



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

## Background Information and Data

CA3: Stone and Swynnerton

Community area health profile (BID-HE-002-003)



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## Department for Transport

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

Telephone: 08081 434 434

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

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

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document presents the community area health profile which includes a detailed description of the communities within the Stone and Swynnerton community area (CA3), including information on the socio-demographic and health status of the community. This is drawn from publicly available data sources.
- 1.1.2 The level at which data are reported varies between different data sets used, ranging from regional level data to ward<sup>1</sup> level and lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas that are used to report small area statistics in England and Wales<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The health impact assessment is detailed in the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

## 2 Community health profile

2.1.1 The Stone and Swynnerton area is located within Staffordshire and is administered by Stafford Borough Council. The Stone and Swynnerton area is approximately 14km in length. The route runs parallel to the M6 motorway for approximately 6km before crossing the M6 close to Stone. For the remainder of the route the railway is on a mix of embankments, cuttings and at grade. The area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. The Proposed Scheme passes within 500m of the town of Stone. Further north, the route passes within 400 m of the village of Swynnerton. Other rural settlements in this area include Yarnfield, Cold Norton and Eccleshall.

2.1.2 The Stone and Swynnerton area includes the wards of Milwich (also included in the Colwich to Yarlet community area - CA2), Walton, Eccleshall, Swynnerton, and Barlaston and Oulton. These are listed in Table 1 below with their respective LSOA codes.

Table 1: LSOAs and wards for the Stone and Swynnerton area

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

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

## 2.2 Socio-demographic profile

### Population

2.2.1 Population estimates and population density figures for the relevant wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area are listed in Table 2 with a comparison for Stafford Borough and England. These data establish the total amount of people living in each ward as well as is the approximate population density.

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

- 2.2.2 Walton has a significantly higher population density than the other wards, and of the national average, with 16.7 people per hectare. Eccleshall, Swynnerton and Barlaston and Oulton have similar total population figures to that of Walton but with much lower population densities, suggesting larger land areas and rural space in these wards.
- 2.2.3 The population of Milwich is significantly lower than the other wards and also has a lower population density than Stafford Borough and the national average.
- 2.2.4 According to the Stafford Borough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>5</sup> (JSNA) the population in Stafford is expected to grow by 5% between 2012 and 2021. The population is projected to see significant growth in people aged 65 and over (22.6%) and those aged 85 and over (37.1%).

Table 2: Population density at ward level

	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<sup>6</sup>

## Age profile

- 2.2.5 Table 3 details the size of the resident population by broad age groups for each ward, relative to the Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.6 The five wards contained within the Stone and Swynnerton area have lower proportions of 0-15 year olds and 16-24 year olds than the Stafford Borough and England averages. The largest proportions of the resident populations for these wards are found in the 45-64 year old group with Swynnerton having the highest (34.1%). Higher than average proportions of the 85 and over group is notable in these wards with Barlaston and Oulton having 4.3% for this measure.

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

	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%

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

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

	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
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

## Gender profile

- 2.2.7 Table 4 details the proportion of residents in each ward within the Stone and Swynnerton area by gender compared with the Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.8 The wards contained within the Stone and Swynnerton area follow the national pattern of there being a higher proportion of females than males in the residential population, excluding Swynnerton which has 50.2% males, close to the Stafford Borough average of 50.1%. Eccleshall and Barlaston and Oulton have the highest proportions of females with 52.4% and 52.3% respectively.

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

	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

## Ethnicity profile

- 2.2.9 Table 5 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards compared with the Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.10 All five wards contained within the Stone and Swynnerton area have high proportions of residents in the White British ethnic group, significantly higher than both the Stafford Borough and England averages. The White Other group which includes at least 1.0% of each ward's residential population. The proportions of other ethnic groups are very small and evenly dispersed throughout this mostly uniform ethnic profile of the study area.



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

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 black Caribbean	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
	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%

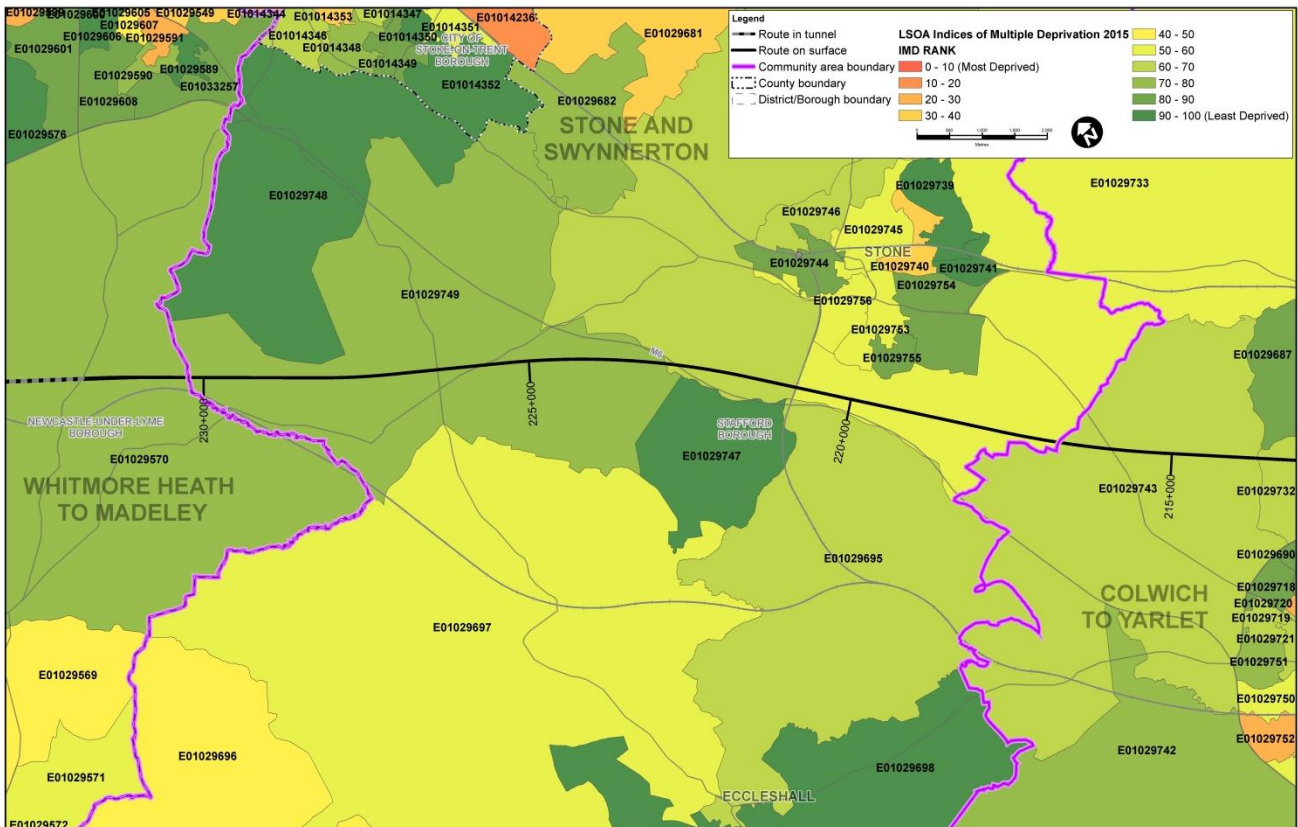
Ethnic Group		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%
	Arab	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Indices of multiple deprivation

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

Figure 1: Overall IMD deprivation map for the Stone and Swynnerton area



2.2.12 Figure 1 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows the proportion of LSOAs across the Stone and Swynnerton area that fall within the top 10%, 20% and 30% etc. most deprived nationally. This shows that the Overall Deprivation for wards contained within the Stone and Swynnerton area is relatively low compared to the rest of the

<sup>7</sup> Department of Communities and Local Government (2015), *Indices of Multiple Deprivation*, [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/465791/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Statistical\\_Release.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf)

country with the lowest ranking LSAO being in the urban area of Stone (30-40% centile group).

## Social grade

2.2.13 Table 6 details the proportion of each residential population by social grade (see classifications in CA1). The social grade demographic classifications group people by income and skill level. The social grade classifications have been grouped in the following categories:

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

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

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

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

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Education, employment and income

2.2.15 Table 7 details the proportion of working age<sup>8</sup> residents who are economically active by gender and working age group in each of the five wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.

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

- 2.2.16 The level of economic activity is in line with the Borough and national averages across the CA, with the exceptions of Walton and Barlaston and Oulton, where it is below average. This is particularly notable in Barlaston and Oulton, where 57.5% of residents are economically active, compared with 63.2% in Stafford Borough and 63.6% across England. Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females across the area.
- 2.2.17 The proportion of younger people aged 16-24 who are economically active is generally higher than average across the area. In Walton, 77.3% of residents in this age group are economically active, compared with 64.9% for Stafford Borough and 62.8% across England. Economic activity is also generally higher than average among those aged 50 and over, with the exceptions of Walton and Barlaston and Oulton.
- 2.2.18 Data from the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review<sup>9</sup> suggests that the proportion of working age residents across Staffordshire will experience a decline by between 3-5%.

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

		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 band	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

- 2.2.19 Table 8 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in each ward in the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.
- 2.2.20 Employment by gender varies across the five wards. The female rate of employment for Eccleshall and Barlaston and Oulton is below the national average and is 4-5 percentage points lower than in the other wards. For males, Eccleshall has a 60.5% employment rate while Walton has 76.2% of its male labour force employed which is 10 percentage points higher than both the Stafford Borough and England averages. There are higher-than-average rates of employment amongst people aged 16-24.

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

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

		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 band	16-24	60.0%	68.7%	57.9%	59.7%	56.6%	54.1%	50.8%
	25-49	89.2%	86.5%	83.6%	89.6%	83.2%	84.7%	80.4%
	50 and over	48.4%	35.5%	43.8%	44.3%	38.5%	40.7%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.21 Table 9 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each ward within the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England.

2.2.22 The claimant rate is generally low across age groups in every ward within the CA, with no claimants at all recorded in Milwich and below average claimant rates in all other wards. However, Walton and Swynnerton both record claimant rates among those aged 16-24 that, although below the national average, are above the average for Stafford Borough. The claimant rate among those aged 50-64 is also higher than the Stafford Borough average in Barlaston and Oulton.

Table 9: Working age JSA claimants - at ward level

		Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Age band	16 - 24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.22%	0.76%
	25-49	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.49%	1.23%
	50-64	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.43%	1.22%

Source: ONS, Claimant count, November 2016<sup>30</sup>

2.2.23 Table 10 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the averages for Stafford Borough and for England. Low income families are defined as those in receipt

<sup>30</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Claimant Count November 2016*, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=72>

of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the UK median<sup>11</sup>.

- 2.2.24 Four of the five Stone and Swynnerton area wards 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 Borough 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 10: Children in low income families

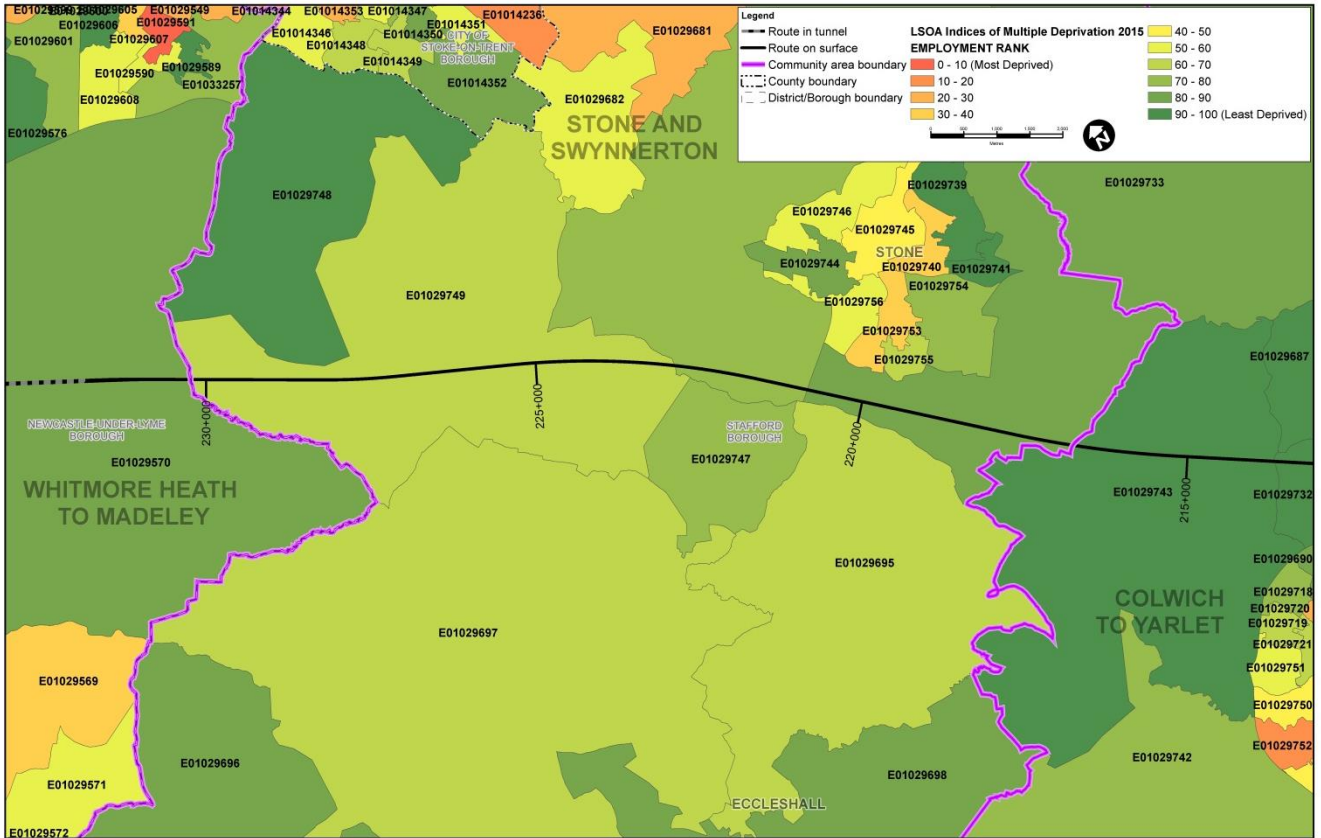
	Milwich	Walton	Eccleshall	Swynnerton	Barlaston and Oulton	Stafford Borough	England
Children in low income families	5.7%	8.4%	8.5%	5.4%	11.8%	11.7%	19.9%

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

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

<sup>11</sup> HM Revenue and Customs (2014), *Personal tax credits: Children in low income families local measures*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure>

Figure 2: Employment deprivation map for the Stone and Swynnerton area



2.2.26 Figure 2 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs contained within the wards in the Stone and Swynnerton area rank in the Employment Deprivation domain compared with other LSOAs nationally. LSOAs in Swynnerton (E01029749) are in the 50-60% centile group while an LSOA around Eccleshall (E01029698) is in the 70-80% centile group, suggesting lower than average levels of employment deprivation in this ward.

### Education and skills

- 2.2.27 Table 11 details the proportion of the residential working population by qualification for each of the five wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area, compared with the Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.28 With the exception of Walton, each of the Stone and Swynnerton area wards has a higher proportion of residents with degree level qualifications (Level 4<sup>12</sup> and above) than the local and national averages, indicating a highly skilled workforce. In Walton, 26.6% of residents have a degree level qualification compared with 30.3% in Stafford Borough and 27.4% across England.
- 2.2.29 The proportion of residents with no qualifications varies across the area but is broadly in line with local 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 degree level qualifications across the area (37.5%).

<sup>12</sup> There are nine qualification levels ranging from entry level qualifications (level 0) to doctorates (level 8). Levels 1 to 3 denote qualifications up to A Level while Level 4 denotes certificates of higher education and beyond

Table 11: Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level

	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%

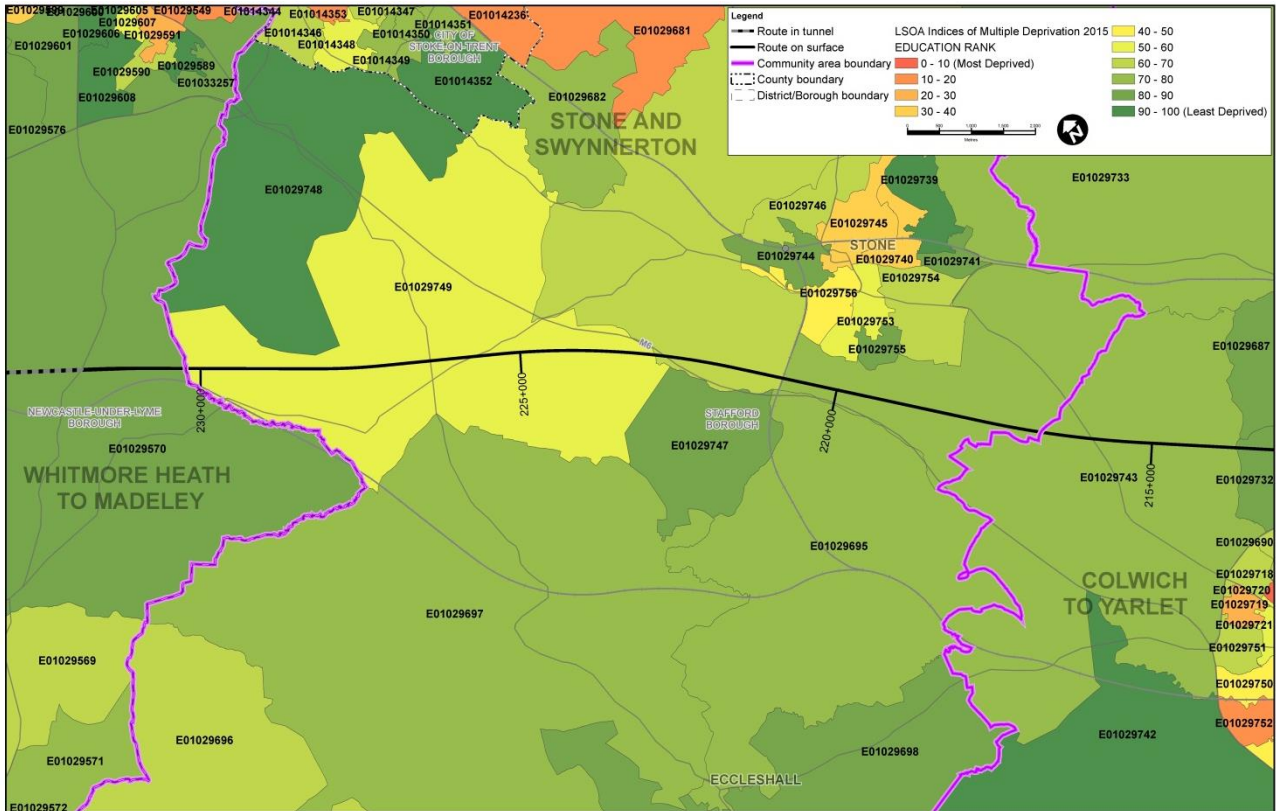
Source: ONS, Census, 2011

- 2.2.30 Data from the Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>13</sup> (JSNA) suggest that inequalities exist in education in the county, with 71% of children born in the least deprived areas achieving at least five GCSEs A\*-C compared to 40% in the most deprived areas. In the least deprived areas, 14% of young people aged 16-18 are not in education, employment or training, while this figure is 15% in the most deprived communities.
- 2.2.31 The IMD Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain measures attainment and skills in the resident population using indicators, one relating to adult skills and one relating to the skills of children and young people.

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



Figure 3: Education, skills and training deprivation map for the Stone and Swynnerton area



2.2.32 Figure 3 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the relevant LSOAs within the five wards for the Stone and Swynnerton area rank in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain against other LSOAs nationally. Overall, the communities along the route have relatively low levels of deprivation for this domain. Most of the LSOAs within the Stone and Swynnerton area wards are in the 50-60% least deprived centile group or better. This suggests more accessible education and a higher skill level for the resident population in the Stone and Swynnerton area compared with the national average.

## Housing

- 2.2.33 Table 12 details the dwelling stock by tenure and condition in each ward in comparison with the Stafford Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.34 The proportions of owner occupied dwellings in the five wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area are higher than the national and Stafford Borough average, some 82.7% of tenures in Swynnerton are of this type. The proportion of 'Rented from local authority' and 'Other social rented' tenures are significantly lower in wards excluding Barlaston and Oulton which has figures of 7.7% and 8.5% for these groups respectively which are comparable with the national average.

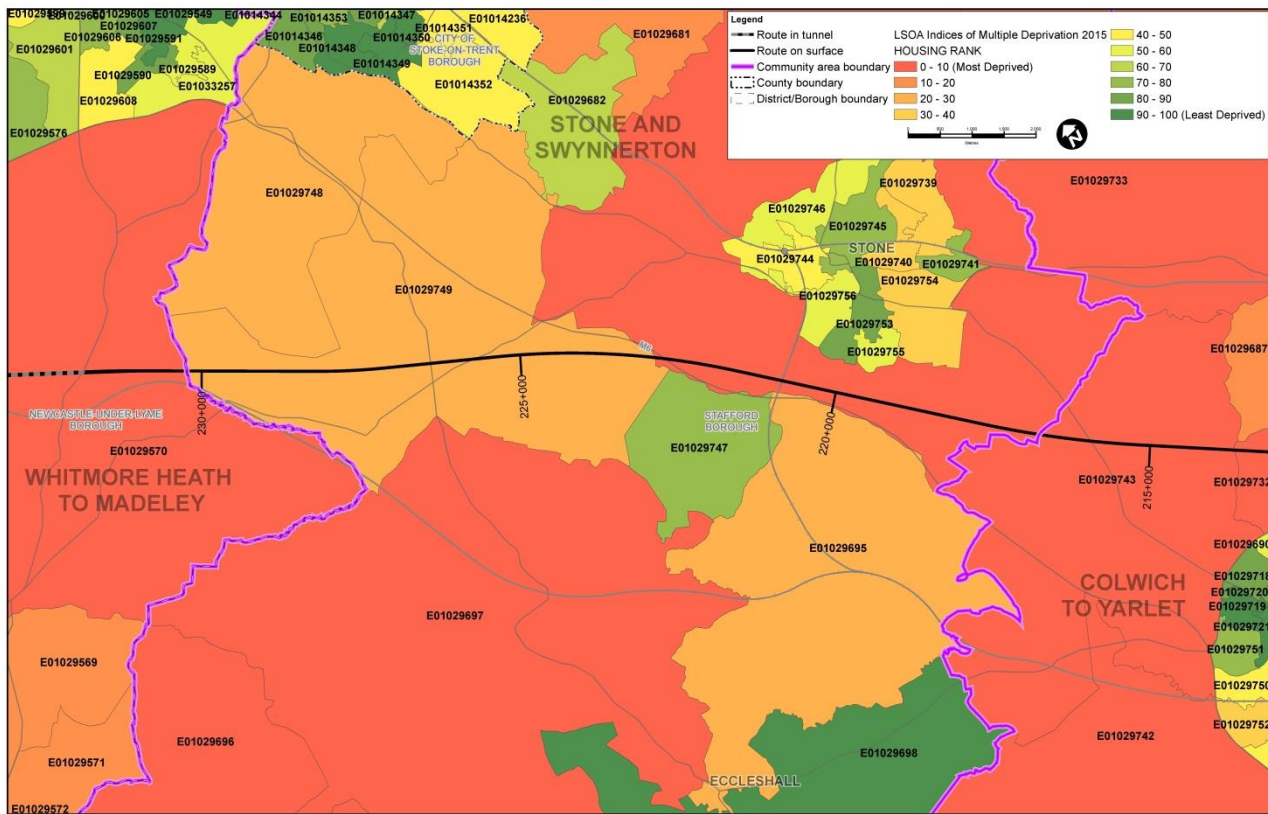
Table 12: Housing stock by tenure - at ward level

	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

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

Figure 4: Barriers to housing deprivation map for the Stone and Swynnerton area



2.2.36 Figure 4 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how most of the LSOAs contained within the wards for the Stone and Swynnerton area are ranked in the 0-10% most

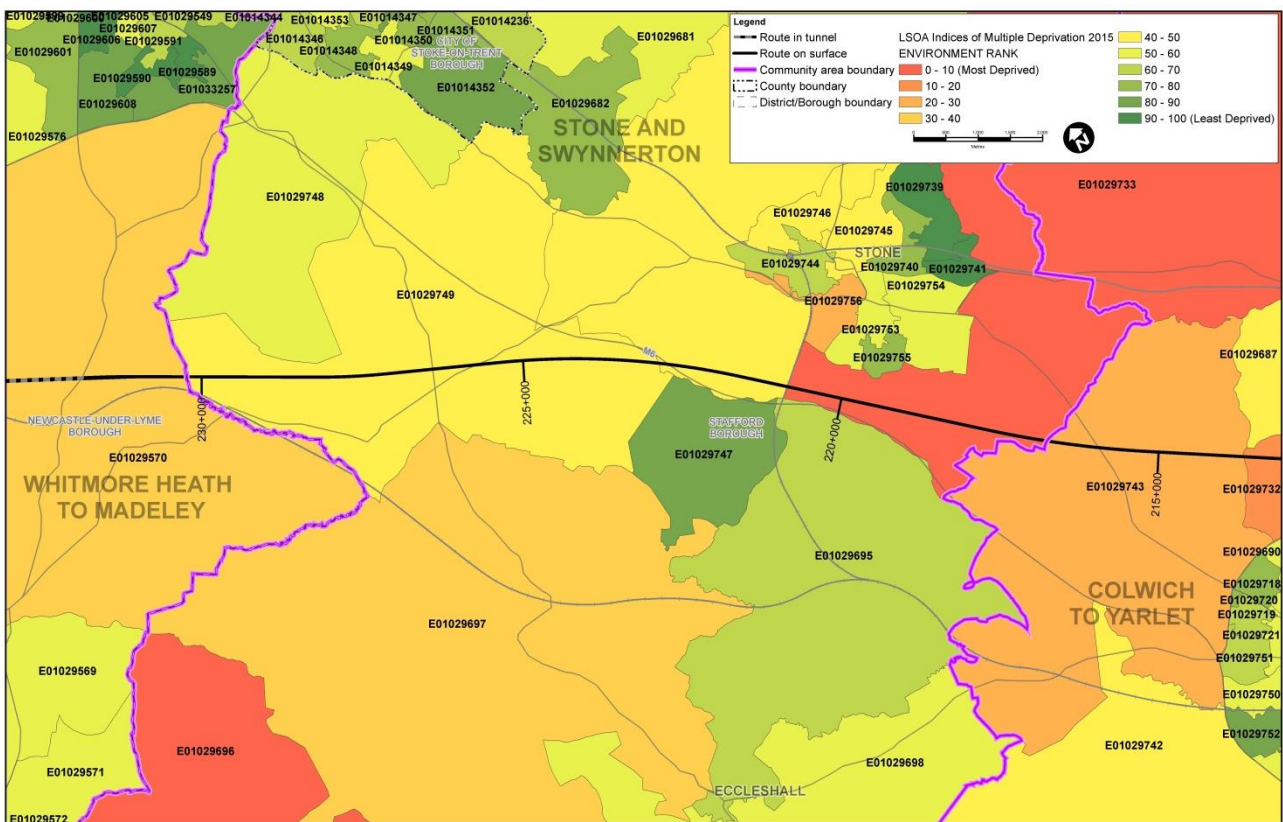
deprived in the country regarding access to affordable housing and good quality services. Exceptions include the urban area of Stone, an LSOA around Eccleshall and an LSOA to the west of the Proposed Scheme around Yarnfield (E01029747) which is ranked in the 70-80% centile group.

## 2.3 Neighbourhood quality

### Living environment

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

Figure 5: Living environment deprivation map for the Stone and Swynnerton area



- 2.3.2 Figure 5 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs contained within the wards for the Stone and Swynnerton area have varying levels of deprivation for the Living Environment Deprivation Domain. The LSOAs contained within the ward of Swynnerton (E01029749) are in either the 40-50% or 50-60% centile groups while LSOAs in Barlaston and Oulton (E01029682) and Eccleshall (E1029695) have lower deprivation levels and are in the 60-70% centile group.

## Road safety

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

## Crime

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

## 2.4 Health profile

### Life expectancy

- 2.4.1 Life expectancy provides an indicator of the general health of a population and the differences in health between different populations and socio-demographic groups. The APHO indicates that average life expectancy at birth 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females 83.1. In Stafford Borough, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than this at 80.4 and 83.5 respectively.
- 2.4.2 According to data from the Stafford 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.

### Rates and incidence of disease

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

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

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

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

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



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

Table 13: Key rates and incidence of disease indicators

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

Source: APHO, 2015

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

### Disability

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

2.4.6 The data for each of the five wards within the Stone and Swynnerton area is comparable with the England and Stafford Borough averages. Barlaston and Oulton have above-average levels of households with one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, without dependent children showing a 25.3% proportion of the residential population. Significantly lower levels of households with one or more long-term health disability with children were recorded in Eccleshall and Swynnerton, both below 3%, with the national average being close to 5%.

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

	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

### Obesity and physical activity

2.4.7 The APHO reports that obesity levels for children in Year 6 (sixth year of compulsory education incorporating students aged between ten and eleven) are 15.2%, which is lower than the average for England (19.1%). According to the Stafford Borough JSNA this proportion is expected to rise to 20.1% by 2017/18. In Stafford Borough, 21.4% of

adults are classified as obese, which is not significantly different from the national trend (23.0%).

- 2.4.8 The APHO reports that within Stafford Borough, the proportion of adults meeting the target levels of physical activity (i.e. those participating in at least 150 minutes physical activity per week) is comparable with the average for England with 56.2% of adults meeting this target, compared with 56.0% nationally, suggesting there is no significant difference between the two data sets.
- 2.4.9 Amongst children, levels of physical activity varied according to household income with those in the lower income groups exercising more than those with higher incomes<sup>18</sup>. Only half of the children in Stafford Borough experienced at least three hours of high quality Physical Education (PE) and school sport per week, which is significantly lower than the national average.

### Mental health and wellbeing

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

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

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

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

- 2.4.11 The Stafford Borough JSNA 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

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

<sup>19</sup> Public Health England, *Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profiles 2015/2016*, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA/data>

the number of people aged 65 and over with severe depression will rise from 674 in 2010 to around 882 by 2020.

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

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