



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

## Background Information and Data

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

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



# High Speed Two Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe) Background Information and Data

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

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



## Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

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

Telephone: 08081 434 434

General email enquiries: [HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk](mailto:HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk)

Website: [www.gov.uk/hs2](http://www.gov.uk/hs2)

A report prepared for High Speed Two (HS2) Limited:

ARUP



High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has actively considered the needs of blind and partially sighted people in accessing this document. The text will be made available in full on the HS2 website. The text may be freely downloaded and translated by individuals or organisations for conversion into other accessible formats. If you have other needs in this regard, please contact High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

© High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, 2017, except where otherwise stated.

Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0. To view this licence, visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2) **OGL** or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or e-mail: [psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk). Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.



Printed in Great Britain on paper containing at least 75% recycled fibre.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Community health profile</b>	<b>2</b>
2.2	Socio-demographic profile	2
2.3	Neighbourhood quality	14
2.4	Health profile	15
<b>3</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>18</b>

## List of figures

Figure 1:	Overall IMD deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area	6
Figure 2:	Employment deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area	10
Figure 3:	Education, skills and training deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area	12
Figure 4:	Barriers to housing deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area	13
Figure 5:	Living environment deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area	14

## List of tables

Table 1:	LSOAs and wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area	2
Table 2:	Population density - at ward level	3
Table 3:	Age composition of resident population - at ward level	3
Table 4:	Sex of the resident population - at ward level	4
Table 5:	Proportion of resident by ethnic group - at ward level	4
Table 6:	Proportion of residential population by social grade - at ward level	7
Table 7:	Economic activity by gender and age group- at ward level	8
Table 8:	Employment by gender and age group - at ward level	9
Table 9:	Working age JSA claimants by age group - at ward level	9
Table 10:	Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits	10
Table 11:	Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level	11
Table 12:	Housing stock by tenure - at ward level	13
Table 13:	Key rates and incidence of disease indicators	16
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	16

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

17

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document presents the community area health profile which includes a detailed description of the communities within the Colwich to Yarlet community area (CA2), 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 ward<sup>1</sup> level and lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas that are used to report small area statistics in England and Wales<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The health impact assessment is detailed in the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)<sup>3</sup>.

---

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)*, [www.gov.uk/hs2](http://www.gov.uk/hs2)

## 2 Community health profile

- 2.1.1 The Colwich to Yarlet area is located within Staffordshire and is administered by Stafford Borough Council. The Colwich to Yarlet community area is approximately 15km in length. The area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. There are multiple watercourses and marshes in the southern part of the community area. The Proposed Scheme runs past the northern edge of Stafford with in a false cutting at Hopton. Other rural settlements that the route passes include Colwich, Ingestre, Coton, Marston and Yarlet. These are mostly villages with limited access to shops and services.
- 2.1.2 The Colwich to Yarlet area includes the wards of Haywood and Hixon, Milwich, Seighford, Church Eaton, and Milford. These are listed in the table below with their respective LSOA codes.

Table 1: LSOAs and wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area

Local Authority	Ward	LSOA
Stafford Borough Council	Haywood and Hixon	E01029711
		E010129710
		E01029713
		E01029712
	Milwich	E01029732 E01029687
	Seighford	E01029743
	Church Eaton	E01029688
	Milford	E01029730 E01029732 E01029732

Source: ONS, Census, 2011<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Socio-demographic profile

### Population

- 2.2.1 Population estimates and population density figures for the relevant wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area are listed in Table 2 with a comparison for Stafford Borough and England. These data establish the total number of people living in each ward as well as the respective population density.
- 2.2.2 The wards contained within the Colwich to Yarlet area have low population densities compared with the figures for Stafford Borough and England.

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

- 2.2.3 Haywood and Hixon and Milford have the largest populations and higher population density figures while Church Eaton and Milwich have population densities of 0.5 or lower.
- 2.2.4 According to data from the Stafford Borough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>5</sup> (JSNA) the population in Stafford is expected to grow by 5% between 2012 and 2021. The population is projected to see significant growth in people aged 65 and over (22.6%) and those aged 85 and over (37.1%).

Table 2: Population density - at ward level

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Total population	6,458	1,949	5,583	3,470	2,383	132,488	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.2	4.2

Source: ONS, Census, 2011, and Mid-year population estimates, 2014 and 2015<sup>6</sup>

## Age profile

- 2.2.5 Table 3 details the size of the resident population by broad age groups for each ward, relative to Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.6 Across the five wards there is a lower proportion of people aged 0-15 compared with Stafford Borough and England averages. The largest proportion of the residential population is 45-64. The population of Seighford has particularly high proportions of older people with 24.1% being aged 65-84.
- 2.2.7 Milford however, has 20.4% of its residential population aged 16-24, which is approximately twice the national average proportion.

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

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
0-15	17.1%	16.0%	15.3%	13.5%	18.0%	17.0%	18.9%
16-24	8.2%	7.9%	20.4%	7.8%	8.0%	11.0%	11.9%
25-44	21.8%	20.2%	19.8%	19.9%	20.8%	24.8%	27.5%
45-64	32.8%	32.9%	26.2%	31.1%	31.4%	27.9%	25.4%

<sup>5</sup> Stafford and Surrounds Health and Wellbeing Group (2014), *Stafford Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Environmental%20Health/Health%20and%20Wellbeing/Stafford-EJSNA-2014.pdf>.

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



	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
65-84	18.0%	18.8%	15.7%	24.1%	20.5%	16.8%	14.1%
85 and over	2.1%	4.2%	2.6%	3.6%	1.3%	2.5%	2.2%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Gender profile

2.2.8 Table 4 details the proportion of residents in each ward within the Colwich to Yarlet area by gender compared with Stafford Borough and England averages.

2.2.9 The data on sex of the resident population for the Colwich to Yarlet area does not follow the national trend of there being a higher proportion of females than of males. Stafford itself has a higher proportion of men - reflected in the ward data for Seighford and Church Eaton.

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

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Males	48.8%	49.3%	49.3%	50.7%	50.1%	50.1%	49.2%
Females	51.2%	50.7%	50.7%	49.3%	49.9%	49.9%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Ethnicity profile

2.2.10 Table 5 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards compared with the Stafford Borough and England averages.

2.2.11 All of the wards contained within the Colwich to Yarlet area have large proportions of White British residents, with each ward having at least a 10% higher proportion for this ethnic group compared with the national average. Few other ethnic groups represent more than 2% of the total resident population across the Colwich to Yarlet area. Exceptions to this include 'Other white' populations for Seighford and Church Eaton. This data displays a very uniform ethnic profile across all of the wards.

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

Ethnic Group		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
White	Total	98.2%	98.5%	93.3%	98.0%	98.4%	95.0%	85.4%
	British	97.0%	96.5%	91.2%	95.0%	95.9%	92.6%	79.8%
	Irish	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%

BID-HE-002-002

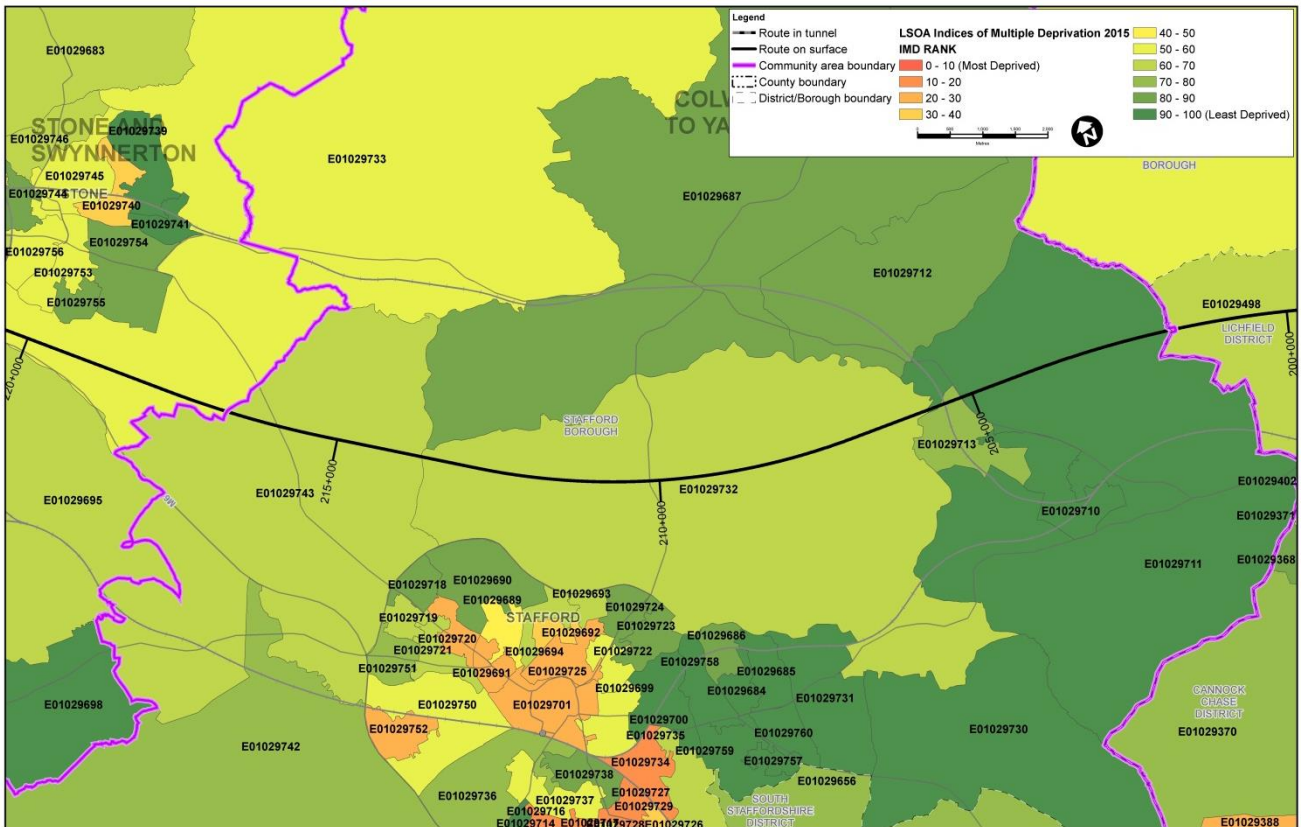
Ethnic Group		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
	Gypsy	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Other	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	2.3%
	White and black Caribbean	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
	White and black African	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
	White and Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
	Other mixed	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	0.5%	0.6%	4.5%	0.7%	0.7%	2.5%	7.8%
	Indian	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1.5%
Black or black British	Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	3.5%
	African	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%
	Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%
	Other black	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%
	Arab	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Indices of multiple deprivation

- 2.2.12 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>7</sup> 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.

Figure 1: Overall IMD deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area



- 2.2.13 Figure 1 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows the proportion of LSOAs across the Colwich to Yarlet area that fall within the top 10%, 20% and 30% etc. most deprived nationally. The map demonstrates that the LSOAs that fall into the five wards across the Colwich to Yarlet area are all at least in the 50-60% centile group of least deprived LSOAs nationally with Milwich, Milford and Haywood and Hixon being in the 90-100% centile group, reflecting relatively low levels of deprivation in these wards. Some LSOAs to the south around the urban area of Stafford fall into the 20-30% centile groups.

## Social grade

- 2.2.14 Table 6 details the proportion of each residential population by 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:

<sup>7</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf).

- '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.

2.2.15 The wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area have higher than average proportions of residents in the highest social grade category with Milford having a significantly high level of these persons (39.8%). The C2 social grade is more varied with Church Eaton, Seighford and Milwich all having higher than average (20.6%) proportions of residents in this group. The proportion of residents classified as being in the lowest social grade is significantly lower in all wards compared with the average for England with Milford having just 10.5% of its population falling into this group.

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

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Approximated social grade AB	30.0%	35.6%	39.8%	28.8%	34.7%	26.0%	22.9%
Approximated social grade C1	34.5%	27.7%	33.9%	36.0%	30.1%	33.0%	30.9%
Approximated social grade C2	20.6%	25.4%	15.8%	22.3%	20.8%	19.8%	20.6%
Approximated social grade DE	15.0%	11.2%	10.5%	13.0%	14.4%	21.2%	25.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Education, employment and income

2.2.16 Table 7 details the proportion of working age<sup>8</sup> residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.

2.2.17 The level of economic activity varies in relation to local and national averages across the CA. It is above average in Milwich and Haywood and Hixon, but below average in Milford, Seighford, and Church Eaton. It is highest in Milwich, at 65.4% compared with 63.2% in Stafford Borough and 63.6% across England, and lowest in Seighford, at 58.9%. Economic activity is higher for males than for females in all of the five wards, in line with local and national trends.

2.2.18 It is notable that economic activity among young people, aged 16-24, is considerably higher across the CA than the national average. In Seighford, 70.2% of people in this age group are economically active, compared with 64.9% in Stafford Borough, and

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

62.8% in England. Economic activity is also generally above average among people aged 50 and over, with the highest rates recorded in Milwich where 49.4% of residents in this age group are economically active, compared with 42.0% in Stafford Borough and 41.6% in England.

- 2.2.19 Data from the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review<sup>9</sup> suggests that the proportion of working age residents across Staffordshire will experience a decline by between 3-5 percentage points by 2021.

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

		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Total		64.3%	65.4%	61.9%	58.9%	61.7%	63.2%	63.6%
Gender	Male	76.6%	79.2%	64.4%	71.6%	74.8%	73.9%	75.2%
	Female	64.7%	67.1%	58.8%	63.1%	61.2%	66.3%	64.7%
Age band	16-24	67.8%	66.5%	52.9%	70.2%	69.8%	64.9%	62.8%
	25-49	92.5%	92.1%	91.4%	91.9%	88.0%	88.3%	85.6%
	50 and over	44.9%	49.4%	45.2%	39.2%	43.4%	42.0%	41.6%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

- 2.2.20 Table 8 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by working age group in each of the five wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.
- 2.2.21 Reflecting the data for economic activity, employment rates vary across the CA in relation to the local and national averages, with the highest rates in Milwich (63.8%) and the lowest in Seighford (57.2%). Again, rates are higher for males than for females in all five wards within the CA, and are generally above average among young people aged 16-24.

<sup>9</sup> Staffordshire County Council (2016), *Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Forward%20Planning/Examination%20Library%202013/E15-STAFFORDSHIRE-AND-STOKE-ON-TRENT-ECONOMIC-REVIEW-2013.pdf>

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

		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Total		61.8%	63.8%	58.6%	57.2%	60.3%	59.7%	58.9%
Gender	Male	71.2%	76.2%	60.5%	67.9%	71.8%	66.7%	66.7%
	Female	60.3%	63.3%	56.2%	59.6%	56.7%	60.5%	57.6%
Age band	16-24	58.7%	60.0%	43.9%	62.9%	64.8%	54.1%	50.8%
	25-49	90.2%	90.8%	89.0%	90.4%	86.0%	84.7%	80.4%
	50 and over	43.4%	48.4%	44.5%	38.1%	42.9%	40.7%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.22 Table 9 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each of the five wards in the area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England. The claimant rate is generally very low across all age groups in each of the wards, with four wards (Milwich, Milford, Seighford, and Church Eaton) not recording any claimants at all.

Table 9: Working age JSA claimants by age group - at ward level

		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Age band	16 - 24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
	25-49	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%
	50-64	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant count, November 2016<sup>10</sup>

2.2.23 Table 10 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England. 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) median<sup>11</sup>.

2.2.24 Each of the five wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area records a significantly lower than average proportion of children in low income families. Rates are lowest in Milford, at 4.0%, compared with 11.7% in Stafford Borough and 19.9% across England.

<sup>10</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Claimant Count*, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=72>

<sup>11</sup> 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>

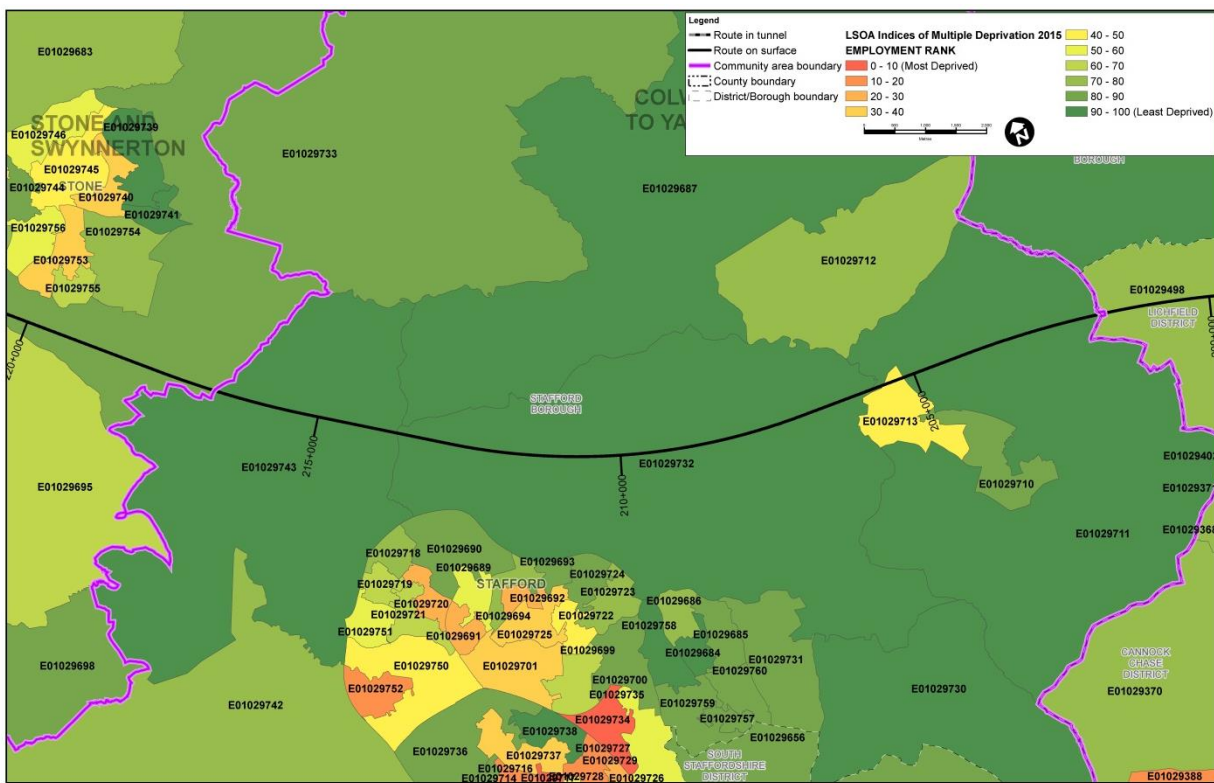
Table 10: Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Children in low income families	8.0%	5.7%	4.0%	5.2%	7.1%	11.7%	19.9%

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

2.2.25 The IMD Employment Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that help to establish overall deprivation measures for LSOAs 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.

Figure 2: Employment deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area



2.2.26 Figure 2 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and presents the level of employment deprivation for the wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area. One LSOA contained within Haywood and Hixon (E01029713) is in the 40-50% centile group. The other LSOAs that are contained within Haywood and Hixon, Milwich and Milford are all in the 90-100% least deprived LSOAs in the country while Seighford and Church Eaton are in the 80-90% least deprived nationally, suggesting employment deprivation in these areas is low.

### Education and skills

2.2.27 Table 11 details the proportion of the residential working population of each of the five wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area by highest level of qualification, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.

2.2.28 Each of the wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area has a higher proportion of residents with degree level qualifications (Level 4<sup>12</sup> and above) than the local and national averages, indicating a highly skilled workforce. The proportion of residents with no qualifications is generally in line with local and national averages, with the exception of Milford where it is considerably lower. Milford is also notable as having the highest proportion of residents with degree level qualifications across the CA (36.0%).

Table 11: Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Level 4 and above	33.7%	34.7%	36.0%	32.2%	35.7%	30.3%	27.4%
Level 3	12.1%	10.4%	19.4%	11.2%	9.4%	12.9%	12.4%
Level 2	16.2%	14.5%	15.4%	14.8%	15.4%	15.8%	15.2%
Level 1	11.7%	11.7%	9.2%	10.7%	12.1%	12.7%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	4.0%	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Other qualifications	4.0%	4.8%	3.5%	6.7%	3.8%	4.4%	5.7%
No qualifications	18.6%	21.5%	13.2%	20.6%	19.8%	20.4%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.29 Data from the Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>13</sup> (JSNA) suggest that inequalities in education exist within the county, with 71% of children born in the least deprived areas achieving at least five GCSEs A\*-C compared to 40% in the most deprived areas. Some 5% of young people aged 16-18 across the County as a whole are not in education, employment or training.

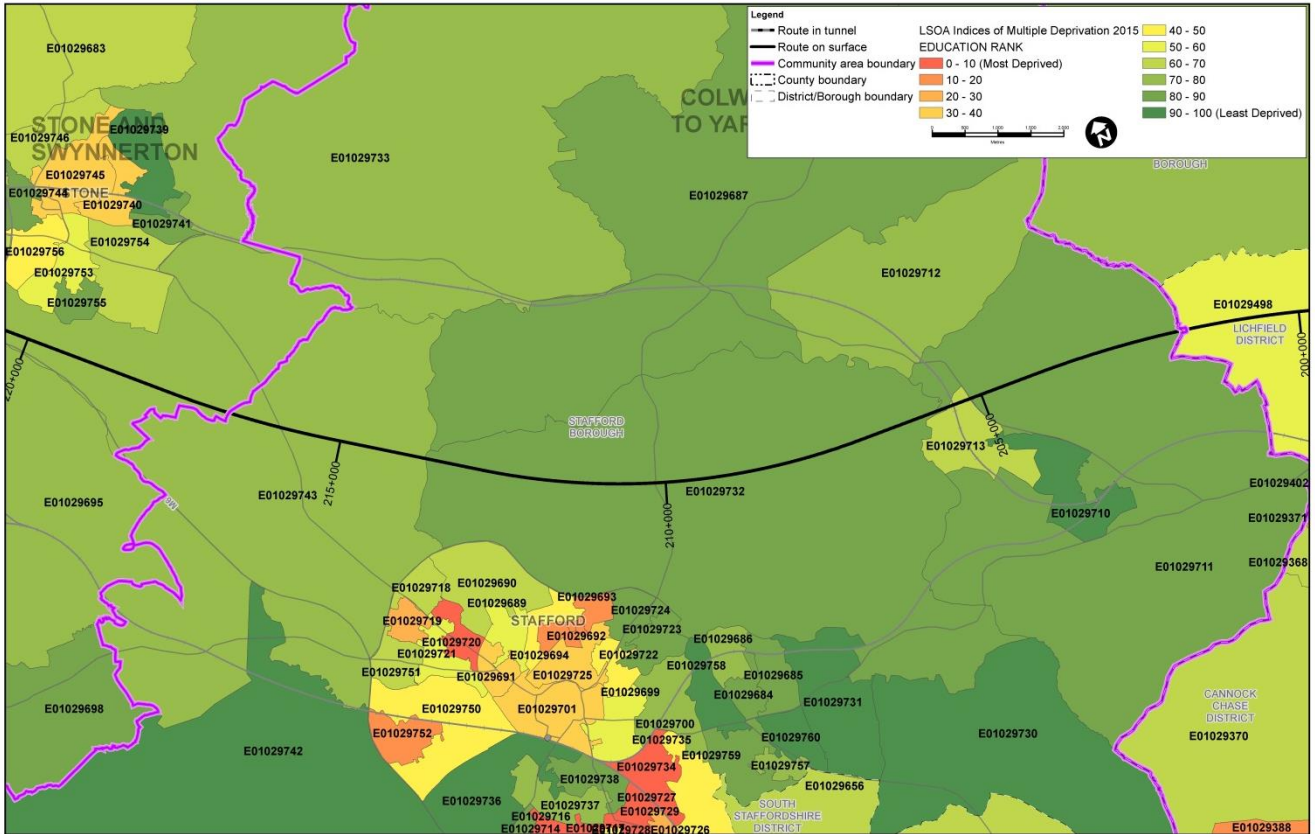
2.2.30 The IMD Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain measures attainment and skills in the resident population using indicators, one relating to adult skills and one relating to the skills of children and young people.

<sup>12</sup> 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

<sup>13</sup> Staffordshire Partnership (2013), *Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <https://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/Staffordshire-E-JSNA-2013-FINAL.pdf>



Figure 3: Education, skills and training deprivation map for the Colwich to Yarlet area



2.2.31 Figure 3 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs that are contained within the wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area compare to other areas in the county regarding barriers to education, skills and training. Overall, the communities along the route have relatively low levels of deprivation for this domain. LSOAs in Seighford (E01029742) are in the 90-100% least deprived nationally for this measure suggesting minimal barriers while the other wards are all in the 70-80% least deprived for the education deprivation domain.

## Housing

2.2.32 Table 12 details the dwelling stock by tenure and condition in each ward in comparison with the Stafford Borough and England averages.

2.2.33 The five wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area have significantly higher proportions of owner occupied tenures with Haywood and Hixon, Milford, Seighford, and Church Eaton having proportions exceeding 80% for this measure compared with 63.3% nationally. Other notable statistics include the low proportions of 'Private rented' tenures, excluding Milwich which has a figure of 14.8% which is consistent with the national average. All the wards have lower proportions of 'Rented from local authority' and 'Other social rented' tenures compared with the Stafford Borough and England averages.

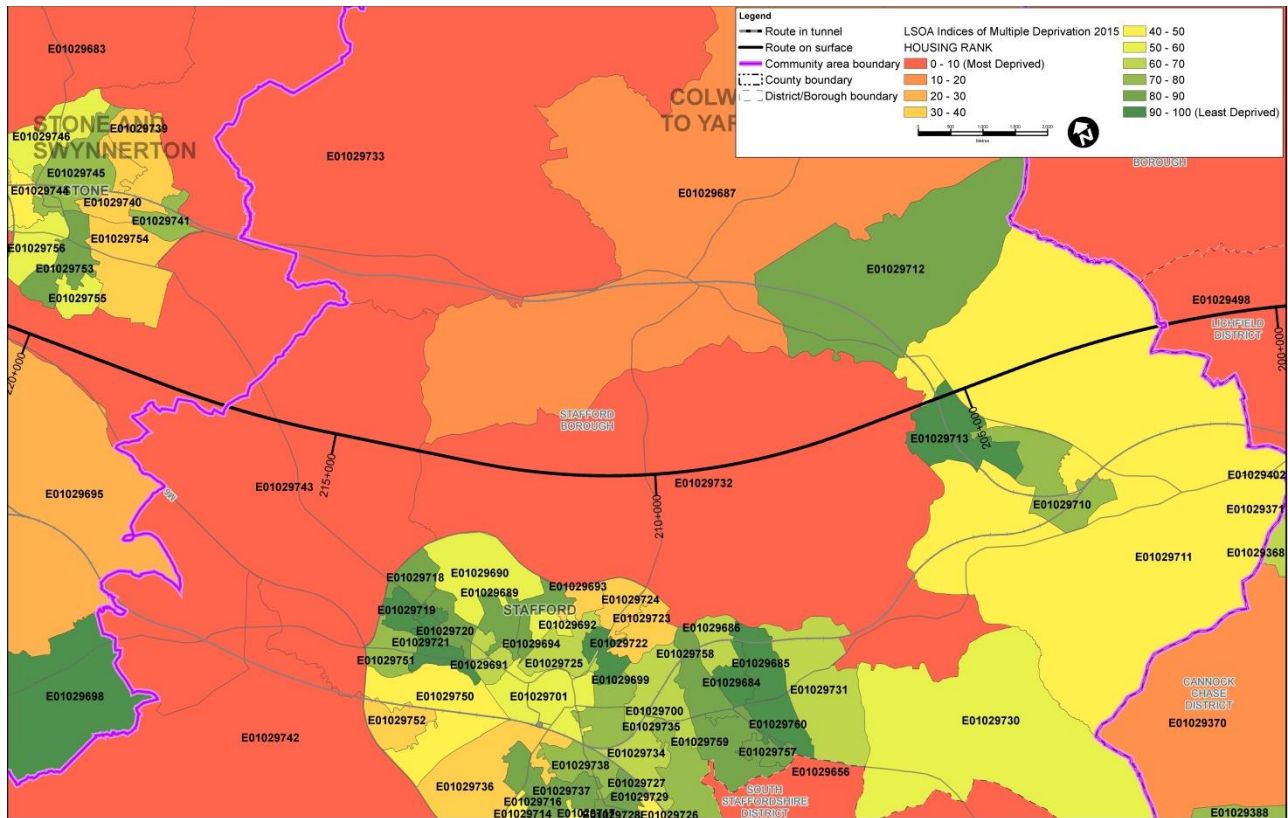
Table 12: Housing stock by tenure - at ward level

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Owner occupied	83.3%	75.0%	85.0%	85.2%	81.0%	71.6%	63.3%
Rented from local authority	2.0%	2.1%	0.2%	2.1%	3.7%	4.3%	9.4%
Other social rented	6.1%	4.4%	2.5%	2.4%	4.4%	9.3%	8.3%
Private rented	6.8%	14.8%	10.6%	8.8%	9.2%	12.9%	16.8%
Living rent-free	1.1%	3.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.34 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 Colwich to Yarlet area



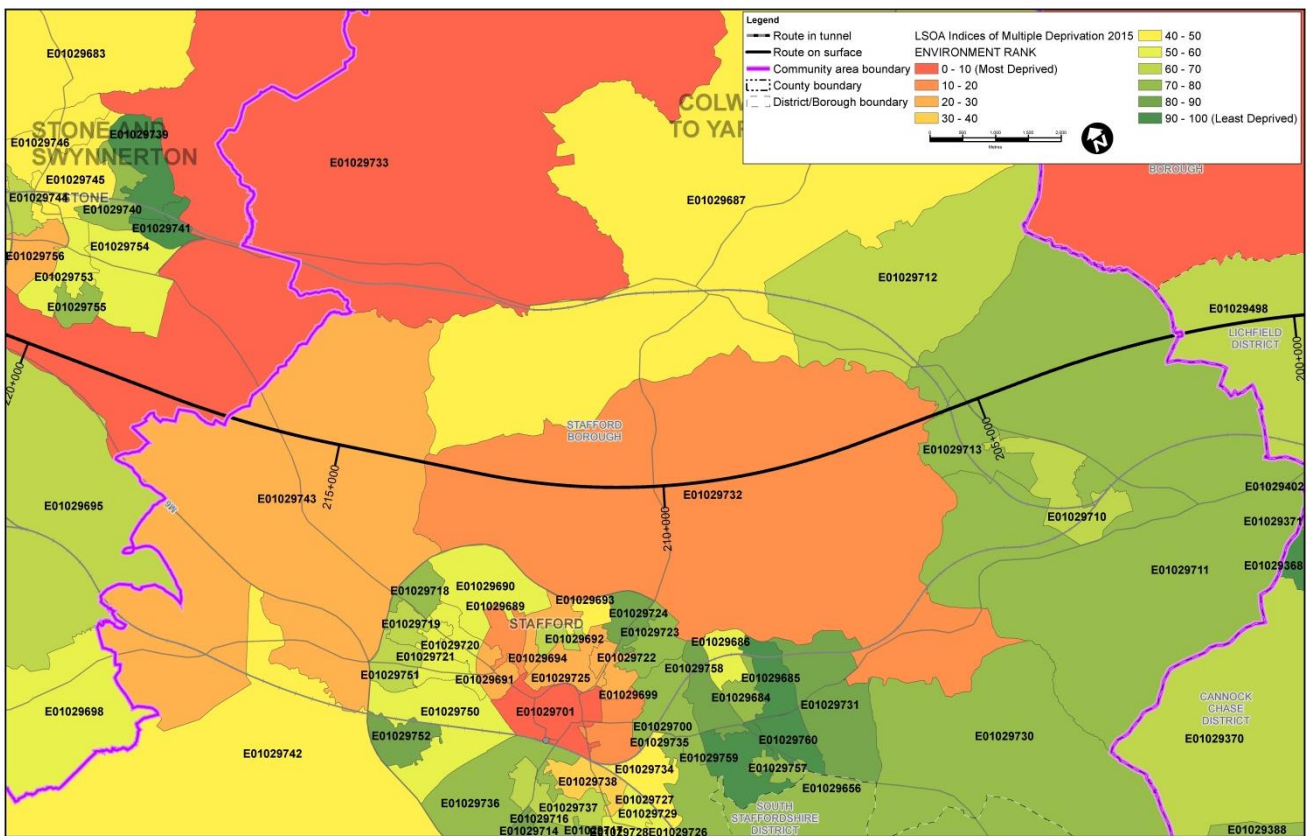
2.2.35 Figure 4 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and displays the Barriers to Housing Deprivation domain measure for the LSOAs within the Colwich to Yarlet area. The LSOAs contained within Seighford, Milford and Milwich are in the 0-10% most deprived centile group across the country for this measure while LSOAs around Haywood and Hixon is in the 40-50% centile group. The map shows that wards that are closer to urban centres are less deprived for this domain.

## 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 Colwich to Yarlet area



2.3.2 Figure 5 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and spatially presents this domain measure by ranking the wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area against the other LSOAs across the country. The LSOAs contained within Haywood and Hixon are in the 70-80% centile group for this measure while the other wards all experience higher levels for deprivation for this domain, namely the LSOAs within Milford (E01029732) which fall into the 10-20% most deprived nationally for living environment deprivation.

## Road safety

- 2.3.3 The Association of Public Health Observatories<sup>14</sup> (APHO) indicates that in Stafford Borough, which contains all five of the wards within the Colwich to Yarlet area, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads (26.1 per 100,000) is significantly lower than the average for England (39.7 per 100,000).

## Crime

- 2.3.4 Police recorded crime data<sup>15</sup> shows that, in the year ending June 2016, the Staffordshire police force area recorded a crime rate (excluding fraud) of 63.5 per 1,000 of population. Recorded crime data for Stafford Borough<sup>16</sup> show that there were 6,554 recorded crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid-year population estimate for the Borough at the 2011 Census, this gives a crime rate of 49.5 per 1,000 (compared to 67 per 1,000 population for England and Wales). The Stafford Borough Community Safety Profile<sup>17</sup> shows a decline in levels of reported crime and disorder, with 41 reported crimes per 1,000 population in 2012/13. This report also shows that in 2012/13 reported anti-social behaviour had reduced by 44% since 2007/08.
- 2.3.5 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggests that inequalities exist in the experience of crime in the county with 2% of people in the least deprived communities experiencing any type of crime compared to 10% in the most deprived areas.

## 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 Stafford Borough, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than this, at 80.4 and 83.5 respectively.
- 2.4.2 According to data from the Stafford JSNA<sup>18</sup> the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas is 6.8 years for women and 9.2 for men in the borough.

### Rates and incidence of disease

- 2.4.3 Statistics published by the APHO for disease and poor health in Stafford Borough are shown in Table 13. In terms of the rates and incidence of disease, Stafford Borough has rates of heart disease and stroke which are falling and below the national average.

<sup>14</sup> The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Stafford Profile*, [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=S\\*](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=S*).

<sup>15</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

<sup>16</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

<sup>17</sup> Staffordshire Observatory (2014), *Stafford Community Safety Profile*, [https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Stafford-Borough-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-\(V1\).pdf](https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Stafford-Borough-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-(V1).pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Stafford and Surrounds Health and Wellbeing Group (2012), *Stafford Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Environmental%20Health/Health%20and%20Wellbeing/Stafford-and-Surrounds-eJSNA-Sept-12.pdf>.

The rate of diabetes cases in Stafford Borough is the same (6.2 per 100,000) as the average for England.

Table 13: Key rates and incidence of disease indicators

	Stafford Borough	England
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular (per 100,000)	64.2	78.2
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer (per 100,000)	127.3	144.4
Recorded diabetes (% of GP patients)	6.2	6.2

Source: APHO, 2015

2.4.4 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggests that inequalities exist in health behaviours in the county. For example, 16% of the people living in the least deprived areas of the county identifying as smokers. This number rises to 34% in the most deprived areas.

### Disability

2.4.5 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 Stafford Borough and England averages for comparison.

2.4.6 The data for the five wards contained within the Colwich to Yarlet area regarding disability are comparable with those of the Stafford Borough and the England-wide figures. Within these wards, the proportion of households with a long term health problem or disability, with dependent children only exceeds the local average in Milwich (4.2%).

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

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Total	25.3%	24.2%	21.3%	25.2%	23.7%	25.4%	25.6%
With dependent children	3.7%	4.2%	3.8%	2.4%	3.2%	4.0%	4.6%
Without dependent children	21.6%	20.0%	17.5%	22.8%	20.6%	21.4%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

### Obesity and physical activity

2.4.7 The APHO reports that obesity levels for children in Year 6 (sixth year of compulsory education incorporating students aged between ten and eleven) are 15.2%, which is better than the average for England (19.1%). According to the Stafford Borough JSNA, this proportion is expected to rise to 20.1% by 2017/18. In Stafford Borough, 21.4% of adults are classified as obese, which is not significantly different from the national trend (23.0%).

2.4.8 The APHO indicates that within Stafford Borough, the proportion of adults meeting the target level of physical activity (i.e. those participating in at least 150 minutes physical activity per week) is comparable with the average for England with 56.2% of adults meeting this target, compared with 56.0% nationally, suggesting there is no significant difference between the two data sets.

2.4.9 The Staffordshire JSNA indicates that 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. Only half of the children in Stafford Borough experienced at least three hours of high quality Physical Education (PE) and school sport per week, which is significantly lower than the national average.

### Mental health and wellbeing

2.4.10 According to the Public Health England (PHE) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) profiles<sup>19</sup> the population administered by Stafford and Surrounds Clinical Commissioning Group has mental health characteristics that are mostly better than the England average, as shown in Table 15. For example, the prevalence of a severe mental health problem is below the England average (0.66% of adults compared with 0.90%) while the percentage of people reporting a long-term mental health problem is lower than that of the national average (4.0% of adults compared with 5.2%).

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

	Stafford Borough (NHS Stafford and Surrounds CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	7.7	8.3
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.4	1.4
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	11.2	12.7
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.66	0.90
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	4.0	5.2

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

2.4.11 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggests that prevalence rates for dementia in Stafford Borough are to increase from approximately 1,980 cases in 2015 to 3,330 cases in 2030. Furthermore, data from the Stafford Borough JSNA details that 674 people aged 65 and over were estimated to have severe depression in 2010, with an estimated rise to around 882 by 2020, the highest projected increase in all the Staffordshire districts.

<sup>19</sup>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>

### 3 References

Department of Communities and Local Government (2015), *The English Indices of Deprivation*. Available online at:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/465791/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Statistical\\_Release.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf).

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

HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement*. Available online at: [www.gov.uk/hs2](http://www.gov.uk/hs2).

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

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

Office for National Statistics (2016), *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables*, Available online at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>.

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

Office for National Statistics (2016), *Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level*. Available online at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>.

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

Staffordshire County Council (2016), *Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review*, Available online at: <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Forward%20Planning/Examination%20Library%202013/E15-STAFFORDSHIRE-AND-STOKE-ON-TRENT-ECONOMIC-REVIEW-2013.pdf>.

Staffordshire Observatory (2014), *Stafford Community Safety Profile*. Available online at: [https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Stafford-Borough-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-\(V1\).pdf](https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Stafford-Borough-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-(V1).pdf).

Stafford and Surrounds Health and Wellbeing Group (2012), *Stafford and Surrounds Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*. Available online at: <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Environmental%20Health/Health%20and%20Wellbeing/Stafford-and-Surrounds-eJSNA-Sept-12.pdf>.

Staffordshire Partnership (2013), *Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*. Available online at: <https://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/Staffordshire-E-JSNA-2013-FINAL.pdf>.

The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Stafford Profile*. Available online at: [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=S\\*](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=S*).





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

08081 434 434  
[HS2Enquiries@hs2.org.uk](mailto:HS2Enquiries@hs2.org.uk)