

COMMUNITY COHESION: IN NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND – PART 1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northumberland InfoNet was asked by North Sunderland & Seahouses Development Trust to carry out research around community cohesion, with a view to developing community cohesion activities in the area. The research consisted of a review of literature and policy on community cohesion; a socio-economic profile of the three localities (Berwick & Islandshire; Glendale; and Seahouses & Belford); and recommendations of a methodology to be followed in order to understand and improve community cohesion in the local area.

The term 'community cohesion' has been used for centuries, describing "a state of harmony or tolerance between people from different backgrounds living within a community". However, over the past nine years, the subject of community cohesion has become far more prominent. The report contains a history of community cohesion, describing how the definition has changed over the past few years, and outlining the various key reports that have been written on the subject.

In terms of understanding and improving community cohesion in the three localities, it is suggested that two stages are carried out:

1. Build a local understanding of community cohesion.
2. Decide on a set of actions and successfully deliver them.

The first of these stages could be carried out in different ways. A set of typologies, such as the 'cohesion family groups' developed by DTZ, could be used to describe the area. A second possibility is to carry out detailed mapping of the area, gathering as much data as possible on characteristics that may influence community cohesion. As the DTZ groups do not always fit well with local areas, and as much of the data needed for 'detailed mapping' is readily available, it is recommended that the latter approach is used.

The second stage of improving community cohesion is to decide on a set of actions and successfully deliver them. The full report gives advice based on successful initiatives to improve cohesion in other geographical areas, under the headings of:

- Strategy, vision and leadership

- Community involvement
- Complexity and sustainability
- Target groups
- Communication

A number of 'best practice' resources are also given in the report. It is recommended that these sections are read carefully and investigated further to help with deciding on initiatives to improve cohesion. It is also recommended that other activities planned for the area are examined carefully to determine their impact on community cohesion.

A profile of the three localities is detailed in the report. This profile is based on the known influences of community cohesion, with a view to aiding 'detailed mapping' of the localities. It is beyond the scope of this report to investigate all data needed for the 'detailed mapping'. Therefore, further investigation will need to be carried out to find additional data for some of the influences.

Based on the profile in the report¹, the following aspects may be negatively impacting community cohesion in the three localities:

- Berwick & Islandshire: higher than average deprivation; anti-social behaviour/drugs; low satisfaction with place to live and it's facilities, health services; lack of qualifications; perceived lack of influence.
- Glendale: low satisfaction with facilities and dentists; lack of qualifications; perceived lack of influence.
- Seahouses & Belford: high proportion of holiday homes; low satisfaction with facilities & police force; lack of qualifications; disagreement that different backgrounds get on well together; perceived lack of influence.

¹ Further investigation needs to be carried out to form a more complete picture

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Northumberland InfoNet has been asked by North Sunderland & Seahouses Development Trust to carry out research around community cohesion, with a view to developing community cohesion activities in the area. The research (detailed in this paper) consists of three key stages:

- A review of literature and policy on community cohesion;
A socio-economic profile of the North area of the county compared to Northumberland, the North East and England where appropriate and available:
 - Berwick & Islandshire,
 - Glendale
 - Seahouses
 - Belford
- Recommendations of methodology to be followed in order to understand and improve community cohesion in the local area.

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND POLICY

2.1 What is Community Cohesion and why is it important?

The term 'community cohesion' has been around for centuries, describing "a state of harmony or tolerance between people from different backgrounds living within a community"². As iCoCo's 'Better Together' report² states, the idea is that if we know our neighbours and contribute to community activity then we are more likely to look out for each other, increase cohesion and minimise the cost of dependency and institutional care.

Since the unrest in Burnley, Bradford and Oldham in 2001, the subject of community cohesion has become far more prominent. Following the disturbances, a number of reports were produced, including a national response from the Local Government Association (LGA). In this report³, the following definition for community cohesion was given:

"A cohesive community is one where:

- There is a common vision and sense of belonging for all communities;
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued;
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools, and within neighbourhoods."

Source: Guidance on community cohesion, LGA, 2002

² Better together – A guide for people in the Health Service on how you can help to build more cohesive communities, iCoCc, 2008

³ Guidance on community cohesion, LGA, 2002

In 2007, the Commission on Integration and Cohesion (see section 2.2 for more details) produced a report ('Our Shared Future') setting out "practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level". As part of this report, a new definition of community cohesion was suggested:

"An integrated and cohesive community is one where:

- There is a clearly defined and widely shared sense of the contribution of different individuals and different communities to a future vision for a neighbourhood, city, region or country.
- There is a strong sense of an individual's rights and responsibilities when living in a particular place – people know what everyone expects of them and what they can expect in turn.
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities, access to services and treatment.
- There is a strong sense of trust in institutions locally to act fairly in arbitrating between different interests and for their role and justifications to be subject to public scrutiny.
- There is a strong recognition of the contribution of both those who have newly arrived and those who already have deep attachments to a particular place, with a focus on what they have in common.
- There are strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in school and other institutions within neighbourhoods."

Source: Our Shared Future, Commission on Integration and Cohesion (2007)

A few month's later, the Government gave a detailed response⁴ to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion's report, in which they stated a new definition of community cohesion. This is the definition currently in use.

⁴ The Government's Response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, CLG (2008)

“Community Cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together. A key contributor to community cohesion is integration which is what must happen to enable new residents and existing residents to adjust to one another.

Our vision of an integrated and cohesive community is based on three foundations:

- People from different backgrounds having similar life opportunities
- People knowing their rights and responsibilities
- People trusting one another and trusting local institutions to act fairly

And three key ways of living together:

- A shared future vision and sense of belonging
- A focus on what new and existing communities have in common, alongside a recognition of the value of diversity
- Strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.

Source: The Government’s Response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, CLG (2008)

Many local authorities have carried out research and initiatives to improve community cohesion in their particular area. As part of this, a number of them have produced their own definitions of community cohesion. Further information on these definitions can be found in the iCoCo report ‘Building community cohesion in Britain – lessons from iCoCo local reviews’, or from the local authorities themselves.

2.2 What work has been done in the field of Community Cohesion?

A considerable amount of work has been done in the field of community cohesion over the past few years. Key pieces of research are referred to throughout this report, further details of which can be found in Appendix A1 References.

In order to give further background on the subject, some of the key groups and community cohesion related programmes are detailed below:

Community Cohesion Panel

The Community Cohesion Panel was established in 2003 to develop more in depth guidance around community cohesion. Around 200 people from different backgrounds (professional, community, organisations) were involved at various times in the panel.

The Institute of Community Cohesion

The Institute of Community Cohesion (iCoCo) was established in 2005 to provide a new approach to race, diversity and multiculturalism. It works with various organisations on a range of cohesion projects, and provides toolkits which include advice and guidance on building cohesion, and suggested approaches for dealing with issues. It also holds a practitioner's network where users can exchange ideas and best practice and find out about new initiatives, and a 'good practice resource' where summaries of over 300 case studies can be found. Further information can be found on the iCoCo website⁵.

⁵ www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk

The Commission on Integration and Cohesion

The Commission on Integration and Cohesion was established by the Government in 2006 to 'explore how different communities and places in England are getting along, and what might be done to bring people together – respecting differences, but developing a shared sense of belonging and purpose'. The Commission produced a number of reports, including 'Our Shared Future', a report providing practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level.

Pathfinder programme

The Pathfinder programme consisted of 14 local partnerships which were funded to pioneer community cohesion programmes in their areas. A further 14 'shadow' pathfinders were also designated. These were not funded, but were active participants in the learning elements of the pathfinder programme. The aim of the programme was to use the experiences of the 28 authorities to provide learning experiences and practical examples for public and voluntary sector bodies wishing to develop community cohesion in their local areas.

Beacon scheme

The Beacon scheme (now replaced with the Local Innovations Reward Scheme) was set up by the Improvement and Development Agency for local government (IDeA) to identify, reward and share best practice in service delivery across local government. The Beacon Scheme consisted of various themes in a number of rounds. One of the themes for round 10 was 'cohesive and resilient communities'.

For a more detailed history of research carried out around community cohesion, the reader is referred to the Institute of Community Cohesion's website⁶ in the 'Resources' section.

⁶ www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk

2.3 Government Policy

In the Government's Response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, CLG⁷ detail the commitment and support that the Government has pledged to build community cohesion. In terms of commitment, CLG has pledged:

Increased investment

CLG are investing £50million over 3 years to promote community cohesion and support local authorities in preventing and managing community tensions. The funds are being distributed through various programmes, with a large proportion allocated through the Area Based Grant, weighted towards those areas with the greatest need⁸. Local authorities are able to determine how the money will be best spent in their area.

A new public service agreement (PSA)

Community cohesion is covered by a public service agreement (PSA21 – to build cohesive, empowered and active communities). The cohesion elements of this PSA will be measured against three new national indicators:

- The percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area;
- The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood;
- The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds.

The Citizenship Survey is being used to measure these nationally, with the first two indicators also measured locally using the Place Survey.

92 local authorities have chosen to use one of the first two measures above as the basis of priority improvement targets within their Local Area agreements, showing the commitment that those areas have made to improving community cohesion.

⁷ Communities and Local Government

⁸ based on the indicator 'the percentage of residents who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together'

CLG has also pledged support for the local delivery of cohesion. This support is taking / will take many forms including: producing guidance and tools to aid in improving cohesion, ensuring that cohesion is mainstreamed into government policies at the national level, funding the Institute of Community Cohesion (iCoCo), establishing specialist cohesion teams to support areas experiencing rapid change or other cohesion challenges, and promoting best practice.

Schools also have a duty, which came into force in September 2007, to promote community cohesion (Education and Inspections Act 2006). Since September 2008, Ofsted have been reporting on the contribution made by schools to community cohesion as part of their assessments.

2.4 What influences Community Cohesion?

The Cohesion Delivery Framework⁹ has drawn upon a number of pieces of research into the influences of community cohesion. Within the document is a set of tables (reproduced in Figure 1 to Figure 4) which summarise the factors that are correlated with community cohesion. These are split into four categories:

- Community characteristics;
- Individuals' characteristics;
- Individuals' attitudes;
- Individuals' actions.

Although the factors are listed individually, it should be noted that the influences on cohesion are complex, with many factors together causing poor cohesion. Therefore, any initiative will need to take account of several potential influences, as focussing on a single factor may not have any impact.

Figure 1: Influences on community cohesion – Community characteristics

Influence	Positive	Negative
Where the area sits on deprivation to affluence spectrum	Affluence	Deprivation
Level of crime (burglary, robbery, violence)	Low crime	High crime
Level of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)	Low ASB	High ASB
Urban or rural	Rural	Urban
Level of new migrants	Low	High
Quality of area as a place to live	High perception	Low perception
Level of facilities	Has facilities	Lacks facilities
Quality of public services	High perception	Low perception
Past industrial decline	Lack of industrial decline	Past industrial decline

Source: Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, Jan 2009

⁹ Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, Jan 2009

Figure 2: Influences on community cohesion – Individuals' characteristics

Influence	Positive	Negative
Social class	Upper occupations	Lower occupations
Gender	Male	Female
Age	Young or old	Middle aged
Place of birth	Born abroad	Born in UK
Tenure	Not council tenant	Council tenant
Disability/long term illness	Without disability or /long term illness	With disability or long term illness
Qualifications	With qualifications	Without qualifications

Source: Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, Jan 2009

Figure 3: Influences on community cohesion – Individuals' attitudes

Influence	Positive	Negative
Feel there is respect for ethnic difference	Feel this	Do not feel this
Views on migration	In favour	Against
Sense of belonging	Feel this	Do not feel this
Trust of others	Do trust	Do not trust
Trust of local institutions	Do trust	Do not trust
Fear of crime, feeling unsafe after dark or racist crime	Do not fear	Do fear

Source: Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, Jan 2009

Figure 4: Influences on community cohesion – Individuals' actions

Influence	Positive	Negative
Having friends in another ethnic group	Have friends	Do not have friends
People pulling together – people helping each other	People help one another	People do not help one another
Formal Volunteering	High	Low
Empowerment or Participation	Feel can influence decisions	Getting involved to change things

Source: Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, Jan 2009

The Cohesion Delivery Framework also states that ethnicity and religion do not influence perceptions of community cohesion overall, but that there do appear to be differences between ethnic groups. For example, income is a strong driver of

cohesion for Pakistani & Bangladeshi and Black African people, but has no effect for White people.

The research also shows that area diversity is generally a strong positive predictor of community cohesion.

2.5 What can we do to improve Community Cohesion?

Improving community cohesion in a particular area consists of two key elements:

- Building an local understanding of community cohesion;
- Deciding on a set of actions and successfully delivering them.

The following sections (2.5.1 to 2.5.3) pull together different research to expand on the above process.

2.5.1 Building a local understanding of community cohesion

Improving cohesion is very complex and depends very much on understanding communities at a local level. Understanding the local area helps to identify where there are potential issues that could be negatively affecting community cohesion, as well as helping to determine what type of initiatives are likely to work well, and what approaches are unlikely to have a positive effect.

In order to understand the local area, there are two key approaches (as suggested by the Cohesion Delivery Framework):

- Using pre-defined typologies to describe an area; or,
- Carrying out detailed mapping of the area.

Using pre-defined typologies

DTZ has developed 'Cohesion Family Groups' which are based on the factors that have the greatest influence on cohesion:

- Deprivation/affluence;
- Whether an area is rural or urban;
- Whether the area is experiencing new migration and so is stable or changing in population terms;
- And in some urban areas, whether they have experienced industrial decline within the last 30 years.

There are 9 'family groups' for which DTZ has calculated an average value for the perception of cohesion. For each group, DTZ has also listed what works well in improving cohesion, and where things work less well.

This classification can help authorities begin to understand their type of area, and to think about the actions they might take to improve cohesion. It has the advantage that it is simpler and quicker than carrying out a detailed mapping exercise. However, some local authorities have found that the typologies do not fit very well with their local area or that their area is made up of several typologies.

Detailed mapping of the area

Detailed mapping of the area would consist of gathering together information about the area that might influence cohesion. A large amount of this information has already been collected and is detailed in section 3.0. However, further analysis is needed to collect the remainder of the data in the correct format, and some of the data will not be available at all. The Cohesion Delivery Framework provides more details about the sorts of data that can be collected, together with potential sources.

Mapping the area will help to identify those communities that should be focussed on to improve cohesion. The mapping will also enable comparisons to be made with other geographical areas, and potentially to draw on examples of best practice from comparable areas.

Cohesion Impact Assessment Tool

As an alternative to mapping the area, a third approach suggested by CLG¹⁰ is to look at other activities which are planned for the area, and to determine their impact on community cohesion. CLG has developed a 'Community cohesion impact assessment and community conflict prevention tool' to help with this.

¹⁰ in their Cohesion Delivery Framework

2.5.2 Deciding on a set of actions and successfully delivering them

After gaining an understanding of the local area, the next stage is to plan the actions that might be taken to improve community cohesion, and how these actions will be delivered.

In their Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG sets out eight key principles which they believe are important to community cohesion:

- Cohesion is relevant to all parts of the country;
- Building cohesion has wider benefits to individuals, groups and communities;
- Solutions are local and one size does not fit all;
- Cohesion is about all parts of the community, not just race and faith issues;
- Improving cohesion is about multiple actions tackling a range of causal factors;
- Improving cohesion is about both targeted actions and taking account of cohesion in the delivery of other services;
- Good practice in one place may not be transferable to another – but it may inspire an action that will work in another place;
- Delivery is about common sense solutions that will help people get along better, that is what will make the vision a reality.

It is recommended that these principles, together with the general advice below (taken from multiple sources) are used when planning what approach to take to improve community cohesion. Further information can be found in the references listed in Appendix A1.

For the DTZ family groups (as discussed in section 2.5.1) approaches that work well and those that don't work so well are given in the Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview (details in Appendix A1).

Strategy, vision and leadership

Community cohesion needs to be seen as being 'owned' by the local authority and partners, rather than as a duty that needs to be carried out. A clear and succinct vision of community cohesion is important, together with supporting values. The vision should be a challenging and bold statement about the local authority's aspirations for the community, and should be communicated in a way that can be easily understood by everybody. Any cohesion related initiatives carried out by the local authority and its partners need to be seen to feed into the overall community cohesion strategy for the area.

Community involvement

Any approach to community cohesion must take into account the interests and concerns of all communities in the area. Initiatives focused on one particular group risk aggravating the problem as this may be seen as an unfair allocation of resources. Research suggests that the most successful approaches are those where cohesion policy and activity are community led, or at least have had community involvement. All key sections of the community should be included in this.

Complexity and sustainability

The factors which influence community cohesion are numerous, and will vary from area to area. The best approach to improving cohesion therefore seems to be about taking multiple actions to tackle a range of causal factors. This should be done as a combination of mainstreaming cohesion into other programmes and targeting individual groups. However, it is necessary to ensure that the individual group is not seen to be receiving 'special treatment' as this may have a detrimental effect on cohesion.

Any approach taken needs to be sustainable. It is perceived that more innovative and interesting methods of involving and engaging communities, together with initiatives that are integrated into other activities, are more likely to be sustained.

Target groups

The key target groups will differ depending on the needs of a particular area. However, in general, groups where tensions are most likely to arise should be the key targets, bearing in mind that tensions can arise in any area, not just as a result of ethnicity and faith differences. Any disturbances within a community need to be responded to quickly to avoid tensions escalating in an area.

Some areas have said that projects among young people are essential, and some believe that the most important part of cohesion policy is to address the socio-economic well-being of individuals and communities. The support of new arrivals is also perceived to be important. For non-English speaking migrants, a combination of helping to develop their English and communicating with them in their original language is seen as being essential to avoiding social exclusion.

Communication

Effective communication is very important, both in terms of communicating the community cohesion vision, and also in sharing the initiatives that are being carried out, and how effective they have been. Multi-pronged communication approaches, consisting of campaigns to reach a wide audience, as well as more targeted approaches which have the most impact on individual views, are perceived to be helpful. Communicating on very specific issues seems to be most effective.

Communication should also be used to address concerns about perceived unfairness in the distribution of resources as well as myth-busting.

2.5.3 Making use of current guidance and good practice;

There are numerous examples of best practice in the field of community cohesion, which can, and should, be looked at as part of any action plan. As CLG states¹¹, 'Good practice in one place may not be transferable to another, but it may inspire an action that will work in another place'.

A few 'good practice resources' are given below:

- The Institute of Community Cohesion (iCoCo) has a 'good practice resource' on their website, which contains around 300 brief case studies;
- The report 'What works in community cohesion'¹², examines six local authority areas in which there has been considerable cohesion activity, and details the approach and types of initiatives that have worked in improving cohesion at a local level, what has not worked so well, and the lessons learnt.
- The Institute of Community Cohesion have produced a report 'Building Community Cohesion in Britain – lessons from iCoCo local reviews', which draws on the 15 or so local reviews they have carried out, and details the key themes and conclusions from them.
- The Improvement & Development Agency (IDeA) has a number of case studies on their website outlining different ways in which councils have delivered community cohesion initiatives;
- The Beacon Scheme: Cohesive and Resilient Communities – the website contains a number of case studies from the applicants.

¹¹ Cohesion Delivery Framework

¹² CLG, June 2007

2.6 What has already been done / is being done to improve community cohesion in Northumberland?

Various pieces of research and activities concerned with community cohesion have been carried out or planned in Northumberland. These include:

Anne Frank Community Cohesion Festival for Northumberland.

In May 2010, Woodhorn Museum hosted the Anne Frank Community Cohesion Festival. This consisted of an exhibition together with a programme of cultural events during the month, with the aim of challenging prejudice and encouraging responsibility and respect for others. For further information, see the website www.AnneFrank.org.uk.

Recycle Rally programme (Greater Morpeth Development Trust)

A 3 year programme bringing people together using workshops concentrated on the importance of recycling and related environmental issues.

Welcome to Berwick event (Berwick Library – August 2007)

An event organised in partnership with the local Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) and Sure Start Centre aimed at showcasing organisations and societies in and around the town to new people.

'Turn up the Volume' (FACT, Sept 2008)

A participation strategy has been developed by FACT to encourage and support greater participation of children, young people, parents and communities, particularly where participation is currently lacking.

Cultural Diversity in Education

The Cultural Diversity in Education team has been set up to support schools with their duty to promote community cohesion. Further information can be found on their website www.CulturalDiversity.org.uk.

North Northumberland Migrant Workers Group for Berwick and Alnwick

Established by the Borough Council and the CAB to bring partners together to provide support to migrants.

Migrant workers research

A number of pieces of research on migrant workers have been carried out by Northumberland InfoNet and Barefoot Research. These examine various aspects of migrants including: trends of migrants, attitudes of migrant workers and their employers, and the problems and issues faced.

ESOL teaching & provision research

Research is currently being carried out to look at ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) provision, demand and usage. It is anticipated that this will help to identify any gaps between supply and demand, and to help in determining the best way to provide this service to migrants. The report is due in October 2010.

3.0 PROFILE OF THE THREE LOCALITIES

This section provides a profile of the three localities most of interest in this report (Berwick & Islandshire, Glendale and Seahouses & Belford). Where possible, figures for the North Service Area, Northumberland, the North East and England have also been included. The profile is organised into the attributes known to influence community cohesion (described in section 2.4), though not all data is readily available, and in a few cases, data may not be available at all. Where the data is readily available, it has been provided within this section. However, to investigate all potentially useful data is beyond the scope of this project. It is therefore recommended that, if the 'detailed mapping' route is taken, further investigation be carried out to find the additional information.

For each indicator the highest and lowest figure of all of the areas is marked in red and blue respectively.

3.1 Community characteristics

Where the area sits on deprivation to affluence spectrum

A number of indicators have been used to examine this characteristic (see Figure 5). Looking at the Employment Index which shows the percentage of the population which is employment deprived, it can be seen that the North East figure of 15.3% is far higher than the figure for England (10.1%). All three localities have figures reasonably close to the national figure, with Glendale having the lowest of the three (9%).

The index for income shows the percentage of the population who are classed as income deprived and, again, the North East has a higher than average figure (19.3% vs. 15.6%). Glendale and Seahouses have much lower percentages (around 12%) whereas Berwick's figure is very similar to the national average.

The percentage of children in income deprived households is lower in the three locality areas compared to the North East and England with Glendale again having the lowest percentage (12.4%). The percentage of the population aged 60+ who are classed as income deprived is lower than the England figure for Glendale and Seahouses, but higher for Berwick. The North East has particularly high levels of income deprivation for the over 60's (23.5%).

Unemployment figures for Northumberland are on a par with England (4.1%). The figures for the North area and the three localities are lower, with Seahouses having just 1.9% unemployment. However, although the unemployment figures vary between the localities, the mean household income is similar.

There is a considerable difference in average house price between the three localities. Berwick has the lowest (£154,704) whereas the average price for Seahouses is over £100k higher (£268,726). The latter is higher than the national average.

The number of VAT registrations has been increasing at a much slower pace in the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district (the three localities lie exactly within this area), than in the North East and Great Britain. The increase from 1997 to 2007 was 9.2% in the Berwick district, whereas the North East and Great Britain had increases of 21.7% and 21.3% respectively.

Figure 5 : Deprivation indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% population employment deprived	9.0%	9.7%	11.6%	10.4%	12.4%	15.3%	10.1%
% population income deprived	12.1%	12.0%	15.7%	12.4%	14.0%	19.3%	15.6%
Children aged 0-15 in Income Deprived households	12.4%	15.3%	20.8%	15.6%	18.7%	26.0%	22.4%
% population aged 60+ Income Deprived	17.9%	16.6%	20.6%	16.2%	16.6%	23.5%	18.3%
Unemployment Statistics (April 2009)	2.3%	1.9%	3.3%	3.2%	4.1%	5.4%	4.1%
CACI Paycheck - Mean Household Income (2009)	£28,271	£28,405	£28,157	£32,309	n/a	n/a	£34,999 (UK)
Average House Price (£)	£195,546	£268,726	£154,704	£207,956	£179,852	£141,674	£227,182
VAT registrations (% change from 1997-2007)				9.2% (former Berwick district)		21.7%	21.3% (GB)

Source: IMD2007, Unemployment (Claimant Count)- rate is % of resident working age population (NOMIS), CACI Paycheck 2009 & Census 2001 (Econ Activity & Ind. of Employment), VAT registrations (NOMIS)

Level of crime (burglary, robbery, violence)

Further analysis would need to be carried out to determine the level of crime in the three localities when compared with Northumberland and England. However, as a rough guide, Figure 6 gives a comparison of crime (violent, robbery and burglary) in Northumberland and the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district for April-June 2010 compared with the previous year. Total crime has fallen slightly more in Northumberland as a whole than in the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district (14.6% vs 12%), but the percentage drop in violent crime has been higher in the Berwick district. Incidents of Burglary have fallen in Northumberland, but increased in the Berwick district.

Figure 6 : Crime statistics – Actual vs previous year to date (April – June 2010)

Type of crime	Northumberland			Berwick district		
	Actual	Previous YTD	% variance	Actual	Previous YTD	% variance
Total crime	3302	3866	-14.6%	278	316	-12.0%
Violent crime	745	814	-8.5%	63	88	-28.4%
Robbery	12	7	71.4%	2	1	100.0%
Burglary	394	413	-4.6%	26	23	13.0%

Source: Northumbria Police

Level of anti-social behaviour (ASB)

The rate of anti-social behaviour per 1000 population has been used as an indicator for this characteristic, together with resident’s perceptions of anti-social behaviour.

The incidents of antisocial behaviour vary throughout the region with the Berwick & Islandshire locality incurring 216 incidents per 1000 population within the year, compared to the North Service Area where the figure is considerably lower at 69 incidents per 1000 population.

Often antisocial behaviour is perceived to be worse than it actually is and the Place Survey has attempted to quantify this. The percentage of residents who feel there is a big problem with people who don't treat each other with respect and consideration is quite high in the North East (35.5%). The three localities have considerably lower percentages, with Seahouses having only 9.3%.

The locality of Seahouses & Belford has relatively few residents believing that there is a big problem with teenagers hanging around the streets, drugs, alcohol, vandalism and abandoned cars. The largest of these perceived problems seems to be the teenagers on the streets. Glendale also has a lower proportion of residents than the national average stating that these are a big problem. The largest of their perceived problems appears to be those people using/dealing drugs, and the teenagers on the streets.

Residents in Berwick & Islandshire appear to be very concerned about people using / dealing drugs, with over 1.5 times the national average saying that this was a big problem (45.4% vs 30.5%). Drunkenness and rowdy behaviour, and the teenagers on the streets are also considered to be problems.

Figure 7 : Anti-social behaviour indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Anti Social Behaviour (rate per 1,000 pop)	79.3	99.7	216.1	68.7	78.6		
% people who think teenagers hanging around on the streets is a big problem	28.3%	28.0%	28.5%	30.5%	37.9%	47.5%	43.0%
% people who think using / dealing drugs is a big problem	30.1%	20.5%	45.4%	26.9%	28.9%	32.1%	30.5%
% people who think drunk / rowdy people in public spaces is a big problem	15.7%	14.8%	29.2%	23.1%	24.6%	32.0%	29.0%
% people who think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a big problem	16.2%	1.8%	20.9%	18.3%	24.5%	32.6%	32.7%
% people who think abandoned or burnt out cars are a big problem	2.1%	1.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	5.0%	7.2%
% who feel people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a big problem	24.1%	9.3%	22.8%	20.8%	26.8%	35.5%	31.2%

Source: anti-social behaviour calculated by Northumberland InfoNet; Place Survey 2008

Additional indicators for this characteristic might include reports of community tension incidents.

Urban or rural area

The three localities have very low population densities compared with England. Berwick & Islandshire has a very similar density to Northumberland (60 people per km² vs. 61), whereas the other two localities are considerably lower.

Figure 8 : Urban or rural area indicators

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Area (km ²)	566	173	271	2,455	5,078	8,573	130,279
Population Density (pop/km ²)	9	27	60	36	61	299.1	392

Source: ONS

Level of new migrants

Further investigation would need to be carried out to determine whether data on the level of new migrants exists at the locality level. Other indicators might include levels of students and level of population churn.

A further indicator for this characteristic might be the percentage of houses used as a secondary residence or holiday home. Seahouses has a particularly high level (23.9%) of second residence / holiday accommodation, compared with only 0.6% in England overall and 1.7% in Northumberland.

Figure 9 : Houses used as second residence / holiday accommodation

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Second Residence / Holiday Accommodation	168	722	249	1,916	2,389	4,428	135,202
	6.40%	23.90%	3.20%	4.70%	1.70%	0.40%	0.64%

Quality of area as place to live

The localities of Glendale and Seahouses have a high proportion of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live (both around 86% against the England figure of 79.7%). Berwick & Islandshire, however, has a much lower score (only 76.8% of satisfied residents).

Figure 10 : Quality of area as place to live indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?	86.3%	86.0%	76.8%	83.1%	80.9%	77.3%	79.7%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Level of facilities

Residents in Glendale are not particularly satisfied with their facilities, except for the parks and open spaces. For all facilities, the level of satisfaction within Glendale is lower than the national figure. This is also true for the locality of Seahouses & Belford. Berwick & Islandshire residents, on the other hand, are much more satisfied. For libraries and museums/galleries, the level of satisfaction is higher than for England. However, satisfaction with parks and open spaces in the locality is the lowest of all areas.

Figure 11 : Level of facilities indicators

Indicator: Satisfaction with services:	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Sport/leisure facilities	22.2%	39.6%	42.2%	42.6%	48.9%	47.0%	46.2%
Libraries	50.0%	52.2%	71.7%	60.5%	62.5%	67.4%	69.0%
Museums/galleries	24.5%	23.4%	49.3%	32.6%	28.3%	41.6%	41.5%
Theatres/concert halls	23.4%	25.4%	35.8%	30.5%	27.9%	40.8%	43.2%
Parks and open spaces	67.7%	52.9%	45.0%	64.0%	63.9%	63.3%	68.5%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Additional indicators for this characteristic might include actual rather than perceived level of facilities.

Quality of public services

Satisfaction with the local police force is not very high generally, with only 56% of the population in England satisfied. Northumberland overall has a slightly higher satisfaction level (62.2%). Satisfaction in the three localities is mixed. The Berwick locality has higher than average satisfaction (65.5%) whereas less than half (46.6%) of the Seahouses & Belford residents were satisfied.

Satisfaction with the local fire and rescue service is much higher. The Glendale and Berwick & Islandshire localities have higher than national satisfaction levels, whereas Seahouses & Belford have a lower than average level.

In terms of services related to health, Northumberland and the North East have higher levels of satisfaction with their GP, local hospital and dentist than the national averages. Glendale and Seahouses also have high levels of satisfaction with their GP (around 86%) and local hospital (around 73%). Seahouses has slightly lower satisfaction than the national average with their GP (80.2% vs. 81.3%) and much lower satisfaction with their local hospital (60.2% vs. 72.6%). Although Northumberland has higher than average satisfaction with local dentists, Glendale and Berwick both have low percentages of satisfied residents (60.9% and 59.6% respectively).

In terms of the five statements about public services:

- In the last year would you say that you have been treated with respect and consideration by your local public services?
- Local public services are working to make the area cleaner and greener;
- Attitude to local public services: Local public services promote the interests of local residents;
- Attitude to local public services: Local public services act on the concerns of local residents;
- Attitude to local public services: Local public services treat all types of people fairly;

the locality of Glendale outperforms the national average for each of the statements, and Seahouses & Belford has higher than average agreement for all except 'public services are working to make the area cleaner and greener'. Berwick & Islandshire has similar or lower than average levels of agreement with each of the statements.

Figure 12 : Quality of public services indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% satisfied with their local police force	57.5%	46.6%	65.5%	60.8%	62.2%	61.0%	56.0%
% satisfied with their local fire and rescue service	83.8%	79.1%	85.9%	81.5%	82.5%	83.6%	80.6%
% satisfied with their GP	86.3%	86.0%	80.2%	86.8%	86.1%	84.8%	81.3%
% satisfied with their local hospital	73.1%	73.5%	60.2%	73.5%	75.6%	77.4%	72.6%
% satisfied with their local dentist	60.9%	70.7%	59.6%	68.3%	72.4%	75.1%	69.0%
In the last year would you say that you have been treated with respect and consideration by your local public services?	78.9%	78.6%	72.7%	77.8%	76.0%	73.4%	72.4%
Local public services are working to make the area cleaner and greener	67.2%	62.2%	56.9%	68.6%	66.4%	69.2%	66.5%
Attitude to local public services: Local public services promote the interests of local residents	43.0%	44.4%	32.6%	45.9%	43.3%	42.3%	41.6%
Attitude to local public services: Local public services act on the concerns of local residents	48.8%	45.0%	37.4%	47.5%	44.2%	46.5%	43.8%
Attitude to local public services: Local public services treat all types of people fairly	76.9%	75.4%	66.6%	72.3%	72.2%	71.5%	70.8%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Past industrial decline

Local knowledge will help to determine the background of the three localities.

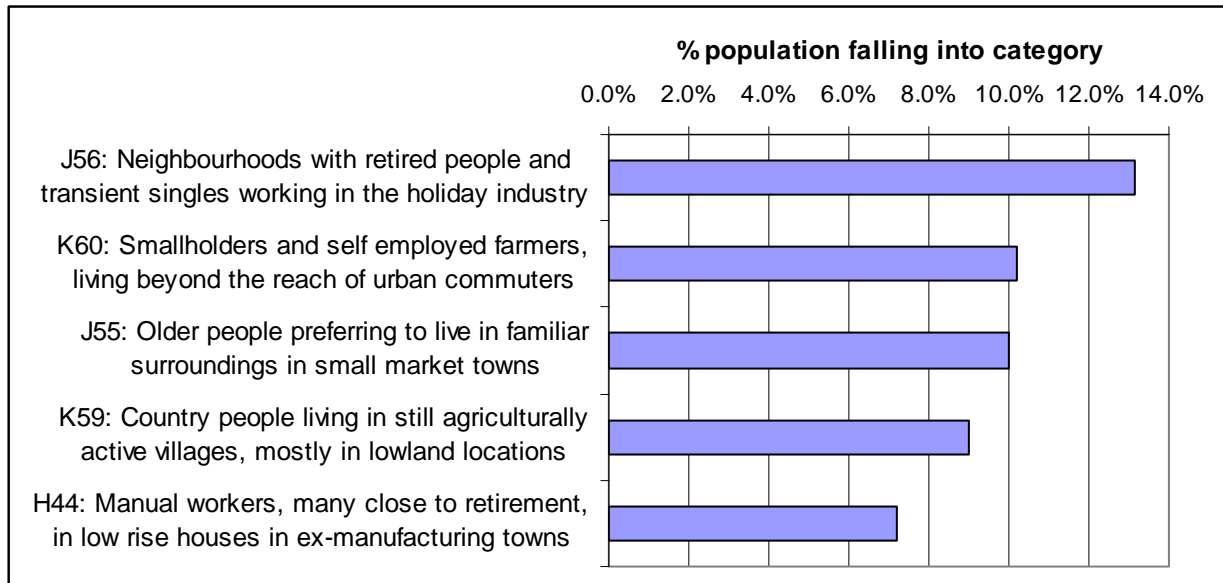
3.2 Individual's characteristics

Social class

'MOSAIC Public Sector' is a lifestyle classification of every household in the UK. It enables the user to gain a comprehensive understanding of citizens in a particular geographical area. The two charts below show the most common MOSAIC classifications for people living in the former Berwick district (Figure 13) and in Northumberland (Figure 14). For each area, the given classifications make up around half of the population in that area.

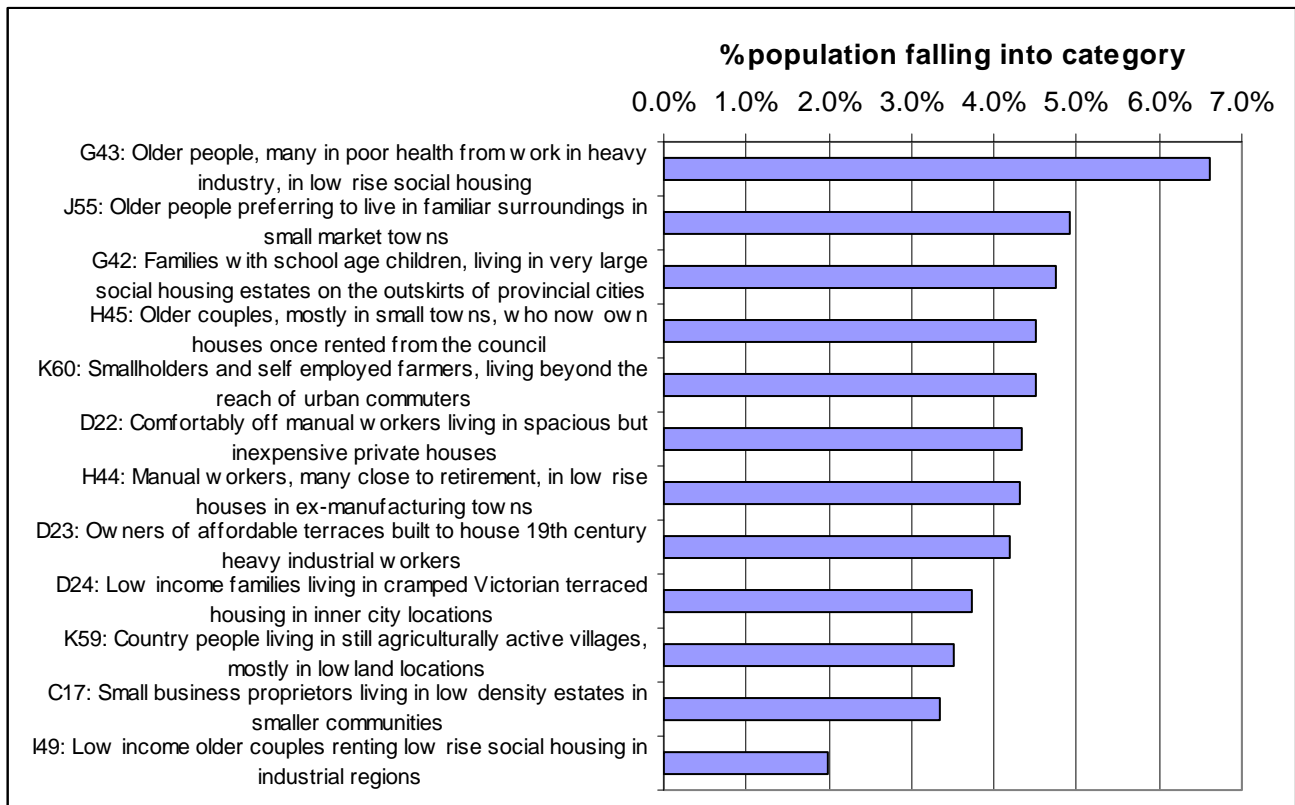
As the charts show, the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district consists mainly of older people, people working in the agricultural sector or other manual workers, and transient singles. Northumberland has a wider diversity of people. The most common types of people are older people or families, those working in the agricultural industry or other manual workers, and those with low incomes living in social or inexpensive housing.

Figure 13 : MOSAIC classification for the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district



Source: MOSIAC Public Sector, Experian

Figure 14 : MOSAIC classification for Northumberland



Source: MOSIAC Public Sector, Experian

Age and gender breakdown

The gender split for Glendale is very similar to the national split. For the Berwick and Seahouses localities, the proportion of males is slightly lower than nationally (48%/52% male/female split vs. 49%/51% nationally).

Each of the 3 localities has a considerably lower percentage of residents aged 0-15 years and residents of working age¹³ than the national average. The locality of Seahouses has the lowest percentage with only 12.7% of 0-15 year olds (compared with 18.9% in England) and 55% of working age residents compared to a national figure of 62.2%. Unsurprisingly Seahouses had the highest percentage (32.4%) of residents aged 60/65+ which is nearly double the national average.

Figure 15 : Age and gender breakdown indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
All People	5,042	4,662	16,285	88,447	310,619	2,564,486	51,106,200
Males	2,495	2,221	7,787	43,637	152,109	1,253,804	25,118,900
Females	2,547	2,441	8,498	44,810	158,510	1,310,682	25,987,300
All People 0 to 15 Years	13.4%	12.7%	15.5%	15.9%	17.4%	18.1%	18.9%
All People Working Age (16-64 Males, 16-59 Females)	56.4%	55.0%	57.3%	58.8%	60.2%	62.0%	62.2%
All People 65+ Males/60+ Females	30.2%	32.4%	27.2%	25.3%	22.4%	19.8%	18.9%

Source: Mid-year estimates 2007 (ONS)

¹³ 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females

Place of birth

ONS produce datasets showing estimates of the percentage of residents born in the UK and abroad. However, this data is only available down to the local authority level, and even at this level, is not considered to be robust enough to be relied upon. This data is therefore omitted from this report.

In terms of ethnicity, the former district of Berwick-upon-Tweed has a higher white population than both the North East and England as a whole, and therefore lower proportions of the ethnic minorities.

Figure 16 : Ethnicity

	All Groups	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other
England	100%	88.2%	1.7%	5.7%	2.8%	1.5%
North East	100%	95.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.9%
Northumberland	100%	97.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Berwick-upon-Tweed	100%	98.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: ONS – mid-2007 experimental statistics

Further investigation should be carried out to obtain a more detailed breakdown of the area, including where pockets of migrants are.

Tenure

Further investigation is needed to determine the proportion of council tenants within the three localities compared with the North East and England.

Disability / long term illness

Further investigation is needed to determine the proportion of the population in the three localities that have a disability or long term illness. However, the percentage of people that think their general health is good or very good can be taken from the Place Survey, and is given in Figure 17. Compared with England as a whole, a lower proportion of residents in the three localities believe that they have good or very good health, with Glendale performing worst (68.4% vs. national 75.8%). People in the North East overall have a very good perception of their health (88.2% stated that they have good or very health).

Figure 17 : Perception of general health

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
People who think their general health is good / very good	68.4%	74.7%	72.8%	74.1%	73.0%	88.2%	75.8%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Qualifications

Educational attainment for pupils obtaining grade A to Cs as well as those gaining grades A to G were higher than the national average in all three localities, with Berwick having the highest percentage for the former indicator and Seahouses having the

highest percentage for the latter. However, all three localities also had higher than the national levels of people with no qualifications, with Berwick having the highest figure (36.6% vs. a national level of 28.9%). 33% of the students in higher education in Glendale are male, with double that figure being female. In Berwick however, a much higher percentage (44%) of students are male with 56% female.

Figure 18 : Qualifications indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
Pupils gaining 5 or more GCSE's grades A* to C	72.9%	81.0%	86.4%	74.4%	68.8%	66.4%	65.3%
Pupils gaining 5 or more GCSE's grades A* to G	95.8%	97.6%	97.5%	96.5%	93.3%	91.7%	91.6%
People with No Qualifications	32.7%	34.5%	36.6%	30.6%	31.3%	34.7%	28.9%
All Students in Higher Education	114	98	319	2,792	9,402	n/a	n/a
Males:	33.3%	38.8%	43.9%	40.0%	39.2%	n/a	n/a
Females:	66.7%	61.2%	56.1%	60.0%	60.8%	n/a	n/a

Source: GCSE, Education, NCC, Census 2001 (no quals.), HESA 2009 (HE)

3.3 Individual's attitudes

Feel there is respect for ethnic difference

Just over three quarters of people in England agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Of the three localities, this figure is highest in Berwick & Islandshire (81.5%) and lowest in Seahouses & Belford (77.8%).

Figure 19 : Respect for ethnic differences indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?	77.8%	71.8%	81.5%	80.9%	80.5%	73.8%	76.4%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Further investigation needs to be carried out to determine if there is a more specific indicator for this characteristic.

Views on migration

Further investigation is needed to determine whether any data is available on people's views on migration at the locality level.

Sense of belonging

The three localities have a very high proportion of their residents feeling strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood. Glendale has the highest percentage (80.5% against the England figure of 58.7%).

Figure 20 : Sense of belonging indicators

Indicator	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% of people who feel strongly they belong to their immediate neighbourhood	80.5%	79.3%	72.2%	72.6%	68.5%	62.2%	58.7%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Trust of others

Further investigation is needed to determine whether any data is available on people's trust of others.

Trust of local institutions

Further investigation is needed to determine whether any data is available on people's trust of institutions.

Fear of crime, feeling unsafe after dark or racist crime

Residents in Northumberland generally feeling safer outside (during the day and night) than residents in England as a whole. In terms of the three localities, Seahouses & Belford residents feel safer than the other localities after dark, whereas both Glendale and Seahouses & Belford have higher levels of people feeling safer during the day.

There is not a lot of confidence generally that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area (only 26.3% agree nationally). However, the three localities do perform better than average, with Berwick & Islandshire having the highest level of agreement (39.1%).

Figure 21 : Fear of crime / feeling unsafe indicators

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% people who feel very or fairly safe outside after dark	77.0%	83.7%	69.0%	72.7%	64.1%	50.1%	50.9%
% people who feel very or fairly safe outside during the day	97.3%	97.2%	91.6%	94.0%	91.1%	87.5%	87.9%
% who agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area	32.2%	28.9%	39.1%	34.1%	33.0%	29.2%	26.3%

Source: Place Survey 2008

3.4 Individual's actions

Having friends in another ethnic group

Further investigation is needed to determine whether any data is available on how many people have friends in another ethnic group.

People pulling together – people helping each other

Further investigation is needed to determine whether any data is available on how much people pull together and help each other.

Formal Volunteering

The level of volunteering in Seahouses & Belford is similar to the national average. Glendale and Berwick & Islandshire have slightly higher proportions of people volunteering.

Figure 22 : Formal volunteering indicators

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% of people over the last 12 months who have given unpaid help at least once a month	26.1%	23.9%	27.8%	29.5%	24.9%	18.6%	23.2%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Empowerment or Participation

Northumberland, the North East and England all have similar proportions of people who believe that they can influence decisions affecting their local area. The three localities all have slightly lower proportions, the lowest of which is for Seahouses & Belford (22.8%). The proportion of people who believe that, by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood is considerably higher, with around half of people thinking that this is the case.

The three localities have higher than average proportions of people who have been involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months. Seahouses & Belford has the highest proportion (22.9% vs the national average of 14%).

Figure 23 : Empowerment or participation indicators

	Glendale	Seahouses & Belford	Berwick & Islandshire	North Service area	Northumberland	North East	England
% of people who believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area	25.7%	22.8%	26.0%	30.3%	28.1%	28.0%	28.9%
% of people who believe, by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood	53.9%	51.9%	49.5%	51.3%	49.1%	n/a	n/a
% who have been involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	20.8%	22.9%	16.8%	20.6%	17.1%	11.6%	14.0%

Source: Place Survey 2008

Additional indicators for this characteristic might include electoral turnout.

There are also a number of additional attributes that may be worth investigating further. These include the following:¹⁴

- Housing – the quality, type and supply will determine the type of people living in the area and whether they stay;
- Physical barriers e.g. railway lines, or distance, which can create divides;
- Education – areas with worse than average results or where schools have become segregated or are mono-ethnic;
- Local community structures – what groups are active in the area;
- Faith and culture breakdown of the area;
- Language – take up of ESOL (or equivalent) courses.

¹⁴ see the Cohesion Delivery Framework for more information

4.0 CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

This report contains a literature search around community cohesion, including: background on the subject; work that has been carried out in the field; the influences on community cohesion; and suggested ways of improving cohesion in a particular area. It also provides a profile of the three localities of particular interest in this report (Glendale, Seahouses & Belford and Berwick & Islandshire) using indicators linked to the influences of community cohesion.

As stated in the report, it is suggested that in order to improve community cohesion, two stages need to be carried out.

- Build a local understanding of community cohesion;
- Decide on a set of actions and successfully deliver them.

The first of these can be either carried out using the DTZ pre-defined typologies¹⁵ or by carrying out detailed mapping of the area. Although the DTZ 'cohesion family groups' are simpler, and can help authorities begin to understand their type of area and to think about the actions they might take to improve cohesion, they do not always fit well with the local areas in question.

As much of the data needed for detailed mapping of the three localities is readily available, and is provided in section 3.0 of this report, it is recommended that the mapping process is carried out. However, further investigation will be needed to source the remainder of the suggested data.

The second stage of improving community cohesion (above) is to decide on a set of actions and successfully deliver them. This report gives advice based on successful initiatives to improve cohesion in other areas (see section 2.5.2) together with a number of 'best practice' resources (see section 2.5.3). It is recommended that these sections are read carefully and investigated further to help with deciding on initiatives to improve cohesion.

¹⁵ See section 2.5.1

It is also recommended that other activities planned for the area are examined carefully to determine their impact on community cohesion, possibly with the aid of the 'Community cohesion impact assessment and community conflict prevention tool'¹⁶.

4.1 Negative influences on community cohesion – 3 localities

A number of aspects which may be having a negative effect on community cohesion for each of the three localities (or the former Berwick-upon-Tweed district) are given below. As has already been stated, further data linked to the influences of community cohesion is needed, and therefore the following will not be complete. Further details can be found in the Profiles section (section 3.0):

Berwick & Islandshire

- Slightly higher than average deprivation.
- High antisocial behaviour / perceived problems with drug use.
- Low satisfaction with place to live.
- Lower than average (compared with England) satisfaction with facilities (sport/leisure, theatres/concert halls)
- Lower than average satisfaction with health services (GP, local hospital, local dentist).
- Higher than average levels of people with no qualifications.
- Lower than average proportion of people who believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

Glendale

- Lower than average (compared with England) satisfaction with facilities (sport/leisure, libraries, museums/galleries, theatres/concert halls).
- Lower than average satisfaction with local dentists.
- Higher than average levels of people with no qualifications.
- Lower than average proportion of people who believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

Seahouses & Belford

¹⁶ CLG (see Appendix A1 for more details).

- High proportion of second residence houses / holiday accommodation.
- Lower than average (compared with England) satisfaction with facilities (sport/leisure, libraries, museums/galleries, theatres/concert halls, parks & open spaces)
- Lower than average satisfaction with local police force.
- Higher than average levels of people with no qualifications.
- Lower than average agreement that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- Lower than average proportion of people who believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

Former Berwick-upon-Tweed district (where data is not available at the locality level)

- Slow increase in VAT registrations, possible suggesting a slower economy.
- Considerably lower than average proportion of non-white people.

4.2 Additional data for ‘detailed mapping’ of the localities

This section lists potential additional data that could help with performing detailed mapping of the localities (as described in section 3.0). If this method of understanding the area is employed, further investigation will need to be carried out to determine whether, and at what geographical level, the data is available.

- Level of crime;
- Community tension incidents;
- Level of migrants, students and population churn;
- Place of birth (whether UK or abroad); locations of pockets of migrants.
- Actual (rather than perceived) level of facilities;
- Industrial background of the localities;
- Proportion of council tenants;
- Residents with a disability / long term illness;
- Respect for ethnic difference;
- Views on migration;
- Resident’s trust of others;
- Resident’s trust of institutions;

- Proportion of people that have friends in another ethnic group;
- How much people pull together and help each other;
- Electoral turnout;
- Housing – the quality, type and supply;
- Physical barriers eg. railway lines, or distance;
- Education – areas with worse than average results or where schools have become segregated or are mono-ethnic;
- Local community structures – what groups are active in the area;
- Faith and culture breakdown of the area;
- Language – take up of ESOL (or equivalent) courses.

APPENDIX A1: REFERENCES

The following resources have been used in writing this report:

Guidance on community cohesion, LGA et al, 2002

Looks at what community cohesion is, and the role that Central Government plays. Explores the importance of different groups within communities, eg. young people, and the role they play with regards to cohesion. Identifies, and suggests ways of dealing with cohesion.

Our Shared Future, Commission on Integration and Cohesion, June 2007

Provides practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level.

The Government's Response to the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, CLG, February 2008

A detailed response to the 'Our Shared Future' report. Provides a new definition of community cohesion, and lays out the Government's commitment, and their support to the local delivery of cohesion.

Cohesion Delivery Framework Overview, CLG, January 2009

Contains an update on what the Government is doing to build cohesion. Details eight key principles that they believe are important to cohesion. Pulls together research to identify the influences (positive and negative) on cohesion, and suggests approaches for understanding local areas and improving cohesion.

Better together – A guide for people in the Health Service on how you can help to build more cohesive communities, iCoCo, December 2008

Details work that the Institute of Community Cohesion carried out with the NHS to improve cohesion.

Building community cohesion in Britain – lessons from iCoCo local reviews, iCoCo, February 2009

Draws on the local reviews that the Institute of Community Cohesion have carried out, and details the key themes and conclusions from them.

What works in community cohesion, CLG, June 2007

Examines six local authority areas in which there has been considerable cohesion activity, and details the approach and types of initiatives that have worked in improving cohesion at a local level, what has not worked so well, and the lessons learnt.

Community Cohesion: Seven Steps (A Practitioner's Toolkit), Home Office, 2005

A toolkit designed for practitioners charged with developing and improving community cohesion. The toolkit consists of seven steps to develop community cohesion, as well as in-depth case studies and practical examples.

Community cohesion impact assessment and community conflict prevention tool, CLG, February 2008

A tool allowing local authorities to assess whether the activities they are planning will have a positive impact on cohesion in their neighbourhoods.

Research around migrant workers in Northumberland

- Impact of migrant workers in Northumberland (Sam Greener, June 2008)
- Community based research with international migrants in Northumberland (Barefoot research, Jan 2009)
- Employing migrant workers in Northumberland – Trends and perspectives (Liz Juppenlatz, Feb 2009)
- Summary report on research into the impact of migrant workers in Northumberland, (Liz Juppenlatz, Feb 2009)

Institute of Community Cohesion (iCoCo) website (www.CohesionInstitute.org.uk)

Contains a wealth of information around community cohesion including: background, publications, a good practice resource, a practitioner's network, and toolkits to help

improve community cohesion. It also details the work of iCoCo and how they can help in building a more cohesive society.

Improvement and Development Agency for local government (IDeA) website

(www.idea.gov.uk)

The IDeA supports improvement and innovation in local government, and works with local authorities and their partners to develop and share good practice. Contains information and case studies on community cohesion.