activity in the Priority Neighbourhoods

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Task Group asked service delivery agencies, including the voluntary sector, to provide information about current service delivery and planned services in the twelve priority neighbourhoods. We also collected information about existing community facilities and

community groups in the areas. We asked providers to identify gaps in provision in the neighbourhoods and point to any ideas for action to fill the gaps. This information is summarised in the table at Appendix

Key service issues for each neighbourhood which emerged from this exercise are:

Austin Estate

A relatively small neighbourhood of 5311 people and just over 2000 households, the estate has some youth and adult provision, but relatively little childcare. Housing services are provided from the local housing office, and health provision is provided from GP services and community health services. The main additional service factors on the estate are the existence of the multi-agency Austin Estate Action Group, which was formed to address anti social behaviour and environmental issues, and involves the Police, residents and other agency representatives. There is also a well established voluntary organisation, Austin Community Enterprise, which provides some child care and ICT training.

A new Sure Start programme is planned for the Austin Estate to address the needs for early years child care and family support. There is also a major opportunity in the development of the Village School site, following the school's closure. NRF funding will be used to provide a learning support centre serving the estate and the surrounding areas. However, there are some problems of securing sufficient funding to fully develop the site as the partnership and the residents would wish. There is also a proposed PFI youth club which would serve both this area and Sinfin.

The service problems for the estate are similar to those found in the other priority neighbourhoods, i.e. insufficient funding for youth and child provision, recreation provision, adult education, housing improvement and diversification, and community health projects.

The Austin Estate contains a small neighbourhood centre, Browning Circle, which includes a post office, but has vacancy problems. The nearest foodstores of any size are some distance outside the area at the Cavendish District Centre (Somersfield) and the Co-op superstore on Osmaston Park Road.

New and Old Sinfin Estates

A larger neighbourhood of 9123 people in 3616 households comprising two separate estates, Sinfin is better served with community facilities, and has also benefited from SRB funding, which will cease in March 2002. It is somewhat remote from the city centre and does experience problems of isolation and lack of transport. The area has a well-established community enterprise project, Suport Ltd., and a newly established community development trust set up with SRB funding. Sinfin has both a library and a health centre, which could become the locus of additional services and projects. A neighbourhood nursery is planned. There is some evidence that people from different parts of the area do not access facilities on the other estate.

Sinfin residents have access to a modern District Centre, which includes a very large, recently redeveloped, Asda superstore. This centre is relatively strong with few vacancies. There are also two small neighbourhood shopping parades in the Old Sinfin area.

In spite of the SRB investment and being relatively well served by community facilities, the gaps identified in Sinfin are similar to other neighbourhoods. There is not enough youth, childcare and adult education provision, or funding for improvements to services such as health outreach projects. There are opportunities for the development of more managed open space by bringing Council owned fields into park and recreation usage, but not the funding to do it. The library's opening hours are restricted by resource constraints. Some community projects will lose funding when SRB ceases to be available for the area.

However, the investment from SRB has brought into being a community trust, and the partnership has identified this area as one where a neighbourhood management approach could be developed in the shorter term.

Osmaston and Allenton

The area comprises two estates with a total population of 10948 in around 4500 households. Investment by SRB and Sure Start programmes, which are still continuing, are bringing about a marked improvement in local facilities and services. There has been an emphasis on support for young children and families, and a marked increase in youth provision through joint working between the voluntary sector, SRB and the Youth Offending Service. Lord Street Nursery has Early Excellence Centre status and will have a new build extension. There is a well established local community project, the St Bartholomew's Project, which provides a variety of local projects. The area includes the Moorways Leisure Centre and the facilities on Osmaston Park, but there is evidence that these are not well accessed by local people. Crime prevention work has been enhanced by SRB investment. A Healthy Living Centre will be built at the eastern edge of the area adjacent to the Crewton and Harvey Road neighbourhood, through Sure Start, SRB and NOF funding.

This area is quite well served by retail facilities. It contains Allenton District Centre, one of the larger and stronger shopping areas in the City with few vacant units, despite having some environmental and traffic problems. It contains a thriving market and some national multiples, including Boots, Kwik Save and Somerfield. A number of neighbourhood centres containing small shops and services are also distributed throughout the area.

Gaps in service in the area include child care and family support for children over five, and adult basic skills provision given the low levels of literacy and numeracy in the neighbourhood. The Police highlight the need for another beat officer. There is no library in the area and one is needed at the District Centre, along with other improvements. There is insufficient funding for housing improvements and diversification and the development of the park and

recreational facilities. In spite of recent programmes, there is still a low level of community participation in the area.

The partnership has identified Osmaston and Allenton as a priority neighbourhood for a neighbourhood management approach, because of the strides that have been made by the special programmes recently, and to build on the existence of the multi agency Osmaston-Allenton Community Partnership. These gains must be built on to prevent the area losing ground when special funding ceases.

Alvaston and Boulton

An area of 8469 people in 3500 households, the Alvaston and Boulton neighbourhoods have not benefited from any special funding prior to the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. It has very basic youth, adult, Police and health provision although there has been some special working with youth to address anti social behaviour involving motorbikes. It is reasonably well served with community facilities and these will be enhanced by the investment in a new library through NRF provision. The new library could be the centre of additional community and local services in the future.

Alvaston District Centre lies just outside this neighbourhood. Within the area are two small neighbourhood centres, both of which contain small Co-op convenience stores.

There are many service gaps in this neighbourhood. Adult education provision is minimal and only provided at the school, and not on the estate. There is not enough youth provision to address anti-social behaviour. The community centre suffers from vandalism and there is very little in the way of recreational or play facilities.

Crewton and Harvey Road

An area of 9485 people in 4000 households, with very little provision. A very small part of the area accesses SRB and Sure Start as part of the Osmaston/Allenton regeneration area. There is no adult education provision, very little community activity although some youth and play work. The neighbourhood will benefit from access to the new Alvaston library.

Alvaston District Centre lies within the Crewton and Harvey Road area. It contains a Co-op and several other convenience stores. This centre suffers from a poor shopping environment and relatively high vacancy rates. Elsewhere there is a small local centre on Brighton Road which contains a post office and general store.

Normanton Road and Pear Tree

This is the largest of the proposed priority neighbourhoods with 23443 people in around 10,500 households. The area is in fact a collection of smaller neighbourhoods which comprise Derby's inner city multi-ethnic community. The

priority neighbourhood boundary is the same as the approved SRB and URBAN programmes which comprise the Normanton Regeneration Programme, which has attracted £13 million of external funding to be spent over the next six years. The programme area also includes the Rosehill Surestart programme, a new Home Zone initiative, a recycling initiative 'Cleaner and Greener Normanton', a Heritage Lottery funded refurbishment of the Arboretum Park, and is applying for a second housing Renewal Area programme.

The area is well served by local shopping facilities. There are two District Centres; Normanton Road and Cavendish. Although these centres have environmental and traffic problems, they have relatively few vacancies. A new Lidl discount supermarket and Woolworths have recently been developed on Normanton Road which compliment the existing Kwik Save. The Cavendish contains a Somerfield foodstore.

This neighbourhood includes a wide range of youth, adult education, private sector housing renewal, Police and primary health services. The Normanton Regeneration Programme will fund initiatives relating to crime and drug abuse, employability, business support, community involvement and environmental improvements. There is a wide range of voluntary sector activity, including numerous minority ethnic and faith based community organisations and community centres. The Normanton Neighbourhood Involvement Programme will work with local residents to encourage and develop community involvement. The Regeneration Programme will be overseen by a Community Partnership, and already has a Management Group consisting of residents and local service providers. There is also a multi-agency group, the Normanton Action Group, which has been meeting since 1999 to respond to issues raised by residents and to develop a partnership approach to the problems of the area.

This priority neighbourhood needs sustained multi-agency action to tackle high and serious crime and drug abuse problems, discrimination and long term unemployment. It also requires sustained support for its diverse communities, and more culturally appropriate service provision. The Normanton Regeneration Programme has been established to address these needs, but by including the area as a priority neighbourhood in this strategy, the partnership recognises the need to develop service delivery to complement the special initiatives being put in place. Effectively, the Normanton Road and Pear Tree neighbourhood is developing a neighbourhood management pilot with SRB and URBAN funding, supported by the partnership.

Asterdale Estate

Asterdale is a small estate of 4366 people in under 2000 households in a relatively affluent ward. There are some basic youth and play services, but very little in the way of community facilities. The area is within the Education Action Zone, so the local schools have benefited from additional resources. There is also a longer term plan to invest in post 16 provision and a learning centre at the secondary school, which is not located on the estate but some distance away. There is no youth club or community centre and very little open space with play or recreational facilities.

The Asterdale Estate contains a small neighbourhood centre, which is of limited value for local shopping. However, Spondon District Centre, which includes a Kwik Save foodstore is just outside the area, as is the very large Asda/Walmart store on Derby Road.

Breadsall Hill Top and North Chaddesden

This neighbourhood comprises around 9170 people in 3600 households and is in the North of the city adjacent to the Derwent New Deal for Communities area. The schools are in Derby's Education Action Zone. The area is better off for facilities than some, with a park, a leisure centre and community centres located there. The small Oakwood District Centre, which includes Kwik Save foodstore and post office, lies just outside this area. Two small neighbourhood centres on Scarborough Rise and Wollaton Road provide 'top-up' shopping facilities.

However, there is very little community activity and no youth club, although service providers identify anti social behaviour by young people in this area as a problem. Because it is some way from the city centre, it does have some access problems. There may be opportunities for residents in this area to link into some of the projects being developed in the NDC area.

Woodlands Lane Estate

The smallest of our priority neighbourhoods, Woodlands Lane comprises just over 1413 people in 600 households of primarily Housing Association houses on the south east edge of the city. This area abuts Chellaston District Centre. This is one of the smallest of District Centres in the City, but includes a small Co-op convenience shop and post office.

There is very little local service delivery or community activity, although the area has benefited from the NRF Derby Renaissance Fund established last year for the priority neighbourhoods identified for the distribution of NRF. Like some of the other smaller NRS areas, Woodlands Lane will need further analysis and consultation to identify local needs and service requirements.

Mackworth Estate

Mackworth is a Council housing estate of 7473 people in just over 3000 households. There is a fair amount of service activity including youth, adult education, play and Summer schemes. The Derby College Mackworth site is based there, and LSC funding is being invested to provide a learning and advice project at the college site. There is some joint working on the estate, an Area Forum and co-location of Police officers at the local housing office. There is also a community centre. A Sure Start 5th Wave programme is being developed to address child care and family support needs on the estate.

The Mackworth District Centre is the smallest in the City and only provides for basic shopping needs. It contains a Co-op convenience store. Mackwoth also has two small neighbourhood centres at Humbleton Drive and Edgeware Road.

Service providers identify basic skills training as an unmet need in the area, and anti social behaviour by youths as a problem. There is a high proportion of elderly people on the estate. The library service has identified a need for a library at the District Centre.

Morley Estate and Slack Lane

This is a small area of 5699 people in just under 2500 households. There is little above basic service delivery in the neighbourhood, some detached youth work, adult education provision, housing services from the local housing office, Police beat officers and primary health services. There is a family centre in the neighbourhood, and some additional Police activity to address anti social behaviour by young people. It has benefited from the Derby Renaissance Fund (NRF). Again, this area would require local consultation and needs analysis as a result of its inclusion in the strategy.

There are no shopping centres in the Morley Estate, Slack Lane area. The nearest facilities are at the Kingsway Retail Park, which incorporates a Sainsburys and Lidl foodstore, plus some large non-food retail warehouse units.

Stockbrook Street and Abbey Street

This is a mixed housing area with 9510 people in around 4700 households. It has a local housing office, a youth centre and an activity centre, as well as two major sports and leisure centres for the city (?check). There is again basic youth, adult, play and library services as well as Police and health provision. Youth shelters are planned for this area through NRF funding, and the Police have provided additional services to deal with nuisance youth. Shopping provision within this area is limited to a few small neighbourhood centres which provide basic 'top-up' facilities. There is no major foodstore provision. Further analysis of need and service provision is required for this neighbourhood.

From this brief analysis it is clear that some of our identified priority neighbourhoods have fairly well documented community and service needs, others are not so well known. There are service issues common to all the areas and these include the need for further development of.....

- youth provision and tackling anti social behaviour
- child care and play provision
- recreation and sport provision
- funding for housing improvement and diversification
- family support
- basic skills (literacy, numeracy and ICT)
- access to information and advice about all services and entitlements
- transport links for individuals and schools
- community centre refurbishments and upgrading
- development of district shopping centres
- accessible library provision
- community focused health outreach and promotion
- community and voluntary sector development

Although the information collected gives a good starting point for identifying the actions the partnership is taking already to address issues in the priority neighbourhoods, it must be pointed out that the information is not complete yet for a number of reasons namely.....

1. Very few service providers collect and/or collate service information by neighbourhood. Further work will need to be done when the strategy is implemented, to gather and analyse detailed information about service provision and access to service provision within neighbourhoods.
2. Many service providers, Social Services for example, provide services on a needs-led basis, responding to statutory priorities regardless of where they occur. While service provision may be delivered from a building located in a particular neighbourhood, it may in practice be available to anyone from across the city.
3. Information about service delivery tends to be better for some neighbourhoods than for others. Neighbourhoods which have qualified for regeneration schemes or initiatives like Sure Start are better researched than those which have not.
4. The time scale in which this strategy has been prepared, and the resources available to help with preparation, have not allowed for a detailed and comprehensive audit in all the neighbourhoods. We have relied on current knowledge within the partnership, which will need to be built on in the coming months and years.

It is also the case that the priority neighbourhoods vary widely in size and complexity. The Normanton Road/Peartree area for example not only is home to many different communities and their organisations, it is also the location of numerous city-wide voluntary activities. This will obviously not be the case on a very small social housing estate such as Woodlands Lane.

In spite of the incompleteness of the information we can already see that in some priority neighbourhoods there is very little community activity, and some areas where support such as youth work, adult learning and access to information and advice about services are almost non-existent. Even in the neighbourhoods where these services exist, they operate at a generally low level.

5 What the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will achieve

5.1 Objectives and Outcomes

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will aim to achieve substantial improvements in the quality of life for residents of the priority neighbourhoods, and to bring key indicators in those neighbourhoods closer to the city averages. Specifically, the implementation of the strategy will deliver outcomes in the areas of work and poverty, education, crime, health, and housing and the

environment. These outcome targets will complement those already included in existing strategies, which are summarised at Appendix 3.

Appendix 4 sets out the NRS outcome targets for three year and six year timescales. We have used the same labelling as the national Neighbourhood Renewal Fund which has as its Year 1 the year ending April 2002 – so the first year of our strategy (which will not be agreed until April 2002) will be Year 2, the third year will be Year 4 and the sixth year will be Year 7.

As explained in Section 3.1 the indicators we have chosen for our outcome targets relate to national Floor Targets where relevant – otherwise we have carefully chosen our own. All indicators have the ability to be re-measured frequently – we have not chosen any indicators based on the Census because of the problem of re-measurement.

Appendix 4 also identifies the priority target neighbourhoods for each outcome for the first three years. Sometimes we have shown the most important priority followed by secondary priorities. These target neighbourhoods have been identified because they have the most challenging problems in relation to specific outcomes, so in order to achieve the desired effect we will concentrate out efforts there in the first instance. This is not to say that there will be no actions in the remaining 12 priority neighbourhoods.

It will be necessary to regularly monitor the chosen indicators to measure progress and possibly to re-set outcome targets. It is acknowledged that there are many influences over the chosen indicators some of which are beyond the control of the local partners. Also at the same time as striving to improve performance in the targeted areas we need to make sure that the position does not worsen in the remaining areas.

5.2 Proposed Actions

Derby's twelve priority neighbourhoods are very varied in size and complexity, and vary to some extent in demographic and social characteristics, although they all experience low income and social exclusion. The partnership is committed to addressing social exclusion in these neighbourhoods, and has already begun this process to some extent. This Strategy aims to build on work that has already started by putting in place actions under these broad categories.....

A Neighbourhood Management Approach

The partnership recognises that there is a need for more sustained multi agency working to address the problems of Derby's priority neighbourhoods. We have started to implement a neighbourhood management approach to such problems in the Derwent New Deal for Communities (NDC) area in response to the regeneration objectives of the area and with the help of funding brought into the city through NDC. This approach is not just about the development and delivery of projects, but about working closely with local residents and service providers

to put in place a more co-ordinated approach to service planning and implementation.

Through Neighbourhood Renewal Fund funding, the partnership will appoint three Neighbourhood Co-ordinators, based in the Council's new Area and Neighbourhood team, to develop a similar approach in three other priority neighbourhoods. The team also includes Council and PCT staff resources for community development and voluntary sector support, as well as co-ordinators for the Council's new Area Panels, which will provide additional support for this process. The Council and the Primary Care Trusts are investing over £400k into the new team over and above NRF funding, so this represents an important commitment which the whole partnership shares. The long term aim is to implement neighbourhood management in the three priority neighbourhoods, should additional funding become available through the Government's Neighbourhood Management programme.

The three priority neighbourhoods we have identified for this approach are the Normanton Road/Pear tree area, New and Old Sinfin, and the Osmaston/Allenton neighbourhood. In Normanton the partnership has already started a major regeneration programme funded through SRB and URBAN, and is putting in place measures to boost community involvement. Through a neighbourhood management approach, the regeneration programme will be supported by better service planning and a more joined up approach to service delivery. If neighbourhood management is implemented in Normanton through additional funding, it will be unlikely to cover the whole of what is a very large and diverse neighbourhood. One of the objective of the co-ordination work to be put in place in year one will be to identify the most appropriate area for a neighbourhood management approach.

Sinfin has also been selected by the partnership for this approach because of the presence of well established community projects, the recent setting up of the Sinfin Community Action Trust, and because of the need to build on the gains achieved through SRB investment, which is now coming to an end.

Osmaston and Allenton has similarly made great progress recently because of SRB and Sure Start investment, which have increased substantially the facilities in the area, have provided support to local voluntary groups and have brought more local residents into involvement with decision making and service delivery. There is a history of multi-agency liaison over the last five years, which has increased communication and trust between the partner agencies. But the neighbourhood has persistent problems of youth exclusion, low literacy and numeracy, and lack of community participation. The partnership feels that neighbourhood co-ordination resources should be allocated to this area to build on the gains external funding and multi agency working have achieved over the last few years, and to make sure these are sustained in the future.

The neighbourhood co-ordination work, and subsequent Neighbourhood Management pilots, will be overseen by the partnership Integrated Services Group of Chief Officers which was set up to help support the NDC programme through co-ordinated service planning. The remit of the group will be extended

to cover service planning in the priority neighbourhoods generally, focusing on the neighbourhood management pilots.

In the priority neighbourhoods where we are unable to allocate new support resources, we will make sure that multi-agency teams of front line staff and residents meet on a regular basis to develop more effective ways of working to resolve local issues. Each neighbourhood will have a lead officer allocated from one of the partner agencies to make sure this work is supported, and progress and issues are reported back through the Neighbourhood Renewal Task Group and the Integrated Services Group, as required. We must be realistic and recognise that without additional funding, progress will be slow, but the partnership believes that with a sustained long term approach, gains will be made.

One of the outcomes of such multi agency working will be a more innovative and proactive approach to the 'small estates' outside the major regeneration areas, where our analysis thus far shows that knowledge is very limited about the issues, community participation is low, and service delivery on the ground at a very basic level. We will develop a 'small estates' strategy which addresses the particular issues facing these neighbourhoods, with strong linkages to the housing investment and diversification strategies of Derby Homes (ALO) and to strategies for youth support and tackling anti social behaviour.

Supporting Residents and Community Groups

Self evidently the neighbourhood management and small estates approach described above will require more consistent working with community groups and residents on a multi agency basis. Within each of the priority neighbourhoods there is some form of resident involvement, albeit in some places at a very basic level. We will seek to build the capacity of and empower these groups so that they become more representative and more proactive in the renewal of their neighbourhoods. We will use NRF and Community Empowerment Funding to support learning and development by residents and groups, and also deploy new community development workers to help the process. Recognising that such staff resources are limited, the partnership will take advantage of national opportunities to coach and support existing front line staff in neighbourhood renewal skills.

The partnership will also undertake to look at existing funding allocation to see where it may be re-directed to directly support community groups in the priority neighbourhoods. For example, mainstream funding could be focused more directly to support resident-led initiatives in each of the neighbourhoods concerned. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Task Group will develop a strategy to make sure that all the priority neighbourhoods are able to benefit from any additional external funding to support community involvement.

Access and Information

One of the purposes of developing more consistent multi agency and neighbourhood management approaches in the priority neighbourhoods is to improve access by local people to existing services, advice and information. A

consistent finding from the identification of issues in the neighbourhoods is that local people feel cut off from the mainstream and badly informed about the services available to them.

Because of this we will seek where possible to co-locate services and at the very least, seek to provide access to information and advice about a range of services from all existing service points. This approach has been pioneered to some extent in facilities in the city such as local housing offices, libraries and health facilities. However, we will develop a more deliberate approach to this process by establishing a 'Neighbourhood Hub' in each neighbourhood, which will be a focus for information, advice and ultimately neighbourhood management.

These hubs could be based on any type of existing facility, be it a library, a youth centre or a community centre. Some will be able to develop co-location of services fairly rapidly, others may only be able to start with setting up Information Access Points for local residents. The partnership intends to use some remaining NRF funding to kick start the process and to invest in ICT to support community information.

In the short term, the partnership will need to audit existing buildings and services and examine the potential for hub development in each neighbourhood. However, also in the short term we will undertake to set up Community Information Points in two priority neighbourhoods using NRF funding. Smaller and more underdeveloped neighbourhoods such as Asterdale, Crewton or Woodlands Lane, may be most appropriate for these pilots.

Preparation of Neighbourhood Plans

The Partnership proposes to work with local communities towards the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans for each of the Priority Neighbourhoods. These will identify strategies and actions to comprehensively address neighbourhood needs, improve the quality of life and bring about renewal.

An inclusive approach to resident and stakeholder involvement will be central to the plan making process. We will build on experience currently being gained in the Derwent Community Partnership to ensure that local communities are empowered to become more effectively involved in decisions affecting their local environment. This will entail the development and application of innovative consultation methods designed to maximise community participation. Special efforts will be made to include those traditionally little involved in decision making.

The planning process will need to cover many different physical, social and economic issues, including for example:

- Physical Environment – traffic and transport, urban design and neighbourhood character, open space and recreation, land uses and development sites, environmental improvements.

- Social Environment – health, education, community safety, housing management, social and other public services.
- Economic Environment – local job opportunities, barriers to employment, training.

In view of the wide-ranging nature of the issues, an integrated and crosscutting approach to plan making will be required. The above issues also have important geographical dimensions. A key component of neighbourhood planning should therefore be the expression of issues, proposals and measures in map and/or model form. The application of maps and models will enable the use of 'Planning for Real' and similar participation techniques which can be highly effective at engaging local people.

Supporting Young People

There is no doubt that providing more support and better services for young people are priorities in all Derby's priority neighbourhoods. This is not to say that other groups such as children, families and older people do not need additional services and better access to services, but as a result of the investigations we have carried out, the partnership has agreed that young people are a priority in neighbourhood renewal.

Young people's concerns have also been documented through a major consultation exercise which took place last year during a week specially designated Young People's Week by the Council and other partners. The consultation focussed deliberately on 'hard to reach' young people and most of the respondents were from deprived areas of the city. The results showed that young people are most concerned about lack of leisure facilities, poor transport, and crime and safety issues. The recent Derby Crime Survey carried out to inform the Crime Reduction Strategy 2002-2005, found high levels of concern among young people about being the victims of crime, particularly violent crime.

The partnership is developing a Young People's Consultation Strategy and a Derby Youth Forum. There is substantial joint working in Derby between the Youth Offending Service, the voluntary sector, the Youth Service, Connexions and other mainstream service providers to develop strategies for supporting and advising the most vulnerable young people, most of whom will live in our priority neighbourhoods. Derby is developing a bid to the Children's Fund to support this area of work. This work will be built on with the express objective of improving access to services by young people in the priority neighbourhoods.

Tackling Anti Social Behaviour

Anti Social Behaviour is a major concern in most of the priority neighbourhoods. Some of this is associated with lack of facilities and support for young people, but it is not exclusively related to young people, with nuisance neighbours a substantial concern. The Derby Crime Survey 2001 highlighted the extent to which people experience insults and offensive behaviour from others in their neighbourhoods, some of it specifically relating to racial abuse or harassment. The partnership has already taken action to tackle this problem by allocating

NRF resources to support a team to tackle anti-social behaviour among young people, and to develop a partnership ASB strategy. Anti Social Behaviour is one of the four themes of the Derby Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002-2005. There is also well established joint working in Derby to tackle racial harassment. These actions are already directed towards the priority neighbourhoods, but as the strategy develops, we will work to highlight particular hotspots and take appropriate action in those areas.

Innovative Service Delivery

At the heart of our Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is the development of better and more responsive service delivery in the priority neighbourhoods. We are already developing service delivery pilots in some priority neighbourhoods to provide evidence on what works best for local people.

- *Need concrete examples from service providers*
- *Need specifics for each neighbourhood*

During the first year of the strategy we will improve baseline information and start to develop inter agency working in the priority neighbourhoods. This will provide a sound base on which to plan NRF spending in the last year of the fund to develop innovative and responsive service delivery pilots, which the partnership will endeavour to mainstream in subsequent years if they prove successful and if resources allow.

Sharing and Analysing Data

The statistical profiles we have produced for our priority neighbourhoods have enabled the partnership to identify broad issues and indicators. However, for some indicators we are dependent on ward data, which for small neighbourhoods cannot be used as proxy. In addition, there are some issues for which statistical information is not available. There is also some way to go before all partnership agencies are able to share and pool data in order to plan and monitor progress more effectively. One of the objectives of Derby's LNRS is to improve data collection and analysis so that we can plan effective intervention and track what is happening in the priority neighbourhoods over time. The partnership intends to resource action to improve data sharing for the Derby Observatory, already in development. We will appoint a Neighbourhood Statistics Manager to develop baseline information to inform the strategy, and also put in place resources to enable us to develop systems to identify and track mainstream service spending on a postcoded basis.