



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

Equality Impact Assessment Report

Appendices



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(West Midlands - Crewe)
Equality Impact Assessment Report
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Department for Transport

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Appendix A: Literature Review

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this appendix

1.1.1 This Appendix provides a summary of key research evidence drawn from recent national and regional evidence reviews, research findings and policy documents, to inform understanding of the sensitivity of protected characteristic groups¹ to potential effects of the Proposed Scheme, and their specific needs in relation to potential effects.

1.2 Structure of this appendix

1.2.1 This Appendix is divided into the following sections:

- Section 2 – Housing;
- Section 3 – Community infrastructure and open spaces;
- Section 4 – Employment and business;
- Section 5 – Traffic, transport and accessibility;
- Section 6 – Noise, air quality, and other environmental effects; and
- Section 7 – Crime, safety and personal security.

¹ As defined by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) (2014), Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty: England, <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/technical-guidance-public-sector-equality-duty-england>.

2 Housing

2.1 Young people

2.1.1 Young people face significant affordability barriers to home-ownership. Young people are more likely than other groups to be living in poverty², and there is a significant risk of homelessness. In 2015, nearly half of people living in homeless accommodation services were aged between 16 and 24, and 20% of all people presenting as homeless were aged under 25³.

2.2 Older people

2.2.1 Social housing is of particular importance to older people. In 2014/2015, 29% of social rented households - 1.1 million households - were headed by someone aged 65 or over⁴. A higher proportion of those aged 75 and over are social tenants compared with those aged 65 and over, reflecting both changing tenure patterns over the last 30 years and the number of older owner-occupiers who find their homes are no longer suitable for their needs and become eligible for specialist social housing⁵.

2.2.2 Older people living in social housing or private rented accommodation are more than twice as likely to be living in poverty as those in owner-occupied housing. After housing costs, 44% of older social or private rental tenants are in low income groups, compared with 18% of owner occupiers⁶. For owner-occupiers, housing can be a financial asset with the potential to be converted into cash, which can then be used to boost income in retirement, thereby reducing the likelihood of poverty⁷.

2.3 Disabled people

2.3.1 Many disabled people live in unsuitable accommodation that does not meet their needs and prevents them from living independently⁸. This is particularly the case for older disabled people. In 2013, a quarter of a million households in the social rented sector included someone who used a wheelchair, but only 27% of social rented homes occupied by wheelchair users met all four criteria for wheelchair visitability (level access, flush thresholds, a ground floor WC, and sufficient passage space)⁹.

2.4 Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups

2.4.1 Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups experience a range of barriers in accessing housing suitable for their needs. Overcrowding is a particular issue, with

² T. McInnes, A. Tinson, C. Hughes, T. B. Born and H. Aldridge (2015), *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2015*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, <https://www.jrf.org.uk/mpse-2015>.

³ Homeless Link (2016), *Young and Homeless 2015*, <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/201512%20-%20Young%20and%20Homeless%20-%20Full%20Report.pdf>.

⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2016), *English housing survey: headline report, 2014-2015*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501065/EHS_Headline_report_2014-15.pdf.

⁵ New Policy Institute (2012), *Market assessment of housing options for older people. A report for Shelter and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation*, http://npi.org.uk/files/5213/7485/1289/Market_Assessment_of_Housing_Options_for_Older_People.pdf.

⁶ Department for Work and Pensions (2015), *Households below average income, 2013/2014: supporting data tables*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/households-below-average-income-1994-1995-to-2013-2014>.

⁷ Birmingham University (2009), Briefing 1: *How would housing wealth perform as a pension?* European Union DEMHOW (Demographic Chance and Housing Wealth) Project, <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/social-policy/DEMHOW/C2.pdf>.

⁸ Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) (2010), *How fair is Britain? Equality, human rights and good relations in 2010*, <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-work/how-fair-britain>.

⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2015), *English housing survey, households, 2013-14*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/461439/EHS_Households_2013-14.pdf.

BAME households significantly more likely to be overcrowded than White British households. Thirty-five percent (35%) of Black African households have fewer rooms than they require, compared with just 5% of White British households¹⁰. In rural areas, there can be particular challenges associated with a lack of appropriate accommodation, compounded by little access to support and advice, language and communication difficulties, and a lack of cultural sensitivity in service delivery¹¹.

- 2.4.2 Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised racial groups and have distinct housing needs. While many Gypsies and Travellers live in bricks and mortar housing, others express a cultural aversion, preferring to live in trailers on traveller sites. However, there is a shortage of good quality sites. Sites can be found in very poor locations, such as adjacent to motorways, railways and sewage works, and some have poor access to services. Shortage of authorised sites is a factor in illegal encampments or unauthorised sites¹².

2.5 Women

- 2.5.1 Households headed by women are more likely to be overcrowded or substandard than those headed by men. Overcrowding is most pronounced among households with children, especially female headed households with children. Female-headed households can be particularly reliant on social-rented housing, due to difficulty affording private rental or home ownership as a result of differences in employment rates and relatively low pay¹³.

2.6 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people

- 2.6.1 There is little evidence available regarding the specific housing needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) people. However, research by Stonewall in Wales suggests that these groups can experience risks of housing crisis and homelessness arising from abuse and harassment, particularly where homophobia or rejection by family members leads young people to leave the family home¹⁴.
- 2.6.2 More recent research by the Albert Kennedy Trust found that young people who identify as LGBT are significantly over-represented among homeless populations, and are more likely to be at risk of targeted violence, discrimination, and exploitation¹⁵.

¹⁰ Race Equality Foundation (2013), *Understanding ethnic inequalities in housing: analysis of the 2011 census*, <http://www.better-housing.org.uk/sites/default/files/briefings/downloads/Housing%20Briefing%2023.pdf>.

¹¹ Race Equality Foundation (2006), *Rural minority ethnic experiences: housing and health*, <http://www.raceequalityfoundation.org.uk/publications>.

¹² EHRC (2009), *Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller communities*, http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/11129/1/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf.

¹³ EHRC (2010), *How fair is Britain?*, <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/how-fair-britain/full-report-and-evidence-downloads>.

¹⁴ Stonewall Cymru (2006), *The Housing Needs of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) People in Wales*, <http://www.stonewallcymru.org.uk/>.

¹⁵ Albert Kennedy Trust (2015), *LGBT youth homelessness: a UK national scoping of cause, prevalence, response and outcome*, http://www.akt.org.uk/webtop/modules/_repository/documents/AlbertKennedy_ResearchReport_FINALInteractive.pdf.

3 Community infrastructure and open spaces

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Community infrastructure and open spaces enable people to sustain social networks, to socialise and to participate in their community, with benefits for well-being and community cohesion¹⁶.

3.2 Children and young people

3.2.1 Children and young people need access to play and recreational facilities that are safe, easily accessible, and close to home¹⁷. While children in rural areas benefit from greater access to the natural environment, their access to facilities for play and recreation can be restricted by dispersed population patterns and a lack of suitable transport. Linear village layouts, heavy traffic, lack of pavements and safe road crossing points can act as barriers preventing children in rural areas from accessing play, while intensive farming practices and a lack of public provision of play facilities can restrict opportunities¹⁸.

3.2.2 Evidence shows health and social benefits for children who walk to school¹⁹. Across England, 46% of primary school children and 38% of secondary school children walk to school. In rural areas, however, children travel further to school, and the proportion that walk to school is consequently much lower. This is particularly the case for rural secondary school children, who travel an average of 6.7 miles to school. The main reason cited by parents for children in this age group not walking to school is that the school is too far away; for children in the primary school age group, it is traffic danger²⁰.

3.2.3 It is estimated that around 15% of school pupils have a special educational need (SEN)²¹, 6% are disabled²², and 1.1% are on the autistic spectrum²³. There is a significant gap in attainment between disabled and non-disabled children, with disabled young people more likely to leave school early than their non-disabled peers, and disabled adults three times as likely as non-disabled adults to have no formal qualifications²⁴. While many disabled children, autistic children, and children with SEN

¹⁶ New Economics Foundation (2012), *Well-being evidence for policy: A review*, http://b3cdn.net/nefoundation/10b8aabd90c5771ff9_aom6bv5a.pdf.

¹⁷ 'Accessible' is used here to refer to locations that can be reached relatively easily. Access for disabled children and young people specifically is referred to below, and is described in terms of 'inclusive accessibility'

¹⁸ Play England (2006), *Planning for play: guidance on the planning and implementation of a local play strategy*, http://www.playengland.org.uk/media/120480/planning_for_play.pdf.

¹⁹ Ramblers' Association (RA) (2010), *Walking facts and figures 1: the benefits of walking*, <http://www.ramblers.org.uk/advice/facts-and-stats-about-walking.aspx>.

²⁰ Department for Transport (DfT) (2014), *National travel survey 2014: travel to school*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476635/travel-to-school.pdf.

²¹ Department for Education (DfE) (2015), *Special Educational Needs in England: January 2015*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447917/SFR25-2015_Text.pdf.

²² Department for Work and Pensions and Office for Disability Studies (2014), *Disability facts and figures*, <http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/UK%20Disability%20ofacts%20and%20figures%20report%202014.pdf>.

²³ The National Autistic Society (2016), *Autism facts and history*, <http://www.autism.org.uk/about/what-is/myths-facts-stats.aspx>. Assumption based on 1.1% of total population on autistic spectrum.

²⁴ Papworth Trust (2015), *Disability in the United Kingdom 2014: facts and figures*, <http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/UK%20Disability%20ofacts%20and%20figures%20report%202014.pdf>.

attend mainstream schools, some have more specialist learning needs. Currently, 17% of disabled children and 45.7% of children with SEN attend specialist schools²⁵.

3.3 Older people

- 3.3.1 Access to services, such as local shops, post offices and healthcare centres can be difficult for older people, particularly in rural areas. Older households who do not have access to their own car are particularly vulnerable to social isolation in rural areas, where services, such as GP surgeries, are too far away to reach on foot, and public transport can be limited²⁶.
- 3.3.2 In terms of recreation, participation in sports declines significantly with age, from 16% in the 35-54 age group to 7.6% in over 55s. Walking is more likely to be maintained, with 22.3% of those in the 55-65 age category still taking at least one 30 minute walk every four weeks²⁷.
- 3.3.3 Access to places of worship is important for many older people, particularly in rural areas where churches and other places of worship can provide important community resources. In 2014, the average age of Church of England congregations in rural areas was 53, and 21% of regular attendees at Sunday services were aged 75 and over²⁸.

3.4 Disabled people

- 3.4.1 Disabled people have specific access needs, and are more likely to rely on public transport to access services, facilities, family and friends²⁹. Social isolation can be particularly significant for some groups of disabled people, including disabled women and BAME disabled people³⁰.
- 3.4.2 Play is critically important in supporting the wellbeing and development of children with disabilities. However, disabled children experience barriers to play associated with a lack of inclusive accessibility and a lack of support in mainstream play settings, as well as a shortage of specialist provision. The majority (92%) of parents of disabled children feel that their child does not have the same opportunities to play as their non-disabled peers³¹.
- 3.4.3 Disabled adults can also experience barriers to recreation, including in their use of public rights of ways (PRoW) and open spaces. Well designed and managed routes, along with the provision of facilities such as disabled parking and accessible toilets, can support inclusive use of footpaths and open spaces for exercise and recreation, with benefits for health and well-being³².

²⁵ English Federation of Disability Sport (2016), Facts and statistics, http://www.efds.co.uk/how-we-help/fact-and-statistics_

²⁶ Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) (2014), *Older people: policy position paper*, <http://www.acre.org.uk/cms/resources/policy-papers/new-acre-older-people-ppp-rgb-2014.pdf>.

²⁷ RA (2010), Walking facts and figures: participation in walking, <http://www.ramblers.org.uk/>.

²⁸ Church of England (2014), *Everyone counts 2014: diversity audit key findings*, https://www.churchofengland.org/media/2261061/everyonecounts_keyfindings.pdf.

²⁹ Department for Transport (2012), *Transport for everyone: an action plan to improve accessibility for all*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49089/accessibility-action-plan.pdf.

³⁰ Scope (2012), *Over-looked communities, over-due change: how services can better support BME disabled people*, <http://www.scope.org.uk/Scope/media/Images/Publication%20Directory/Over-looked-communities-over-due-change.pdf?ext=.pdf>.

³¹ Sense (2016), *Making the case for play: findings of the Sense Public Inquiry into access to play opportunities for disabled children with multiple needs*, <https://www.sense.org.uk/sites/default/files/the-case-for-play-report.pdf>.

³² The Countryside Agency (2005), *By all reasonable means: Inclusive access to the outdoors for disabled people*, http://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/resources/by_all_reasonable_means.pdf.

- 3.4.4 Around 28,000 disabled people in the UK regularly participate in horse riding through the Riding for the Disabled Association³³. Research has found that this can have some significant health benefits for disabled people, both in terms of physical health and mental health and wellbeing³⁴.

3.5 BAME groups

- 3.5.1 Access to places of worship is also an important consideration for some BAME groups. At 48%, regular churchgoing is more than three times higher among adults of Black ethnic origin than among White adults (15%)³⁵, and BAME worshippers account for 7% of Church of England congregations³⁶. Places of worship are also important to other religious groups, providing an important function in terms of support networks and community cohesion³⁷.

³³ Riding for the Disabled Association (2015), *Impact report 2015*, http://www.rda.org.uk/assets/RDA_Impact-Report_2015.pdf.

³⁴ The British Horse Society (2011), *The health benefits of horse riding in the UK*, <http://www.bhs.org.uk/enjoy-riding/health-benefits>.

³⁵ Tearfund (2007), *Churchgoing in the UK: a research report from Tearfund on church attendance in the UK*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/03_04_07_tearfundchurch.pdf.

³⁶ Church of England (2014), *Everyone counts 2014*, https://www.churchofengland.org/media/2261061/everyonecounts_keyfindings.pdf.

³⁷ Scope (2012), *Over-looked communities, over-due change*, <https://blog.scope.org.uk/2012/04/17/over-looked-communities-over-due-change/>.

4 Employment and business

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Certain protected characteristic groups experience low socio-economic status and poor standards of living due to differences in economic activity, employment rates, type of work and remuneration. Income poverty particularly affects groups such as women with children, ethnic minority groups, and families with disabled members. Ethnic minorities, disabled people, and religious minority groups are overrepresented in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England¹³.

4.2 Young people

4.2.1 As of December 2015, 11.8% of 16-24 year olds were not in employment, education or training (NEET), of whom 42% were unemployed³⁸. The rates of youth unemployment recorded in the West Midlands and North West of England are amongst the highest in the UK³⁹, and young people from certain BAME communities are particularly likely to be affected⁴⁰. Young people in rural communities also experience particular barriers to accessing employment and training, including access to transport, careers advice, employment and training support, and youth services⁴¹.

4.2.2 The construction industry faces a skills shortage, and efforts are being made by charities such as the Prince's Trust and the Construction Youth Trust, as well as government and industry, to encourage young people into work, training and apprenticeships in the industry.

4.3 Older people

4.3.1 With regards to age, the over 50s have among the lowest employment rates for any age group. In 2015, 69.9% of those aged 50-63 were in employment, compared with 82.6% of those aged 25-49. People aged over fifty, once unemployed, find it harder to gain new jobs, and experience the longest period of unemployment. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey for 2015 shows that 21.5% of men and 33.5% of women in the 50-64 age group were economically inactive, compared with 16.4% and 27.6% for the total working age population respectively⁴².

4.4 Disabled people

4.4.1 Employment rates are lower among disabled adults than among non-disabled adults. In 2012, 46.3% of working age disabled adults were employed, compared with 76.4% of working age non-disabled adults⁴³. Disabled people in employment are more likely

³⁸ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016), *Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET): February 2016*, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/february2016>.

³⁹ ONS (2012), *Characteristics of young unemployed people*, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_256894.pdf.

⁴⁰ Trade Union Congress (TUC) (2012), *Youth unemployment and ethnicity*, <https://www.tuc.org.uk/>.

⁴¹ Commission for Rural Communities (2012), *Barriers to education, employment and training for young people in rural areas*, <http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/15199/1/Barriers-to-education-employment-and-training-for-young-people-in-rural-areas.pdf>.

⁴² ONS (2016), *Annual population survey 2015*

⁴³ DWP and Office for Disability Issues (2016), *Disability facts and figures*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures>.

than their non-disabled counterparts to work part-time, although it is unclear if this is down to personal choice or other, potentially discriminatory, reasons⁴⁴.

- 4.4.2 Disabled people are also more likely to be in low-paid work, with 16% of disabled people in Britain earning less than 60% of the median hourly wage compared with 13% of non-disabled people¹³.
- 4.4.3 The disparity in employment rates between disabled and non-disabled adults indicates that disabled people continue to face barriers to employment. Although many of these are attitudinal, a practical lack of access to appropriate transport can also make it harder to find work.

4.5 BAME groups

- 4.5.1 National evidence suggests that school pupils from Black and Pakistani ethnic backgrounds experience gaps in attainment relative to pupils from Asian, Indian and White ethnic backgrounds⁴⁵. This is reflected in persistent ethnic segregation in the labour market: unskilled jobs are most likely to be taken by African (23%) and Bangladeshi men (21%)¹³.
- 4.5.2 Employment gaps between some ethnic groups are narrowing over time, but evidence shows persistent ethnic minority disadvantage in the labour market relative to the White British population⁴⁶. In the 2011 Census, unemployment rates were highest among people from Mixed White-Caribbean (19%), African (16%), Bangladeshi (15%), Caribbean (15%) and Mixed White-African (15%) ethnic backgrounds⁴⁶. There are particularly high rates of persistent unemployment among women from certain ethnic groups, most notably the Bangladeshi and Pakistani populations⁴⁶.

4.6 Women, pregnant women and mothers of new-born babies

- 4.6.1 Occupational segregation is a key factor in explaining pay differences, particularly in the private and voluntary sectors where at age 40 men are earning, on average, 27% more than women. This is thought to be partly explained by the higher proportion of women in part-time employment compared with men. Women are also less likely than men to be self-employed¹³.
- 4.6.2 In the past, inflexible working practices have been a barrier to female employment in the construction industry. However, there is an increasing focus on the role of women in construction⁴⁷, and the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has published guidance aimed at increasing diversity within the sector⁴⁸. Women now make up between 10 and 12% of the construction workforce, and with the industry

⁴⁴ EHRC (2010), Disability, skills and employment: a review of recent statistics and literature on policy and initiatives, <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/research-report-59-disability-skills-and-employment-review-recent-statistics>.

⁴⁵ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2013), *Youth unemployment: review of training for young people with low qualifications*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/70226/bis-13-608-youth-unemployment-review-of-training-for-young-people-with-low-qualifications.pdf.

⁴⁶ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2015), *Ethnic minority disadvantage in the labour market*, <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/ethnic-minority-disadvantage-labour-market>.

⁴⁷ Construction Youth Trust (2016), *Women in construction*, <http://www.constructionyouth.org.uk/women-construction>.

⁴⁸ EHRC (2012), *Equality and diversity: good practice for the construction sector*, http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/ed_report_construction_sector.pdf.

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facing a severe skills gap and initiatives being taken forward to encourage women into construction, this is likely to increase in future⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ L. Worrall, K. Harris, R. Stewart, A. Thomas, P. McDermott (2010), *Barriers to Women in the UK Construction Industry*, Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management, 17:3, <https://core.ac.uk/download/files/130/1660903.pdf>.

5 Traffic, transport and accessibility

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The availability of transport is of particular importance to certain protected characteristic groups, especially where access to a car is limited. A persistent barrier to employment for various disabled groups, for example, is the lack of appropriate transport. In addition, some groups can be particularly sensitive to the effects of road traffic, which disproportionately affects socially excluded areas⁵⁰.

5.2 Children and young people

5.2.1 Many young people rely on public transport in order to access education and employment. The proportion of young adults (aged 17-20) with a full driving licence has decreased since the 1990s, and people in this age group now make more trips by bus than other age groups, and twice as many as the average person. For women aged 17-20, nearly one in five trips are by bus⁵¹.

5.2.2 Busy roads can divide and damage local communities and restrict walking, particularly for children and young people. The number of children that have been killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents has generally been decreasing over time, although an increase of 5% was recorded in 2014. However, the total number of children seriously injured in reported road traffic accidents was 2,029, the second lowest ever recorded⁵².

5.3 Older people

5.3.1 The over-60s make more trips by bus than those in middle age groups, reflecting the availability of concessionary bus travel and differing levels of car ownership and driving licences. Bus use is particularly high amongst older women, and the highest proportion of trips made by over-60s of both genders is for the purpose of shopping⁵¹. Other important reasons for travelling among both men and women in this age group include visiting friends, entertainment and sport and personal business. This reflects the importance of public transport in enabling older people to access essential services – including healthcare – as well as to socialise and participate in their local communities⁵³.

5.4 Disabled people

5.4.1 Disabled people have specific access needs. The National Travel Survey (NTS) defines someone with mobility difficulties as someone who has difficulties travelling on foot, by bus, or both. In 2014, the NTS reported that 9% of adults have a mobility difficulty. This increases with age to 32% of those aged 70 and over, and is more marked among women than men⁵¹.

⁵⁰ Social Exclusion Unit (2003), *Making the connections: final report on transport and social exclusion*,

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_policy/@invest/documents/publication/wcms_asist_8210.pdf.

⁵¹ DfT (2014), *National travel survey 2014*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457752/nts2014-01.pdf.

⁵² DfT (2015), *Reported road casualties in Great Britain Main Results 2014*,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/438040/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2014-release.pdf.

⁵³ Age UK (2012), *Missed opportunities: the impact on older people of cuts to rural bus services*, http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/For-professionals/Policy/transport/bus_services_in_rural_areas_may2013.pdf?dtrk=true.

- 5.4.2 Disabled people are less likely to travel compared to non-disabled people, but make more frequent trips by bus and taxi. In 2014, it was found that 29% of disabled people identified difficulty with transport as the main barrier to employment⁵⁴. Inclusive design can support equal access to public transport for disabled people, and there is evidence of recent improvements in this regard. The majority (95%) of buses in England now have low floor designs, and over half the national fleet of rail vehicles comply with modern access standards for persons with reduced mobility⁵⁵.
- 5.4.3 In terms of rail travel specifically, there is a range of potential problems encountered by disabled people in their use of railway stations. These include, but are not limited to, the following issues identified in the DfT code of practice for accessible train and station design⁵⁶:
- cluttered or multi-level station layouts, which can cause difficulties for people with limited mobility;
 - difficulty in hearing announcements, which can affect deaf people and those who are hard of hearing;
 - difficulty in reading essential travel information, which can affect blind people and those with limited vision and other impairments, such as colour blindness;
 - difficulty in negotiating physical features, which can affect blind people and those with limited vision;
 - busy stations, which can cause confusion for people with learning disabilities;
 - difficulty in understanding timetabling and ticketing information, which can affect people with learning disabilities;
 - difficulty in communicating with station staff, which can affect deaf people, people with speech difficulties, and people with a first language other than English;
 - limited or inappropriately located Blue Badge parking and set-down points; and
 - difficulty in standing for long periods, which can have particular effects for people with arthritis.
- 5.4.4 Along with inclusive design, the availability of information in appropriate formats, improved communication within stations, and the presence of well-trained staff can support improved access to rail travel for disabled people⁵⁷.

⁵⁴ Papworth Trust (2014), *Disability in the United Kingdom 2014*,

<http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/UK%20Disability%20ofacts%20and%20figures%20report%202014.pdf>.

⁵⁵ DfT (2015), *Accessibility and equality action plan: progress update 2014*,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/399252/accessibility-and-equality-action-plan-2014.pdf.

⁵⁶ DfT (2011), *Accessible train and station design for disabled people: a code of practice*,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/3191/accessible-train-station-design-cop.pdf.

⁵⁷ DfT (2011), *Accessible train and station design for disabled people*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accessible-railway-stations-design-standards>.

5.5 Women and mothers of new-born babies

- 5.5.1 Women's trips are more likely to relate to caring and family responsibilities, such as shopping and escorting children to school, while men are more likely to travel for business and leisure. As a result, women tend to make shorter, more frequent journeys than men, and are also more likely to travel with children and/or buggies or heavy shopping⁵¹. Many women with children rely on buses and other public transport, and poor physical access can be a significant barrier. This is particularly the case for single parents, who are amongst those least likely to own a car⁵⁸.

⁵⁸ RAC Foundation for Motoring (2011), *Low income motoring in Great Britain*, http://www.racfoundation.org/assets/rac_foundation/content/downloadables/low_income_motoring-bayliss-280909.pdf.

6 Noise, air quality and other environmental effects

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A poor quality local environment can have a detrimental effect on quality of life. Certain protected characteristic groups may be particularly sensitive to environmental impacts associated with noise and air quality, and therefore, are at greater risk of harmful effects.

6.2 Children, young people and disabled people

6.2.1 Exposure to noise can be a particular problem around schools, leading to cognitive impairment for children during lessons and negative effects on educational attainment^{59 60}. Autistic children can be particularly sensitive to their environment, and in some cases, can be extremely distressed by loud noise^{61 62}. Children with hearing difficulties also benefit from a quiet learning environment, and background noise can reduce the effectiveness of hearing aids⁶³.

6.2.2 Children may also be more sensitive to health effects arising from poor air quality, along with older people and people with certain illnesses such as chronic lung or heart conditions^{64 65}.

6.3 BAME groups

6.3.1 There is a link between socio-economic status and poorer neighbourhood quality, with those living in poor housing more likely to report concerns with the level of pollution and grime in their neighbourhood¹³. BAME and religious minority groups are highly represented in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

6.3.2 Gypsy and Traveller communities may also be at increased risk of harmful effects from air quality and noise impacts, due to the poor environment on some sites and the proximity of some sites to busy roads and industrial areas⁶⁶.

⁵⁹ M. Haines, S. Stansfeld, S. Brentnall, J. Head, B. Berry, M. Jiggins, S. Hygge (2001), *The West London Schools Study: the effects of chronic aircraft noise exposure on child health*, Psychological Medicine, 2001, 31:8, <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=91583>.

⁶⁰ Shield, B. and Dockrell, J. (2007), *The effects of environmental and classroom noise on the academic attainments of primary school children*, http://eprints.ioe.ac.uk/926/1/Shield2008The_Effects133.pdf.

⁶¹ Autism Education Trust (2008), *Educational provision for children and young people on the autism spectrum living in England: a review of current practice, issues and challenges*, <http://www.autismeducationtrust.org.uk/resources/research.aspx>.

⁶² The National Autistic Society (2006), *Make school make sense. Autism and education: the realities for families today*, <http://www.autism.org.uk/?qclid=CLqwo8nLogQCFkD7QodYG4GRO>.

⁶³ The National Deaf Children's Society (2003), *Deaf-friendly Teaching: Practical guidance for teachers working with deaf children*, http://www.ndcs.org.uk/professional_support/our_resources/deaf_friendly_schools_packs/teacher_training_pks.html.

⁶⁴ Defra (2013), *Short-term effects of air pollution on health*, <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/effects?view=short-term>.

⁶⁵ WHO (2006), *What are the effects of air pollution on children's health and development?*, <http://www.euro.who.int/en/data-and-evidence/evidence-informed-policy-making/publications/hen-summaries-of-network-members-reports/what-are-the-effects-of-air-pollution-on-childrens-health-and-development>.

⁶⁶ The Traveller Movement (2016), *Impact of insecure accommodation and the living environment on Gypsies' and Travellers' health*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/490846/NIHB_-_Gypsy_and_Traveller_health_accs.pdf.

7 Crime, safety and personal security

7.1 Children

7.1.1 Children could be affected disproportionately by heavy traffic around construction sites. Of the 53 child deaths nationally resulting from traffic incidents in 2014, 29 were pedestrians and six were cyclists⁶⁷. As well as children with hearing difficulties, those from ethnic minorities or from low income families are most likely to be involved in road accidents while walking or playing.

7.2 Disabled people

7.2.1 A hate crime is defined as any criminal offence perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the victim's disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, or transgender identity⁶⁸. Although higher proportions of older people have disabilities, evidence suggests that within each age group, disabled people are more likely to be victims of crime. Hate crimes are more likely to affect some groups of disabled people than others, particularly those with learning difficulties, visual impairments, or mental health difficulties⁶⁸.

7.2.2 Heavy goods vehicles often have 'blind spots', which make it difficult for drivers to see pedestrians and other road-users, and are associated with a disproportionate number of accidents involving construction vehicles⁶⁹. Construction traffic poses a particular risk to some groups of disabled people, including deaf people, people who are hard of hearing, and people with mental disabilities. Children with hearing difficulties are 10 times more likely to be involved in road accidents while walking or playing than other children⁷⁰.

7.3 BAME groups, and religious groups

7.3.1 Racially motivated crimes are by far the most common form of hate crime, with over 80% of hate crimes falling into this category. In 2014, the number of racially motivated hate crimes recorded in Staffordshire decreased by 6% from 965 incidents to 909. However, there was an increase in the number of hate crimes associated with religion and belief, from five to 12⁷¹.

7.4 Women

7.4.1 Women perceive themselves to be at higher risk of crime than men, particularly when travelling at night or in isolated areas, and are more likely to experience worry as a barrier to their use of public transport⁷². Disruption to existing public transport

⁶⁷ DfT (2015), *Reported road casualties in Great Britain, 2014*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2015>.

⁶⁸ CIVITAS Institute for the Study of Civil Society (2012), *Crime factsheets - hate crime*, <http://www.civitas.org.uk/content/files/factsheet-hatecrime.pdf>.

⁶⁹ Transport Research Laboratory (2013), *Construction logistics and cyclist safety*, <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/construction-logistics-and-cyclist-safety-summary-report.pdf>.

⁷⁰ AA Foundation for Road Safety Research (2003), *The facts about road accidents and children*, https://www.theaa.com/public_affairs/reports/facts_about_road_accidents_and_children.pdf.

⁷¹ Staffordshire Police (2014), *Equality and diversity monitoring report, 2013-2014*, <https://www.staffordshire.police.uk/>.

⁷² Transport for London (TfL) (2014), *Understanding the travel needs of London's diverse communities: a summary of existing research*, <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/understanding-the-travel-needs-of-london-diverse-communities.pdf>.

networks, including increases in waiting time at bus stops and stations, may exacerbate these safety concerns and discourage women from travelling.

7.5 **LGBT people**

- 7.5.1 The incidence of hate crime against the LGBT community is high. The most common form of crime motivated or aggravated by sexual orientation or gender are offences against the person and public order offences. According to The Gay British Crime Survey 2013, one in six lesbian, gay and bisexual people has experienced a homophobic hate crime in the last three years while one in five victims has been threatened with violence⁷³.

⁷³ Stonewall (2013), *Homophobic hate crime: the gay British crime survey 2013*, https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homophobic_Hate_Crime_2013_.pdf.

Appendix B: Community Profile

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this appendix

1.1.1 This Appendix presents baseline information and data relevant to the Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) for HS2 Phase 2a and is published as part of the EQIA report.

1.2 Structure of this appendix

1.2.1 This Appendix is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1 – the purpose and structure of this appendix; and
- Section 2 – baseline conditions to inform the EQIA, which consists of a description of information and data collected to date, by community area.

2 Baseline to inform the EQIA

2.1 Desk study

2.1.1 The aim of collecting baseline information for the EQIA is to understand the differing susceptibilities to negative or positive equality impacts as a result of variations in social and demographic status and relative deprivation in each of the community areas.

2.1.2 Baseline data has been collected for each ward⁷⁴ in the area that the route would pass through, including a 1km buffer. Local and national level data has also been provided as a comparison.

2.1.3 Where possible, statistical data has been presented in relation to the nine protected characteristic groups, which include: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion and belief; sex and sexual orientation. In addition data on employment and the economy and education, skills and training has been included to help profile the community and understand areas of inequality.

2.2 Data sources

Office for National Statistics Census data

2.2.1 A large proportion of the data presented is based on the latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census of Population, ('the Census') data, undertaken in 2011. Whilst the Census was undertaken some five years ago, it remains the single best source of information for individual communities and for comparison purposes.

2.2.2 In addition, 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁷⁵ data, which ranks every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)⁷⁶ in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived) is presented.

Index of Multiple Deprivation data

2.2.3 Deprivation is not a protected characteristic, however, people possessing certain protected characteristics (e.g. disabled people, certain Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups, and children) tend to be at greater risk than other people of experiencing deprivation or of living in areas of high deprivation. Therefore, an understanding of where deprivation is concentrated can help to identify where people who possess protected characteristics may be at greater risk of inequality.

2.2.4 IMD measures deprivation across seven 'domains': income; employment; education, skills and training; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services, and living environment. These are weighted and combined to provide a

⁷⁴ Wards are used mainly for electoral purposes and are local authority areas used by the Office for National Statistics. A detailed description of ward level statistic use is provided here: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography>.

⁷⁵ Department of Communities and Local Government, *The English Indices of Deprivation 2015*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf.

⁷⁶ A LSOA is a statistical unit used by the Office for National Statistics, including for the Census. Each LSOA comprises approximately 1,500 people and 650 households.

reliable means of comparing multiple deprivation across areas, which can be used to identify particular concentrations of deprivation.

- 2.2.5 The income domain of deprivation measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income includes those that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings.
- 2.2.6 The employment domain of deprivation measures involuntary exclusion from the labour market in the working age population. The proportion of the working age population that fall into this category include those who would like to work but are unable to do so due to disability, caring responsibilities, or unemployment.
- 2.2.7 The education, skills and training domain of deprivation is a further measure that is combined with other deprivation domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. This specific domain covers the lack of attainment and skills in the resident population and uses two indicators to measure this variable: one relating to adult skills; and one relating to the skills of children and young people.
- 2.2.8 The health and disability domain of deprivation measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality.
- 2.2.9 The barriers to housing and services domain of deprivation addresses the financial and physical accessibility to local services and housing of the resident population. There are two indicators for this domain: 'geographical barriers', which reflect the proximity of local services physically; and 'wider barriers', which covers broader social and economic barriers to access to housing, such as affordability and homelessness.
- 2.2.10 The living environment domain of deprivation is made up of two indicators: the 'indoors' living environment assesses the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment utilises measures of road traffic accidents and air quality.

Local authority equality and diversity strategies

- 2.2.11 Where available, a review of local authorities' equality and diversity strategies has been undertaken and summarised in each community area baseline. Under the Equality Act 2010, all local authorities in the UK are required to:
 - publish information to show compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty on an annual basis; and
 - publish equality objectives at least every four years, which are specific and measurable.

2.3 Information/data gaps

- 2.3.1 The Census does not collect data on sexual orientation, and there is very little data available at local level. A recent research review by Public Health England synthesised data from 15 national surveys and estimated that 2.5% of adults in England identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or other⁷⁷. However, it is considered likely that this is an

⁷⁷ Public Health England (PHE) (2017), *Producing modelled estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population of England*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/producing-estimates-of-the-size-of-the-lgb-population-of-england>.

underestimate, and conceals significant regional variation⁷⁸. In the absence of reliable local data, estimates have not been provided for community areas.

- 2.3.2 The Census does not collect data on gender reassignment and there is no official estimate on this population. There is also no official estimate of the transgender population⁷⁹.

2.4 Community area 1 – Fradley to Colton

- 2.4.1 The Fradley to Colton area (CA1) is approximately 14km in length, and extends from Fradley, north-east of Lichfield to Moreton, west of Colton and Stockwell Heath (see Figure 1). From Fradley to Moreton the area is predominantly rural in character, consisting of mixed agricultural use until the route crosses the A513. The Proposed Scheme passes the villages of Kings Bromley, Handsacre, Pipe Ridware and Blithbury. Further north the route passes between the settlements of Stockwell Heath and Colton. A grid connection will link an Auto Transformer Feeder Station (ATFS) at Newlands Lane with a substation in the town of Rugeley, providing traction power to the Proposed Scheme.
- 2.4.2 The Fradley to Colton area is within Staffordshire County, Lichfield District and Cannock Chase District Councils. The Proposed Scheme runs through the wards of Alrewas and Fradley, Armitage with Handsacre, Colton and Mavesyn Ridware, and Kings Bromley, all within Lichfield District. The grid connection will run through Brereton and Ravenhill, within Cannock Chase District. These are shown in Table 1 with their respective LSOA⁸⁰ code.

⁷⁸ This estimate does not capture those who respond to surveys with 'prefer not to say', 'don't know', or those who gave no answer. If all of these people are assumed to LGB, the upper limit increases to 5.9%

⁷⁹ Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) *Trans research review*, <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/trans-inequalities-reviewed>.

⁸⁰ A LSOA is a statistical unit used by the Office for National Statistics, including for the Census. Each LSOA comprises approximately 1,500 people and 650 households

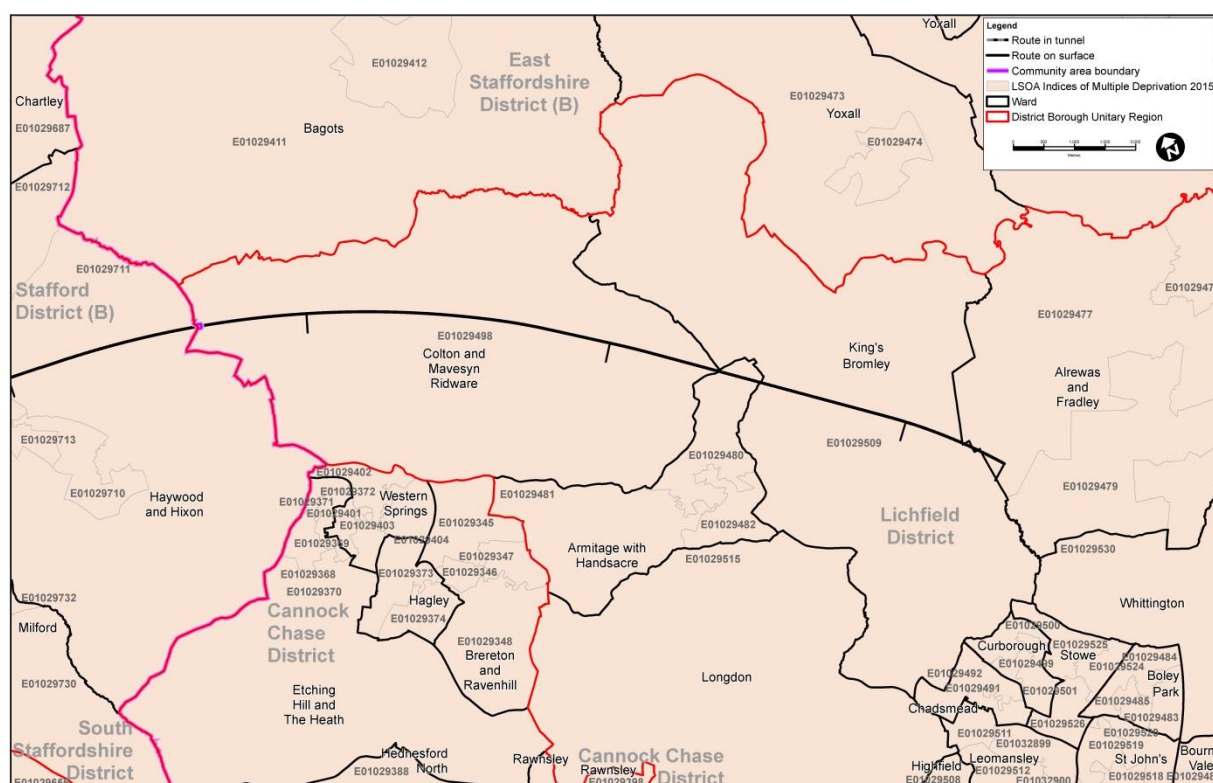
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Table 1: CA1 with ward, local authority and LSOA

Local authority	Ward	LSOA
Lichfield District	Alrewas and Fradley	E01029479 E01029477
	Armitage with Handsacre	E01029509 E01029480
	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	E01029498
	Kings Bromley	E01029509
Cannock Chase District	Brereton and Ravenhill	E01029345 E01029346 E01029347 E01029348

Source: ONS, Census 2011⁸¹

Figure 1: CA1 with ward (black) and local authority (red) boundaries



⁸¹ Office for National Statistics, Census 2011, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=75>.

Population and deprivation

- 2.4.3 Table 2 provides total population and population density figures for the relevant wards in the area, in comparison to Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District, and England. This data establishes the total number of people living in each ward as well as how densely or sparsely populated the area is. Population density is measured by dividing the total population of each ward by its area in hectares.
- 2.4.4 Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley both record considerably lower population densities than Lichfield District or England, reflecting the rural character of these wards and a relatively dispersed resident population. In Alrewas and Fradley, population density is lower than the national average, but broadly in line with the district average. The ward is largely rural in character, with the resident population concentrated in a number of small villages. The population density recorded in Armitage with Handsacre is slightly above both the district and national averages.
- 2.4.5 Brereton and Ravenhill is located in the town of Rugeley and is therefore more urban in nature, with population density of 13.0 persons per hectare. This is in line with the average across Cannock Chase District and considerably higher than the national average.

Table 2: CA1 Population density

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total population	6,042	5,926	1,830	1,772	102,706	6,845	98,535	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	2.4	7.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	13.0	12.5	4.2

Source: ONS, Census 2011 and Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2014 and 2015⁸²

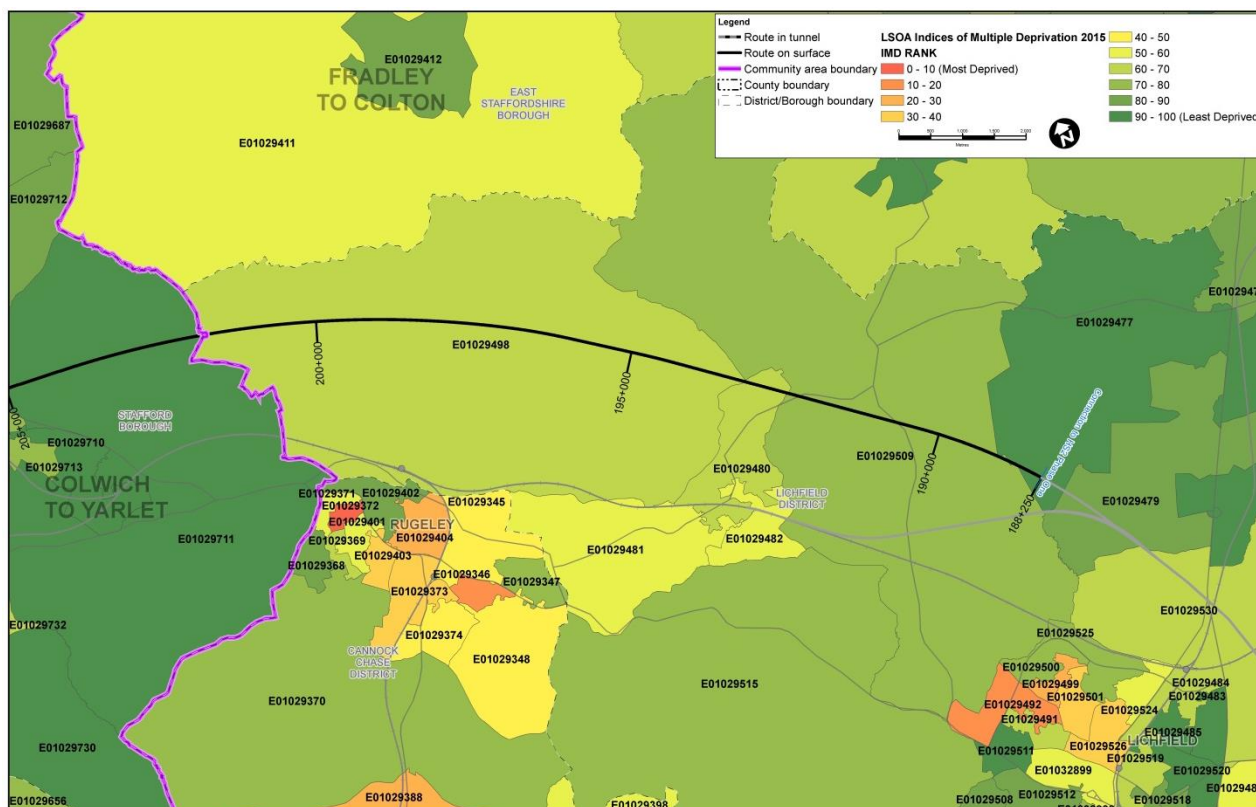
Overall IMD

- 2.4.6 The IMD combines a range of indicators of deprivation (income, employment, health, disability, education, housing, living environment and crime) to provide a reliable means of comparing deprivation in areas, particularly to identify where there is a concentration of deprivation.

⁸² Office for National Statistics, *Mid-year population estimates 2014 and 2015*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>.

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Figure 2: Overall multiple deprivation, CA1



2.4.7 Figure 2 illustrates overall multiple deprivation by decile⁸³ for each LSOA across the Fradley to Colton area (IMD data is available for LSOAs, but not for wards). Levels of deprivation are generally low across the area, however some LSOAs within Brereton and Ravenhill ward fall within the 50% most deprived in England. Wards to the south and east in the more urban areas such as Rugeley experience higher levels of deprivation.

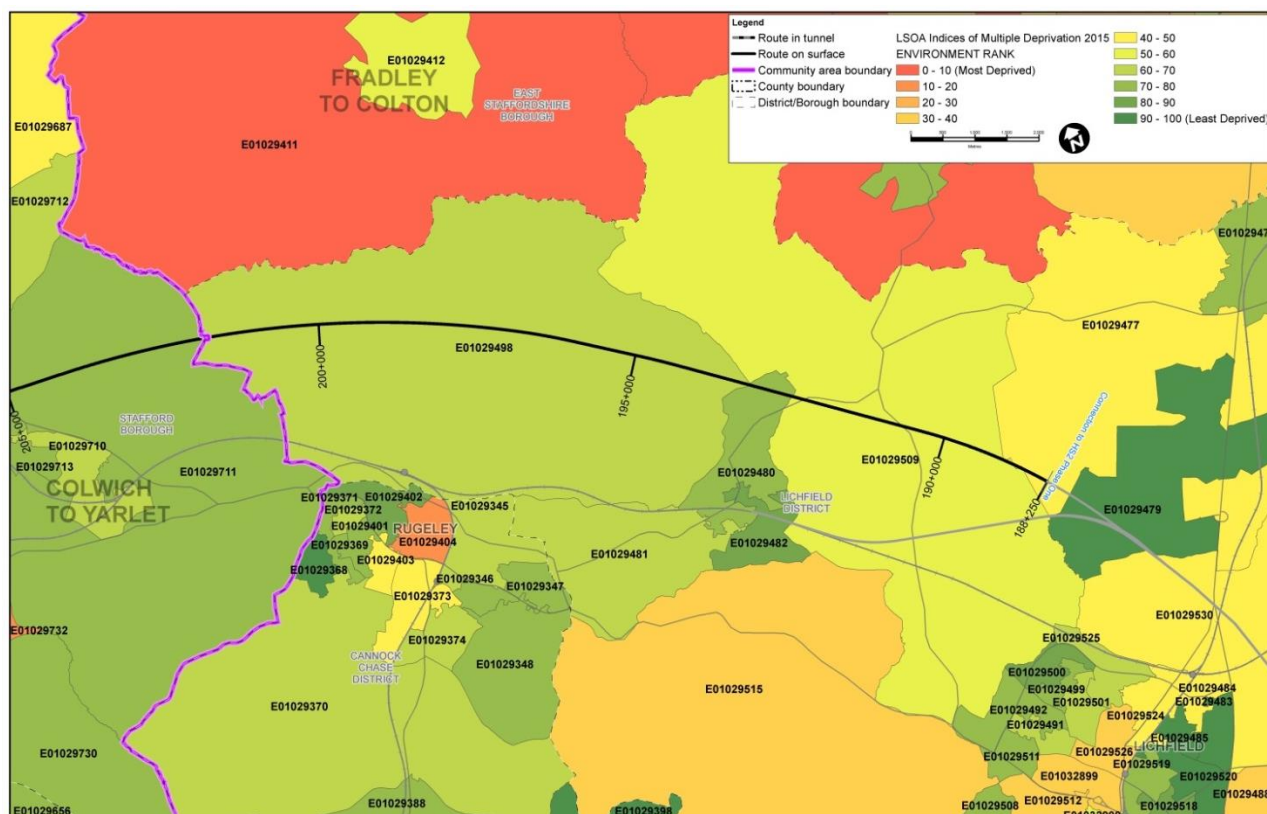
Living environment deprivation

2.4.8 The IMD Living Environment Deprivation domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. There are two indicators used to compile this domain: the 'indoor' living environment assesses the quality of housing, while the 'outdoor' living environment includes measures such as road traffic accidents and air quality.

⁸³ A decile represents each of ten equal groups into which a population can be divided according to the distribution of values of a particular variable

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Figure 3: Living environment deprivation, CA1



2.4.9 Figure 3 illustrates living environment deprivation across the area. All LSOAs within the wards crossed by the route in the Fradley to Colton area are ranked in the 40-50 percentile group or better with LSOAs in Armitage with Handsacre (E01029482 and E01029480) being in the 70-80 percentile group.

Age

2.4.10 Table 3 details the size of the resident population for each ward by broad age groups relative to the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and England.

2.4.11 All four wards in Lichfield District have a higher proportion of residents in the 65-84 age group than the national average. This is particularly notable in Kings Bromley and Colton and Mavesyn Ridware, where 20.8% and 20.7% of residents respectively fall into this category, compared with 17.9% across Lichfield District and 14.1% nationally. Kings Bromley also has 4.1% of residents aged 85 and over, compared with 2.3% in both Lichfield District and England.

2.4.12 While the data indicates that the wards across the area generally have older populations, it is notable that Alrewas and Fradley has a higher than average proportion of children aged under 16. There is, therefore, the potential for children living in this area to be affected disproportionately. The proportion of children living in Armitage with Handsacre is broadly in line with the averages for Lichfield District and England, while in Kings Bromley and Colton and Mavesyn Ridware it is considerably below average. Kings Bromley also has a considerably lower than average proportion of young people aged 16-24.

2.4.13 The proportion of residents aged under 16 and aged over 65 in Brereton and Ravenhill is broadly in line with the averages for Cannock Chase District and for England.

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Table 3: CA1 Age composition of resident population

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
0-15	21.2%	17.6%	13.8%	15.2%	17.5%	19.2%	18.9%	18.9%
16-24	8.9%	9.4%	9.1%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	11.1%	11.9%
25-44	25.7%	26.1%	19.6%	18.3%	24.1%	25.4%	27.2%	27.5%
45-64	27.8%	27.6%	33.3%	34.5%	28.4%	25.8%	26.7%	25.4%
65-84	15.2%	17.3%	20.7%	20.8%	17.9%	16.5%	14.2%	14.1%
85 and over	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	4.1%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

- 2.4.14 The Lichfield Equality Statement 2016⁸⁴ states that the population of Lichfield District grew by 8.5% from 93,232 in 2001 to 102,100 in 2014, with the largest population growth in residents over 65⁸⁵.

Race

- 2.4.15 Table 4 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards in the area, compared with the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and England.
- 2.4.16 All five wards have larger proportions of white residents compared with the district and national averages. In Colton and Mavesyn Ridware, the population is 99.1% white, considerably higher than the average for England (85.4%).
- 2.4.17 Proportions of other ethnic groups are low, although there are small concentrations of Asian or Asian British people in Kings Bromley and Alrewas and Fradley (1.3% and 1.0% respectively), and Black or Black British people in Armitage with Handsacre (1.0%). Alrewas and Fradley also has a relatively high proportion of Mixed or multiple ethnic groups residents (1.3%), however, this is still below the average for England (2.3%).

⁸⁴ Lichfield District Council (2016) *Lichfield Equality Statement*, <https://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/Council/Equality/Downloads/Equality-statements/Equalities-statement-2016.pdf>.

⁸⁵ ONS (2012) Resident Population Estimates by Broad Age Band, Mid 2012

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Table 4: CA1 Proportion of residents by ethnic group

Ethnic group		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Litchfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
White	Total	96.8%	97.9%	99.1%	97.7%	96.8%	98.2%	97.7%	85.4%
	British	95.2%	95.9%	98.1%	95.8%	94.6%	96.7%	96.5%	79.8%
	Irish	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%
	Gypsy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Other	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%
	White and black Caribbean	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	White and black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
	White and Asian	0.5%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
	Other mixed	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.0%	7.8%
	Indian	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.1%	0%	0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%
Black or black	Total	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	3.5%
	African	0.3%	0.2%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%

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Ethnic group		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Litchfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
British	Caribbean	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%
	Other black	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
	Arab	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Disability

- 2.4.18 Table 5 details the proportion of households within each ward that have one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children.
- 2.4.19 Between 23-27% of the households in the wards within Lichfield District have one or more persons with a long-term health problem or disability. The proportion of households with one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability which have dependent children is highest in Brereton and Ravenhill (5.6%).
- 2.4.20 Brereton and Ravenhill records higher than district and national average proportions of households that have one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability, including both those with dependent children and those without dependent children. In total, 31.2% of all households in the ward have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 5: CA1 Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total	25.3%	27.1%	25.4%	23.6%	25.3%	31.2%	28.5%	25.6%
With dependent children	4.5%	5.3%	4.2%	3.1%	4.2%	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%
Without dependent children	18.8%	21.8%	21.2%	20.5%	21.1%	25.6%	23.2%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

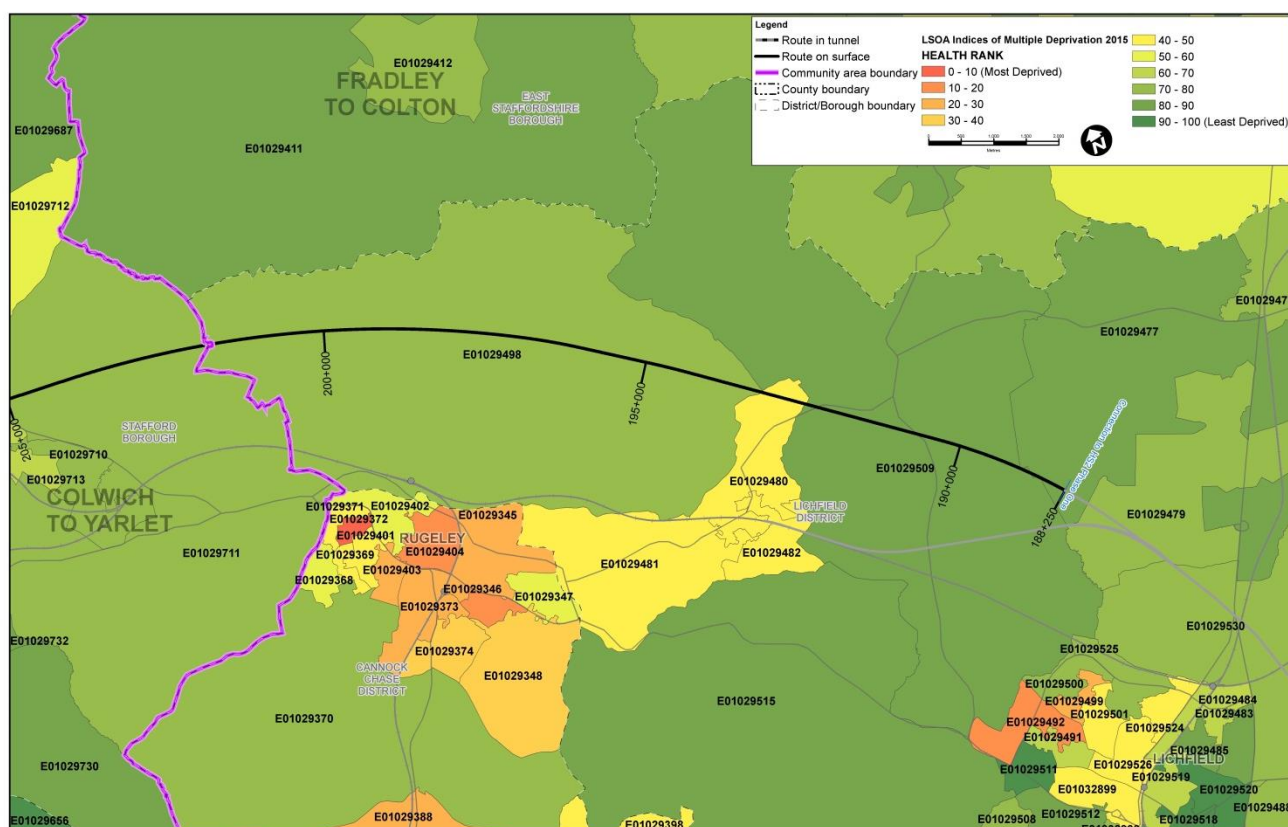
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- 2.4.21 The Lichfield Equality Statement 2016 states that over 18,265 people living in the district have a long-term health problem or disability⁸⁶. The statement highlights that there has been a slight reduction in the number of those claiming disability living allowance in the district between 2009 and 2013 from 4,360 to 4,330, with the majority of claimants aged between 16 and 24 years old.

Health and disability

- 2.4.22 The IMD Health Deprivation and Disability domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. There are four indicators used to compile this domain: years of potential life lost; comparative illness and disability ratio; acute morbidity; and mood and anxiety disorders.

Figure 4: Health and disability deprivation, CA1



- 2.4.23 Figure 4 illustrates health and disability deprivation across the area. Health and disability deprivation is generally low across the Fradley to Colton area, although the Proposed Scheme will run through one LSOA within Armitage with Handsacre (E01029480) which falls within the 50% most deprived nationally.

Sex

- 2.4.24 Table 6 details the proportion of residents in each ward in the area by gender, compared with the average figures for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts and England.

⁸⁶ Public Health England (2016) Local health, www.localhealth.org.uk.

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- 2.4.25 All of the wards in the area follow the national and district trend with a higher proportion of females in the resident population. This is particularly notable in Alrewas and Fradley, Kings Bromley, and Brereton and Ravenhill, where more than 51% of the resident population are female.

Table 6: CA1 Sex of the resident population

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Males	48.8%	49.2%	49.9%	48.5%	49.6%	48.5%	49.4%	49.2%
Females	51.2%	50.8%	50.1%	51.5%	50.4%	51.5%	50.6%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

- 2.4.26 Table 7 details the proportion of lone parent households that are headed by males and by females within each of the five wards in the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.
- 2.4.27 Armitage with Handsacre, Kings Bromley, and Brereton and Ravenhill all have low proportions of male-headed lone parent households (6.1%, 6.2% and 7.4% respectively) that are below the district and national averages. Colton and Mavesyn Ridware has a significantly higher proportion of male-headed lone parent households (27.3%), which may suggest low absolute levels of lone parent households, compared with the other wards in the Fradley to Colton area, and with district and national averages.

Table 7: CA1 Proportion of male and female-headed lone parent households

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Male-headed lone parent households	13.3%	6.1%	27.3%	6.2%	11.4%	7.4%	10.3%	9.7%
Female-headed lone parent households	86.7%	93.9%	72.7%	93.8%	88.6%	92.6%	89.7%	90.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Marital and civil partnership status

- 2.4.28 The Lichfield Equality Statement 2016 states that in 2001, 60% of all usual residents⁸⁷ aged 16 years old and above in the district were married. Data from the Census shows that had reduced to 54.8% in 2011. In Cannock Chase District, 49.4% of residents aged 16 and over were married in 2011.

⁸⁷ The 2011 Census defined 'usual residents' as anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

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- 2.4.29 Data from the 2011 Census shows that there were 105 usual residents aged 16 years old and above in registered same-sex civil partnerships, representing 0.1% of the population of Lichfield District. In Cannock Chase district, there were 121 residents in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or 0.2% of all residents aged 16 and over.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 2.4.30 Data for 2015, records 910 live births in Lichfield District, and 1,056 in Cannock Chase District, giving an approximate live birth rate of 8.9 per 1,000 population in Lichfield and 10.7 per 1,000 population in Cannock Chase⁸⁸.

Religion or belief

- 2.4.31 Table 8 details the religion of the resident population in each ward compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.
- 2.4.32 All five wards in the Fradley to Colton area have a higher than national average proportion of residents who describe themselves as Christian, and lower than average proportion of all other religious groups. Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley in particular have notably high proportions of Christian residents, and lower than average proportions of residents stating 'no religion'.

Table 8: CA1 Religion of the resident population

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Christian	66.5%	70.4%	74.8%	78.2%	68.8%	69.6%	69.1%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Hindu	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.5%
Jewish	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Muslim	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	5.0%
Sikh	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
Other religions	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
No religion	24.9%	22.8%	17.3%	16.2%	23.0%	22.9%	23.7%	24.7%
Religion not stated	7.1%	6.0%	7.1%	4.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%	7.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

⁸⁸ ONS (2016) Live Births by Area of Usual Residence

Housing

- 2.4.33 Table 9 details household tenure in each ward in comparison to the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.
- 2.4.34 The average proportion of owner-occupied households is significantly higher in Lichfield District than in England and is higher still in each of the four wards within the district. Owner-occupation is highest in Kings Bromley, at 82.5%. Owner occupation is also above average in Cannock Chase District, at 69.1%, and in Brereton and Ravenhill.
- 2.4.35 The average proportion of households that are rented from the local authority is considerably lower than the national average in Lichfield District and across the four wards within the district. This is particularly notable in terms of households that rent from the local authority. In Alrewas and Fradley, for example, 0.9% of households rent from the council, compared with 9.4% across England. The proportion of households that rent from other social housing providers varies across the Fradley to Colton area with the highest in Armitage with Handsacre at 9.5%.
- 2.4.36 In contrast, both Cannock Chase District and the ward of Brereton and Ravenhill record a higher than average proportion of households who rent from the local authority than the average in England. However, the proportion of households that rent from other social housing providers is below average.
- 2.4.37 The proportion of households that rent privately is lower than the national average in Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts and in all five wards across the area.

Table 9: CA1 Housing stock by tenure

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Owned	80.1%	77.5%	80.6%	82.5%	75.6%	69.2%	69.1%	63.3%
Rented from local authority	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	13.1%	13.0%	9.4%
Other social rented	8.4%	9.5%	7.7%	5.5%	11.6%	4.8%	3.9%	8.3%
Private rented	8.7%	10.8%	7.9%	8.1%	9.5%	11.4%	12.1%	16.8%
Living rent-free	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

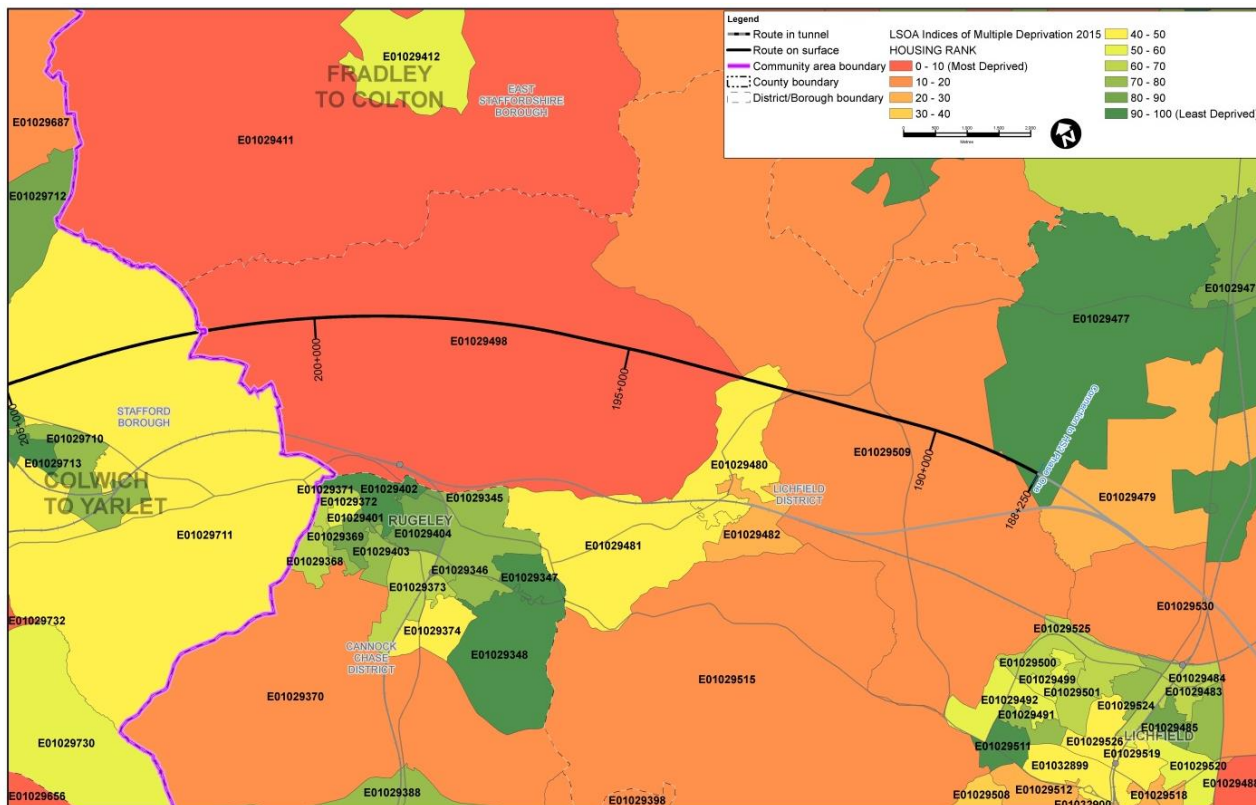
Barriers to housing and services deprivation

- 2.4.38 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

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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 5: Barriers to housing and services deprivation, CA1



2.4.39 Figure 5 illustrates that LSOAs in the Fradley to Colton area experience a relatively high deprivation with regards to barriers to housing and services. The LSOA around Colton, Blithbury and the Ridwares (E01029498) falls into the 0-10 percentile group of most deprived in England, and the LSOA around Kings Bromley (E01029509) falls into the 10-20 percentile group of most deprived. This reflects the barriers to affordable housing and local services that exist in rural areas. In more urban areas, such as Brereton and Ravenhill, deprivation in this domain is lower.

Employment and economy

2.4.40 Table 10 details the proportion of working age residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the area, compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.

2.4.41 Cannock Chase District records a higher rate of economic activity than both Lichfield District and the average for England. The proportion of the labour force that is economically active in Brereton and Ravenhill is 68.3%, the highest of any of the five wards across the Fradley to Colton area. Economic activity is higher than the averages for Lichfield District and broadly in line with England in Armitage with Handsacre and Alrewas and Fradley. Economic activity is lower than the district and national averages in Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley. Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females, in line with district and national trends.

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It is notable, however, that the rate of economic activity among females is considerably higher than average in Alrewas and Fradley, and Brereton and Ravenhill.

Table 10: CA1 Proportion of labour force economically active by gender and age

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total		67.6%	63.7%	61.7%	61.9%	62.8%	68.3%	71.0%	63.6%
Gender	Male	72.1%	69.6%	65.7%	68.3%	68.4%	73.9%	76.5%	69.6%
	Female	63.3%	57.9%	57.7%	56.0%	57.5%	63.0%	65.5%	57.8%
Age band	16-24	67.6%	63.7%	61.7%	61.9%	65.9%	71.1%	71.4%	62.8%
	25-49	90.8%	89.7%	90.4%	91.4%	88.9%	86.4%	87.3%	85.5%
	50 and over	42.9%	39.7%	43.8%	46.3%	41.1%	36.3%	40.6%	40.1%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.4.42 Table 11 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in each ward in the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.

2.4.43 The rate of employment is higher than the district and national averages across the four wards within Lichfield District, with fairly consistent figures for total employment levels. Alrewas and Fradley has a significantly higher proportion of employed residents at 64.7%. Brereton and Ravenhill records the lowest rate of employment across the area at 56.6%, below the average for Cannock Chase District and for England. Employment rates are higher amongst males than females in all five wards, which is again consistent with the district and national figures. In line with the data for economic activity, however, Alrewas and Fradley has a notably high proportion of females in employment compared with district and national averages.

Table 11: CA1 Proportion of labour force employed by gender and age

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total		64.7%	59.9%	59.6%	59.7%	59.4%	56.6%	60.2%	58.9%
Gender	Male	68.4%	65.6%	63.2%	65.7%	64.2%	61.9%	65.5%	66.7%
	Female	61.3%	54.4%	56.0%	54.3%	54.7%	51.7%	55.2%	57.6%
Age	16-24	54.2%	56.5%	58.2%	49.6%	55.5%	57.7%	57.1%	50.8%

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		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
band	25-49	88.1%	85.3%	88.1%	87.8%	85.3%	81.6%	82.3%	80.4%
	50 and over	41.8%	38.3%	44.0%	46.6%	40.1%	34.2%	39.0%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.4.44 Table 12 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each ward in the area, compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.

2.4.45 All five wards have lower proportions of JSA claimants than the national average, indicating low levels of unemployment. The highest proportion of JSA claimants is in Brereton and Ravenhill, where 0.7% of people aged 25-49 are claimants. This is in line with the average for Cannock Chase District, but lower than the national average.

Table 12: CA1 Working age JSA claimants

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
16-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
25-49	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%
50-64	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant Count, November 2016

2.4.46 In Lichfield District there are 4,070 people in receipt of out-of-work benefits, 2,940 of whom are in receipt of a disability or health-related benefit⁸⁹.

2.4.47 The Staffordshire Employment Strategy for People with a Learning Disability or Autism 2013-2016⁹⁰ is focused on tackling barriers to employment for people with learning disabilities or autism. This is being achieved through a number of approaches:

- raising awareness of the numerous learning courses and training programmes on offer for people with learning difficulties and autism;
- consultation focused on what jobs are desired by these groups;
- increasing the general employment opportunities for these groups across sectors is also an aim of the strategy with volunteering and work taster placements on offer;

⁸⁹ Bromford Press (2015), *Lichfield jobs fair hailed for support of disabled community*, <http://www.bromford.co.uk/news-hub/press-releases/2015/april/lichfield-guildhall-attracts-more-than-expected-at-jobs-fair/>.

⁹⁰ Staffordshire Cares (2013) *The Staffordshire Employment Strategy for People with a Learning Disability or Autism, 2013-2016*, <http://www.staffordshirecares.info/pages/documents/pdfs/Staffordshire-Employment-Strategy-March-2013-FINAL.pdf>.

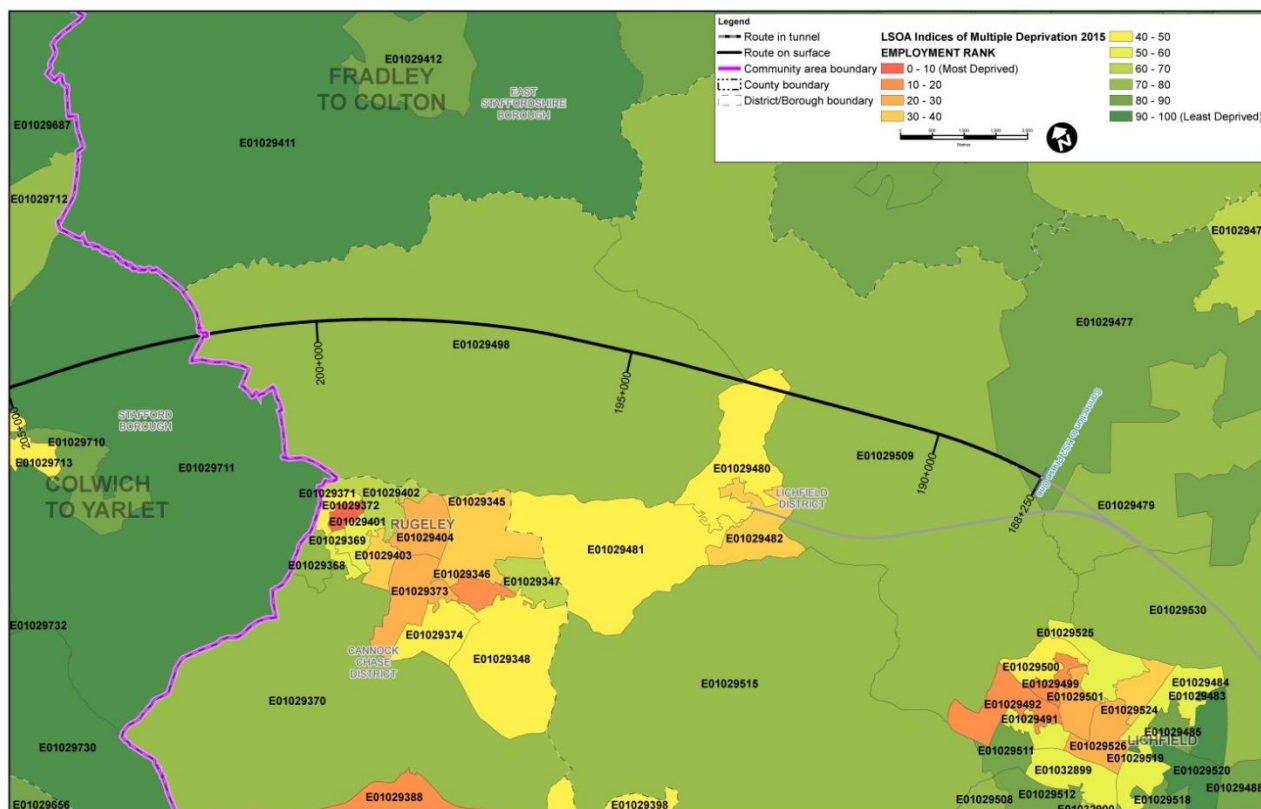
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- developing partnerships with employment agencies to improve coordination across the employment sector for people with autism and learning difficulties;
- conducting reviews of good examples for potential application to Staffordshire, particularly in developing social enterprises; and
- identifying areas for investment in employment in relation to Disability Employment Support.

Employment deprivation

- 2.4.48 The IMD Employment Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings 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 6: Employment deprivation, CA1



- 2.4.49 Figure 6 illustrates employment deprivation across the Fradley to Colton area. Employment deprivation is generally low across the area, although two LSOAs around Armitage with Handsacre (E01029480 and E01029481) fall into the 40-50% most deprived in England. This indicates that residents in these areas experience greater barriers to being in work than elsewhere in the area.
- 2.4.50 Table 13 details the proportion of the resident working population by qualification for each ward in the Fradley to Colton area compared with the averages for Lichfield and Cannock Chase Districts, and England.
- 2.4.51 Alrewas and Fradley and Kings Bromley have higher proportions of the resident workforce with Level 4 and above qualifications compared with the other wards in the

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Fradley to Colton area, as well as the district and national averages. Brereton and Ravenhill has the lowest proportion of these workers (14.3%), below the average for Cannock Chase District (17.2%) and significantly below the national average (27.4%). Brereton and Ravenhill also has the highest proportion of the workforce with Level 1 qualifications (16.8%) and of those with no qualifications (32.3%). These are higher than both the district and national averages.

Table 13: CA1 Resident workforce qualifications

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Level 4 and above	34.7%	21.8%	27.5%	32.6%	28.4%	14.3%	17.2%	27.4%
Level 3	12.2%	12.3%	11.9%	10.8%	11.8%	11.5%	12.7%	12.4%
Level 2	16.4%	16.6%	14.7%	16.6%	16.0%	16.7%	17.8%	15.2%
Level 1	12.5%	14.3%	13.2%	11.3%	13.7%	16.8%	16.3%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Other qualifications	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	4.2%	5.7%
No qualifications	17.2%	27.7%	25.0%	21.4%	22.4%	32.3%	28.2%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.4.52 Table 14 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards in the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the averages for the districts of Lichfield and Cannock Chase 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 UK median⁹¹.

2.4.53 The proportion of children living in low income families in the Fradley to Colton area is varied. Kings Bromley has only 5.4% of children in this category, while Armitage with Handsacre has more than twice this proportion (13.4%), and Brereton and Ravenhill has more than 20%. Brereton and Ravenhill is the only ward in the Fradley to Colton area that records a figure that is higher than the national average.

Table 14: CA1 Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Children in low	7.7%	13.4%	9.9%	5.4%	12.4%	22.0%	17.9%	19.9%

⁹¹ 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>.

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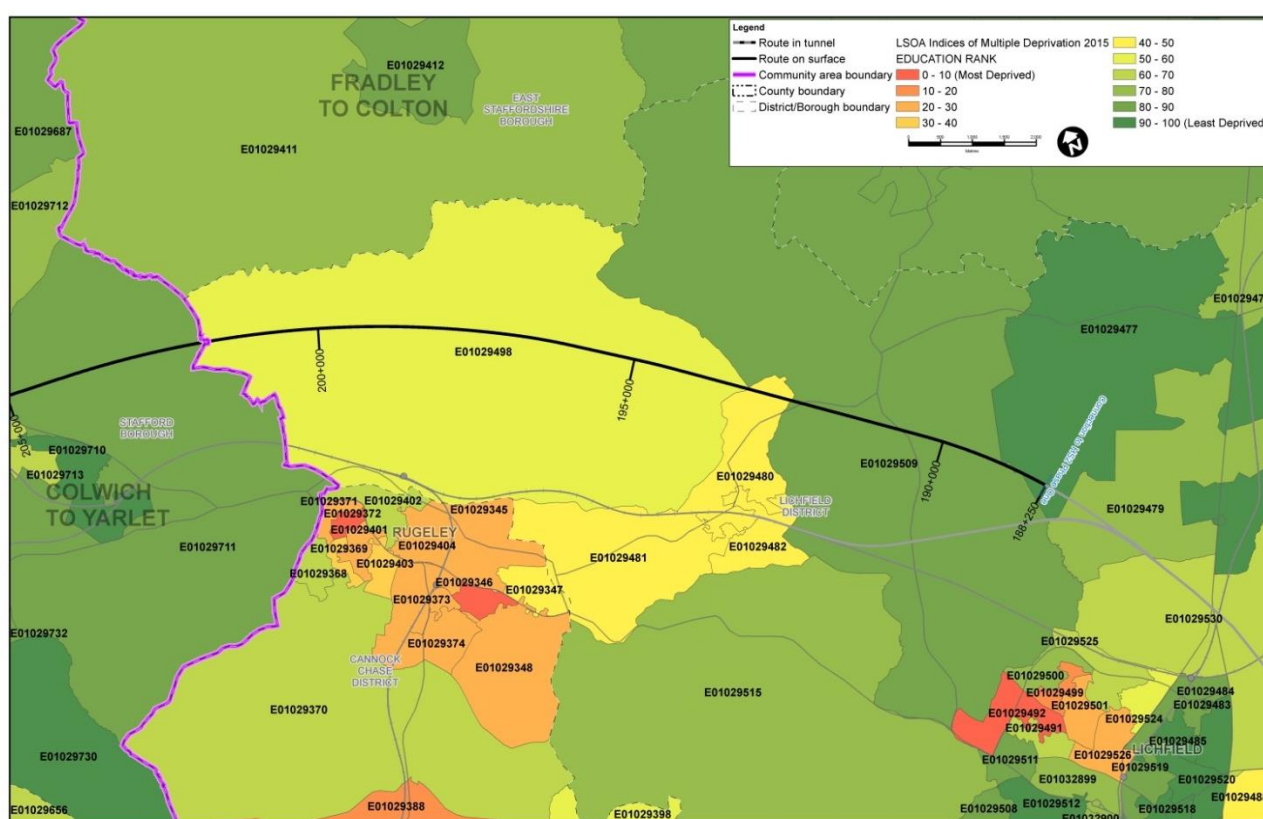
	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
income families								

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

Education, skills and training deprivation

2.4.54 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.

Figure 7: Education, skills and training deprivation, CA1



2.4.55 Figure 7 illustrates education, skills and training deprivation for the LSOAs across the Fradley to Colton area. LSOAs within Armitage with Handsacre and Colton and Mavesyn Ridware wards fall into the 50% most deprived LSOAs in the country. Overall, the communities along the route have relatively low levels of deprivation for this domain however. LSOAs within Armitage and Handsacre and Colton and Mavesyn Ridware wards fall into the 50-60 percentile group of most deprived LSOAs in the country. Elsewhere in Brereton and Ravenhill, there is one LSOA (E01029346) which falls within the 0-10 percentile group of most deprived nationally.

Health

- 2.4.56 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 Association of Public Health Observatories⁹² (APHO) indicates that average life expectancy at birth in 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females, 83.1. In Lichfield, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than this, at 80.0 and 83.8 respectively. In Cannock Chase, life expectancy for both males (79.2) and females (83.2) is very close to the national averages.

Mental health and wellbeing

- 2.4.57 According to the Public Health England (PHE) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) profiles⁹³, the populations of Lichfield and Cannock Chase display mental health characteristics that are broadly similar to the England average. Severe mental health problems are below the England average (0.67% and 0.64% of adults respectively compared with 0.9%). The prevalence of depression and other mental health indicators in these areas are generally consistent compared with the national averages, as shown in Table 15.

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

	Lichfield District (South East Staffs and Seisdon Peninsula CCG)	Cannock Chase District (NHS Cannock Chase CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (Quality and Outcomes Framework - QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	8.3	9.9	8.3
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.4	1.6	1.4
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	12.7	14.2	12.7
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.67	0.64	0.90
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	5.0	5.3	5.2

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

⁹² APHO (2016) Public Health Profiles, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>.

⁹³ Public Health England (2016) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profiles, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA/data>.

2.4.58 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA⁹⁴ suggest that prevalence rates for dementia in Lichfield District are expected to increase from approximately 1,530 cases in 2015 to 2,720 cases in 2030.

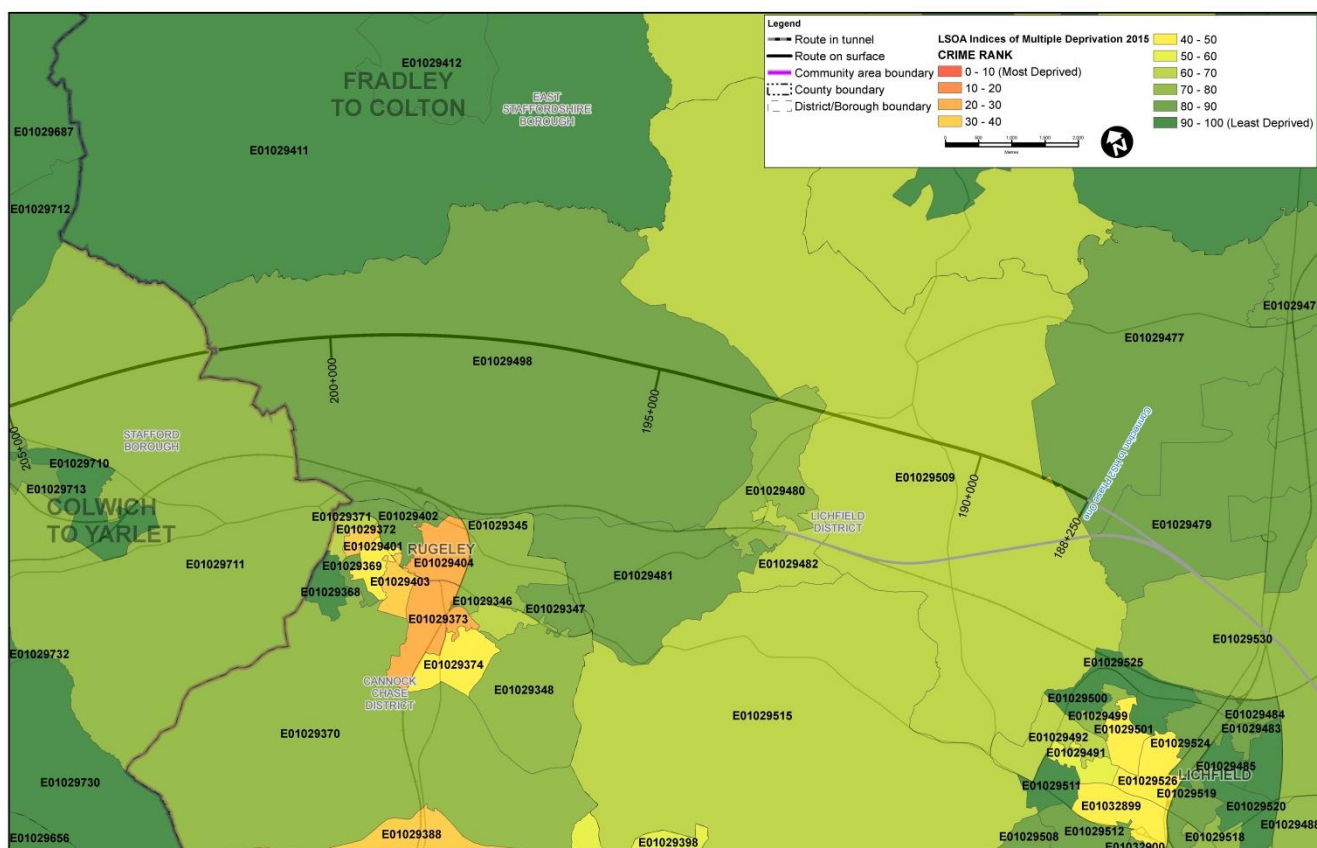
Crime

2.4.59 Police recorded crime data⁹⁵ 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. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas⁹⁶ shows that Lichfield District recorded 4,505 crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid year population estimate for the district, this gives a crime rate of 43.9 per 1,000. Cannock Chase District recorded 5,762 crimes, giving a rate of 58.5 per 1,000.

Crime deprivation

2.4.60 The IMD Crime Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation and is made up of several indicators based on the recorded numbers of violent crimes, burglaries, thefts and criminal damage.

Figure 8: Crime deprivation, CA1



2.4.61 Figure 8 shows crime deprivation in the LSOAs across the Fradley to Colton area. The Fradley to Colton area has low levels of crime deprivation, with all LSOAs along the

⁹⁴ Staffordshire Partnership (2013) *Staffordshire Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <https://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/Staffordshire-E-JSNA-2013-FINAL.pdf>.

⁹⁵ ONS (2016) Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables

⁹⁶ ONS (2016) Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level

line of the Proposed Scheme and the grid connection in the 50% least deprived nationally. Some LSOAs within Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Alrewas and Fradley are in the 80-90% least deprived, suggesting particularly low levels of crime deprivation.

Local policy review

Lichfield District Equality Statement

- 2.4.62 The Lichfield District Council 2016 Equality Statement presents how the council aims to meet the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty, under The Equality Act 2010. It provides an overview of how the council is meeting its equality based objectives and priorities and demonstrates how equality considerations are included in the council's decision making process.
- 2.4.63 The council has three main objectives:
- scrutinising and improving access to services to ensure people are treated fairly, provided with equal opportunities and that the business benefit of services are accessible to the maximum number of people;
 - ensuring their workforce profile reflects best practice in recruitment and to develop a culture that is both inclusive and open; and
 - promoting the use of EQIAs so they are fully embedded in planning decisions.
- 2.4.64 The council offers a range of services that look to support individuals with protected characteristic groups, these include:
- assisting people to apply for aid for disabled facilities grants for home adaptations;
 - encouraging sport and physical activity amongst children and young people, those over 60, with disabilities and women and carers through activities targeting these specific groups. Examples are mother and toddler swimming sessions, walking football for older men, 50+ exercise sessions at leisure centres;
 - savings and free passes for sport and leisure activities for specific age groups, people with disabilities and registered carers;
 - commissioning of the voluntary sector to provide services through Service Level Agreements, such as social inclusion opportunities, work opportunities and victim support services; and
 - small grants funding from £150-£5,000 to local voluntary and community groups, such as outings and room hire for local blind groups and partially sighted aids for visitors to Lichfield Cathedral.
- 2.4.65 Internal council strategies that seek to reduce inequalities include:
- ensuring website accessibility to certain groups with the use of non-text equivalents and differentiation of colour on the website;
 - expanded monitoring of protected characteristic groups with the Target

Hardening Scheme, which works to prevent homelessness by the addition of appropriate security measures; and

- improving accessibility and mobility of equalities groups through the Community Transport Scheme.

2.4.66 Lichfield District Council's key equality priorities for 2016 include:

- EQIAs being undertaken on key policy documents such as The Local Plan Strategy, Supplementary Planning Documents, licensing policies, Health and Safety at work policies, and the Strategic Plan for the district; and
- equality awareness training for staff and an equal opportunities strategy in employment.

2.4.67 In addition, Lichfield District is covered by the county-wide strategy developed by Staffordshire County Council, the 'Equality for All - Corporate Equality and Diversity Strategy 2012-2017'⁹⁷, which is discussed in detail below.

2.4.68 The strategy has four main aims:

- promoting equality of opportunities and access across all services;
- ensuring discrimination is challenged, including a review and publication of equality objectives on an annual basis;
- delivering high equality standards as a public sector service provider; and
- ensuring procurement and commissioning processes take into consideration Public Sector Equality Duty.

2.4.69 Staffordshire County Council's key equality priorities include:

- full accessibility audits of all council owned venues for public use;
- implementation of plans to increase participation levels of those with protected characteristics in the community;
- delivery of positive action schemes such as Springboard for women, Navigator for men and New Horizons for BAME employees; and
- briefing of front line professionals to enable better understanding and response to honour based violence and forced marriage.

Positive Futures

2.4.70 Positive Futures is a programme set up to improve community cohesion by Lichfield District Council⁹⁸. This programme delivers sport, leisure activities and youth work for people in the area to improve community engagement and create sustainable communities.

⁹⁷ Staffordshire County Council (2012) *Equality for All, Corporate Equality & Diversity Strategy 2012-2017*, <https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/community/equalopportunities/EandDStrategy/ED-Strategy-2012-17.pdf>.

⁹⁸ More details available online at: <https://lichfielddc.gov.uk/Home.aspx>.

Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy

- 2.4.71 Lichfield District Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2018⁹⁹, coordinates transport development across the district with a particular focus on improving accessibility for disabled persons. The two main objectives in relation to this are to:
- provide further support for the existing community transport services operating, such as Voluntary Transport for the Disabled and the Lichfield and District Voluntary Car Scheme; and
 - improve disabled access at Lichfield Trent Valley rail station.

Cannock Chase Equality and Diversity Policy

- 2.4.72 The Cannock Chase Disability Equality Scheme 2006¹⁰⁰ and Equality and Diversity Action Plan 2007 - 2009¹⁰¹ set out the council's approach to equality and diversity. The council regularly holds workshops to consult and engage with representatives from 36 local disability groups and organisations, and takes action on issues raised at these workshops.

Staffordshire: Locality Profile

- 2.4.73 Staffordshire County Council has published a community policy document called Staffordshire: Locality Profile¹⁰². The latest iteration was published in April 2016 and its purpose is to identify community priorities at county and district level, with some ward highlights, to support the effective targeting of resources and create a robust intelligence base across a wide range of indicators.
- 2.4.74 There are locality profiles for each of the eight Staffordshire districts/boroughs, which show indicators at ward-level and underpin the county wide locality profile. The indicators cover three Staffordshire partnership desired outcomes:
- access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth;
 - be healthier and more independent; and
 - feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.
- 2.4.75 The locality profiles underpin the 'Story of Staffordshire'¹⁰³ by providing the detail behind the indicators included in the main document. This allows users to see how they can respond to the key messages and take action, where appropriate, at a local level or for a particular group of people. Information presented for smaller areas allows a greater understanding of the particular characteristics of different communities and of the variations in and between different populations.

⁹⁹ Lichfield District Council (2013) *Lichfield District Transport Strategy*, <https://lichfielddc.gov.uk/Home.aspx>.

¹⁰⁰ Cannock Chase District Council (2006) *Disability Equality Scheme*, https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/disability_equality_scheme_v3.pdf.

¹⁰¹ Cannock Chase District Council (2007) *Corporate Equality and Diversity Action Plan 2007-2009*, https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/v_3_corporate_equality_and_diversity_action_plan_nov_08_updated_1.pdf.

¹⁰² Staffordshire County Council, Insight, Planning and Performance Team (2016) *Stafford: Locality Profile*, http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Equalities/Stafford_Borough_Locality_Profile.pdf.

¹⁰³ The 'Story of Staffordshire' documents the progress of the county in improving opportunities and overcoming challenges for everyone. It was created in 2016 by Staffordshire County Council

2.4.76 This approach helps identify inequalities between areas and provides evidence for effective targeting.

Lichfield: Locality Profile

2.4.77 The Lichfield locality profile was published in April 2016 and presents information at ward and district level to enable a better understanding of community characteristics, and support the effective targeting of resources¹⁰².

2.4.78 The overall population for Lichfield is projected to increase by 5,300 people between 2014 and 2024 with a significant growth in people aged 65 and over (23%) and aged 85 and over (74%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Lichfield is faster than the England average and equates to an additional 4,500 residents aged 85 and over by 2024.

2.4.79 The dependency ratio for older people in Lichfield is 38 older people for every 100 people of working age, which is higher than for England. Of the 26 wards in Lichfield, 23 also have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.

2.4.80 The proportion of Lichfield residents aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is significantly lower than the national average.

2.4.81 Nearly 70% of adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight), which is similar to the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Lichfield is similar to the England average (approximately 25%).

2.4.82 Just over half of Lichfield adults meet the recommended levels of physical activity. More than 25% of adults are physically inactive, similar to the England average (equating to around 24,430 people).

2.4.83 Lichfield has a similar proportion of lone pensioner households compared with the national average.

2.4.84 A range of indicators, across a number of themes, are included in the locality profiles. A number of these indicators have been selected to provide commissioners and practitioners with an understanding of priority issues at the district level. Priorities are identified by assessing performance against comparators (mainly England) and direction of travel alongside the numbers of residents that are affected by the issue.

2.4.85 The priority classifications are as follows:

- high priority - where performance is worse than average and the numbers in the population are large;
- possible concern - where performance is worse than average but the numbers in the population are small OR where performance is better than average, but the numbers in the population are large; and
- low priority - where performance is better than average and the numbers in the population are small.

2.4.86 These priority classifications help establish a risk index based on the following indicators:

- income deprivation, 2015;

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- children in poverty (under 16s), 2013;
- premature mortality (under 75s), 2010-2014;
- preventable mortality (all ages), 2010-2014;
- emergency (unplanned) admissions, 2014-2015;
- long-term adult social care users, 2014-2015;
- out of work benefits, August 2015;
- GCSE attainment (five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics), 2015;
- total recorded crime, 2014-2015;
- anti-social behaviour, 2014-2015;
- excess weight (children aged four to five), 2012-2013 to 2014-2015; and
- older people living alone, 2011.

2.4.87 These indicators are used in a ward level risk index. Wards that perform worse than the national average for none of the indicators are classed as low risk, for one to three of the indicators medium risk and for four or more indicators high risk. The risk levels of the wards in the area are detailed below:

- Alrewas and Fradley does not trigger any of the identified indicators and is classed as low risk on the index;
- Armitage and Handsacre triggers the long term adult social care users and premature mortality indicators and the ward is classed as medium risk on the index;
- Colton and Mavesyn Ridware does not trigger any of the identified indicators and the ward is classed as low risk on the index; and
- Kings Bromley does not trigger any of the identified indicators and the ward is classed as low risk on the index.

Cannock Chase: Locality Profile

2.4.88 The Cannock Chase Locality Profile was published in April 2016¹⁰⁴.

2.4.89 The overall population of Cannock Chase is projected to increase by 3,400 people between 2014 and 2024 with a significant growth in people aged 65 and over (25%) and aged 85 and over (59%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Cannock Chase is greater than the England average and equates to an additional 3,400 residents aged 85 and over by 2024.

2.4.90 The dependency ratio for older people in Cannock Chase is 28 older people for every 100 people of working age, which is in line with the figure for England. Of the 15 wards

¹⁰⁴ Staffordshire County Council, Insight, Planning and Performance Team (2016) *Cannock Chase: Locality Profile*, <https://www.cannockchasedc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/cannock-chase-locality-profile-2016.pdf>.

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in Cannock Chase, eight have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.

- 2.4.91 The proportion of Cannock Chase residents aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is higher than the national average, at 18% compared with 16% for England.
- 2.4.92 Around 70% of adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight), which is higher than the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Cannock Chase is also higher than the England.
- 2.4.93 Less than half of Cannock Chase adults meet the recommended levels of physical activity. Around 30% of adults in Cannock Chase are physically inactive, higher than the England average (equating to around 24,430 people).
- 2.4.94 Cannock Chase has a lower proportion of lone pensioner households compared with the national average.
- 2.4.95 The ward of Brereton and Ravenhill triggers the following four risk indicators: child poverty, income deprivation, out-of-work benefits and emergency admissions. This indicates that the ward performs worse than the national average in these areas. Overall, the ward is classed as a high risk area.

Community facilities

- 2.4.96 The lists of community facilities below are not comprehensive. They have been identified based on the data collection processes outlined in the EQIA report.

Schools and educational facilities

- 2.4.97 The following schools and educational facilities have been identified in the Fradley to Colton area:
 - Rugeley School, located on Blithbury Road near Rugeley, providing education for young people aged 5-19 who have been diagnosed with autism and moderate to severe learning difficulties. Rugeley School is linked with Mayfield Children's Home, located within Moreton House in the Colwich to Yarlet community area;
 - St Stephen's Primary School, a co-educational community primary school in Fradley providing education for children aged 4-11;
 - Toll House Nursery, a co-educational nursery in Mavesyn Ridware providing education and care for children aged 2-4 years old;
 - All Saint's Church of England (C of E) Primary School, a co-educational C of E primary school in Alrewas providing education for children aged 3-11 years old;
 - Richard Crosse C of E Primary School, a co-educational C of E primary school in Kings Bromley providing education for approximately 130 children aged 3-11 years old;
 - Henry Chadwick Community Primary School, a co-educational community primary school in Hill Ridware providing education for children aged 4-11 years old;

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- St Mary's C of E Primary School, a co-educational CofE primary school in Colton, providing education for children aged 4-11 years old;
- Hob Hill C of E and Methodist Primary School, a co-educational combined C of E and Methodist primary school in Brereton, Rugeley providing education for children aged 3-11 years old;
- Hillcrest Oakland Community College, a specialist residential college for girls aged between 12- and 20, east of Kings Bromley;
- Redbrook Hayes Community Primary and Little Treasures day nursery, a co-educational primary school and nursery providing education and care for children aged 2-11; and
- St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School and St Joseph's Pre-school, a co-educational Roman Catholic primary school and nursery providing education and care for children aged 3-11.

Places of worship

2.4.98 The following places of worship have been identified in the area:

- The Parish Church of All Saints (C of E), Alrewas;
- All Saints (C of E), Kings Bromley;
- Wat Mahathat Buddhist Monastery, Kings Bromley;
- St Mary the Virgin (C of E), Colton; and
- St Michael's Church (C of E), Brereton.

Healthcare facilities

2.4.99 No healthcare facilities have been identified in the area.

Residential facilities

2.4.100 The following residential facilities have been identified in the area:

- Rugeley School, located on Blithbury Road near Rugeley, also provides residential facilities for young people aged 5-19 who have been diagnosed with autism and moderate to severe learning difficulties;
- Kings Bromley Nursing Home, located on Manor Park in Kings Bromley, provides accommodation and care (for up to 47 residents) for adults aged 55 and over, including those with dementia and physical disabilities;
- MHA Briar Hill House, located on Attlee Crescent in Rugeley, provides accommodation and care (for up to 36 residents) for people with complex nursing needs, including younger people with physical disabilities. The home is also involved in patient rehabilitation; and
- Horse Fair Care Home, located on Horse Fair in Rugeley, provides accommodation and care, including respite care, for older people, including those with dementia.

Recreation and public open space

2.4.101 The following areas of recreation and public open space have been identified within the area:

- Delta Force Paintball, located close to the Phase One route south of Kings Bromley Wharf, approximately 1km from the Proposed Scheme;
- Manor Park fishing lakes at Kings Bromley: fishing lakes managed by Burton Mutual Angling Association, located approximately 140m from the Proposed Scheme;
- Manor Park Sailing Club: sailing club using the above lakes, approximately 140m from the Proposed Scheme at its closest point. The club house is located approximately 350m from the Proposed Scheme;
- Tomlinson's Spinney Woodland: approximately 3.5ha of publicly accessible woodland area located west of Shaw Lane and south of the A513 Rugeley Road South. Kings Bromley Footpath 1 is located along the northern boundary of Tomlinson's Spinney, and provides access to the wood from the A513 Rugeley Road. The woodland area is located south of Kings Bromley;
- Trentside Meadows: a nature reserve owned and managed by Conservation Horticulture Agriculture for the Disabled Society (CHADS), a charity based in Handsacre, which aims to enable access to the countryside for disabled people. It is an approximately 27.6ha site, located between the River Trent and the A513 Rugeley Road, west of Kings Bromley. It is open to the public by appointment only;
- The Four Seasons Nature Study Centre: a nature centre that is also owned and managed by CHADS. This site is located adjacent to the Trentside Meadows site on the A513 Rugeley Road. The facilities are used on at least a weekly basis for activities such as surveying, planting, crafting, gardening or farming;
- Brereton Sports and Social Club, located on Armitage Lane in Rugeley;
- The Way of the Millennium: a long-distance east-west footpath linking Newport and Burton upon Trent, which runs through the ward of Brereton;
- Rugeley to Colton Circular Walk: a 9.6km walk along towpaths, lanes and fields linking Rugeley Trent Valley railway station, The Trent and Mersey Canal, Colton, Stockwell Heath and Hurst Wood (includes Colton Footpath 52, Newlands Lane, Moor Lane, Colton Bridleway 31 and Colton Bridleway 32);
- Ravenhill Park: a Green Flag park, which provides facilities including a Community Centre with public toilets, children's play area, seating and a large paddling pool. The park is home to Brereton Town Football Club, and there are tennis courts, car parking, open grass areas, and annual bedding and wildflower areas;
- Kings Bromley Marina, located approximately 2km south of Kings Bromley. It provides temporary moorings for recreational narrow boat users. The marina does not have any permanent residential moorings;

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- Lakeside Golf Club, located on an area of land to the north of Rugeley Power Station. This club is linked to the social club on this site;
- Kings Bromley Cricket club, located on Crawley Lane with senior and youth level involvement; and
- The Reindeer Lodge: a working reindeer farm and includes a shop, an event barn, tea room and an area of land referred to as a landing site for Father Christmas. The Reindeer Lodge is a visitor attraction and holds events throughout the year, but is most popular around Christmas. Visits are made by both school groups and the public.

Village halls

2.4.102 A number of village halls have been identified within the community area which are used for a variety of social and recreational functions, these include:

- Hill Ridware Village Hall;
- Kings Bromley Village Hall; and
- Colton Village Hall.

Citizens Advice Bureau

2.4.103 Citizens Advice Bureaus (CAB) may be used for free, confidential information and advice to residents to assist with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The nearest CAB for residents of the Fradley to Colton area are:

- Citizens Advice South East Staffordshire (Lichfield); and
- Citizens Advice Staffordshire South West (Rugeley).

2.5 Community area 2 – Colwich to Yarlet

2.5.1 The Colwich to Yarlet area (CA2) is approximately 15km in length (see Figure 9). The area lies to the north of the towns of Rugeley and Stafford and is predominantly rural in character, consisting of mixed agricultural use. Settlements include Great Haywood, Little Haywood, Hopton, Marston, and Yarlet.

2.5.2 The area is located within the Staffordshire County and Stafford Borough Councils. It includes the wards of Haywood and Hixon, Milwich, Seighford, Church Eaton, and Milford. These are listed in Table 16 with their respective LSOA codes.

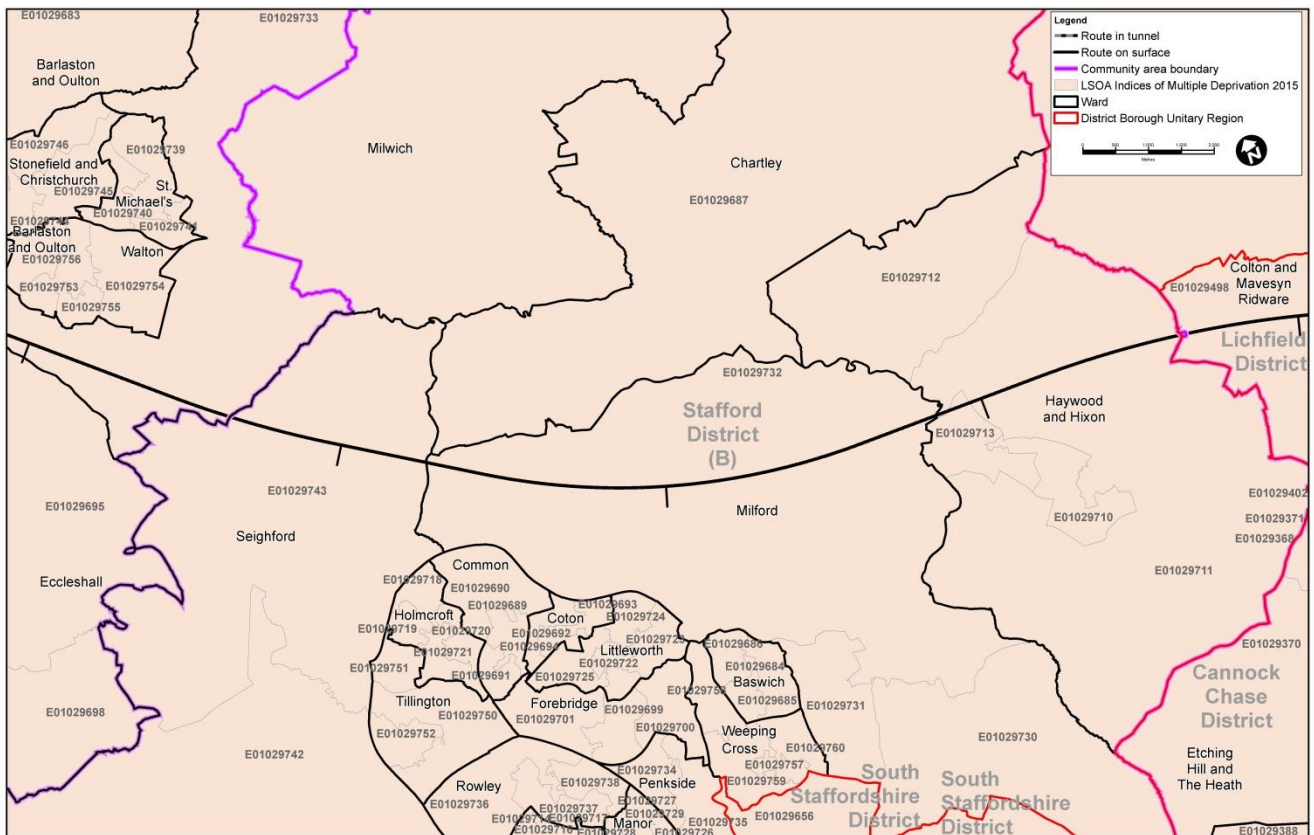
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Table 16: CA2 with ward, local authority and LSOA

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

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figure 9: CA2 with ward (black) and local authority (red) boundaries



Population and deprivation

- 2.5.3 Table 17 provides total population and population density figures for the relevant wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, in comparison to Stafford Borough and England. This data establishes the total number of people living in each ward as well as how densely or sparsely populated this area is. Population density is measured by dividing the total population of each ward by its area in hectares.
- 2.5.4 The wards in the area are sparsely populated compared with Stafford Borough and England. All five of the wards have population density figures below that of Stafford Borough, with urban areas in the borough increasing the overall density pattern.
- 2.5.5 Haywood and Hixon and Milford have the largest populations, reflected by higher population densities than other wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, while Church Eaton and Milwich have population densities of 0.5 or lower. These figures reflect the predominantly rural characteristic of all five wards.

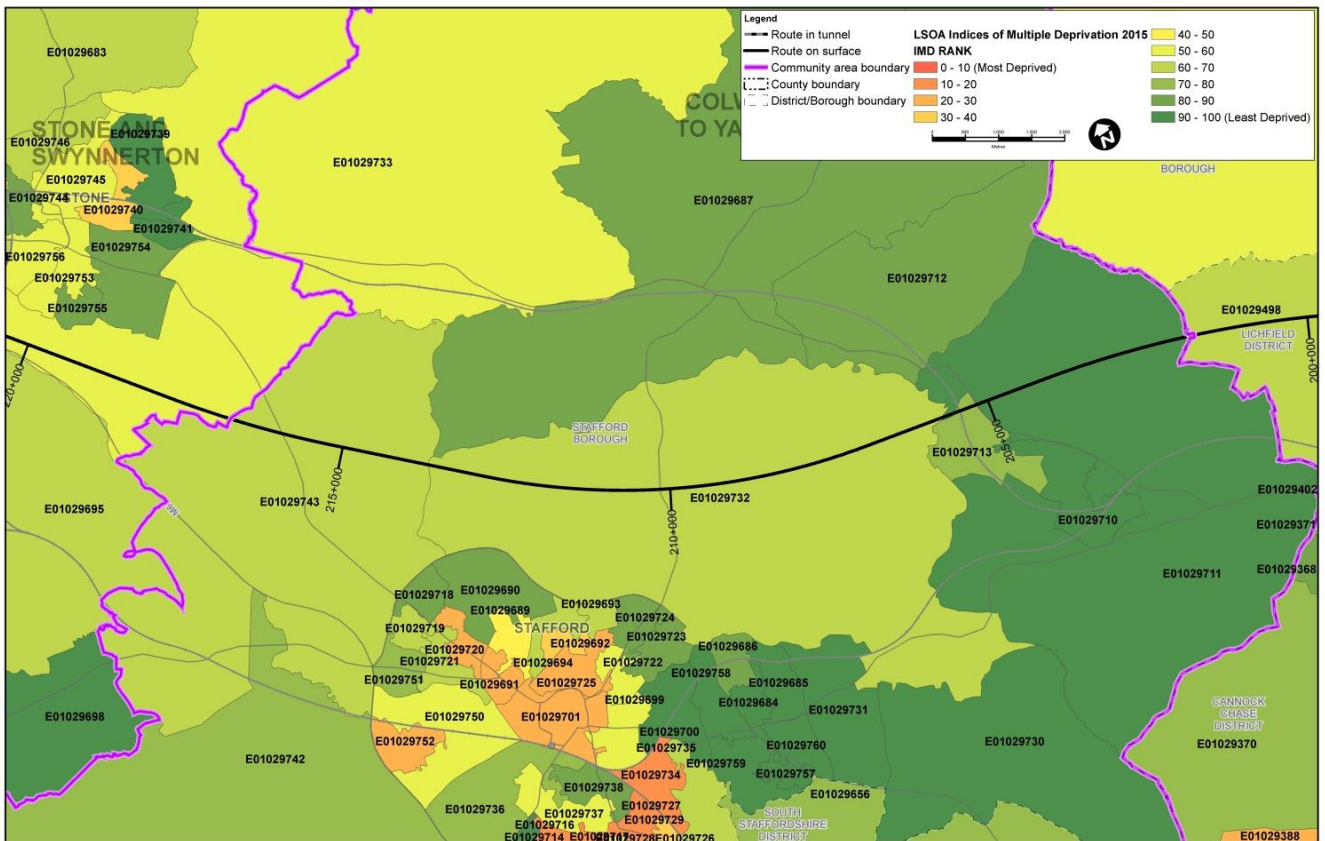
Table 17: CA2 Population density

	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

Overall IMD

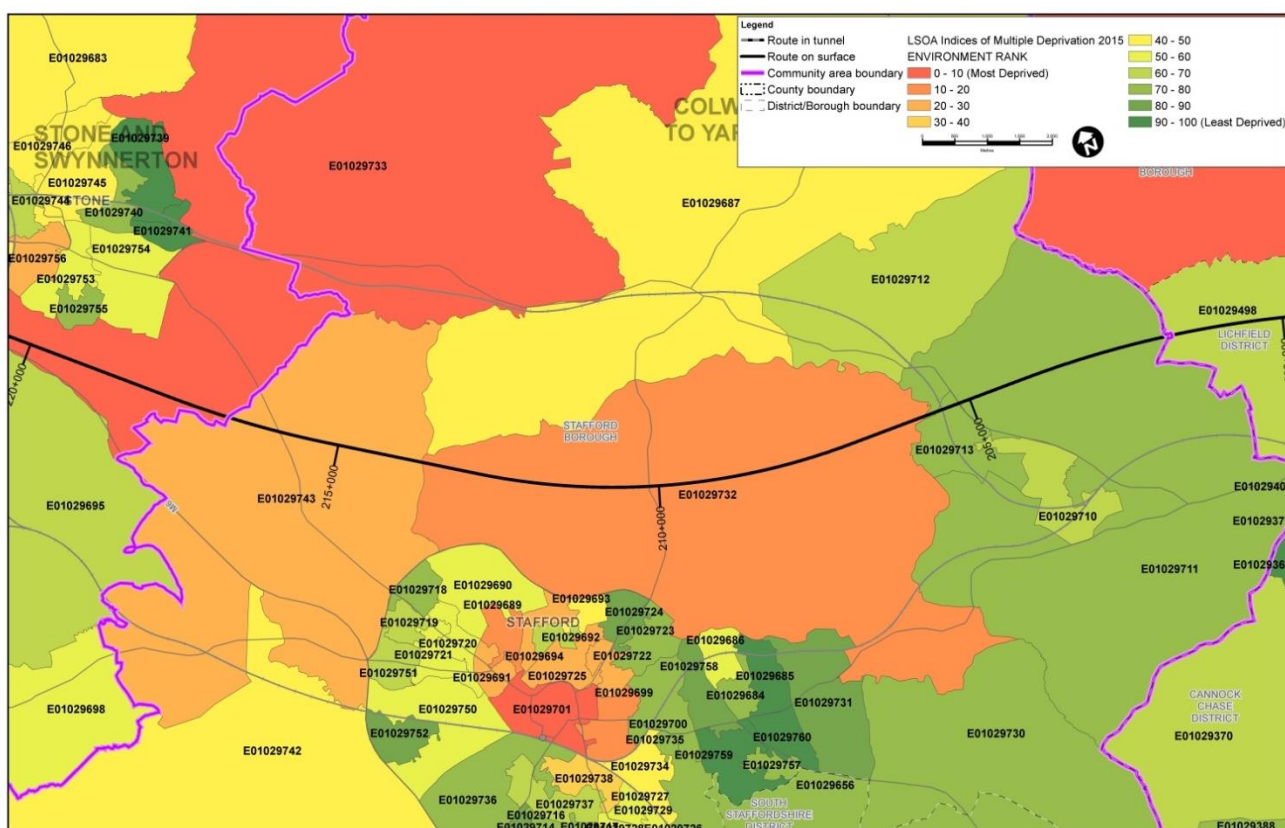
Figure 10: Overall multiple deprivation, CA2



2.5.6 Figure 10 illustrates overall multiple deprivation by decile for each LSOA across the area (IMD data is available for LSOAs, but not for wards). 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 percentile group of least deprived LSOAs nationally with Milwich, Milford and Haywood and Hixon being in the 90-100 percentile 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 percentile groups.

Living environment deprivation

Figure 11: Living environment deprivation, CA2



2.5.7 Figure 11 illustrates living environment deprivation by decile for each LSOA across the Colwich to Yarlet area. The LSOAs contained within Haywood and Hixon are in the 70-80 percentile 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.

Age

- 2.5.8 Table 18 details the proportion of the resident population of each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area by broad age group, relative to the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.9 All five wards have a lower proportion of people aged 0-15 than the national averages. Seighford has a particularly low proportion of residents in this age group, at 13.5% compared with an average of 17.0% for Stafford Borough. Seighford also has the largest proportion of the population in older age groups, with 24.1% aged 65-84 and 3.6% aged 85 and over, compared with 16.8% and 2.5% respectively for Stafford Borough.
- 2.5.10 It is notable that Milford has a lower proportion of residents in the older age groups than the other wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, as well as a higher than average proportion of younger people aged 16-24. In Milford, 20.4% of residents fall into this age group, almost twice the average for Stafford Borough (11.0%) and England (11.9%), and significantly higher than elsewhere in the Colwich to Yarlet area.

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Table 18: CA2 Age composition of resident population

	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%
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

Race

- 2.5.11 Table 19 details the proportion of the resident population of each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area by ethnic group, relative to the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.12 All five wards have larger proportions of white residents compared with the national average. In Seighford and Church Eaton, at least 98.0% of residents are white, considerably higher than the average for England (85.4%).
- 2.5.13 The proportion of residents from other ethnic groups are therefore generally small, although it is notable that 4.5% of residents in Milford are from an Asian or Asian British ethnic background. This is lower than the national average (7.8%), but high in comparison to the figure for Stafford Borough (2.5%). Milford also has 1.2% of residents from mixed or multiple ethnic groups, below the national average but in line with the average for Stafford Borough.

Table 19: CA2 Proportion of residents by 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%
	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%

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		Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
	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

Disability

- 2.5.14 Table 20 details the proportion of households within each of the five wards that have one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children, relative to the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.15 In general, across the Colwich to Yarlet area, the proportion of households with one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability is broadly in line with the borough and national averages. Milford is slightly below borough and national averages, perhaps reflecting the slightly younger age profile of the ward in relation to others across the Colwich to Yarlet area.

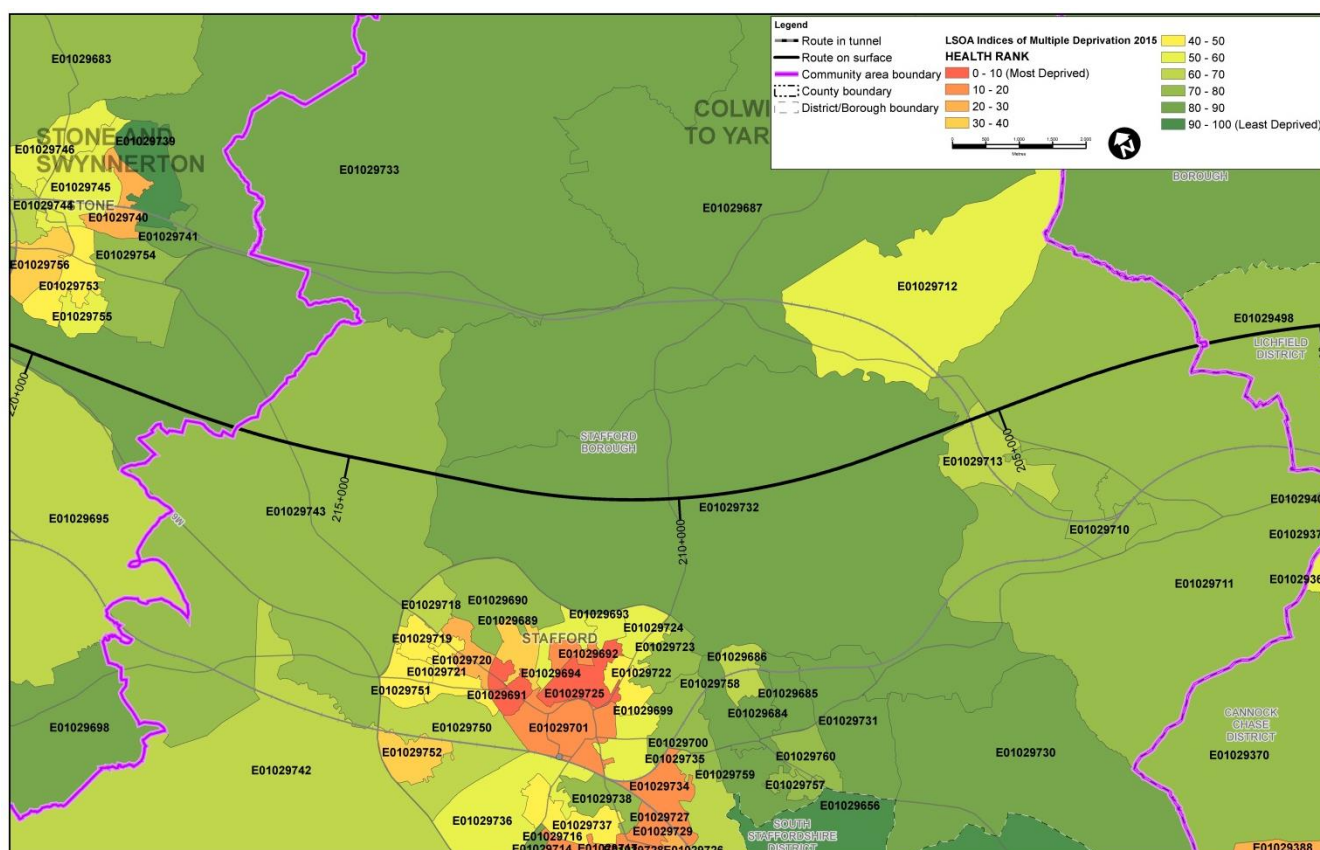
Table 20: CA2 Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability

	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

Health and disability deprivation

Figure 12: Health and disability deprivation, CA2



2.5.16 Figure 12 illustrates deprivation in terms of health and disability, by LSOA across the Colwich to Yarlet area. Deprivation is generally low with LSOAs along the route all being ranked in the 60-70 percentile group or better for this domain.

Sex

2.5.17 Table 21 details the proportion of residents in each of the five wards in the area by gender, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

2.5.18 The wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area do not uniformly follow the national trend of there being a higher proportion of females than males. Stafford Borough itself has a higher proportion of men, and this is reflected in the ward level data for Seighford, Church Eaton and particularly Milwich, which has 55.3% of men compared with 44.7% of women.

Table 21: CA2 Sex of the resident population

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Males	48.8%	55.3%	49.3%	50.7%	50.1%	50.1%	49.2%
Females	51.2%	44.7%	50.7%	49.3%	49.9%	49.9%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

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- 2.5.19 Table 22 provides data on the proportion of lone parent households within each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area that are headed by males and females, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.20 It is notable that in every ward, with the exception of Church Eaton, the proportion of male-headed lone parent households is higher than the borough and national averages. In some cases, notably Milwich (33.3%) and Milford (20.0%), the figure is significantly higher when compared with Stafford Borough (10.8%) and England (9.7%). In Church Eaton, the proportion of male-headed lone parent households is in line with the average for Stafford Borough, but above the national average.

Table 22: CA2 Proportion of male and female-headed lone parent households

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Male-headed lone parent households	15.5%	33.3%	20.0%	14.3%	10.7%	10.8%	9.7%
Female-headed lone parent households	84.5%	66.7%	80.0%	85.7%	89.3%	89.2%	90.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Marital and civil partnership status

- 2.5.21 The 2011 Census data from the ONS shows that 51.9% of residents in Stafford Borough aged 16 or over are married.
- 2.5.22 The 2011 Census data from the ONS also shows that in Stafford Borough, for usual residents aged 16 years and older, there are 166 people registered in same-sex civil partnerships; representing 0.2% of the population.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 2.5.23 Data for 2015 records 1,228 live births in Stafford Borough, giving an approximate live birth rate of 9.3 per 1,000 population.

Religion or belief

- 2.5.24 Table 23 details the religion of the resident population in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.25 Each of the wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area has a higher proportion of residents who describe themselves as Christian than the national average of 59.4%. The proportion is particularly high in Milwich (78.1%). In Milford, the proportion (65.4%) is below the average for Stafford Borough (67.9%).
- 2.5.26 The proportions of other religious groups are smaller than average across all five wards, with the exception of Milford where 1.5% of residents describe themselves as Hindu and 1.5% describe themselves as Buddhist. These proportions are above the

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averages for Stafford Borough (0.6% and 0.3% respectively) and in line with the national averages.

Table 23: CA2 Religion of the resident population

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
Christian	73.9%	78.1%	65.4%	74.3%	77.5%	67.9%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Hindu	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%
Jewish	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Muslim	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	5.0%
Sikh	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Other religions	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
No religion	18.0%	14.5%	23.6%	17.4%	15.8%	22.8%	24.7%
Religion not stated	7.3%	6.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.1%	6.6%	7.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Housing

- 2.5.27 Table 24 details housing tenure in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, in comparison to the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.28 The proportion of owner-occupied households is higher than the national average in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area. Owner-occupation is highest in Seighford, at 85.2% and Milford, at 85.0%, compared with 71.6% for the borough and 63.3% nationally.
- 2.5.29 The proportion of households that are in social rented accommodation (either from the local authority or another housing provider) is lower than both the borough and national averages in all wards. Milford and Seighford record the lowest rates of households in social rented accommodation, at 2.7% and 4.5%, compared with 13.6% for Stafford Borough and 17.7% nationally. The proportion of households that rent privately is also lower than the national average across the Colwich to Yarlet area, with the exception of Milwich, which is below the national average, but above the average for Stafford Borough.

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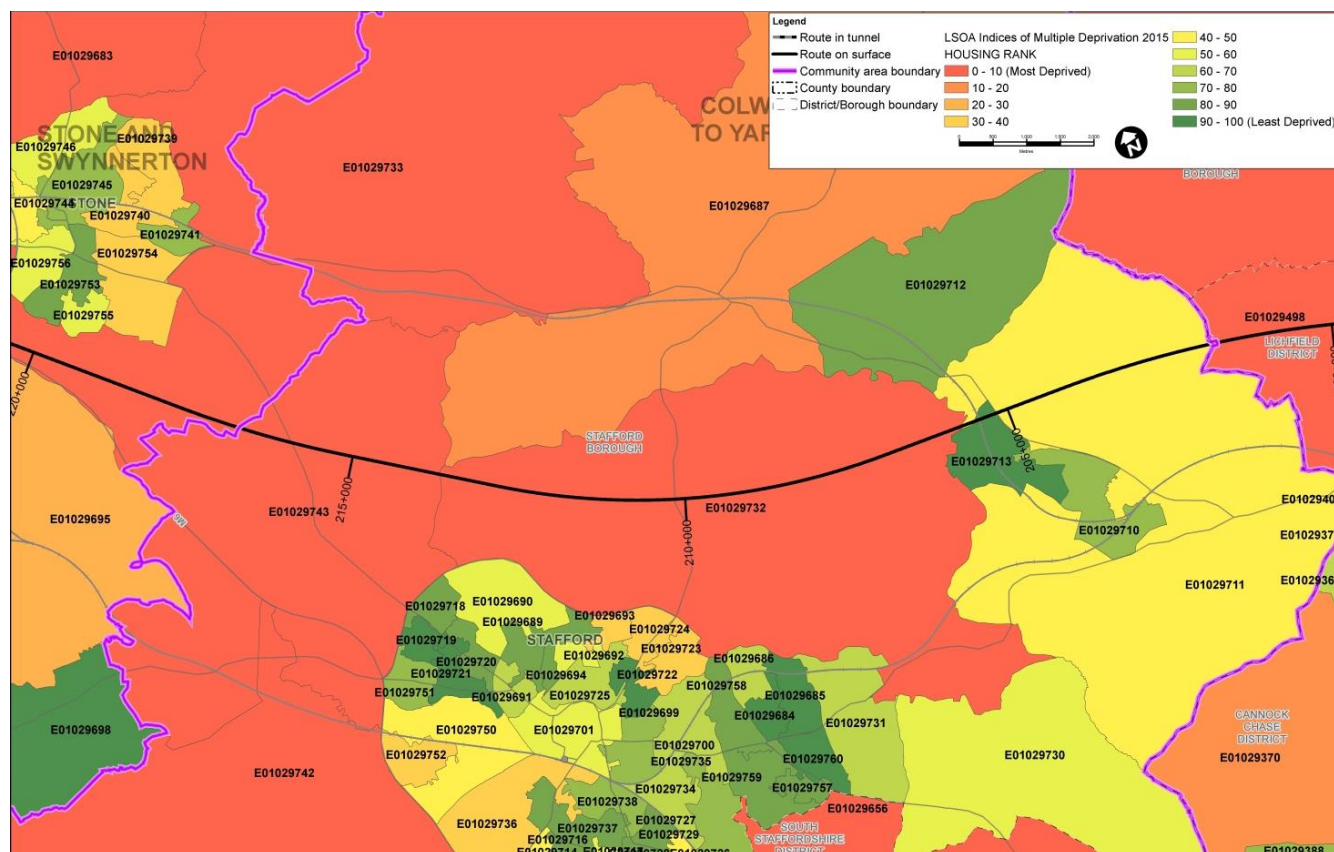
Table 24: CA2 Housing stock by tenure

	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

Barriers to housing and services deprivation

Figure 13: Barriers to housing and services deprivation, CA2



2.5.30 Figure 13 illustrates deprivation in terms of barriers to housing and services for each LSOA across the Colwich to Yarlet area. Deprivation is lowest around Great Haywood and Little Haywood, but is high elsewhere in the area. The LSOAs that include Hopton, Marston and Yarlet fall into the 10% most deprived nationally. Figure 13

shows that, in general, wards that are closer to urban centres are less deprived in this domain, reflecting better access to services.

Employment and economy

- 2.5.31 Table 25 details the proportion of working age residents who are economically active by gender and by working age group in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.32 The level of economic activity varies in relation to borough and national averages across the Colwich to Yarlet area. 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% in England. Economic activity rates are lowest in Seighford, at 58.9%. Economic activity is higher for males than for females in all of the five wards, in line with borough and national averages.
- 2.5.33 It is notable that economic activity among young people, aged 16-24, is considerably higher across the area than the national average with the exception of Milford. In Seighford, 70.2% of people in this age group are economically active, compared with 64.9% in Stafford Borough, and 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.

Table 25: CA2 Proportion of labour force economically active by gender and age

		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 group	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

- 2.5.34 Table 26 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by working age group in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.35 Reflecting the data for economic activity, employment rates vary across the Colwich to Yarlet area in relation to the borough and national averages, with the highest rates in Milwich (63.8%) and the lowest in Seighford (57.2%). Rates are higher for males

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than for females in all five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, and are generally above average among young people aged 16-24, with the exception of Milford.

Table 26: CA2 Proportion of labour force employed by gender and age

		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 group	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

2.5.36 Table 27 details the proportion of JSA claimants by working age group for each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England. The claimant rate is 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.

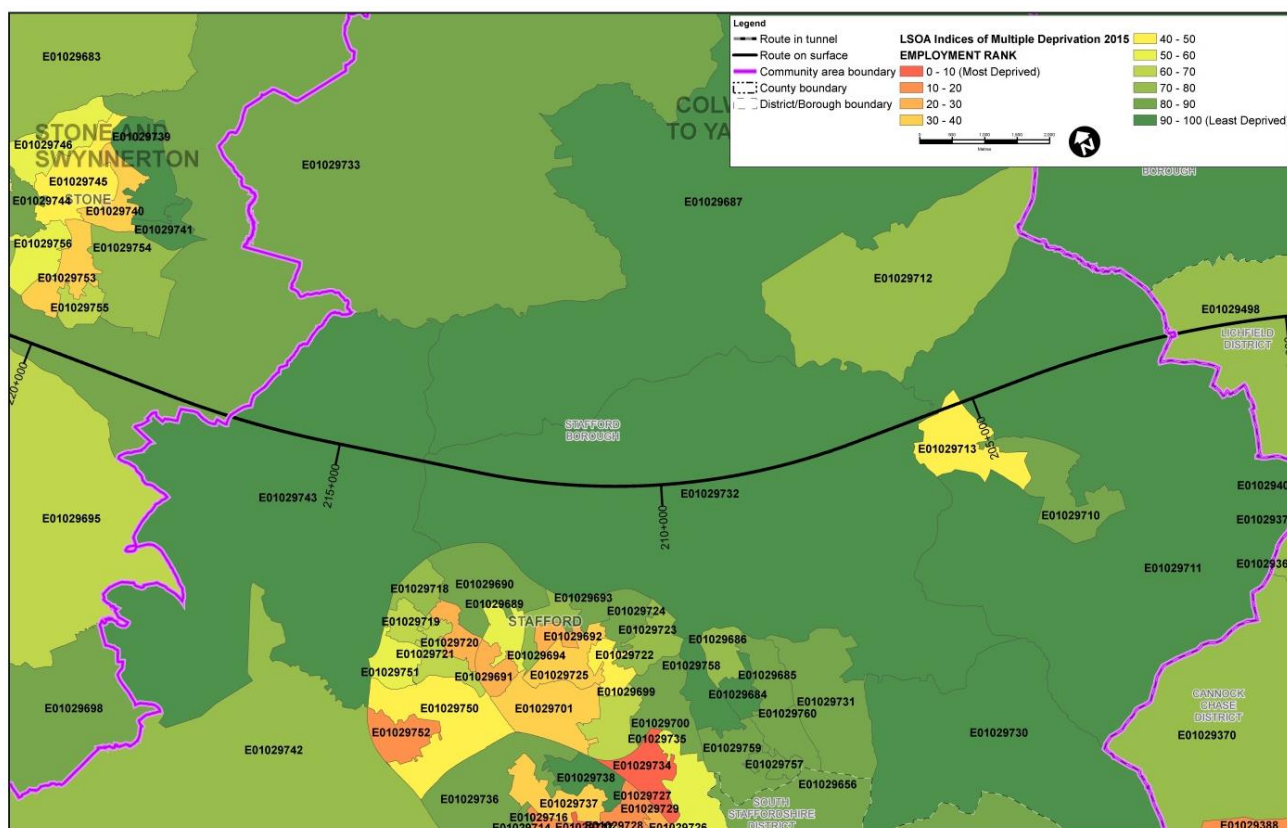
Table 27: CA2 Working age JSA claimants

	Haywood and Hixon	Milwich	Milford	Seighford	Church Eaton	Stafford Borough	England
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 2016

Employment deprivation

Figure 14: Employment deprivation, CA2



- 2.5.37 Figure 14 illustrates employment deprivation for each LSOA in the wards across the Colwich to Yarlet area. Deprivation is generally low in this domain area, with most LSOAs falling within the 20% least deprived in England. Haywood and Hixon, Milwich and Milford are all in the 10% least deprived in the country while Seighford and Church Eaton are in the 20% least deprived nationally. This suggests that barriers to employment in these areas are generally low across the Colwich to Yarlet area. There is one LSOA (E01029713), within Great Haywood, where deprivation is higher than elsewhere in the Colwich to Yarlet area, falling within the 50% most deprived nationally.
- 2.5.38 Table 28 details the proportion of the resident working population of each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area by highest level of qualification, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.5.39 Each of the wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area has a higher proportion of residents with Level 4 and above qualifications than the borough and national averages, indicating a highly skilled workforce. The proportion of residents with no qualifications is generally in line with borough 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 Level 4 and above qualifications across the area (36.0%).

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Table 28: CA2 Resident workforce qualifications

	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

2.5.40 Table 29 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards in the Colwich to Yarlet area, compared with the averages for the borough and England.

2.5.41 Each of the five wards records a significantly lower than average borough and national proportion of children in low income families. Rates are lowest in Milford, at 4.0%, compared with 11.7% in the borough and 19.9% in England.

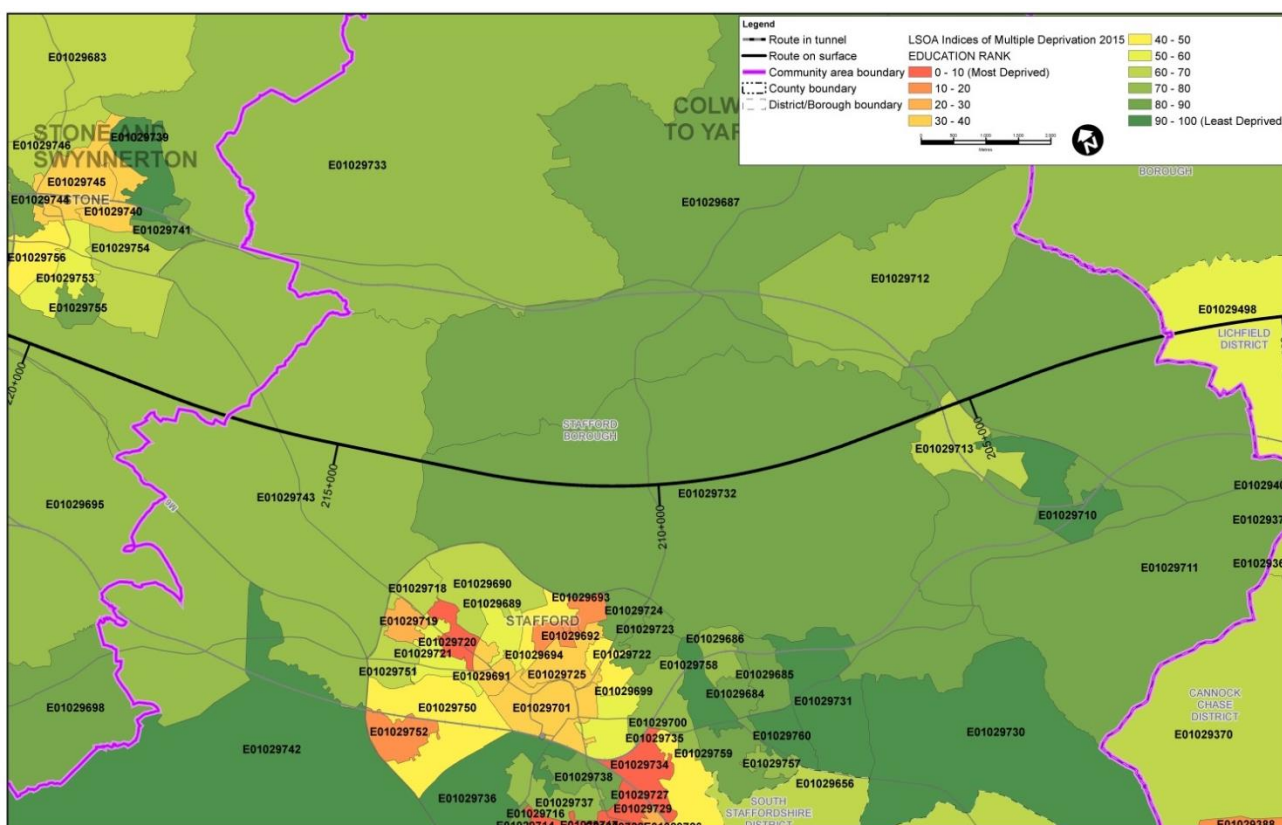
Table 29: CA2 Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	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

Education, skills and training deprivation

Figure 15: Education, skills and training deprivation, CA2



2.5.42 Figure 15 illustrates deprivation in terms of education, skills and training for each LSOA across the Colwich to Yarlet area. 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.

Health

2.5.43 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 in 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.

2.5.44 According to data from the Stafford JSNA¹⁰⁵ 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.

Mental health and wellbeing

2.5.45 According to the PHE JSNA profiles, the population administered by Stafford and Surrounds Clinical Commissioning Group has mental health characteristics that are

¹⁰⁵ 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>.

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mostly better than the England average, as shown in Table 30. For example, the prevalence of a severe mental health problem is below the England average (0.66% of adults compared with 0.90%) and 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 30: 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

2.5.46 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, according to the Stafford Borough JSNA¹⁰⁶ 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.

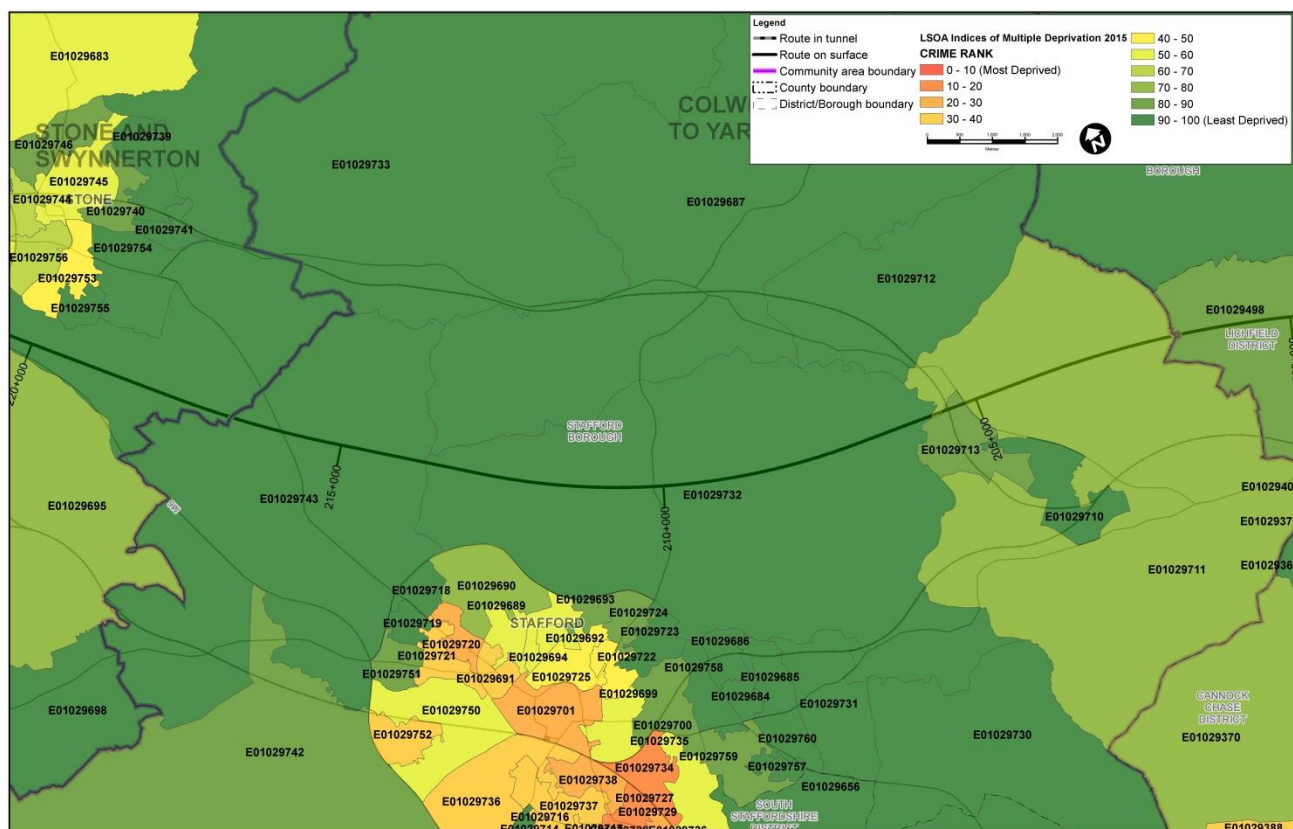
Crime

2.5.47 Police recorded crime data⁹⁵ 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. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas⁹⁶ shows that Stafford borough recorded 6,554 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.

¹⁰⁶ 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>.

Crime deprivation

Figure 16: Crime deprivation, CA2



2.5.48 Figure 16 illustrates deprivation in terms of crime across the Colwich to Yarlet area. Deprivation is low across the area, with most LSOAs within the 10% least deprived in England.

Local policy review

Stafford Borough Equality and Diversity Strategy

2.5.49 Stafford Borough Equality and Diversity Strategy 2014-2018 presents how it meets the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty, under the Equality Act 2010.

2.5.50 The strategy relates primarily to initiatives that have been implemented by the council to reduce inequalities internally. These include the monitoring of workforce diversity across the council as well as all potential contractors and service providers, the promotion of equality of opportunity for all employees and the delivery of Community Impact Assessments for all new policies and services to ascertain whether plans will affect groups with protected characteristics disproportionately.

2.5.51 In addition Stafford Borough is covered by the county-wide strategy developed by Staffordshire county 'Equality for All - Corporate Equality and Diversity Strategy 2012-2017'¹⁹⁷, which is discussed in detail in Section 2.4.

Community cohesion

2.5.52 Specific guidance has also been published by Stafford Borough regarding how Gypsy and Travellers are protected from discrimination by the Race Relations Act 1976.

Transport

- 2.5.53 Staffordshire County has been recognised as the national leader in discretionary travel allowance. This has been showcased by the introduction in April 2011 of 24/7 free bus transport to people of pensionable age or with a disability plus their carer. Under 20s can also travel anywhere within Staffordshire for just £1 per journey.
- 2.5.54 Stafford Borough and Staffordshire County Councils provide support and services for improved mobility and transport for disabled people living in the area. These strategies and services include:
- support of the Staffordshire and District Access Group, a volunteering group that works with the councils to improve accessibility on roadways, pavements and crossings for disabled persons;
 - parking concessions;
 - meals on wheels services;
 - electronic home care monitoring systems to reduce the need to travel; and
 - support for South Staffordshire Patient Transport Services, which provides transport to various hospitals across the county for the elderly and disabled.
- 2.5.55 In addition, Stafford borough has published an Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2031¹⁰⁷ to coordinate transport development across the borough with a particular focus on improving accessibility for disabled persons. The main objective regarding disabled access for transport is to ensure that bus stops throughout the borough comply with the Equality Act 2010.

Staffordshire Locality Profile

- 2.5.56 Staffordshire county has published a community policy document called Staffordshire: Locality Profile.

Stafford Locality Profile

- 2.5.57 Stafford locality profile was published in April 2016 and presents information at the ward and district level to enable a better understanding of community characteristics, and support the effective targeting of resources.
- 2.5.58 The overall population for Stafford is projected to increase by 4% between 2015 and 2025 and is projected to see significant growth in people aged 65 and over (19%) and aged 85 and over (45%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Stafford is faster than the England average equating to an additional 5,600 residents aged 85 and over by 2024.
- 2.5.59 The dependency ratio for older people in Stafford is 34 older people for every 100 people of working age, which is higher than England. Of the 26 wards in Stafford, 18 also have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.

¹⁰⁷ Staffordshire County Council (2013) *Stafford Borough Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2031*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Forward%20Planning/Examination%20Library%202013/D18--STAFFORD-BOROUGH-INTEGRATED-TRANSPORT-STRATEGY.pdf>.

- 2.5.60 Around 70% of adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight), which is higher than the national average.
- 2.5.61 Stafford has a higher proportion of lone pensioner households compared with the national average. A range of indicators, across a number of themes, are included in the locality profiles. A number of these indicators have been selected to provide commissioners and practitioners with an understanding of priority issues at a borough level. Priorities are identified by assessing performance against comparators (mainly England) and direction of travel alongside the numbers of residents that are affected by the issue.
- 2.5.62 The ward level risk index identifies that all wards in the area are classed as low risk.

Community facilities

- 2.5.63 The lists of community facilities below are not comprehensive. They have been identified based on the data collection processes outlined in the EQIA report.

Schools and educational facilities

- 2.5.64 The following schools and educational facilities have been identified in the Colwich to Yarlet area:
- Colwich Primary School, a C of E co-educational primary school providing education for children aged 4-11;
 - St John's Roman Catholic Primary School, a co-educational primary school in Great Haywood providing education for children aged 4-11, and a nursery for younger children;
 - Anson Primary School, a C of E co-educational primary school in Great Haywood providing education for children aged 4-11;
 - St Peter's School, a C of E co-educational primary school in Hixon providing education for children aged 4-11; and
 - Yarlet School, an independent co-educational preparatory school and nursery providing education for children aged 2-13. The school grounds include a chapel, and overnight accommodation for part time boarding.
- 2.5.65 The following facilities have been identified that provide educational access, including for people with protected characteristics:
- Ingestre Hall Residential Arts Centre: a facility owned and managed by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. It offers residential arts courses and day visits for schools, youth, adult and community groups; and
 - Upper Moreton Farm: a Community Interest Company (CIC) that provides care services alongside being a working farm and is part of the Care Farming UK initiative. It provides educational visits for local schools, and rural therapy and care farming for people with mental health problems, multiple learning difficulties, emotional difficulties, and people who have experienced abuse or neglect. The farm includes a teaching space classroom, which is used for teaching, a therapeutic garden and poly tunnel, a barn used exclusively for woodwork projects, and more

traditional farm buildings, which house a variety of animals. The farm has a strong focus on supporting people to get into jobs and many activities take place outside in practical environments.

Places of worship

2.5.66 The following places of worship have been identified in the area:

- Parish Church of St John the Baptist (Roman Catholic), Great Haywood;
- Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (C of E), Ingestre;
- Parish Church of St Stephen (C of E), Great Haywood;
- St Leonard's Church (C of E), Marston;
- St Peter's Church (C of E), Hixon; and
- St Peter's Church (C of E), Hopton.

2.5.67 In addition, St Mary's Abbey in Colwich is an enclosed community of Roman Catholic women who are members of the English Benedictine Congregation.

Healthcare facilities

2.5.68 The following healthcare facilities have been identified in the area:

- Great Haywood Dental Practice;
- Hazeldene House Surgery, Great Haywood; and
- Stafford General Hospital.

Residential facilities

2.5.69 The following residential facilities have been identified in the area:

- Little Ingestre House Care Home: a residential home providing accommodation (for up to 15 residents) for adults aged between 18 and 65 who require nursing or personal care, including those with learning disabilities and/or physical disabilities;
- Mayfield Children's Home: a specialist residential home for students at Rugeley School located in CA1. The home is located within Morton House, a Grade II listed building. The home has facilities for up to 23 children aged between 5 and 19, with 40-50 staff. Children stay on site for up to 52 weeks a year, with some children on 40 week packages. All of the children are severely autistic, with many having special behavioural, learning or communication needs in addition. The site includes a small outdoor playground, football pitch, trampoline, gardening areas and a sensory garden. The children at the home often take walks in the local area and regular trips to local towns, particularly to Rugeley, Stafford and Cannock, and to the Wolesley Centre and Shugborough Hall. Access to Rugeley School and other local services is considered important for the well-being of the children; and

- Meadowfields Care Home, Pasturefields: a residential home providing accommodation (for up to 65) adults who require nursing or personal care, including those with dementia and/or physical disabilities.

Recreation and public open space

2.5.70 The following areas of recreation and public open space have been identified within the Colwich to Yarlet area:

- Staffordshire County Showground: a multi-purpose venue, comprising exhibition halls, conference suites, a 600-seat grandstand and caravan and camping facilities for use on show days. It hosts a number of community events each year, such as a motor show, an animal show, a toy fair and the Staffordshire County Show. An area of car parking linked to Staffordshire County Showground is located to the west of the A518 Weston Road. An area of field and woodland (known as Upper and Lower Berry Hill) is located to the south of the main site and provides camping facilities. A bridge club and a Young Farmers group meet within the Showground on a weekly basis;
- Ingestre Park Golf Club: a private members golf club, with an 18-hole golf course and a range of practice facilities. It currently has 650 members. The Club has a Golf Mark accreditation, which means that it is recognised as a safe, rewarding and fulfilling place for participants of all ages, which encourages its members to stay active throughout their lives. In addition to the course there is a club house that includes a bar, restaurant and a pro shop. The club house facilities are used for a variety of social and recreational events including non-playing members of the golf club and can cater for up to 200 people;
- Ingestre Stables: an equestrian centre offering riding lessons, and British Horse Society accredited training and examinations. It is used regularly by the Stafford Riding for the Disabled Association;
- The Orangery: a grade II listed site located in Ingestre which hosts community events;
- The Sabrina Way: a long distance footpath and bridleway that extends north to south for approximately 330km (including Colwich Footpaths 22, 23 and 35). It runs from the Claude Duval Bridle-route at Great Barrington in Gloucestershire to Hartington in the Derbyshire Peak District. The path forms part of the National Bridle route network and runs through five counties. It links bridleways between the Pennines and the Cotswolds and connects with a number of trails including The Ridgeway, Staffordshire Way and Two Saints Way;
- The Trent and Mersey Canal Walk (including Colwich Footpath 63): a long distance promoted Public Right of Way (PRoW) of approximately 155km, which extends through Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire. Two Saints Way is a recreated pilgrimage route of approximately 150km, which spans between Chester in Cheshire and Lichfield in Staffordshire. The route partly follows the Heart of England Way. It passes the town of Stone and crosses the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);

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- Two Saints Way (including Hopton and Coton Footpaths 1 and 6, part of Kings Drive and part of Wilmorehill Lane): a recreated pilgrimage route of approximately 148km, which spans between Chester in Cheshire and Lichfield in Staffordshire. The route partly follows the Heart of England Way. It passes the town of Stone and crosses the Cannock Chase AONB;
- Great Haywood Marina and Hoo Mill Basin: these are located off the Trent and Mersey Canal, and provide temporary and permanent residential mooring points for canal boats. Great Haywood Marina includes a convenience store, and a café and farm shop, which are located near to the entrance of the marina. Hoo Mill Basin includes workshops available to be used as workspaces by those who moor at the basin;
- Girlguiding Staffordshire, St Peter's School, Hixon: county headquarters located at a site at St Peter's School in Hixon. The building is used by Girlguiding Staffordshire for various events and training activities, and can also be hired for meetings, conferences and other external events;
- 7th Stafford (Trent Valley) Scout Group, Hixon: the group, based on Bath Lane, has an active Beaver Scout section, open to boys and girls aged 6-8; and a Cub Scout section, open to boys and girls aged 8-10½;
- Stones Circles Challenge (including Hopton and Coton Footpaths 11, 12, 14 and 16; Marston Footpaths 1 and 9; and part of Marston Lane): a 53km circular route around Stone, which starts at Yarnfield and passes through the villages of Swynnerton, Beech, Tittensor, Barlaston, Moddershall, Fulford, Milwich, Hartley Green, Salt, Hopton, Whitgreave and Norton Bridge; and
- Great Haywood Sports and Social Club: a village club with bar and function room, providing entertainment events and a meeting place for sports clubs and other local organisations within the local community, including a local history society and local branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Other community resources and facilities

2.5.71 There are a number of additional community resources that do not fit into the categories above, but are included within the assessment. These include:

- Four private, authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites located on Within Lane in Hopton. These are Ashlea Mobile Home Park, Ashlea Caravan Site, Rear Widdens and Front Widdens, which together have a total of 56 pitches; and
- Ivy Cottage Mobile Home Park: a privately owned park home site located on Within Lane in Hopton. Residence on the site is restricted to those aged 50 and over.¹⁰⁸

Village halls

2.5.72 A number of village halls have been identified within the area which may be used for a variety of social and recreational functions, these include:

¹⁰⁸ Thompson Park Homes (2016) Park Rules for Ivy Cottage Mobile Home Park, <http://www.thompsonparkhomes.co.uk/page4.html>.

- Great Haywood Memorial Hall;
- Colwich and Little Haywood Village Hall;
- Hopton Village Hall; and
- Ingestre and Tixall Village Hall.

Citizens Advice Bureau

- 2.5.73 CAB may be used for free, confidential information and advice to residents to assist with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The nearest CAB for residents of the Colwich to Yarlet area is Citizens Advice Staffordshire South West (Stafford).

2.6 Community area 3 – Stone and Swynnerton

- 2.6.1 The Stone and Swynnerton area (CA3) is approximately 14km in length (see Figure 17). The route will run parallel to the M6 for approximately 6km before crossing the M6 close to Stone. For the remainder of the route the Proposed Scheme would be on a combination of embankment, cutting and at grade. The Stone and Swynnerton area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. The Proposed Scheme would pass within 500m of the town of Stone and further north within 400m of the village of Swynnerton.
- 2.6.2 The area is located within Staffordshire County and Stafford Borough Councils. The Stone and Swynnerton area includes the wards of Milwich (also included in community area 2), Walton, Eccleshall, Swynnerton and Barlaston and Oulton. These are listed in Table 31 with their respective LSOA codes.

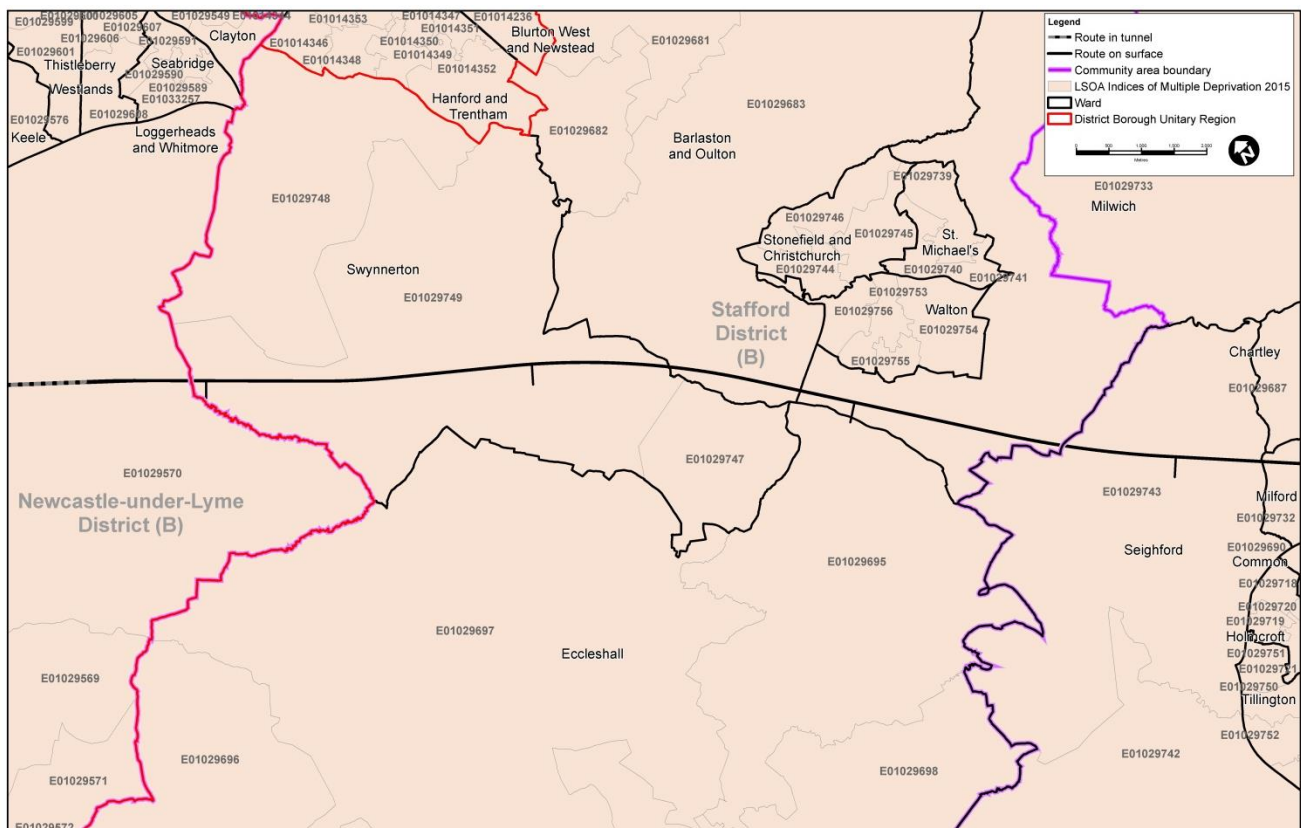
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Table 31: CA3 with ward, local authority and LSOA

Local authority	Ward	LSOA
Stafford Borough	Milwich (same as CA2)	E01029733 (same as community area)
	Walton	E01029754
		E01029755
		E01029753
		E01029756
	Eccleshall	E01029695
Swynnerton	E01029747	
	E01029683	
	E01029749	
	E01029748	
Barlaston and Oulton	E01029682	

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figure 17: CA3 with ward (black) and local authority (red) boundaries



Population and deprivation

- 2.6.3 Table 32 provides total population and population density figures for the relevant wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, in comparison to Stafford Borough and England. This data establishes the total number of people living in each ward as well as how densely or sparsely populated this area is. Population density is measured by dividing the total population of each ward by its area in hectares.
- 2.6.4 Walton has a significantly higher population density than the other wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area and the borough and national averages, with 16.7 people per hectare. This reflects the suburban nature of some parts of the ward, which border the town of Stone. Eccleshall, Swynnerton and Barlaston and Oulton have relatively similar total population figures to that of Walton, but with much lower population densities reflecting the rural character of these wards.
- 2.6.5 The population of Milwich is significantly lower than the other wards and the ward also has a lower population density than the Stafford Borough and national averages.

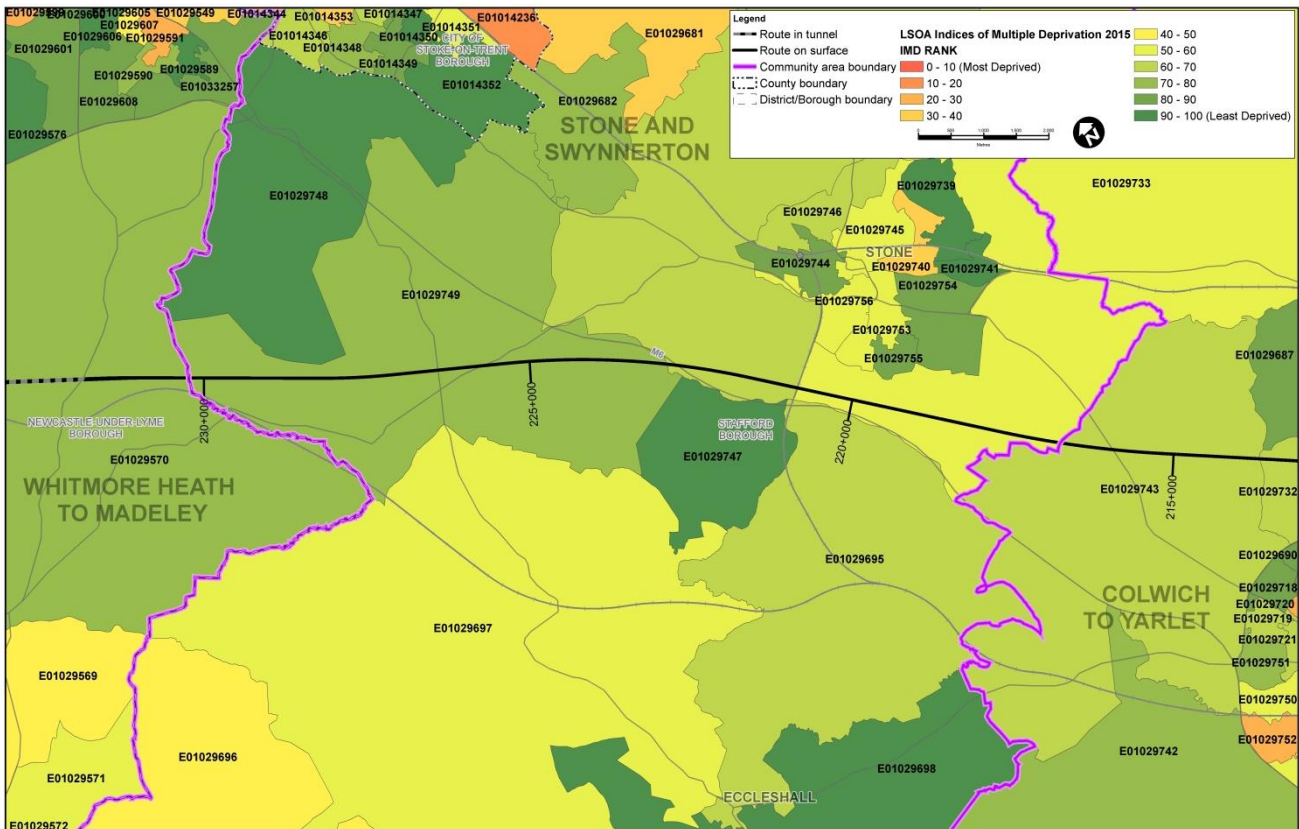
Table 32: CA3 Population density

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Total population	1,949	5,892	6,779	4,440	4,193	132,488	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	0.4	16.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	2.2	4.2

Source: ONS, Census 2011, and Mid Year Population Estimates, 2014 and 2015

Overall IMD

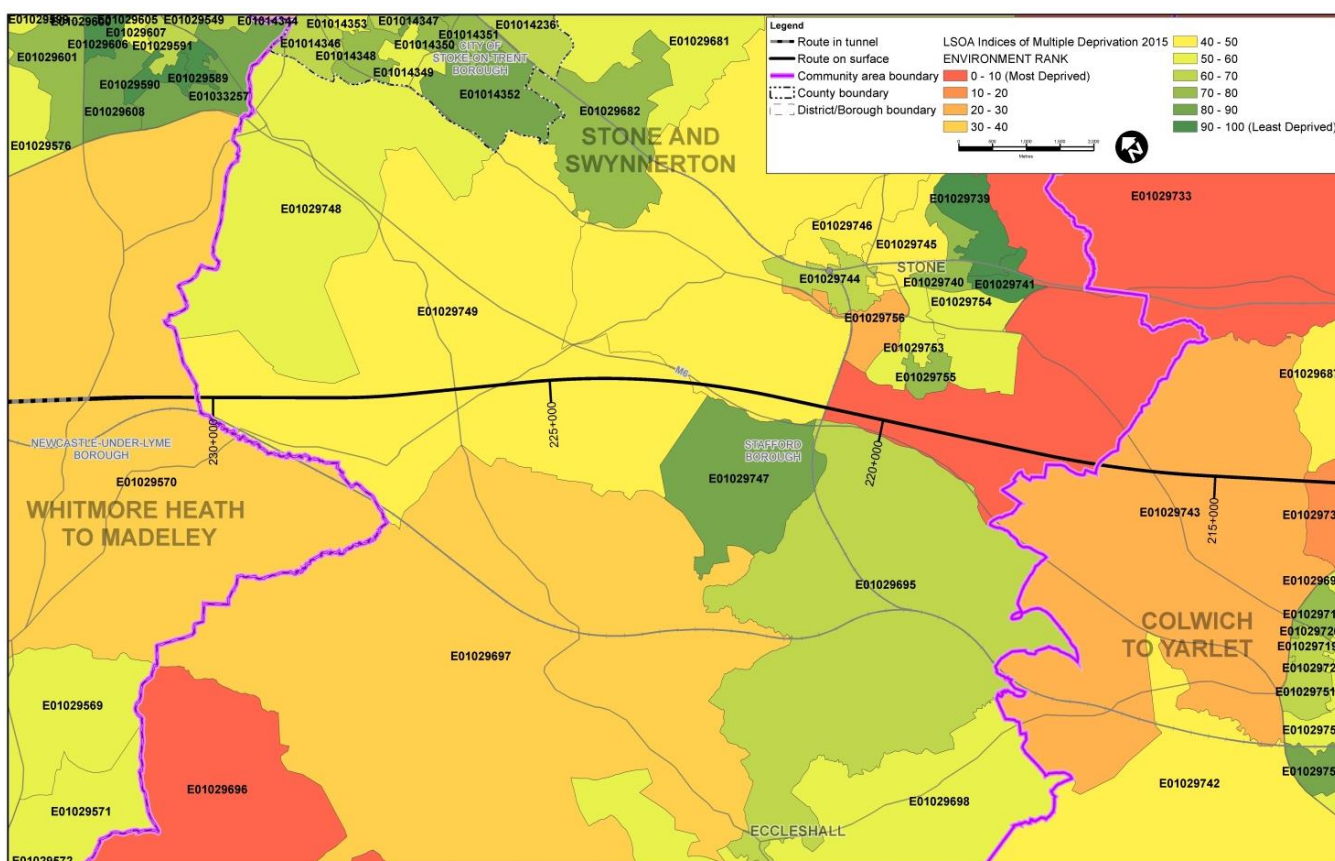
Figure 18: Overall multiple deprivation, CA3



2.6.6 Figure 18 illustrates overall multiple deprivation by decile for each LSOA across the area (IMD data is available for LSOAs, but not for wards). Levels of deprivation are generally low across the area, with no LSOAs falling within the 50% most deprived in England. The LSOA around Yarnfield (E01029747) is among the 10% least deprived in England.

Living environment deprivation

Figure 19: Living environment deprivation, CA3



2.6.7 Figure 19 illustrates living environment deprivation, which shows that this domain of deprivation varies widely across the Stone and Swynnerton area. The LSOAs contained within the ward of Swynnerton (E01029749) are in either the 40-50 or 50-60 percentile groups while LSOAs in Barlaston and Oulton (E01029682) and Eccleshall (E1029695) have lower deprivation levels and are in the 60-70 percentile group.

Age

2.6.8 Table 33 details the size of the resident population of each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area by broad age group, relative to the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

2.6.9 All five wards have lower than average proportions of residents in the 0-15 and 16-24 age groups, and higher than average proportions of residents in the 65-84 age group compared with borough and national averages. With the exception of Swynnerton, all wards also have a higher than borough and national average proportion of residents aged 85 and over. This is particularly notable in Barlaston and Oulton, where 25.3% of residents are aged 65 and over, compared with 19.3% for Stafford Borough and 16.3% for England.

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Table 33: CA3 Age composition of resident population

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
0-15	16.0%	16.0%	14.6%	15.7%	16.3%	17.0%	18.9%
16-24	7.9%	8.3%	8.7%	8.5%	7.5%	11.0%	11.9%
25-44	20.2%	24.3%	20.9%	20.0%	20.4%	24.8%	27.5%
45-64	32.9%	28.5%	32.6%	34.1%	30.5%	27.9%	25.4%
65-84	18.8%	19.3%	20.2%	19.6%	21.0%	16.8%	14.1%
85 and over	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	4.3%	2.5%	2.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Race

2.6.10 Table 34 details the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

2.6.11 All five of the wards in the area have larger proportions of white residents compared with both the borough and national averages. In Milwich, the population is 98.5% white, considerably higher than the figure for England (85.4%). Proportions of other ethnic groups are, therefore, generally small, although there are small concentrations of people identifying as Asian or Asian British in Walton and Eccleshall (1.0% in both), Black or Black British in Eccleshall (0.7%), or Mixed in Eccleshall and Swynnerton (1.1% and 0.9% respectively).

Table 34: CA3 Proportion of residents by ethnic group

Ethnic group		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
White	Total	98.5%	97.5%	97.2%	97.7%	97.6%	95.0%	85.4%
	British	96.5%	96.0%	95.0%	96.1%	96.2%	92.6%	79.8%
	Irish	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%
	Gypsy	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Other	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%
	White and	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%

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Ethnic group		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
	black Caribbean							
	White and black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
	White and Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
	Other mixed	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	2.5%	7.8%
	Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%
Black or black British	Total	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	3.5%
	African	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%
	Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%
	Other black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%
	Arab	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Disability

2.6.12 Table 35 details the proportion of households, within each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, which have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children, in comparison with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

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- 2.6.13 The proportion of households with one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability are higher than the borough and national averages in Walton, at 28.2%, and Barlaston and Oulton, at 29.1%, compared with 25.4% in Stafford Borough, and 25.7% for England. Elsewhere in the Stone and Swynnerton area, it is broadly in line with the borough and national averages.
- 2.6.14 Both Eccleshall and Swynnerton record a lower than average proportion of households with one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability, with dependent children, compared with the borough and national averages and the other wards.

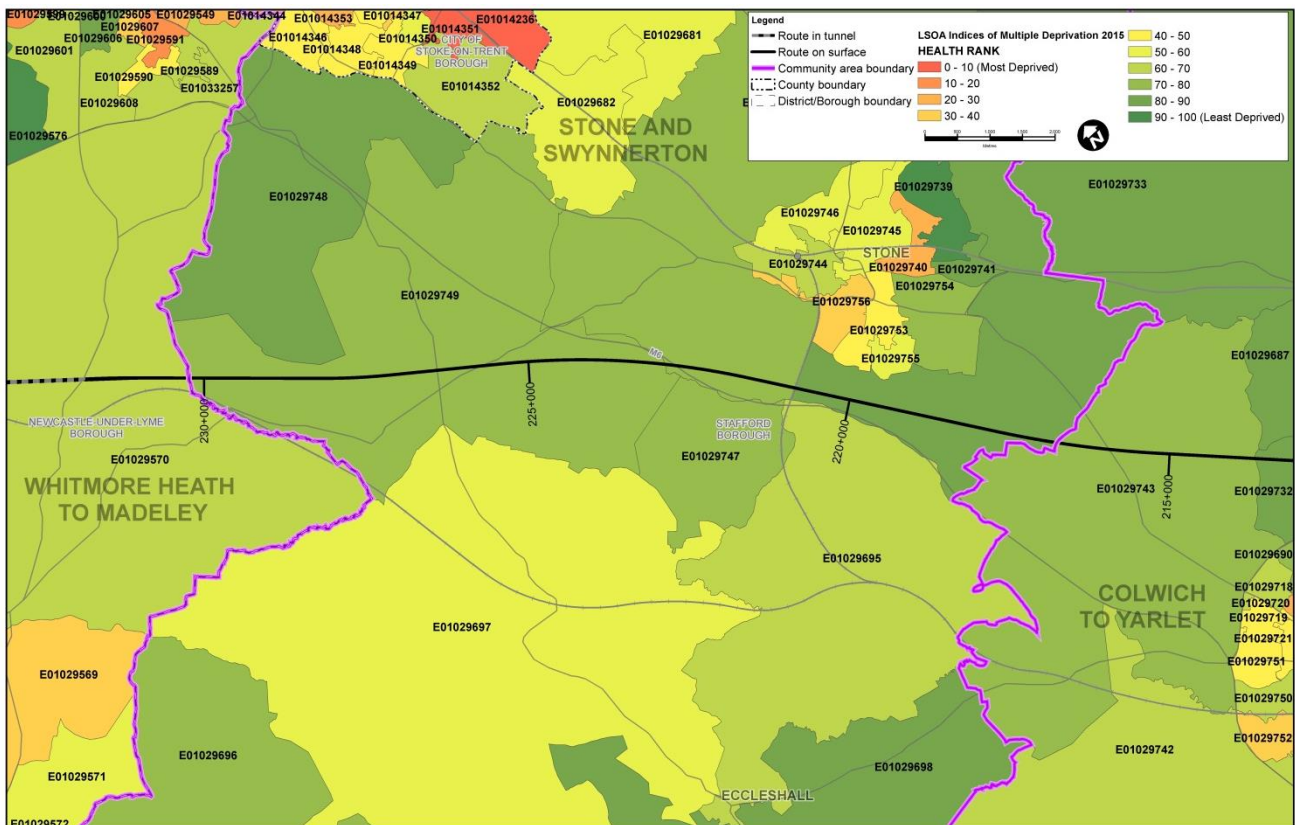
Table 35: CA3 Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Total	24.2%	28.2%	23.6%	24.7%	29.1%	25.4%	25.7%
With dependent children	4.2%	3.9%	2.9%	2.8%	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%
Without dependent children	20.0%	24.3%	20.7%	21.9%	25.3%	21.4%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Health and disability deprivation

Figure 20: Health and disability deprivation, CA3



2.6.15 Figure 20 illustrates deprivation in terms of health and disability across the Stone and Swynnerton area. Deprivation is generally low across the area and is lowest in one LSOA around Swynnerton (E01029748), falling within the 20% least deprived nationally. Elsewhere in the Stone and Swynnerton area, LSOAs around Walton and north of Barlaston and Oulton fall within the 30-50% most deprived in England. These LSOAs are close to urban centres including Stone.

Sex

2.6.16 Table 36 details the proportion of residents in each of the five wards in the community area by gender, compared with the average for Stafford Borough and England.

2.6.17 In the Stone and Swynnerton area, wards generally follow the national pattern, with a higher proportion of females in the resident population. The only exception is Swynnerton, which has a marginally higher proportion of males than females (50.2%), in line with the average across the borough. Eccleshall and Barlaston and Oulton have the highest proportions of females with 52.4% and 52.3% respectively.

Table 36: CA3 Sex of the resident population

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Males	49.3%	48.9%	47.6%	50.2%	47.7%	50.1%	49.2%
Females	50.7%	51.1%	52.4%	49.8%	52.3%	49.9%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.6.18 Table 37 provides data on the proportion of lone parent households within each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area that are headed by males and by females, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

2.6.19 It is notable that in every ward, with the exception of Walton, the proportion of male-headed lone parent households is higher than the borough and national averages. In some cases, notably Milwich (33.3%), the figure is significantly higher than in Stafford Borough (10.8%) and England (9.7%). In Walton, the proportion of male-headed lone parent households is slightly lower than the average for both the borough and England, at 8.7%.

Table 37: CA3 Proportion of male and female-headed lone parent households

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Male-headed lone parent households	33.3%	8.7%	16.8%	11.4%	17.7%	10.8%	9.7%
Female-headed lone parent households	66.7%	91.3%	83.2%	88.6%	82.3%	89.2%	90.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Marital and civil partnership status

- 2.6.20 The 2011 Census data from the ONS shows that 51.9% of residents in Stafford Borough aged 16 or over are married.
- 2.6.21 The 2011 Census data from the ONS also shows that in Stafford Borough, for usual residents aged 16 years and older, there are 166 people registered in same-sex civil partnerships; representing 0.2% of the population.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 2.6.22 Data for 2015 records 1,228 live births in Stafford Borough, giving an approximate live birth rate of 9.3 per 1,000 population.

Religion or belief

- 2.6.23 Table 38 details the religion of the resident population of each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.6.24 Each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area has a higher than borough and national average proportion of residents who describe themselves as Christian. This is particularly high in Milwich, where 78.1% of residents are Christian, compared with 67.9% in Stafford Borough and 59.4% nationally. The proportion of all other religious groups is smaller than the national average across all five wards, and the proportion stating 'No religion' is also smaller than the borough and national averages across the area.

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Table 38: CA3 Religion of the resident population

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Christian	78.1%	72.5%	74.2%	74.0%	72.2%	67.9%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Hindu	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%
Jewish	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Muslim	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	5.0%
Sikh	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Other religions	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
No religion	14.5%	19.6%	17.2%	18.0%	19.5%	22.8%	24.7%
Religion not stated	6.2%	6.8%	7.4%	6.8%	7.2%	6.6%	7.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Housing

- 2.6.25 Table 39 details household tenure in each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.6.26 The proportion of owner occupied households is higher in Stafford Borough than across England, and is higher again in each of the five wards. The highest rate of owner occupation is in Swynnerton, at 82.7% compared with 71.6% for Stafford borough and 63.3% in England.
- 2.6.27 The proportion of social rented households is generally considerably lower than average across the Stone and Swynnerton area, with the exception of Barlaston and Oulton, where 16.2% of households are social rented compared with 13.6% in Stafford Borough and 17.7% across England. It is notable that a higher proportion of social rented accommodation in Barlaston and Oulton is rented from the local authority than the average across the borough.
- 2.6.28 The proportion of households that are privately rented is below average in each of the five wards, but varies widely across the Stone and Swynnerton area. The lowest rate is 9.3% in Barlaston and Oulton, and the highest is 14.8% in Milwich.

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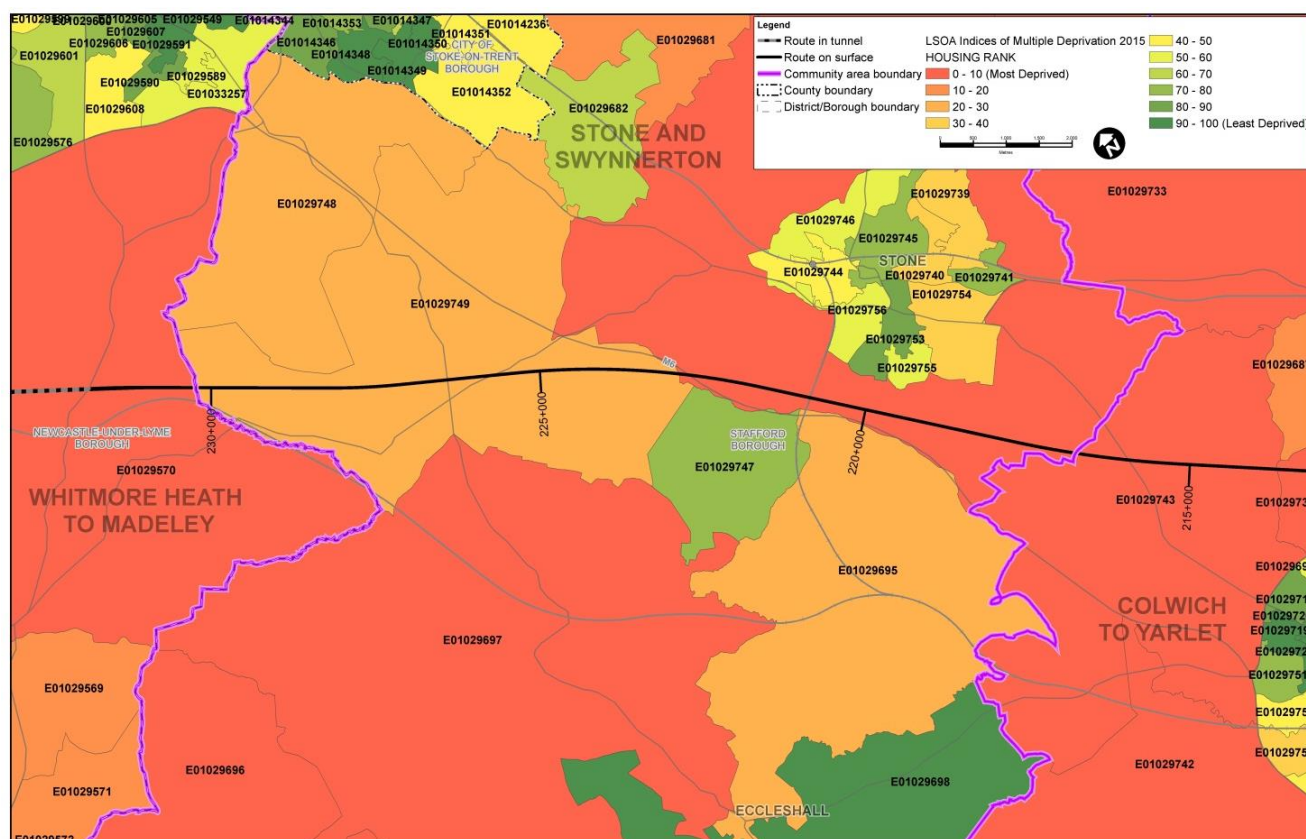
Table 39: CA3 Housing stock by tenure

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Owner occupied	75.0%	79.7%	76.0%	82.7%	72.4%	71.6%	63.3%
Rented from local authority	2.1%	1.0%	4.1%	2.2%	7.7%	4.3%	9.4%
Other social rented	4.4%	6.7%	5.4%	3.8%	8.5%	9.3%	8.3%
Private rented	14.8%	11.4%	12.5%	9.5%	9.3%	12.9%	16.8%
Living rent-free	3.5%	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Barriers to housing deprivation

Figure 21: Barriers to housing and services deprivation, CA3



2.6.29 Figure 22 illustrates deprivation in terms of barriers to housing and services for each LSOA across the area. The map shows how most of the LSOAs contained within the wards for the Stone and Swynnerton area are ranked in the 0-10% most deprived in the country regarding access to affordable housing and good quality services. Exceptions include the urban area of Stone, one LSOA around Eccleshall and one

LSOA to the west of the Proposed Scheme around Yarnfield (E01029747) which is ranked in the 70-80 percentile group.

Employment and economy

- 2.6.30 Table 40 details the proportion of working age residents who are economically active by gender and working age group in each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.6.31 The level of economic activity is in line with the borough and national averages across the Stone and Swynnerton area, with the exceptions of Walton (60.8%) and Barlaston and Oulton (57.5%) where fewer residents are economically active, compared with 63.2% in Stafford Borough and 63.6% in England. Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females across the Stone and Swynnerton area.
- 2.6.32 The proportion of younger people aged 16-24 who are economically active across the Stone and Swynnerton area is generally higher than the borough average, with the exception of Eccleshall. In Walton, 77.3% of residents in this age group are economically active, compared with 64.9% for Stafford Borough and 62.8% in England. Economic activity is also generally higher than average among those aged 50 and over, with the exceptions of Walton and Barlaston and Oulton.

Table 40: CA3 Proportion of labour force economically active by gender and age

		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Total		65.4%	60.8%	61.3%	63.4%	57.5%	63.2%	63.6%
Gender	Male	79.2%	73.8%	75.5%	74.4%	73.4%	73.9%	75.2%
	Female	67.1%	64.8%	61.4%	65.8%	61.4%	66.3%	64.7%
Age group	16-24	66.5%	77.3%	64.6%	67.9%	66.2%	64.9%	62.8%
	25-49	92.1%	90.4%	86.3%	91.1%	86.9%	88.3%	85.6%
	50 and over	49.4%	36.5%	44.6%	46.2%	39.3%	42.0%	41.6%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

- 2.6.33 Table 41 details the proportion of working-age residents who are employed by gender and broad age group in each of the five wards across the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.
- 2.6.34 In line with the data for economic activity, the proportion of working-age residents who are in employment is broadly in line with the borough and national averages, with the exceptions of Walton and Barlaston and Oulton, where it is slightly below average. The rate of employment is consistently higher amongst males than females, and the rates of employment amongst people aged 16-24 in all wards are above the average for the borough.

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Table 41: CA3 Proportion of labour force employed by gender and age

		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Total		63.8%	58.2%	59.2%	61.0%	54.9%	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	16-24	58.7%	60.0%	62.9%	64.8%	54.1%	50.8%	58.7%
	25-49	90.2%	90.8%	90.4%	86.0%	84.7%	94.0%	90.2%
	50 and over	43.4%	48.4%	38.1%	42.9%	40.7%	39.8%	43.4%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.6.35 Table 42 details the proportion of JSA claimants by working age group for each ward in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and England.

2.6.36 The claimant rate is generally low across age groups in every ward in the Stone and Swynnerton area, with no claimants at all recorded in Milwich, Swynnerton and Barlaston and Oulton. The claimant rate among those aged 50-64 is also higher than the borough average in Walton.

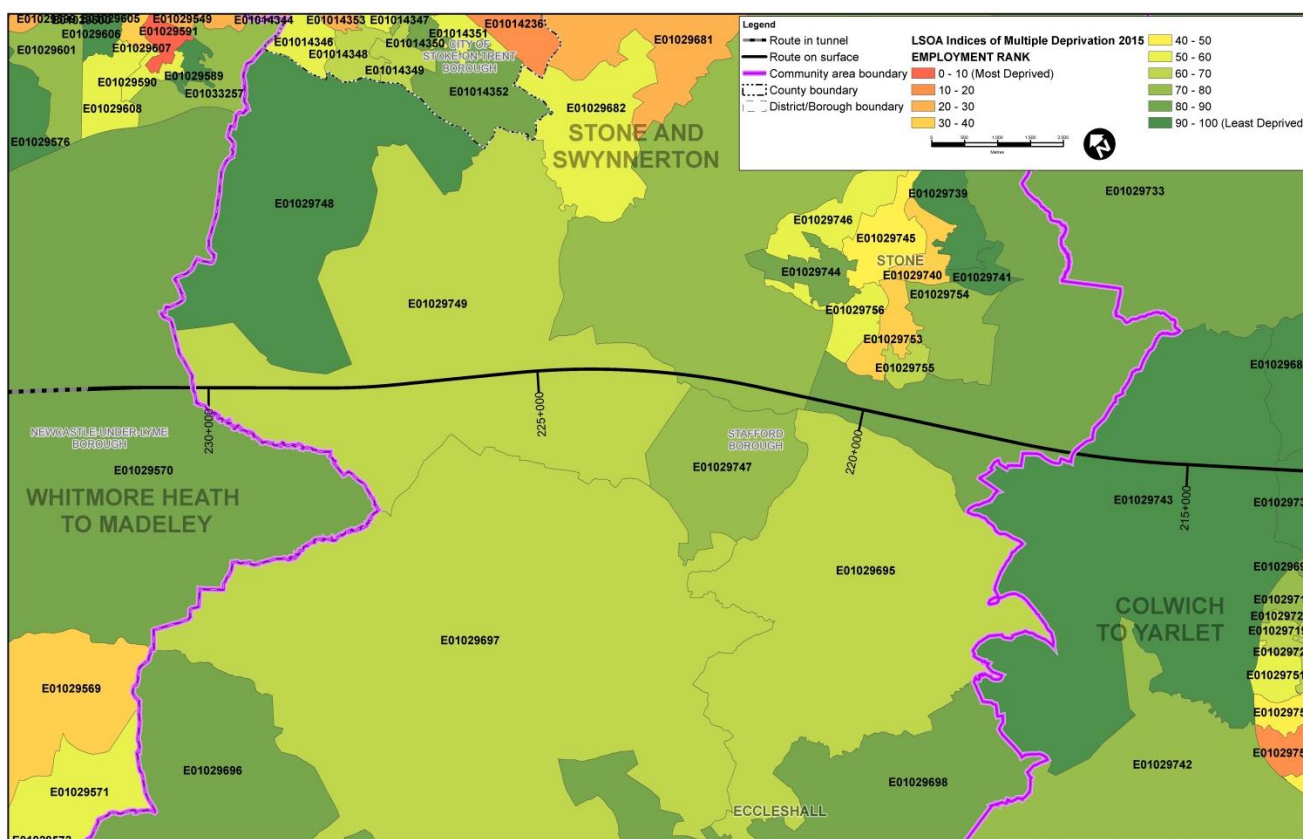
Table 42: CA3 Working age JSA claimants

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
16-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
25-49	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%
50-64	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant Count, November 2016

Employment deprivation

Figure 22: Employment deprivation, CA3



- 2.6.37 Figure 22 illustrates employment deprivation across the Stone and Swynnerton area. Deprivation is generally low across the area, with LSOAs along the route falling within the 40% least deprived in England and some within the 20% least deprived. LSOAs in Swynnerton (E01029749) are in the 50-60 percentile group while one LSOA around Eccleshall (E01029698) is in the 70-80 percentile group, suggesting lower than average levels of employment deprivation in this ward.
- 2.6.38 Table 43 details the proportion of the resident working population by qualification for each of the five wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the borough and national averages.
- 2.6.39 With the exception of Walton, each of the wards has a higher proportion of residents with Level 4 and above qualifications than the borough and national averages, indicating a highly skilled workforce. In Walton, 26.6% of residents have a Level 4 and above qualification, compared with 30.3% in Stafford Borough and 27.4% in England.
- 2.6.40 The proportion of residents with no qualifications varies across the area, but is broadly in line with borough and national averages in all wards with the exception of Swynnerton, where it is considerably lower. Swynnerton is also notable as having the highest proportion of residents with Level 4 and above qualifications across the area (37.5%).

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Table 43: CA3 Resident workforce qualifications

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Level 4 and above	34.7%	26.6%	34.1%	37.5%	30.7%	30.3%	27.4%
Level 3	10.4%	11.7%	11.3%	11.1%	10.7%	12.9%	12.4%
Level 2	14.5%	16.4%	15.8%	14.7%	16.6%	15.8%	15.2%
Level 1	11.7%	13.1%	11.1%	11.6%	11.7%	12.7%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	2.5%	4.6%	3.1%	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%
Other qualifications	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%	4.4%	5.7%
No qualifications	21.5%	23.2%	20.6%	17.1%	23.2%	20.4%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

- 2.6.41 Table 44 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards in the area, compared with the averages for the borough of Stafford and for England.
- 2.6.42 Four of the five wards in the area record a significantly lower than average proportion of children in low income families. Rates are lowest in Swynnerton, at 5.4%, and Milwich, at 5.7%, compared with 11.7% in Stafford and 19.9% across England. In Barlaston and Oulton, 11.8% of children live in low income families, which - although lower than the national average - is in line with the average for Stafford Borough.

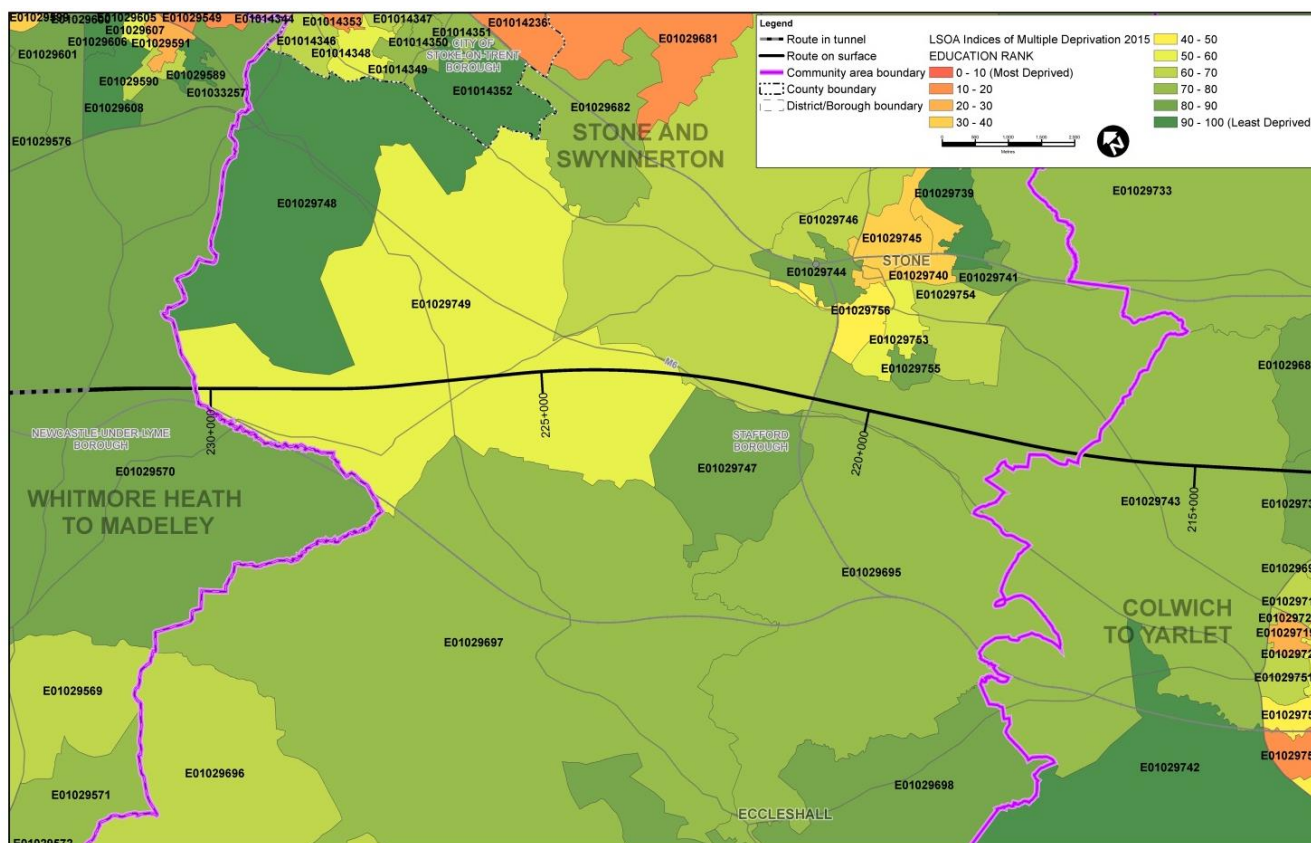
Table 44: CA3 Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Children in low income families	5.7%	8.4%	8.5%	5.4%	11.8%	11.7%	19.9%

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

Education, skills and training deprivation

Figure 23: Education, skills and training deprivation, CA3



2.6.43 Figure 23 illustrates deprivation in terms of education, skills and training for each LSOA in the Stone and Swynnerton area. Deprivation is generally low across the Stone and Swynnerton area, with some LSOAs within the 20% least deprived in England. The LSOA that contains Swynnerton (E01029749) exhibits slightly higher deprivation, but still falls within the 50% least deprived nationally.

Health

2.6.44 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 in 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.

2.6.45 According to data from the Stafford Borough JSNA the estimated difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas is 6.8 years for women and 9.2 years for men in the borough.

Mental health and wellbeing

2.6.46 According to the PHE JSNA profiles, 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 45. For example, the prevalence of a severe mental health problem is below the England average (0.66% of adults compared with 0.90%) and the percentage of people reporting a long-term

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mental health problem is lower than that of the national average (4.0% of adults compared with 5.2%).

Table 45: 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

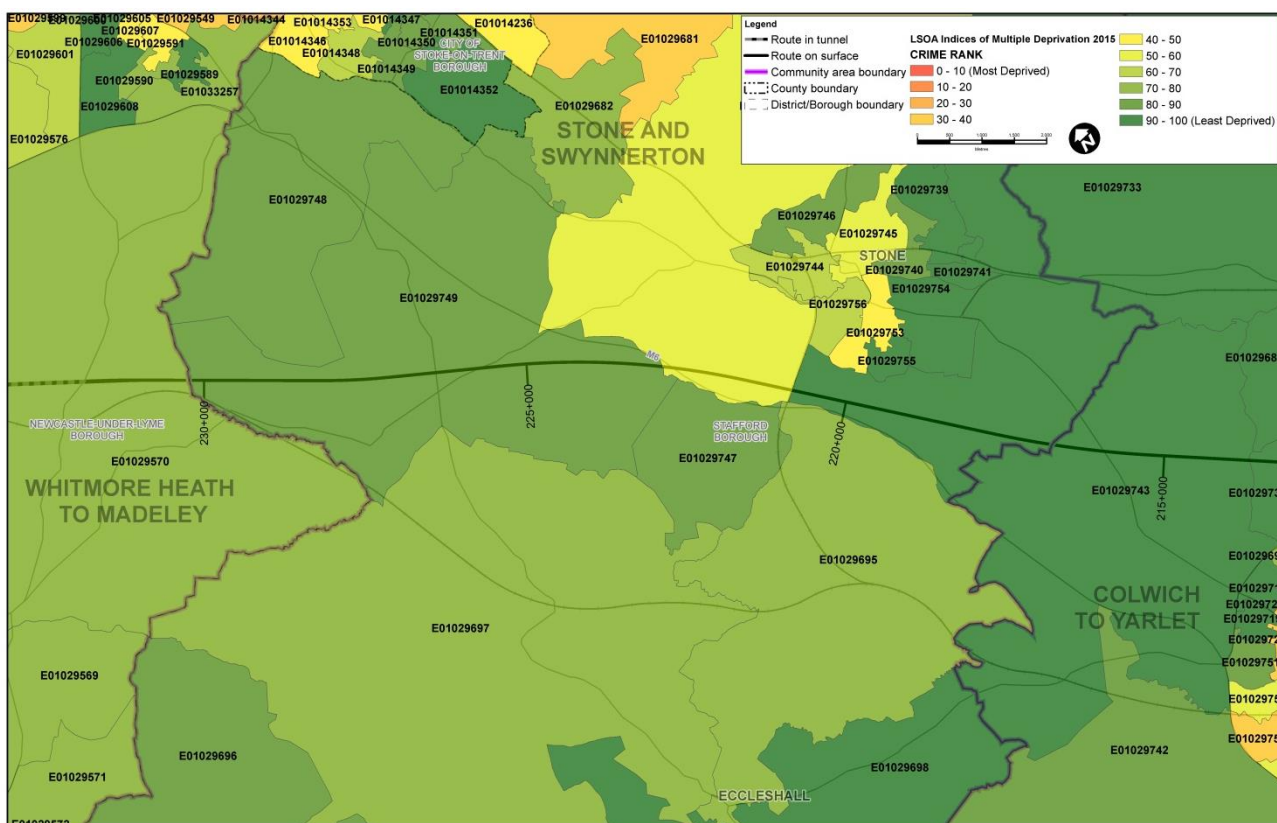
- 2.6.47 The Stafford Borough JSNA suggests an increase in rates of dementia in Stafford Borough from approximately 1,980 cases in 2015 to 3,330 cases in 2030. The JSNA also predicts that the number of people aged 65 and over with severe depression will rise from 674 in 2010 to around 882 by 2020.

Crime

- 2.6.48 Police recorded crime data⁹⁵ 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. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas⁹⁶ shows that Stafford Borough recorded 6,554 crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid year population estimate for the borough, this gives a crime rate of 49.5 per 1,000.

Crime deprivation

Figure 24: Crime deprivation, CA3



2.6.49 Figure 24 illustrates deprivation in terms of crime across the Stone and Swynnerton area. Deprivation is generally low across the Stone and Swynnerton area, with all of the LSOAs around the areas of Eccleshall and Swynnerton falling within the 20% least deprived in England. However, areas around Walton, close to the urban centre of Stone, and Barlaston and Oulton have higher crime deprivation levels with LSOAs here falling into the 50% most deprived nationally for this domain.

Local policy review

Stafford Borough Equality and Diversity Strategy

2.6.50 Stafford Borough Equality and Diversity Strategy 2014-2018 is discussed in Section 2.5. In addition Stafford Borough is influenced by the county-wide strategy developed by Staffordshire county 'Equality for All - Corporate Equality and Diversity Strategy 2012-2017, which is discussed in detail in Section 2.4.

Staffordshire Locality Profile

2.6.51 Staffordshire County Council has published a community policy document called Staffordshire: Locality Profile. Its purpose is detailed in Section 2.4.

Stafford: Locality Profile

2.6.52 Wards in the Stone and Swynnerton are located within Stafford, which is discussed in Section 2.5. Specific risk index information for each ward is addressed below.

- 2.6.53 Walton triggers the lone pensioners and long term adult social care users indicators and the ward is classed as medium risk on the index.
- 2.6.54 Eccleshall triggers the lone pensioners indicator and the ward is classed as medium risk on the index.
- 2.6.55 Swynnerton does not trigger any of the identified indicators and the ward is classed as low risk on the index.

Community facilities

- 2.6.56 The lists of community facilities below are not comprehensive. They have been identified based on the data collection processes outlined in the EQIA report.

Schools and educational facilities

- 2.6.57 The following schools and educational facilities have been identified in the Stone and Swynnerton area:
- Manor Hill First School, a co-educational community primary school in Stone providing education for children aged 4-9;
 - Pirehill First School, a co-educational community primary school in Stone providing education for children aged 5-9;
 - Springfields First School, a co-educational community primary school in Yarnfield providing education for children aged 3-9; and
 - Walton Priory Middle School, a co-educational community middle school in Stone providing education for children aged 9-13.

Places of worship

- 2.6.58 The following places of worship have been identified in the area:
- St Mary's Church (C of E), Swynnerton; and
 - Our Lady of the Assumption Church (Roman Catholic), Swynnerton.

Healthcare facilities

- 2.6.59 Trentside Clinic in Stone is the only healthcare facility identified in the area.

Residential facilities

- 2.6.60 No residential facilities have been identified in the area.

Recreation and public open space

- 2.6.61 The following areas of recreation and public open space have been identified within the Stone and Swynnerton area:
- Yarnfield Park Sports Centre: a gym and leisure facility located within the grounds of Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre. The sports centre is run by Nuffield Health and is open to members of the public, as well as to delegates and residents of the training and conference centre;

- Wellbeing Park: a sports and fitness park located in Yarnfield. Wellbeing Park is home to Stone Dominoes Football Club and also hosts a variety of fitness and activity camps;
- Staffordshire Cakes and Ale Trail (including Swynnerton Bridleway 54): a 161km long distance promoted PRoW across Staffordshire. The circular route begins and ends in Burton-upon-Trent. It passes along the Trent and Mersey Canal and through Alrewas, Lichfield, Cannock Chase, Eccleshall, Barlaston, Stone, and Uttoxeter;
- Stone Circle Challenge (including Swynnerton Bridleway 54): a 53km promoted circular route around Stone, which starts at Yarnfield and passes through the villages of Swynnerton, Beech, Tittensor, Barlaston, Moddershall, Fulford, Milwich, Hartley Green, Salt, Hopton, Whitgreave, and Norton Bridge; and
- Hanchurch Hills Circular Walk (including Swynnerton Bridleway 54 and Swynnerton Footpath 52), a promoted walk, which offers three levels: green, which is approximately 5.6km; red, which is approximately 3.2km; and blue, which is approximately 11.3km. The circular walk passes through Swynnerton Old Park, and the villages of Hanchurch, Lower Hatton and Swynnerton.

Village halls

2.6.62 A number of village halls have been identified within the Stone and Swynnerton area which may be used for a variety of social and recreational functions, these include:

- Yarnfield Village Hall; and
- Swynnerton Village Hall.

Citizens Advice Bureau

2.6.63 CAB may be used for free, confidential information and advice to residents to assist with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The nearest CAB for residents of the Stone to Swynnerton area is Citizens Advice Staffordshire South West (Stone).

2.7 Community area 4 – Whitmore Heath to Madeley

2.7.1 The Whitmore Heath to Madeley area (CA4) is approximately 9km in length and extends from Whitmore Heath, north of Stone and east of Baldwin's Gate to Madeley (see Figure 25). There are several historical elements in the landscape in this area, including Hey House, a Grade II listed building and Old Madeley Manor Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). The area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. The Proposed Scheme would be in tunnel beneath the village of Whitmore Heath before travelling through rural landscape until the route passes within 500m of the village of Madeley.

2.7.2 The area is within Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and includes the wards of Loggerheads and Whitmore, Madeley, and Halmerend. These are listed in Table 46 with their respective LSOA code.

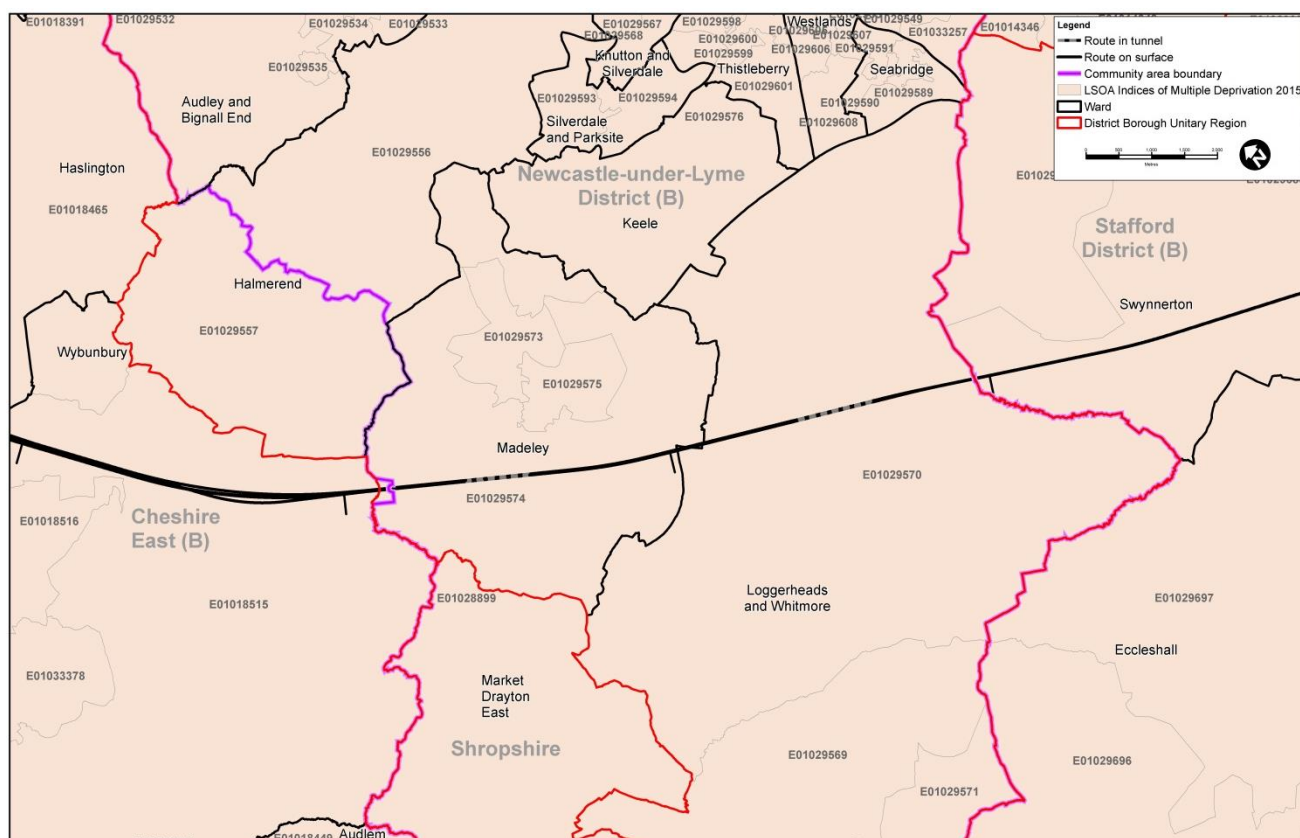
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Table 46: CA4 with ward, local authority and LSOA

Local authority	Ward	LSOA
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	Loggerheads and Whitmore	E01029570
	Madeley	E01029574 E01029575
	Halmerend	E01029557

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figure 25: CA4 with ward (black) and local authority (red) boundaries



Population and deprivation

- 2.7.3 Table 47 provides total population and population density figures for the relevant wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area in comparison to Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England. This data establishes the amount of people living in each ward as well as how densely or sparsely populated this area is. Population density is measured by dividing the total population of each ward by its areas in hectares.
- 2.7.4 The ward of Loggerheads and Whitmore has a significantly higher population than the other two wards while also having the lowest population density with just 0.8 persons per hectare. This reflects the more rural characteristic of the ward compared with Madeley and Halmerend.

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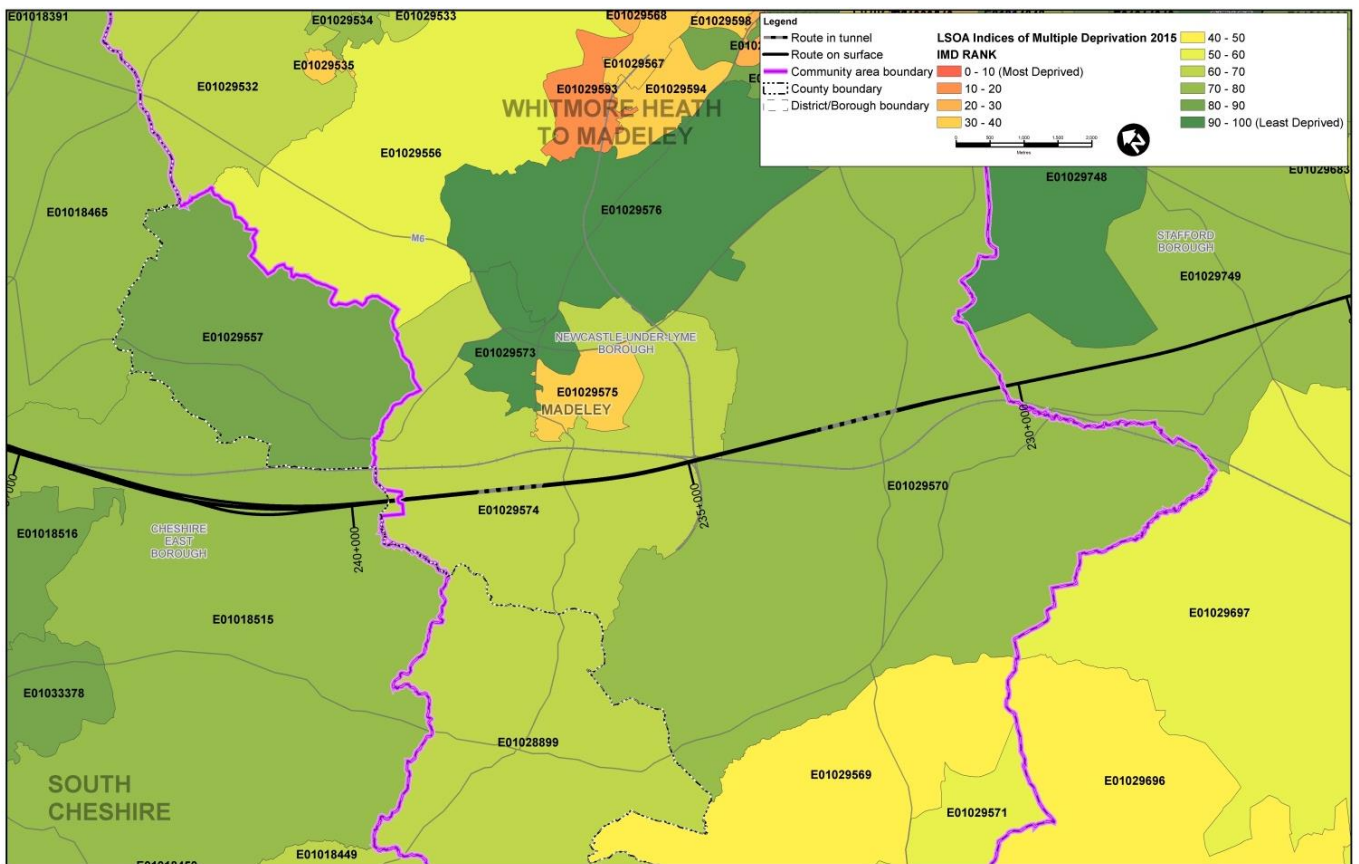
Table 47: CA4 Population density

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total population	6,930	4,329	3,844	127,045	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	0.8	2.1	1.5	6.1	4.2

Source: ONS, Census 2011, and Mid Year Population Estimates, 2014 and 2015

Overall IMD

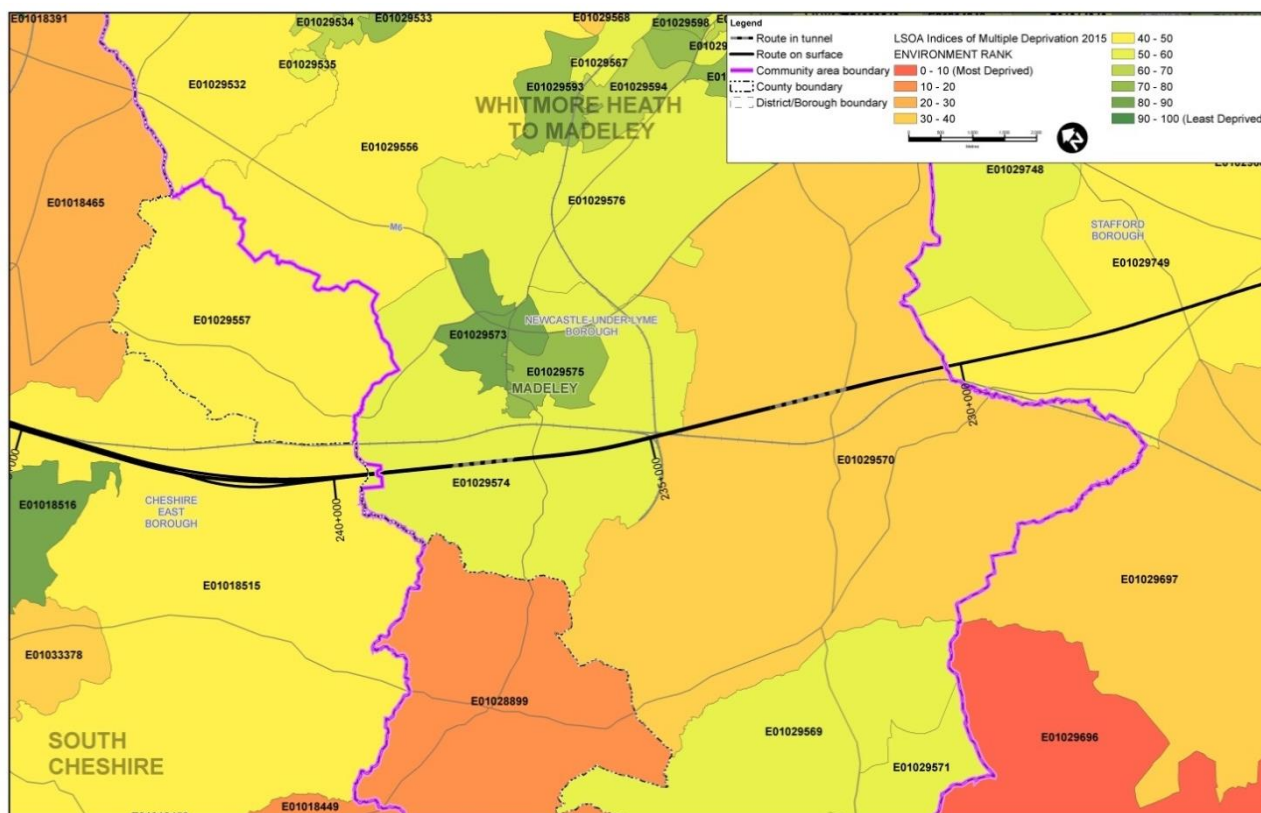
Figure 26: Overall multiple deprivation, CA4



2.7.5 Figure 26 illustrates overall multiple deprivation for each LSOA across the area (IMD data is available for LSOAs, but not for wards). Levels of deprivation are generally low in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, with most of the LSOAs falling in to the 50% least deprived nationally while Madeley is in the 90-100% least deprived nationally, suggesting low levels of deprivation.

Living environment deprivation

Figure 27: Living environment deprivation, CA4



2.7.6 Figure 27 illustrates living environment deprivation across the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. Living environment deprivation is generally quite high, with most LSOAs falling into the 50% most deprived nationally and with LSOAs around Halmerend being in the 20-30% most deprived. LSOAs around Madeley are in the 70-80% least deprived in term of living environment.

Age

2.7.7 Table 48 details the size of the resident population for each ward by broad age groups relative to the borough and national averages.

2.7.8 The wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have a lower proportion of residents in the 16-24 and 25-44 age groups compared with the borough and national averages. This is particularly notable in Loggerheads and Whitmore where only 8.8% of the resident population fall into the 16-24 age group. Higher than borough and national average proportions of residents in the age groups of 45-64 and 65-84 age range in all wards. In Loggerheads and Whitmore 34% of the resident population is in the 45-64 age group, compared with just 25.4% nationally.

Table 48: CA4 Age composition of resident population

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
0-15	16.6%	16.5%	15.1%	16.9%	18.9%
16-24	8.8%	10%	9.7%	13.5%	11.9%

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	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
25-44	18.7%	22.8%	22.9%	24.4%	27.5%
45-64	34.0%	29.8%	30.6%	27%	25.4%
65-84	19.5%	18%	19.5%	15.9%	14.1%
85 and over	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	2.3%	2.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Race

2.7.9 Table 49 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the three wards compared with the borough and national averages.

2.7.10 The wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have particularly high proportions of those in the White ethnic group, with Halmerend having 98.5% of the resident population in this group compared with the national average of 85.4%. Loggerheads and Whitmore has a higher proportion of other ethnic groups compared with the other wards, with 1.4% of the resident population being in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group. However, this is still significantly lower than the national average of 7.8%.

Table 49: CA4 Proportion of residents by ethnic group

Ethnic group		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
White	Total	97.4%	97.9%	98.5%	95.0%	85.4%
	British	95.5%	96.3%	97.2%	93.3%	79.8%
	Irish	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%
	Gypsy	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Other	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%
	White and black Caribbean	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
	White and black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
	White and Asian	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%

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Ethnic group		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
	Other mixed	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	7.8%
	Indian	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Black or black British	Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	3.5%
	African	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.8%
	Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%
	Other black	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	Arab	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Disability

2.7.11 Table 50 details the proportion of households within each ward that have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children.

2.7.12 The ward of Halmerend has a higher proportion of households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability without children, 26.9%, compared with the borough and national averages. The data for those households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with dependent children in Madeley and Halmerend is in line with borough and national averages. In Loggerheads and Whitmore, the proportion is lower at 3.3%, approximately one percentage point lower than the other ward averages.

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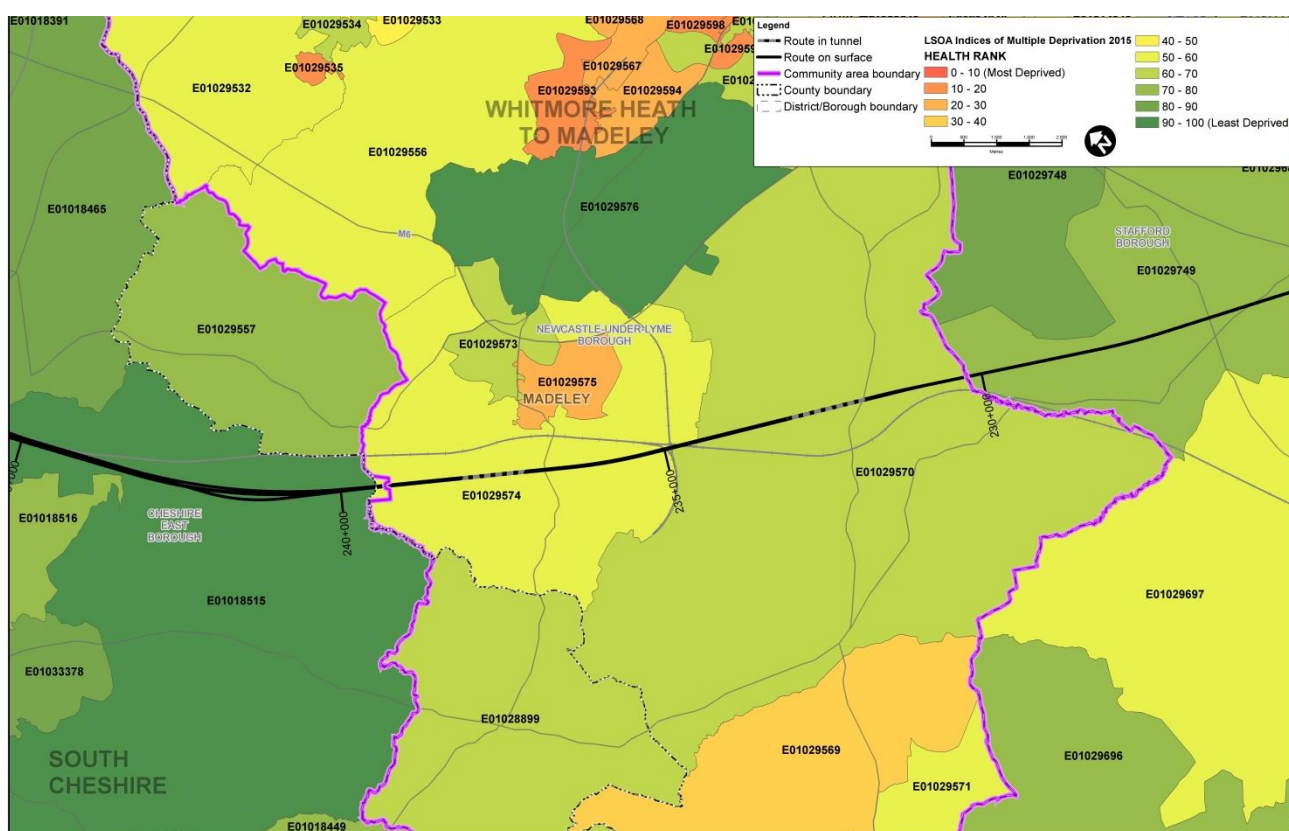
Table 50: CA4 Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total	25.8%	27.8%	31.4%	28.8%	25.6%
With dependent children	3.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Without dependent children	22.5%	23.3%	26.9%	24.3%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Health and disability deprivation

Figure 28: Health and disability deprivation, CA4



2.7.13 Figure 28 illustrates that one of the LSOAs around Madeley and one LSOA around Loggerheads and Whitmore fall into the 50% most deprived nationally for the health and disability deprivation domain. Other LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are all in the 50% least deprived nationally for this measure.

Sex

2.7.14 Table 51 details the proportion of residents in each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area by gender compared with the borough and national averages.

2.7.15 The wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have a higher proportion of women compared to men which is consistent with the borough and national averages.

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There is generally a lower proportion of males across the wards, but Loggerheads and Whitmore has an equal amount of both males and females in the resident population.

Table 51: CA4 Sex of the resident population

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Males	50.0%	48.3%	49.6%	49.4%	49.2%
Females	50.0%	51.7%	50.4%	50.6%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.7.16 Table 52 details the proportion of lone parent households that are headed by males and by females within each of the four wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, compared with the averages for the borough and England.

2.7.17 Loggerheads and Whitmore, and Madeley wards have proportions for male and female-headed lone parent households that are consistent with the borough and national averages. The exception is Halmerend, with 19.5% male-headed lone parent households, which is significantly higher than the national average of 9.7%.

Table 52: CA4 Proportion of male and female-headed lone parent households

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Male-headed lone parent households	9.4%	9.9%	19.5%	10.9%	9.7%
Female-headed lone parent households	90.6%	90.1%	80.5%	89.1%	90.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Marital and civil partnership status

2.7.18 The 2011 Census data from the ONS shows that 47.3% of residents in Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough aged 16 or over are married.

2.7.19 The 2011 Census data from the ONS also shows that in Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, for residents aged 16 years and older, there are 158 people registered in same-sex civil partnerships; representing 0.2% of this population.

Pregnancy and maternity

2.7.20 Data for 2015 records 1,244 live births in Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, giving an approximate live birth rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population.

Religion or belief

2.7.21 Table 53 details the religion of the resident population of each ward compared with the borough and national averages.

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- 2.7.22 The resident population of the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have high proportions of those stating Christianity as their religion compared with the borough and national average. The highest being 75.7% of people in Loggerheads and Whitmore who identify with this group. Only 16.2% of residents in this ward stated No religion, while the proportions for this group in the other wards is closer to the borough and national averages.

Table 53: CA4 Religion of the resident population

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Christian	75.7%	69.3%	70.8%	65.7%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%
Jewish	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Muslim	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	5.0%
Sikh	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Other religions	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
No religion	16.2%	21.3%	21.4%	25.1%	24.7%
Religion not stated	6.6%	8.3%	6.6%	6.7%	7.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Housing

- 2.7.23 Table 54 details household tenure in each ward in comparison with the borough and national averages.
- 2.7.24 The proportion of households that are owner-occupied in all of the wards are significantly higher than the national average, with 84.4% of households in Loggerheads and Whitmore in this category, compared to the national average of 63.3%. The proportion of residents that rent privately in Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough is roughly 6 percentage points lower than the national average. All three wards have lower proportions of households who are in privately rented accommodation than the national average.

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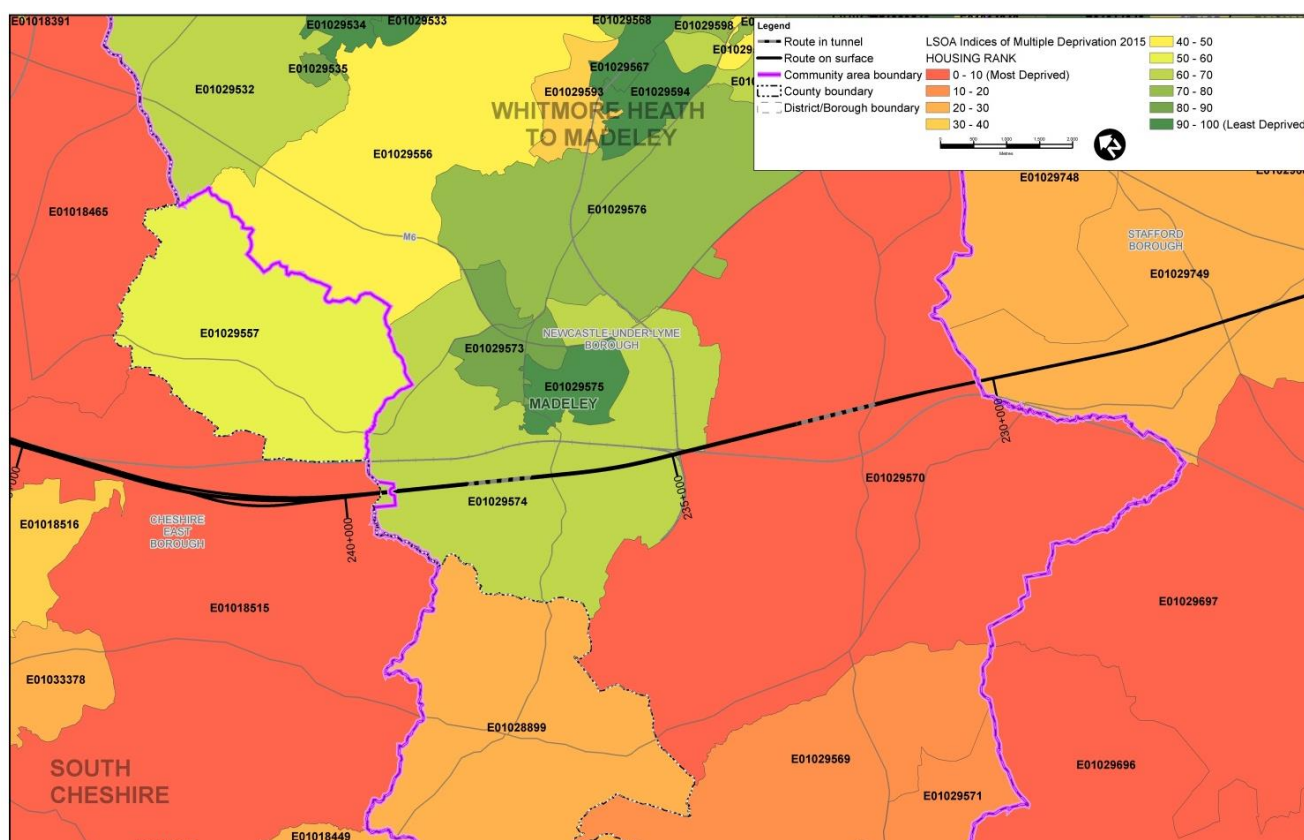
Table 54: CA4 Housing stock by tenure

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Owned	84.1%	76.2%	79.3%	69.1%	63.3%
Rented from local authority	1.3%	3.1%	4.2%	6.5%	9.4%
Other social rented	4.2%	8.8%	6.0%	12.3%	8.3%
Private rented	8.6%	10.5%	8.6%	10.5%	16.8%
Living rent-free	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Barriers to housing deprivation

Figure 29: Barriers to housing deprivation, CA4



2.7.25 Figure 29 illustrates that many of the LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area fall into the 50% most deprived nationally for the housing deprivation domain. One LSOA in Loggerheads and Whitmore (E01029570) for example is in the 0-10 percentile group, suggesting above average deprivation for this measure. However, to the north of the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, housing deprivation is lower with some LSOAs around Madeley being in the 90-100 percentile group.

Employment and economy

2.7.26 Table 55 details the proportion of working age residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.7.27 The total level of economic activity is marginally higher in all three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area compared with the borough average but is lower than the national average (63.6%). Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females across the three wards in the area, in line with borough and national averages. Loggerheads and Whitmore has a higher proportion of economically active residents aged 50 and over (45.0%) than the other wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area as well as the borough and national averages.

Table 55: CA4 Proportion of labour force economically active by gender and age

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total		60.3%	61.5%	60.4%	60.2%	63.6%
Gender	Male	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%	65.4%	69.6%
	Female	54.4%	57.0%	54.6%	55.1%	57.8%
Age band	16-24	60.0%	63.7%	71.0%	56.6%	62.8%
	25-49	87.2%	89.7%	89.2%	86.9%	85.5%
	50 and over	45.0%	40.5%	38.7%	38.9%	40.1%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.7.28 Table 56 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in each ward in the area, compared with the averages for the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.7.29 The total rate of employment is consistent with the borough and national averages in each of the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. Madeley has the highest proportion of employed persons, with 58.3%, which is higher than the borough average. Employment rates are consistently higher for males compared with females across the wards in the area, in line with the borough and national averages. Loggerheads and Whitmore has lower than borough average employment rates for 16-24 year olds compared with the other wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, but is consistent with the national average.

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Table 56: CA4 Proportion of labour force employed by gender and age

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total		57.8%	58.3%	57.9%	56.1%	58.9%
Gender	Male	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%	65.4%	66.7%
	Female	54.6%	54.4%	57.0%	55.1%	57.6%
Age band	16-24	50.5%	52.7%	58.8%	45.8%	50.8%
	25-49	84.8%	86.7%	86.9%	82.6%	80.4%
	50 and over	43.8%	39.0%	38.0%	37.4%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.7.30 Table 57 details the proportion of JSA claimants by working age group for each ward compared with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.7.31 All three of the wards have lower proportions of JSA claimants compared with the national average. There are no JSA claimants in the Loggerheads and Whitmore, and Halmerend wards. However, Madeley has a higher proportion of JSA claimants amongst the 50 and over age group compared with the average for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough.

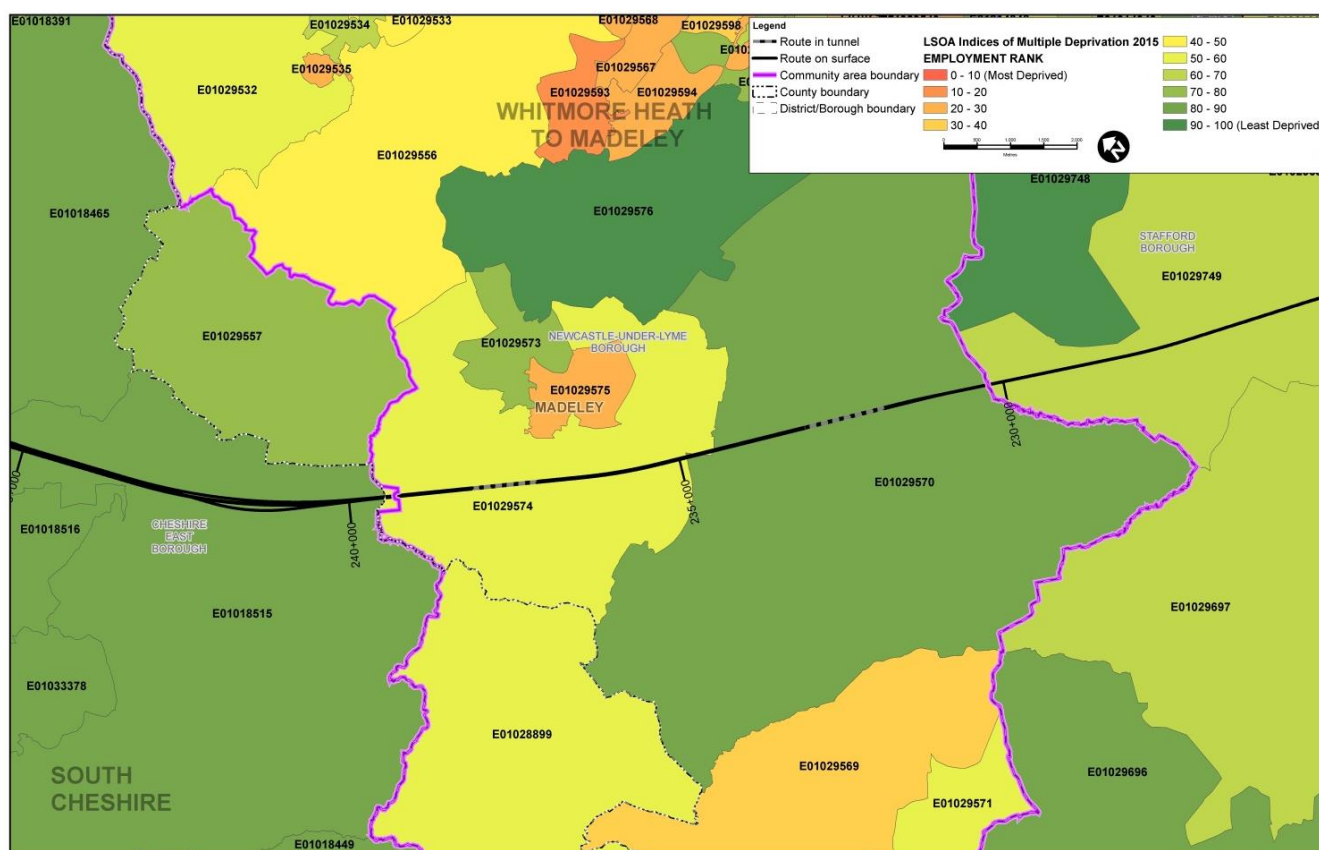
Table 57: CA4 Working age JSA claimants

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
16 - 24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
25-49	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%
50-64	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant Count, November 2016

Employment deprivation

Figure 30: Employment deprivation, CA4



2.7.32 Figure 30 illustrates employment deprivation across LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. The LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area vary in their rank for this domain with one LSOA in Madeley being in the 20-30 percentile group while another LSOA in Loggerheads and Whitmore (E01029570) is in the 70-80% most deprived group. Other LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area fall between these percentile groups, suggesting there are low barriers to employment in this area.

2.7.33 Table 58 details the proportion of the resident working population by qualification for each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.7.34 All three of the wards in the area have higher proportions of residents with Level 4 and above qualifications compared with the borough and national figures. The proportions for Level 2 and Level 3 are consistent with the national average. Loggerheads and Whitmore has a lower than average proportion of Level 1 qualified workers compared with the other wards and the borough and national averages.

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Table 58: CA4 Resident workforce qualifications

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Level 4 and above	36.2%	30.6%	27.8%	22.5%	27.4%
Level 3	12.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.5%	12.4%
Level 2	15.6%	14.5%	15.2%	15.7%	15.2%
Level 1	10.6%	12.7%	12.3%	12.7%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Other qualifications	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%	5.7%
No qualifications	17.4%	21.9%	25.7%	26.8%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

2.7.35 Table 59 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the three wards in the area, compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.7.36 All wards across the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have lower than average proportions of children living in low income families compared with the borough and national averages. Halmerend has the lowest proportion (7.7%) of children living in low income families of the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, less than half the borough average.

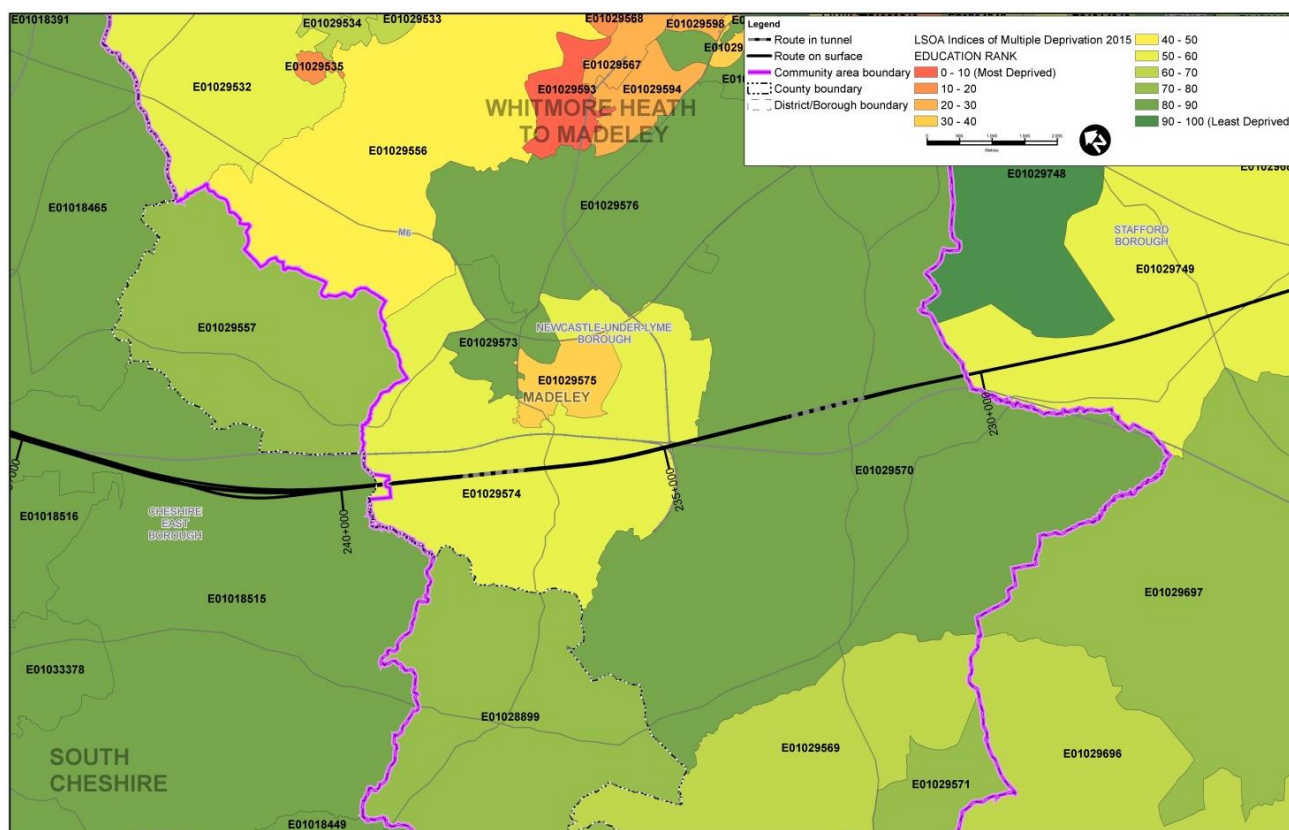
Table 59: CA4 Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Children in low income families	8.8%	11.5%	7.7%	16.5%	19.9%

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

Education, skills and training deprivation

Figure 31: Education, skills and training deprivation, CA4



2.7.37 Figure 31 shows the rank of the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area for the education, skills and training deprivation domain. There are generally low levels of education deprivation in the area. One LSOA in Madeley falls into the 30-40% most deprived group while all other LSOAs in the area are in the 50% least deprived nationally for education deprivation. This suggests generally low levels of education deprivation in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area.

Health

2.7.38 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 in 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females, 83.1. In Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, life expectancy for both males and females is lower than this, at 78.6 and 82.6 respectively.

2.7.39 The Newcastle-under-Lyme Locality Profile¹⁰⁹ suggests that for both men and women living in the most deprived areas of the borough, life expectancy is up to nine years lower than those living in the least deprived areas.

¹⁰⁹ Staffordshire Observatory; Locality Profiles, 2016, <https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/publications/thestaffordshirestory/staffordshireandstokeontrentstory/Archive-Locality-Profiles-2015.aspx#.WUziQk1Mpow>.

Mental health and wellbeing

- 2.7.40 According to the PHE JSNA profiles, as partially displayed in Table 6o, the population of Newcastle-under-Lyme has mental health characteristics that are close to the national average. For example, the JSNA profiles demonstrate above England average prevalence of depression and anxiety in adults (14.2% compared with 12.7% of adults) but a slightly lower prevalence of severe depression (0.78% compared with 0.90% nationally).

Table 6o: Mental health indicators by CCG

	Newcastle-under-Lyme District (NHS North Staffordshire CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	9.1	8.3
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.7	1.4
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	14.2	12.7
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.78	0.90
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	5.7	5.2

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

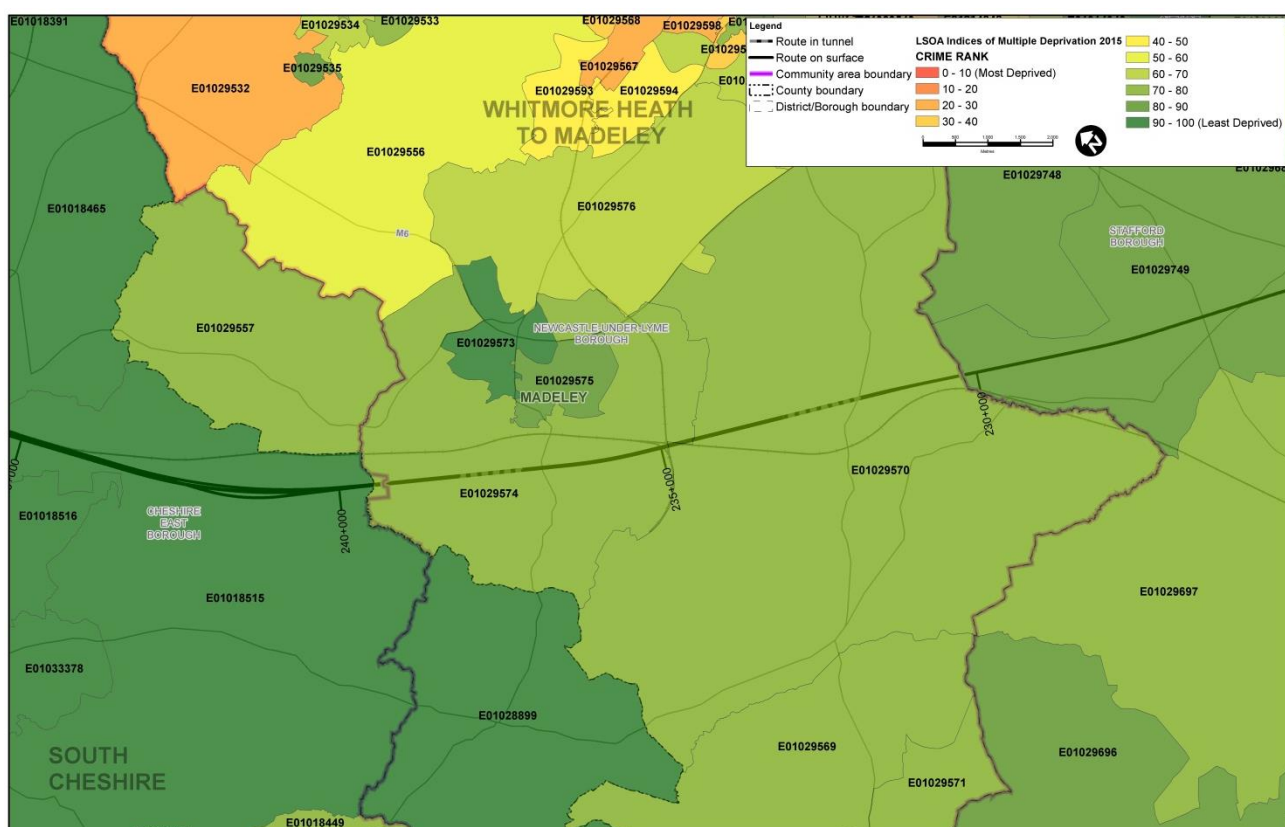
- 2.7.41 The Staffordshire JSNA predicts an increase in rates of dementia in Newcastle-under-Lyme from approximately 1,770 cases in 2015 to 2,720 cases in 2030.

Crime

- 2.7.42 Police recorded crime data⁹⁵ 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. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas⁹⁶ shows that Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough recorded 7,681 crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid year population estimate for the borough, this gives a crime rate of 60.5 per 1,000.

Crime deprivation

Figure 32: Crime deprivation, CA4



2.7.43 Figure 32 shows crime deprivation in the area being generally low. One LSOA in Madeley falls into the 90-100% least deprived, with all other LSOAs being in the 50% least deprived nationally for crime deprivation.

Local policy review

Newcastle-under-Lyme equality objectives

2.7.44 Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough council does not have a stand-alone equality statement or policy, however, the council's website does outline its four key objectives in relation to equality:

1. protecting vulnerable people from crime, anti-social behaviour and domestic violence;
2. reducing health inequalities and deprivation by promoting healthy lifestyle choices and encouraging physical activity;
3. working with partners to reduce the levels of worklessness through educational achievement and skills development, particularly amongst young people; and
4. supporting the different needs to the council workforce.

2.7.45 Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough is covered by the county-wide strategy developed by Staffordshire County Council 'Equality for All- Corporate Equality and Diversity Strategy 2012-2017'⁹⁷, which is discussed in detail in Section 2.4.

- 2.7.46 In a report compiled by the University of Manchester in partnership with Runnymede titled *Ethnic Difference in Education, Employment, Health and Housing in Districts of England and Wales 2001-2011*¹¹⁰, Newcastle-under-Lyme is listed as the 14th most equal borough in terms of the Index of Multiple Inequality in 2011. This measure is based on ethnic groups' accessibility to health, education, employment and housing, with Newcastle-under-Lyme achieving an absolute rank of 269.0, albeit with a relatively small total ethnic minority population of just 8,361.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Integrated Transport Strategy

- 2.7.47 Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough council has published an Integrated Transport Strategy 2015-2018¹¹¹ to coordinate transport development across the borough with a particular focus on improving accessibility for disabled persons. The main objectives regarding this issue are:

- improvements to existing disabled parking bays as well as installing additional spaces close to major bus stops and rail stations;
- delivery of disabled access to all platforms at the main rail stations as part of the Kidsgrove Local Transport Package; and
- ensuring all bus stops in the borough comply with the Equality Act 2010.

Staffordshire Locality Profile

- 2.7.48 Staffordshire County Council has published a community policy document called *Staffordshire: Locality Profile*, which is discussed in detail in Section 2.4.

Newcastle-under-Lyme: Locality Profile

- 2.7.49 The Newcastle-under-Lyme profile was published in April 2016 and presents information at ward and borough level to enable a better understanding of community characteristics, and support the effective targeting of resources.
- 2.7.50 The overall population for Newcastle-under-Lyme is projected to increase by 4.7% between 2016 and 2037, with significant growth in people aged 65 and over (18%) and aged 85 and over (41%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Newcastle-under-Lyme is slightly slower than the England average, but still equates to an additional 4,300 residents aged 85 and over by 2024.
- 2.7.51 The dependency ratio for older people in Newcastle-under-Lyme equates to 31 older people for every 100 people of working age, which is higher than the average for England. Of the 24 wards in Newcastle-under-Lyme, 15 also have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.
- 2.7.52 GCSE attainment for Newcastle-under-Lyme pupils is significantly better than the England average. There are inequalities within the borough however, with achievement of five or more A* to C grades ranging from 33% in Knutton and Silverdale ward to 82% in Westlands ward.

¹¹⁰ Runnymede (2008) *Local Ethnic Inequalities*, <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Inequalities%20report-final%20v2.pdf>.

¹¹¹ Staffordshire County Council (2015) *Draft Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Integrated Transport Strategy 2015 - 2026*, <https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/transport/transportplanning/localtransportplan/draftnewcastleboroughtransportstrategy.pdf>.

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- 2.7.53 The proportion of Newcastle-under-Lyme residents aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is significantly lower than the national average.
- 2.7.54 Around 22% of children aged four to five in Newcastle-under-Lyme have excess weight (overweight or obese) with rates being similar to the national average. Around 37% of children aged 10-11 have excess weight with rates being higher than the national average.
- 2.7.55 There is a higher proportion of residents in Newcastle-under-Lyme aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness compared with the national average.
- 2.7.56 Around 70% of adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight), which is higher than the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Newcastle-under-Lyme is similar to the England average (around 25%).
- 2.7.57 Just over half of adults in Newcastle-under-Lyme meet the recommended levels of physical activity, this is lower than the national average. More than one in four adults in Newcastle-under-Lyme are physically inactive, similar to the England average (equating to around 31,610 people).
- 2.7.58 Newcastle-under-Lyme has a higher proportion of lone pensioner households compared with the national average. 11 wards have higher proportions of households with lone pensioners including Halmerend and Madeley.
- 2.7.59 The ward level risk index for the wards in the area are detailed below:
- Loggerheads and Whitmore does not trigger any of the identified indicators and the ward is classed as low risk on the index;
 - Madeley triggers the lone pensioners indicator and the ward is classed as medium risk on the index; and
 - Halmerend triggers the lone pensioners indicator and the ward is classed as medium risk on the index.

Community facilities

- 2.7.60 The lists of community facilities below are not comprehensive. They have been identified based on the data collection processes outlined in the EQIA report.

Schools and educational facilities

- 2.7.61 The following schools and educational facilities have been identified in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area:
- Madeley High School, a co-educational secondary school with academy status located in Madeley, providing education for children aged 11-16;
 - Baldwin's Gate C of E Primary School, a co-educational primary school located in Baldwin's Gate, providing education for children aged 3-11; and
 - Sir John Offley C of E Primary School, a co-educational primary school located in Madeley, providing education to children aged 4-11, and a nursery for younger children.

Places of worship

2.7.62 The following places of worship have been identified in the area:

- Baldwin's Gate Methodist Church, Baldwin's Gate;
- St Mary and All Saints Anglican Church, Whitmore; and
- All Saints Church (C of E), Madeley.

Healthcare facilities

2.7.63 Madeley Medical Practice/Moss Lane Surgery in Madeley is the only healthcare facility identified in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area.

Residential facilities

2.7.64 Madeley Manor Care Home Ltd, located in Madeley, is the only residential home identified in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. The home provides accommodation for up to 38 adults aged 55 and over who require nursing or personal care, including those with learning disabilities and/or physical disabilities.

Recreation and public open space

2.7.65 The following areas of recreation and public open space have been identified within the area:

- The Madeley Centre: a community centre with a main hall and stage, as well as three function rooms for hire. The centre also contains a 'Rural Hub' where desks are rented out to the public and an Internet café. Car boot sales and a 'New2U' Charity shop also operate using the centre. Local groups that use the centre include Keikobasku Karate, Madeley Scout Group, Madeley Parish Council, University of the Third Age, Yoga, and Zumba Fitness. Attached to the Madeley Centre is Lea Court, a care facility run by Housing 21 with 63 two-bedroomed apartments available for renting or through shared ownership to over 55 year-olds;
- Hey Sprink: an accessible natural greenspace located approximately 1.5km south of Madeley. The space covers approximately 39 ha and is bordered to the north by the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton railway;
- The Newcastle Way: is a long distance footpath that extends approximately 40km from Mow Cop in Cheshire to Market Drayton in Shropshire. The footpath passes through Kidsgrove Bank, Red Street, Black Bank, Madeley, Black Brook and Loggerheads. Within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, the Newcastle Way passes to the east of Baldwin's Gate, along Whitmore Footpath 15, along Manor Road and along Whitmore Footpath 33 to the south of Madeley village;
- Onneley Golf Club: a private members golf club, with an 18-hole golf course and a range of practice facilities. The Club runs a junior academy and offers coaching courses and facilities. Juniors and female players are actively encouraged to join the open membership; and

- 1st Madeley Scout Group, the Madeley Centre, Madeley: the group has an active Beaver Scout section, open to boys and girls aged between 6 and 8; a Cub Scout section, open to boys and girls aged between 8 and 10½; and a Scout section, open to boys and girls aged between 10½ and 14.

Village halls

- 2.7.66 Whitmore and District Village Hall, which may be used for a variety of social and recreational functions, is the only village hall identified in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area.

Citizens Advice Bureau

- 2.7.67 CAB may be used for free, confidential information and advice to residents to assist with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The nearest CAB for residents of the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are:
- Newcastle Kidsgrove Citizens Advice Bureau Ltd; and
 - Citizens Advice Bureau (Stoke-on-Trent).

2.8 Community area 5 – South Cheshire

- 2.8.1 The South Cheshire area (CA5) extends from Wrinehill in the south to Crewe train station and is approximately 9km in length (see Figure 33). Phase 2a will terminate approximately 1.5km north of the A500 at the tunnel portal for Phase 2b. From Wrinehill until the outskirts of Crewe, the area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. North of the A500 either side of the route, south of Crewe, the land is designated for residential and commercial development; Basford East and Basford West major development sites.
- 2.8.2 The area is administered by Cheshire East Council and includes the wards of Wybunbury, Haslington, Shavington, Crewe South, and Crewe East. These are listed in Table 61 with their respective LSOA code.

Table 61: CA5 with ward, local authority and LSOA

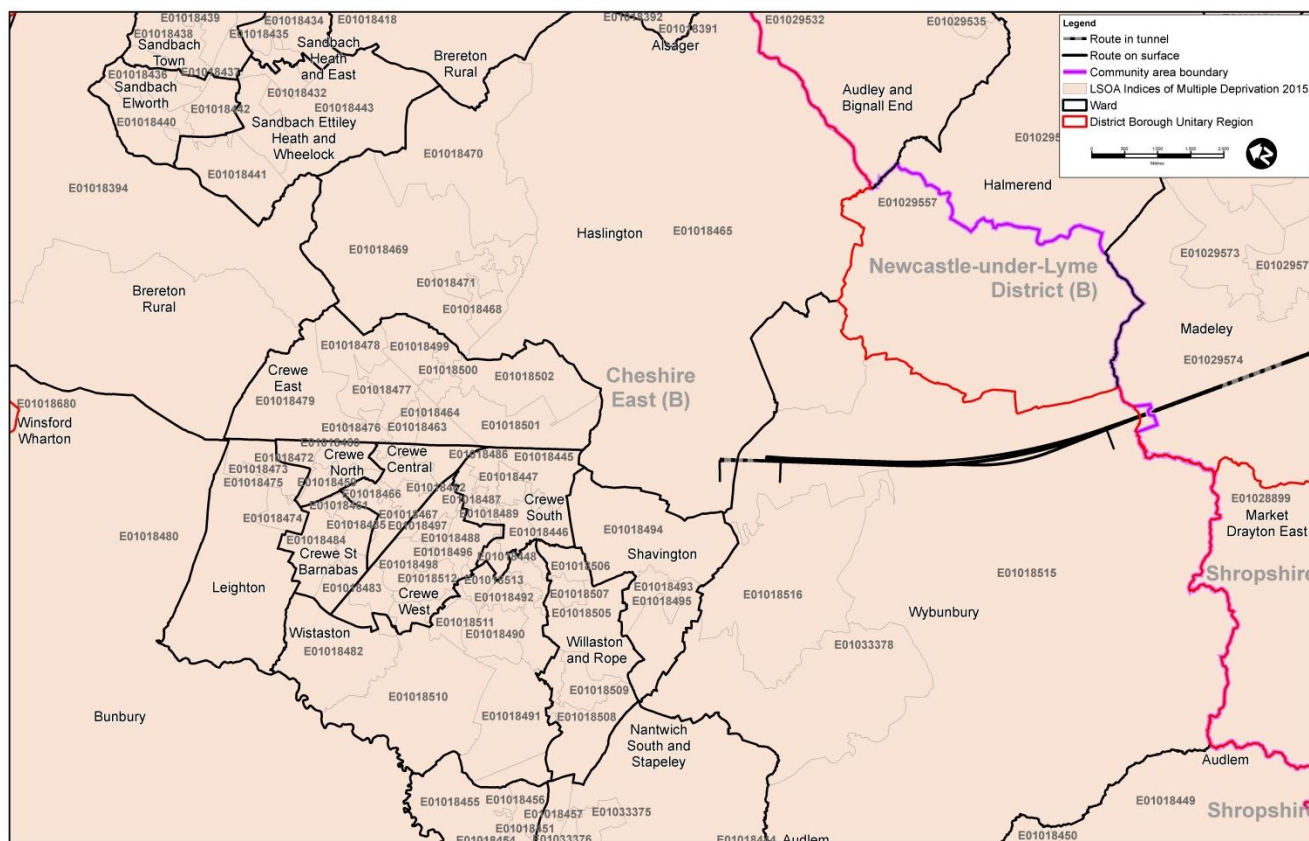
Local Authority	Ward	LSOA
Cheshire East	Wybunbury	E01018515
		E01018516
	Haslington	E01018465
	Shavington	E01018494
Cheshire East	Crewe South	E01018445
		E01018446
		E01018448
		E01018447
		E01018486

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Local Authority	Ward	LSOA
	Crewe East	E01018501 E01018502

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figure 33: CA5 with ward (black) and local authority (red) boundaries



Population and deprivation

- 2.8.3 Table 62 provides total population and population density figures for the relevant wards in the South Cheshire area in comparison to Cheshire East and England. This data establishes the total number of people living in each ward as well as how densely or sparsely populated this area is. Population density is measured by dividing the total population of each ward by its area in hectares.

- 2.8.4 The disparity in population densities between the wards within Crewe compared with those situated outside the city is evident in Table 62, with Crewe South and Crewe East having significantly higher levels of population density, compared with the other wards and 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), suggesting this is a larger more sparsely populated ward.

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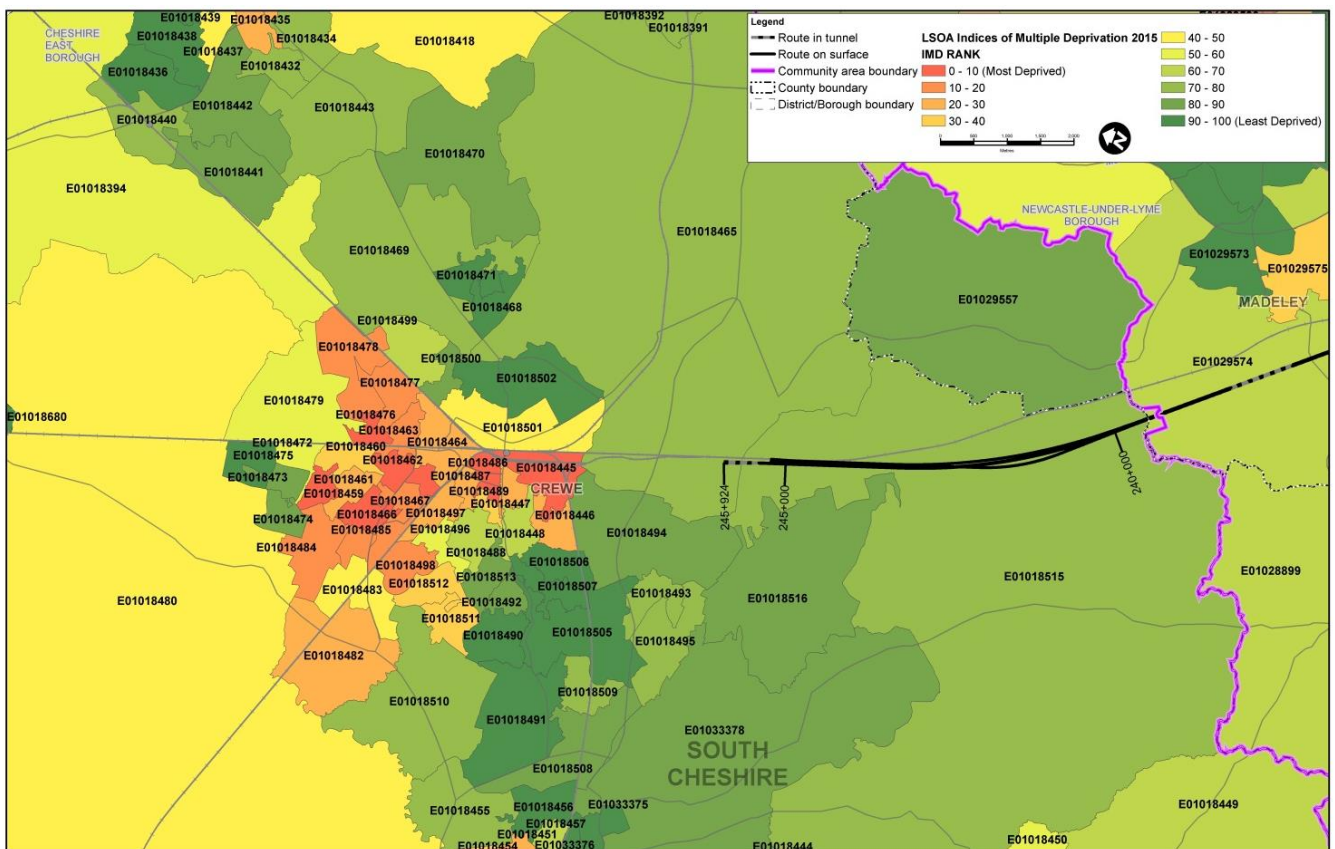
Table 62: CA5 Population density

	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 2015

Overall IMD

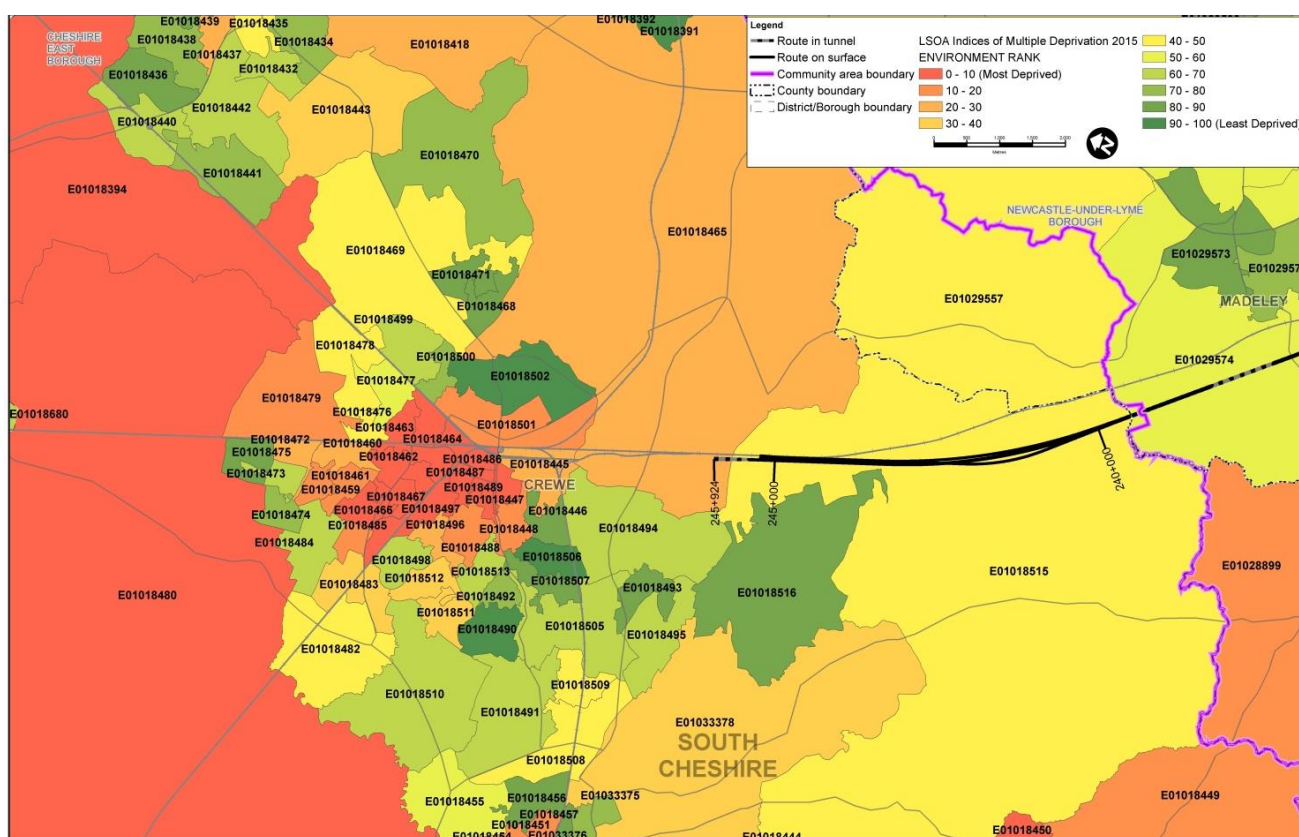
Figure 34: Overall multiple deprivation, CA5



2.8.5 Figure 34 illustrates overall multiple deprivation by decile for each LSOA across the area. 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 percentile group. LSOAs around Crewe South and Crewe East however, are all ranked at least in the 50-60% most deprived groups or lower.

Living environment deprivation

Figure 35: Living environment deprivation, CA5



2.8.6 Figure 35 illustrates living environment deprivation across the South Cheshire area. Living environment deprivation varies across the South Cheshire area. One LSOA around Wybunbury (E01018516) falls into the 90-100 percentile group while other LSOAs around Shavington and Crewe South are also in the 50-60% least deprived percentile 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 lower.

Age

- 2.8.7 Table 63 details the size of the resident population for each ward by broad age groups relative to the Cheshire East and England averages.
- 2.8.8 Crewe South and Crewe East have higher proportions of 16-24 year olds, 16% and 17.1% respectively within the resident population compared with the other wards in the South Cheshire area as well as Cheshire East and national average.
- 2.8.9 Shavington has a higher than average proportion of residents aged between 65-84 and 85 and over, 21.4% and 3.3% respectively, which reflects an ageing population with both figures being significantly higher than the Cheshire East and national averages.

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Table 63: CA5 Age composition of resident population

	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%	16.0%	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

Race

2.8.10 Table 64 details the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards compared with the Cheshire East and national averages.

2.8.11 Crewe South has the lowest proportion of White residents (91.5%) compared with the other wards in the South Cheshire area and the borough average. Asian or Asian British make up a further 4.3% of the residents in this ward, which is significantly higher than the other wards in the area but still lower than the national average (7.8%). The other four wards in the South Cheshire area have proportions of White residents that range between approximately 96-99%.

Table 64: CA5 Proportion of residents by ethnic group

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%

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Ethnic group		Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
	White and black African	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
	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

Disability

- 2.8.12 Table 65 details the proportion of households within each ward that have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children.
- 2.8.13 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 with the Cheshire East and national

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averages. Crewe East has the highest proportion of those with a long-term problem or disability while Wybunbury has the lowest proportion.

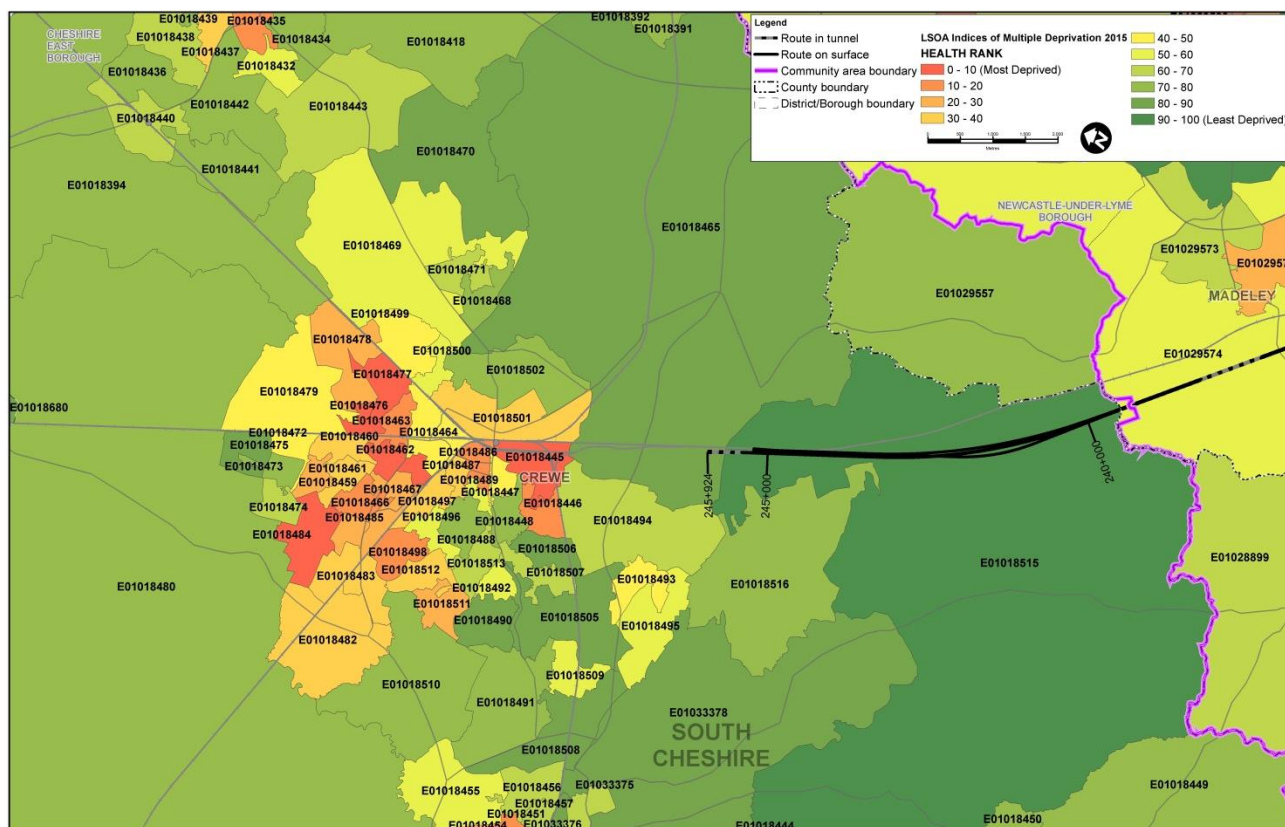
Table 65: CA5 Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability

	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%
With dependent children	3.4%	4.0%	3.1%	5.3%	4.7%	3.8%	4.6%
Without dependent children	17.4%	20.5%	23.8%	19.7%	23.8%	21.1%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Health and disability deprivation

Figure 36: Health and disability deprivation, CA5



2.8.14 Figure 36 illustrates health and disability deprivation across the South Cheshire area. Health and disability deprivation varies across the area with one LSOA in the north falling into the 0-10% most deprived. Other LSOAs around Shavington and Crewe South are in the 50% most deprived nationally. However, to the south of the South Cheshire area the LSOAs are all in the 50% least deprived nationally, suggesting lower levels of health and disability deprivation in these areas.

Sex

- 2.8.15 Table 66 details the proportion of residents in each ward in the South Cheshire area by gender compared with the average figures for Cheshire East and England.
- 2.8.16 The wards of Wybunbury and Crewe South have higher proportions of males compared with females in the resident population. The other wards follow the national trend with a slightly higher proportion of females compared with males.

Table 66: CA5 Sex of the resident population

	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

- 2.8.17 Table 67 details the proportion of lone parent households that are headed by males and by females within each of the five wards in the South Cheshire area, compared with the averages for Cheshire East and England.
- 2.8.18 The wards in the South Cheshire area have significantly higher proportions for female-headed lone parent households compared with men, figures that are consistent with the Cheshire East and national averages. Shavington and Crewe South have slightly higher proportions of male-headed lone parent households with 15.8% and 12.8% respectively, than the Cheshire East average (11.8%).

Table 67: CA5 Proportion of male and female-headed lone parent households

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Male-headed lone parent households	9.7%	9.8%	15.8%	12.8%	9.1%	11.8%	9.7%
Female-headed lone parent households	90.3%	90.2%	84.2%	87.2%	90.9%	88.2%	90.3%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Marital and civil partnership status

- 2.8.19 The 2011 Census data from the ONS shows that 52.1% of residents in Cheshire East aged 16 or over are married.
- 2.8.20 The 2011 Census data from the ONS also shows that in Cheshire East, for usual residents aged 16 years and older, there are 563 people registered in same-sex civil partnerships; representing 0.2% of this population.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 2.8.21 Data for 2015 records 3,848 live births in Cheshire East, giving an approximate live birth rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population.

Religion or belief

2.8.22 Table 68 details the religion of the resident population of each ward compared with the average for Cheshire East and England.

2.8.23 Crewe South and Crewe East have proportions of residents with Christian belief that are in line with the average for Cheshire East. These wards also have the same or above average proportions of those stating Muslim as their belief compared with the average for Cheshire East. Those stating No religion is also higher in these two urban wards while those not stating a religion or belief is consistent across all five wards in the South Cheshire area and aligned with the borough and national averages.

Table 68: CA5 Religion of the resident population

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
Christian	72.2%	72.8%	71.7%	62.8%	65.6%	68.9%	59.4%
Buddhist	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Hindu	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	1.5%
Jewish	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Muslim	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	5.0%
Sikh	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
Other religions	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
No religion	19.8%	19.8%	20.1%	26.7%	26.4%	22.7%	24.7%
Religion not stated	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%	7.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Housing

2.8.24 Table 69 details household tenure in each ward in comparison with the Cheshire East and England averages.

2.8.25 The proportion of households in social rented housing, both rented from the local authority and other social rental providers, is higher in Crewe South and Crewe East compared with the other wards, but is consistent or below the national average.

2.8.26 The proportion of households in Wybunbury, Haslington and Shavington that are owner-occupied is above 80%, which is significantly higher than the national average and as much as 30 percentage points higher than that of Crewe South. This disparity is accounted for by the 28.8% of households in Crewe South that are in private rented tenancies.

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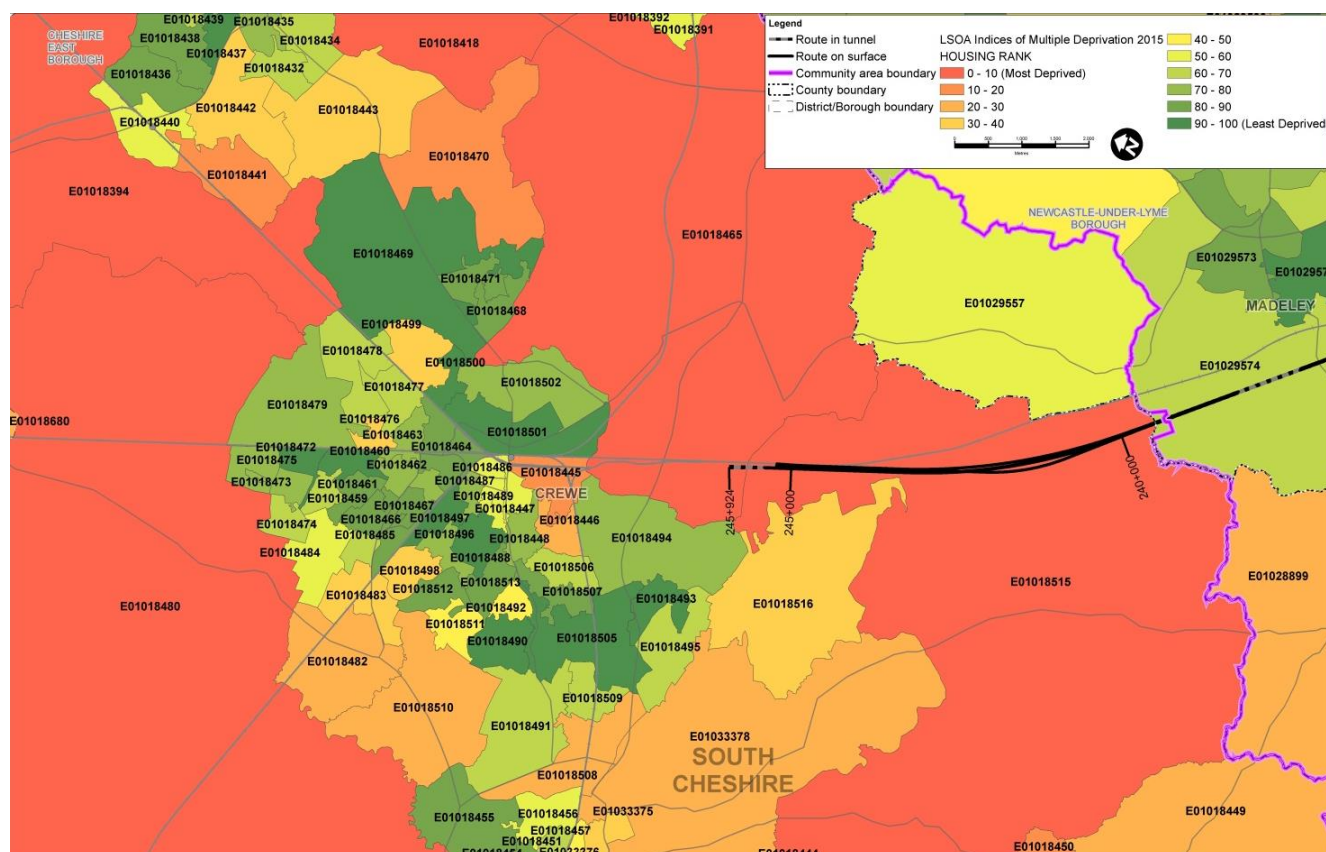
Table 69: CA5 Housing stock by tenure

	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 local authority	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

Barriers to housing deprivation

Figure 37: Barriers to housing deprivation, CA5



2.8.27 Figure 37 shows that the LSOAs in the South Cheshire area experience varying levels of deprivation with regard to barriers to housing and services. LSOAs around Crewe South, Crewe East and Shavington generally fall into the 50-60% least deprived percentile groups or better with some LSOAs being in the 90-100 percentile groups.

LSOAs around Wybunbury and Haslington are mostly in the 10-20 percentile group, suggesting high levels of housing deprivation in these areas.

Employment and economy

- 2.8.28 Table 70 details the proportion of working age 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.
- 2.8.29 The levels of economic activity in Shavington and Crewe East are 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 Cheshire East and national averages. The wards of Wybunbury and Crewe South have above average levels of female economic activity compared with Cheshire East and England.

Table 70: CA5 Proportion of labour force economically active by gender and age

		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%	85.6%
	50 and over	48.3%	45.2%	36.8%	43.5%	36.9%	41.3%	41.6%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

- 2.8.30 Table 71 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 England.
- 2.8.31 The rate of employment is higher in Wybunbury, Haslington and Crewe South compared with the Cheshire East and national averages. Wybunbury has the highest proportion of people employed (66.5%) while Crewe East has the lowest (54.2%), which is lower than both the Cheshire East and national averages. Employment rates amongst the resident population 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 national averages.

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Table 71: CA5 Proportion of labour force employed by gender and age

		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%	64.0%
	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

2.8.32 Table 72 details the proportion of JSA claimants by working age group for each ward compared with the Cheshire East and national averages.

2.8.33 Wards to the south of the area (Wybunbury, Shavington and Haslington) have lower proportions of JSA claimants compared with the Cheshire East and national averages. Crewe South and Crewe East have higher proportions of JSA claimants than the other wards, with Crewe South having proportions of claimants across all age groups that exceed the Cheshire East and national averages.

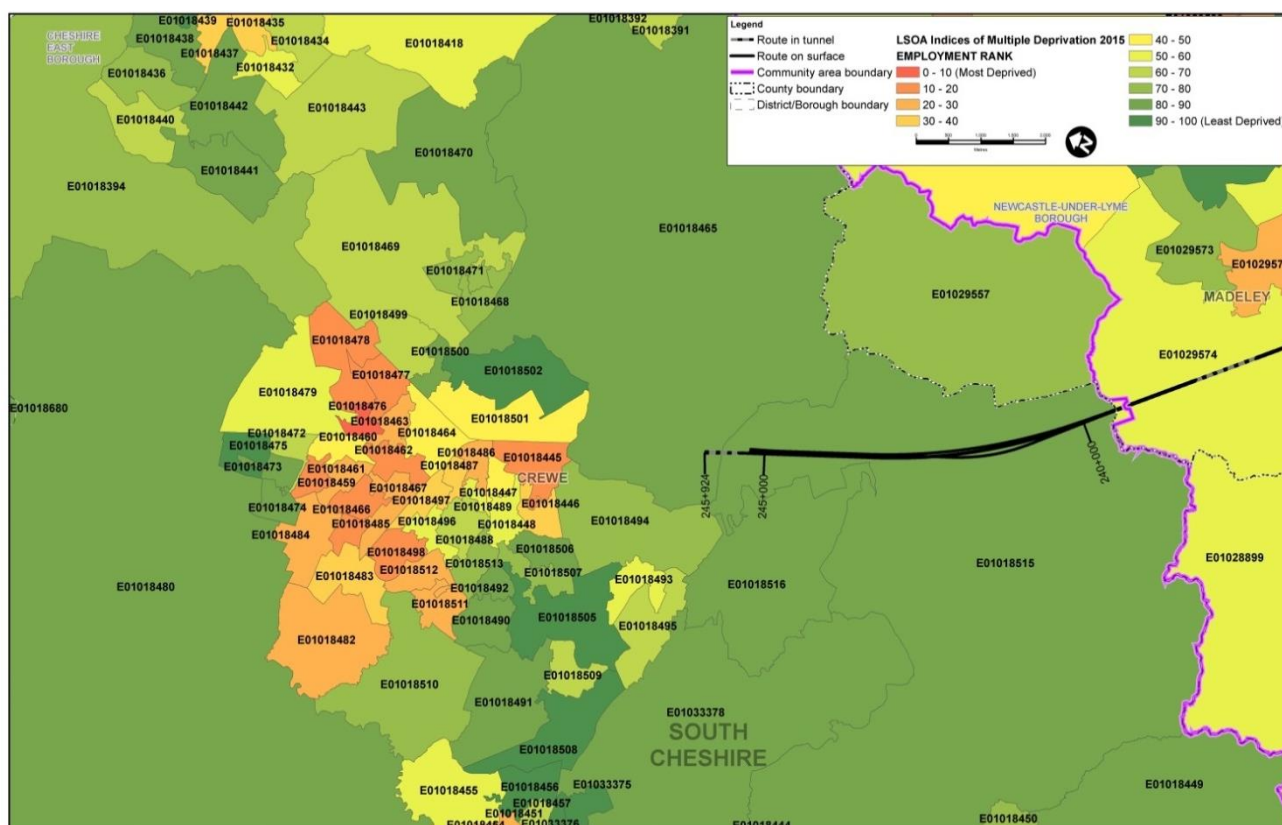
Table 72: CA5 Working age JSA claimants

	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
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 2016

Employment deprivation

Figure 38: Employment deprivation, CA5



- 2.8.34 Figure 38 illustrates employment deprivation across the South Cheshire area. The LSOAs around Wyburnury and Shavington are all in the 60-70 or 70-80 percentile 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 percentile group for this measure.
- 2.8.35 Table 73 details the proportion of the resident working population by qualification for each ward compared with the Cheshire East and national averages.
- 2.8.36 Shavington and Crewe South have lower proportions of the resident workforce with Level 4 qualifications and above compared with the other wards in the South Cheshire area and the Cheshire East and national averages. The proportions of the resident workforce with qualification Levels 1, 2 and 3 are broadly consistent with the Cheshire East averages in Wyburnury and Haslington. Shavington has a significantly higher proportion of Apprenticeships compared with the national average, while Haslington has the highest proportion of the resident workforce with no qualifications compared with the other wards and the Cheshire East and national averages.

Table 73: CA5 Resident workforce qualifications

	Wyburnury	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%

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	Wybunbury	Haslington	Shavington	Crewe South	Crewe East	Cheshire East	England
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

2.8.37 Table 74 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards in the South Cheshire area, compared with the averages for Cheshire East and England.

2.8.38 The proportion of children living in low-income families in both Crewe South (22.1%) and Crewe East (23.0%) is above the average for Cheshire East and England. Elsewhere in the area, the proportion is significantly lower.

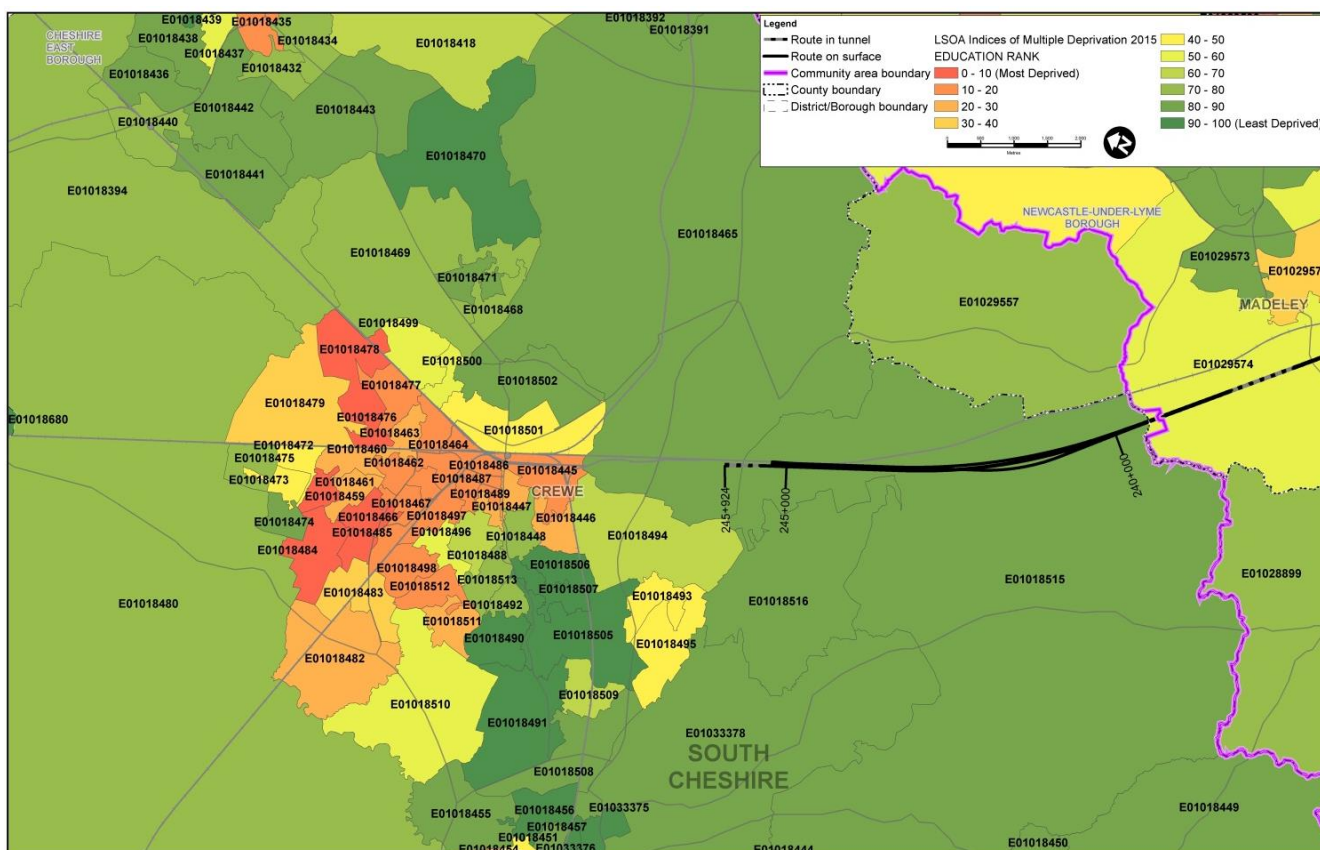
Table 74: CA5 Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

	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

Education, skills and training deprivation

Figure 39: Education, skills and training deprivation, CA5



2.8.39 Figure 39 displays the rank of the five wards in 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 percentile 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 percentile groups or worse. LSOAs around Haslington (E01018502) and to the south of the South Cheshire area are all in the 70-80 percentile group and above.

Health

2.8.40 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 in 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.

Mental health and wellbeing

2.8.41 According to the PHE JSNA profiles, as partially displayed in Table 15, the population of Cheshire East has mental health characteristics that are better than the England average. For example, the prevalence of depression is considerably below the England average (8.5% of adults compared with 21.0%).

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Table 75: Mental health indicators by 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

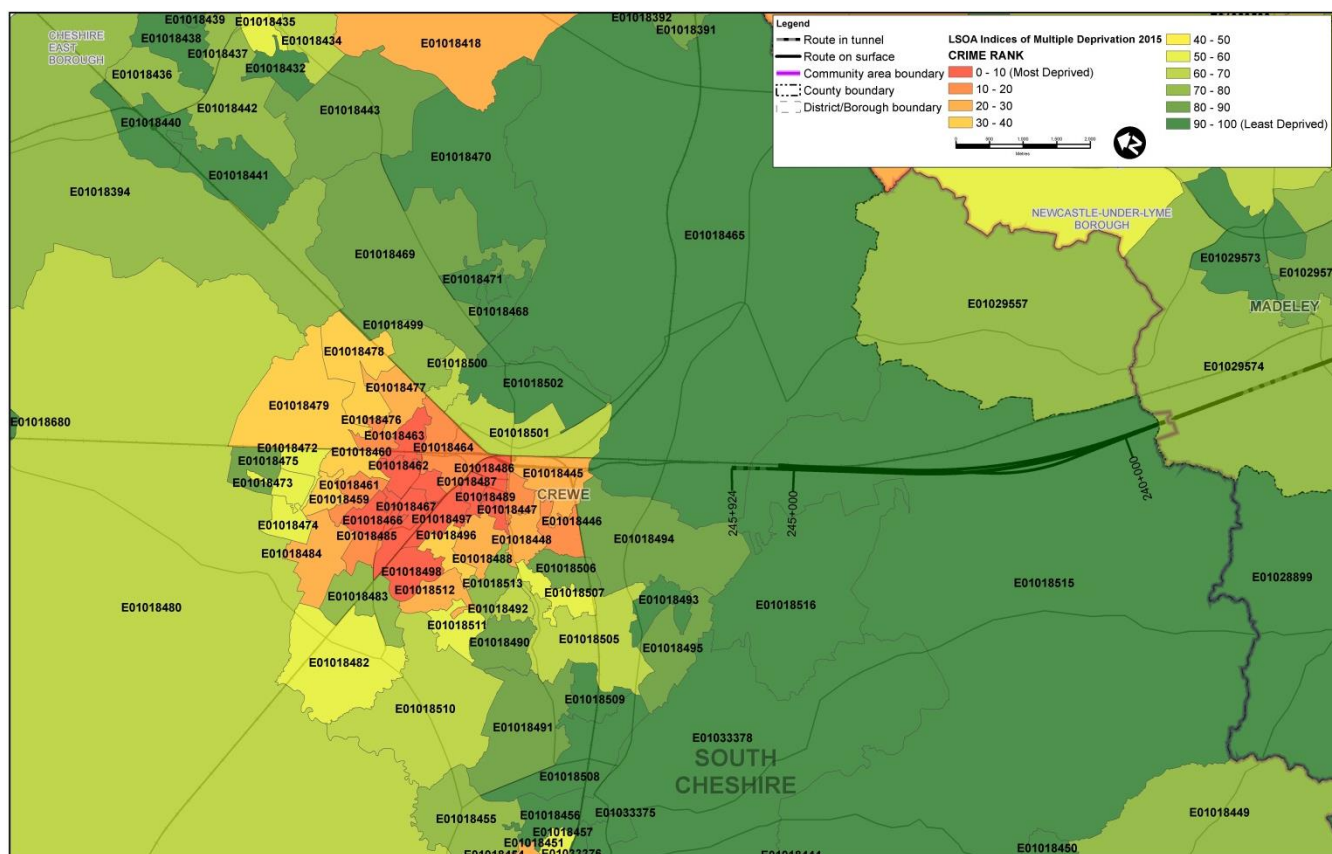
Source: APHO, 2014/15

Crime

2.8.42 Police recorded crime data⁹⁵ 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. This data is not available at lower level geographies. However, recorded crime data available for local authority areas⁹⁶ 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.

Crime deprivation

Figure 40: Crime deprivation, CA5



2.8.43 Figure 40 displays crime deprivation in the area. LSOAs around Shavington, Wybunbury and Haslington are in the 70-100% least deprived in terms of crime. LSOAs to the north in Crewe East generally fall into this category too, with most being in the 50% least deprived. LSOAs around Crewe South are all in the 50% most deprived, suggesting higher levels of crime deprivation here.

Local policy review

Cheshire East Equality and Inclusion Policy and Objectives

2.8.44 Cheshire East's Equality and Inclusion: Policy and Objectives, 2012¹¹² document is a guide to the council's approach to equality issues and presents how the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty, under The Equality Act 2010, will be met.

2.8.45 Internal strategies by Cheshire East Council that look to reduce inequalities include:

- improving data and needs analysis regarding equality information so that services are balanced and proportionate;
- reflecting the diversity of the community through workforce profiling and training; and

¹¹² Cheshire East Council (2016) *Corporate Plan 2016-2020*, http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/council_information/equality_and_inclusion/equality_objectives.aspx.

- improving effectiveness of consultation and engagement, through EQIAs, to better understand equality issues.

Community cohesion

- 2.8.46 In the Cheshire Community Survey 2008, 55% people agreed that they can influence decisions in their local area.
- 2.8.47 Cheshire East Council conducted a study Identifying Potential Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Sites in 2013, in order to better understand and meet the needs of this community. A productive engagement session was conducted as well as ongoing transparent communication with this group.

Cheshire East Transport Plan

- 2.8.48 Cheshire East Council has published a Local Transport Plan- Final Strategy (2011-2026)¹¹³ to coordinate transport development with a particular focus on improving accessibility for disabled persons. The main objectives regarding this issue are:
- to improve disabled access to footways, footpaths, and pedestrian crossing points;
 - to improve access to green infrastructure, particularly PRoW with disabled people being recognised as among the 40% of the population who are 'missing visitors' to the countryside; and
 - to ensure high quality disabled parking.
- 2.8.49 Cheshire East Council also support Flexible Transport schemes that are demand-response solutions for older and disabled people for essential transport requirements. Current schemes provide around 50,000 journeys a year and include the services D&G Little Bus, Crewe Flexi Rider Service, and Shopmobility Service.
- 2.8.50 Cheshire East Supported Employment deliver the Work Choice Programme in partnership with Shaw Trust and the Department for Work and Pensions. This scheme offers support to disabled job seekers to find paid work and two years support after work has been found.

Community facilities

- 2.8.51 The lists of community facilities below are not comprehensive. They have been identified based on the data collection processes outlined in the EQIA report.

Schools and educational facilities

- 2.8.52 The following schools and educational facilities have been identified in the South Cheshire area:
- Ruskin Community High School, a co-educational comprehensive secondary school located in Crewe providing education for children aged 11-16;

¹¹³ Cheshire East Council (2011) *Local Transport Strategy*, http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/public_transport/local_transport_plan/local_transport_plan.aspx.

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- Westminster Street County Nursery, a co-educational nursery located in Crewe providing education for children aged 3-4;
- Weston Village Primary School, a co-educational community primary school in Crewe providing education for children aged 4-11;
- South Cheshire College, a co-educational further education college located in Crewe providing education for young people aged 16-18; and
- Manchester Metropolitan University Cheshire Campus, a co-educational higher education university located in Crewe providing education for those aged 18 and above.

Places of worship

2.8.53 The following places of worship have been identified in the area:

- Methodist Church, Chorlton;
- Gresty Road Evangelical Church, Crewe; and
- All Saints Church, Weston, with the church hall being used as a recreational facility during the week.

Healthcare facilities

2.8.54 The following healthcare facilities have been identified in the area:

- Chorlton Clinic, Chorlton;
- Gresty Brook Medical Centre, South Crewe;
- Rope Green Medical Centre, Shavington/Crewe; and
- BUPA Centre, Crewe.

Residential facilities

2.8.55 Doddlespool Care Home in Crewe was the only residential care facility identified in the South Cheshire area. The care home provides accommodation (for up to 27 residents), for elderly people who require help with personal care and who may have dementia care needs.

Recreation and public open space

2.8.56 The following areas of recreation and public open space have been identified within the area:

- Wrinehill Alpacas: a small farm located in Wrinehill where Huacaya alpacas are bred and sold. Visitors are able to see the herd, with a small number available for sale each year;
- Wychwood Park Golf Club: an 18 hole private members golf course located in Wychwood, near Chorlton. The club also has a golf shop and onsite bar and hotel with 108 rooms. The club is often hired out for meetings, training, conferences and other events;

Equality Impact Assessment Appendices

- Crewe Alexandra Football Club: a league two professional football team based at Gresty Road (The Alexandra Stadium). The stadium accommodates roughly 10,000 people. The club has an active ladies team and provides junior coaching facilities at the Alexandra Soccer Centre in Shavington;
- Crewe and Nantwich Circular Walk, a long distance footpath that follows a 47km circular route around the towns of Crewe and Nantwich. The route is split into three sections through Weston, Coppenhall and Acton;
- South Cheshire Way, a long distance footpath covering 55km from Grindley Brook near Whitchurch, to Mow Cop near Congleton. Sections of the path follow the Shropshire Union Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal. The path also connects with several other long distance paths, including the Maelor Way, the Staffordshire Way and the Sandstone and Gritstone Trails; and
- Two Saints Way, a recreated pilgrimage route of approximately 148km, which spans between Chester in Cheshire and Lichfield in Staffordshire. The route partly follows the Heart of England Way. It passes the town of Stone and crosses the Cannock Chase AONB.

Village halls

2.8.57 A number of village halls have been identified within the area which are used for a variety of social and recreational functions, these include:

- Hough and Chorlton Village Hall; and
- Wychwood Village Hall.

Citizens Advice Bureau

2.8.58 CAB may be used for free, confidential information and advice to residents to assist with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The nearest CAB for residents of the South Cheshire area are:

- Citizens Advice Cheshire East - Nantwich; and
- Citizens Advice Cheshire East (Crewe).

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