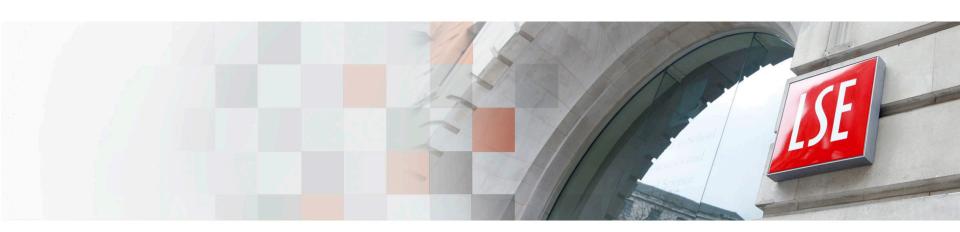


Neighbourhood Management

Professor Anne Power

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1. What is neighbourhood management?

 In an area with natural boundaries – a neighbourhood – residents share common services and environments. Staff work in those services and respond to residents' needs.

 The structure, make up, and condition of a neighbourhood needs coordination and a clear focus e.g. refuse collection, street cleaning, and maintenance of common areas. This coordinating of services and focus on delivery is neighbourhood management.

2. Why do we need it?



- Many areas are run down, with few internal resources and inadequate services e.g. shortage of caretakers.
- Neighbourhood management, with strong leadership, can improve services, help bring residents together, and raise standards.
- This helps compensate for deprivation and shortages of material resources.

3. How did neighbourhood management arise?

- Neighbourhood management arose through social landlords owning concentrated areas of housing, where many problems were occurring. Problems became much worse without local management.
- Basically, local housing management evolved into neighbourhood management.

4. What are its aims?



 The aim of neighbourhood management is to coordinate services on the ground, in order to improve conditions.

 It aims to deliver hands-on, ground level action to prevent problems and tackle them when they arise.

5. What are the methods?



 Methods vary, but the core is to have a team of housing staff based locally. They need to work with as many other services as possible e.g. police, health, youth services, community centres.

6. What is its impact?



• Locally based, full time staff have a direct impact on conditions. Their visibility and the fact that they cannot easily escape their responsibilities forces them to do their job. They have nowhere to hide or run to.

 It also gives residents far more confidence, and access to people who can help get things done.

7. What barriers?



The main barriers are:

- Bureaucracy
- Cost
- Staff motivation

With determination, these barriers can be overcome.

8. What does good look like?



Good neighbourhood management looks like the successful, live models we have!

- Estate/neighbourhood management
- Broadwater Farm
- Lancaster West
- Many tenant management organisations
 - Tavener Close, Islington
 - Bloomsbury, Birmingham

9. Where is it necessary? Why?



 Neighbourhood management is necessary in all areas of concentrated poverty; all large social housing estates; all areas with a high proportion of renting.

 These areas lack the resources or the community capital to address all the social problems.

 Staff working in these areas need support and a wider structure to fit into.

10. Describe a success



- Successful neighbourhood management brings the concentrated resources of time and energy to an area that needs extra help:
 - It raises standards, coordinates inputs, and motivates local staff to make the necessary efforts to sort out problems.
 - It raises staff morale and gives residents greater satisfaction.
 - It helps to involve residents in improving local conditions.

As a result, It is a win-win for staff and for residents.

- It can be funded by:
 - a) Redeploying staffing from centrally based systems
 - b) Reducing damage, crime, etc.
 - c) Making staff more productive
 - d) Saving on housing costs e.g. mounting disrepair

11. Overview/Conclusions



- Neighbourhood management is a useful tool for tackling basic, ground level issues that arise daily in any community
- It becomes essential in low-income neighbourhoods of rented housing where there is insufficient local capacity of resources to address multiple local problems
- A locally based staff team, coordinated by a neighbourhood manager, can maintain conditions, build up confidence with residents, and develop familiarity with local problems so they become easier to solve.
- Neighbourhood management is a tried and tested model that is affordable, and it saves money by protecting homes and communities.