TECH2503-17 Community Media Production

Lecture Five: Leicester Sustainable Development Issues

1   Introduction - Crisis in Human Services & the Need for Community
"There is… considerable interest in the development of a community-based approach to the delivery of human services such as the development of a community-based approach to the delivery of human services such as health, education, housing, justice, childcare, income security and personal welfare, and a belief that this represents an important improvement over the current mix of welfare state and private market" (Ife, 2013, p. 8).

"Contemporary community work must be seen within the context of the crisis in the welfare state, and the erosion of government and popular support for continued growth in welfare state provision" (Ife, 2013, p. 9).

1.1   Leicester City Fans Line Streets for Victory Parade
Yesterday fans lined the streets of Leicester to celebrate Leicester City's promotion into the Barclays Premier League and their clinching of the SkyBet Championship Trophy. The celebrations revolved around an open-top bus parade in which the players, club staff and coaching team, including manager Nigel Pearson, were cheered as they made their way through the city from High Street, along the Gallowtree Gate and past the Clock Tower. The crowds were 35,000-strong and jubilantly rejoiced in the promotion after a decade in the Championship.https://youtu.be/y6kcMmIgsZ4

1.2   Escape to the Country » Leicester 14C17 ♦ Documentary ∞ 2016
Alistair Appleton goes back to nature in Leicestershire, property hunting with a couple who plan to give their young family a more rural lifestyle...
https://youtu.be/ZIna6dN36Hc

1.3   BBC Turn Back Time - Narborough Rd, Leicester
BBC Turn Back Time - Part of The History of the High Street project. This particular film focuses on Narborough Road in Leicester. https://youtu.be/35-8kajVeX0

NARBOROUGH ROAD Leicester circa 1997
https://youtu.be/w3oliWUrx2g

Faces of Narborough Road | Bond
We've got more in common than we think. Like our obsession with how we take our tea, or which Royal we prefer.
https://youtu.be/8xknJPdaslU

2   Leicester Perspective
Policies, plans and strategies
- Housing and homelessness
- Planning and development
- Emergency planning
- Public safety
- Health and social care
- Children's improvement plan for Leicester city
- Transport and streets
- Environment and waste
- Armed forces covenant
- Using Buildings Better
- Energy efficiency
- Early help remodelling

http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/

2.1   Statistics and Data
As part of our ongoing drive to improve openness and transparency we have made it easier to access and use our data in ways that you want. https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/how-we-work/statistics-and-data/

2.2   Census Data 2011
There have been four releases of Leicestershire Census data. The key findings can be found in the Census dashboards below. Reports are available which summarise key findings from each Census release.
http://www.lsr-online.org/2011-leicestershire-census.html

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports,694664.html

2011 Census Local Authority Key Statistics - December 2012
Leicester Data
http://public.tableau.com/views/LAKeyStatsDashboard/Dashboard?:embed=y&:display_count=no&:showVizHome=no

Census 2011: Leicester 'most ethnically diverse' in region
Leicester is one of the most diverse cities in the UK and the largest in the East Midlands, the latest census shows. Information from the 2011 survey shows there are 329,000 people living in the city, 24,000 more than in Nottingham, while 250,000 live in Derby. Half of Leicester's population describe themselves as white British, compared with 80% nationally and 63.9% in 2001. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-20678326

Age (2008)
Leicester has a younger than average population. The average age is 35.5 compared to 38.7 for England and Wales. The average age of the ethnic minority population in Leicester is approximately 8 years younger than that of the white population. http://www.publicspirit.org.uk/assets/LeicesterDiversityOfLeicester.pdf

2.3   Geographies of Diversity in Leicestershire (2011)
"New measures in the 2011 Census show that Leicestershire and Leicester City are not becoming less British, as more people report a British national identity than report White British ethnic identity."
http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/geographies-of-diversity-in-leicester-shire.pdf

3   Leicester Health Issues

3.1   Leicester health and Wellbeing Survey 2015
The Leicester health and wellbeing survey gives a snapshot of health and wellbeing issues in the city, focused on adults, aged 16 and above. What does the report provide information on?
- General health, including take up of health care services
- Attitudes to health
- Diet and healthy weight
- Physical activity
- Smoking, e-cigarettes and other tobacco forms
- Alcohol and illegal drug use
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Carers and caring responsibilities
- Financial issues
- Local area
- Demographics.
https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/health-and-social-care/data-reports-information/leicester-health-and-wellbeing-survey-2015/

Leicester City Clinical Commissioning Group - Annual Reports Our annual report describes the work of the CCG, including our progress on important targets in healthcare, our main achievements and spending over the year. It also explains how we have planned for the future to improve the health and life expectancy of people living in Leicester.

"Overview: The population we serve
The challenge for Leicester City CCG is about how we meet the wide-ranging health needs of Leicester's diverse and often disadvantaged population. We must use innovation, flexibility and collaboration to achieve better results for our

patients. Currently people here live on average two years less than the rest of the country. For those living in some dis-advantaged parts of the city life expectancy is as much as eight years lower than in others. We have a young popula-tion. About six in 10 people living here are under the age of 40 and there are fewer people aged 65 and over compared to the national average. Approximately 50% of our residents are from ethnic minorities, with nearly a third of the popu-lation being of South Asian heritage. The city has the largest Indian population of any local authority area in England, while it also has thriving communities of people originating from Somali, Middle Eastern, African and Eastern European backgrounds.

In part due to this inward migration, Leicester is a growing city. Our resident population is estimated to be 337,653, while 391,452 patients are registered with one of the 61 GP practices. We also have some of the most deprived areas and some of the worst health of anywhere in the country. In fact, Leicester has the 21st most deprived population in England and about half of our residents are considered to be highly disadvantaged. This highlights the importance of working with partners such as Leicester City Council and others to address the wider issues as a whole.

Almost a quarter of all Leicester adults smoke and we have high levels of both adult and childhood obesity. Over 20,000 people in the city have diabetes, and there may be as many more again living with the condition undiagnosed. Mental health problems affect nearly a third of the city at some time. The major contributors to the life expectancy gap be-tween Leicester and England remain deaths from heart and lung disease, with cancer and infant mortality also making a significant contribution. Despite this, there are huge differences in life expectancy between different parts of the city. We call these differences, health inequalities. Reducing these health inequalities remains central to our ambitions of helping all people living in Leicester to live longer, healthier lives.

Some of the major factors that contribute to these inequalities are smoking, alcohol misuse, unhealthy diet and lack of physical exercise. This is why we can only fully meet the challenge in front of us by working to prevent ill-health as well as curing it. Leicester has a higher than average prevalence of long term conditions and it is estimated that over half of those aged 65 or above have at least one long term condition. Supporting such patients in managing their condition and avoiding any deterioration will be key to our prevention strategy. To address all of this and achieve value for money for patients, we need to work much more creatively and collectively with all of our local partners. We are all facing the same challenge and working towards the same goal –providing better care for patients." https://www.leicester-cityccg.nhs.uk/about-us/strategies-and-reports/

4   Leicester Economic Issues

4.1   Leicester and Leicestershire City Deal
"Leicester and Leicestershire has a diverse economy with specialisms in sectors such as manufacturing and logistics. The area's central location provides excellent links to all parts of the UK and further afield. For example Leicester and Leicestershire is just over 1 hour away from London by rail; has the second largest freight handling airport in the UK (East Midlands Airport); and is at the centre of the UK road network. The area also benefits from three successful uni-versities (Leicester, Loughborough and De Montfort); ambitious SMEs –
70% of which want to grow; a strong further education sector; and successful research and development
facilities such as the Leicester and Leicestershire's Enterprise Zone (MIRA Technology Park) and the
Loughborough University Science and Enterprise Parks.

Leicester City's relatively young and culturally diverse population provides yet another strength for the local economy. However, despite these strengths Leicester and Leicestershire have a number of economic challenges that are impeding further economic growth. Between 2008 and 2011 the local economy lost over
25,000 jobs . Unemployment, especially youth unemployment in Leicester City (and in pockets of the
county) is higher than the national average. In addition take-up of apprenticeships amongst small and
medium enterprises is significantly lower in Leicester and Leicestershire when compared to the national average. Local businesses also face challenges that impede their growth. Critically many feel they are not provided with effective busi-ness support services, access to finance and have difficulties finding suitable employmentspace."
http://www.llep.org.uk/content/uploads/2015/03/City_Deal.pdf

4.2   Leicester's City Deal
City Deals are agreements between Government and an area that gives that area control to:
- Take charge and responsibility of decisions that affect their area
- Do what they think is best to help businesses grow

- Create economic growth
- Decide how public money should be spent

Our City Deal was signed on 24th March 2014, securing £16 million Government funding that will create nearly 1500 jobs and unlock over £130 million of investment for our area (coupled with private sector leverage and local match funding). https://www.llep.org.uk/strategies-and-plans/the-leicester-and-leicestershire-city-deal/

4.3 Leicester's City Deal Observations

The Leicester area has a population of 329,800. 20% of the population of Leicester are under 16, 69% 15 to 64 and the rest (11%) over 64.

Using the ONS Annual Population Survey the estimated total population in 2015 was 342,600. The working age population make up 66.8% (228,900) of the total population.
https://www.llep.org.uk/our-economy/districts/leicester/

5 Leicester Social Issues

5.1 Leicester City - Inspection of Services for Children (2015)

"There are widespread or serious failures that create or leave children being harmed or at risk of harm. Leaders and managers have not been able to demonstrate sufficient understanding of failures and have been ineffective in prioritising, challenging and making improvements."
https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/local_authority_reports/leicester_city/051_Single%20inspection%20of%20LA%20children's%20services%20and%20review%20of%20the%20LSCB%20as%20pdf.pdf

"Leicester faces many challenges and opportunities in addition to its vision to halve carbon emissions. Poor health associated with cardio-vascular and respiratory diseases, poor air quality and low levels of activity; high levels of deprivation, low incomes and skill levels are all key challenges. The Gross Value Added per head is below average in the UK and raising this level is a key focus of Leicester's Economic Action Plan. https://connect.innovateuk.org/documents/3130726/3794125/Feasibility+Study+-+Leicester+City+Council.pdf/2599bda0-2076-4ada-9630-aba206e53ccf

5.2 Crime

Welcome to UKCrimeStats, an open data platform of the Economic Policy Centre www.economicpolicycentre.com - (company number 06985308), a think tank dedicated to closing the gap between policy and knowledge in new and innovative ways. We welcome your feedback but our resources are limited. So before getting in touch with us, please kindly check through our FAQs and Problems with Crime Data pages first.
http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/UTA/2564/

The UK average is 6.57 crimes per 100 residents – Ranked 301
http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/crime-statistics-for-leicester-3216995

5.3 How safe is Leicester? Crime stats for September revealed (Nov 2015)

The latest crime stats for Leicestershire have been released, showing that overall rate has dropped in the city over the last three months. A total of 650 crimes were reported during the month, compared with 739 in August and less than the 805 a year ago in September 2014. Anti-social behaviour retains the highest amount of crimes with 139, followed by 110 for violence. While the overall levels are dropping in the county, cases for individual crimes have seen a rise, with robbery, vehicle crime, bike theft and criminal damage and arson also on the rise compared with August.
http://www.leicestermercury.co.uk/safe-leicester/story-28183966-detail/story.html
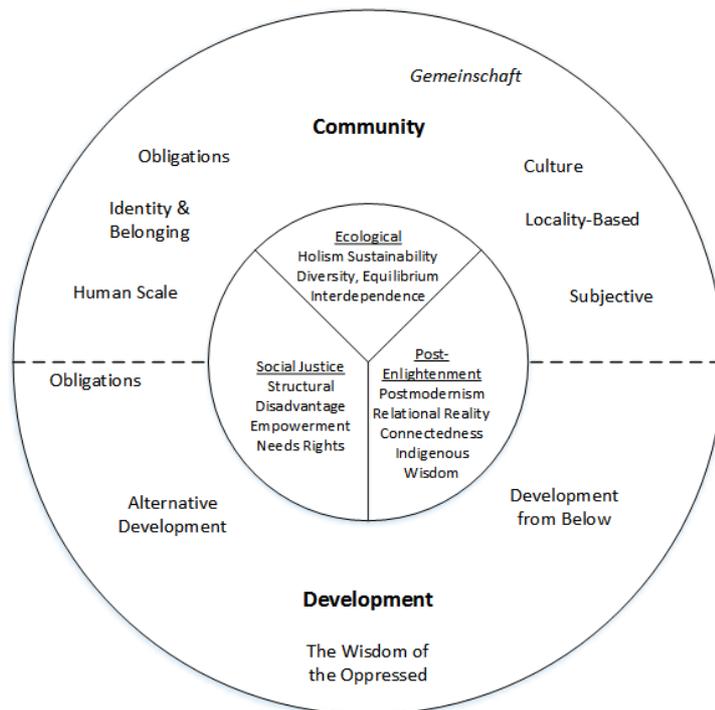
6   Community Development – Vision

Figure 5.1 The Vision of Community Development (Ife, 2013, p. 124).

6.1   What is community cohesion?

Good community relations don't just happen and can't be taken for granted. Instead they must be worked at and actively encouraged. This activity has become known as 'community cohesion'. It's really about communities getting on well together. 'Integration' is about communities – both white and ethnic minority communities – adapting to each other. This usually happens after a long period of time. Community cohesion differs from 'equalities'. Equalities is about treating individuals fairly and with respect, and includes the legal duty on the Council and government bodies to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, disability, age, sexuality and belief. Equalities and community cohesion are linked in that if an individual experiences lack of respect, unfairness or discrimination at a personal level, then they are more likely to see these same issues at a community level as well. http://www.publicspirit.org.uk/assets/One-LeicesterExplainingCommunityCohesion.pdf

6.2   The approach to community cohesion in Leicester

- Community cohesion is about building relationships across different communities in our city
- Community cohesion is a priority for the city because of the diversity of Leicester's population
- Community cohesion involves both our white community and the ethnic minority communities
- It also includes women, disabled people, and gay, lesbian and bisexual people plus asylum seekers and refugees and new economic migrants
- Leicester's approach to community cohesion is based on the social-capital model, i.e. it's about improving relationships across different communities, in the belief that this will build understanding and, eventually, acceptance
- Leicester's approach also recognises that many communities share common concerns around poverty and deprivation. These issues are the responsibility of city's Sustainable Community Strategy
- Community cohesion relies on influencing all council and government organisations in Leicester to consider how their services may impact on those from different backgrounds or from different communities
- For example the needs of a person living in the inner city who has recently arrived from another country and has limited English may be very different from someone living on the largely white outer estates with a background of long term unemployment, few skills and poor health.
- All the same, both people need to be treated with respect and understanding. They need to have somewhere to live where they feel safe and 'at home', they need to find a job and be able to get there, to get their children into school, and to have their health needs met.

7 Change from Below

"At the heart of community development is the idea of change from below. This is a natural consequence of the ecological, social justice and Post-Enlightenment perspectives… The idea that the community should be able to determine its own needs and how they should be met, that people at local level know best what they need and that communities should be self-directing and self-reliant is attractive and is consistent with much ecological, social justice and Post-Enlightenment writing" (Ife, 2013, p. 138).

7.1 Process of Community Development

"The bottom-up, 'change from below' approach… is one of the fundamental principles of community development… In the current climate, dominated as it is by a concern for outcomes and objectives, the community development emphasis on process rather than outcomes is as radical as the emphasis on change from below… [and] requires a major reorientation for many community workers, who have become used to outcome-based thinking; and it can be difficult to explain to others who have accepted the commonly held view that the end justifies the means, and for whom 'where we end up' is more important than 'how we get there' (Ife, 2013, p. 158).

7.2 Global and Local

"The experience of globalisation has been uneven. It has benefited some and has disadvantaged others. Perhaps inevitably, it is the powerful who have gained most from globalisation, and the powerless who have suffered its negative consequences" (Ife, 2013, p. 183).

7.3 Community Development – Social, Economic & Political

"The purpose of community development is to re-establish the community as the location of significant human experience and the meeting of human need, rather than to rely on larger, more inhuman and less accessible structures of the welfare state, the global economy, bureaucracy, professional elites and so on" (Ife, 2013, p. 212).

7.4 General Election 2015: What issues are important to Leicestershire voters?

"To sharpen the minds to candidates, the Mercury has taken to the streets to speak to people, not about how they will vote but what will make them vote and what they expect from their future MPs in return for their support on polling day. The economy, immigration, the NHS, housing all featured prominently in what people had to say, but there was also a sense of disillusionment with politics and politicians. Here's is a taste of what Leicestershire wants from the next Government." http://www.leicestermercury.co.uk/general-election-2015-issues-important/story-26286600-detail/story.html

8 Foundations of Community Development – Ecological Perspectives

"The threat of impending crisis has always been part of the human condition. Such threats constantly remind us of the precariousness of human existence" (Ife, 2013, p. 31).

"At different times, and in different places, different problems assume importance in popular consciousness" (Ife, 2013, p. 33).

8.1 Foundations of Community Development – Social Justice Perspective

"The notion of empowerment is central to a social justice strategy, although empowerment is another word that has been overused and is in danger of losing any substantive meaning. It is central to notions of community work, and many community workers would choose to define their role in terms of an empowerment process" (Ife, 2013, p. 63).

8.2 Foundations of Community Development – Beyond Enlightenment Modernity

"Many of the frustrations of community workers… centre on neo-liberalism, managerialism, bureaucracy, top-down rationality, emphasis on outcomes, and so on. It is important to understand that these are the result of the enlightenment world view and that, as well as challenging neo-liberalism, managerialism and so on, it is also important to develop some alternative world-views that can inform community development" (Ife, 2013, p. 91).

8.3 Community Development – Cultural, Environmental, Spiritual, Personal & Survival

"In the face of [the] globalisation of culture it is very difficult for communities to preserve their own unique local culture, yet this is a critical component of community development. The principle of diversity requires that diversity of

culture can be retained; it is culture that gives people that critical sense of identity and belonging, so cultural development is of paramount importance for community" (Ife, 2013, p. 237).

8.4   Social Responsibility in the Diocese of Leicester
This document aims to set out a rationale and strategy for the leadership and co-ordination of Social Responsibility within the Diocese for the foreseeable future. http://www.leicester.anglican.org/site-includes/uploads/wygwam/Social%20Responsibility%20in%20the%20Diocese%20of%20Leicester(1).pdf

9   Leicester Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
The focus of the overall LTP3 programme will be on sustainable transport that will help grow the economy while protecting and creating jobs. We also want to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality. We aim to:
- Keep congestion under control and improving accessibility for all - but particularly for deprived groups - to support a new prosperity;
- Encourage more people to walk, cycle and public transport - thus reducing carbon emissions;
- Provide a transport system that facilitates a safer and healthier way of life.

Locally this translates into many more walking and/or cycling journeys in and around the city and more bus use for longer journeys, particularly into the city centre. And because 30 per cent of Leicester's households do not have a car, and with petrol prices likely to continue rising, delivering improved public transport is paramount to Leicester's future. http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/transport-and-streets/

9.1   Sustainable Leicester - Leicester City Council's Environmental Policy
"Scope of the Policy - The purpose of this policy is to set out our goals for protecting and improving the environment. It covers all of our activities and estate, including our 'landlord' responsibilities for the schools estate. All Council staff must apply the policy where it relates to their role in the authority's corporate activities. We will encourage and support schools to adopt their own policies. We will also ensure, through the procurement process, that suppliers and outsourced service providers apply it to services or goods supplied to us.

Under the leadership of the City Mayor, Sir Peter Soulsby, the Council is committed to making Leicester:
- A great place to live with a high quality environment
- A place where business growth is propelled by a thriving low carbon economy
- A city which runs efficiently – achieving more with less
- A city whose environmental impacts and risks are understood and addressed
- A place with ambition - attracting people and businesses
- Our Environmental Policy supports this goal, and will guide the development and delivery of a programme of action across the six themes above"

http://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/179261/environmental-policy-2015.pdf

9.2   Mental Health
Mental illness is the largest single cause of disability in the UK. Leicester has high rates of risk factors associated with mental illness, improving rates of diagnosed mental health problems. The rate of emergency care use for mental illness is high, but recovery is poor. The rate of death from suicide and undetermined injury is stable, but higher than the England average. Whilst most mental illness is treated in primary care, most commissioning focuses on secondary care. In addition to improving secondary care commissioners should meet mental health need, and establish parity of esteem with physical health, by developing the capacity and capability of non-specialist resources.
https://www.leicester.gov.uk/media/178811/mental-health-jspna.pdf

10   Principles of Community Development & Practice
"The development of actual practice will vary from community to community and from community worker to community worker. Each situation calls for a process of seeing how the important principles of community development can be applied within the specific local context" (Ife, 2013, p. 267).

10.1   Foundational Principles
Holism
Sustainability
Diversity
Organic Development
Balanced Development

Interdependence
Addressing Structural Disadvantage
Addressing Discourses of Disadvantage
Empowerment
Need Definition
Human Rights

10.2   Valuing the Local
Assets-Based Development
Valuing Local Knowledge
Valuing Local Culture
Valuing Local Resources
Valuing Local Skills
Valuing Local Processes

10.3   Process Principles
Process, Outcomes & Vision
Process and Task
The Integrity of Process
Consciousness-Raising
Relationships & Dialogue
Participation
Cooperation & Consensus
The Pace of Development
Peace and Non-Violence
Inclusiveness
Community-Building

10.4   Global & Local Principles
Linking the Global & Local
Anti-Colonialist Practices

11   Practice Issues
"Doing community work is not an easy or straightforward task; many conflicts, dilemmas and problems will confront a community worker, and the nature of the work is such that there are usually no easy answers" (Ife, 2013, p. 365).

"Every community worker will conceptualise practice in a different way, and will build a different practice framework that will develop and change with experience. Such a framework is simply the way in which community workers make sense for themselves of what community work is all about" (Ife, 2013, p. 365).

References:
Ife, J. (2013). *Community Development in an Uncertain World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.