

# PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## BEDWORTH WEST

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

September 2019

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## REPORT DETAILS

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<i>Acknowledgements</i>	Thank you to everyone who contributed to the content of this report, in particular the Bedworth and Bulkington Steering Group, the stakeholders who attended various community engagement events and those at WCC and externally who have provided data.
<i>Date published</i>	October 2019

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## KEY MESSAGES

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- In 2017, the estimated population of the Bedworth West JSNA area was 14,404 – an increase of 587 (4.2%) since the 2011 Census.
- At LSOA level, the largest increase in population was in Keresley North & Newlands which rose by 341 (23.5%) from 2011 to 2017.
- The population of the JSNA area is on average, slightly younger than the population of the county, whereas the proportion of the population of working age is very similar 62.0% and 62.3% respectively.
- The gender split (48.1% males, 51.9% females) is wider than that for Warwickshire as a whole – 49.4% male and 50.6% female.
- The population of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough is expected to increase by 13,100 to 140,800 (10.3%) between 2017 and 2041 with those aged over 90 expected to increase by 169.6%. It is unclear how this will impact on the JSNA area.
- ONS estimates suggest there will be a 13% increase in households in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough by 2041. However, local plans within the county show there are plans to build 13,400 more houses (24%) suggesting a likely population increase of over 32,000.
- In 2018, 16.9% of residents in the Bedworth West JSNA area fell within the Mosaic household classification of 'Modest Traditions'; 15.8% were classified as 'Aspiring Homemakers' and 15.0% were classified as 'Family Basics'.
- In 2011, Bedworth West had a slightly smaller proportion (26.4%) of single occupancy households than the borough (28.6%) and county (29.0%).
- In 2011, the proportion of housing ownership in Bedworth West was 79.2% ranking it 3<sup>rd</sup> highest of the 22 JSNA areas. It has one of the lowest rates of social renting (9.4%) ranking it 19<sup>th</sup> of the JSNA areas.
- In September 2018, average residential prices at £194,838 in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough were considerably lower than the county average (£296,050).

### HEALTH

- In 2016 there were 170 live births to women aged 15-44 in Bedworth West (fertility rate 63.3 per 1,000) compared to the Warwickshire fertility rate of 61.0 per 1,000.
- Male life expectancy at birth was 77.0 years (the third lowest of the 22 JSNA areas in Warwickshire) and 81.1 years for females (the second lowest by JSNA area) in 2015-17.
- Data for 4 GP practices (Bedworth Health Centre, Park Leys Medical Centre, The Gables Medicentre and Woodlands Surgery) representing 84.6% of all Bedworth West residents is included within this report.
- In 2017/18, estimated levels of obesity amongst adults (aged 18+) were significantly lower than the England rate of 9.8% at Park Leys Medical Practice (8.7%), however, they were significantly higher at the three other main practices.
- Estimated smoking prevalence in all four GP practices has been reducing but was still above the England rate (17.2%) in 2017/18.

- Between 2015/16 to 2017/18 Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest male rate of under 18s admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (at 67.9/100,000), of any lower tier local authority in the West Midlands and eighth highest nationally of 336 authorities.
- The directly age standardised rate of admissions for alcohol related conditions in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough was 604 per 100,000 population; statistically similar to the England average (632 per 100,000) in 2017/18.
- Diagnosed diabetes rate was significantly higher than the England percentage (6.8%) in 2017/18 in two practices (Bedworth Health Centre and The Gables Medicentre).
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions related to diabetes in Bedworth West was the fourth highest of the 22 JSNA areas between 2014/15 and 2017/18.
- The directly standardised rate of emergency all age admissions for CHD (3,651 per 100,000 population), for 2014/15-2017/18, was the fifth highest of any JSNA area and significantly higher than Warwickshire (3,093 per 100,000 population).
- The directly standardised rate of emergency admissions for cancer across all age groups from 2014/15-2017/18, is significantly higher than the Warwickshire average (611 per 100,000 population) in Bedworth West (856 per 100,000) meaning it ranks as the second highest of any JSNA.
- Screening coverage rates for breast cancer in 2017/18 are generally similar to those nationally other than at Bedworth Health Centre where they have been significantly higher (and better) than for England.
- Nationally, incidence of depression has been steadily increasing. Rates across the four main GP practices in the Bedworth West JSNA area have also been increasing, but more quickly, with three of the four having significantly higher (and worse) rates than England in 2017/18.
- 8.0% of live births weighed less than 2500g (classed as low birth weight) between 2014-16, this was the sixth highest proportion of all JSNA geographies.
- The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) showed that by Year 6 the percentage of children overweight or very overweight at 36.1% was the third highest JSNA rate and well above the Warwickshire average (30.5%) in 2017/18.
- The rate of emergency admissions for injury in the 0-14 year age group in Bedworth West (115.8 per 10,000 population) is the third highest JSNA rate and well above the Warwickshire average (96.5 per 10,000 population).
- Teenage conception data suggests that rates in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (22.0 per 1,000 in 2017) are above the county average of 17.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-17, but have been reducing. In 2017, there were 47 teenage conceptions in the borough down from 107 (48.8 per 1,000) in 1998.
- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18, the standardised rate for emergency admissions for all causes was 9,185 per 100,000 population in Bedworth West - the fifth highest of the 22 JSNA areas.
- From 2013 to 2017, the all age all cause rate of deaths in the Bedworth West JSNA (at 1,192 per 100,000) was the highest of any JSNA area in Warwickshire (908 per 100,000).
- Emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in people aged over 55, from 2015/16 to 2017/18, at 1,441 per 100,000 population was ranked ninth highest of the JSNA areas and statistically similar to the county rate (1,371 per 100,000).

## SOCIAL CARE

- At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, the rate of Children Looked After per 10,000 population was 54.7 in the Bedworth West JSNA area (eighth highest rate of the JSNA areas) and above the county average (49.9 per 10,000).
- There were 389 referrals to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (January to December 2018) in Bedworth West (5.3% of all of Warwickshire's MASH referrals) at a rate of 1,183 per 10,000 children, nearly double the county average of 639 per 10,000 children.

## DEPRIVATION, POVERTY, ECONOMY & EDUCATION

- Within the Bedworth West JSNA area, Keresley North and Newlands is the only LSOA in the 30% most deprived areas nationally. No LSOAs are ranked in the 10% least deprived nationally.
- In the JSNA area, 33.6% of enquiries to Citizens Advice were related to benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit issues, and 27.5% were related to debt in 2018/19.
- In 2016, 11.4% of households (ranking 6<sup>th</sup> by JSNA area) were categorised as fuel poor with 4 of the 8 LSOAs in the JSNA area having a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the borough average (11.1%).
- 17.8% of children under 16 living in Nuneaton & Bedworth were in low income families (above the county average of 11.7%) in 2016.
- The Bedworth Foodbank helped 1,347 people in 2018/19 - up 41% from 956 in 2017/18.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council has 2,411 households on their housing register (May 2019) all of which have a housing need.
- The most common reason for homelessness across Nuneaton & Bedworth in 2017/18 was the ending of private sector Assured Shorthold Tenancies (36%).
- In 2016, nearly a third of employment in the Bedworth West JSNA area was in business administration and support services (30.4%) ranking it the highest proportion of any JSNA area.
- In 2018, 277 people were on Universal Credit in Bedworth West, up from 69 a year earlier.
- In 2011, 28.9% of Bedworth West residents had no qualifications (6<sup>th</sup> highest of the JSNA areas).
- The proportion of pupils registered as eligible and are claiming for a Free School Meal in 2018 in the Bedworth West JSNA area was 12.2% - similar to the borough average (12.4%).
- At Key Stage 2 (Year 6) in 2018, 67% of children in the Bedworth West JSNA area achieved the expected levels of development for reading, writing and maths, identical to the Warwickshire average of 67%.
- In 2018, 35.5% of Bedworth West students achieved the new Key Stage 4 for pupils age 15-16, measures of 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Maths, well below the county average of 47.2%.

## COMMUNITY SAFETY, ROAD SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

- Bedworth West had a recorded crime rate of 68.9 offences per 1,000 population (993 crimes) for the calendar year 2018, lower than the borough (89.4 per 1,000) and county (72.6 per 1,000) rates. Overall, Bedworth West had the 11<sup>th</sup> highest crime rate of all 22 JSNA areas. At

LSOA level, the highest recorded crime rate was in Heath Sports (92.4 per 1,000 population, 212 offences); the lowest rate was in Keresley South and Ash Green (45.4 per 1,000).

- In 2018, there were 19.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents per 1,000 population reported to Police in the Bedworth West JSNA area. Rates have reduced since 2017 and are below the borough (33.6 per 1,000) and county averages (25.4 per 1,000) in 2018.
- The rate of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018 in the Bedworth West JSNA area was 14.2 per 1,000 population (ranking the area as 8<sup>th</sup> highest of the JSNA areas).
- Vehicle licensing statistics show that car ownership in Nuneaton & Bedworth, in 2018, was 64.5 cars per 100 population aged 17+ (66,000 cars), which is the lowest of the lower tier authorities in Warwickshire (70.5 cars per 100, a total of 321,800 cars).
- Despite Bedworth West being very small geographically, travel times to the nearest hospital are at least 30 minutes by public transport/walking (44 minutes from Keresley North & Newlands). By car such journeys would be between 15 minutes (Slough South & Heath) and 19 minutes (Keresley North & Newlands).
- Road traffic collisions injuries data shows that the total number of road traffic collisions involving injuries in the Bedworth West JSNA area reduced from 30 in 2017 to 26 in 2018 (down 13.3%).

## LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

The Stakeholder engagement event for the whole of Bedworth & Bulkington (combining the two JSNA areas of Bedworth West and Bedworth Central & Bulkington) took place in Bedworth Civic Hall on Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Suggested priorities for the area included:

- Improve public transport in Keresley - particularly bad, making it difficult for people without cars to access outreach facilities. No identifiable bus service for the village.
- Tackling a reliance on benefits and lack of aspiration - in Keresley, there are many families subsisting on benefits which have existed through several generations.
- Recreation parks – investment in facilities. Review of sport and leisure in the area via Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council Strategy
  - Safety and security of parks
  - Use this to help tackle youth lifestyle-based issues – more access to activities.
- Local employment opportunities and skills deficits
  - Profile of who is working and where.
- Lack of additional infrastructure (GPs etc.).



## RECOMMENDATIONS

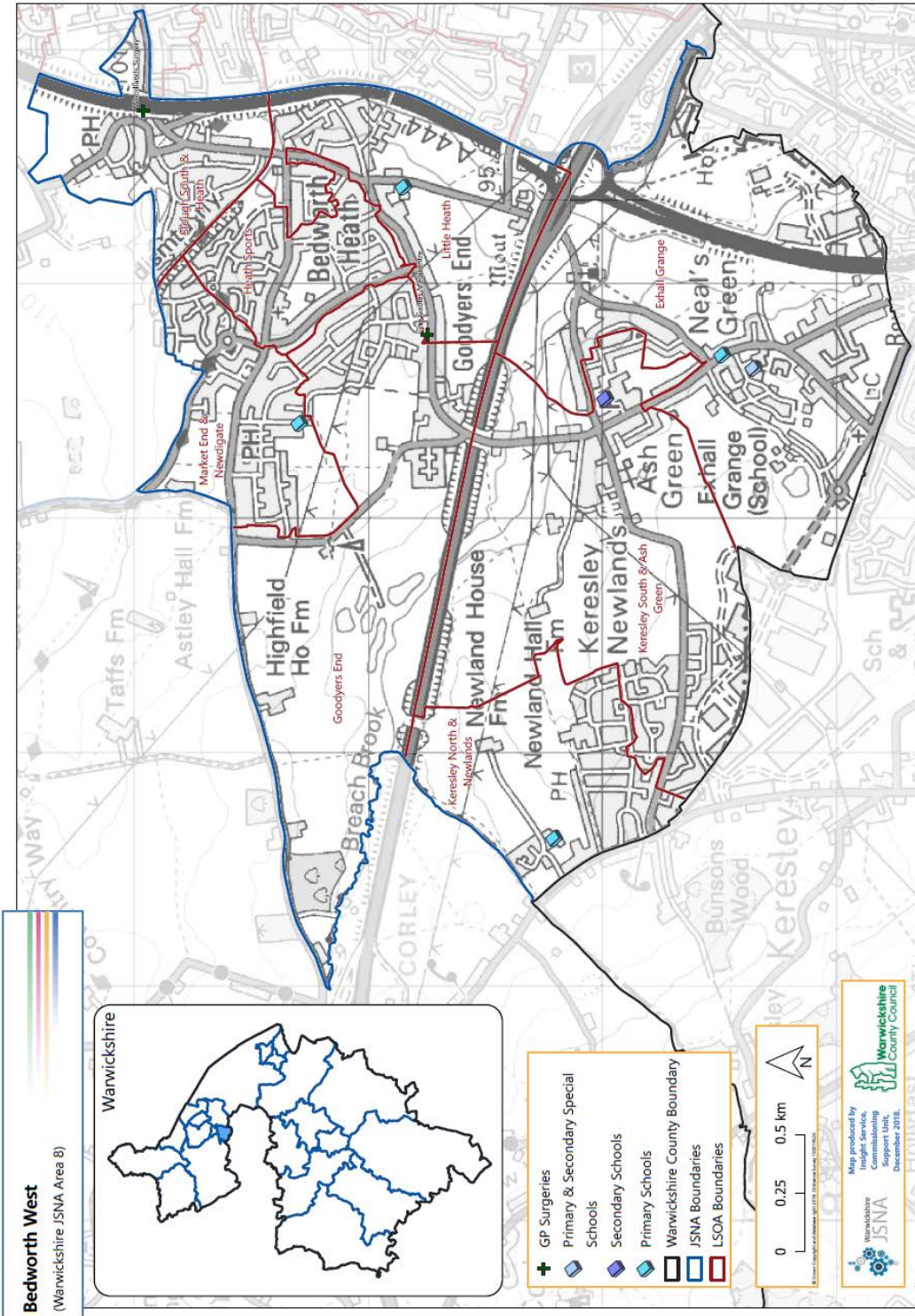
These recommendations for Bedworth West have been agreed by the steering group for the area. They draw on the data included in this report and the wider engagement work that has been carried out with stakeholders. A more detailed recommendations and action plan are published separately.

1. Support those with dementia and their carers especially in Park Leys and Woodlands Surgeries; promoting the benefits of early diagnosis and to ensure people living with dementia and their carers are offered post-diagnostic support including information about local groups and activities.
2. Improve cancer care in the community, reducing the need for patients to access care as an emergency and ensuring people who are living with cancer are appropriately supported.
3. Improve the uptake of cervical and bowel cancer screening programmes.
4. Work with partners within health, education, third sector and community settings to improve access and outcomes linked to mental health services for adults, children and young people. Encouraging a whole family approach within this.
5. Increase proactive identification of obesity, hypertension and diabetes to reduce the risk of serious adverse health events and complications, especially for practice population at Bedworth Health Centre and the Gables Medicentre.
6. Promote healthy lifestyles including behaviours relating to physical activity, diet, smoking, drug and alcohol consumption to reduce the risk and prevalence of circulatory diseases and obesity
7. Improve access to information and support for those experiencing poverty, including food and fuel poverty, protecting those who are most vulnerable to the health effects of living in cold homes. Particular focus to take place in Keresley North and Newlands.
8. Address inequalities among children and young people including those who are vulnerable; reducing the educational attainment gaps between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children and addressing child obesity.
9. Identify the reason for and address pupil absence levels particularly within the Keresley North and Newlands area.
10. Target resources to address personal anti-social behaviour (ASB) and reduce the fear of crime within parks and open spaces.
11. Review transport needs and seek to make improvements, especially for transport provision in Keresley and Ash Green areas.

# INTRODUCTION AND LOCAL CONTEXT

## JSNA GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Figure 1: The Bedworth West JSNA area



Source: Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019520

This report presents information on need in the Bedworth West JSNA area situated in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (Figure 1). Where available, data is presented down to the eight Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the JSNA area.

The Bedworth West JSNA area lies between Coventry and Nuneaton and is bounded to the east by the A444, whilst being split north south by the M6 motorway. It includes Bedworth Heath and Goodyers End to the north of the M6 and Keresley Newlands, Ash Green, Exhall Grange and Neal’s Green to the south of the motorway.

Bedworth, as a whole, was a small market town with Saxon origins which developed into an industrial town in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries largely due to coal mining and the overspill of ribbon weaving and textile industries from nearby Coventry. In 1939, coal mining peaked with 20 pits in the Bedworth area producing over 5.8 million tons of coal. Coventry Colliery, the last colliery, located in the village of Keresley closed in 1991 and has since been redeveloped as a distribution park.

Across Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, there are 19 primary schools (4 in the Bedworth West JSNA area) and 7 secondary schools (1 in Bedworth West). In addition, there are a range of community and local authority use buildings used as hubs for a range of activities within the JSNA areas (see Appendix A).

A [glossary document](#) has also been produced to support the main report. This contains definitions of potentially unfamiliar terms.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### POPULATION

In 2017, the population of Bedworth West was 14,404 (mid-2017 population estimates) meaning it is ranked as the smallest of 22 JSNA areas in Warwickshire and comprised 11% of the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough population<sup>1</sup>. Across the JSNA area there has been an increase in the population of 587 people (+4.2%) since the 2011 Census. In comparison, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has seen a 2.7% increase during the same time period and the Warwickshire population has increased by 3.5%. At LSOA level, the greatest increase in population has been in the Keresley North and Newlands LSOA which increased by 341 (23.5%) from 2011 to 2017 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Population changes by LSOA from 2011 to 2017**

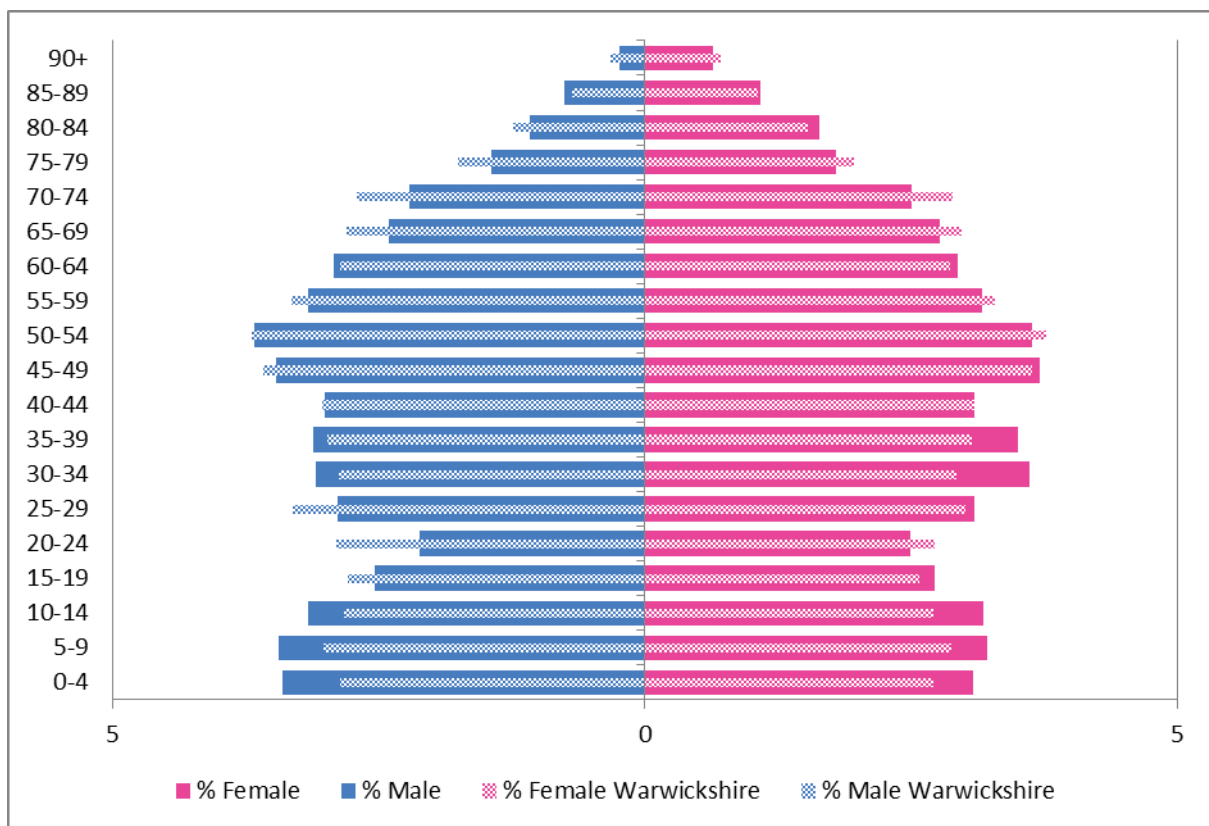
LSOA Name	2011	2017	Change in population 2011-2017 (%)
Keresley North and Newlands	1,448	1,789	23.5%
Goodyers End	1,873	1,977	5.6%
Keresley South and Ash Green	2,077	2,160	4.0%
Heath Sports	2,211	2,294	3.8%
Market End and Newdigate	1,942	1,997	2.8%
Slough South & Heath	1,437	1,428	-0.6%
Exhall Grange	1,382	1,348	-2.5%
Little Heath	1,447	1,411	-2.5%

Source: 2011 Census and ONS, Mid-2017 Population Estimates

**Age Profile:** The population of the JSNA area (Figure 3) is younger with larger proportions of males and females under 15 years (19.5%) and in the 30-40 year (13.3%) age groups than the county population (17.0% and 11.8% respectively). Interestingly, the population numbers (particularly males) aged 15-29 are smaller than those at younger and older age groups. It is possible this could be related due to historically lower birth rates or people moving away to find work or attend university? Whereas, for those aged 65-79 the proportion in Bedworth West JSNA area is smaller at 13.1% compared to the county figure of 15.1%. The 'working age' population of the JSNA area at 62.0% is very similar to the county rate (62.3%).

The gender split in the JSNA area (48.1% males, 51.9% females) is wider than that for Warwickshire as a whole – 49.4% male and 50.6% female.

**Figure 3: Bedworth West JSNA Area Population Pyramid**



Source: ONS, Mid-2017 Population Estimates

**Population projections:** The 2016 population projections suggest that the population of Warwickshire will grow from 559,000 in 2016 to 612,200 by 2041 (an increase of 9.5%)<sup>2</sup>. Within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, the population is expected to increase by 13,100 (10.3%) to 140,800 by 2041.

Although the overall population growth is not expected to be as great as for Rugby Borough (14.3%), Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough is expected to see large changes in the population aged over 65 (42.3%) and particularly amongst those aged over 90 (+169.6%) which could result in greater health and social care pressures (Figure 4). It is unclear how this will impact on the individual JSNA areas.

**Figure 4: Older Population in North Warwickshire, mid-2016 to mid-2041**

Age Group	2016	2041	Difference	% Change
65+	24,117	34,325	10,208	+42.3%
85+	2,725	5,984	3,259	+ 119.6%
90+	921	2,483	1,562	+ 169.6%

Source: ONS, 2016-based Subnational Population Projections

ONS household projections suggest that there will be a 13% increase in the number of households in Nuneaton & Bedworth by 2041<sup>3</sup>, however, there are also local plans within the county for future housing growth which show there are plans to build 66,500 new homes across the county between 2011-31. Of these, some 13,400 are due to be built in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough suggesting a 24% increase in households with a likely population increase of over 32,000 (assuming 2.4 people per household as per the 2011 Census)<sup>4, 5, 6, 7, 8</sup>. These plans have resulted in concern over housing affordability, demand for services and traffic congestion as well as traffic noise and the impact on air quality.

## LANGUAGE, RELIGION & COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The 2011 Census suggests 95.6% of the Bedworth West JSNA area population (ranking it 15<sup>th</sup>) spoke English as their main language; similar to both the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (95.8%) and county (95.7%) average<sup>9</sup>. In addition, nearly two-thirds of the Bedworth West JSNA area population (63.0%) were Christian, however, 24.6% of the population either stated they had no religion or did not state their religion<sup>9</sup>. In 2011, 93.2% of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough residents were born in the UK compared to 91.7% for the county as a whole suggesting the population is slightly less diverse than Warwickshire<sup>9</sup>. At JSNA level, 92.9% of the Bedworth West population were born in the UK.

## MOSAIC PROFILE

In 2018, according to the Experian Mosaic household customer insight classification tool, 16.9% of all Bedworth West JSNA area residents fell within the category of 'Modest Traditions' (mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles)<sup>10</sup>. A further 15.8% of residents were categorized as 'Aspiring Homemakers' (younger households settling down in housing priced within their means) and 15.0% were 'Family Basics' (families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet). There are also larger proportions of the population living in households categorised as 'Senior security' (elderly people with asset who are enjoying a comfortable retirement) and 'Suburban Stability' (mature suburban owners living in mid-range housing) than the borough and county averages. (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: JSNA Area Mosaic Profile (the top 3 groups in each area are highlighted)**

Mosaic Group		Bedworth West	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire
A	COUNTRY LIVING	0.0%	0.1%	<b>10.6%</b>
B	PRESTIGE POSITIONS	3.4%	5.1%	<b>9.7%</b>
C	CITY PROSPERITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
D	DOMESTIC SUCCESS	7.7%	6.3%	8.6%
E	SUBURBAN STABILITY	13.4%	<b>13.0%</b>	8.8%
F	SENIOR SECURITY	14.2%	11.1%	8.9%
G	RURAL REALITY	0.2%	0.2%	7.6%
H	ASPIRING HOMEMAKERS	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
I	URBAN COHESION	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%
J	RENTAL HUBS	0.0%	1.0%	6.1%
K	MODEST TRADITIONS	<b>16.9%</b>	12.9%	5.8%
L	TRANSIENT RENTERS	4.5%	9.7%	5.3%
M	FAMILY BASICS	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	6.8%
N	VINTAGE VALUE	6.8%	7.8%	5.5%
O	MUNICIPAL TENANTS	2.1%	4.8%	2.3%

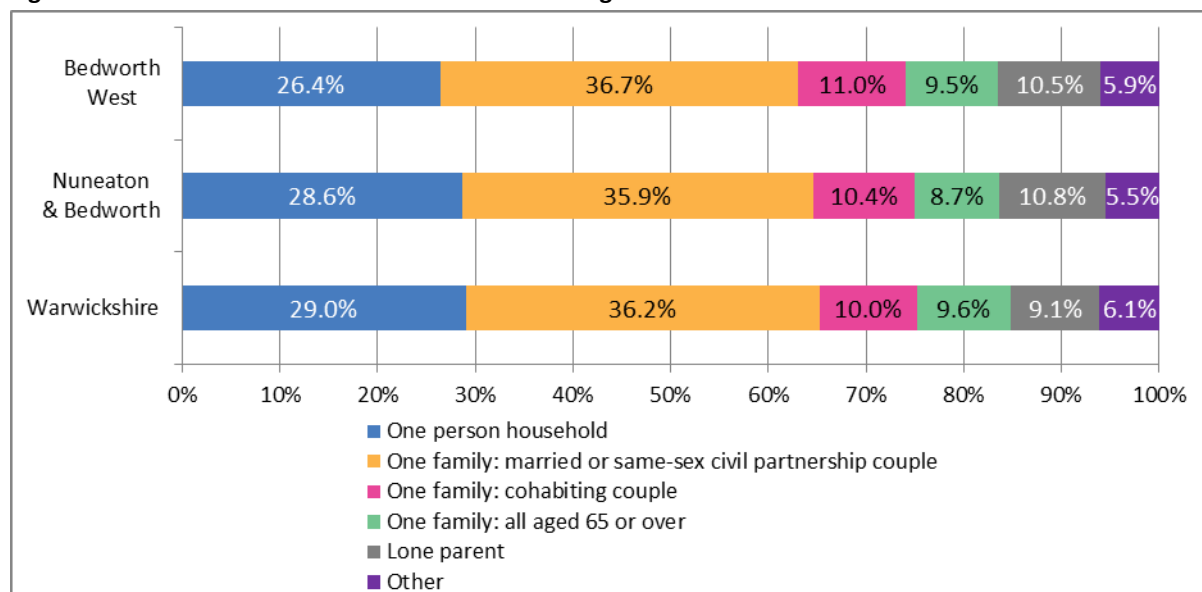
Source: Experian, Mosaic, 2018

At LSOA level, the LSOAs of Little Heath (68.2%) and Exhall Grange (67.1%) each have more than two thirds of their households classified as Group E ‘Suburban Stability’ or Group F ‘Senior Security’.

## HOUSEHOLDS

According to the 2011 Census, there were 5,692 households in the Bedworth West JSNA area, averaging 2.4 occupants per household, similar to the county and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough average<sup>9</sup>. In Bedworth West, the proportion of single occupancy households at 26.4% was slightly below the borough (28.6%) and county (29.0%) averages (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Households in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough**



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

**Tenure:** In 2011, levels of housing ownership in Bedworth West at 79.2% (ranking it 3<sup>rd</sup> highest by JSNA area) were higher than both the average for the borough (71.4%) and Warwickshire (70.0%)<sup>9</sup>. Bedworth West had one of the lowest rates of social renting (9.4%) ranking it 19<sup>th</sup> of the 22 JSNA areas (Figure 7).

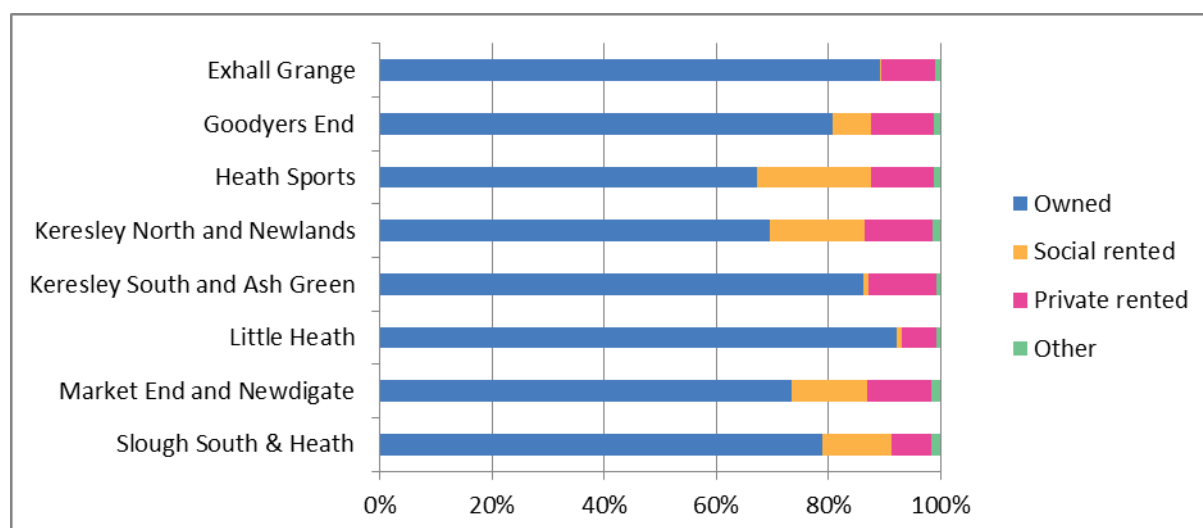
**Figure 7: Housing Tenure in Bedworth West and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough**

Area	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	Other
Bedworth West	79.2%	9.4%	10.2%	1.2%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	71.4%	14.5%	12.7%	1.4%
Warwickshire	70.0%	13.8%	14.1%	2.1%

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

At LSOA level, levels of housing ownership vary from 67.3% in Heath Sports up to 92.2% in Little Heath. Corresponding levels of social renting are highest in Heath Sports (20.4%) and lowest in Little Heath (0.9%) (Figure 8).

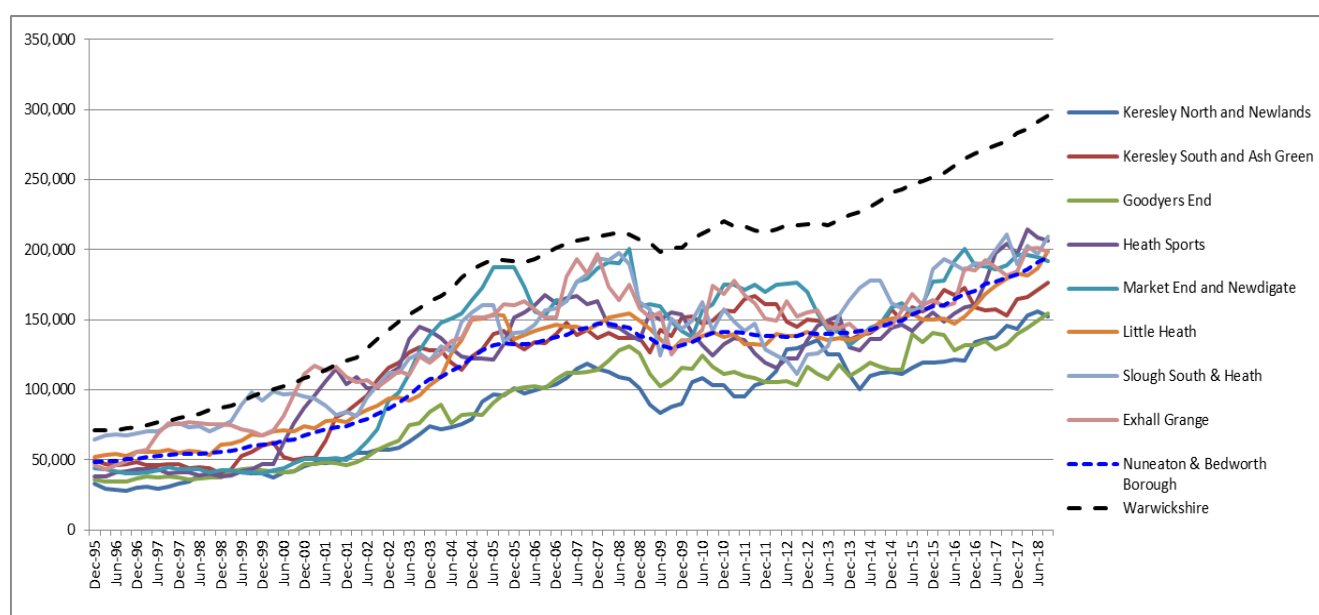
**Figure 8: Housing Tenure by LSOA in Bedworth West**



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

**Property Prices:** ONS statistics suggest mean residential property prices across Nuneaton & Bedworth (£194,838 in Sep-18) are considerably lower than the county average (£296,050)<sup>11</sup>. The lowest average prices in the Bedworth West JSNA area could be found in Keresley North and Newlands (£152,053), the highest in Slough South & Heath (£209,379), suggesting a degree of diversity in housing across the area. Trend data suggests price changes in Bedworth West follow a similar pattern to those across the borough (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Mean residential household prices in Bedworth West by LSOA (1996-2018)**



Source: ONS, House Price Statistics for Small Areas

## HEALTH

This section presents data on the health of the population living in the Bedworth West JSNA area. There are numerous health-related measures that have been considered. The measures reported are generally those where performance is significantly worse than for England.

### BIRTH RATE & LIFE EXPECTANCY

There were 170 live births (2.9% of all live births in Warwickshire) to women aged 15-44 in the Bedworth West JSNA area (fertility rate 63.3 per 1,000) in 2016 which is below the Nuneaton & Bedworth rate (67.9 per 1,000) but slightly above the county figure (61.0 per 1,000)<sup>12</sup>. Between 2013 and 2016, the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 in Bedworth West remained fairly stable whereas the county rate has declined by 2.2% in the same period.

In 2015-17, life expectancy at birth for males was 77.0 years in the Bedworth West JSNA area (the third lowest out of the 22 JSNA areas in Warwickshire) and 81.1 years for females (the second lowest by JSNA area). Higher life expectancy for females than males is also seen at county and borough levels. Males life expectancy in Bedworth West is 2.8 years lower than the Warwickshire average of 79.8 years, for females it is 2.6 years lower than the county average (83.7 years). Lower life expectancy is generally more prevalent in the north of the county than the south which is consistent with the pattern of deprivation and health inequalities across Warwickshire. Although life expectancy has generally been increasing, there is growing evidence that much of the additional time is spent in poor health. Years spent in poor health impact on families and workplaces, and increase pressure on health and social care services.



## PRIMARY CARE DATA

Health data is collected at a primary and secondary care level. For the data collected at primary care (general practice) level, because all residents in the Bedworth West JSNA area are not registered at the same practice, a method was developed that gives an indication of the health of residents living in Bedworth West. If 25% or more of the registered population of a general practice lived within the Bedworth West JSNA boundary, or a practice had more than 2,000 registered patients living in the JSNA area, then this general practice is included in the analysis. Using this method, data for four general practices are reported, although it should be noted that two of the practices (Park Leys Medical Centre and The Gables Medicentre) are actually in Coventry rather than Warwickshire. (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: General Practices with 25%+ (or more than 2,000) registered patients residing in Bedworth West**

Practice code	Practice Name	Number of registered patients living in Bedworth West	% of surgery population living in Bedworth West
M84011	Bedworth Health Centre	3,761	19.0
M84012	Park Leys Medical Centre	3,379	25.0
M86008	The Gables Medicentre	3,352	33.4
M84609	Woodlands Surgery	1,696	43.5

Source: NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, April 2018

Around 84.6% of all Bedworth West JSNA residents are registered at one of these four practices. A further 2,216 residents are registered across an additional 24 GP practices within Warwickshire, Coventry or at a different general practice within England<sup>13</sup>.

A range of health indicators were considered for each of the four GP practices. Figure 11 shows indicators where one or more of the practices were either significantly worse (red) or significantly better (green) performing than England in 2017/18.

**Figure 11: Summary of prevalence of selected health measures for the four GP practices, 2017/18**

Health Indicator	Bedworth Health Centre	Park Leys Medical Practice	Woodlands Surgery	The Gables Medicentre
% with a long-standing health condition	66.0	38.6	42.6	59.5
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+)	8.2	6.8	7.6	8.2
DM012: Patients with diabetes who had a foot examination and risk classification (den.incl.exc.)	80.6	90.3	88.9	86.0
CHD: QOF prevalence (all ages)	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.1
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages)	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3
Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages)	16.9	14.3	15.1	16.9
Stroke: QOF prevalence (all ages)	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4

Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.7
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+)	14.6	8.7	19.6	16.0
COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages)	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.6
Asthma: QOF prevalence (all ages)	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.2
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+)	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Estimated smoking prevalence (QOF)	19.0	17.7	20.0	21.3
SMOK005: cessation support and treatment offered (certain conditions), den. incl. exc.	97.8	99.8	97.0	97.4
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages)	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.5
Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %)	75.6	69.7	69.1	68.7
Females, 25-64, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage, %)	70.5	73.4	72.1	65.3
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %)	58.9	58.5	51.2	55.0
Depression: QOF incidence (18+) - new diagnosis	2.1	2.3	4.5	1.6
Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)	8.5	11.9	13.3	8.6
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages)	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+)	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1

Source: Public Health England, National General Practice Profiles, Fingertips, Accessed March 2019.

(QOF = Quality & Outcomes Framework)

## LIFESTYLE-RELATED HEALTH ISSUES

**Obesity:** Estimated levels of obesity amongst adults (aged 18+), in 2017/18, were significantly lower than the England rate (9.8%) at Park Leys Medical Practice (8.7%), however, they were significantly higher at the three other main practices serving the Bedworth West JSNA population (Figure 11).

**Smoking:** Estimated smoking prevalence in all four GP practices has been reducing but is still above the England rate (17.2%)<sup>14</sup>. However, all four have seen significantly higher smoking cessation support (compared to the England support rate of 94.9% in 2017/18) being offered to patients. Rates of smoking at the time of delivery across the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (12.9% in 2017/18) are significantly higher than the England rate (10.8%)<sup>15</sup>.

**Substance Misuse:** is known to have a variety of detrimental effects on physical and mental well-being as well as issues relating to child protection, impaired driving, anti-social behaviour and domestic

abuse. The social and economic cost of drug use and supply is estimated to be around £10.7bn per year, of which £6bn is attributed to drug-related crime. National data highlights that opiate and/or crack users are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery), equating to more than 2,000,000 offences. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol-related, which translates into almost 500,000 violent incidences per year<sup>16</sup>.

There were 2,242 users of Change, Grow, Live - Warwickshire's provider of drug and alcohol services from May 2018 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Of these 44 were resident in the Bedworth West JSNA area ranking it 17<sup>th</sup> by number of users and well below the average of 94 users per JSNA area across the county. Although it should be noted that Bedworth West has the smallest population of all the JSNA areas. Overall, alcohol accounted for 18 users (22 when combined with non-opiate treatment) and 15 were users of opiates.

Misuse of alcohol by Nuneaton & Bedworth residents aged under 18 is a particular local issue with the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (at 67.9 per 100,000), from 2015/16 to 2017/18 being significantly worse than for England as well as the highest (and worst) lower tier local authority in the West Midlands<sup>17</sup>. Gender breakdowns across the borough suggest the rate of admissions for females (71.2 per 100,000) is higher than for males (64.7 per 100,000), however, the male rate is the eighth highest out of 336 authorities across England - in both instances the rates are the highest in the West Midlands.

In 2017/18, the directly age standardised rate of admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough was 604 per 100,000 population; statistically similar to the England average (632 per 100,000)<sup>18</sup>.

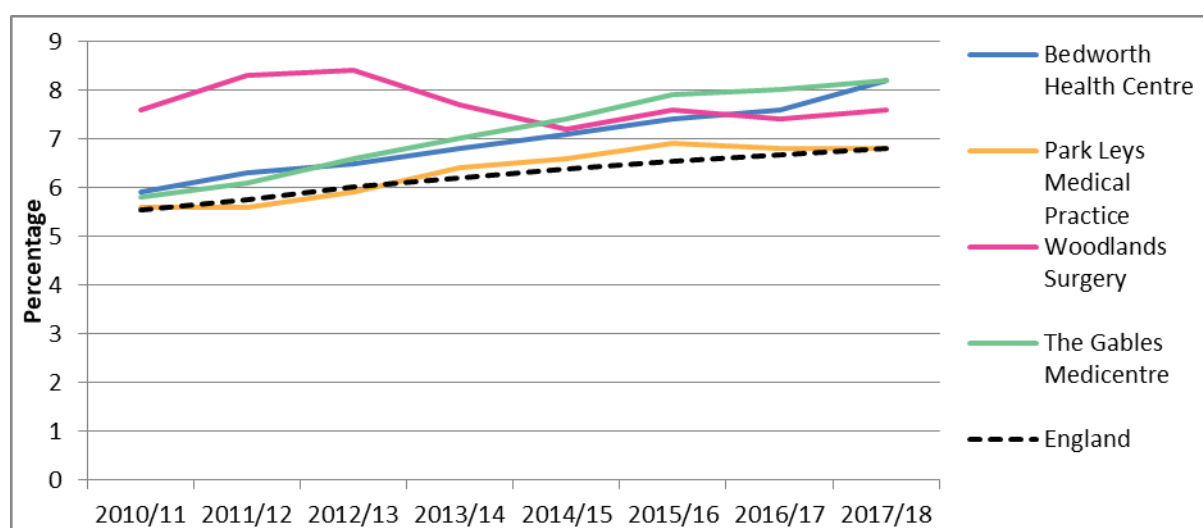
## LONG-TERM CONDITIONS

A total of 10.7% of the Bedworth West population, in 2011, suffered from conditions which meant their day-to-day activities were limited a lot<sup>19</sup>. This is above the borough figure of 9.5% and considerably above the county average (7.2%) suggesting long-term conditions are an issue in the area and also reflecting low life expectancy and patterns of deprivation and inequalities.

**Diabetes Mellitus:** The percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the 2017/18 England rate (6.8%) in two of the four practices: Bedworth Health Centre and The Gables Medicentre both of which were 8.2%<sup>14</sup>. This has been the case since 2010/11 for both practices (Figure 12). The actual percentage of registered patients with diabetes (both type 1 and type 2) is likely to be higher than the recorded percentage as some patients will be undiagnosed.

Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 the average standardised admission rate for emergency admissions to hospital related to diabetes was 256 per 100,000 population in Bedworth West. This was the fourth highest rate of the JSNA areas (range 93 to 365 per 100,000)<sup>20</sup>.

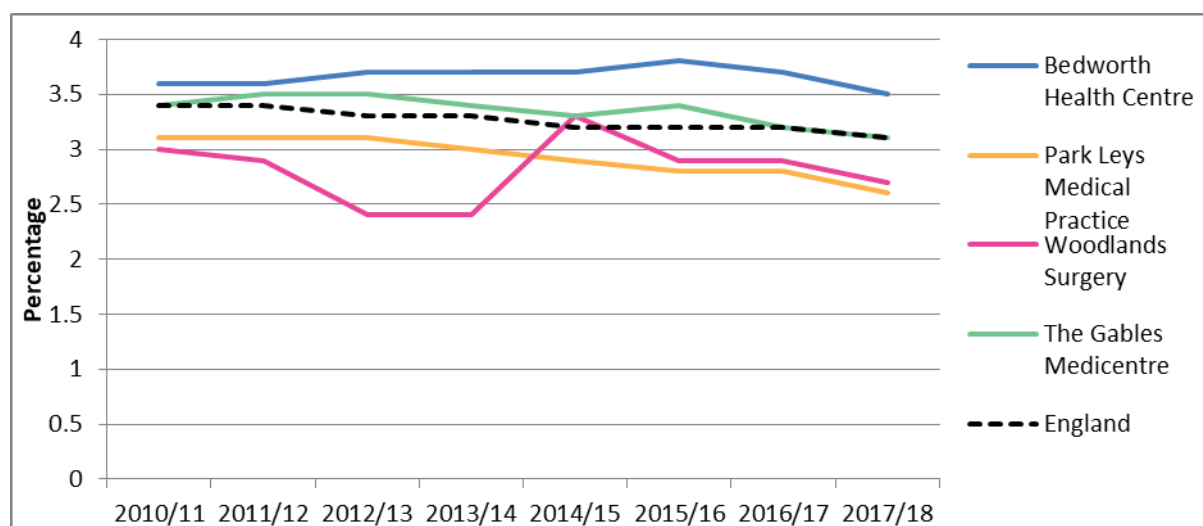
**Figure 12: Percentage of patients aged 17+ with diabetes mellitus, 2010/11-2017/18**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 13/5/2019

**Coronary Heart Disease:** Although the diagnosed rates of coronary heart disease (CHD) at the four main GP practices (Figure 13) which serve the Bedworth West area are broadly similar to the England rate, the directly standardised rate of emergency all age admissions for CHD (3,651 per 100,000 population) in Bedworth West, for 2014/15-2017/18, was the fifth highest of any JSNA area and significantly higher than for Warwickshire (3,093 per 100,000 population)<sup>21</sup>.

**Figure 13: Percentage of patients diagnosed with coronary heart disease, 2010/11-2017/18**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 13/5/2019

**Heart Failure:** In 2017/18, the prevalence of heart failure in patients registered at The Gables Medicentre (1.3%) was significantly higher than the England rate (0.8%), rates at the other three main practices were similar to the national figure. The latest data, for 2017/18 suggests the proportions of patients with diagnosed hypertension (high blood pressure) at Bedworth Health Centre (16.9%) and The Gables Medicentre (16.9%) are significantly higher than the national rate (13.8%)<sup>22</sup>. The NHS advises that hypertension puts additional strain on blood vessels, the heart and other organs.

Persistent hypertension can increase risk of serious and potentially life-threatening conditions including heart disease, heart attacks, strokes and vascular dementia.

**Dementia** is a syndrome characterised by an insidious but ultimately catastrophic progressive global deterioration in intellectual function and is a major cause of late-life disability. In March 2019, the percentage of patients aged 65 and over with a recorded dementia diagnosis was higher than the average for England (4.4%) in two of the four main practices serving the Bedworth West JSNA area– Park Leys Medical Practice (7.4%) and Woodlands Surgery (13.3%)<sup>23</sup>.

## CANCER

**Diagnosed Cancer:** Although the percentage of patients recorded with a diagnosis of cancer (excluding non-melanotic skin cancer) has been increasing at all four practices since 2009/10 rates are similar to those nationally other than at Park Leys Medical Practice where they have been significantly lower than England since 2016/17<sup>24</sup>. For England the rates have increased from 1.6% to 2.7% from 2010/11 to 2017/18 (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Diagnosed cancer rates (%) by GP practice in the Bedworth West JSNA area, 2010/11 to 2017/18**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bedworth Health Centre	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.9
Park Leys Medical Practice	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Woodlands Surgery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4
The Gables Medicentre	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
England	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 13/5/2019

At JSNA level, the directly standardised rate of emergency admissions for cancer across all age groups from 2014/15-2017/18, was significantly higher than the Warwickshire average (611 per 100,000 population) for the Bedworth West JSNA area (856 per 100,000) meaning it ranks as the second highest rate of any JSNA area in the county<sup>20</sup>.

**Breast Screening:** Since 2012/13, rates of three year coverage (Figure 15) for screening for breast cancer amongst women aged 50-70 have generally been similar to those nationally other than at Bedworth Health Centre where they have been significantly higher (and better) than the England rate since 2016/17<sup>25</sup>. For England the rates have consistently been just above 72%.

**Figure 15: Breast screening rates (3 year coverage, %) by GP practice in the Bedworth West JSNA area, 2012/13 to 2017/18**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bedworth Health Centre	77.5	77.4	80.6	76.8	73.2	75.6
Park Leys Medical Practice	72.9	73.1	70.7	74.6	73.8	69.7
Woodlands Surgery	74.2	74.5	73.2	77.7	69.8	69.1
The Gables Medicentre	70.6	70.9	72.3	73.1	73.0	68.7
England	72.1	72.3	72.2	72.5	72.4	72.1

Source: NHS Cancer Screening Programme

**Cervical Screening** Rates of cervical screening across the Bedworth West JSNA area have generally been similar to the England rate since 2012/13 (Figure 16), the exception being The Gables Medicentre where rates have fallen and been significantly lower (and worse) in the last three years<sup>26</sup>.

**Figure 16: Cervical Screening Rates (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage, %) by GP practice in the Bedworth West JSNA area, 2012/13 to 2017/18**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bedworth Health Centre	72.0	73.0	72.4	72.6	71.2	70.5
Park Leys Medical Practice	73.9	74.7	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.4
Woodlands Surgery	72.9	73.4	74.8	70.4	70.9	72.1
The Gables Medicentre	73.1	72.9	71.9	67.3	66.0	65.3
England	74.1	74.2	73.5	72.8	72.1	71.7

Source: NHS Cancer Screening Programme

**Bowel Cancer Screening** (Figure 17) Nationally, rates amongst those aged 60-74 have been steadily increasing, however rates across the four main GP practices serving Bedworth West have not increased as much meaning practices which were significantly better than England were in 2017/18 performing similarly to or significantly more poorly than the national rate<sup>27</sup>.

**Figure 17: Persons aged 60-74 screened for bowel cancer (% in last 30 months) by GP practice in the Bedworth West JSNA area, 2010/11 to 2017/18**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bedworth Health Centre	55.2	60.6	63.6	63.6	63.9	63.6	60.1	58.9
Park Leys Medical Practice	54.4	60.7	62.0	61.4	59.6	59.7	59.4	58.5
Woodlands Surgery	45.3	51.9	55.8	53.9	54.3	53.4	51.3	51.2
The Gables Medicentre	51.9	55.8	57.6	59.1	55.6	56.0	55.6	55.0
England	45.9	52.4	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.5	59.1	59.6

Source: NHS Cancer Screening Programme

## MENTAL HEALTH

**Depression** Nationally, the incidence of depression has been steadily increasing. Rates across the four main GP practices serving patients in the Bedworth West JSNA area have also been increasing, but more quickly, with three of the four having significantly higher (and worse) rates than England in 2017/18 (Figure 18).

**Figure 18: Depression incidence, age 18+ (%) by GP practice in the Bedworth West JSNA area, 2012/13 to 2017/18**

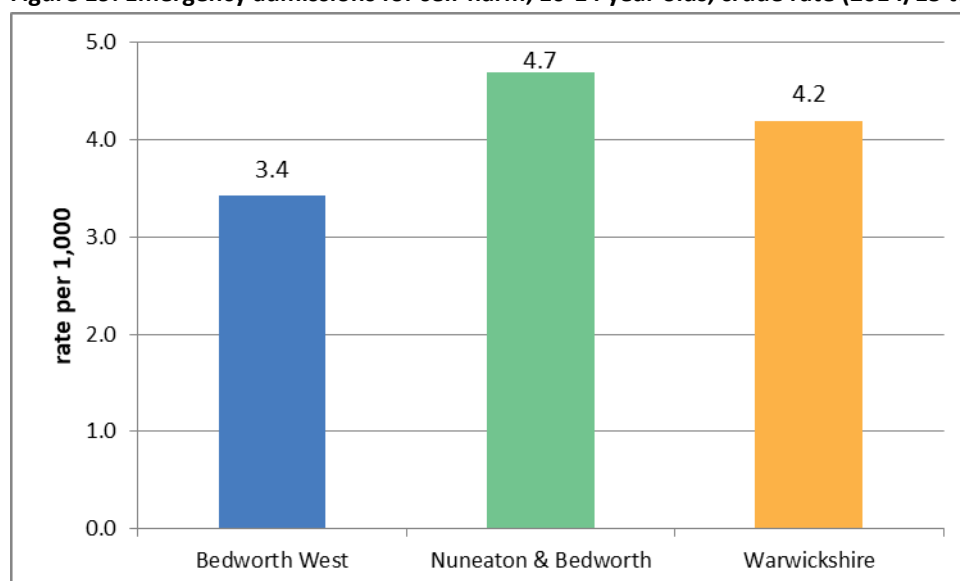
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bedworth Health Centre	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.1
Park Leys Medical Practice	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.3
Woodlands Surgery	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.1	4.5
The Gables Medicentre	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.6
England	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 13/5/2019

**Suicide and Self-Harm** The suicide rate in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough in the 3-year period 2015-17 was 14.2 per 100,000 population which is significantly higher than the England rate (9.6 per 100,000)<sup>28</sup>.

In Bedworth West, between 2014/15 and 2017/18, the crude emergency admission rate for self-harm was 3.4 per 1,000 amongst 10-24 year olds (Figure 19). This was the fourteenth highest of the JSNA areas (range 2.4 per 1,000 to 7.2 per 1,000) and below the borough and Warwickshire averages (4.7 per 1,000 and 4.2 per 1,000 respectively). At LSOA level, numbers are very small with no admissions at all in one of the LSOA areas<sup>15</sup>.

**Figure 19: Emergency admissions for self-harm, 10-14 year olds, crude rate (2014/15 to 2017/18)**



Source: HES Copyright © 2019, re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved.

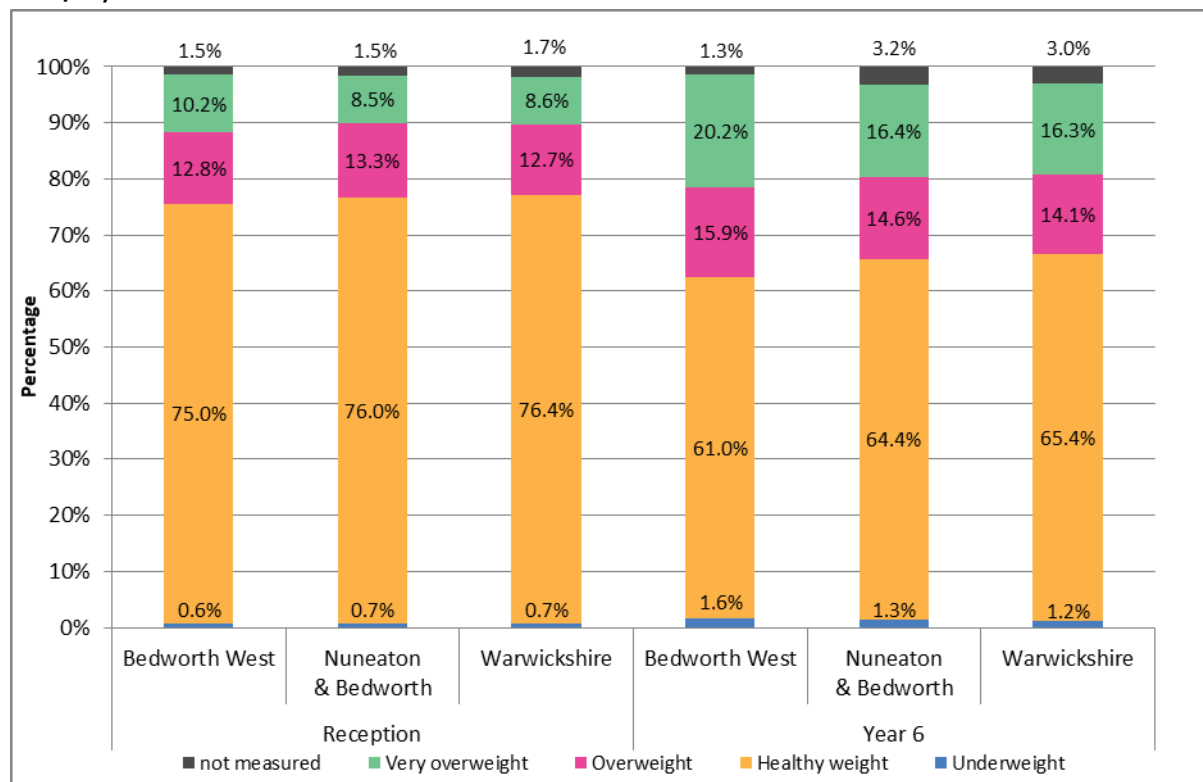
## CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

**Low Birth Weight:** Between 2014-16, a total of 8.0% of live births to mothers in Bedworth West weighed less than 2500g and were classed as low birth weight<sup>29</sup>. This was the sixth highest proportion of all JSNA geographies in Warwickshire (the lowest proportion was 4.2%).

**Childhood Obesity:** Data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), showed that in the five year period from 2013/14 to 2017/18, children in Reception and Year 6 were more likely to be overweight or very overweight if they resided in the Bedworth West JSNA area compared to

children across Warwickshire overall (Figure 20)<sup>30</sup>. The percentage of children overweight or very overweight in Reception at 23.0% was above the Warwickshire average of 21.3%. However, by Year 6 the percentage of children overweight or very overweight increased to 36.1% and was the third highest JSNA rate in Warwickshire being well above the Warwickshire average of 30.5%.

**Figure 20: National Child Measurement Programme Weight Categories Reception and Year 6 (2013/14 to 2017/18)**



Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

Data collected from students as part of the Compass 2017/18 School Health Needs Assessment suggests that 29.2% of Year 6 students (aged 10/11) attending a school in the Bedworth West JSNA area normally consumed five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day which is below the Warwickshire average of 31.5%<sup>22</sup>. In Year 6, a total of 66.4% of students were reported as doing at least an hour of moderate physical exercise each day, considerably below the Warwickshire (79.1%) rate<sup>22</sup>. It should be noted that some young people attending schools within the Bedworth West JSNA area will not live in the area, and some young people living in the JSNA area will attend schools elsewhere.

**Emergency admissions:** The rate of emergency hospital admissions for 0-4 year olds from April 2014 to March 2018 was 107.5 per 1,000 population in Bedworth West making it ninth by JSNA area and slightly higher than the Warwickshire average (102.8 per 1,000)<sup>20</sup>. By LSOA, rates varied from 64.5 per 1,000 in Slough South and Heath to 129.8 per 1,000 in Goodyers End in the four year period.

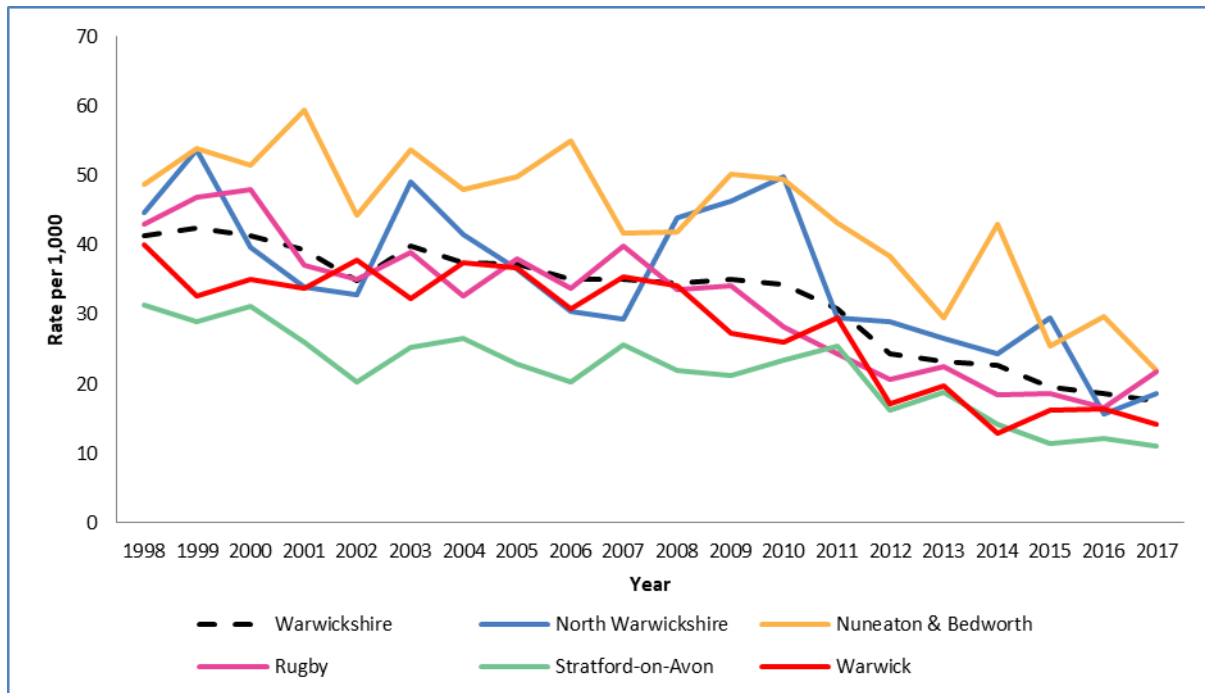
Looking more specifically at emergency admissions for injury in 0-4 year olds, the crude rate in Bedworth West (133.7 per 10,000 population ranking it 11<sup>th</sup> by JSNA area) is also slightly above the Warwickshire rate of 128.8 per 10,000 population<sup>20</sup>.



Interestingly, the rate of emergency admissions for injury in the 0-14 year age group in Bedworth West (115.8 per 10,000 population) is the third highest JSNA rate and well above the Warwickshire average of 96.5 per 10,000 population<sup>20</sup>.

**Teenage conceptions:** Alongside the decline in overall numbers of births, teenage conception data (Figure 21) suggests that rates in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough are above the county average of 17.5 per 1,000 women aged 15-17, but have been reducing. In 2017, there were 47 teenage conceptions in the borough (22.0 per 1,000) down from 107 (48.8 per 1,000) in 1998<sup>31</sup>.

**Figure 21: Trends in under 18 conception rate, 1998-2017**



Source: Office for National Statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/conceptions-in-england-and-wales-2017> (accessed 15/04/2019)

At lower geographic areas, numbers of conceptions in 15-17 year olds in the Bedworth West JSNA area were too small to produce meaningful annual rates. However, aggregated data for 2013-15 suggests that 7 of the 8 wards with the highest rates of teenage conceptions across Warwickshire are found in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough<sup>32</sup>. Exhall (45.1 per 1,000) in the JSNA area had the third highest ward rate in Warwickshire and well above the borough average (32.4 per 1,000).

## EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS & MORTALITY

Between 2014/15 and 2017/18, the standardised admission rate for emergency admissions for all causes was 9,185 per 100,000 population in Bedworth West<sup>20</sup>. This was the fifth highest of the JSNA areas (range 5,934 to 10,515 per 100,000). Higher rates of emergency admissions can be linked with a number of factors both internal and external to the health service. External factors include deprivation (in areas where the most deprived 10% of the population live, the rate of emergency admissions is more than twice that seen in areas where the most affluent 10% of the population of England live), age (particularly very young children and those over 65), smoking rates (there is a positive relationship between the proportion of heavy smokers and a higher rate of emergency

admissions), admissions to local authority funded long-term institutional care for adults, and lower rates of social care expenditure<sup>33</sup>.

In the 5 years 2013 to 2017, the Bedworth West JSNA area was significantly worse than the Warwickshire rate for deaths from the following causes (all directly standardised rates)<sup>34</sup>:

- All cause, all age - 1,192 per 100,000 which was the highest of any JSNA area (Warwickshire - 908 per 100,000).
- All cause, under 75\* – 353 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 278 per 100,000).
- Cancer, all age – 313 per 100,000 which was the highest of any JSNA area (Warwickshire – 251 per 100,000).

*\* Avoidable mortality (below the age of 75) is based on the concept that premature deaths from certain conditions should be rare and ideally should not occur in the presence of timely and effective healthcare<sup>35</sup>.*

## CARERS

In 2017/18, the percentage of persons aged 18+ responding to a GP patient survey saying they had a caring responsibility was similar to the England figure (17.9%) at all four of the main GP practices serving the Bedworth West JSNA area<sup>36</sup>.

According to the 2011 Census, 11.5% of adults in the Bedworth West JSNA area provided care (Warwickshire 10.9%), nearly one in three (29%) of whom were providing more than 50 hours per week<sup>9</sup>. At least a quarter of carers in each of the 8 LSOAs in the Bedworth West JSNA area provided in excess of 50 hours unpaid care per week.

**Young Carers** In Warwickshire, in April 2018, the Young Carers Project was aware of 2,088 young carers (aged 6 to 25); 47 (2.3%) living in the Bedworth West area, 15 of whom were aged 14 to 17 and a further 14 were aged 18 to 21<sup>37</sup>. It should be noted here that there will be additional young carers across the area and the county who are not known to the Warwickshire Young Carers project.

Data collected from students in the Compass School Health Needs Assessment 2017/18 found that 8.0% of Year 6 students (aged 10 and 11) attending schools in the Bedworth West JSNA area reported not being able to take part in things with friends because of caring for someone at home<sup>38</sup>. This proportion was below the county average of 9.2%. Again, it should be noted that some young people attending schools within Bedworth West will not live in the area, and some young people living in the JSNA area will attend schools elsewhere.

## FALLS

Between 2015/16 to 2017/18, the standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in people aged over 55 in the Bedworth West JSNA area (1,441 per 100,000 population) was ranked ninth highest of the JSNA areas and statistically similar to the county rate (1,371 per 100,000). At LSOA level, numbers are too small in the majority of LSOAs to calculate meaningful rates, however, the largest number of admissions across the Bedworth West JSNA area was in Keresley South and Ash Green LSOA with 51 admissions in the three year period. The smallest number was 12 in Keresley North and Newlands.<sup>20</sup>

## SOCIAL CARE

This section includes information on both adult and children's social care and provides an overview of the families living in the Bedworth West JSNA area attached to the Priority Families programme. The data for these areas is held and has been provided by Warwickshire County Council.

### CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

There are a number of key measures that Warwickshire County Council focuses on in relation to children's social care.

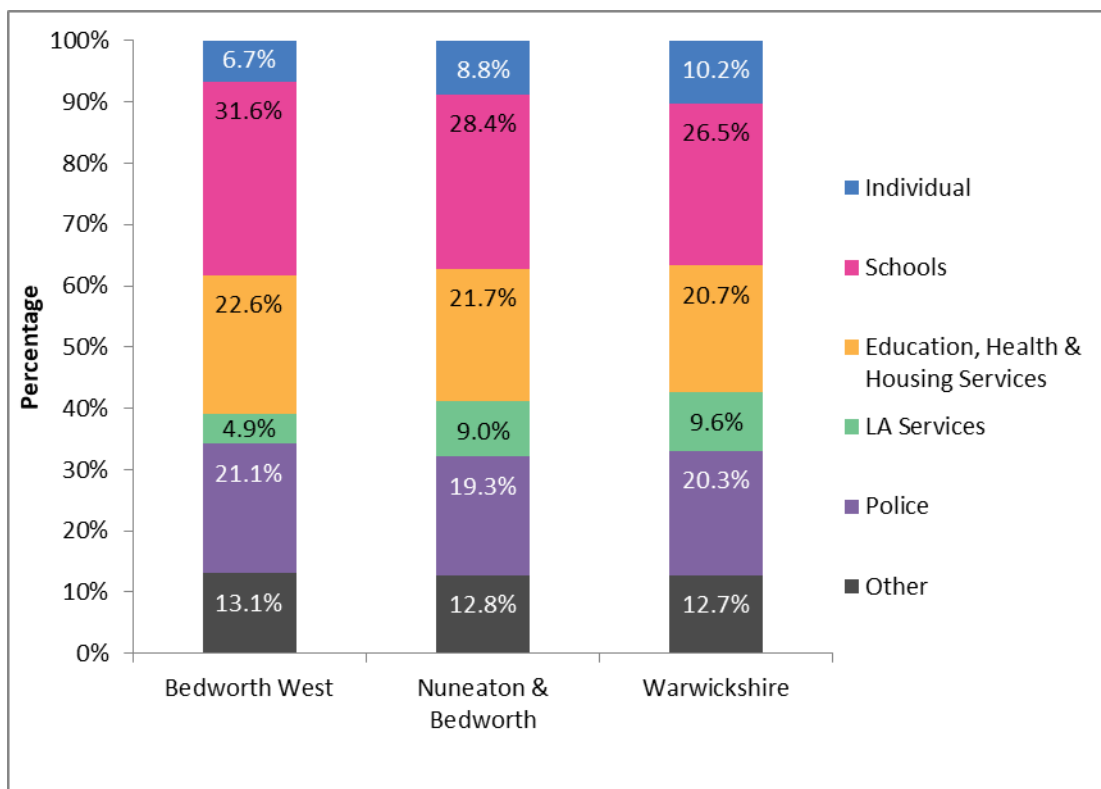
**Priority Families:** From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 up to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019, a total of 4,026 families were attached to Phase 2 of the Priority Families programme in Warwickshire. In the Bedworth West JSNA area there were 77 families attached to the programme and 38 classed as 'claimed and attached' equating to 8.0 per 1,000 population – below the borough rate (9.2 per 1,000) but above the county rate (7.1 per 1,000)<sup>39</sup>.

**Children Looked After (CLA):** At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, the rate of Children Looked After per 10,000 population was 54.7 in the Bedworth West JSNA area, above the county average (49.9 per 10,000). Across Warwickshire, the JSNA rate of CLA ranged from 14.5 per 10,000 to 115.7 per 10,000, with Bedworth West having the eighth highest rate of all the JSNA areas<sup>39</sup>.

**Children subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP)** At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, the rate of children subject to a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population was 24.3 in the Bedworth West JSNA area, below the county average (30.9 per 10,000). Across Warwickshire, the JSNA rate of CPP ranged from 4.7 per 10,000 to 67.5 per 10,000, with Bedworth West having the thirteenth highest JSNA rate<sup>40</sup>.

**Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH):** There were 389 referrals to MASH (in 2018) in Bedworth West (this constitutes 5.3% of all of Warwickshire's MASH referrals) at a rate of 1,183 per 10,000 children the highest of any JSNA area and nearly double the county average of 639 per 10,000 children<sup>40</sup>. However, the rate of referrals in Goodyers End (1,712) was the sixth highest of the 339 LSOAs across Warwickshire. Figure 22 shows the proportion of MASH referrals for Bedworth West, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwickshire, broken down by source. Bedworth West has a higher proportion of referrals made by Schools (31.6%) and lower proportion of LA Service (4.9%) referrals than the equivalent county proportions.

**Figure 22: Source of Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) referrals (2018)**



Source: Children’s Social Care, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

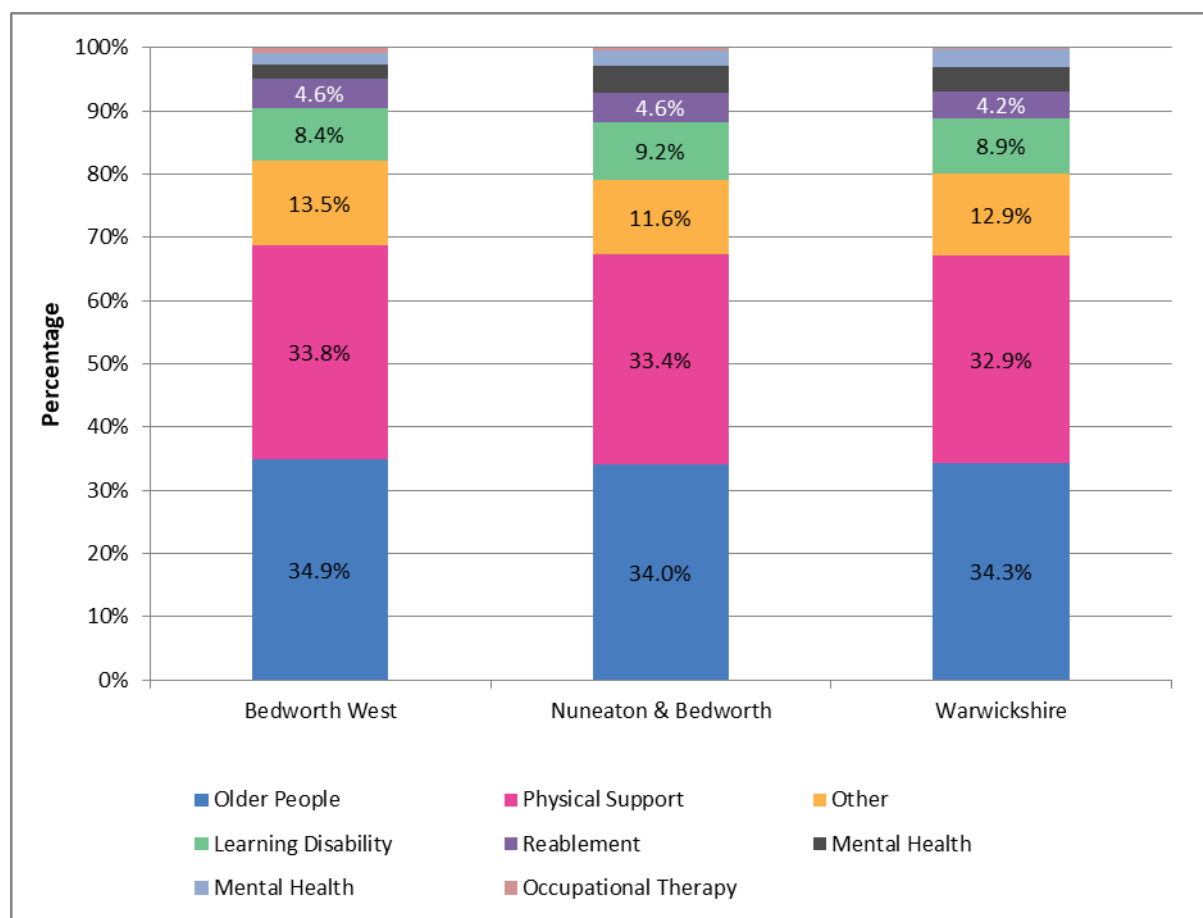
## ADULTS SOCIAL CARE

A key adult social care measure within Warwickshire is the number of service users. In the Bedworth West area, in 2018, there were 260 service users (2.3% of the population) aged 18 and over compared to the borough rate (2.4%) and county rate of 2.0%<sup>41</sup>.

Almost one quarter (22.5%) of adult social care users in the Bedworth West JSNA area were receiving a residential package which is below the county rate (26.2%). Almost three quarters of adult social care users (73.0%) in Bedworth West were in receipt of a community based package, compared to 67.9% across the county.

The ‘Older People’ package is the most common adult social care package for service users in the Bedworth West JSNA area (34.9%) followed by physical support (33.8%) both of which are similar to the Warwickshire rates<sup>43</sup> (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Adult Social Care primary support reasons (2018)**



Source: Adult Social Care Mosaic database, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

## DEPRIVATION, POVERTY, ECONOMY & EDUCATION

### DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) in England. It ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). Deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups ranging from the most deprived 10% to the least deprived 10% LSOAs nationally. The IMD combines information from 7 domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domain indices can be used on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation (Figure 24).

Within the Bedworth West JSNA area, Keresley North and Newlands is the only LSOA in the 30% most deprived areas nationally. No Bedworth West LSOAs are ranked in the 10% least deprived nationally. Keresley North and Newlands is also ranked in the 30% most deprived areas in terms of income, employment, education and crime. It is ranked in the 20% most deprived in terms of health meaning it is relatively more deprived for health than its overall IMD ranking.

**Figure 24: Deprivation Rankings in the Bedworth West JSNA Area**

LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile	Income Decile	Employment Decile	Education, Skills and Training Decile	Health Deprivation and Disability Decile	Crime Decile	Barriers to Housing and Services Decile	Living Environment Decile
Keresley North and Newlands	3	3	3	3	2	3	6	5
Keresley South and Ash Green	5	5	5	5	4	4	8	6
Goodyers End	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	5
Heath Sports	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	7
Market End and Newdigate	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	8
Little Heath	7	7	6	5	6	5	9	4
Slough South & Heath	6	6	5	5	5	5	7	6
Exhall Grange	7	8	7	5	6	4	9	5

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Enquiries to Citizens Advice provide an indicator of the scale of need within a community across a range of issues. In 2018/19, there were 2,054 enquiries from residents living in the Bedworth West JSNA area (a 33% increase from 2017/18)<sup>42</sup>. Of these, 691 (33.6%) were related to benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit issues, and 565 (27.5%) enquiries were related to debt. The top three issues for benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit related enquiries were regarding personal independence payments (165), initial claim (89) and Employment Support Allowance (88). More than a fifth (20.8%) of all Bedworth West Citizen Advice appointments in 2018/19 were with residents from the Heath Sports LSOA.

## POVERTY

**Fuel Poverty:** In 2016, in Warwickshire, 11.1% of households were categorised as fuel poor and in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 12.0%; the average for England was 11.1%<sup>43</sup>. In Bedworth West, 11.4% of households (ranking it 6<sup>th</sup> of the 22 JSNA areas) were categorised as fuel poor with four of the eight LSOAs in the JSNA having a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the county average (Figure 25). Between 2015 and 2016, the proportion of households categorized as fuel poor increased in six of the 8 LSOAs in Bedworth West.

**Figure 25: Proportion of households in fuel poverty in LSOAs in Bedworth West, 2015-2016**

LSOA Name	2015 (%)	2016(%)	Difference 2015 to 2016
Keresley North and Newlands	12.4	15.8	3.4
Keresley South and Ash Green	8.9	9.7	0.8
Goodyers End	9.7	12.0	2.3
Heath Sports	11.6	12.6	1.0
Market End and Newdigate	10.2	12.5	2.3
Little Heath	9.2	8.8	-0.4
Slough South and Heath	8.5	10.1	1.6
Exhall Grange	9.5	9.4	-0.1
<b>Bedworth West</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2018

**Children living in low income families:** In Warwickshire, in 2016, 11.7% of children under 16 were in low income families whereas across Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 17.8% were in low income families - this figure is slightly above the England average (17.0%)<sup>44</sup>. Two of the LSOAs in Bedworth West had a higher proportion of children under 16 in low income families than the Nuneaton & Bedworth average – Keresley North and Newlands (29.5%) and Heath Sports (21.9%) (Figure 26). In five LSOAs in Bedworth West, the percentage of children under 16 in low-income families has decreased since 2015.

**Figure 26: Percentages of Children in Low Income Families in Bedworth West LSOAs, 2015-2016**

	2015		2016		Difference 2015-2016	
	% of Children in low-income families		% of Children in low-income families			
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Keresley North and Newlands	28.0	27.7	29.5	30.5	1.5	2.8
Keresley South and Ash Green	14.9	13.8	17.5	15.9	2.6	2.1
Goodyers End	20.3	19.7	17.4	16.6	-2.9	-3.1
Heath Sports	22.6	21.2	21.9	21.2	-0.7	0.0
Market End and Newdigate	15.8	14.8	14.8	14.0	-1.0	-0.8
Little Heath	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.8	-2.0	-1.1
Slough South and Heath	10.0	10.4	13.8	14.2	3.8	3.8
Exhall Grange	5.8	4.9	4.4	4.2	-1.4	-0.7

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2016-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2016> (accessed 16/05/2019)

**Food Poverty:** Nationally, the Trussell Trust foodbank network distributed 1.6 million ‘three-day emergency food’ supplies to people in crisis in 2018/19, an increase of 19% from 2017/18. At a more localised level the Bedworth Foodbank helped 1,347 people in 2018/19 - up 41% from 956 in 2017/18. The increase was particularly driven by the number of children requiring help rising from 287 to 538 (87%) of whom 380 were aged 11 or under. The weight of food given out in Bedworth increased by 21% to 11,286 kgs from 2017/18 to 2018/19. Interestingly demand across Bedworth has been variable

with a lack of demand from Keresley resulting in the closure of the foodbank outlet there, and its subsequent move to Bedworth Heath. Similarly, there appears to be lower demand on the Bedworth foodbanks from Bulkington residents, possibly because they have the choice of using either Bedworth or Nuneaton foodbanks.

**Housing:** Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council has 2,411 households on their housing register (May 2019) all of which have a housing need. A total of 117 of these have the highest need as a result of homelessness, severe overcrowding or a very serious illness or disability that means their current accommodation is no longer suitable. Of those that are homeless, the council currently has 78 households in emergency accommodation due to being in priority need and having no alternative accommodation<sup>45</sup>.

**Homelessness:** The health and well-being of people who experience homelessness are poorer than that of the general population; they often experience the most significant health inequalities. The longer a person is homeless, particularly from young adulthood, the more likely their health and well-being will be at risk. ONS statistics suggest that the mean age of death of homeless men is 32 years lower than for the general population at 44 years, and even lower for homeless women at just 42 years<sup>46</sup>.

Homelessness is increasing in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. In 2017/18, the borough council accepted 180 applicants as unintentionally homeless, eligible and in priority need, compared with 128 in 2016/17. The most common reason for homelessness, in 2017/18, was the ending of private sector Assured Shorthold Tenancies (36%), followed by parents or other relatives no longer willing or able to accommodate (17%), and then violent (12%) and non-violent (12%) relationship breakdowns.

Since 2011, a total of 807 affordable properties have been built in the borough including 48 council houses. However, affordable housing continues to be lost due to the right to buy scheme and 219 council properties have been sold during this time. A grand total of 588 affordable properties have been built since 2011 which averages 84 per annum. The 2015 Coventry and Warwickshire Strategic Housing Assessment states that, in order to meet need, 85 affordable properties need to be built in the borough each year from 2011 to 2031<sup>47</sup>.

## ECONOMY

**Employment by Occupation:** In 2016, nearly a third of employment in the Bedworth West JSNA area was in business administration and support services (30.4%) ranking it the highest proportion of any JSNA area in the county and nearly double the next highest proportion (15.6% in Polesworth)<sup>48</sup>. Other significant employment sectors in Bedworth West include education (15.5%), transport and storage (11.3%), health (9.9%) and manufacturing (8.4%).

**Universal Credit** In 2018, there were 277 people on Universal Credit in the Bedworth West JSNA area, up from 69 in 2017 and just 52 in 2016 indicating the roll out of this benefit across the area<sup>49</sup>.

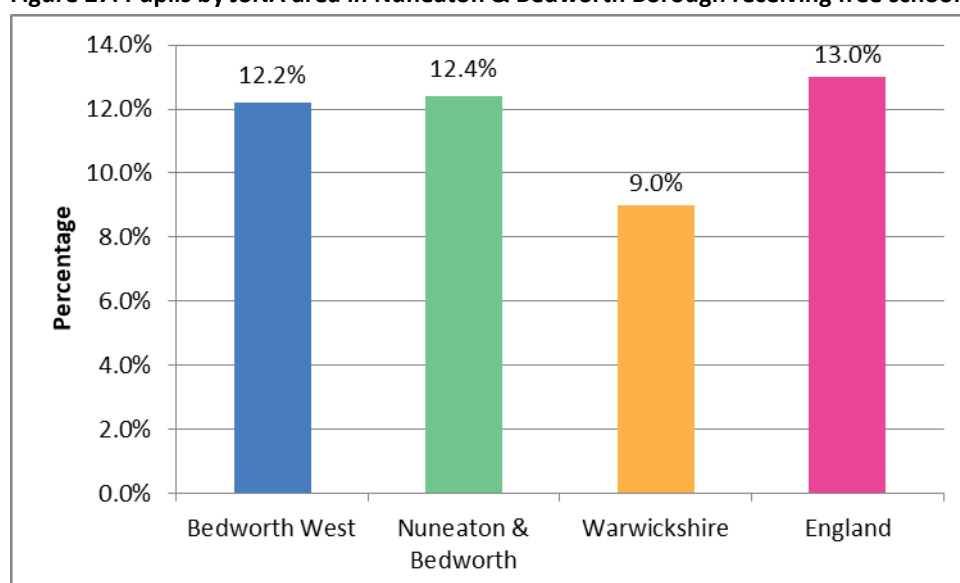


## EDUCATION

**Highest level of qualification:** In 2011, a total of 28.9% of Bedworth West residents had no qualifications (6<sup>th</sup> highest of the JSNA areas), which was slightly above the borough average (28.0%) and above the county average (21.6%)<sup>9</sup>. The proportion with Level 4 qualifications and above (completed some higher education) at 18.0% in Bedworth West was slightly lower than the borough (18.6%) and well below the county (28.8%) average.

**Free School Meals** The proportion of pupils registered as eligible and claiming for a Free School Meal in 2018 in the Bedworth West JSNA area was 12.2% - similar to the borough average (12.4%) (Figure 27)<sup>50</sup>. At LSOA level, the areas with the lowest rates were in Little Heath and Exhall Grange both of which were 4.0%. The LSOA area with the highest rate was Heath Sports at 18%.

**Figure 27: Pupils by JSNA area in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough receiving free school meals (2018)**



Source: School Census (January 2018), Insight Service (Education & Early Help Team)

In 2018, more than nine in ten (91.7%) of school age children living in the Bedworth West JSNA area were attending Ofsted inspected schools rated either Good or Outstanding (Nursery to Year 13)<sup>51</sup> ranking it above both the borough (75.5%) and county (86.4%) averages.

Two thirds (67%) of Reception age children (age 4-5), in the Bedworth West JSNA area achieved a good level of development in 2018, this is slightly below the Warwickshire average of 72%. There are differences in the achievement of those in receipt of a free school meal (57%) and those who are not (72%). The data suggests a wide gap, however, it should be noted that numbers of pupils are relatively small<sup>53</sup>.

At Key Stage 2 (Year 6) in 2018, a total of 67% of children in the Bedworth West JSNA area achieved the expected levels of development for reading, writing and maths, identical to the Warwickshire average of 67%. Disadvantaged children (those eligible for free school meals or children looked after) were less likely to achieve the expected standard, with 44% achieving the expected standard in the Bedworth West JSNA area (Figure 28)<sup>53</sup>.

**Figure 28: Percentage of Key Stage 2 children achieving the expected level in reading, writing and maths**

	All Children	Dis-advantaged	Non-dis-advantaged	All Children	Dis-advantaged	Non-dis-advantaged
	2017			2018		
Bedworth West	63%	48%	70%	67%	44%	75%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	59%	44%	65%	63%	47%	69%
Warwickshire	62%	42%	68%	67%	47%	73%
England	62%	48%	68%	65%	51%	71%

Source: Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Performance Business Unit, WCC

In 2018, more than a third (35.5%) of Bedworth West students achieved the new Key Stage 4 for pupils age 15-16, measures of 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Maths, well below the county average of 47.2%. Numbers of disadvantaged children at Key Stage 4 who achieved the new Key Stage 4 measures was just two out of the 28 pupils (7.1%) in 2018 (in 2017 it was 9 out of 33 – 27.3%).

The proportion of pupils, missing 10% or more (defined as persistently absent) of school in 2017/18 in Bedworth West was 15.4% (the highest and worst of any JSNA area)<sup>53</sup> equating to 286 pupils, compared to the county rate of 10.4%. At LSOA level, the highest level of absenteeism was in Keresley North and Newlands (28.6% - the highest out of all 339 LSOA areas in Warwickshire), the lowest rate was in Exhall Grange (4.4%).

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

### CRIME

The Nuneaton and Bedworth Safer Communities Partnership (NABSCOP) works to reduce levels of crime and disorder in the borough. The NABSCOP priorities in 2019/20 are:

- Violent crime
- Serious acquisitive crime – with a specific focus on ‘residential dwelling burglary’, ‘theft of vehicle’ and ‘personal robbery’ offences
- Anti-social behaviour – including arson
- Reducing reoffending

In addition, the NABSCOP Board elected to monitor four cross cutting themes consisting of drugs and alcohol, hate crime, Prevent (one of four strands of the government’s counter-terrorism strategy) and vulnerability which includes exploitation and street begging.

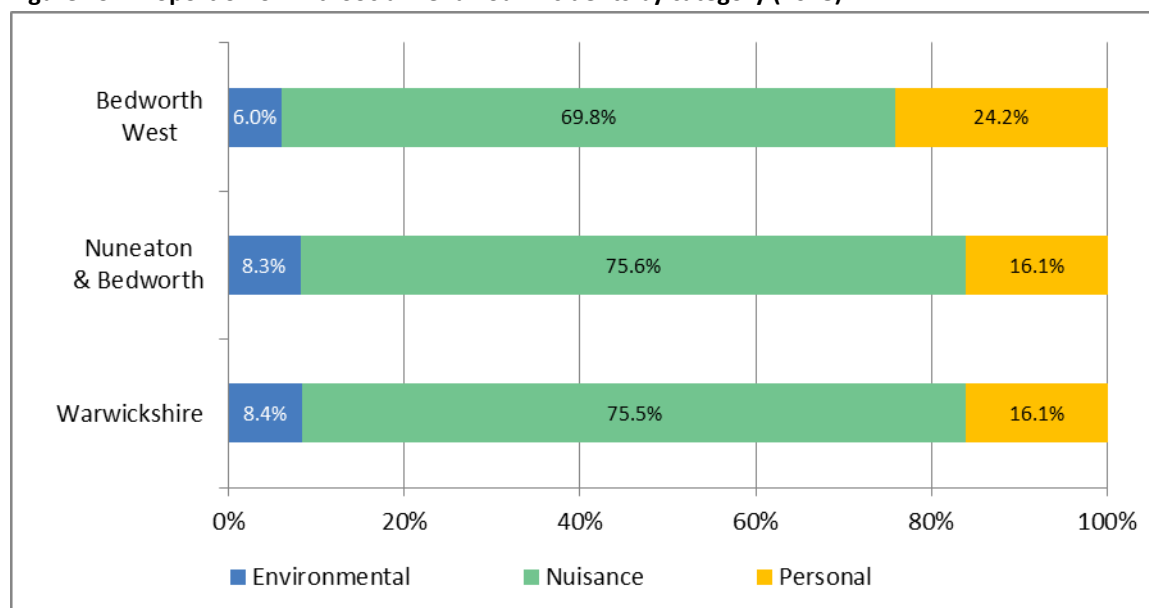
Bedworth West recorded a crime rate of 68.9 offences per 1,000 population (993 crimes) for the calendar year 2018, lower than the borough (89.4 per 1,000) and county (72.6 per 1,000) rates. Overall, Bedworth West has the 11<sup>th</sup> highest crime rate of all the JSNA areas. At LSOA level, the highest recorded crime rate was in Heath Sports (92.4 per 1,000 population, 212 offences); the lowest rate was in Keresley South and Ash Green (45.4 per 1,000 population)<sup>52</sup>.

## ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

In 2018, there were 19.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents per 1,000 population reported to Police in the Bedworth West JSNA area. Rates have reduced since 2017 and are below the borough (33.6 per 1,000) and county averages (25.4 per 1,000) in 2018<sup>53</sup>. (Figure 29)

The JSNA area has a larger proportion of personal ASB incidents (24.2%) and smaller proportion of nuisance incidents (69.8%) compared to the borough and county. Personal ASB involves the targeting of a specific individual or group and is monitored within the cross cutting vulnerability theme.

**Figure 29: Proportion of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents by category (2018)**



Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

The rate of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018 per 1,000 population in the Bedworth West JSNA area was 14.2 (ranking the area as 8<sup>th</sup> highest of the 22 JSNAs), which is above the Warwickshire average of 13.1 per 1,000<sup>54</sup>. Of the 202 incidents reported in Bedworth West, 55 took place in the Heath Sports LSOA. Rates have reduced by 10.1% across the JSNA area, whereas rates for the county have remained fairly static (Figure 30).

**Figure 30: Rates of domestic abuse, 2016/17 & 2017/18**

	2016/17		2017/18	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
<b>Bedworth West</b>	226	15.8	202	14.2
<b>Nuneaton &amp; Bedworth</b>	2,396	18.9	2,302	18.1
<b>Warwickshire</b>	7,256	13.0	7,264	13.1

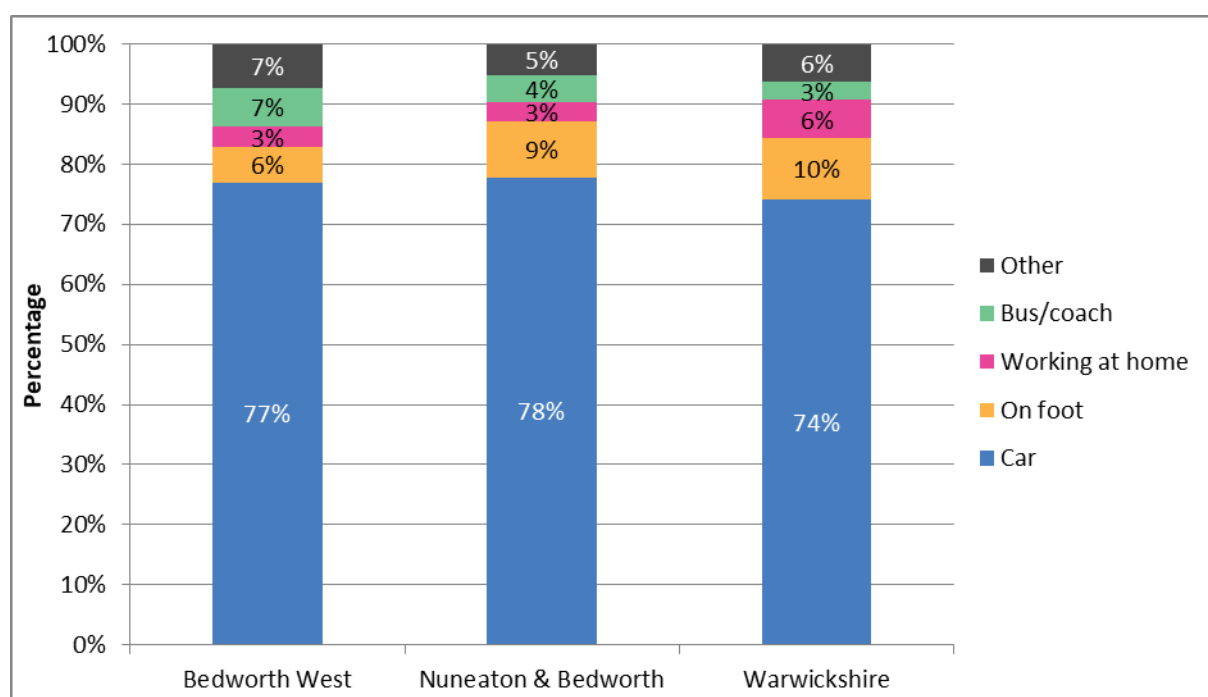
Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System

## TRAVEL

### ACCESS TO A CAR

Vehicle licensing statistics show that car ownership in Nuneaton & Bedworth, in 2018, was 64.5 cars per 100 population aged 17+ (66,000 cars), which is the lowest of the lower tier authorities in Warwickshire (70.5 cars per 100, a total of 321,800 cars)<sup>55</sup>. Ownership of cars in Nuneaton & Bedworth has increased by 13.6% (7,900 cars) since 2009, slightly above the county increase of 12.4% (35,400 cars). This is reflected in the percentage of people travelling to work by car which was 78% across Nuneaton & Bedworth in 2011 (Figure 31), but slightly lower in Bedworth West (77%)<sup>9</sup>; the Warwickshire average was 74%. The 2011 Census data suggests prevalence of bus/coach travel to work was greatest in the Keresley and Ash Green areas.

**Figure 31: Method of travel to work (2011)**



Source: Census 2011

However, concerns about transport, the impact of cuts to bus routes, costs and knock on effects of access to doctors and hospital appointments were discussed at the Bedworth stakeholder event. Public transport (and lack of buses), particularly in Keresley and Ash Green, were reported to be bad resulting in social isolation and making it difficult for people without cars to access services. Lack of public transport to George Eliot Hospital was also reported to be a significant issue. This is borne out by Department for Transport statistics which show travel times by public transport/walking, cycling and by car are greatest for residents living in the Keresley North and Newlands LSOA<sup>56</sup>.

### JOURNEY TIMES

The Department for Transport publish journey time statistics at LSOA level to understand the travel time to access key services – employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further

education, GPs, hospitals, food stores and town centres via public transport/walking, cycling, and by car<sup>57</sup>.

In terms of the working age population (aged 16-74) living in Bedworth West, those residing in Market End & Newdigate LSOA have the longest travel time via all modes of travel to the nearest employment centre (with 500-4,999 jobs): 19 minutes via public transport/walk, 15 minutes via cycle, and 11 minutes via car. Slough South & Heath LSOA has the longest travel time to the nearest primary school, secondary school and further education centre - it would take a resident 17 minutes via public transport/walk, 16 minutes via cycle, and 11 minutes via car to reach the nearest centre.

All households within the JSNA area are a maximum of 11 minutes via public transport/walk to the nearest GP surgery, by car the travel time is six or seven minutes. Despite Bedworth West being very small geographically, travel times to the nearest hospital are at least 30 minutes by public transport/walking (44 minutes from Keresley North & Newlands LSOA). By car such journeys would be between 15 minutes (Slough South & Heath LSOA) and 19 minutes (Keresley North & Newlands LSOA). Travel times to the nearest hospital, by all three modes of travel, from Keresley South & Ash Green LSOA are second only to the Keresley North & Newlands LSOA travel times. However, travel times to the nearest food store are a maximum of 10 minutes by any mode of travel from anywhere in the JSNA area.

## ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

Data shows that the total number of road traffic collisions involving injuries in the Bedworth West JSNA area reduced from 30 in 2017 to 26 in 2018 (down 13.3%)<sup>57</sup>. More than three quarters (80.7%) of such injuries in 2018 were classed as slight, although sadly, there was also a fatality. However, the number of road traffic collisions injuries is based on all collisions occurring on the roads measured against the resident population and thus takes no account of traffic volumes which are naturally higher in areas where there are significant trunk roads or motorways.

## ENVIRONMENT

Across the Bedworth West JSNA area there is just one air quality measuring station, Tudor Court in the Little Heath LSOA monitoring NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )<sup>58</sup>. From 2012-16, the annual mean was 34.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . However, in 2017 that figure dropped to 25.7 - well below the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean objective of 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

The following section includes data and information from local residents and stakeholders on the health and well-being needs of people living in the Bedworth West JSNA area. This was gathered across a joint stakeholder event, local survey of residents and professionals and engagement with specific professional groups around issues such as housing and poverty.

## STAKEHOLDER EVENT

A stakeholder engagement event to understand the health and well-being needs of people living across the whole of Bedworth & Bulkington (combining the two JSNA areas of Bedworth West and Bedworth Central & Bulkington) took place in Bedworth Civic Hall on Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Attendees were invited from a wide range of local services and community support groups.

This summary will concentrate on the themes and issues raised for the whole area, but where specific issues were mentioned, it will only include those for the Bedworth West JSNA area.

The meeting included a welcome from Councillor Beaumont and two presentations: overview and context setting, and selected key headlines – “What is health and well-being like across Bedworth and Bulkington.” Following this, table top discussions took place. Firstly, participants discussed their **overall impressions** of the sample data that was presented, identified any gaps in that data as well as making general comments. Secondly, local **priorities** and what could be done were discussed in more detail:

### Overall impressions of the data:

- The data was very impressive and detailed but people will focus on what is relevant to them and is within their control e.g. teenage pregnancy – what can we do about that data?
- Profiles for each area will be useful – something that can be drilled down into. These should be kept updated.
- Details at GP level could be improved. Correct and comparative data is very important for completing funding bids.
- Data does not show the location where people present themselves with health issues e.g. hospital/chemist/GP – this could help in identifying barriers to accessing medical advice.
- Groups will come together to share data but then go off and do their own thing. There needs to be connectivity between groups over data sharing to avoid a fragmented approach. The Bedworth Networking Lunch was viewed as a good example where it could be shared more frequently.
- Positive health indicators would also be useful in helping understand what is working.
- Practice managers missing from the meeting. Their input would have been helpful.
- Lack of representation from education settings:
  - What work is being done to interact with schools?
  - How can education/schools be influenced by the process?
  - Education of parents
- Not sufficient data on the background causes (i.e. financial poverty). Identifying these will be key to supporting improvements.
- Information presented needs to be disseminated in other forms apart from online which is not a suitable format for older people.
- It would be good to share this data with local groups to increase their awareness of issues.
- To actually see the figures presented is ‘quite startling’ even if you think you know the areas well.
- How to reach really isolated local people.
- Agencies need to work together to tackle some of the complex issues.
- Too much focus given to the negatives, and not enough on the many positive features of life and community in Bedworth.

## Gaps

- Mental Health/Children's Mental Health:
  - Real problem with children's mental health services in the area. Facilities not available. Example given of a young person who was sent from Bedworth to Birmingham as nearest treatment place.
  - Very long waiting lists for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) which need to be addressed.
  - Impact on families when they have children who self-harm – what support is there for them.
  - Impact of loss of Children's Centres.
  - Early intervention is vital otherwise knock on effect is huge as children grow into adults.
  - The high rate of school absences may be due to mental health issues.
  - There has been a considerable reduction in police and youth services.
  - Mental health provision in schools/depression cases in schools.
  - Suicide rates.
- Drug and alcohol misuse. What is being done about drug-related issues?
- Transport – impact of cuts to routes, costs and the knock on effect of access to doctors and hospital appointments, particularly for residents of Keresley and Ash Green.
- Cuts impacting on all services.
- How do we join up services? What is and isn't currently joined up. What is sustainable?
- The community don't know who to go to for support.
- Sporting input.
- What representation and support is sought from pharmacies? Supermarket pharmacies hold a lot of market data as to who is requiring what.
- Community mind set needs to change. What work is being done?
- Homelessness:
  - Until 2017/18 no rough sleepers in Bedworth. Need more data but there are visible signs of rough sleeping.
  - Different levels of homelessness, not just visible rough sleeping e.g. sofa surfing. A new shelter for families has just opened in Bedworth (next door to Civic Hall).
  - Housing shortage.
  - Domestic abuse could also make families homeless.
  - Private landlords serving notice.
- Crime and Cyber crime:
  - Street Aware is a school based scheme where 'youth ambassadors' are trained to be peer mentors to other young people - 50 new ambassadors trained.
  - Need to focus on increased drug taking and causes of crime.
  - Reduction in youth groups which will have had an impact. Nowhere for young people to go.
- Affordable housing (lack of access to).
- Access to benefits.
- Training/re-training opportunities.
- Breastfeeding data (health visiting teams used to support this – but no support groups in Bedworth).

- Types of support available but people choosing not to access it (why is it not being used? Is there reluctance by some families to use Warwickshire County Council provided services for fear of intrusion into family lives?).

### General Points

- Perception that people coming from Birmingham and Coventry are causing/contributing to local crime - travel on M6 which runs through the area.
- 30 children's centres across the county have been cut to just 14. Children's centres scope changing to be 0-25 years and addressing health issues.
- High levels of mobility scooters in the whole area.
- New Borough Plan should consider more green spaces and allotment provision - known benefits to health and well-being.
- New developments are changing the demographics of the area.
- Less people from local community.
- Plans for 15,000 new houses in the Borough. Increase in housing developments means increase in cars on the road which will have an impact on noise and air quality.
- There is a lot going on, but the libraries, surgeries and schools need to be used to communicate this to people.
- Demographics were missing in terms of diversity (such as ethnicity) of communities.
- There is only one senior school in area.
- There is a new estate of social housing which police are in and out of. Allegedly high levels of drugs in this new estate.
- Bedworth West is a traditional community that looks after their own – not much social mobility.
- Levels of hidden care due to nature of the community.
- Woodlands GP Practice has high levels of dementia reported although it is a small practice and numbers are small too.
- There are two large housing estates built for miners. High level of miners may explain high levels of mortality seen in the data. High levels of lung disease?
- Newdigate Colliery (Bedworth Central) closed in 1982. High levels of deprivation once mines closed.
- A444 and M6 with standing traffic and going through a mining area causing fumes - these could contribute to high levels of respiratory disease.
- Workers from Scotland and the north east (Durham etc.) were rehoused to work in mines.
- The Scots left their families behind hence face isolation.
- Housing estates were made of concrete - cold housing which is still occupied.
- There are two GP surgeries in the area.
- People shop more locally as there are no large local shops meaning that food is more expensive.
- Foodbank in Keresley was not used and was closed (people too proud?).

### Priorities

- Improve public transport in Keresley - particularly bad, making it difficult for people without cars to access outreach facilities. No identifiable bus service for the village.
- Tackling a reliance on benefits and lack of aspiration - In Keresley, there are many families subsisting on benefits which have existed through several generations.



- Recreation parks – investment in facilities. Review of sport and leisure in the area via NBBC Strategy:
  - Safety and security of parks.
  - Use this to help tackle youth lifestyle-based issues – more access to activities.
- Local employment opportunities and skills deficits:
  - Profile of who is working and where.
- Lack of additional infrastructure (GPs etc.).

### What could be done?

A more strategic approach should be taken to improve **transport** – which is a key issue in tackling problems of social isolation and access to services in the community. There should be a review of transport services and links in Keresley to see what can be done but also to consider the use of other services like Medicar (which is provided by Volunteer Friends in Bulkington). Awareness of Medicar, for example, could be promoted in communities in and around the village.

Reliance on **benefits** needs a long term strategy to break the cycle of reliance and offer support and encouragement via schools and employers to offer opportunities. Work needs to be done in partnership with President Kennedy School and Ash Green School as well as the primary schools.

More could be done to promote services delivered from Keresley Community Centre. It has good facilities which are under-utilised. The same approach could be used with Keresley library. Also consider the use of Connectwell provided by CAVA to raise knowledge about local services and use leaflets to promote awareness across the community.

## COMMUNITY ASSETS

It is difficult to keep an up-to-date list of local assets, particularly when many projects are short term and times or location of events can change. However, in the Spring of 2019, research and information gathering was undertaken in order to identify current community assets within the Bedworth West JSNA area.

Community assets have been grouped into 10 broad themes. An individual community asset can appear across multiple themes. A count of community assets are listed in Figure 32 and presented in a suite of ten maps in Appendix A.

**Figure 32: Community assets by theme in Bedworth West, Spring 2019**

Theme	Locations with this activity	Total count of activity
1 - Children & Families	10	18
2 - Young People	3	8
3 - Older People	6	16
4 - Community Venues & Meeting Points	10	43
5 - Community Organisations & Social Groups	8	37
6 - Leisure & Recreational Activities	16	53
7 - Advice & Support	4	4
8 - Community Cafes & Foods	2	2
9 - Health & Well-being	13	41
10 - Education & Learning	8	12

The theme with the largest number of community assets by number of activities was leisure and recreational activities. These include sports centres and clubs, walking groups, outdoor activities, leisure facilities and classes. The theme with the fewest community assets was community cafes and foods (including the foodbank at Bedworth Heath Community Centre).

It is important to recognise that community assets are changing all the time due to changes in demand and resources.

## ENGAGEMENT

### JSNA SURVEY

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Survey was administered to professionals (those working in the Bedworth West JSNA area) and residents of the area. The findings are presented below and are based on responses received between 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

#### Professionals

A total of 8 responses were received for the professionals survey, seven of which included working across other areas of the Borough as well as Bedworth West. These professionals worked for the county council, in the third/voluntary sector, or in a school. The key findings from the professionals survey showed that the highest priorities for improvement were mental health and well-being; support for those with long-term conditions; initiatives to support and reduce people living in poverty; employment and skills; and community activities and opportunities to develop social networks. The single biggest potential barrier to improving health and well-being was lack of funding.

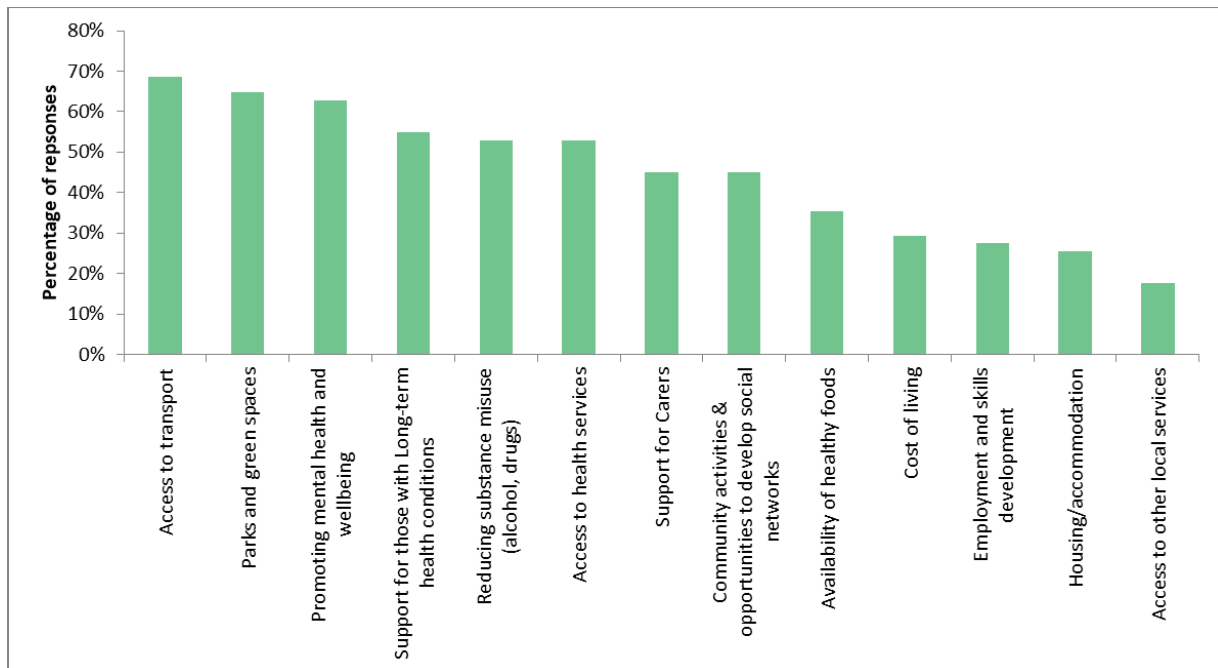
#### Residents

There were 51 responses from residents living in the Bedworth West JSNA area (32 female and 14 male, with 5 other or not responding) out of 346 across Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. They were split across all age groups, with older people overrepresented and younger people underrepresented (four aged 18-29, seven aged 30-44, seven aged 45-59 and thirty-one aged 60+, with two not

answering). By far the largest total of respondents (29) were wholly retired from work; almost half that number (15) were in employment (11 full-time, 4 part-time); two each were unemployed, not working due to illness or disability or in education; and one looking after the home or family.

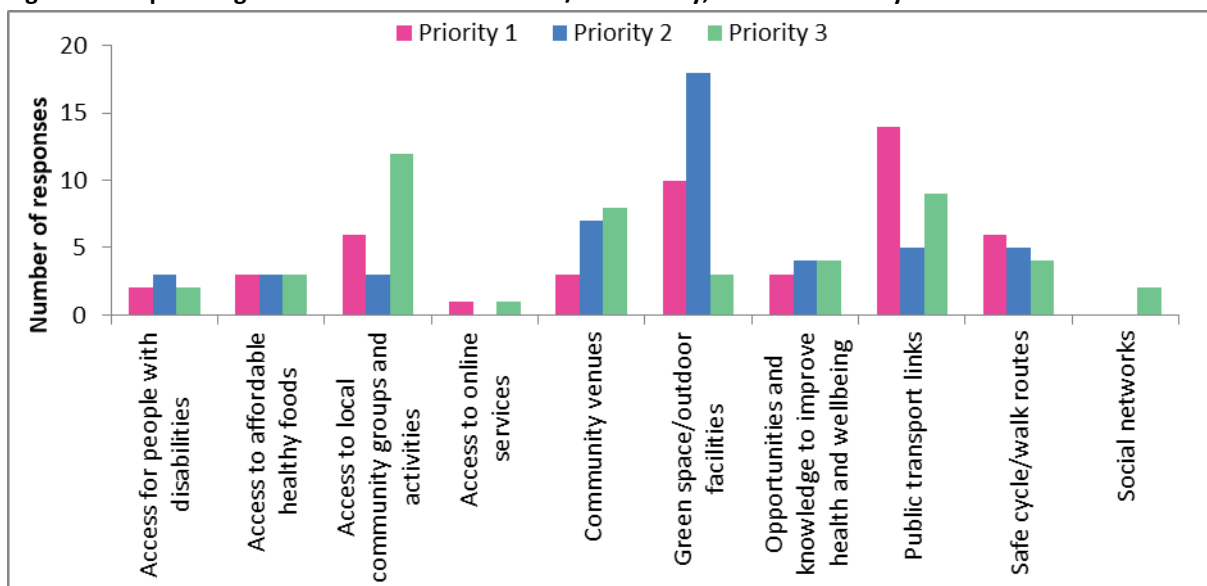
Highest priority areas for health and wellbeing in the JSNA area included access to transport (68.6%); parks and green spaces (64.7%); and promoting mental health and wellbeing (62.7%)(Figure 33).

**Figure 33: Priority areas for Bedworth West JSNA area - Residents Survey**



When asked “What are the top 3 things that you value about the local area/local community which support positive health and wellbeing”, the most popular answer was “green space/outdoor facilities”, which was in the top 3 for 31 people (60.8%). Public transport links was in the top 3 for 28 people (54.9%) and the largest for priority 1 (Figure 34).

**Figure 34: Top 3 things valued about the local area/community, Residents Survey**



A further open text question was asked about what 3 things could be better in your local area to improve health and well-being. In summary the main comments included better public transport/transport links, access to facilities, better walking routes/pavements/footpaths and health facilities/access to health.

In addition to the residents' survey which has been carried out across the whole county, there were a number of specific questions aimed at determining the use of current facilities for physical activity in the Bedworth area. The findings of which are to be used to inform a bid to the Capital Investment Fund 2019/20.

One hundred and sixty-nine respondents completed the JSNA residents survey and answered the additional sports facility questions who lived in either the Bedworth West JSNA area (43 respondents) or Bedworth Central & Bulkington JSNA area (126 respondents). Of those living in Bedworth West 41.9% (18 respondents) said that they participated in physical activity in their area.

### Capture Form

There was one capture form for an engagement session held in the pavilion in Welfare Miners Park which focused on making better use of facilities across all of Bedworth and Bulkington suggesting a desire for the inclusion of activities such as walking netball, Tai Chi, Zumba and silver screen for those aged over 55.

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