



High Speed Two Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe)

Background Information and Data

CA5: South Cheshire

Community area health profile (BID-HE-002-005)



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Department
for Transport

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High Speed Two (HS2) Limited,
Two Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham B4 6GA

Telephone: 08081 434 434

General email enquiries: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

Website: www.gov.uk/hs2

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document presents the community area health profile which includes a detailed description of the communities within the South Cheshire community area (CA5), including information on the socio-demographic and health status of the community. This is drawn from publicly available data sources.
- 1.1.2 The level at which data are reported varies between different data sets used, ranging from regional level data to ward¹ level and lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas that are used to report small area statistics in England and Wales².
- 1.1.3 The health impact assessment is detailed in the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)³.

¹ Electoral wards are the spatial units used to elect local government councillors. National Census data are published at ward level

² An LSOA is a statistical unit used by the Office of National Statistics, including for the census. Each LSOA comprises between 1000 and 1,500 people and approximately 650 households

³ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)*, www.gov.uk/hs2

2 Community health profile

- 2.1.1 The South Cheshire area is contained within the area administered by Cheshire East Council.
- 2.1.2 The South Cheshire area includes the wards of Wybunbury, Haslington, Shavington, Crewe South, and Crewe East. These are listed in the table below with their respective LSOA codes.

Table 1: LSOAs and wards in the South Cheshire area

Local authority	Ward	LSOA
Cheshire East	Wybunbury	E01018515
		E01018516
	Haslington	E01018465
	Shavington	E01018494
	Crewe South	E01018445
		E01018446
		E01018448
		E01018447
		E01018486
	Crewe East	E01018501
		E01018502

Source: ONS, Census, 2011⁴

2.2 Socio-demographic profile

Population

- 2.2.1 Population estimates and population density figures for the relevant wards within the South Cheshire area are listed in Table 2 with a comparison for Cheshire East and England. This data establishes the total number of people living in each ward as well as the relative population density of the area.
- 2.2.2 Crewe South and Crewe East have significantly higher persons per hectare compared with the other wards as well as the average for Cheshire East. Haslington has the second highest number of people compared with other wards but the second lowest population density (2.3 persons per hectare).
- 2.2.3 The Population Projections and Forecasts report produced by Cheshire East Council in 2013⁵ showed that the population in Cheshire East, which includes the South Cheshire community area, is expected to grow by approximately 1% between 2010 and 2030. These changes in population include a 12% decline in people aged 16-64 and a 92%

⁴ Office of National Statistics, Census 2011, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=75>

⁵ Cheshire East Council (2013), *Population Projections and Forecasts*, <http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/home.aspx>

increase in people aged 85 and over. The number of residents aged 65 and over living with dementia in Cheshire East is predicted to rise from 5,402 in 2014 to 6,710 by 2020.

Table 2: Population density - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Total population	5,487	8,006	3,781	11,827	15,339	375,392	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	1.0	2.3	8.8	50.5	17.5	3.2	4.2

Source: ONS, Census, 2011, and Mid-year population estimates, 2014 and 2015⁶

Age profile

2.2.4 Table 3 details the size of the resident population for each ward by broad age groups relative to the Cheshire East and England averages.

2.2.5 Crewe South and Crewe East have higher proportions of 16-24 year olds, 16% and 17.1% respectively, within the residential population compared with the other wards in the South Cheshire area and the Cheshire East and England averages. This contrasts with the proportion of 45-64 year olds in Wybunbury, Haslington and Shavington that all have more than 30% of their populations in this age group. Other notable figures include the proportion of 65-84 and 85 and over groups in Shavington, 21.4% and 3.3% respectively, which reflects an ageing population with both figures being significantly higher than the Cheshire East and England trends.

Table 3: Age composition of resident population - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
0-15	20.6%	16.8%	13.6%	19.9%	17.6%	17.9%	18.9%
16-24	8.4%	9.5%	8.4%	16%	17.1%	9.8%	11.9%
25-44	24.9%	21.1%	21.6%	30.6%	23.9%	24.6%	27.5%
45-64	31.3%	33.1%	31.7%	22.3%	23.9%	28.5%	25.4%
65-84	13.5%	17.2%	21.4%	9.8%	14.8%	16.7%	14.1%
85 and over	1.6%	2.2%	3.3%	1.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

⁶ Office for National Statistics, *Mid-year population estimates 2014 and 2015*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

Gender profile

2.2.6 Table 4 details the proportion of residents in each ward within the South Cheshire area by gender compared with the Cheshire East and England averages.

2.2.7 The wards of Wybunbury and Crewe South have higher proportions of males compared with females in their respective resident populations with Crewe South having a significantly higher figure (51.1%) than the Cheshire East and England averages. The other wards follow the national trend with a slightly higher proportion of females compared with males.

Table 4: Sex of the resident population - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Males	50.6%	48.7%	49.3%	51.1%	48.9%	49.1%	49.2%
Females	49.4%	51.3%	50.7%	48.9%	51.1%	50.9%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Ethnicity profile

2.2.8 Table 5 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the 5 wards compared with the Cheshire East and England averages.

2.2.9 Crewe South has the lowest proportion of residents in the South Cheshire area wards identifying as White British, at 79.3%. This is consistent with the England average. 11.2% of the population of this ward are from the 'Other White' ethnic group while 'Asian or Asian British' makes up a further 4.3% of the residents. The other four wards are largely made up of residents identifying as 'White British' and a small proportion identifying as other ethnic groups, consistent with the average for Cheshire East.

Table 5: Proportion of resident by ethnic group - at ward level

Ethnic group		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
White	Total	97.2%	98.6%	98.3%	91.5%	96.3%	96.7%	85.4%
	British	95.7%	97.2%	97.3%	79.3%	92.7%	93.6%	79.8%
	Irish	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
	Gypsy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Other	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	11.2%	3.0%	2.5%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.0%	2.3%
	White and black Caribbean	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
	White and black African	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%

Ethnic group		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
	White and Asian	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
	Other mixed	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	4.3%	1.2%	1.6%	7.8%
	Indian	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%
Black or black British	Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	3.5%
	African	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	1.8%
	Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%
	Other black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
	Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%

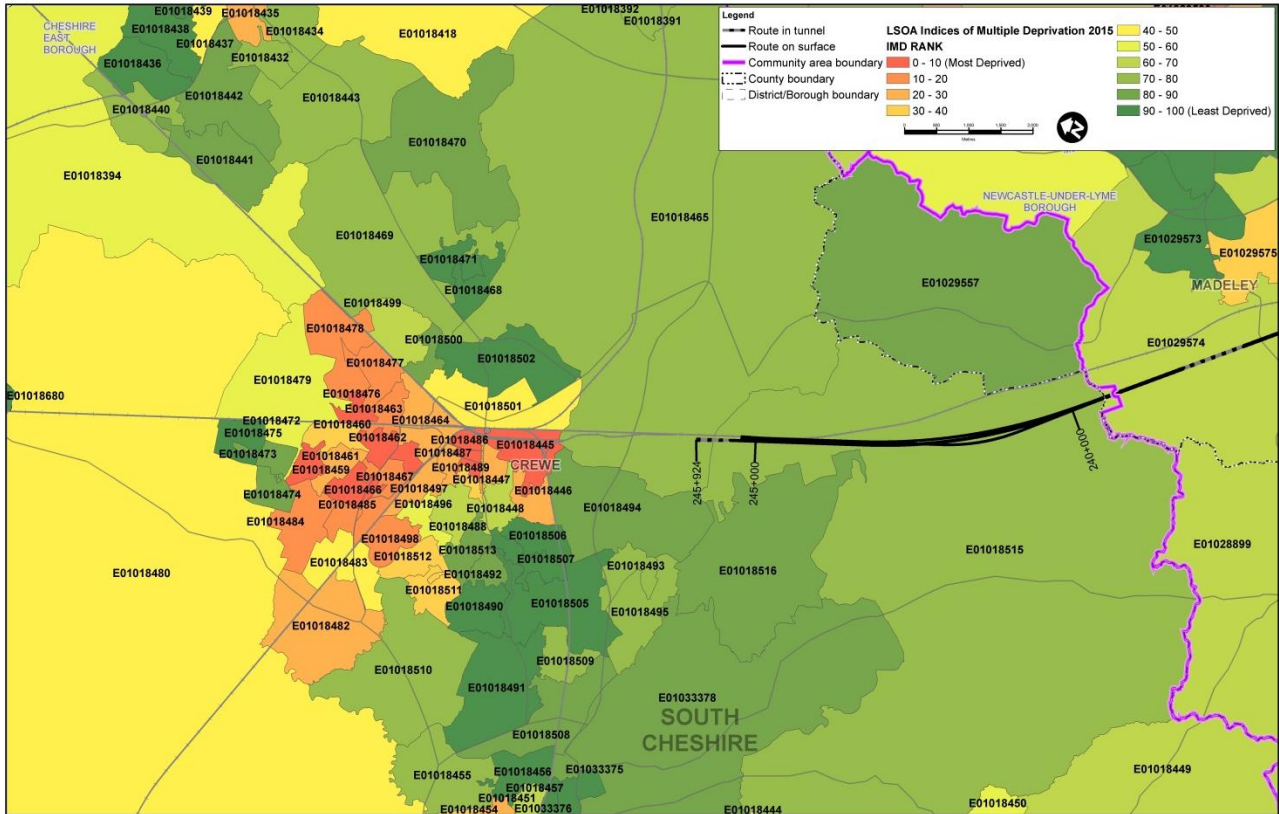
Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Indices of multiple deprivation

2.2.10 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁷ combines a range of indicators of deprivation (income, employment, health, disability, education, housing, living environment, crime) to provide a reliable means of comparing deprivation of areas, particularly to identify where there is a concentration of deprivation.

⁷ Department of Communities and Local Government (2015), *Indices of Multiple Deprivation*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf

Figure 1: Overall IMD deprivation map for the South Cheshire area



2.2.11 Figure 1 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows the proportion of LSOAs across the South Cheshire area that fall within the top 10%, 20% and 30% etc. most deprived nationally. This demonstrates that the LSOAs in the south of the South Cheshire area have lower than average deprivation levels with the LSOAs around Wybunbury (E01018516) and Shavington (E01018494) being in the 60-80% centile group. LSOAs around Crewe South and Crewe East however, are all ranked at least in the 50-60% most deprived centile groups or lower.

Social grade

2.2.12 Table 6 details the proportion of each residential population by each social grade. The social grade demographic classifications group people by income and skill level. The social grade classifications have been grouped in the following categories:

- 'AB' refers to those in higher and intermediate managerial, administrative or professional occupations;
- 'C1' refers to those in supervisory or clerical, junior managerial, administrative or professional occupations;
- 'C2' refers to those in skilled manual occupations; and
- 'DE' refers to those either in semi and unskilled manual occupations or state pensioners or widows, casual or lowest grade occupations.

2.2.13 Crewe East and Crewe South have significantly lower proportions of their resident populations classified as in the 'AB' social grade with just 11.8% and 13.0% respectively compared to 42.1% for Wybunbury and 29.7% for the Local Authority average. The proportions of people in the middle two categories are more consistent but for the

lowest social grade, category 'DE', the figures are once again skewed with Crewe South having nearly 40% of its residential population in this group compared with just 9.6% for Wybunbury.

Table 6: Proportion of population by social grade - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Approximated social grade AB	42.1%	30.6%	22.9%	13.0%	11.8%	29.7%	22.9%
Approximated social grade C1	32.5%	32.0%	30.2%	25.9%	26.8%	30.0%	30.9%
Approximated social grade C2	15.8%	21.6%	27.2%	21.6%	25.8%	19.0%	20.6%
Approximated social grade DE	9.6%	15.9%	19.7%	39.5%	35.7%	21.3%	25.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Education, employment and income

2.2.14 Table 7 details the proportion of working age⁸ residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the South Cheshire area, compared with the averages for Cheshire East and England.

2.2.15 The level of economic activity in the South Cheshire area is lower than the national average. It is highest in Wybunbury (68.5%) and lowest in Shavington (59.3%). Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females, in line with local and national trends. However, the wards of Wybunbury and Crewe South have above average levels of female economic activity compared with Cheshire East and England.

Table 7: Economic activity by gender and age group - at ward level

		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Total		68.5%	64.3%	59.3%	67.8%	59.7%	63.3%	63.6%
Gender	Male	73.7%	69.8%	65.4%	72.5%	64.2%	69.0%	69.6%
	Female	64.5%	59.1%	53.5%	62.9%	55.6%	57.9%	57.8%
Age band	16-24	70.4%	67.6%	75.7%	65.4%	59.7%	66.7%	62.8%
	25-49	90.3%	90.8%	90.8%	85.7%	86.0%	89.0%	85.5%
	50 and over	48.3%	45.2%	36.8%	43.5%	36.9%	41.3%	40.1%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

⁸ The Office for National Statistics defines working age residents as those aged 16-64 for both men and women

2.2.16 Table 8 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in each ward in the South Cheshire area, compared with the averages for Cheshire East and for England.

2.2.17 The rate of employment is higher in Wybunbury, Haslington and Crewe South compared with the local and national averages. Wybunbury has the highest proportion of both males (71.3%) and females (61.7%) employed while Crewe East has the lowest proportions for both these indicators (57.6% and 50.9% respectively) that are significantly lower than both the local and national figures. Employment rates amongst the resident population in the South Cheshire area are consistently higher for males than for females. However, Wybunbury has a notably high proportion of females in employment, significantly above the Cheshire East and England averages.

Table 8: Employment by gender and age group - at ward level

		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Total		66.5%	62.2%	57.2%	61.2%	54.2%	59.9%	58.9%
Gender	Male	71.3%	67.4%	63.2%	64.3%	57.6%	64.9%	66.7%
	Female	61.7%	57.2%	51.6%	58.0%	50.9%	55.2%	57.6%
Age band	16-24	64.2%	60.2%	71.0%	53.0%	45.1%	56.9%	50.8%
	25-49	88.2%	89.0%	88.5%	78.6%	81.1%	85.3%	80.4%
	50 and over	47.1%	44.0%	35.4%	41.3%	35.2%	39.9%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.18 Table 9 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each ward compared with the Local Authority and national averages.

2.2.19 Wards to the south of the South Cheshire area, Wybunbury, Shavington and Haslington, have lower proportions of JSA claimants compared with the local and national averages. Crewe South and Crewe East have higher proportions of JSA claimants however, with Crewe South having proportions of claimants across all age bands that exceed the Cheshire East and England figures.

Table 9: Working age JSA claimants - at ward level

		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Age band	16 - 24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
	25-49	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%
	50-64	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant count, November 2016⁹

⁹ Office for National Statistics, *Claimant Count November 2016*, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=72>

- 2.2.20 Table 10 details the proportion of children living in low income families for each ward in the South Cheshire area with the Cheshire East and England averages for comparison. Low income families are defined as those in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the United Kingdom (UK) median¹⁰.
- 2.2.21 The wards to the south of the South Cheshire area have proportions that are lower than both the Cheshire East and England averages. Crewe South (22.1%) and Crewe East (23.0%) both have proportions that are significantly higher than the Cheshire East average (12.2%) and that of England (19.9%).

Table 10: Shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

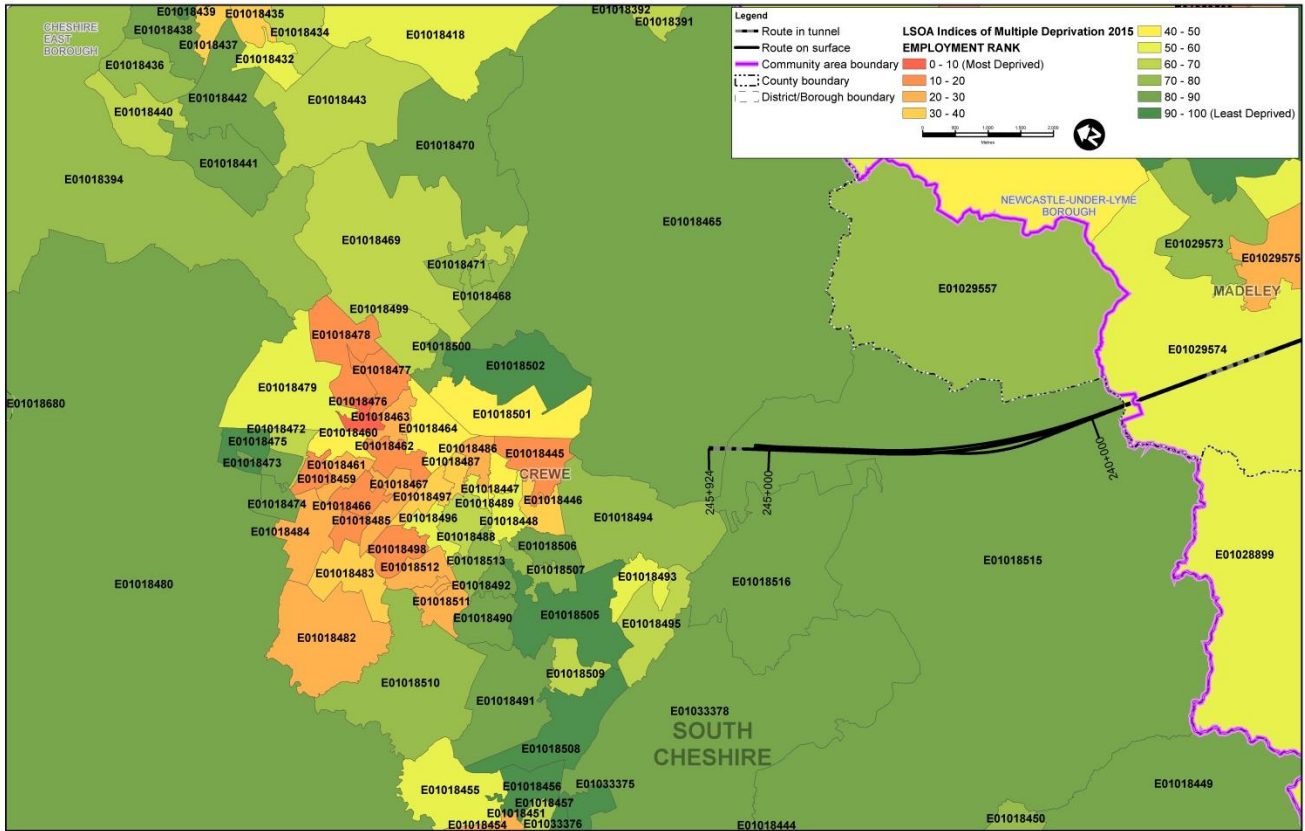
	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Children in low income families	3.0%	7.0%	6.1%	22.1%	23.0%	12.2%	19.9%

Source: HMRC, personal tax credits: children in low-income families local measure, snapshot as at 31 August 2014

- 2.2.22 The IMD Employment Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that helps establish overall deprivation for areas in England. This variable measures involuntary exclusion from the labour market in the working age population. This category includes those who would like to work but are unable to do so due to disability, caring responsibilities, or unemployment.

¹⁰ HM Revenue and Customs (2014), *Personal tax credits: Children in low income families local measures*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure>

Figure 2: Employment deprivation map for the South Cheshire area



2.2.23 Figure 2 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs within the South Cheshire area compare with LSOAs nationally for the employment deprivation domain. The LSOAs around Wybunbury and Shavington are all in the 60-70% or 70-80% centile groups, suggesting low levels of employment deprivation here. LSOAs around Crewe East and Crewe South are generally more deprived however with one falling into the 10-20% centile group for this measure.

Education and skills

2.2.24 Table 11 details the proportion of the residential working population by qualification for each ward compared with the averages for Cheshire East and England.

2.2.25 Shavington and Crewe South have lower proportions of the resident workforce with Level 4¹¹ qualifications and above compared to the other wards in the South Cheshire area and the Cheshire East and England figures. The proportions of the resident workforce with qualification Levels 1, 2 and 3 are consistent with the local and national trends. Shavington has a significantly higher proportion of Apprenticeships compared with the England average while Haslington has the highest proportion of the resident workforce with no qualifications compared with the other wards and the local and national averages.

¹¹ There are nine qualification levels ranging from entry level qualifications (level 0) to doctorates (level 8). Levels 1 to 3 denote qualifications up to A Level while Level 4 denotes certificates of higher education and beyond

Table 11: Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level

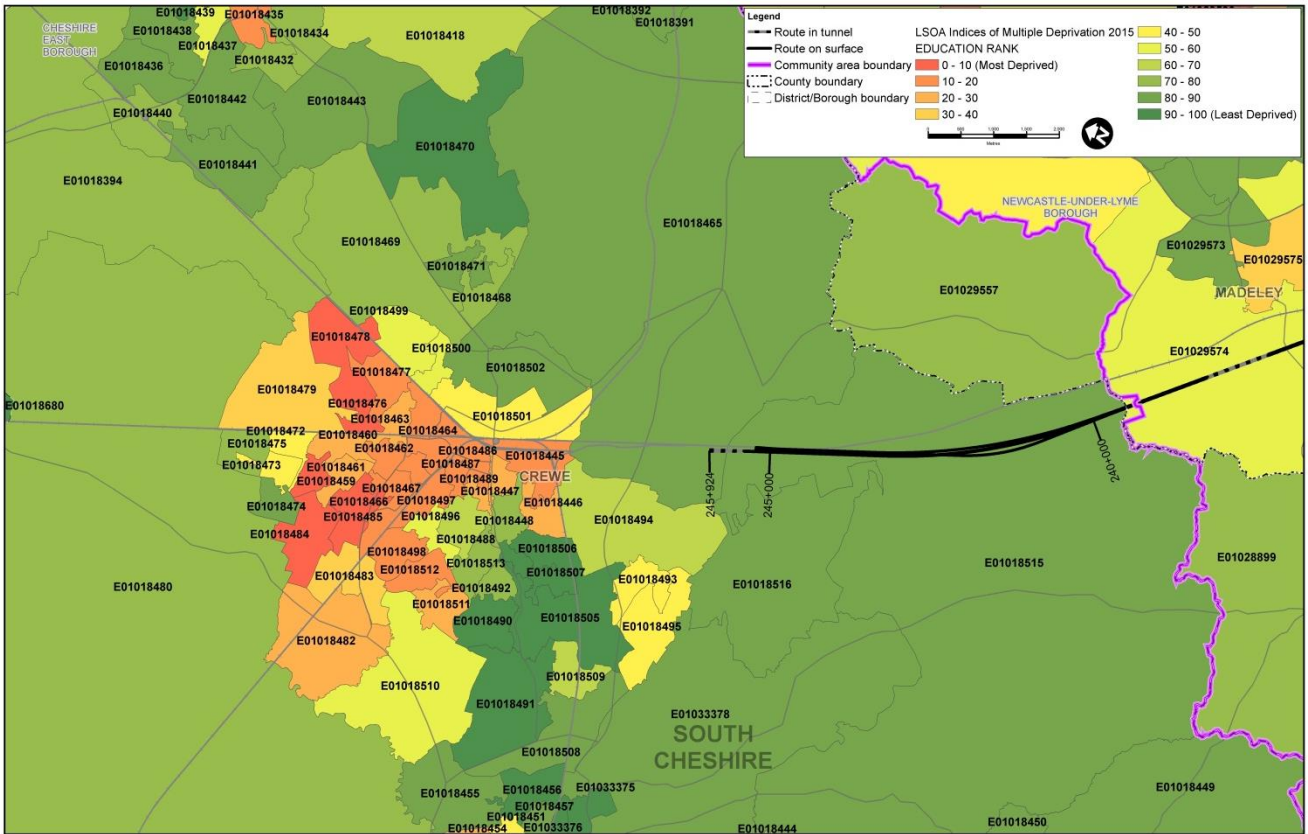
	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Level 4 and above	28.6%	24.8%	17.2%	18.7%	23.2%	30.0%	27.4%
Level 3	12.6%	12.7%	10.7%	14.5%	16.9%	12.8%	12.4%
Level 2	17.9%	15.8%	14.1%	17.2%	18.9%	16.4%	15.2%
Level 1	13.7%	13.6%	12.5%	16.0%	14.2%	12.5%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	4.5%	6.8%	7.4%	4.9%	4.4%	4.2%	3.6%
Other qualifications	3.9%	4.3%	5.7%	5.7%	4.0%	4.0%	5.7%
No qualifications	18.9%	21.8%	32.5%	23.2%	18.8%	20.1%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

- 2.2.26 Data from the Cheshire East Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹² (JSNA) shows that the proportion of 16-18 year olds who have achieved at least five A*-C GCSEs, including Maths and English (61.4%), is significantly higher than both the average for the region (55.8%) and the country (56.8%). The JSNA shows that there are inequalities within Cheshire East regarding the proportion of 16-18 year olds that are not in education, employment or training. In Crewe this figure is as high as 9.8% while other communities have proportions as low as 2.0%.
- 2.2.27 The IMD Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain measures attainment and skills in the resident population using indicators, one relating to adult skills and one relating to the skills of children and young people.

¹² Cheshire East Council (2015), *Cheshire East Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/home.aspx>

Figure 3: Education deprivation map for the South Cheshire area



2.2.28 Figure 3 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and displays the rank of the five wards within the South Cheshire area for the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. LSOAs around Shavington (E01018494 and E01018493) are in the 40-50% and 50-60% centile groups suggesting education deprivation levels that are close to the national average. LSOAs to the north in Crewe South and Crewe East generally fall into this category too with some in the 40-50% most deprived centile groups or worse. LSOAs around Haslington (E01018502) and to the south of the South Cheshire area are all in the 70-80% centile group and above.

Housing

- 2.2.29 Table 12 details the dwelling stock by tenure and condition in each ward in comparison with the Cheshire East and England averages.
- 2.2.30 The proportion of tenures in Wybunbury, Haslington and Shavington that are owned by residents is above 80% - significantly higher than the national average and as much as 30% higher than that of Crewe South. This disparity is accounted for by the 28.8% of people in Crewe South that are in 'Private rented' tenures. The figures for 'Rented from council' and 'Other social rented' groups for this ward are also higher for Crewe South compared with the other wards and align more closely with the England averages for these groups.

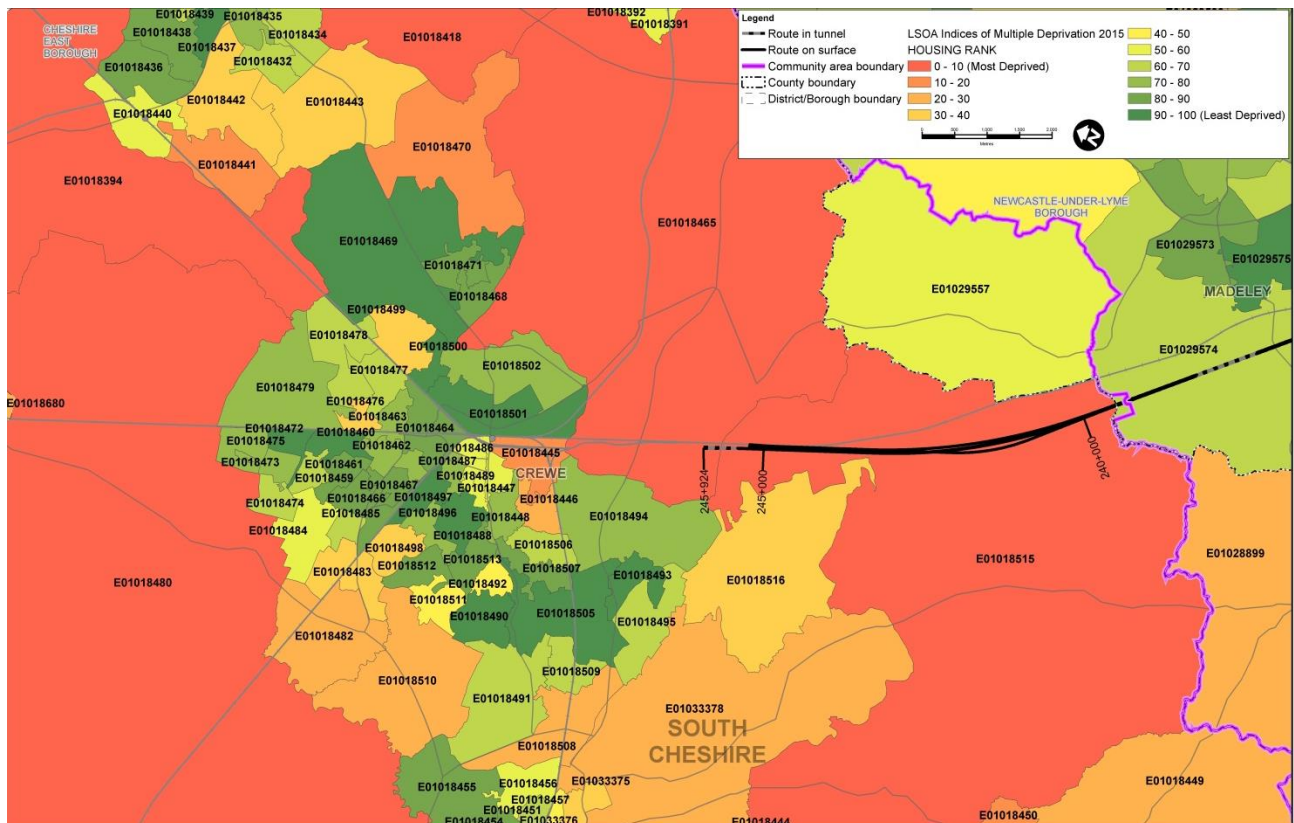
Table 12: Housing stock by tenure - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Owned	84.2%	84.5%	87.5%	55.2%	70.5%	74.5%	63.3%
Rented from council	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	4.9%	6.3%	2.7%	9.4%
Other social rented	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	9.8%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%
Private rented	11.6%	9.4%	8.9%	28.8%	12.8%	12.5%	16.8%
Living rent-free	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.31 The IMD Barriers to Housing and Services Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain addresses the financial and physical accessibility of local services and housing to the resident population. There are two indicators for this domain: 'geographical barriers' which reflect the proximity of local services physically and 'wider barriers' which addresses broader social and economic barriers to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

Figure 4: Barriers to housing deprivation map for the South Cheshire area



2.2.32 Figure 4 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs contained within the wards in the South Cheshire area rank against other LSOAs nationally for the housing deprivation domain. LSOAs around Crewe South, Crewe East and Shavington generally fall into the 50-60% least deprived centile groups or better with some LSOAs being in the 90-100% centile groups. LSOAs around Wybunbury and

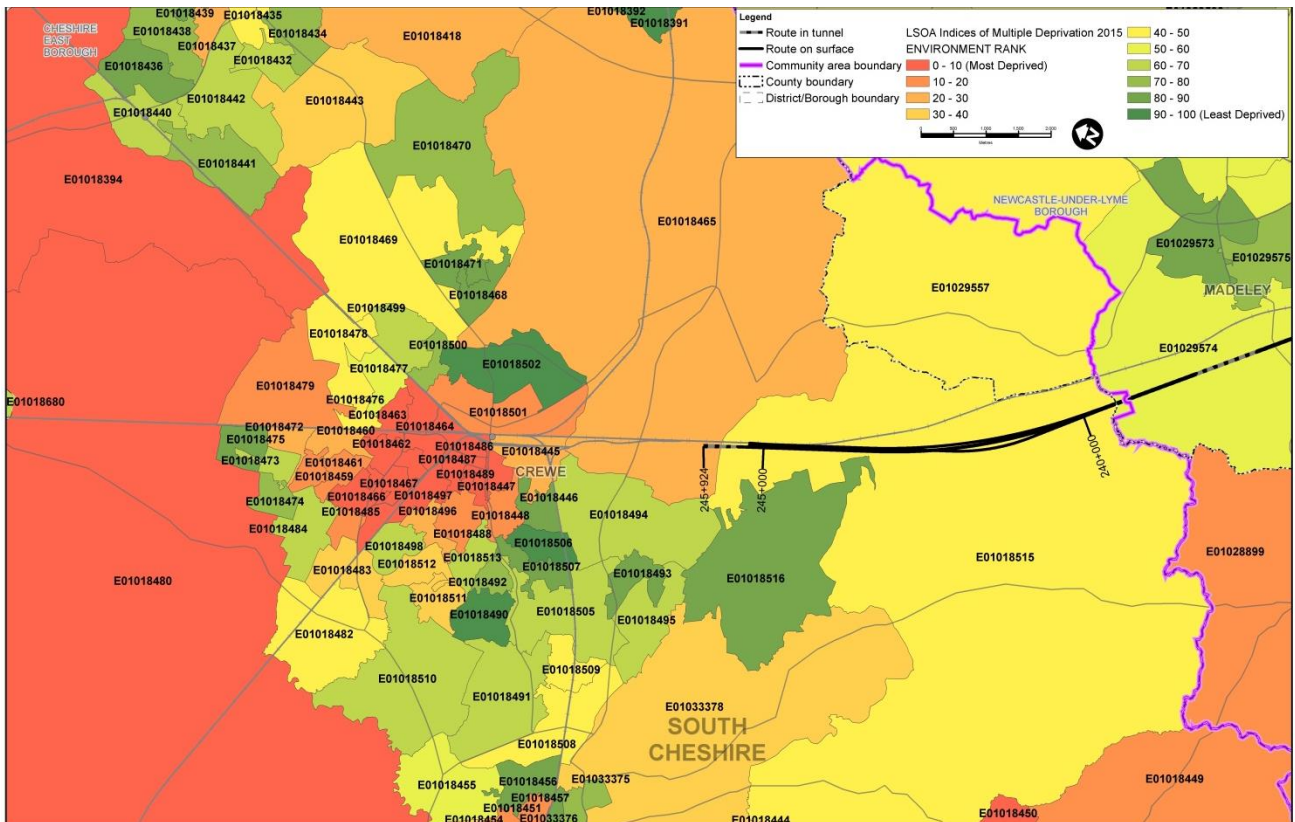
Haslington are mostly in the 10-20% centile group, suggesting high levels of housing deprivation in these areas.

2.3 Neighbourhood quality

Living environment

- 2.3.1 The IMD Living Environment Deprivation domain represents one of the seven measures used to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. There are two indicators used to compile this measure. The 'indoors' living environment assesses the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment utilises measures of road traffic accidents and air quality.

Figure 5: Living environment deprivation map for the South Cheshire area



- 2.3.2 Figure 5 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and displays the Living Environment deprivation domain by ranking all of the LSOAs in the country and dividing these into groupings of most deprived to least deprived. A LSOA around Wybunbury (E01018516) falls into the 90-100% centile group while other LSOAs around Shavington and Crewe South are also in the 50-60% least deprived centile groups or better. However, to the south of the South Cheshire area the LSOAs are at least in the 40-50% most deprived nationally or worse.

Road safety

- 2.3.3 The Association of Public Health Observatories¹³ (APHO) reports that in Cheshire East, which contains all five of the wards within the South Cheshire area, the rate of

¹³ The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Cheshire East Profile*, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=C*

people killed and seriously injured on roads (62.0 per 100,000) is significantly higher than the average for England (39.7 per 100,000).

Crime

- 2.3.4 Police recorded crime data¹⁴ shows that, in the year ending September 2016, the Cheshire police force area recorded a crime rate (excluding fraud) of 57.1 per 1,000 of population. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas¹⁵ shows that Cheshire East recorded 16,831 crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid-year population estimate for the area, this gives a crime rate of 44.8 per 1,000 (compared to 67 per 1,000 nationally).

2.4 Health profile

Life expectancy

- 2.4.1 Life expectancy provides an indicator of the general health of a population and the differences in health between different populations and socio-demographic groups. The APHO indicates that average life expectancy at birth 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females, 83.1. In Cheshire East, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than this, at 80.4 and 83.6 respectively.

Rates and incidence of disease

- 2.4.2 Statistics published by the APHO for disease and poor health in Cheshire East are shown in Table 13. In terms of the rates and incidence of disease, Cheshire East has a falling rate of early deaths from heart disease and stroke that is lower than the England average. There are lower recorded rates of diabetes and cancer in Cheshire East compared with the England average.

Table 13: Key rates and incidence of disease indicators

	Cheshire East	England
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular (per 100,000)	70.0	78.2
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer (per 100,000)	127.0	144.4
Recorded diabetes (% of GP patients)	6.0	6.2

Source: APHO, 2015

Disability

- 2.4.3 Table 14 details the proportion of households that have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children, in each of the wards with the Cheshire East and England averages for comparison.

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics (2016), *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables*,

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

¹⁵ Office for National Statistics (2016), *Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level*,

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

- 2.4.4 The figures for disability, detailing the households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with and without dependent children are fairly consistent across the five wards and in relation to the Cheshire East and England average. Crewe East has relatively high proportions for both groups however, particularly without dependent children with 23.8% of the residential population.

Table 14: Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability, with and without dependent children - at ward level

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Total	20.8%	24.5%	26.9%	25.0%	28.5%	24.9%	25.6%
Households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with dependent children	3.4%	4.0%	3.1%	5.3%	4.7%	3.8%	4.6%
Households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, without dependent children	17.4%	20.5%	23.8%	19.7%	23.8%	21.1%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Obesity and physical activity

- 2.4.5 The APHO reports that obesity levels for children in Year 6 (sixth year of compulsory education incorporating students aged between ten and eleven) is 15.6%, which is better than the average for England (19.1%). In Cheshire East, 23.8% of adults are classified as obese which is not significantly different from the national trend (23.0%).
- 2.4.6 The APHO indicates that within Cheshire East, the proportion of adults meeting the target levels of physical activity (i.e. those participating in at least 150 minutes physical activity per week) is just above the England average with approximately 56.2% of adults meeting this target but this is not significantly different from the national average of 56.0%.
- 2.4.7 Amongst children, levels of physical activity varied according to household income with those in the lower income groups exercising more than those with higher incomes. The proportion of physically active children in Cheshire East is higher than the national average.

Mental health and wellbeing

- 2.4.8 According to the Public Health England (PHE) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) profiles¹⁶, as partially displayed in Table 15, the population of Cheshire East has mental health characteristics that are better than the England

¹⁶ Public Health England, *Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profiles 2015/ 2016*, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA/data>

average. For example, the prevalence of depression is considerably below the England average (8.5% of adults compared with 21.0%).

Table 15: Mental health indicators by clinical commissioning group (CCG)

	Cheshire East (NHS South Cheshire CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	8.5	21.0
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.6	1.2
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	10.7	12.4
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.84	0.88
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	3.9	5.1

Source: APHO, 2014/15

2.4.9 The number of residents aged 65 and over living with dementia in Cheshire East is predicted to rise from 5,402 in 2014 to 6,710 by 2020¹⁷.

¹⁷ Cheshire East Council (2014), *Cheshire East Dementia care strategy*, http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/council_information/media_hub/media_releases/previous_media_releases/media_releases_august_2014/dementia_care_strategy.aspx

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High Speed Two (HS2) Limited
Two Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham B4 6GA

08081 434 434
HS2Enquiries@hs2.org.uk