

PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT CUBBINGTON, LILLINGTON & WARWICK DISTRICT EAST

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

September 2019



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Acknowledgements	Thank you to everyone who contributed to the content of this report in particular the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East Steering Group, the stakeholders who attended various community engagement events and WCC colleagues who have provided data.
Date published	September 2019

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KEY MESSAGES

DEMOGRAPHICS

- In 2017, the total population of the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area was 37,743. Compared to Warwickshire, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East has a significantly higher proportion of its population in the 20-29 age groups (particularly males aged 25-29) and a relatively higher proportion aged 85+, whilst there is a lower proportion of young people aged 0-14 living in the area.
- Between 2016 and 2041, Warwick District's population is projected to increase by 12,244 people (8.8%). Projections also estimate that there will be a 12.0% increase in the number of households in Warwick District by 2041.
- In 2011, private renting in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was high compared to both the district and county. There is a large student population residing in the area – 2.2% of the area's population are full-time students (compared to just 0.4% in the county).
- Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East is relatively diverse in terms of ethnic profile. In 2011, 16.2% of the population were of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) origin, compared to 11.5% in Warwickshire.

HEALTH

- Life expectancy at birth (2015-17) for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East males was 81.3 years and 83.5 years for females. These were similar to the county figures, but there is a gap of over two years between men and women.
- The recorded prevalence of osteoporosis (in those aged 50 and over) was significantly higher than the national average at three surgeries in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in 2017/18. The recorded prevalence has remained significantly higher than both the CCG and England rate at Avonside Health Centre since 2012/13, and the prevalence of osteoporosis appears to be increasing.
- In the period 2014/15 to 2017/18, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's directly standardised rate for emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture aged 65 and over was higher than the county average, and the seventh highest of all twenty-two JSNA areas for this indicator.
- The recorded prevalence of depression in adults (18+ years) in two surgeries in the JSNA area has remained significantly higher than both the CCG and England rate since 2015/16. The overall trend nationally and in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East is that the prevalence of depression is increasing. Similarly, the number of new cases of depression has been increasing since 2012/13 at three of the GP practices.
- The recorded diagnosis of dementia (in those aged 65 and over) in two surgeries – Clarendon Lodge Surgery and Croft Medical Centre – was significantly higher than the England rate in 2018. These practices have had a focus on improving identification of people living with dementia and the resulting higher prevalence rate is hence indicative of the potential to improve early identification and reduce unmet need.
- Two GP surgeries in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East had significantly higher recorded prevalence of hypertension compared to the national figure in 2017/18.

Hypertension is considered a major risk factor for a range of other health issues, such as stroke atrial fibrillation, coronary heart disease and dementia. Indeed, the prevalence of strokes at Avonside Health Centre was significantly higher than the national figure in 2017/18.

- The recorded prevalence of obesity in adults (18+ years) in three GP practices was significantly higher than the national figure in 2017/18 and has been since 2015/16. A higher rate of obesity will bring with it increased risks of type 2 diabetes in the population.
- Whilst rates of overweight and very overweight children in Reception and Year 6 in the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District area, for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18, were slightly lower than the county averages, there is a clear tendency for children to become 'overweight' or 'very overweight' as they move through primary school.
- The recorded prevalence of cancer (all ages) at Avonside Health Centre was significantly higher than the national rate in 2017/18. However, whilst the remainder of practices in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were in line with national and CCG rates for the prevalence of cancer, they did not perform as well regarding cancer screening.

SOCIAL CARE

- At 31st December 2018 there were 19 children looked after (CLA) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. Within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, the LSOA of Lillington East has the highest rate of CLA per 10,000 children at 182.9, significantly higher than the county rate (49.9 per 10,000).
- At 31st December 2018 there were 15 children subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. Within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, the LSOAs of Lillington South and Lillington West had a significantly higher rate per 10,000 children than the county average.
- At 31st December 2018 there were 180 children (a rate of 266.1 per 10,000 children) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East subject to a Child in Need Plan. Over a third of these children were located in the LSOAs of Lillington East, Lillington South, and Lillington West.
- There were 299 total referrals to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub in 2018 in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. The rate of referrals in the LSOAs of Lillington East, Lillington West and Lillington North were particularly high.
- In Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, 5.3% of adult social care service users were accessing mental health services (double the Warwickshire figure of 2.8%) and the highest proportion of any of the twenty-two JSNA areas.

DEPRIVATION & ECONOMY

- Within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, Lillington East LSOA is in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally (IMD 2015). However, the LSOAs of Crown North East; New Cubbington Blackdown & Old Milverton; Manor North; Manor East; Milverton West; Milverton North are in the top 10% least deprived nationally.

- Recorded counts of rough sleeping in Warwick District indicate a general rise in the number of rough sleepers over the last few years, rising by 50% between 2013 and 2017. However, in 2018, the number of rough sleepers counted in Warwick District almost halved.
- In 2011, a markedly higher proportion of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's total working population were employed in professional occupations than the equivalent figure for Warwickshire.
- The median gross annual resident salary for full-time workers for Warwick District was £32,979 in 2017, a rise from £29,024 in 2013 (+13.6%). This is higher than any other borough or district in the county.
- In terms of house price affordability, in 2017, a Warwick District resident needed 8.64 times their annual average salary to be able to afford the average-priced house in the district of £285,000.

EDUCATION

- The proportion of children living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East achieving a good level of development (GLD) increased from 73.9% in 2016 to 76.8% in 2018. The 2018 figure is slightly higher than the district and the county average.
- In 2018, 73.3% of children achieved the Expected Level of Development (ELD) at the end of Key Stage 2 (10-11 year olds) for Reading, Writing and Maths in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East compared to 72.2% in Warwick District and 67.1% in Warwickshire. However, children in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East who were categorised as disadvantaged were markedly less likely to achieve the ELD in 2018 than disadvantaged children in the district, county and nationally.
- In 2018, 56.5% of students living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East achieved a 9-5 strong pass in English & Maths compared to 52.1% in Warwick District and 47.2% in Warwickshire. In Lillington East LSOA, only 10.0% of all children achieved a 9-5 strong pass in 2018.
- In 2018, the proportion of children eligible for free school meals was particularly high at Lillington Nursery and Primary School (25.1%) and Our Lady & St. Teresa's Catholic Primary School (12.9%), and the general trend is an increasing proportion of pupils eligible in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East.

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY

- In 2018, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East had a higher crime rate than both the district and county. Only four other JSNA areas had a higher crime rate.
- In 2018, the Anti-Social Behaviour rate for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was slightly higher than the district and county rates. The area had a slightly higher rate of nuisance incidents.
- In 2018, the road traffic collisions (RTC) rate in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was 1.83 per 1,000 population. No RTCs were 'fatal' in 2018, but 24.6% were classed as 'serious' (compared to just 16.1% in 2017).

RURAL & SOCIAL ISOLATION

- Through consultation with stakeholders it has emerged that social and rural isolation is an issue for some residents in the JSNA area, namely the elderly, those with medical conditions and those residing in rural areas furthest away from Leamington centre.

ENVIRONMENT

- One monitoring site within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East - Bath Street, Leamington Spa - exceeded the NO₂ annual mean objective of 40µg/m³ between 2015 and 2017.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT

- A stakeholder engagement event to understand the health and well-being needs of people living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East took place at Pound Lane Learning Centre, Leamington on 21st May 2019. The event confirmed the findings of the data analysis but, in addition, identified a number of other areas of concern. The main themes raised for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were:
 - Health and well-being
 - Issues affecting young people (particularly 20-30 year olds)
 - Poverty, income and affordability
 - Rural and social isolation
- Research and information gathering was undertaken in order to identify current community assets within the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area. Community assets were grouped into 10 broad themes and presented in map form (Appendix A). The themes with the largest number of community assets were Community Venues and Meeting Points, and Health & Well-being. The theme with the fewest community assets was Community Cafés and Foods. Geographically, the majority of community assets are located in the Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn LSOA (19), Leamington Town Centre 1 LSOA (13), and Lillington West LSOA (11).
- A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment online survey was completed by 17 professionals working across Warwick District and 70 residents living in the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area:
 - For professionals, the top potential barriers to improving the health and well-being of residents in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were lack of funding, lack of community venues, lack of interest and lack of knowledge to improve health and well-being.
 - For residents, the top priority areas for health and well-being in the local area were promoting mental health and well-being, access to health services, parks and green spaces, and support for those with long-term health conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East 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 will be published separately.

1. Ensure local services, support and community initiatives consider the growth and the diversity of the local population and create inclusive environments and activities.
2. Improve healthy lifestyles to reduce the risk of disease and promote healthy ageing including: reducing alcohol consumption; reducing smoking prevalence; improving diet and increasing physical activity, including through the use of parks, green spaces and improved walking and cycling routes.
3. Promote bone health, including healthy diets and physical activity, and early identification of risks in working age and older adults.
4. Promote positive mental health and well-being across the life-course and improve support for people facing mental health challenges, particularly during significant life events such as school transitions, exams/assessments, family/relationship breakdowns, becoming a parent, moving to a new area, starting college or university or facing financial difficulties.
5. Ensure people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness get the support they need to access housing and address physical and mental health needs, including substance misuse.
6. Improve early identification of cancers and post-diagnostic support for people living with cancer.
7. Promote the benefits of early diagnosis of dementia and ensure people living with dementia and their carers are offered post-diagnostic support including local groups and activities.
8. Address inequalities among children and young people, including development in the early years, educational attainment and mental and physical health outcomes, with focused support for vulnerable children and young people such as young carers and children looked after.
9. Work with young people to reduce harm associated with alcohol and drug use and ensure young people and adults requiring support for substance misuse are able to access support in a timely manner.
10. Improve access to information and support for those experiencing poverty, including food and fuel poverty, with a focus on local areas with the highest needs.
11. Tackle social and rural isolation, particularly among older people living with long term health conditions and those caring for them, particularly for those who have limited access to transport.
12. Improve community safety, particularly in town centre locations and address road safety concerns in more rural parts of the JSNA area.

INTRODUCTION & LOCAL CONTEXT

The Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area comprises 25 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and covers the more populated areas of Leamington town centre, Milverton, Lillington, Cubbington and Radford Semele, along with more rural areas such as Blackdown, Bubbenhall and several smaller villages to the east of Leamington (Figure 1).

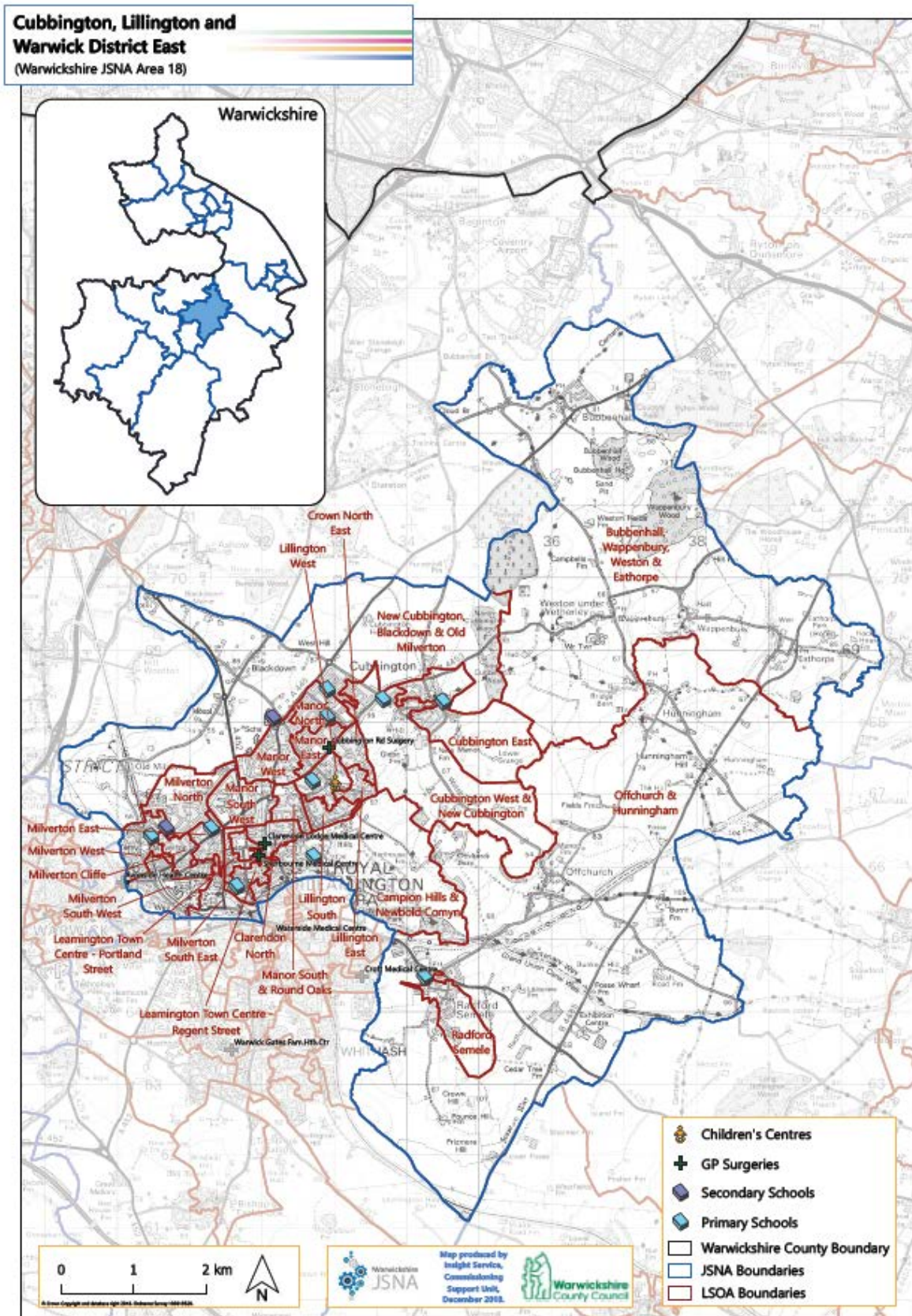
The JSNA area includes the main Leamington town centre and The Parade, outdoor spaces (such as Victoria Park, Jephson Gardens and Newbold Comyn), and shopping precinct areas (The Royal Priors and Regent Court) and a wide variety of residential housing. The A452 runs through the centre of the locality and the B4455 Fosse Way runs through the south east portion of the JSNA area. The A46 Warwick Bypass and M40 motorway are also within close proximity and the area is also on the main railway line between Birmingham and London. Indeed, HS2 will pass through the area.

There are eleven schools located within the JSNA geography, nine primary schools and two secondary schools: Telford Infant School; Telford Junior School; Lillington Nursery and Primary School; St. Paul's C. Of E. Primary School, Leamington; Cubbington C. Of E. Primary School; Brookhurst Primary School; Milverton Primary School; Radford Semele C. Of E. Primary School; St. Peter's Catholic Primary School; Trinity Catholic School – A Specialist Arts and Technology College; and, North Leamington School.

Where available, data is presented for the JSNA area, or at LSOA level. Not all data is available at all geographies but is presented at as low a level as possible. It must also be noted that time periods vary as the data has been collated from a wide range of sources.

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

Figure 1: The Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area



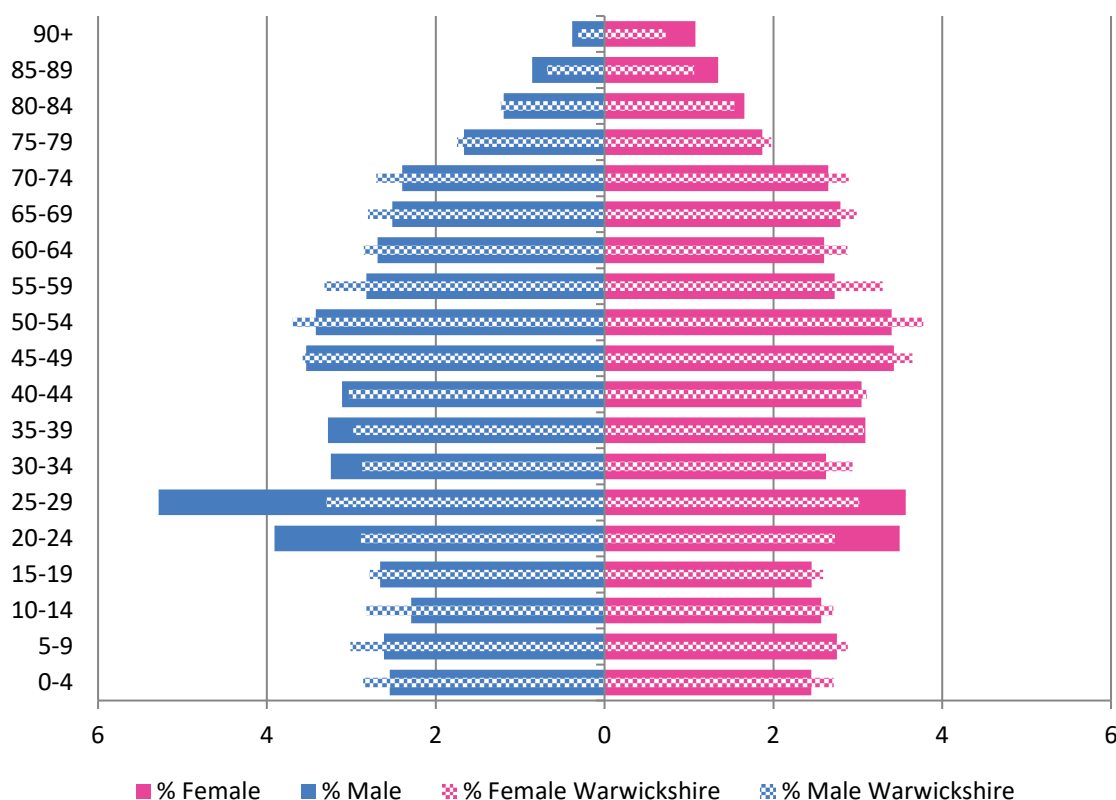
Source: Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100019520

DEMOGRAPHICS

CURRENT & FUTURE POPULATION

In 2017, the total population of the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area was estimated to be 37,743¹. Figure 2 shows the mid-2017 population estimates for the JSNA area and Warwickshire by 5-year age groups for males and females. Compared to Warwickshire, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East had a noticeably higher proportion of its population in the 20-29 age group (particularly males aged 25-29) and a relatively higher proportion aged 85+, whilst there was a lower proportion of young people aged 0-19 living in the area.

Figure 2: Mid-2017 population estimates for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East and Warwickshire



Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-Year 2017 Population Estimates

The population in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East has grown by 0.6% between 2011 and 2017. This is a lower population increase than Warwickshire (3.5%) has experienced during the same time period. Within the JSNA area, the LSOAs with the highest population growth were Leamington Town Centre 1 (20.4%) and Manor South West (7.5%); these areas have becoming increasingly popular with the student population.

These population growth trends are likely to continue into the future based on the population projections available for the district². Between 2016 and 2041, Warwick District’s population is projected to increase by 12,244 people (8.8%). The rate of growth will be greatest in the 90+ age

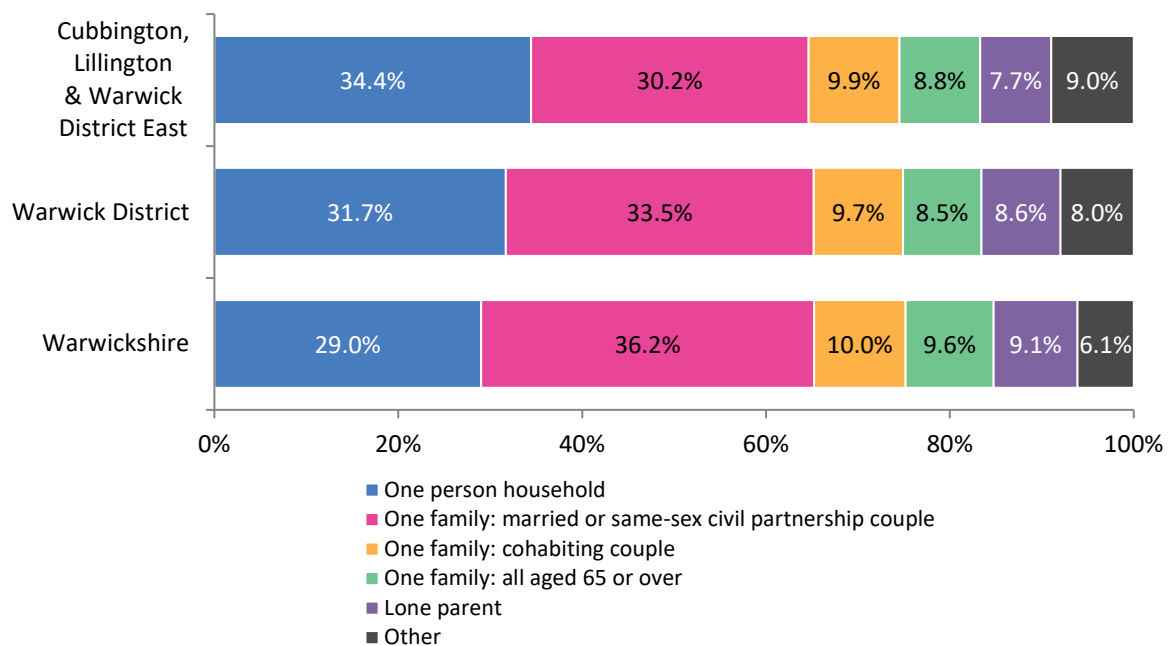
group (a projected increase of 131.0%), and the 75+ age group is projected to increase by 67.3% which could result in greater health and social care pressures. The working age population (15-64 years) is expected to grow by 2.6% and the 0-14 age group by 4.0% during this time period. This may be particularly pertinent given Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's current working-age population structure.

HOUSEHOLDS

Projections estimate that there will be a 12.0% increase in the number of households in Warwick District by 2041³, which is slightly lower than the projected 14.0% rise for the county as a whole. There are also plans within Warwickshire to build 62,500 new homes across the county between 2011-31. Of these, 12,000 are planned in Warwick District. These plans have resulted in concern over housing affordability, demand for services and traffic congestion.

The 2011 Census found that Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East had a larger proportion of one-person households (34.4%) than the district (31.7%) and county (29.0%) (Figure 3)⁴. Warwick District has one of the highest proportions of full-time students in the country (among the top 10%)⁵ and this potentially feeds into an above average number of single-person households (2.2% of the population living in the JSNA area are full-time students compared to just 0.4% in the county).

Figure 3: Household composition



Source: Census 2011

According to the 2011 Census⁶, home ownership in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was 63.1%, lower than in both Warwick District (66.7%) and Warwickshire (70.0%). Conversely, private renting in the JSNA area was high (20.5%) compared to both the district (17.9%) and county (14.1%). Focusing at LSOA level, the proportion of private renting is highest in Leamington Town Centre 1 (57.1%), Leamington Town Centre 2 (51.3%) and Milverton South East (45.4%). This is not surprising given both the large student population and young professional population residing in

these areas. High levels of private renting can create issues relating to rent levels and security of tenure, particularly for those more vulnerable residents.

In 2011, 3.1% of households in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were overcrowded (a household which had fewer bedrooms than required), higher than the 2.4% Warwickshire average⁷. In particular, the LSOAs of Lillington East (6.9%), Milverton South East (5.7%), Leamington Town Centre 2 (5.7%) and Leamington Town Centre 1 (5.6%) had fewer bedrooms than required, with an overcrowded occupancy rating which was more than double the county average.

MOSAIC PROFILE

Mosaic is a profiling tool which uses a wide range of data to allocate households into similar groups and types based on likely common characteristics. Mosaic can help identify different needs that household groups and types may have, identifying where specific needs are located and understand each group's preferred communication channels⁸.

Figure 4 shows the Mosaic profile of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East compared to the district and county profiles. Over half of all residents (51.2%) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East are allocated to one of three groups: Group B 'Prestige Positions', Group D 'Domestic Success' or Group J 'Rental Hubs'. These three groups are over-represented when compared with the county profile (although similar to the district profile).

Figure 4: Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's Mosaic profile, % in each group

Mosaic Group	Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East	Warwick District	Warwickshire
A COUNTRY LIVING	3.4%	4.9%	10.6%
B PRESTIGE POSITIONS	15.0%	15.9%	9.7%
C CITY PROSPERITY	7.0%	2.8%	0.8%
D DOMESTIC SUCCESS	12.4%	12.7%	8.6%
E SUBURBAN STABILITY	5.1%	6.5%	8.8%
F SENIOR SECURITY	8.5%	8.6%	8.9%
G RURAL REALITY	0.7%	1.5%	7.6%
H ASPIRING HOMEMAKERS	4.7%	10.2%	11.6%
I URBAN COHESION	4.3%	3.8%	1.5%
J RENTAL HUBS	23.8%	17.1%	6.1%
K MODEST TRADITIONS	1.7%	2.6%	5.8%
L TRANSIENT RENTERS	0.8%	1.6%	5.3%
M FAMILY BASICS	4.0%	5.3%	6.8%
N VINTAGE VALUE	5.7%	5.0%	5.5%
O MUNICIPAL TENANTS	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%

Source: Mosaic 2018, Experian

Household group 'Rental Hubs' is the most prevalent group with 23.8% (almost 1 in 4) of households in the JSNA area classified as being in this group (compared with 17.1% in the district and a much lower rate in the county at 6.1%). This corresponds with household tenure data from 2011 which also indicated relatively high levels of private renting. This group is described by Experian as

“predominantly young, single people in their 20s and 30s who live in urban locations and rent their homes from private landlords while in the early stages of their careers or pursuing studies”. There are several LSOAs within the JSNA area which have a particularly high proportion of households in the ‘Rental Hubs’ Mosaic group. These include Leamington Town Centre 1 (80.7%) and Leamington Town Centre 2 (68.0%). Three further LSOAs – Milverton South East (59.7%), Milverton Cliffe (50.7%) and Clarendon North (47.2%) record approximately half of households classified as ‘Rental Hubs’.

The second most prevalent group is ‘Prestige Positions’, described by Experian as “affluent married couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established residential area”. The LSOAs which have a particularly high proportion of households in this group are Milverton North (81.9%), Manor West (56.9%) and New Cubbington, Blackdown & Old Milverton (46.6%). There are also a higher proportion of households classified in ‘Domestic Success’ compared to the county average. This group are described as “high-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes situated in sought after residential neighbourhoods”. The LSOAs which have a particularly high proportion of households in this group are Manor East (48.7%), Manor North (46.2%) and Cubbington West & New Cubbington (33.8%).

It is clear that the Cubbington, Lillington and Warwick District East JSNA comprises a very large geographical area with a diverse demographic structure and pockets of both affluence and deprivation. Indeed, at LSOA level there is further variation in the distribution of household groups. In general, it is the groups in the lower part of the above table (Groups K to O) that are most likely to present as in need of support from services provided by public and voluntary sector agencies. Within the JSNA area, the LSOAs of Lillington East (86.5%); Lillington South (68.3%); Lillington West (55.3%); and Manor South & Round Oaks (40.7%) have a significant proportion of households classed in these groups. In contrast, the LSOAs of New Cubbington, Blackdown & Old Milverton; Bubbenhall, Wappenbury, Weston & Eathorpe; Manor North; Milverton North; and, Offchurch and Hunningham record no households in Groups K to O. However, even within an LSOA, pockets of deprivation may exist.

ETHNICITY & BACKGROUND

Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East is relatively diverse in terms of ethnic profile. In 2011, 16.2% of the population were of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) origin, compared to 11.5% in Warwickshire (Figure 5). The LSOAs with the highest proportion of BAME population were Leamington Town Centre 1 where 30.2% of the population were BAME (of this 14.3% were White Irish/Other, 11.3% Asian, 2.2% Mixed, 1.3% Other, 1.0% Black,), and Leamington Town Centre 2 where 25.6% of the population were BAME (of this 15.1% were White Irish/Other, 8.4% Asian, 3.7%, 1.1% Other Mixed, 1.0% Black).

Figure 5 shows that, in 2011, a relatively high proportion of residents living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were recorded as White Other⁹. Furthermore, in 2011, 11.9% of the area’s population were documented as being born outside of the UK, higher than the county average of 8.3%. Figure 6 presents data on residents’ country of birth. In particular, a relatively high proportion of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East residents were born in EU member countries (March 2001), such as France and Germany¹⁰.

Figure 5: Ethnic groups

	Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East	Warwick District	Warwickshire
White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	83.8%	83.4%	88.5%
White Irish	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
White Other	4.7%	4.2%	3.2%
Mixed	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%
Asian	5.8%	7.2%	4.6%
Black	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Other	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%

Source: Census, 2011

Figure 6: Country of birth

	Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East	Warwick District	Warwickshire
United Kingdom	88.1%	88.4%	91.7%
Ireland	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%
EU member countries in March 2001	2.7%	2.1%	1.2%
France	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Germany	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Other	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
EU accession countries April 2001-March 2011	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%
Rest of Europe	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Africa	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Middle East and Asia	3.3%	4.0%	2.5%
The Americas and the Caribbean	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Antarctica and Oceania	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%

Source: Census, 2011

Indeed, the second most widely spoken languages after English (which in 2011 was spoken as the main language by 94.7% of the population) was Panjabi (1.0%). The next most common languages were French (0.4%), Polish (0.4%), Chinese (0.3%), German (0.3%), Portuguese (0.3%) and Spanish (0.3%)¹¹.

Moreover, in 2011, a higher proportion of people who were of Muslim (3.0%) religious faith resided in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East compared to Warwickshire (1.7%), but there was a lower proportion of Christians (57.7% in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East compared to 64.5% in Warwickshire)¹².

HEALTH

This section presents data on the health of the population of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. There are numerous health-related measures that have been considered. The measures reported are those where performance is significantly worse than England or South Warwickshire CCG. Where the data is RAG rated, green signifies significantly better than England, amber similar and red worse.

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 Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East are not registered at the same practice, a method was developed that gives an indication of the health of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's population. If 25% or more of the registered population of a general practice lived within the 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 six general practices are reported for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (Figure 7).

Figure 7: General Practices with 25%+ of the registered population residing in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East

	Number of registered patients living in JSNA Area	% of surgery population living in JSNA Area
Cubbington Road Surgery	6,965	97.1%
Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre	12,946	95.2%
Sherbourne Medical Centre	7,348	75.9%
Waterside Medical Centre	4,750	36.6%
Avonside Health Centre	2,813	29.9%
Croft Medical Centre	2,336	21.2%

Source: NHS Digital, April 2018

Over 91% of all Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's residents are registered at one of these six surgeries (3,596 Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East residents are registered at a different GP within Warwickshire, Coventry or at a different general practice within England).

BIRTH RATE & LIFE EXPECTANCY

There were 370 live births in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in 2016, a general fertility rate of 51.5 live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 (the county rate is 61.0 per 1,000). This has been steadily reducing since 2013 (when the fertility rate was 57.7 per 1,000)¹³.

Life expectancy (2015-2017) at birth for males residing in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was 81.3 years and was 83.5 years for females (compared to 79.8 and 83.7 years respectively in Warwickshire as a whole)¹⁴. Males living in the JSNA had a life expectancy 1.5 years longer than the average male in Warwickshire.

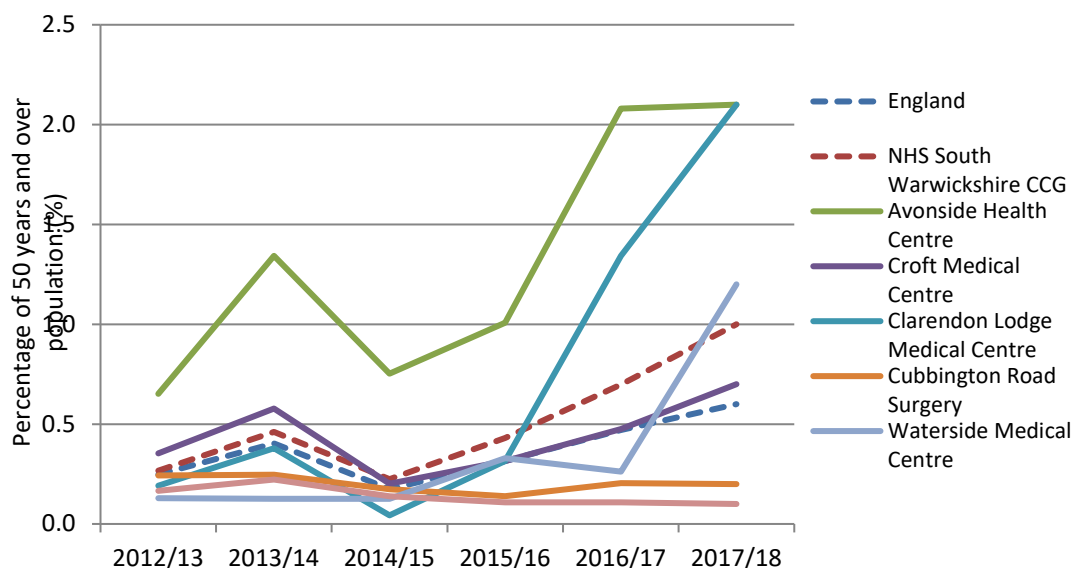
At a lower level, there is a slight difference in expected life expectancy depending where within the JSNA the resident lives. For the period 2013-2017 at MSOA level, the areas of Cubbington, Blackdown, Bubbenhall, Wappenbury, Offchurch and Radford Semele had the longest life expectancy for both males (82.3) and females (84.4) The MSOAs that cover Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn (78.7), Lillington (80.4), and Manor, Clarendon and the Town Centre (80.4) had the lowest life expectancy for men, whilst the MSOAs that cover Milverton (81.9), Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn (82.1) and Lillington (82.4) had the lowest life expectancy for women. 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.

OSTEOPOROSIS

Osteoporosis is a condition that weakens bones, making them fragile and more likely to break. In 2017/18, the recorded prevalence of osteoporosis (in those aged 50 and over) was significantly higher than the national average (0.6%) at three surgeries (Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre, Avonside Health Centre, and Waterside Medical Centre) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East¹⁵. Indeed, the recorded prevalence has remained significantly higher than both the CCG and England rate at Avonside Health Centre since 2012/13 (Figure 8). The prevalence of osteoporosis appears to be increasing, most notably at Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre (a 1.9 percentage point increase from 0.2% to 2.1% between 2012/13 and 2017/18). This recent increase of diagnosed osteoporosis could be due to improved identification and management.

Hip fractures are more common in people with osteoporosis. Between 2014/15 to 2017/18, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's directly standardised rate (DSR) for emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture aged 65 and over (639.7 per 100,000) was higher than the county average (567.7 per 100,000)¹⁶. Indeed, in 2016/17, Cubbington, Lillington and Warwick District East ranked seventh highest of all twenty-two JSNA areas for this indicator.

Figure 8: Osteoporosis prevalence as recorded on practice registers (aged 50+ years), 2012/13-2017/18

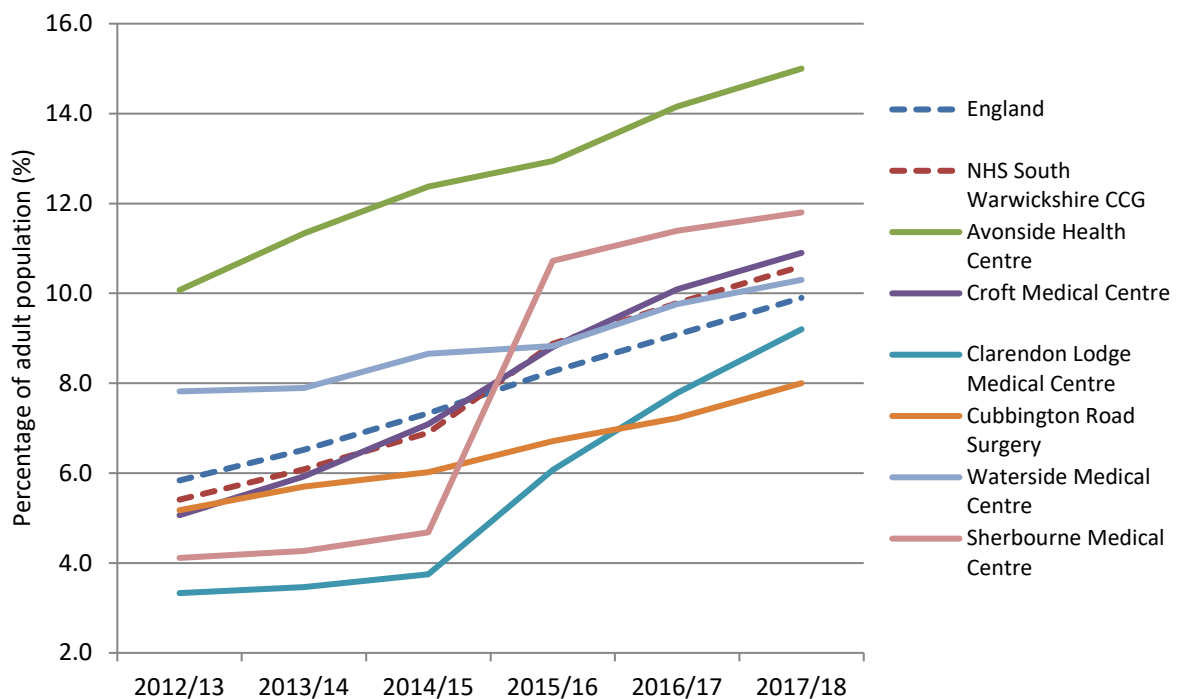


Source: QOF, accessed via Fingertips, Public Health England, 2019

Depression affects different people in different ways, but it can include some or all of the following symptoms: feelings of sadness and hopelessness; losing interest in things; feeling tearful; feeling constantly tired, sleeping badly; having no appetite. It can result in significantly reduced quality of life for the patient, their family and carers¹⁷.

The recorded prevalence of depression in adults (18+ years) in two surgeries (Avonside Health Centre and Sherbourne Medical Centre) has remained significantly higher than both the CCG and England rate since 2015/16¹⁸ (Figure 9), whilst for Cubbington Road Surgery it has been significantly lower. The overall trend nationally and in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East is that the prevalence of depression is increasing, most notably at Sherbourne Medical Centre (a 7.7 percentage point increase during this time period). Similarly, the number of new cases of depression in adults (18+ years) has been increasing since 2012/13 with the rate of new diagnoses in Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre (2.4%) and Avonside Health Centre (2.3%) being significantly higher than the England figure (1.6%) in 2017/18. It should be noted that these figures consider recorded depression and there will be people with depression that do not present to their GP¹⁹.

Figure 9: Depression prevalence as recorded on practice registers (aged 18+ years), 2012/13-2017/18



Source: QOF, accessed via Fingertips, Public Health England, 2019

Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre, Avonside Health Centre and Croft Medical Centre have a recorded prevalence of mental health (all ages) that is slightly higher than the England rate in 2017/18. This includes all patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers.

Local data around mental health in under 18s is less robust. However, according to a Health Needs Assessment carried out by Compass in 2017/18²⁰, 88.3% of Year 9 pupils attending a school within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East claimed that they sometimes felt anxious, worried, stressed or in a low mood (compared to a country figure of 68.7%). Furthermore, over half (58.3%) said they usually did not look forward to the day ahead (compared to a county figure of 32.7%). However, it should be noted that only 60 Year 9 pupils attending schools in the JSNA area responded to this survey and although attending schools in the JSNA area these pupils may not live in the JSNA area. Likewise, pupils living in the JSNA area may attend schools outside of the JSNA area.

In March 2019, the proportion of patients aged 65 and over with a recorded dementia diagnosis was higher than the England average in two of the six practices – Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre (5.7%) and Croft Medical Centre (5.1%) (Figure 10)²¹. This may reflect the presence of an older population and nursing homes located within these practice catchment areas.

Figure 10: Prevalence of diagnosed dementia in patients aged 65 and over, March 2019

	Number on dementia register 65+	Patient list size 65+	Percentage with diagnosed dementia (%)
Avonside Health Centre	7	1,932	4.0
Croft Medical Centre	113	2,208	5.1
Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre	153	2,701	5.7
Cubbington Road Surgery	49	1,573	3.1
Waterside Medical Centre	60	1,707	3.5
Sherbourne Medical Centre	36	1,691	2.1
England	453,830	10,394,267	4.4

Source: NHS Digital, March 2019

HYPERTENSION

Hypertension, also known as high blood pressure (HBP), is a long-term medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated. Nationally, in 2017/18, the recorded prevalence of established hypertension for people of all ages was 13.9%²². Two GP surgeries in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East report significantly higher hypertension prevalence compared to the national figure, the highest being at Cubbington Road Surgery (15.5%) and Avonside Health Centre (15.2%), and the lowest being at Waterside Medical Centre (11.3%). The actual percentage of registered patients with hypertension is likely to be higher than the recorded percentage as some patients will not have had their blood pressure taken and recorded.

Hypertension is considered a major risk factor for a range of other health issues, such as stroke, atrial fibrillation, coronary heart disease and dementia. Indeed, the prevalence of stroke at Avonside Health Centre was 2.3% in 2017/18, significantly higher than the national figure (1.8%)²³.

OBESITY & LIFESTYLE

The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 in the previous 12 months, as recorded on practice disease registers in three GP practices – Waterside Medical Centre (16.8%), Avonside Health Centre (14.4%), and Croft Medical Centre

(12.1%) – was significantly higher than the national figure (9.8%) in 2017/18. Indeed, the same three GP practices were significantly above the national and CCG figures in 2015/16²⁴. Actual percentages are likely to be higher as not all registered patients will have had their BMI checked and recorded.

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of developing other conditions, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease. However, at least currently, diabetes prevalence (aged 17 and over) as recorded on practice disease registers is lower than the national figure (6.8%) at all six GP practices in 2017/18.

Nevertheless, according to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)²⁵, 17.9% of children in Reception and 21.8% of children in Year 6 residing in the JSNA area were classed as ‘very overweight’ or ‘overweight’ (in the period 2013/14-2017/18). Whilst these figures are not as high as the respective county averages, there is a clear tendency for children to move into the ‘very overweight’ or ‘overweight’ categories as they progress through primary school (Figure 11).

Figure 11: NCMP results for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds, 2013/14 to 2017/18

	Reception (Ages 4-5)		Year 6 (Ages 10-11)	
	Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East	Warwickshire	Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East	Warwickshire
Very overweight	6.6%	8.6%	10.1%	16.3%
Overweight	11.3%	12.7%	11.7%	14.1%
Healthy weight	79.7%	76.4%	74.6%	65.4%
Underweight	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Not recorded	1.9%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%

Source: NHS Digital, NCMP

Indeed, by Year 9, the Health Needs Assessment data suggests that only 16.7% of pupils attending a school within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were eating five or more helpings of fruit and vegetables per day, lower than the county average (19.0%)²⁶. Furthermore, 35.0% of pupils never eat something before school starts (more than double the county figure of 16.1%). Indeed, Public Health data on the density of fast food outlets in England shows that the wards of Clarendon (195.9 per 100,000 population) and Leam (163.0 per 100,000 population) have a significantly higher rate of fast food outlets per 100,000 population than Warwick District as a whole (71.7 per 100,000 population)²⁷.

The Health Needs Assessment data also found that in terms of exercise, 11.7% of year 9 pupils attending school in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East claimed to do zero hours of moderate physical activity – this was the worst of all twenty-two JSNA areas and more than double the county rate (5.3%). Additionally, 16.7% stated that they spent more than 8 hours a day watching TV or playing computer/phone games (compared to the county rate of 12.0%). Indeed, 3.3% claimed that they smoked more than once a week (compared to a county average of 0.8%)²⁸.

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.

In terms of substance misuse, for the period 1st May 2018 to 30th April 2019, there were 2,242 adult users of Warwickshire's provider of drug and alcohol services. Of these, 160 were residents in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, ranking it third by number of users when compared to all other JSNA areas. This is also above the average of 94 users per JSNA area across the county. Around 44% of service users were receiving a service for opiate use while 36% were for alcohol-related issues. Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East had the joint third highest number of service users for alcohol-related issues. Furthermore, the Crown (Lillington) middle super output area (MSOA) within the JSNA area had an indirectly standardised ratio of 112.8 for hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (2013/14-2017/18) (England benchmark = 100)²⁹.

The Year 9 Health Needs Assessment data suggests that 6.7% of pupils who attend a school within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East drink alcohol weekly, higher than the county rate (2.2%). Furthermore, 3.3% claimed to take illegal drugs, including new psychoactive substances (formally known as 'legal highs') monthly, compared to the county figure (0.2%)³⁰. These statistics suggest that, by Year 9, a significant proportion of pupils attending schools in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East have developed an unhealthy attitude towards food, exercise and lifestyle. Again, it should be noted that pupils attending schools in the JSNA area may not live in the JSNA area and pupils living in the JSNA area may attend schools outside of the JSNA area.

CANCER SCREENING

The directly standardised rate for emergency admissions for cancer (all ages) in 2017/18 was 837.4 per 100,000 in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, higher than the county rate (668.7 per 100,000)³¹. This was also the fourth highest rate of all 22 JSNA areas.

Indeed, the recorded prevalence of cancer (all ages) at Avonside Health Centre (3.5%) was significantly higher than the national rate (2.7%) in 2017/18³². However, whilst the remainder of practices in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were in line with national and CCG rates for the prevalence of cancer, they do not perform as well regarding cancer screening³³.

For females aged 50-70 who were screened for breast cancer in the last 36 months, Waterside Medical Centre (61.6%) and Sherbourne Medical Centre (64.8%) had a screening rate significantly lower than the national (72.1%) and CCG (73.0%) figures in 2017/18. Only Cubbington Road Surgery (77.5%) had a significantly better rate.

Again, Waterside Medical Centre (67.5%) and Sherbourne Medical Centre (64.8%) (along with Croft Medical Centre (66.3%)) were significantly worse than the national figure (74.8%) for females aged 25-64, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage).

For people aged 60-69 who have been screened for bowel cancer in the last 30 months, Waterside Medical Centre (51.7%) and Croft Medical Centre (51.0%) were significantly worse than the national figure (57.3%).

CARERS

According to the 2011 Census, 9.3% of adults in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East provided unpaid care, a similar rate to the district (9.8%) and county (10.9%)³⁴.

According to Warwickshire Young Carers there were 101 young carers (aged up to 25) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in 2018³⁵. Of these, 18.8% resided in the Lillington South LSOA. The Warwickshire Health Needs Assessment 2017/18 data found that 15.0% of Year 9 students (aged 13 and 14) attending school within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East reported not being able to take part in things with friends because they had caring responsibilities at home (this is the highest of all twenty-two JSNAs and almost double the county rate of 7.9% - although pupils attending schools in the JSNA area may not live in the JSNA area and pupils living in the JSNA area may attend schools outside of the JSNA area). Young carers are of particular concern because of the potential impact on education outcomes. Moreover, young carers may miss out on wider social and leisure opportunities with a consequent impact on their health and wellbeing.

According to Carers Trust data, there were 193 requests for information from carers living within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East between 1st June 2017-31st December 2018³⁶. This represents 4.4% of all requests for information from carers registered within Warwickshire. Furthermore, there were 1,653 new carers registered in Warwickshire during this period. Of these, 82 carers (or 5.0% of all new registered carers) were working with people within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. In terms of the people cared for by new carers, 41.9% had a physical illness or disability, 38.1% had a mental health disability, and 11.4% were being cared for due to being elderly or frail.

SOCIAL CARE

This section includes information on both adult and children's social care and provides an overview of the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East families attached to the Priority Families programme. The data for these areas is held and has been provided by Warwickshire County Council.

PRIORITY FAMILIES

Between 1st April 2015 up to 1st January 2019, 4,026 families were attached to Phase 2 of the Priority Families programme in Warwickshire³⁷. Focusing on Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, there were 123 families attached to the programme and 60 classed as claimed and attached (a rate of 4.85 per 1,000 population). This rate is lower than both the district (6.45 per 1,000) and county (7.13 per 1,000) rates.

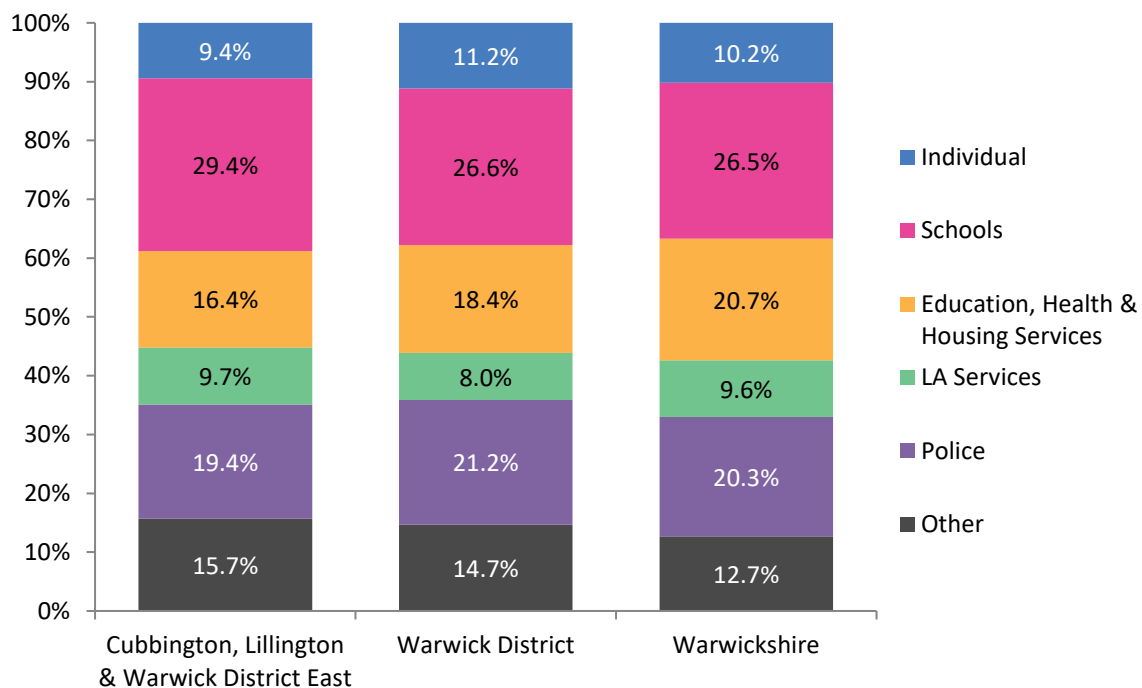
CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

There are a number of key measures that Warwickshire County Council focuses on in relation to children's social care³⁸:

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH): There were 299 total referrals to the MASH (January to December 2018) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (this constitutes 4.1% of all of

Warwickshire’s MASH referrals) at a rate of 442.0 per 10,000 children, lower than the county average of 639.0 per 10,000 children. However, the rate of referrals in the LSOAs of Lillington East (1524.4 per 10,000), Lillington West (1078.4 per 10,000) and Lillington North (1051.1 per 10,000) were significantly higher. Figure 12 shows the proportion of the total number of MASH referrals for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, Warwick District and Warwickshire, broken down by the source of the referral. In particular, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East has a slightly higher proportion of referrals made by Schools, and a slightly lower proportion made by Education, Health & Housing Services and the Police than the equivalent Warwickshire proportions.

Figure 12: Source of MASH referrals, January to December 2018



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

Children Looked After: At 31st December 2018 there were 19 children looked after (CLA) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (at a rate of 28.1 per 10,000 child population). Within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, the LSOA of Lillington East had a rate of 182.9 CLA per 10,000 children, significantly higher than the county rate (49.9 per 10,000).

Child Protection Plan: At 31st December 2018 there were 15 children subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (at a rate of 22.2 per 10,000 child population). Within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, the LSOAs of Lillington South (150.2 per 10,000) and Lillington West (147.1 per 10,000) had a significantly higher rate than the county average (30.9 per 10,000).

Child in Need Plan: Across Warwickshire there were 3,329 children subject to a Child in Need Plan at 31st December 2018 giving the county a rate of 290.9 per 10,000 children. In Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, there were 180 children (a rate of 266.1 per 10,000 children) subject to a Child in Need Plan. Over a third of these children were located in the LSOAs of Lillington East, Lillington South, and Lillington West.

Receiving a service from leaving care: At 31st December 2018, 11.9% of all young people (aged 18-21) receiving a service from Leaving Care in in Warwickshire were living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East.

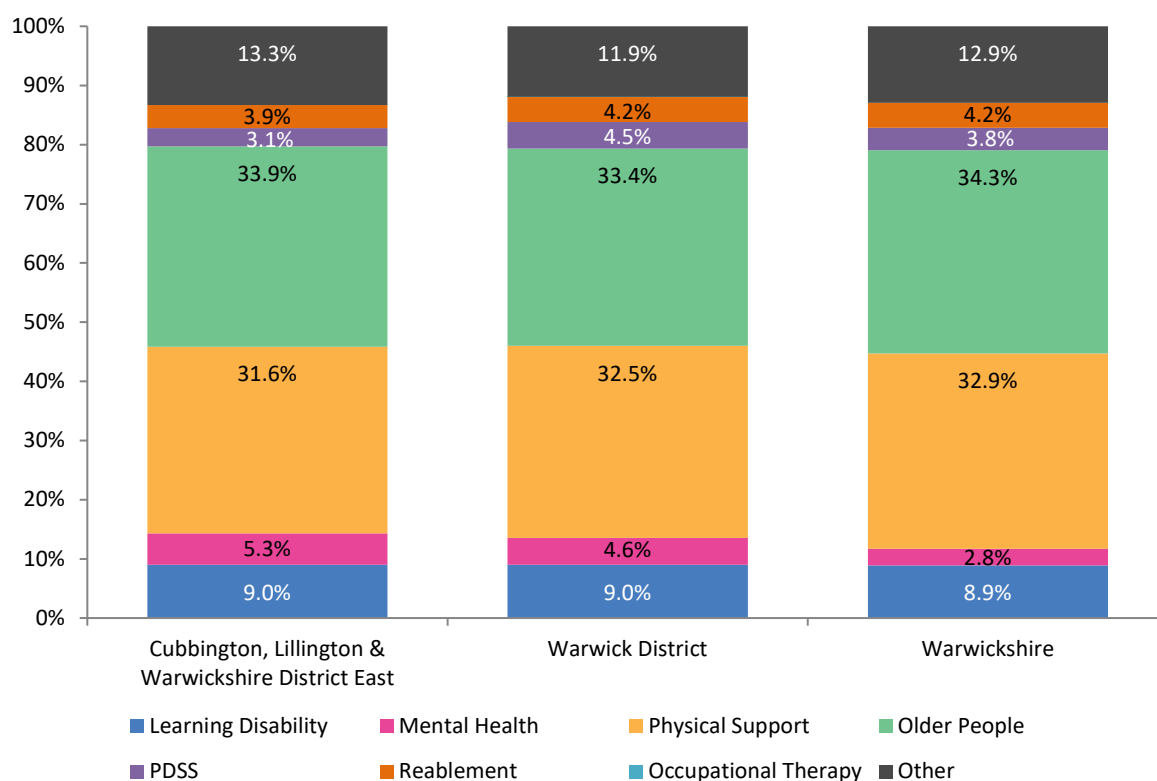
Children with disabilities: At 31st December 2018 there were 36 children with disabilities in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (this constitutes 5.6% of all of Warwickshire’s children with disabilities) at a rate of 53.2 per 10,000 children, slightly lower than the county average (56.0 per 10,000).

ADULT’S SOCIAL CARE

One of the key adult social care measures that Warwickshire County Council focuses on is the number of service users³⁹. Between 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018, 674 people aged 18 and over accessed social care services, which accounted for 2.2% of Cubbington, Lillington and Warwick District East’s adult population. This is split across three areas: residential/nursing, community and low level/preventative services. In Warwickshire (67.9%) and in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (59.8%), the highest proportion of service users are accessing community services (which include home care, day care, supported living, extra care housing and direct payments). However, in the JSNA area 32.7% are accessing residential services (compared to a county figure of 26.2%). Residential services include care home services with and without nursing and specialist colleges. Ongoing low level/preventative services make up 7.5% in the JSNA area (and 5.9% for Warwickshire).

Focussing on Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, it is useful to look at the breakdown of the primary support reason/package that users are accessing and compare it to the Warwickshire service user population. Whilst the majority of service users were accessing older people (aged 65+) packages (33.9%) and physical support packages (31.6%), Figure 13 shows that in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East 5.3% of service users were accessing mental health services (double the Warwickshire figure of 2.8%) and the highest proportion of any of the twenty-two JSNA areas. Indeed, in 2017/18 three GP surgeries in the area (Clarendon Lodge Medical Centre, Croft Medical Centre and Avonside Health Centre) had a higher rate than the national average (0.94%) for mental health prevalence (which includes schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses)⁴⁰. The proportion of ‘other’ primary support reasons is also slightly higher than both the district and county figure. ‘Other’ includes carer, sensory support, social support, support and memory cognition, and unknown.

Figure 13: Breakdown of Adult Social Care primary support reasons, 2018



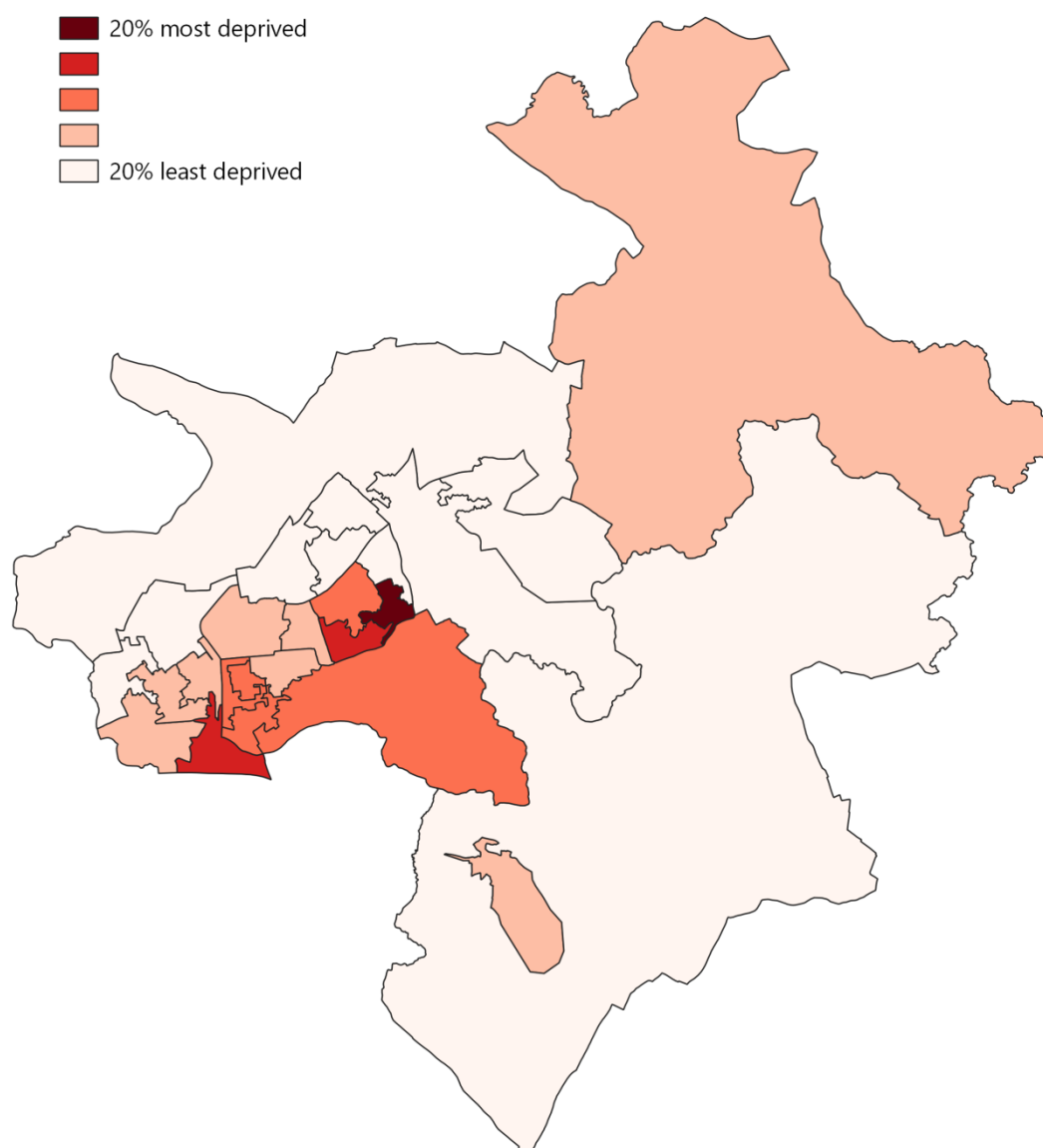
Source: Adult Social Care Mosaic database, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative deprivation in small areas (LSOAs)⁴¹. Within the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area, Lillington East LSOA is in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. However, the LSOAs of Crown North East; New Cubbington Blackdown & Old Milverton; Manor North; Manor East; Milverton West; Milverton North are in the top 10% least deprived nationally. Clearly, there is considerable variation between LSOAs within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in terms of deprivation (Figure 14). Furthermore, Lillington East LSOA is also ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally for Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; and, Income Deprivation Affecting Children index.

Figure 14: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015



Source: IMD 2015

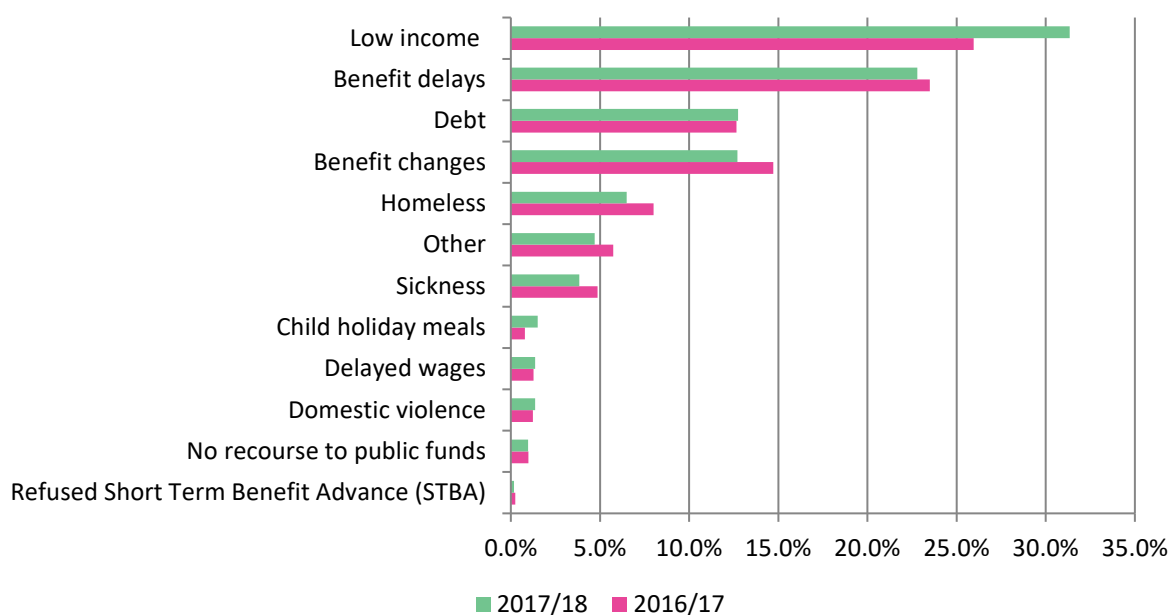
Data from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy suggests that, in 2016, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East has a similar proportion of fuel poor households (11.2%) to the county as a whole (11.1%)⁴². However, there are several LSOAs within the JSNA area that have a higher proportion of fuel poor households, in particular, Clarendon North (17.4%) and Leamington Town Centre 1 (14.4%).

Enquires to Citizens Advice provide an indicator of the scale of need within a community across a range of issues. In 2018/19, there were 4,990 enquiries from residents living in the JSNA area (a 36.6% increase since 2016/17). Of these, a third (34.1%) were related to benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit issues, and 19.3% were related to debt. There has been a 56.7% increase in the number of enquiries regarding benefits and tax credits between 2016/17 and 2018/19. The top three issues for benefits and tax credit enquiries were regarding personal independence payments, Employment Support Allowance, and housing benefit. Almost a third (31.6%) of all Cubbington,

Lillington & Warwick District East Citizen Advice appointments in 2018/19 were with residents from three LSOAs: Lillington East (15.8%), Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn (9.9%), and Milverton South East (6.0%).

It is likely that residents of the JSNA area living in poverty have accessed food banks, either accessing them regularly or at times of need or crisis. Warwickshire Trussell Trust data on food bank use covering the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2018 shows that food banks in Warwick District are the most used food banks in the county⁴³. There were a variety of reasons given for using Warwick District food banks (Figure 15). In 2017/18, low income was the main reason (31.3%), followed by benefit delays (22.8%) and debt (12.8%).

Figure 15: Reasons for using Warwick District food banks, 2016/17-2017/18



Source: Warwickshire Trussell Trust, 2017/18

The geography of the JSNA area covers a very large area and there is a clear divide between the more affluent and deprived LSOAs locally. Indeed, the LSOA with the highest median price paid for residential properties in September 2018 was Milverton North LSOA at £625,000 compared to Lillington East LSOA which had a much lower median price of £237,000⁴⁴.

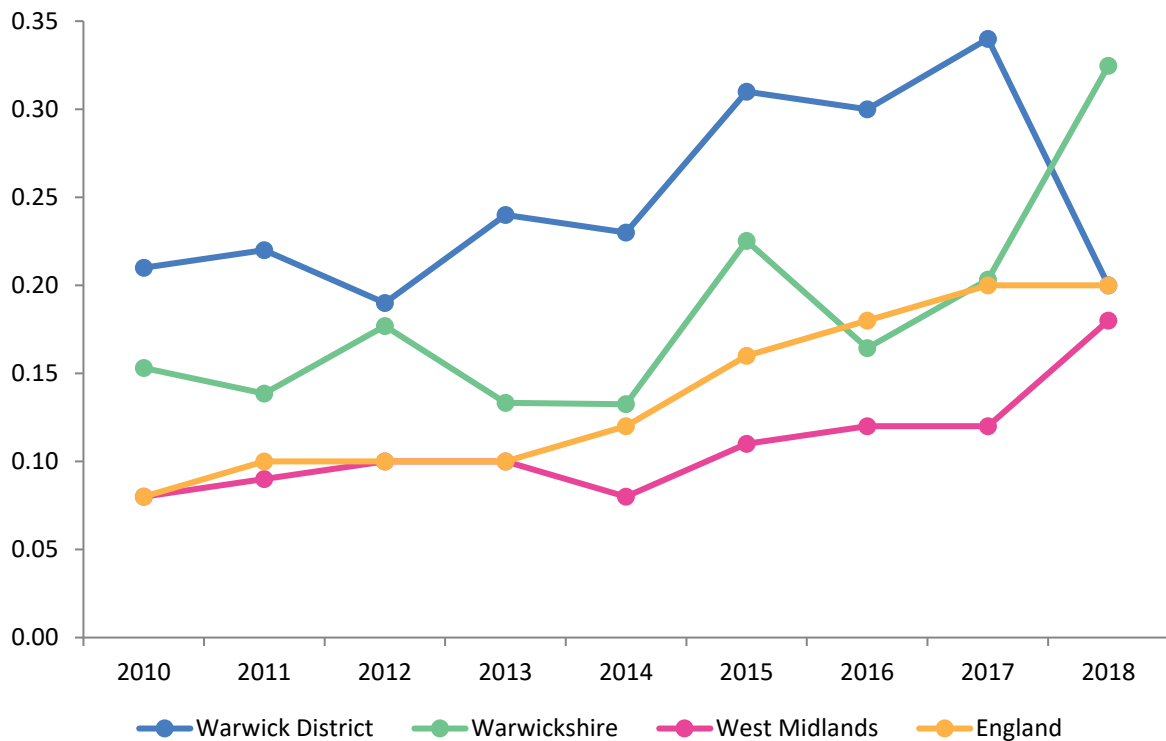
HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness (and support for people who find themselves in this situation) was raised by stakeholders and residents in consultation and engagement exercises as part of the JSNA process. Additionally, the issue of rough sleeping in Leamington Spa has been featured in a number of local media outlets over the past few years.

Every autumn each local authority produces an estimate of the number of people sleeping rough on a single night. Recorded counts of rough sleeping in Warwick District indicate a general rise in the number of rough sleepers over the last few years, rising by 50% between 2013 and 2017⁴⁵. In 2017, 42.9% of all rough sleepers counted in Warwickshire were sleeping in Warwick District. Between

2010 and 2017, the rate of rough sleepers per 1,000 households was significantly higher in Warwick District than the county, regional and national rate (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Rate of rough sleepers (per 1,000 households)



Source: Local Authority Homelessness Statistics, 2018

However, in 2018, the number of rough sleepers counted in Warwick District almost halved (down to 12 rough sleepers compared to 21 in 2017). This is perhaps a consequence of a number of initiatives operating in the district to support those who are or are at risk of homelessness. Agencies including P3 and the Cyrenians are partners in providing a range of support. In May 2018, Warwick District Council approved a package of measures specifically to address the issue of street homelessness. This included the recent opening of new dedicated accommodation, William Wallsgrove House, for rough sleepers. Clearly, initiatives to combat rough sleeping and homelessness remain important in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East and across Warwick District.

ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY & OCCUPATION

Of particular interest is the proportion of the population age 16 years and over with a highest level of qualification being Level 4 or above (degree-level or above). According to Census 2011 data, In Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East 42.2% of the population had a degree – significantly higher than the county rate (28.8%) – and only one other JSNA area (Kenilworth, 43.9%) had a higher

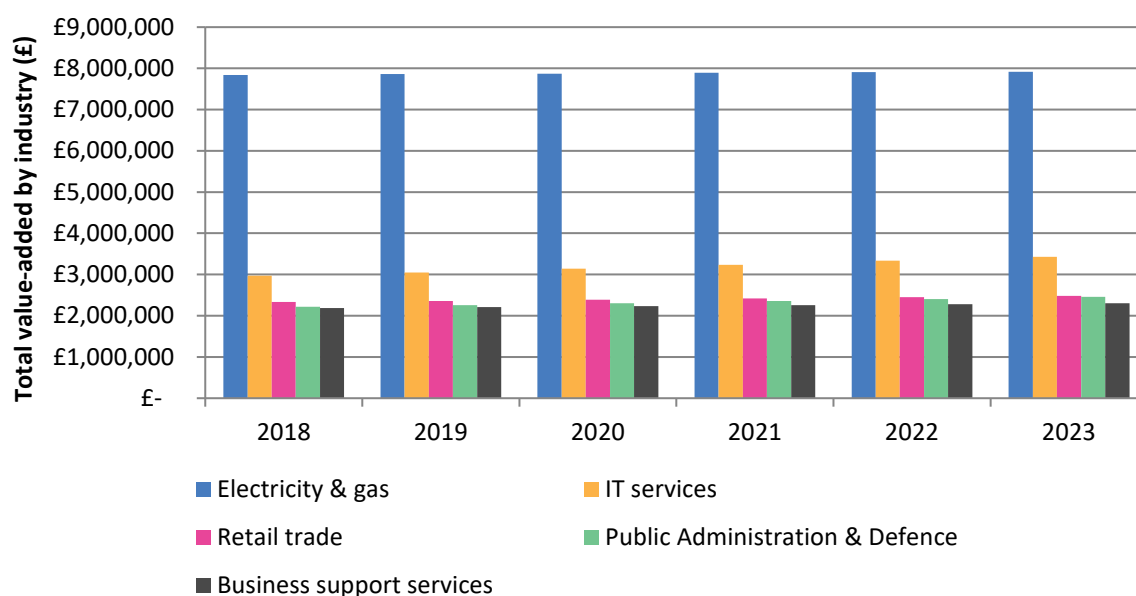
proportion. At the other end of the spectrum, 16.1% of residents aged 16 and over had no qualifications – the county figure was 21.6%⁴⁶.

According to the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), accommodation and food services (14.1%), professional, scientific & technical (13.8%), health (12.9%), retail (11.1%), education (8.7%) and administrative and support service activities (8.7%) were the industries with the largest proportion of employees working at locations within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in 2017⁴⁷.

Forecasted industry and occupational growth data shows the top 5 industries that were likely to employ the most people in 2018⁴⁸. In terms of industry, the top 5 for Warwick District were: business support services (7,800), health (6,500), education (6,400), public administration & defence (5,300) and food & beverage services (4,600). The top 5 occupations that people in Warwick District in 2018 were most likely to work in were: elementary (clerical/service) (11,200), administration and clerical occupations (8,100), corporate managers (7,100), business/public service (6,100) and, caring/personal service occupations (5,900). The top 5 industries in Warwick District that are predicted to add the most value to the economy in monetary terms (2018-2023) are presented in Figure 17.

In terms of occupation, a markedly higher proportion of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East’s total working population were employed in professional occupations (28.1%) than the equivalent for Warwickshire (18.1%) in 2011⁴⁹. In Milverton East LSOA, the proportion of professional residents was 38.0% whilst only 9.0% of residents living in Lillington East were working in professional occupations. Conversely, the proportion of Warwickshire employees in elementary occupations (12.0%) was higher than the proportion in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (7.6%).

Figure 17: Estimated total value-added (£) by top 5 industries in Warwick District



LEFM forecasts, 2018

Employment rate (the number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64) for Warwick District was 84.2% for the period July 2017-June 2018⁵⁰. This figure is slightly higher than the Warwickshire average (80.7%). The unemployment rate for this time period was 2.4%. In Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, there were 106 people claiming Universal Credit in June 2018, up from 83 people in June 2016; 20.7% of all claimants in the JSNA area live in the Lillington East LSOA.

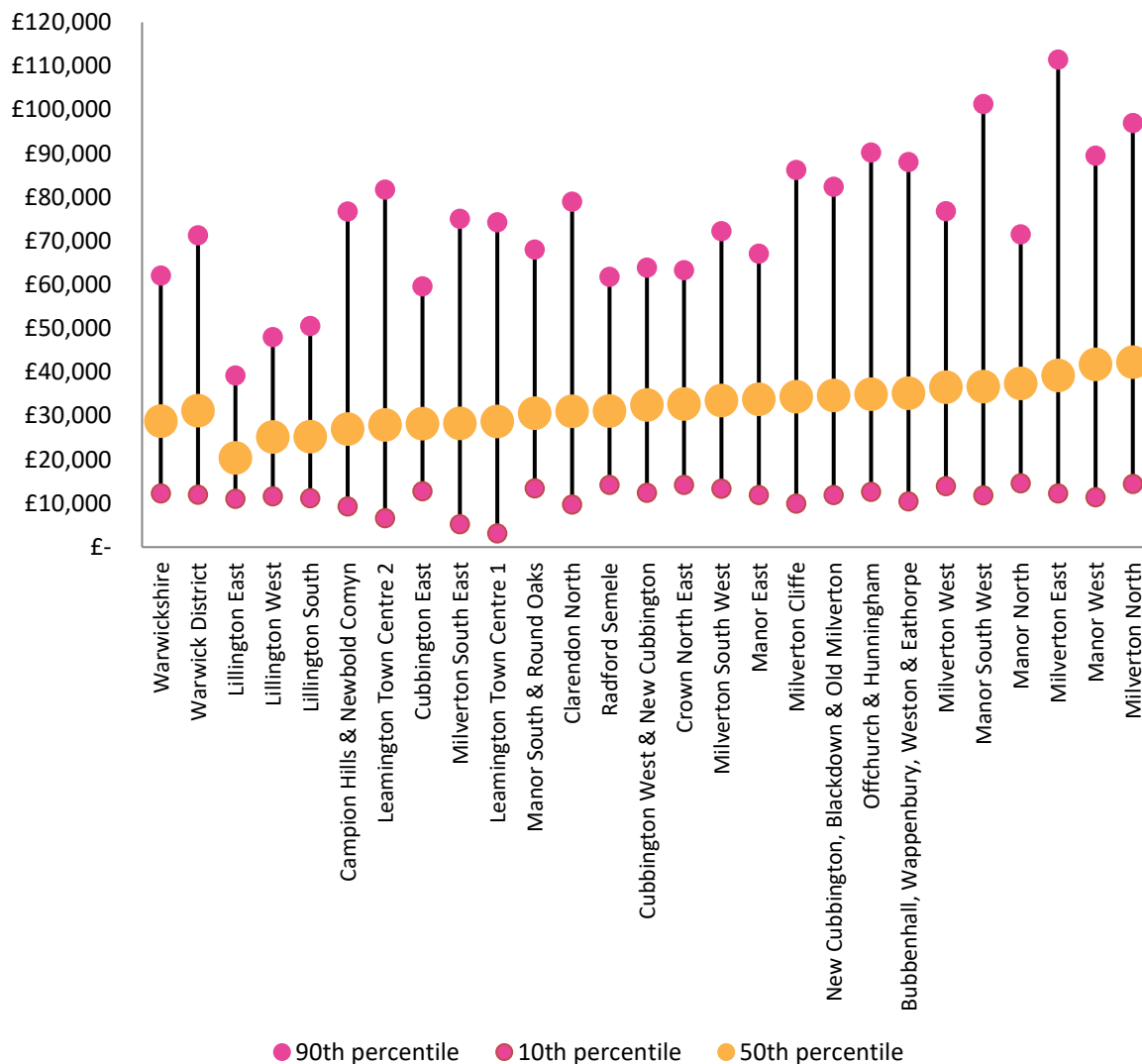
INCOME & AFFORDABILITY

The median gross annual resident salary for full-time workers for Warwick District was £32,979 in 2017, a rise from £29,024 in 2013 (+13.6%)⁵¹. This is a higher salary than any other borough or district in the county. However, there was a significant difference between men and women. For men, the median gross annual resident salary was £37,333 in 2017 compared to £25,979 for women (an average salary gap of over £11,000 annually).

ONS have released experimental income statistics on PAYE and benefits for household-level income for the tax year 2015/16 to show the distribution of income at LSOA-level⁵². There were fifteen LSOAs in Warwickshire with a gross annual household income below the Warwickshire 10th percentile average (£12,250), in particular Leamington Town Centre 1 (£3,101), Milverton South (£5,232) and Leamington Town Centre 2 (£6,551). However, there were twenty LSOAs with a gross annual household income above the Warwickshire 90th percentile average (£62,042), in particular Milverton East (£111,447) and Manor South West (£101,291) in the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area.

Interestingly, the 'gap' between the average gross pay for the 10th percentile and the 90th percentile was £49,792 for Warwickshire and £59,334 for Warwick District – only six LSOAs in the JSNA area had a smaller gap than the county average – Lillington East, Lillington West, Lillington South, Cubbington East, Radford Semele, and Crown North East. However, there was a substantial difference between the average household incomes of those in the 10th and the 90th percentiles in Milverton East, a disparity of £99,227 (Figure 18).

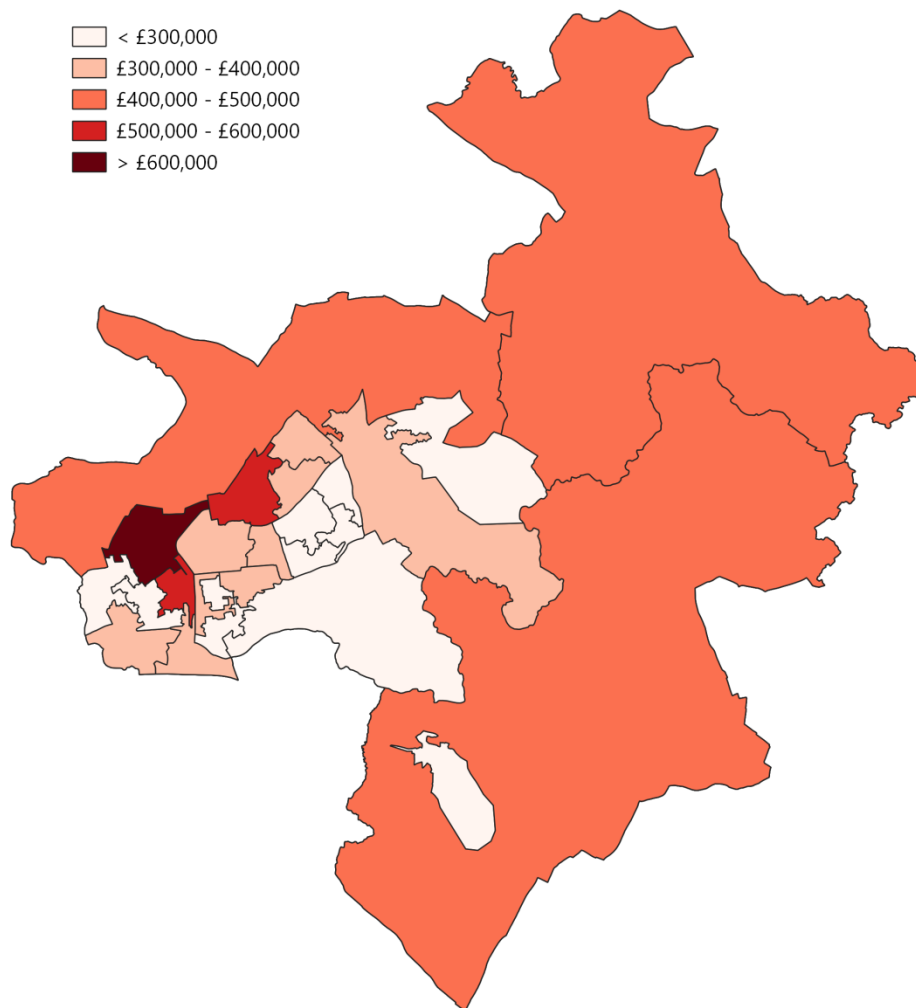
Figure 18: Equivalised gross household PAYE and benefits income (10th percentile/90th percentile and 50th percentile) for Warwickshire, Warwick District and LSOAs within the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area



Source: ONS, 2016

In terms of house price affordability, in 2017, a Warwick District resident would need 8.64 times of the average annual household income to be able to afford the average-priced house in the district of £285,000. For comparison, in 2007, a Warwick District resident would have needed 7.67 times the average household income to be able to afford the average-priced house in the district of £197,500. In short, residents in Warwick District require a higher proportion of their income to purchase a house now than they did ten years ago. This suggests that buying a house is becoming more and more unaffordable for many people. It may also indicate that there is a lack of supply and/or strong demand for housing in these areas with increased competition for housing that is for sale. Using this method for the year ending September 2018, the largest house price affordability gap would be in the Milverton North LSOA where a resident would need 14.8 times of the average annual household income (£42,225) to be able to afford the average-priced house (£625,000). Figure 19 shows the median price paid for residential properties (for year ending September 2018) by LSOA in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East.

Figure 19: Median price paid for residential properties in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East (year ending September 2018)



Source: ONS, 2018

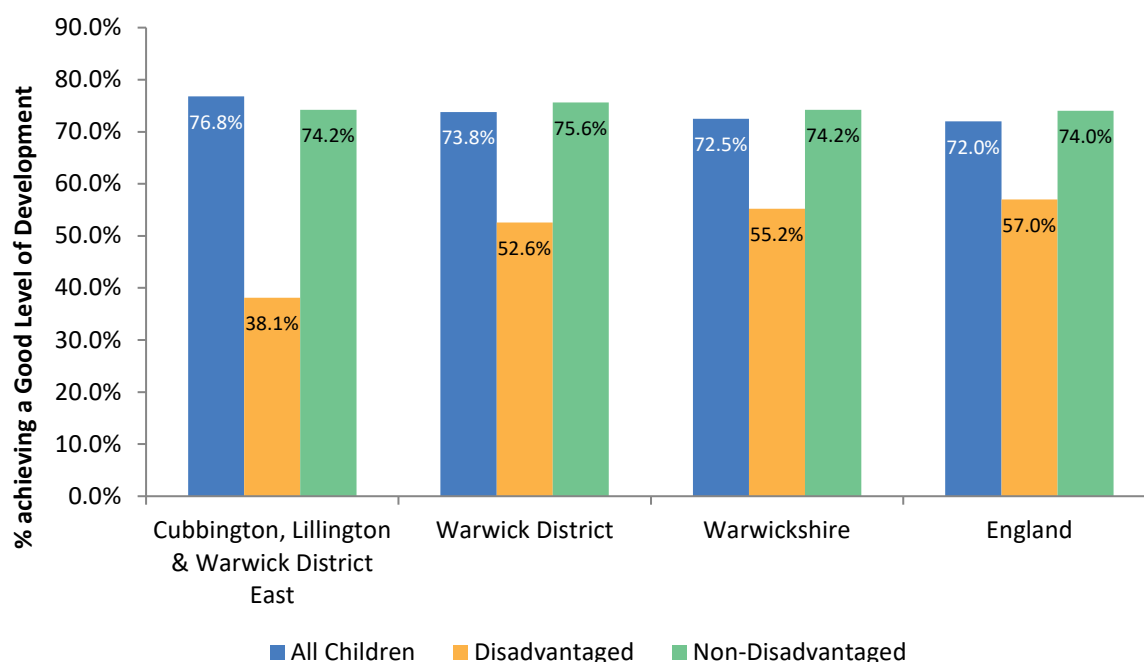
EDUCATION

EARLY YEARS

The proportion of children living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East achieving a good level of development (GLD) in the Reception year (age 4-5) increased from 73.9% in 2016 to 76.8% in 2018. The 2018 figure is slightly higher than the district (73.8%) and the county (72.5%) average⁵³. However, children in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East who are categorised as disadvantaged were markedly less likely to achieve a GLD in 2018 than disadvantaged children in the district, county and nationally (Figure 20). In 2018, the gap between those children who are disadvantaged and those who are not in terms of school readiness in Cubbington, Lillington &

Warwick District East is larger (36.1 percentage points) than Warwick District (23.1 percentage points) and Warwickshire (19.0 percentage points) – only three other JSNA areas had a larger gap.

Figure 20: Percentage of children achieving a Good Level of Development (school readiness), 2018



Source: Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

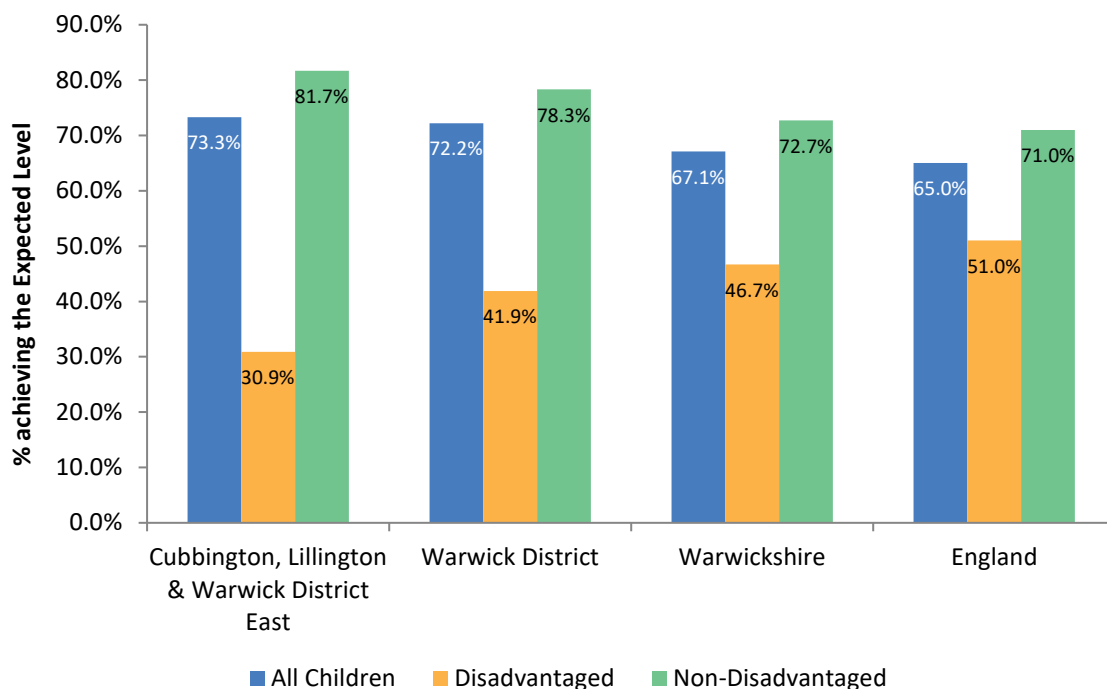
The Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East gap has decreased slightly since 2016 (49.2 percentage point gap). The LSOAs within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East with the largest gap are Crown North East (80.0%), Manor East (78.6%) and Clarendon North (75.0%).

END OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 2

In 2018, 73.3% of children achieved the Expected Level of Development (ELD) at the end of Key Stage 2 (10-11 year olds) for reading, writing and maths in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East compared to 72.2% in Warwick District and 67.1% in Warwickshire. This was an increase on 2016 (63.2%) and 2017 (69.5%) results. However, only 33.3% of all children in Lillington West LSOA and 31.8% of all children in Lillington South LSOA achieved the ELD in 2018.

Furthermore, children in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East who are categorised as disadvantaged were markedly less likely to achieve the ELD in 2018 than disadvantaged children in the district, county and nationally. In 2018, the gap between those children achieving the ELD who were disadvantaged and those who were not was 50.7 percentage points in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, wider than the district (36.4 percentage points) and almost double the county (26.0 percentage points) figures (Figure 21). Indeed, the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East gap increased, from a 33.8 percentage point gap in 2016 and a 29.4 percentage point gap in 2017.

Figure 21: Percentage of children achieving the Expected Level in Reading, Writing and Maths, 2018



Source: *Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC*

The LSOAs within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East with the largest gap in 2018 were Lillington East (73.2%) and New Cubbington, Blackdown & Old Milverton (45.2%).

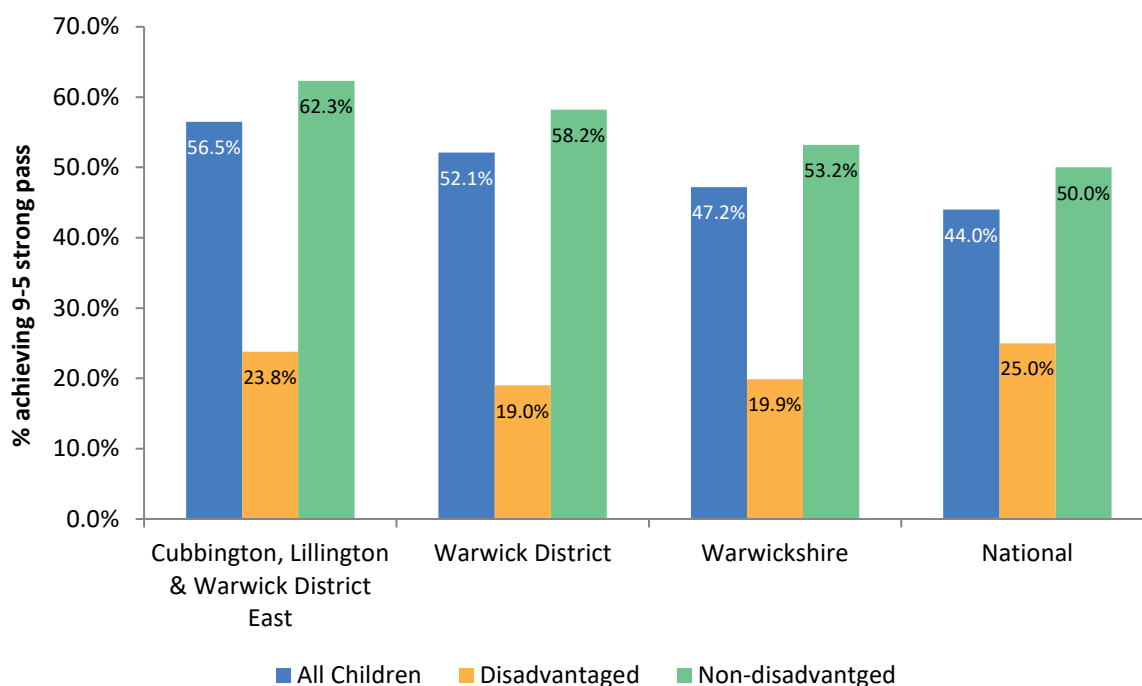
END OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 4

In 2018, 56.5% of students living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East achieved a 9-5 (strong pass) in English & Maths at the end of key stage 4 (15-16 year olds) compared to 52.1% in Warwick District and 47.2% in Warwickshire. In Lillington East LSOA, only 10.0% of all children achieved a 9-5 strong pass in 2018.

The gap between those who are disadvantaged achieving a strong pass and those who are not is slightly smaller (38.5 percentage points in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East) than the district (39.2 percentage points) but larger than the county (33.3 percentage points) (Figure 22). This is an improvement on 2017 when Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East has the largest percentage point gap (46.4 percentage points) between disadvantaged and those who are not of all 22 JSNA areas. This is due to an increase in the proportion of disadvantaged students achieving the Key Stage 4 measures (19.4% in 2017 to 23.8% in 2018) and a slight decline in the performance of non-disadvantaged students (65.7% in 2017 to 62.3% in 2018).

The LSOAs within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East with the largest gap are Milverton East (100%), Clarendon North (75.0%) and Manor South West (71.4%), Cubbington West & New Cubbington (87.5 percentage points), Milverton South West (72.7 percentage points) and Lillington East (60.0 percentage points).

Figure 22: Students achieving the new Key Stage 4 measures of 9-5 strong pass including English and Maths, 2018



Source: Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

FREE SCHOOL MEALS (FSM)

In 2018, there was a slightly lower percentage of school children residing in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East who were eligible and registered for free school meals (FSM) (6.0%) compared to Warwick District (6.7%), Warwickshire (9.6%) and the national rate (13.0%). However, there was a higher percentage of school children living in in the LSOAs of Lillington East (22.1%), Lillington South (19.5%), Lillington West (11.5%) and Clarendon North (11.4%) eligible and registered for FSM than the county average.

According to the Autumn School Census 2018, 322 pupils (7.3%) residing in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East were eligible for a free school meal. This is lower than both the Warwick District (8.1%) and Warwickshire (10.7%) figure⁵⁴, and the general trend is an increasing proportion of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East pupils eligible between October 2016 (5.8%) and October 2018 (7.3%).

PUPIL ABSENCE

Since the 2015/16 academic year, a pupil has been classified as a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions in school. In Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, the pupil absence rate for 2017/18 was slightly lower (7.8%) than that of Warwick District (8.6%) and the county (10.4%).

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS & DISABILITY (SEND)

In January 2018, 2.2% of children residing in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East and attending a state-funded school in Warwickshire had an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), slightly lower than the county average (3.0%)⁵⁵. The most common primary Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) need resulting in an EHCP was Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (21.6%), followed by Severe Learning Difficulty (SLD) (15.5%), Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) (15.5%) and Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD) (14.4%).

OFSTED

In 2018, 93.4% of children in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East attended a 'good' or 'outstanding' school (according to Ofsted School Inspections). This is slightly lower than the district figure (96.5%) but higher than the county rate (86.4%). However, only 65.1% of children in Lillington West LSOA and 67.1% of children in Lillington East LSOA attended a school rated as 'good' or 'outstanding'.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

CRIME & ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

During 2018, across Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East there were a total of 3,305 crimes and the JSNA area had a higher crime rate (87.6 per 1,000 population) than both the district (72.1 per 1,000) and county (72.6 per 1,000)⁵⁶. Only four other JSNA areas had a higher crime rate in 2018. The crime rate has, however, reduced between 2017 and 2018 (from 101.0 per 1,000 population).

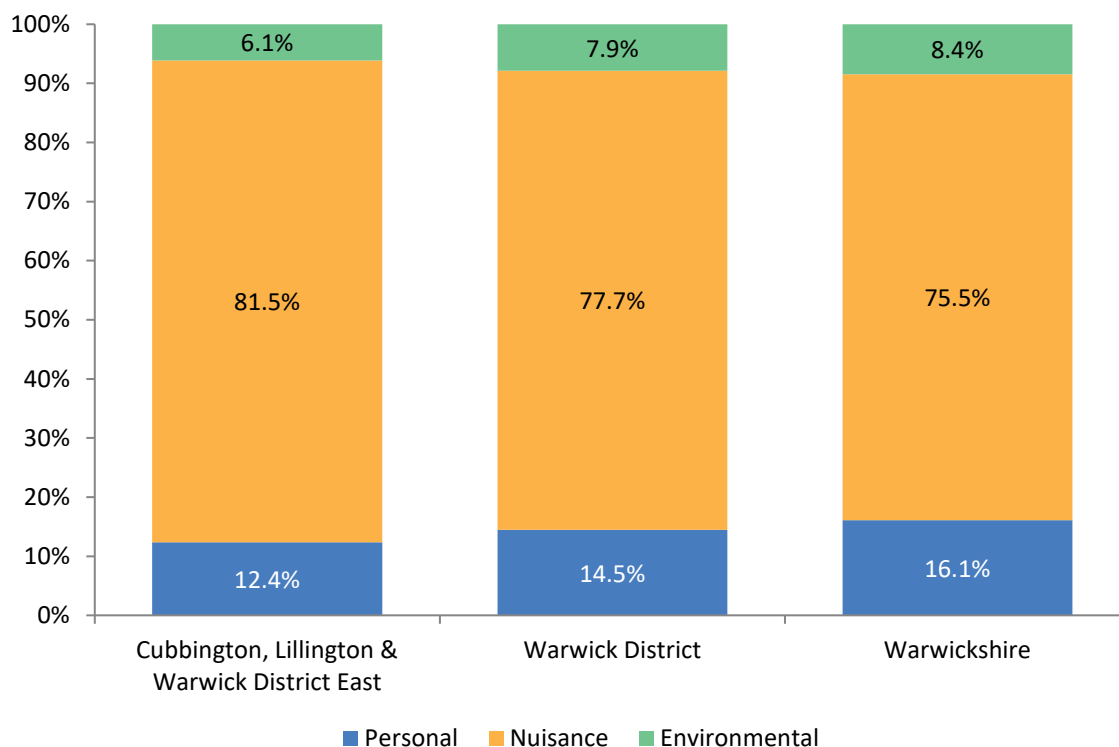
The LSOAs with the highest crime rate were Leamington Town Centre 1 (540 per 1,000 population), Leamington Town Centre 2 (280 per 1,000), Champion Hills & Newbold Comyn (151 per 1,000), and Milverton South East (130 per 1,000).

According to Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System data, there were 429 domestic abuse incidents reported to the police that occurred at a location within the boundaries of the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area between 1st July 2017 and 30th June 2018⁵⁷. This equates to a rate of 11.25 per 1,000 population, slightly lower than the district (12.07 per 1,000) and county (13.05 per 1,000). The LSOA of Lillington East had the 6th highest rate (of all 339 Warwickshire LSOAs) of 40.64 per 1,000 population. However, a higher rate is not necessarily negative and could show a confidence in the reporting of domestic abuse incidents to the police.

There were a total of 1,125 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents (for the 12 month period January to December 2018) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, which constitutes 31.7% of all ASBs in Warwick District⁵⁸. The ASB rate for Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East was 29.8 per 1,000 population, slightly higher than the district (25.4 per 1,000) and county (25.3 per 1,000). However, the ASB rate for the JSNA area has decreased from 36.6 per 1,000 population in 2017.

Figure 23 details the proportion of ASB incident by category and shows the JSNA area had a slightly higher rate of nuisance incidents compared to the district and county figures. A contributory factor in this may be due to Leamington town centre being a popular night time economy destination. Indeed, the two LSOAs with the most ASB incidents were Leamington Town Centre 1 and Leamington Town Centre 2, closely followed by Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn.

Figure 23: ASB incidents by category, 2018



Source: STORM Incident System, Warwickshire Police

ROAD SAFETY

Warwickshire County Council’s Road Safety Intelligence Team manages data in relation to road traffic collisions. The total number of road traffic collisions (RTCs) in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East in 2018 was 69 (up 11.2% from 2017 figures) to give a rate of 1.83 RTCs per 1,000 population (slightly lower than the county rate of 1.96 RTCs per 1,000). No RTCs were fatal in 2018, but 24.6% were classed as ‘serious’ (compared to just 16.1% in 2017) and 75.4% as ‘slight’. Just over a quarter (26.1%) of all RTCs in 2018 occurred in the LSOAs of Offchurch & Hunningham and New Cubbington, Blackdown & Old Milverton – these are more rural areas with faster country lanes⁵⁹. The rate of ‘serious’ RTAs in Offchurch & Hunningham LSOA was 4.4 per 1,000 population, significantly higher than the district (0.4 per 1,000 population) and county rate (0.5 per 1,000 population) and 60% of all RTAs in this LSOA were classed as ‘serious’.

RURAL & SOCIAL ISOLATION

Loneliness and social isolation is recognised as being a public health issue. It is associated with harm to mental and physical health, as well as having broader social, financial and community implications.

Through consultation with stakeholders it emerged that social and rural isolation is an issue for some residents of the JSNA area, namely the elderly, those with medical conditions and those residing in rural areas furthest away from Leamington centre. There are particular concerns over elderly people not having access to reliable, cost effective and suitable (assisted) public and community transport to access local health and community well-being services, high numbers of unpaid carers, and a lack of youth activities in rural areas.

Previous research detailed in the WCC Public Health Report Loneliness and Social Isolation in Warwickshire Needs Assessment⁶⁰ noted that the risk of loneliness and social isolation is mainly centred around larger towns and, across Leamington, approximately 1-18% of households were at risk of loneliness. However, this report highlighted that 19-28% of households were at risk of loneliness in the Clarendon, Crown and Cubbington wards.

In 2011, there were several LSOAs within the JSNA area that had a high proportion of households with no access to a car/van: Lillington East (45.4%), Leamington Town Centre 2 (40.5%), Milverton South East (35.5%), Leamington Town Centre 1 (33.8%), Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn (31.6%), Lillington West (31.2%) and Lillington South (29.9%)⁶¹.

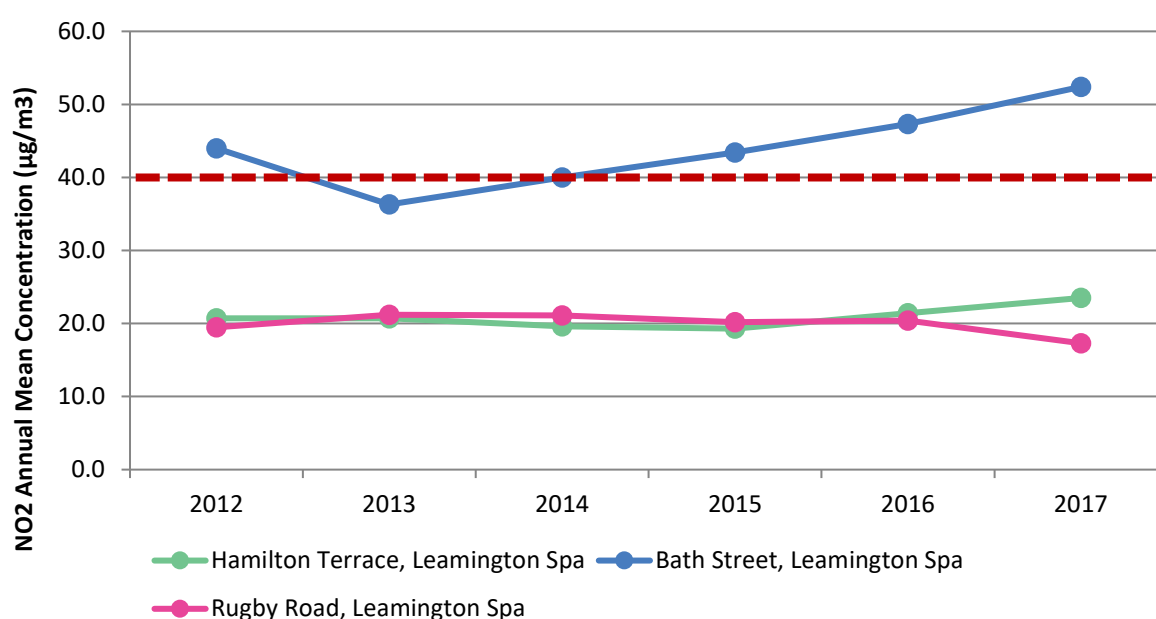
The Department for Transport have produced journey time statistics at LSOA-level to understand the travel time to access key services – employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals, food stores, town centres, and pharmacies – via three modes of travel – public transport/walking, cycling, and by car⁶². All households within the JSNA area are a maximum of 10 minutes via car from the nearest GP surgery (Milverton North, Offchurch & Hunningham, and Radford Semele are 10 minutes travel time away). The shortest travel time was a 4 minute and 5-minute walk for residents of Clarendon North and Leamington Town Centre 1 LSOAs respectively. It would, however, take residents of Offchurch & Hunningham 30 minutes via public transport/walking. Travel time to the nearest hospital is longer in terms of travel. It would take over 20 minutes from 5 LSOAs (Bubbenhall, Wappenbury, Weston & Eathorpe; Offchurch & Hunningham; Radford Semele; Lillington East; and Crown North East).

It was also suggested through consultation that there are high numbers of unpaid carers, particularly in the more rural area of the JSNA. Indeed, in 2011, 13.7% of the population of Offchurch & Hunningham LSOA were providing some form of unpaid care (the county rate is 10.9%). Furthermore, the LSOAs of New Cubbington, Blackdown & Milverton (12.8%) and Cubbington West & New Cubbington (12.0%) had a higher proportion of people providing unpaid care⁶³.

ENVIRONMENT

Our physical and psychological health and well-being is affected by the quality of air we are exposed to. Indeed, living in a pollution-free environment signifies a better quality of life. Figure 24 shows the trend in annual mean NO₂ concentrations (µg/m³) between 2012 and 2017 at the non-automatic monitoring sites within Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East⁶⁴. One site within the JSNA boundary – Bath Street, Leamington Spa – exceeded the European Commission air quality standard objectives of 40µg/m³ (above the red line) between 2015 and 2017. This site has experienced a significant increase in NO₂ concentrations over the last few years (rising to 52.4 in 2017).

Figure 24: Trends in NO₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m³) at non-automatic monitoring sites, 2012-2017



Source: Warwick District Council, Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2018

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

The following section includes data and information from local residents and stakeholders to highlight the health and well-being needs of people living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East.

CUBBINGTON, LILLINGTON & WARWICK DISTRICT EAST STAKEHOLDER EVENT

A stakeholder engagement event to understand the health and well-being needs of people living in the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area, took place at Pound Lane Learning Centre, Leamington on 21st May 2019. The event included a presentation of the initial analysis and group sessions to discuss the data presented. First, participants discussed their overall impressions of the data presented, whether, in their opinion, this was an accurate description of the area, and

the themes and emerging issues coming out of the data. Second, four emerging themes (identified from initial data analysis) were discussed in more detail:

- Health and well-being
- Issues affecting young people (particularly 20-30 year olds)
- Poverty, income and affordability
- Rural and social isolation

Participants were asked to discuss each theme, identify any current local work in this area and to tell us more that could contribute to tackling the health and wellbeing needs of people living in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East. The key findings from the stakeholder event are presented below (a full set of notes from the stakeholder event is presented in Appendix B).

General themes – the main themes highlighted during the first table top discussions were:

- The data reflected the area and highlighted the inequalities, but some surprise at the extent of the gap in terms of poverty and deprivation in the area. However, pockets of poverty are clear to see by those living and working in the area. Need to look at ways to reduce/bridge these gaps.
- Consensus that Lillington is the geographical area of greatest need within the JSNA area. It is historical deprivation and there is a cycle of intergenerational unemployment and crime.
- Stakeholders expressed concern regarding the figures on the physical health of younger people. There are growing problems with obesity in the area and a lack of exercise by children/young people. An agreement that this is something that needs to be looked at as a key health and well-being priority.
- Agreement that both mental health and the isolation of older people are issues in the area, and these will get worse unless there is support (e.g. a lack of transport/access for those who are elderly and frail).
- Lack of transport for students living in Leamington who travel to/from Warwick University and Coventry.
- The volunteering sector needs to grow/recruit in order to provide community-level support. Develop intergenerational and neighbourhood-level engagement would improve community spirit and the health and well-being of the area.
- The area would benefit from more/more visible PCSOs and locations (such as Acorn's Community Café) in order to try and reduce crime, teenage pregnancies, anti-social behaviour and drugs/alcohol problems.

Health and well-being

- Concerns around health service provision for those with complex learning disability in the community.
- Access to GPs in the area. Services are concentrated in Leamington, but the remaining areas have few services.
- Limited social prescribing opportunities currently.
- General transport issues including: access to clinics, GPs and hospitals; social isolation which, in turn, increases demands on health; concessionary scheme is vital to maintain as the people who use their bus passes really rely on this transport; lack of information on bus timetables/up-to-date services; public transport required to reduce air quality-related health problems.

- Ineffective communication regarding an up-to-date directory of existing services in the area.
- A need to develop strong community ethos and volunteering in the area.
- Concerns about high levels of anxiety and obesity in young people in the area. Opportunities for young people are often dependent on income.
- A need to work with families to change behaviours – early intervention is the key to prevention.
- Cancer screening needs consistent promotion.

Issues affecting young people (particularly 20-30 year olds)

- The loss of Children's Centres has had an impact on young people and families.
- There are a range of issues facing young people, and most of them are linked: mental health, poor living conditions, crime, sexual health, teen/young pregnancies, domestic abuse, low aspirations, lack of opportunities to raise aspirations, non-engagement with services (schools/education, youth clubs etc.), lack of resources, lack of professionally trained staff, youth workers and role models.
- It is a cycle: fall into a life of crime (because of a lack of job/lack of income), start selling weed, leads to low self-esteem/non-engagement.

Poverty, income and affordability

- Education statistics highlight inequalities.
- Food poverty is a major concern and free school meals and nutritional information needs to be promoted. Promotion of campaigns such as Fitter Futures could help tackle the issue of obesity and a lack of exercise in the area.
- Reduction in Childrens Centres has had an impact, particularly on early years.
- Depression and mental health are often linked to financial problems.
- Anecdotal evidence of overcrowding in housing. This is not just occurring in the student HMOs, but in family homes in the poorer areas (Lillington) where the living room is being used as a bedroom).
- Support for people who need help with money management is required. Utilise/signpost to other community groups and their work (e.g. Christians Against poverty CAP)

Rural and social isolation

- Access to GPs is difficult for those living in rural areas, older people and vulnerable groups. Need better networks and infrastructure hub (e.g. veterans café, contact points)
- People can become insular if they suffer from social and physical isolation, which is probably linked to the high depression prevalence figures.
- Carers need support.
- Transport / support that is available needs to be advertised and current assets need to be better utilised (e.g. volunteer transport, dial-a-ride). Transport services need to be developed.
- Broadband is good in the urban area but poor in rural areas

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 Spring 2019, research and information gathering was undertaken in order to identify current community assets within the JSNA area of Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East.

Community assets have been grouped into 10 broad themes. An individual community asset can appear across multiple themes (for example, a dementia café would feature in Older People, Advice & Support, Health & Wellbeing, and Community Cafes and Foods). Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East's community assets are listed in Figure 25 and presented in a suite of ten maps in Appendix A.

Figure 25: Count of community assets by theme in Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East, February 2019

Theme	Count
1 - Children & Families	26
2 - Young People	22
3 - Older People	30
4 - Community Venues & Meeting Points	62
5 - Community Organisations & Social Groups	44
6 - Leisure & Recreational Activities	51
7 - Advice & Support	23
8 - Community Cafes & Foods	18
9 - Health & Well-being	62
10 - Education & Learning	24

The themes with the largest number of community assets were Community Venues and Meeting Points and Health & Well-being. The theme with the fewest community assets was Community Cafes & Foods. Geographically, the majority of community assets are located in Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn (19), Leamington Town Centre 1 (13), Lillington West (11), New Cubbington, Blackdown & Old Milverton (10), and Milverton South East (10). The LSOAs most under-represented in terms of the number of community assets were in Crown North East and Lillington South – both these LSOAs had no identified community assets located within them – and Milverton North has only one identified asset located within the LSOA boundary (see Appendix A).

ENGAGEMENT SURVEYS

This section presents the findings of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment survey administered to professionals (those working in the JSNA area) and residents (those living in the JSNA area). The findings presented below are based on responses to the surveys between 1st June 2018 and 1st July 2019.

Professionals: 17 respondents identified themselves as a professional working in all areas across Warwick District. Respondents were asked to select priorities for improvement for specific age groups. Figure 26 summarises the priorities selected.

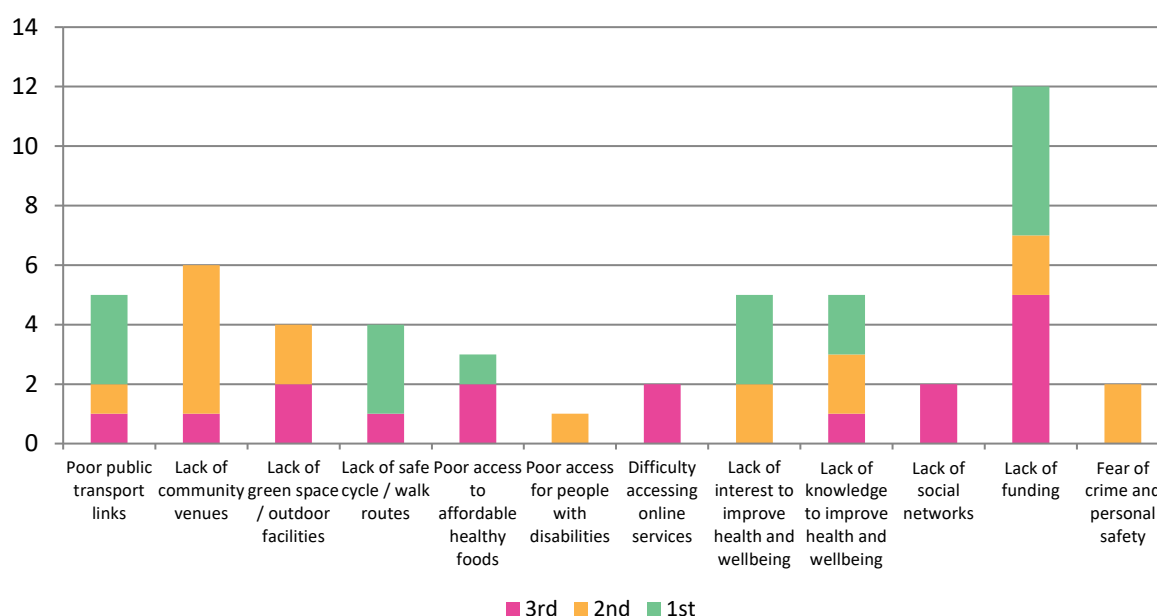
Figure 26: Professionals: priority area for improvement

Age Group	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Parent & Infant	Initiatives to support and reduce people living in poverty (e.g. access to Free School meals, employment)	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)	Housing/accommodation
Children & Young People	Substance misuse (e.g. alcohol, drugs)	Mental health and well-being	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)
Working Age	Employment and skills	Mental health and well-being	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)
Older People	Mental health and well-being	Community activities and opportunities to develop social networks	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)
All ages	Mental health and well-being	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)	Access to health services

Source: JSNA Professionals online survey, 2019

When asked, in their experience of working across Warwick District, to rank the top three potential barriers to improving health and well-being of the local population, lack of funding was ranked first (Figure 27). The next most commonly selected potential barrier was a lack of community venues. Lack of time and culture/language barriers were not selected as a priority by any of the professionals who responded to the survey.

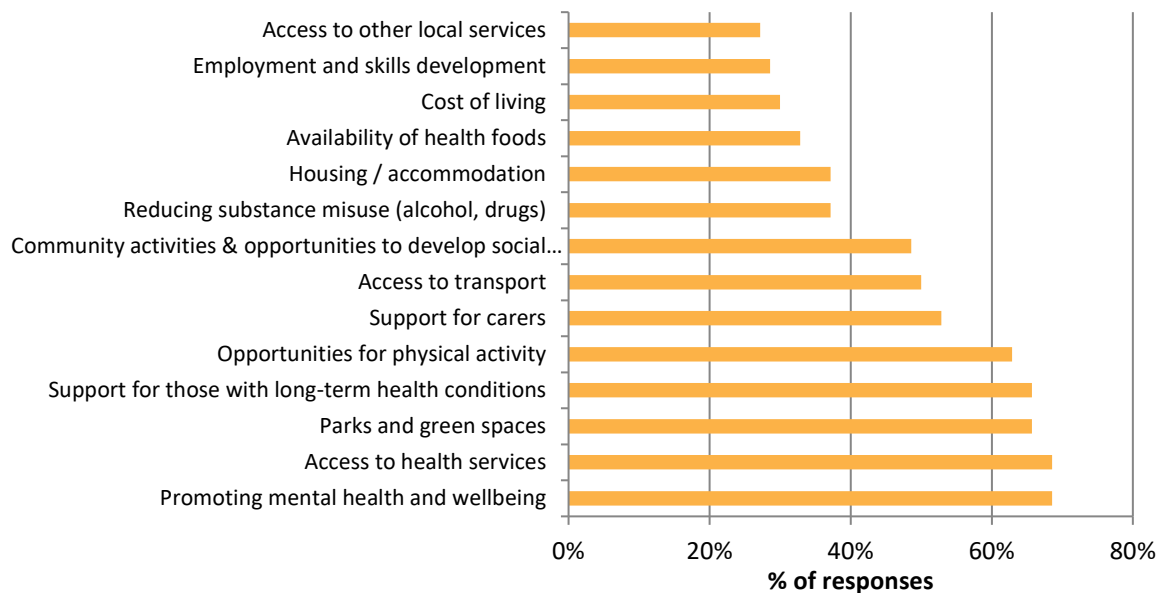
Figure 27: Professionals: top three potential barriers to improving health and well-being



Source: JSNA Professionals online survey, 2019

Residents: 70 respondents identified themselves as a resident living within the Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East JSNA area. Residents were asked to select, from a number of options, which issues they felt were priorities for health and wellbeing in the local area (Figure 28). The top issues selected included promoting mental health and wellbeing, access to health services, parks and green spaces, and support for those with long-term health conditions.

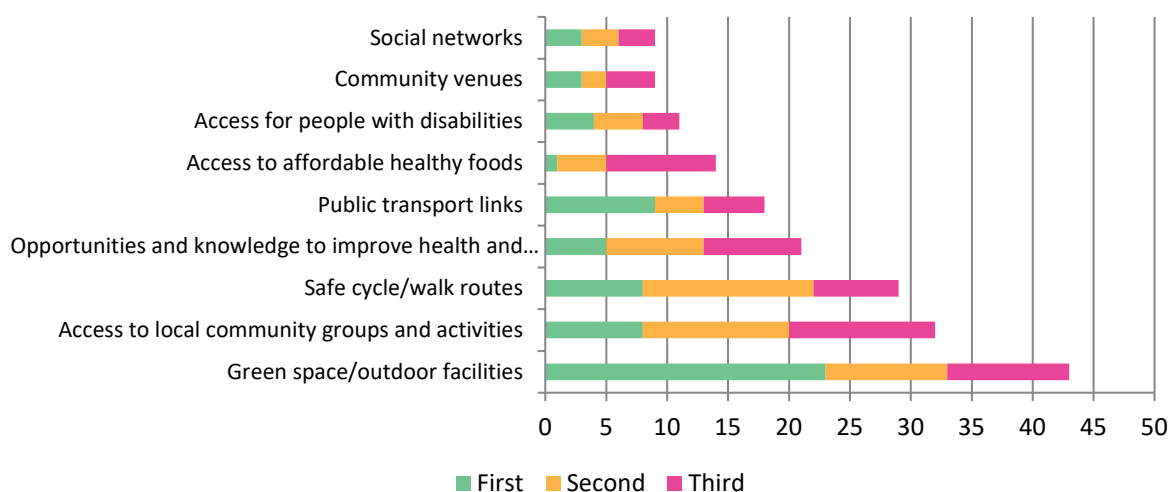
Figure 28: Residents: priority areas for health and wellbeing



Source: JSNA Residents online survey, 2019

Residents were also asked, from a list, the top three things that they value in the local area which support positive health and wellbeing. Figure 29 highlights that green space / outdoor facilities was most likely to feature in residents' top three followed by access to local community groups and activities, and safe cycle /walk routes. It should also be noted that public transport links were selected as first choice by 12.9% of all respondents.

Figure 29: Residents: top three things in the local area which support positive health and wellbeing



Source: JSNA Residents online survey, 2019

These priorities were reiterated when respondents were asked to suggest three things that could be better in the local area to improve health and wellbeing. Figure 30 summarises residents' responses by theme.

Figure 30: Residents: suggestions of things that could improve health and wellbeing

Theme	Example(s) for illustration
<p>Access to physical activity opportunities (especially through local quality greenspaces, safe cycle and walking routes and lower cost gym membership)</p>	<p><i>"More opportunities to exercises outside and to meet in outdoor areas. Lower cost gym memberships to encourage health and fitness"</i></p> <p><i>"Encourage green spaces in new build developments so that there is space for exercise and physical activity"</i></p> <p><i>"Better/more cycle lanes and footpaths would encourage people to get out and ride/run and keep fit"</i></p>
<p>Public transport/traffic improvements (including safe cycling and walking routes/air quality)</p>	<p><i>"Footpaths need to be repaired. There are a lot of footpaths that are dangerous, especially to vulnerable people i.e. wheelchair users, blind people etc."</i></p> <p><i>"Safe roadside footpaths between villages"</i></p> <p><i>"There should be exclusion areas around primary schools for cars. At present cars park as close to schools as possible, often on pavements, and often leave their engines idling in extreme (hot or cold) weathers. The level of pollution around primary schools has visibly increased over the past few years and action should be taken to reduce children's exposure to this"</i></p> <p><i>"Speed restrictions should be applied in every residential street in town. Wide residential streets often see cars driving at speed both up and down, and action should be taken to calm traffic and impose stricter speed limits"</i></p> <p><i>"Better public and/or community transport to allow those in rural areas to access services in their local town. Failing this, more mobile services to visit rural settlements"</i></p> <p><i>"Better and safer cycling routes connecting Leamington centre with wider parts of the district (to Warwick centre, Bishop's Tachbrook, JLR at Gaydon) - official cycle lanes would encourage more people to use this method of transport and reduce cars/congestion/pollution. In particular, the traffic to/from Leamington/Warwick to JLR Gaydon means a complete cycle lane (all the way) is required. There would be a lot of use of this from residents"</i></p>
<p>Community services / activities (e.g. policing)</p>	<p><i>"Community events such as mini festivals in the park. I feel that community halls could be used more as well ... better advertisement of activities too"</i></p> <p><i>"Outreach services to enable the elderly/disabled to remain in their own rural homes"</i></p> <p><i>"Improved education and including community / social groups focusing on the benefits of healthy eating , drinking and exercise"</i></p>
<p>Access to health services</p>	<p><i>Access to medical services e.g., at the village hall - Drs, nurses, chiropodists</i></p> <p><i>Health services available in rural communities.</i></p> <p><i>A bus that stops closer to the nearest doctors' surgery.</i></p> <p><i>More information on available aids to health and wellbeing - not on-line: in a village</i></p>

	<i>with an ageing population a fair percentage of people do not have computers/internet.</i>
	<i>“Better education in mental health and wellbeing in schools so our children are better equipped to deal with pressures of life and are more resilient”</i>
Access to mental health services	<i>Mental Health services should be given priority funding. I work for a charity and we desperately need monies to fund extra support and services for residents who struggle with their mental wellbeing.</i>
	<i>Mental health support for young people</i>

Residents were also asked what local activities or events they would like to see in the local area. This list includes: more/better advertised physical activity sessions/classes (e.g. Parkrun), volunteering, events for the elderly/frail, local community events (e.g. Party in the Park), regular GP in rural areas, mobile and outreach services, sharing skills workshops, health and wellbeing fair, recycling/litter picking, social sessions for those with dementia.

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