

Area Partnerships: Operational Approach

Summary

Due to the collaborative working of Nottingham City Council and partner organisations during the Government lockdown of the COVID-19 Pandemic, area partnerships evolved naturally to support the community.

Nottingham City Council and partner organisations realised that to continue to support the community they needed a permanent structure to enable them to combine their knowledge and resources to maintain the support of our communities, especially the most vulnerable of society. With this realisation in mind the formation of Area Partnerships are proposed.

Each of the Area Partnership will have their own distinct ambitions, vision and priorities aimed at meeting the local needs and aspirations of residents living in the wards that fall within the Area Committee boundaries.

As a result of identifying the priorities, the Area Partnership will set up sub-groups to work on the issues. This may involve the development of a Community Hub. This may deliver services from one building or across a number of buildings or virtually.

The Area Partnerships will be aligned to the existing seven Area Committees. Each Area Partnership will report to the Area Committee.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate the initial work carried out by Nottingham City Council and partner organisations, building on the cluster model that developed during wave one of the COVID-19 pandemic to support the community by creating a partnership hub. This approach directly links to Nottingham Council Plan, ensuring voluntary and community organisations are central to the way we consult with citizens (Respect for Nottingham). Allowing neighbourhoods to invest in and run their own local community hubs and assets through community asset trust and providing inclusive and accessible services for our citizens (Serving Nottingham Together / Equal Nottingham).

1.1 Partnership Approach

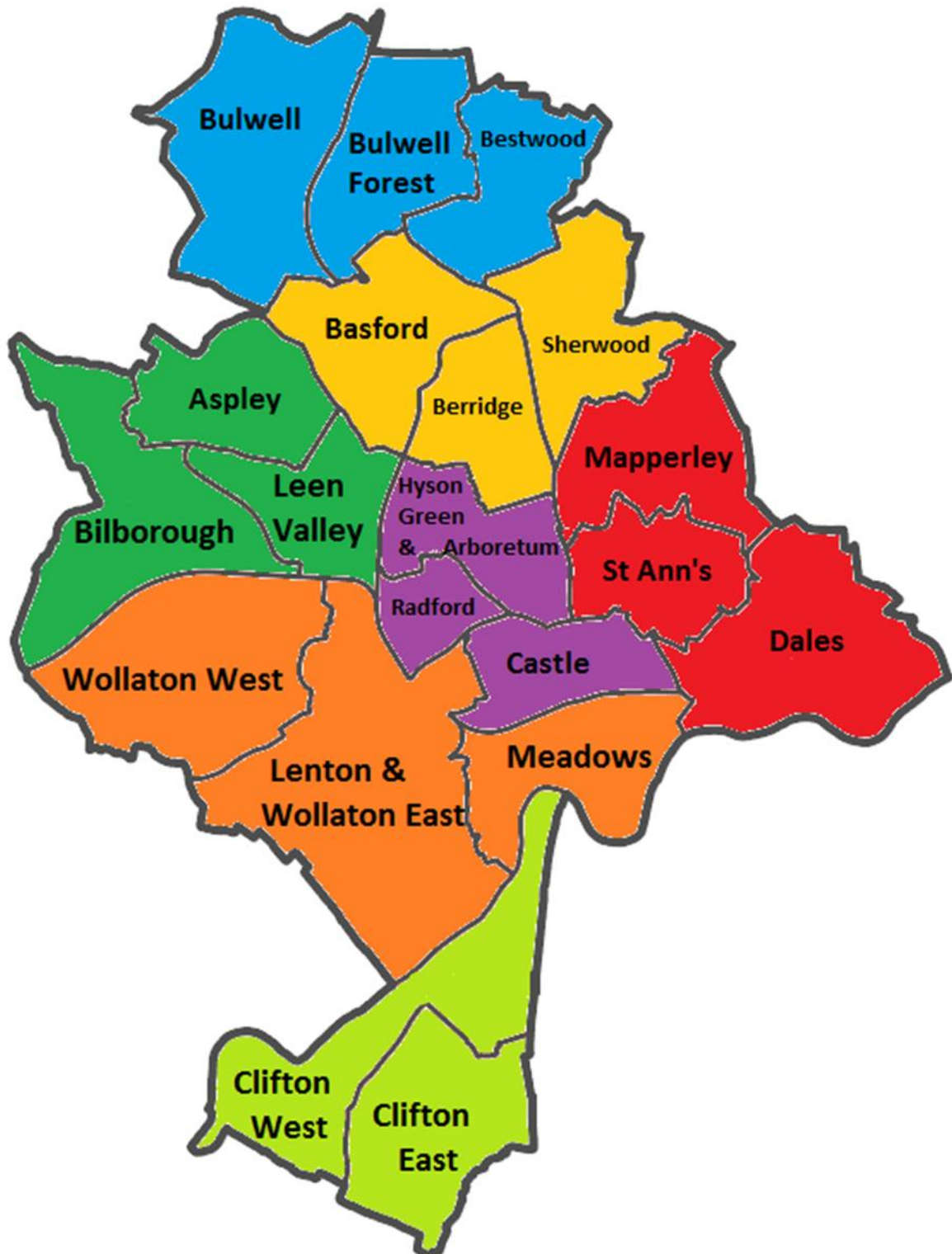
The Neighbourhood Management Teams began by looking at the lessons learnt from their experience during the wave one COVID-19 period, recording which local services they were able to call upon in the height of the pandemic, the services the community most needed and the recurring needs frequently raised during that period.

Nottingham Wards and Neighbourhood Working



Area Committees Map

- Area 1: Bulwell, Bulwell Forest and Bestwood
- Area 2: Basford, Berridge and Sherwood
- Area 3: Aspley, Bilborough and Leen Valley
- Area 4: Hyson Green, Arboretum, Radford and Castle
- Area 5: Wollaton West, Meadows, Lenton and Wollaton East
- Area 6: Mapperley, St Ann's and Dales
- Area 7: Clifton East and Clifton West



The feedback captured from the meeting, together with the questionnaires and the data analysis, were unanimous in its decision that the Area Partnership priorities would be:

- Physical and Mental Health
- Unemployment and Welfare Rights
- Social Isolation and digital exclusion
- Communication

3. Conclusion

Based on the findings from the Ward Profiles and the agreed priorities from the Area Partnership, subgroups should be developed to find solutions. This will ensure that the most experienced and relevant service provider can lead on individual priorities, identifying gaps and opportunities to improve the current offer across the area. Where possible, services will ensure they are accessible to residents through the new area 'Just Ask' Community Hub.

4. Recommendations

This is a pilot project, a live process that will need to be adaptable, flexible and subject to changes due to resources and Government funding.

The findings and recommendations of the report will be presented to Area Committee for approval. Once the Area Committee agree the four key priorities and the Partnership model, the Neighbourhood Development Officers will arrange other partnership meetings. Ward Councillors for each ward and the Area Partnership members will also include other relevant stakeholders. The Area Partnership will develop the Area's action plan to deliver on the priorities and agree which partnership organisation/s will then work closely with the 'Just Ask' Community Hub to improve access for residents and service users.

Regular Area Partnership meetings will take place and include reviews of the agreed actions and progress.

Appendix 1

The Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Compendium of results for Aspley, Bilborough and Leen Valley Area Committee

October 2019

Produced by: The Policy and Research Team
Development Department Nottingham City Council

THE INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019 RESULTS FOR ASPLEY, BILBOROUGH AND LEEN VALLEY AREA COMMITTEE

Background

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published the new Indices of Deprivation 2019 on 26th September 2019.

What are the Indices of Deprivation?

The Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation between small areas in England. They are an important resource to aid policy development and area working. They can be used to prioritise areas most in need of services; they can help to determine the most appropriate services for a given area; they can help to compare the characteristics of one area with another; and they can be used to support funding bids.

The Indices of Deprivation measure a broad concept of deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, rather than just financial deprivation. The dimensions (domains) combine to give an overall 'Index of Multiple Deprivation'.

This report summarises the results for Aspley, Bilborough and Leen Valley Area Committee. A compendium of all of the results for Nottingham City is also available.

Methodology

The methodology used for the 2019 Indices is very similar to that used for previous Indices. A range of statistical indicators have been collected and grouped under **seven domains**.

There have been a few minor changes to some indicators used since 2015.

The overall score, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (or IMD), is calculated from the domain results. Some domains carry more weight in the overall score than others. The table below shows the domains and the weights assigned to them to produce the IMD. The weights have remained the same since the 2004 Indices.

Table 1: Domain and Weights for the IMD 2015

Domain	Domain weight
Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living environment deprivation	9.3%

In addition, the two supplementary age-specific Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) have again been published.

Most of the indicators relate to 2015 or later and the majority of denominators are taken from the 2015 mid-year estimates.

The units for analysis are **Lower Super Output Areas** (LSOAs). There are 182 in the City (up from 176 following the 2011 Census), and the majority have a population of between 1,300 and 1,700. Each of the 32,844 LSOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the IMD, the seven domains and the two supplementary Indices.

THE INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) results are summarised below, in Tables 2 and 3. Information from 2015, 2010 and 2007 is also given to show how areas have changed over time relative to other areas. Note, changes in rank do not show whether areas have become more or less deprived in real terms.

Table 2: The Extent of Extreme Multiple Deprivation

	2019	2015	2010	2007
Area LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	17	19	15	15
Area LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	20	20	20	20

Table 3: SOAs Most Affected by Multiple Deprivation

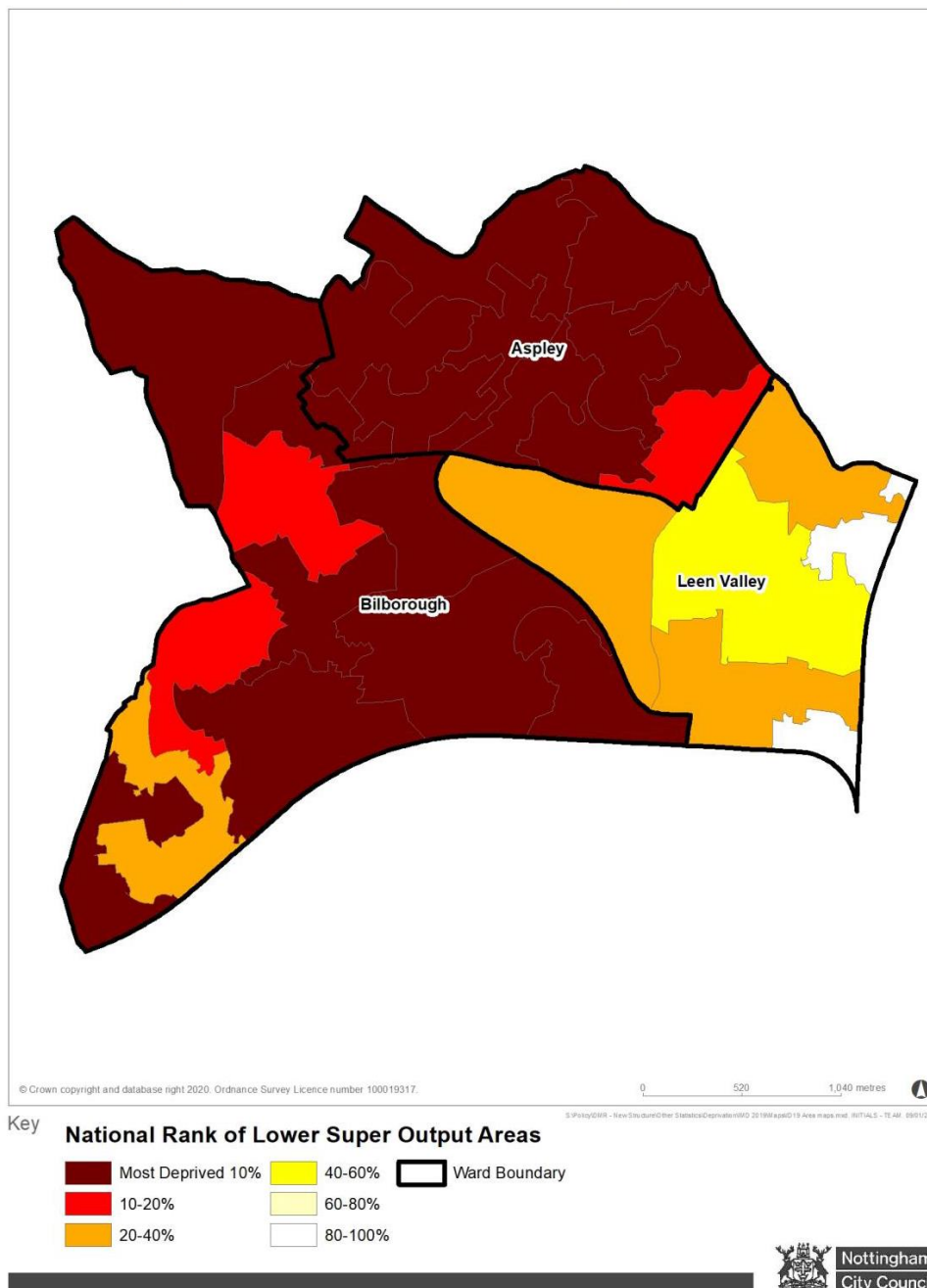
Area Rank 2019	Ref	Ward	City Rank 2019	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015
1	E01013861	Bilborough	2	145	103
2	E01013818	Aspley	4	265	78
3	E01013817	Aspley	6	594	145
4	E01013821	Aspley	14	1197	1205
5	E01013822	Aspley	15	1266	388

Source for Tables 2-3: Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

The Area experiences severe deprivation with 17 of 25 LSOAs ranking in the most deprived 10% nationally. The Area contains 3 of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in the City with Bilborough ward containing the second most deprived LSOA in the City LSOA 861, the east of Bilborough.

There are areas of extreme deprivation seen around the Broxtowe Estate (LSOAs 818, 817 and 822), and the west part of the Aspley estate (821). The least deprived LSOAs in the Area are in Leen Valley ward.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Index of Multiple Deprivation



Income Deprivation

Results from the Income Deprivation domain are shown on the following map, and summarised below in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4: The Extent of Extreme Income Deprivation

	2019	2015	2010	2007
Area LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	18	17	14	14
Area LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	20	20	20	19

Table 5: SOAs Most Affected by Income Deprivation

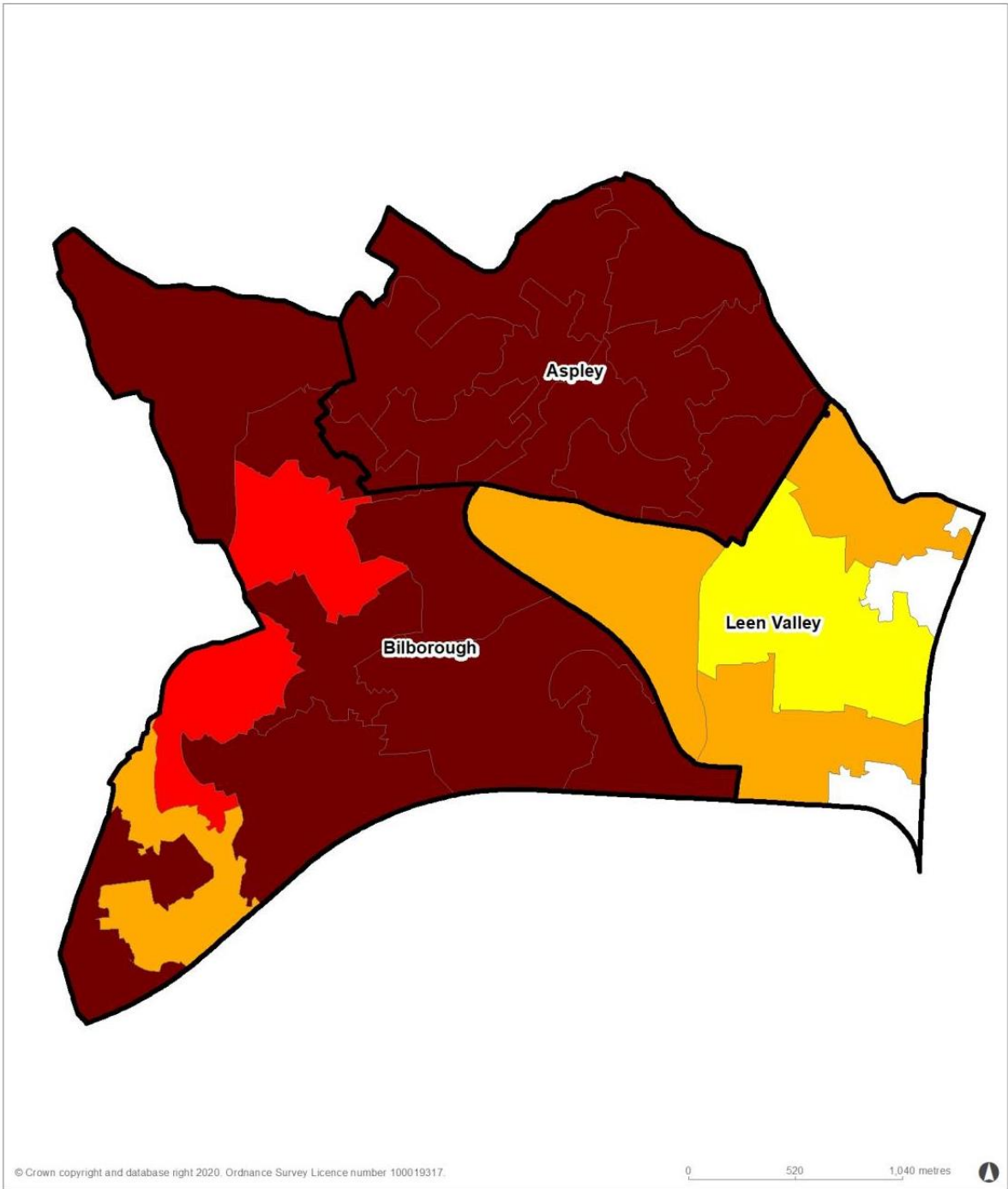
Area Rank 2019	Ref	Ward	City Rank 2019	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015
1	E01013818	Aspley	1	91	13
2	E01013861	Bilborough	3	124	223
3	E01013817	Aspley	5	366	124
4	E01013826	Aspley	6	521	209
5	E01013822	Aspley	9	831	392

Source for Tables 4-5: Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

The Area experiences extreme Income deprivation. It contains the most deprived LSOA in the City for Income deprivation (818 the North West part of the Broxtowe Estate), which ranks within the most deprived 100 in the Country.

The Area also has 4 other LSOAs ranking within the most deprived 10 in the City – covering the Broxtowe Estate, the Bells Lane Estate and Bilborough East

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation



Key

National Rank of Lower Super Output Areas		
	Most Deprived 10%	 40-60%
	10-20%	 60-80%
	20-40%	 80-100%
		 Ward Boundary

Employment Deprivation

Results from the Employment Deprivation domain are summarised below.

Table 6: The Extent of Extreme Employment Deprivation

	2019	2015	2010	2007
Area LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	18	17	12	10
Area LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	20	20	19	18

Table 7: SOAs Most Affected by Employment Deprivation

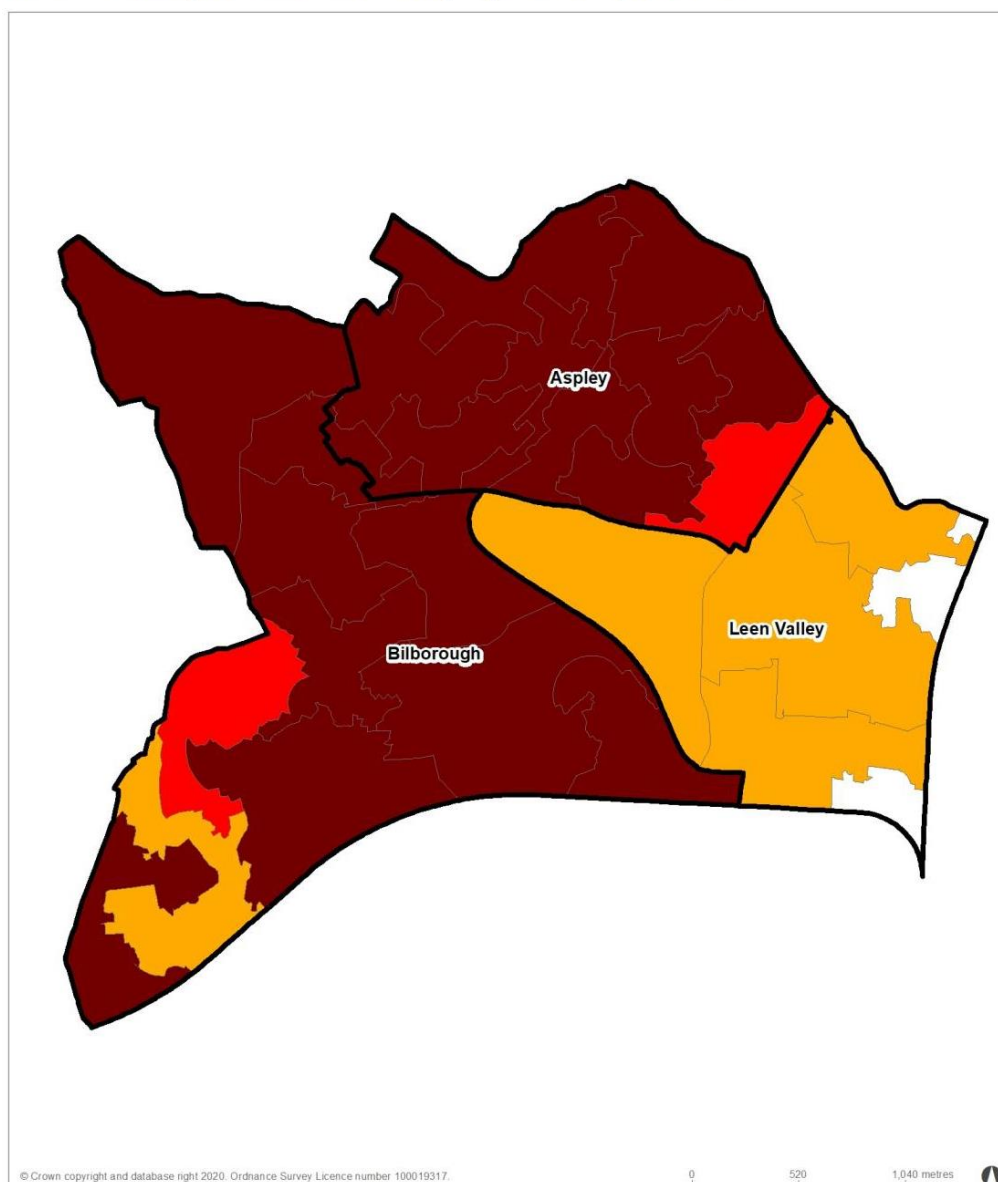
Area Rank 2019	Ref	Ward	City Rank 2019	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015
1	E01013861	Bilborough	1	23	37
2	E01013818	Aspley	4	378 179	
3	E01013860	Bilborough	6	644	767
4	E01013859	Bilborough	9	1012	1407
5	E01013865	Bilborough	12	1253	1581

Source for Tables 6-7: Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

The Area experiences extreme Employment deprivation. It contains the most deprived LSOA in the City on this domain (861 covering Bilborough East, which ranks 23rd most deprived out of 32,844 LSOAs in the Country).

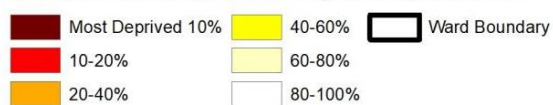
The Area also has 3 other LSOAs ranking within the most deprived 10 in the City – covering parts of the Broxtowe Estate, Bilborough and parts of the Beechdale and Strelley Estates.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Employment Deprivation



Key

National Rank of Lower Super Output Areas



Health Deprivation and Disability

Results from the Health Deprivation and Disability domain are summarised below.

Table 8: The Extent of Extreme Health Deprivation and Disability

	2019	2015	2010	2007
Area LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	11	13	7	14
Area LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	21	21	20	21

Table 9: SOAs Most Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

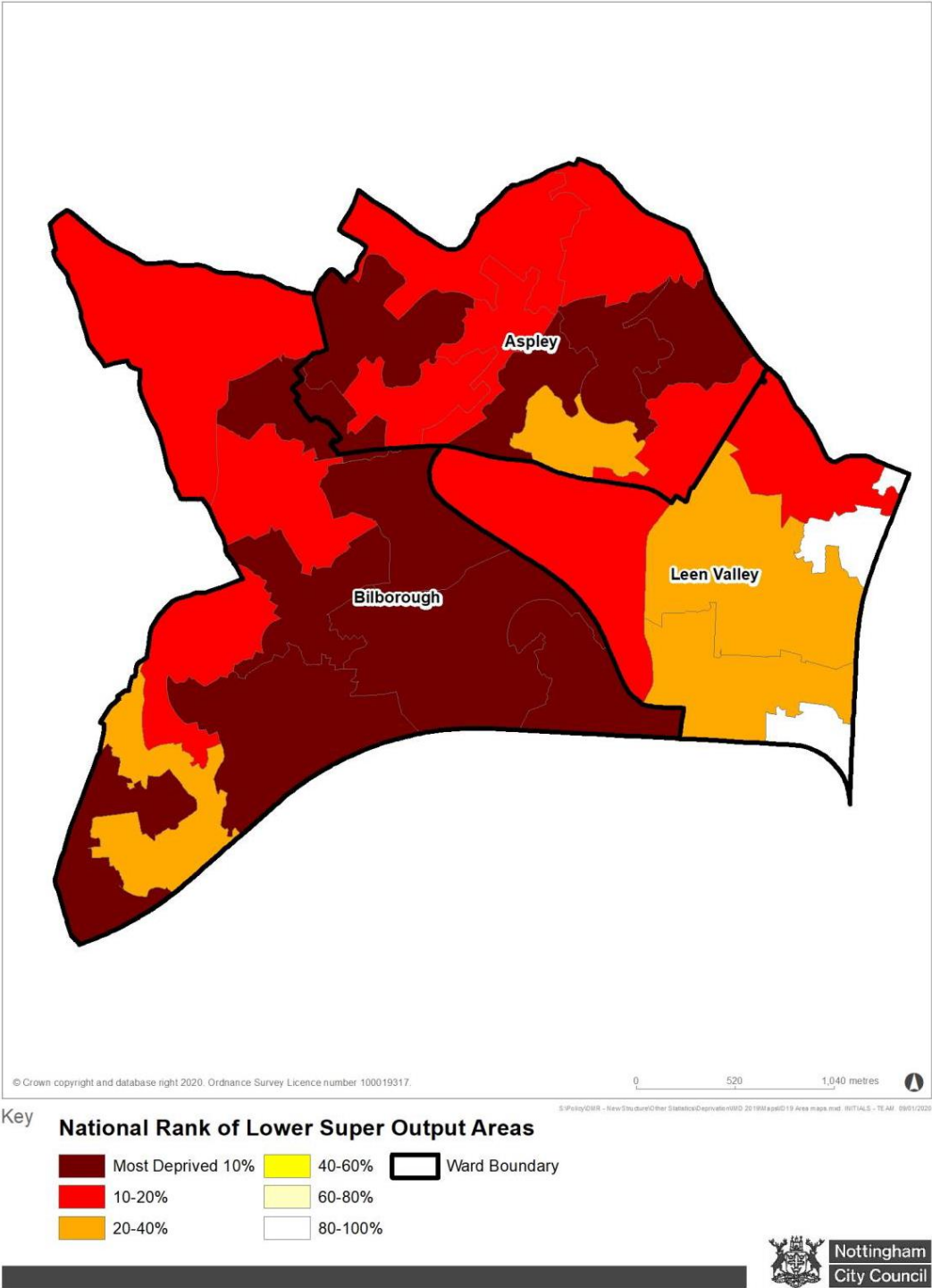
Area Rank 2019	Ref	Ward	City Rank 2019	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015
1	E01013861	Bilborough	1	33	72
2	E01013859	Bilborough	3	335	348
3	E01013860	Bilborough	10	774	1082
4	E01013867	Bilborough	17	1465	2277
5	E01013818	Aspley	20	1579	1200

Source for Tables 8-9: Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

The Area contains the most deprived LSOA in the City for Health deprivation (861, Bilborough East), which ranks within the most deprived 100 in the Country.

The Area also has one LSOA ranking as 3rd most deprived in the City – 859 covering part of the Beechdale Estate.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Health and Disability Deprivation



Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Results from the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain are summarised below.

Table 10: The Extent of Extreme Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

	2019	2015	2010	2007
Area LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	15	18	18	19
Area LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	20	20	19	20

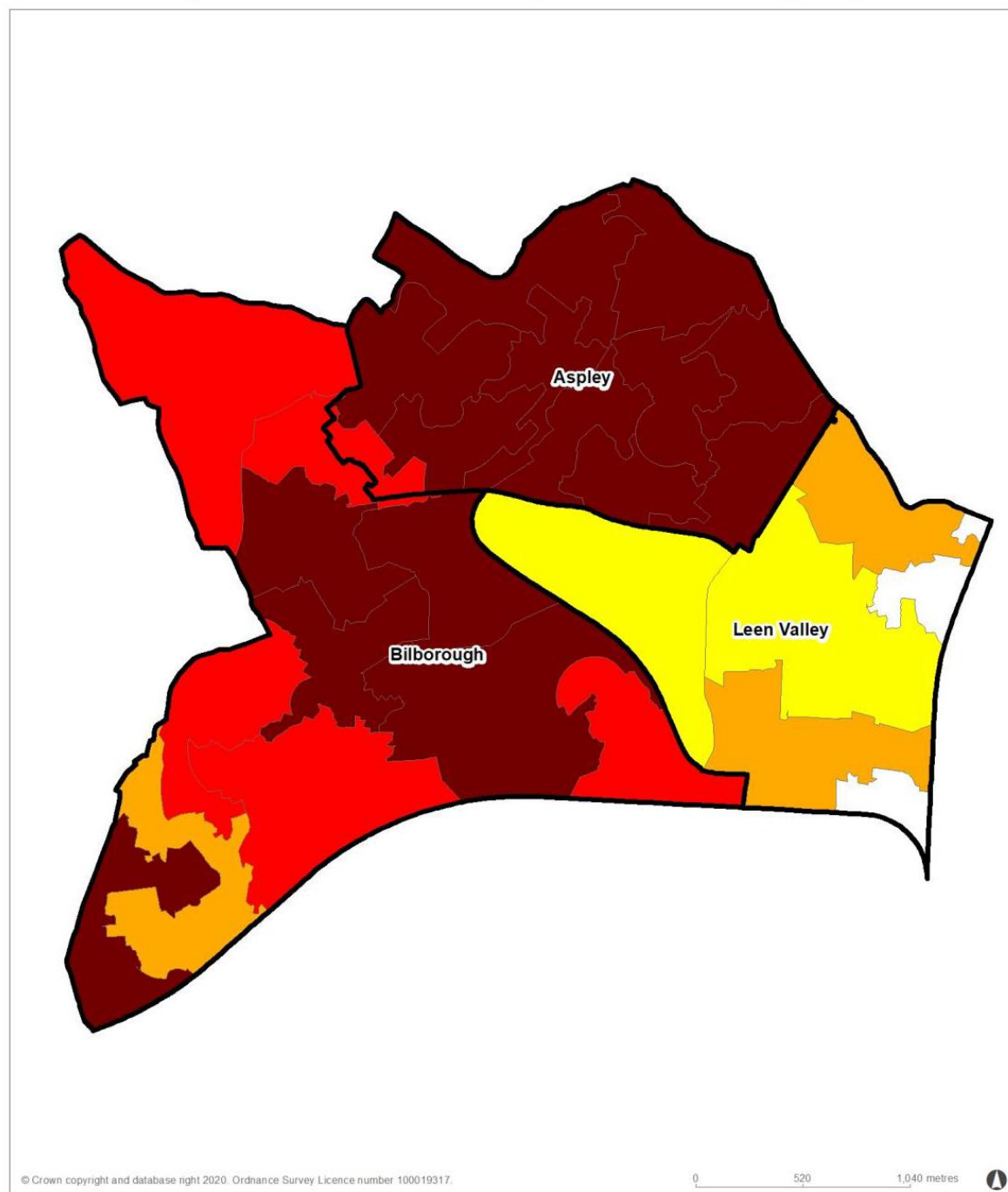
Table 11: SOAs Most Affected by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Area Rank 2019	Ref	Ward	City Rank 2019	National Rank 2019	<i>National Rank 2015</i>
1	E01013861	Bilborough	3	333	145
2	E01013820	Aspley	4	409	1054
3	E01013826	Aspley	6	438	100
4	E01013818	Aspley	9	513	68
5	E01013817	Aspley	10	542	177

Source for Tables 10-11: Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

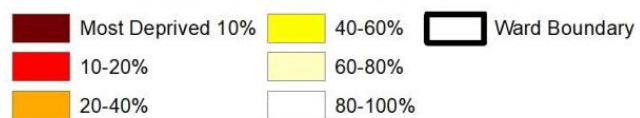
The Area experiences extreme Education, Skills and Training deprivation, with 15 of 25 ranking in the most deprived 10% nationally and 5 LSOAs ranking within the most deprived 10 in the City – covering Bilborough East (861), the north of the Aspley Estate (820), Bells Lane (826) and the Broxtowe Estate (818 and 817).

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation



Key

National Rank of Lower Super Output Areas



Nottingham
City Council

Appendix 2

Better Debt Advice



Agenda for Change
Most in need

Measure and baseline

The National Goals

Better Debt Advice

People who need debt advice

32% = 1.7m
have accessed the debt advice they need

National Goal
2m more
people accessing debt advice in

2030

England	
Percentage	32% have accessed the debt advice they need
Number	1.5 million adults



Money and Pensions Service

England (England)

These are the best case scenario figures for need to report 17

Debt Advice – All Regions



Table 1: Those Who Need Debt Advice			
	In Percentage	Estimated population	Margin of Error (%)
London	15%	0.7 million	±2.2
West Midlands	17%	0.5 million	±2.2
North West	12%	0.6 million	±1.9
England	32%	4.1 million	±0.7
Yorkshire and Humber	10%	0.4 million	±1.1
East Midlands	10%	0.4 million	±2.2
South West	9%	0.5 million	±2.0
East of England	8%	0.3 million	±2.0
North East	8%	0.3 million	±2.8
South East	8%	0.3 million	±1.5

Table 2: Those Who Accessed The Debt Advice They Need			
	In Percentage	Estimated population	Margin of Error (%)
North East	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Midlands	17%	0.3 million	±0.8
South West	36%	0.2 million	±1.1
East of England	36%	0.2 million	±2.6
East Midlands	34%	0.2 million	±1.2
Yorkshire and Humber	10%	0.2 million	±0.8
England	32%	1.5 million	±0.5
London	32%	0.2 million	±0.9
South East	28%	0.3 million	±0.5
North West	24%	0.1 million	±0.6

* Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 0.1 million as the sum of all regions may not necessarily equal the total England population referred to in this report.

** Due to small base sizes in regional level, these percentages have a margin of error of plus or minus one or two percentage points at the 95% confidence level as stated in the third column in each table.

For the purposes of these tables, the 95% confidence intervals were calculated with an adjustment to take account of design effects.

Money and Pensions Service

England (England)

14

Future Focus



England	
Percentage	45% say they understand enough to plan for later life
Number	20 million adults



Money and Pensions Service

England Version

10

Future Focus – All Regions



Those Who Say They Understand Enough to Plan for Later Life among All Adults by Region			
(Highest to lowest)	In percentage	Estimated population	Margin of Error (%)
London	52%	3.8 million	±5.3
South West	50%	2.3 million	±5.4
East of England	48%	2.3 million	±6.3
England	45%	20.0 million	±2.3
North West	43%	2.1 million	±7.3
North East	37%	0.9 million	±11.8
South East	43%	2 million	±6.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	42%	1.8 million	±8.1
West Midlands	42%	1.9 million	±8.0
East Midlands	41%	1.8 million	±8.8

- Regions in bold differ significantly from the England average.
- Please note that due to small data sizes at sub-regional level, these figures have a margin of error of plus or minus 5.3 to 11.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

¹ Population figures have been rounded to the nearest 0.1 million in the case of all regions except London and the East of England population which is to the nearest 0.1 million.

² A margin of error of plus or minus a percentage point at the 95% confidence level means that if we added the same survey 100 times, we would expect the results to be within a percentage point of the true population value 95 of those times. For the purpose of these tables, the 95% confidence intervals were calculated with an adjustment to take account of design effects.

Money and Pensions Service

England Version

11

The impact of COVID



According to the ONS using data from 23 July 2019

The Full impacts of CV-19 are yet to come

The impact of COVID



Data sources

ONS, Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain, 7th May 2020
ONS, Personal and economic well-being in Great Britain, 4th May 2020
BVA BDRG, Tracking Consumer Sentiment on the Impact of COVID-19, 24th April 2020
Standard Life Foundation and YouGov, Financial Wellbeing Tracker, 30th April 2020
ONS, Personal and economic well-being in Great Britain: May 2020, 8th May 2020
Ipsos MORI and KCL, Life under lockdown, 22nd April 2020
ONS, Furloughing of workers across UK businesses: 23 March 2020 to 5 April 2020, 23rd April 2020
Ipsos MORI, Britain's view of COVID-19 as 'high threat' to their business jumps 19 points in a week, 26th March 2020
University of Oxford/ University of Cambridge/ University of Zurich, Research paper: Inequality in the Impact of the Coronavirus Shock
New Survey Evidence for the UK, 1st April 2020
Resolution Foundation, Spotlight - The economic effects of coronavirus, 17 April 2020
Bank of England, Monetary Policy Report May 2020, 7 May 2020
Citizens Advice/Opinium, Millions face financial cliff edge when protections end, 1st May 2020
Building Societies Association, Lenders grant 1.6 million payment holidays to mortgage holders, 28th April 2020

The impact of COVID – A snapshot in time



Concern over financial wellbeing and personal finances is high and those impacted financially also have lower general wellbeing.

Those impacted financially are struggling with redundancies, reduced working hours and pay, being furloughed, and concerns over job security

About a fifth of adults are struggling to pay the bills (including essential ones). Larger proportions are worried about what might happen.

A lot of people are worried about what will happen to their finances in the longer-term and this is impacting big spending decisions.

Impacts on UK Strategy Agendas for Change and themes



Credit Counts: Impacts on credit use

Some households are using overdrafts, spending more on credit cards, and taking out loans

The number of people borrowing money or using credit is slowly declining, as is the number of people struggling to pay their bills (e.g. food and energy).

While some are struggling to make credit card repayments and missing payments on household bills, there is a segment of the population (11%/ 3.1 million households) that this is more likely to apply to.

Impacts on UK Strategy Agendas for Change and themes



Credit Counts: Impacts on credit use

Few have reached out to creditors to reach an agreement, but the majority that did were successful.

Some households are using overdrafts, spending more on credit cards, and taking out loans x Ipsos MORI polling³⁶ (17th-20th April) showed as a result of coronavirus:

- 16% had accessed and 21% are considering accessing money from savings;
- 12% had used overdraft and 11% were considering doing this;
- 11% had spent more money than usual on a credit card, and nine per cent were considering it;

Impacts on UK Strategy Agendas for Change and themes



Better Debt Advice: Impacts on debt

After a fall in demand in the first two months of the crisis, the Money Advice Trust has reported that demand for advice is beginning to rise again.

Demand remained broadly consistent throughout April and May, but they have seen an increase in calls and webchats since the beginning of June