



Derby City Council

COUNCIL CABINET
11 September 2013

Report of the Cabinet Member for
Neighbourhoods.

ITEM 9

Derby New Communities Strategy 2013

SUMMARY

- 1.1 Derby's population is growing and diversifying resulting in challenges to communities and public services. The past decade has seen unprecedented changes in the population of the UK, as the scale, speed, diversity and spread of migration has exceeded anything previously experienced. Policymakers and practitioners within the authority and its partners need to work together to recognise, understand and address the challenges and opportunities associated with the scale and pace of the city's transformation.
- 1.2 Census data indicates, approximately 34,600 Derby residents (or 13.9% of the city's population), in 2011, were born outside of the United Kingdom. Of which, approximately 9,400 people were born in European Union – EU - member states. 7,000 people were born in countries acceding to the EU between 2001 and 2011. Accurate numbers are unknown but it has been estimated that the total number is possibly closer to 10,000 people. The migration is primarily of families, many of which are extended.
- 1.3 Alongside economic migrants, there has been an increase in Roma communities coming to the UK. The main reasons cited by the Roma community for migration are:
 - Discrimination in home countries
 - Limited Opportunities for employment in home countries
 - Poverty
 - Quality of life
 - Educational opportunities

This combination of 'push' and 'pull factors' means that cities like Derby will continue to be a draw for new migrants. Posing challenges for services and communities.

- 1.4 In response to the pace of migration into the city, City and Neighbourhood Partnership's – CNP - was tasked to develop a Cohesion and Integration Strategy for the city, focusing on the key risks and threats to cohesion. It has been agreed that the first step is to develop a New Communities Strategy to respond to the immediate pressure of migration and to refresh the 2007 Community Cohesion Strategy later in the year.
- 1.5 The decision to adopt a New Communities Strategy will ensure public services, voluntary and community organisations and communities work together to address the immediate and long term impacts of migration and ensure those arriving in the city are

supported to play an active and fulfilling role.

RECOMMENDATION

2.1 To approve the Derby New Communities Strategy

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

3.1 Between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of Derby's population from Black and Minority Ethnic – BME - groups increased from 15.7% to 24.7%

It is estimated that 36% of Derby's 0-16 population are from BME communities.

Surveys of Public Health databases – March 2013 - identify at least 40,775 people living in Derby who were born outside the United Kingdom (or 15.3% of the population). Within this, at least:

- 11,540 people were born in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh
- 11,170 people were born in the A8 accession countries which joined the EU in 2004:
 - Czech Republic
 - Estonia
 - Hungary
 - Latvia
 - Lithuania
 - Poland
 - Slovakia
 - Slovenia

There are people living in Derby who were born in at least 180 different countries

3.2 Migration can have a number of impacts but in more recent years it has been impacting upon the demand for local services mainly due to an influx of migrant workers from Eastern Europe. Although the UK has gained economically from migration, the ability to identify needs and allocate resources at a local level has proved more difficult. This is not helped by the inability to accurately estimate or calculate migration numbers into the city. Public services and community observations have indicated that while Asian residents continue to form the largest migrating ethnic groupings in Derby, migration from the A8 Eastern European countries has grown with a significant number of Eastern European migrants of primarily Roma descent being the largest group of new-comers. Slovakian Roma make up a significant majority of these new-comers.

Since 2008 settled community residents have used Neighbourhood Forums to raise issues and community tensions in their communities due to the migration of Eastern European communities, predominantly Roma families. Public services responded

within their service designs but struggled to cope with demand.

In 2010 a strategic task and finish group was convened and targeted both strategic and operational responses towards working with Roma more effectively – in the short term to address some critical anti-social behaviour risks but in the long term to address issues of deprivation, poverty, education and safeguarding. However, the group of partners has continually struggled to match resources to the local demands associated with this population of people:

- Increasing costs for translation services
- Low employment levels and prospects
- Health inequalities
- Crime and Community Safety
- Pressures on high density housing areas
- Demands for school places and educational attainment
- Environmental ASB
- Community Tensions
- Safeguarding

- 3.3 In the context of a changed demography of migration into Derby and a depressed economy it is vital that a New Communities Strategy is developed to address identified current needs and to plan for anticipated future needs.



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 4.1 Our aim is to ensure new and emerging communities are provided with the support and services they need to play an active and fulfilling role in Derby life.
- 4.2 Our responses will be locally tailored to specific issues:
- understanding how local populations are changing by analysing national and local sources of data and intelligence.
 - balancing enforcement of regulations with encouragement for services, communities and landlords to improve standards.
 - addressing language, advice and information issues.
 - minimising local tensions by dispelling myths, responding swiftly to emerging problems and working with communities to identify local solutions.
 - modifying services to meet the diverse needs of a changing population.
- 4.3 The strategy will focus on the themes and recommendations listed below. These themes and recommendations have been developed through discussions with services, partners, community and faith organisations and communities. A Directors workshop has been scheduled for 21 August to further explore the implications of migration on services to inform the draft Action Plan.

Employment and Poverty

1. Research employability issues - Including barriers to employment and develop appropriate actions to minimise them
2. Provide practical support into employment
3. Deliver targeted youth employment initiatives
4. Review destitution and homelessness provision and support amongst migrant communities
5. Review Asylum Dispersal accommodation

Pressures on high density housing areas

6. Enforcement: Establish values and implement a Housing standards strategy for the area
7. Review of housing: Develop housing regeneration initiative to improve the overall look and place.
8. Gain insights into migrants longer-term intentions to understand the possible impact on demand for affordable accommodation.
9. Review and assess Asylum Dispersal Accommodation

Demands for school places and educational attainment

10. Ensure equal access to education for children and young people from new communities
11. Review school places availability

12. Develop increased capacity within existing and / or new schools
13. Develop awareness of shared values, challenging perceptions and encouraging participation and 'open-mindedness'.

Health inequalities

14. Include key health services in the integrated service pathway
15. Raise community awareness of mental health and disability support
16. Improve Primary Care uptake
17. Review targeted professional support provision
18. Develop protocols with the judicial system for Substance treatment and support orders

Crime, Community Safety and ASB

19. Improve understanding of new communities and community safety issues
20. Tackle Organised Crime
21. Tackle adult and child safeguarding issues and risks
22. Tackle Youth ASB
23. Raise awareness amongst communities of rights and legal obligations

Vulnerable Children and Child Safeguarding

24. Ensure that all families presenting in financial/material crisis are given clear advice on the sources of support and their options
25. Ensure that Children's Centres maintain and develop strong links with community health services to ensure that children are accessing health services and that children's centres support can be targeted to children from new communities
26. Ensure that the CSE issues are robustly monitored and managed in line with the CSE strategy
27. Ensure staff have adequate training to address cultural diversity issues within assessments and to prevent the cultural issues diverting practitioners from the underlying abuse
28. To ensure that families are clear of the attendance expectations and any barriers to attendance are reduced
29. To evaluate appropriate methods and tools for family change

Environmental ASB

30. Tackle domestic waste issues
31. Create a sense of belonging amongst new communities
32. Undertake proactive enforcement for noise and littering

Communications and Language

33. Explore sustainable model of interpretation and translation provision: Meet the needs across providers and communities for affordable, accessible interpretation and translation provision
34. Development of an integrated model of ESOL provision that is fit for purpose and is meeting the needs of all users.

Understanding and knowledge of migration and new communities

35. Create a baseline knowledge of key new communities
36. Create a clear pathway towards integration and support

37. Establish community leadership and engagement structures

- 4.4 Full supporting information is provided in the New Communities Strategy which is attached. The Strategy and Action Plan will have an additional role in delivering the ambitions set out in the refreshed Derby Plan, through the Inner City Regeneration Programme being developed for 'an inspiring place to live'.

OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 Do Nothing:
To do nothing, will leave new communities vulnerable with the resultant impact and burden placed upon public services and communities. Resulting in increased costs, poor school attendance and attainment levels, higher crime rates, health inequalities, and rising community tensions in areas of Derby which already experience high levels of deprivation.

This report has been approved by the following officers:

Legal officer	N/A
Financial officer	N/A
Human Resources officer	N/A
Estates/Property officer	N/A
Service Director(s)	Tim Clegg
Other(s)	Cohesion Leadership Group

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List of appendices:	Derby New Communities Strategy Appendix 1 - Implications

IMPLICATIONS

Financial and Value for Money

- 1.1 The aim of the strategy is to ensure new and emerging communities are provided with the support and services they need to play an active and fulfilling role in Derby life.

Value for money will be achieved through better coordination of services, co-commissioning of services, information sharing, improved interventions and provision to reduce demand and dependency on service interventions.

Legal

- 2.1 The Cohesion and Integration Strategy is underpinned by a variety of national legislation and acts:

1. Equalities
 - a. The Equality Act 2010
 - b. The Public Sector Equality Duty April 2011
2. Enforcement, Immigration, Asylum, Nationality and Citizenship:
 - a. Asylum and Immigration Act 1996
 - b. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
 - c. Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002
 - d. Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004
 - e. Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006
 - f. Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009
 - g. EU Legislation, Inc. pending legislation on freedom of movement and welfare restrictions
 - h. Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 - i. Environmental Protection Act 1990
 - j. Cleaner Neighbourhoods Act 2005
 - k. Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
 - l. Localism Act 2011

Two areas which have specific impact are:

No Recourse to Public Funds - NRPF

Local authorities have a statutory duty to support people who are destitute and this includes people who are NRPF. However they do not receive any funds from central government for providing such services and so this is a cost met by local authorities from their own local taxpayers.

Case law has ruled that those who are destitute and in the country lawfully (except EEA nationals) are entitled to local authority accommodation support where they are assessed as being in need of 'care and attention' (National Assistance Act, 1948

(NAA)) or, if they are an EEA national or in the country unlawfully, where it would be a breach of their human rights (or where applicable Community Treaty Rights) to withhold or withdraw support (European Convention of Human Rights, 1998).

Financial support from a local authority comes under community care and children's legislation - Children Act 1989 - and is provided through social services assistance. The authority is required to meet all of their care needs, which may include accommodation and subsistence.

Individuals with mental health problems, physical health problems, disabilities, older people, expectant and nursing mothers, and those suffering domestic violence may be entitled to local authority services under social services legislation or, where applicable, under the Mental Health Act 1983.

Social Housing

Migrants from the European Economic Area are eligible for social housing if they are working, self-sufficient or have permanent residence in the UK - after 5 years. Other foreign nationals are not eligible unless they have been granted humanitarian protections or have obtained settled status.

Guidance, to be published for consultation shortly on the new Immigration Bill, will ensure councils require people to have lived in the area for at least 2 years. Only those who passed this test would be accepted onto the waiting list in the local area - and then would be considered for social housing. It will also encourage authorities to set other local rules for testing a resident's connection to the area. This could include:

- having attended the local school
- having family living in the local area

The guidance will reinforce powers given to councils through the 2011 Localism Act, which gives them greater freedoms to manage their own waiting lists and to decide who should qualify for social homes in their area.

Personnel

- 3.1 The post of Cohesion and Integration Manager PO3/4 has been established to manage the Strategy and subsequent actions.

Equalities Impact

- 4.1 A full EIA has not been undertaken at this point. However, the strategy has been informed by input from partners and community and voluntary organisations working with New Communities. Preliminary consideration and discussion with Anne Webster – Equality and Diversity Lead - indicates that the strategy will not have a negative impact and all opportunities to promote equality are at the core of the strategy. Any potential for discrimination or negative impact on our communities and all opportunities to promote equality will be continuously reviewed via the Cohesion Leadership Group, Diversity Forums and the Equality and Diversity Task Group.

Ensuring the objectives and actions identified conform to the Equality and Diversity Plan and equality objectives.

Health and Safety

- 5.1 There are no issues associated with the recommendation.

Environmental Sustainability

- 6.1 There are no issues associated with the recommendation. Although one of the primary issues relates to environmental ASB amongst new communities, it is intended that the Action Plan will include behaviour change and ASB targets.

Property and Asset Management

- 7.1 There are no issues associated with the recommendation. The strategy complements current activity relating to the use and disposal of city council owned community buildings.

Risk Management

- 8.1 There are no risks associated with the recommendation.

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 9.1 a strong community
achieving their learning potential
an active cultural life
being safe and feeling safe
a thriving sustainable economy
good health and wellbeing.