

PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT BEDWORTH CENTRAL & BULKINGTON

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

September 2019



REPORT DETAILS

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KEY MESSAGES

DEMOGRAPHICS

- The population of Bede Bedworth Town Centre LSOA increased by 14% between 2011 and 2017.
- Housing tenure varies greatly across the JSNA area, Bede East LSOA has the highest proportion of social renting (42.9%).
- The top three Mosaic household groups in the JSNA area are 'Modest Traditions', 'Senior Security' and 'Suburban Stability'.

HEALTH

- Hypertension prevalence was significantly higher than national levels in five out of the six GP surgeries considered for the Bedworth Central and Bulkington report in 2017/18.
- Diabetes prevalence was significantly higher than national levels for four out of the six GP surgeries considered for the Bedworth Central and Bulkington report in 2017/18.
- The cancer prevalence and rate of emergency admission with cancer at The Old Cole House Practice were both significantly higher than North Warwickshire CCG levels.
- Estimated prevalence of smoking was significantly higher than national levels for four of the six GP surgeries considered for the Bedworth Central and Bulkington report.
- Of the 22 JSNA areas, Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the third highest proportion of children in reception and year 6 classed as 'overweight' or 'very overweight'.

DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

- Bedworth Foodbank helped 1,347 people in 2018/19 - up 41% from 956 in 2017/18.
- The number of children requiring help from the Foodbank increased from 287 to 538 (87%) of whom 380 were aged 11 or under.
- Three LSOAs were within the top 20% most deprived nationally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): Bede Cannons, Bede East and Poplar Coalpit Field.
- In 2017/18 the most common reason given for homelessness in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough was 'termination of assured shorthold tenancies' (65) followed by 'parent no longer willing/able to accommodate' (31).

ECONOMY

- At November 2018, the claimant count (people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed) of 510 within the JSNA area made up 8.8% of total Warwickshire claims.
- In 2011, Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the second largest proportion of residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications (30.8%) of all 22 JSNA areas.
- At year end 2017, a Nuneaton Bedworth resident would have needed 5.91 times the average annual household income to be able to afford the average-priced house in the borough of £160,000.

EDUCATION

- In 2018, 34.5% of students living in Bedworth Central and Bulkington achieved a 9-5 (strong pass) in English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 4 compared to 35.9% for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and 47.2% for Warwickshire.
- For the 2017/18 school year, Bedworth Central and Bulkington recorded the second highest rate of pupil absence (13.9%) of all 22 JSNA areas.
- At January 2018, 4.1% of children residing in Bedworth Central and Bulkington and attending a state-funded school had an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), higher than the county average (3%).

SOCIAL CARE

- The rate of children subject to a Child Protection Plan as at 31st December 2018 was higher than both the borough and county rate (58.9 per 10,000 child population).
- The rate of children with disabilities at 31st December 2018 was higher than both the borough and county (68.7 per 10,000 child population).
- The primary reason for accessing adult social care support within the JSNA area was for 'physical support' whereas the primary reason at borough and county level was 'older people 65+'.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Bedworth Central and Bulkington recorded a crime rate of 82.8 offences per 1,000 population for the calendar year 2018.
- Bede Bedworth Town Centre had the highest rate of the 20 LSOAs in the JSNA area with 387.59 offences per 1,000 population. Just under a third of Bede Bedworth Town Centre offences (32%) were shoplifting.

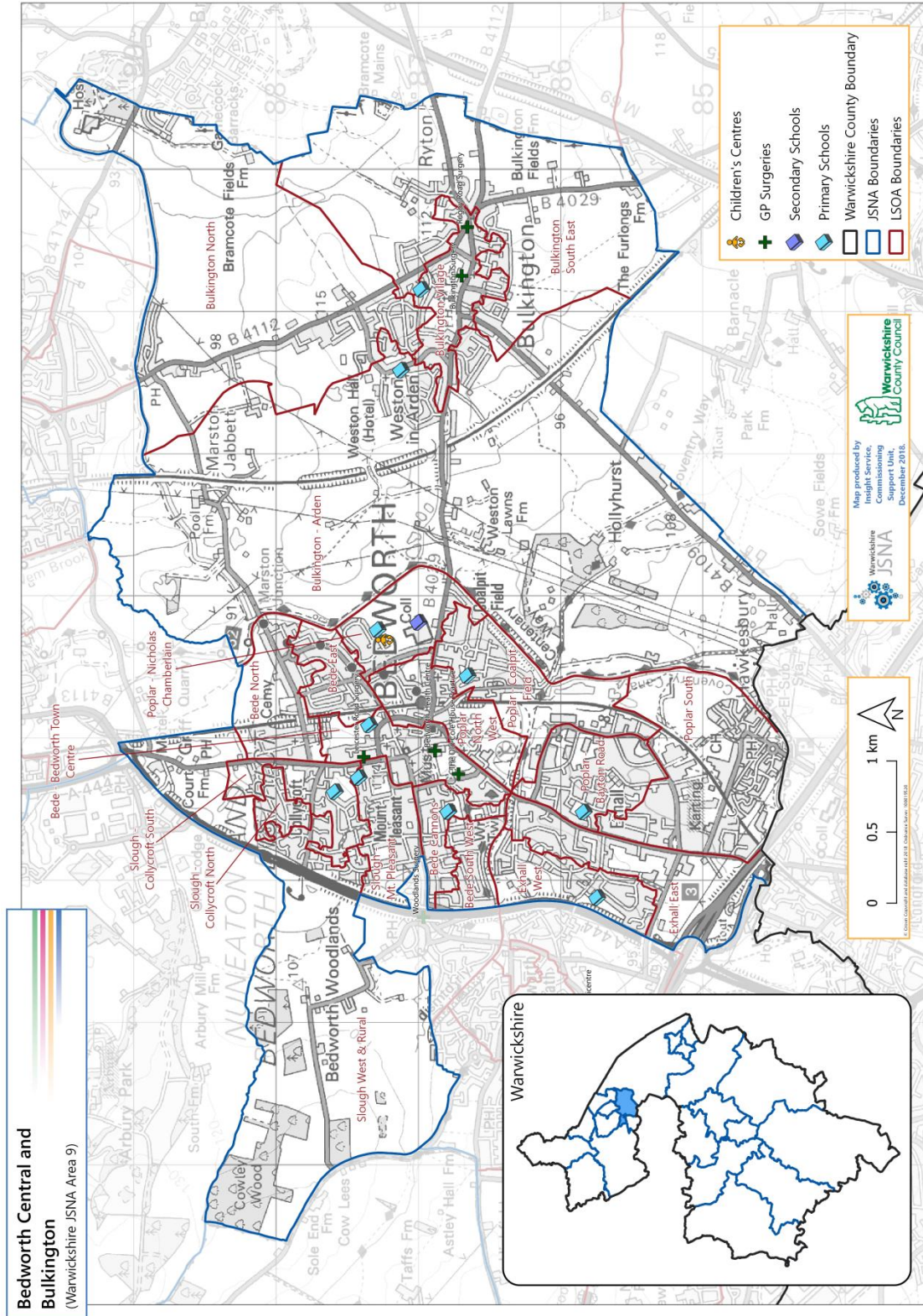
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase the proactive identification of hypertension, obesity and diabetes to reduce the risk of serious adverse health events and complications especially in areas linked to Bedworth Health Centre, Leicester Road Surgery, Rugby Road Surgery and The Old Cole House Practice.
2. Identify ways to improve the uptake of bowel cancer screening programmes especially within the population linked to the Rugby Road and Woodlands Surgeries.
3. Identify opportunities to improve cancer care in the community, reducing the need for patients to access care as an emergency and ensuring people who are living with cancer are appropriately supported.
4. Improve access and outcomes linked to mental health services for adults, children and young people. Encouraging a whole family approach within this.
5. Promote healthy lifestyles including physical activity, diet, smoking, drug and alcohol consumption to reduce the risk factors for long-term diseases.
6. Promote services available for adults and young people's drugs and alcohol services and encourage referrals to community and service providers.
7. Identify and support children and young people who have caring responsibilities. Focus this in the Poplar Nicolas Chamberlain, Bede East and Poplar Coalpit Field LSOAs.
8. Improve access to information and support for those experiencing poverty, including food and fuel poverty. Protecting those who are most vulnerable to the health effects of living in cold homes. Particular focus to take place in Bede East and Bede North LSOAs.
9. Address inequalities among children and young people including those who are vulnerable; improving the educational attainment gaps between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children.
10. Identify why pupil absence levels are so high in Bedworth and Bulkington especially in Bede North LSOA.
11. Address crime and personal ASB and reduce the fear of crime, especially at Bedworth Skate Park.
12. Improve road safety, especially around Bulkington Arden and Exhall East LSOA.
13. Increase local and accessible opportunities to facilitate social connections, encouraging activities that reduce social isolation.

INTRODUCTION AND LOCAL CONTEXT

JSNA GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Figure 1: Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area



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

This report presents information on need in the Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area situated in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (Figure 1). Where available, data is presented down to the 20 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) within the JSNA area.

Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area lies between Coventry and Nuneaton and is bounded to the east by the A444 whilst being split north south by the M6 motorway. The area includes Bedworth Town Centre, Bulkington to the East and Bedworth Woodlands to the West.

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

Across Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, there are 19 primary schools (10 in the Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area) and 7 secondary schools (1 in Bedworth Central and Bulkington). In addition, there are a range of community and local authority use buildings used as hubs for a range of activities within the JSNA areas (see Appendix A).

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

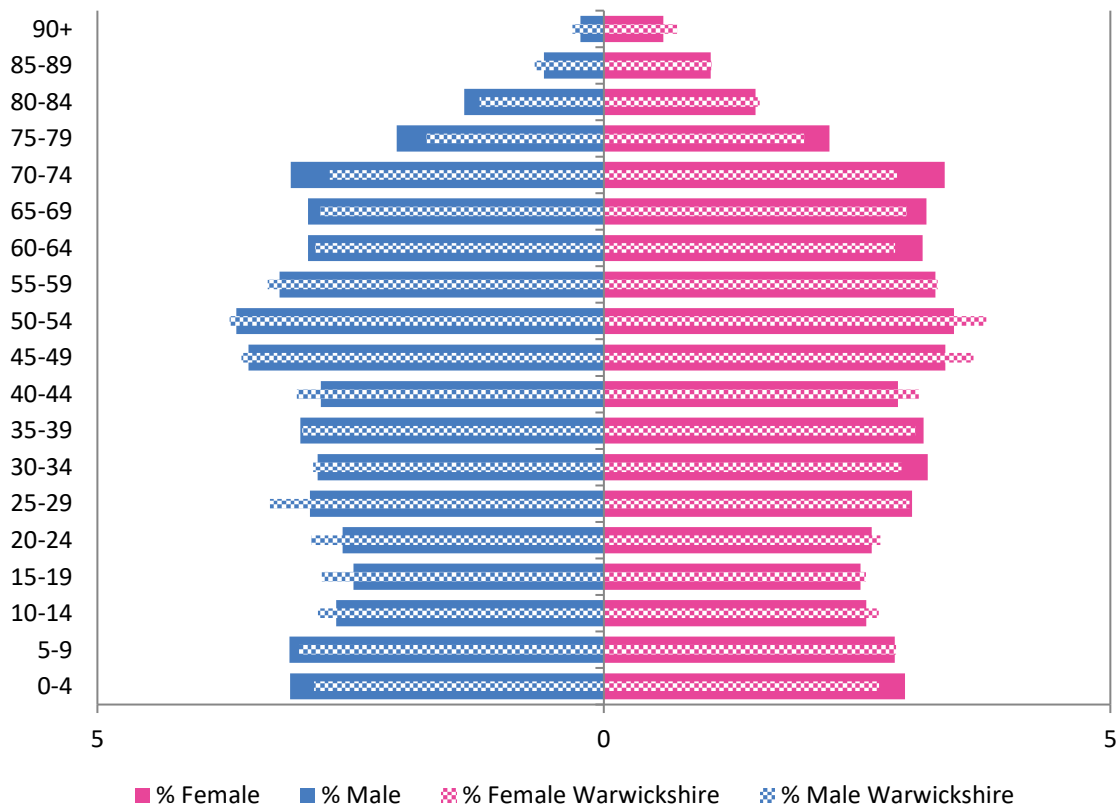
CURRENT & FUTURE POPULATION

In 2017, the total population of Bedworth Central & Bulkington JSNA area was estimated to be 30,006¹. This is a 1.5% increase from 2011. For comparison, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has seen a 2.7% increase during the same time period and the Warwickshire population has increased by 3.5%.

Figure 2 shows the mid-2017 population estimates for the JSNA area by five-year age groups for males and females. The age profile for the JSNA area is largely consistent with the profile for Warwickshire which is that of a 'stable' or 'stationary' pyramid characterised by a consistency across age groups and a taper toward the top of the pyramid. Of note, the 0-4 age group for the JSNA area has a relatively higher proportion of both males and females compared to Warwickshire. Males and females aged between 70 and 79 make up just under 11% of the total JSNA area population and both see a higher proportion relative to Warwickshire.

Less than two thirds (60.5%) of the JSNA area population are of 'working age' (15-64 years), for comparison 62.3% of the Warwickshire population fall into this category.

Figure 2: Mid-2017 population estimates for Bedworth Central & Bulkington and Warwickshire



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

Bedworth Town Centre LSOA has seen the largest percentage increase in population (Figure 3) in the JSNA area when comparing the Census 2011 population with the 2017 mid-year estimates.

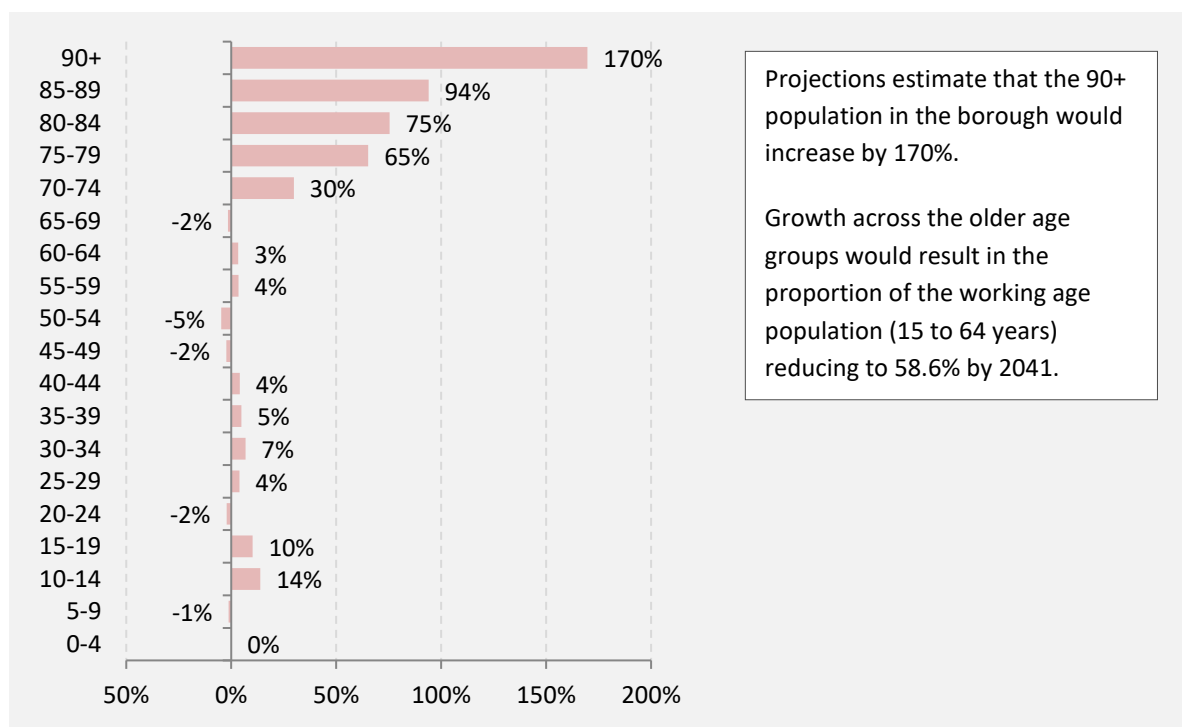
Figure 3: Top 5 LSOAs where population has increased and top 5 where population has declined

LSOA Name	% Change in population 2011-2017
Bede Bedworth Town Centre	14.0%
Poplar South	4.8%
Exhall East	5.8%
Bede East	5.8%
Slough Mt. Pleasant	5.0%
Slough Collycroft North	-7.1%
Bede South West	-3.8%
Poplar Bayton Road	-2.8%
Bulkington Village	-2.5%
Slough Collycroft South	-2.0%

Source, Census 2011

Population projections estimate that between 2016 and 2041 the population of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is set to increase by 13,107 people (10.3%)². The percentage change by five-year age group is presented in figure 4.

Figure 4: Percentage change in population by age group based on 2016 – 2041 projections, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough



The chart illustrates that for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, age groups for ages 70+ will see the greatest proportional increase in population between 2016 and 2041. Increases in the older population groups will inevitably result in greater demand placed on health and social services.

EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

The JSNA area has a relatively similar profile to the borough in terms of diversity (Figure 5). Compared to the county³, there is a lower proportion who identified as ‘white other’ and a higher proportion who identified as ‘Asian’.

Figure 5: White British and BME populations

Ethnic Group	Bedworth Central & Bulkington	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire
White/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	89.5%	88.9%	88.5%
White Irish	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
White Other	1.3%	1.8%	3.2%
Mixed	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
Asian	5.8%	6.3%	4.6%
Black	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Other	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: Census 2011

In 2011, 94.2% of Bedworth Central and Bulkington residents were born in the UK compared to 93.2% for the borough and 91.7% for the county. Of those in the JSNA area that were born outside of the UK, the three most common countries of birth were India (1.9%), Poland (0.6%) and Germany (0.3%). Panjabi (2%) was the second most widely spoken language⁴ behind English (96.8%) followed by Polish (0.6%).

In total, 64.7% of the JSNA area population identified as Christian, followed by Sikh (4.1%) and Hindu (0.8%) in 2011. Other religions made up small proportions of the population (each less than 0.5%). Just under a quarter (23.1%) stated they had no religion⁵.

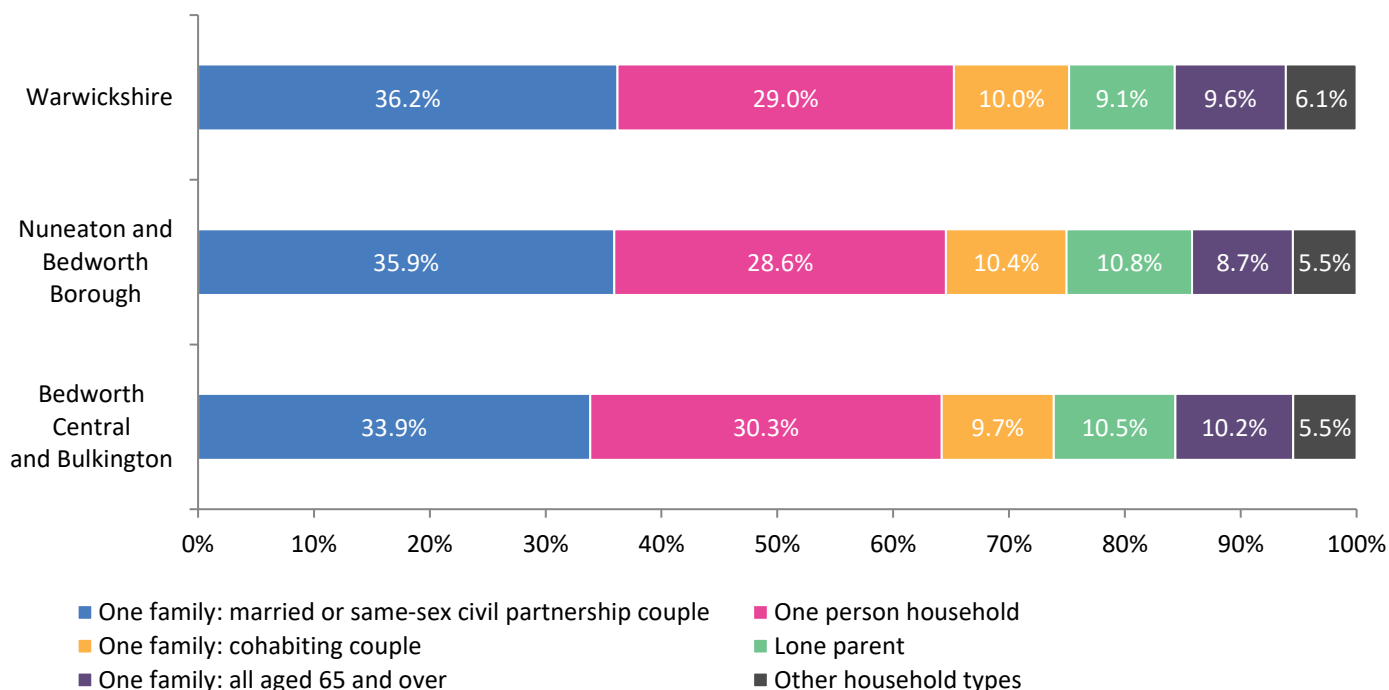
For further demographic information please refer to the JSNA profiles section of the Warwickshire Insight website <https://data.warwickshire.gov.uk/>.

HOUSEHOLDS

At 2017 there were a total of 13,400 properties in Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area⁶. Projections indicate that there will be a 15% increase in the number of households in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough by 2041⁷, which is slightly above the projected 14.4% increase for the county as a whole. These estimates do not account for the plans within Warwickshire to build 62,500 new homes across the county between 2011-31. Of these, some 13,400 are proposed to be built in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. These plans have resulted in concern over housing affordability, demand for services and traffic congestion as well as traffic noise and impact on air quality.

Figure 6 illustrates that in 2011, the JSNA area household composition was largely consistent with Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and Warwickshire⁸. The JSNA area had a slightly larger proportion of one person households and households where all are aged 65 and over when compared to the Borough.

Figure 6: Household Composition



Source: ONS Census 2011

Housing Tenure within the JSNA area in 2011 saw a higher proportion of ownership compared to both the borough and county (Figure 7). Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the 13th largest proportion of housing ownership of the 22 JSNA areas and the 6th largest proportion of socially rented households.

Figure 7: Housing Tenure

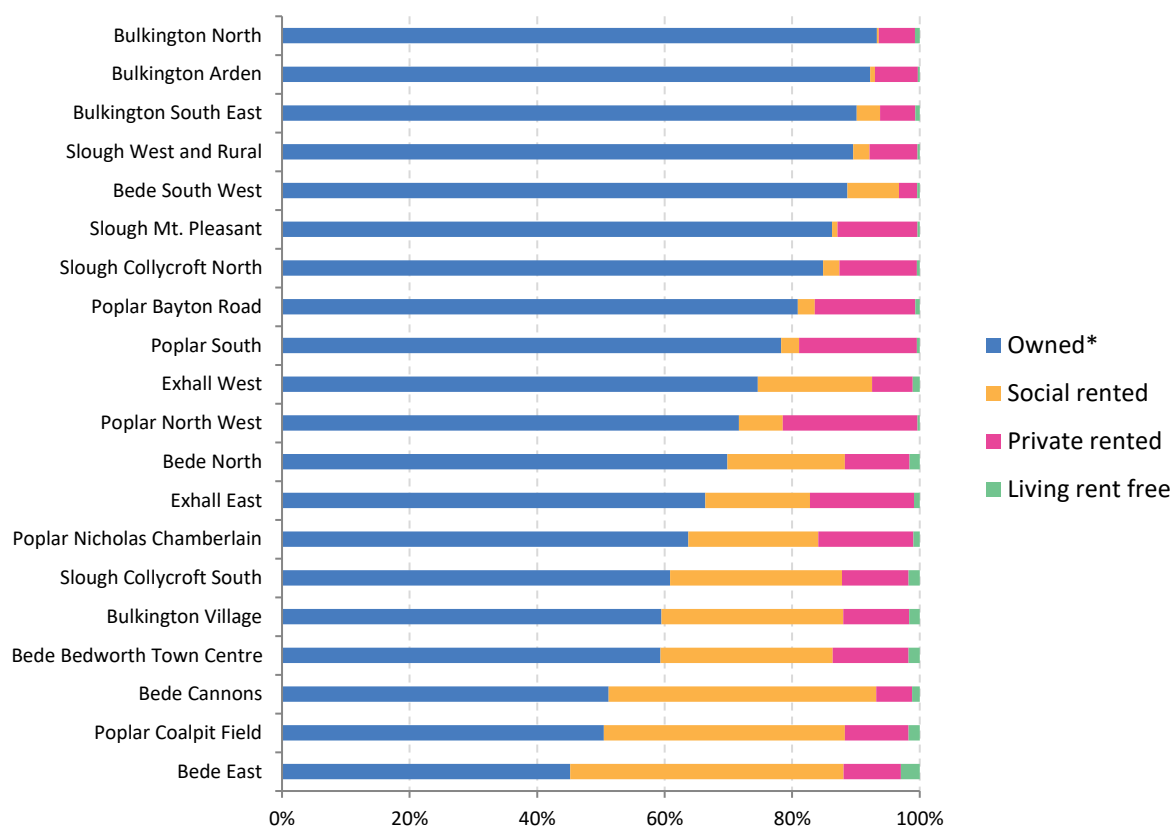
Area	Owned*	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
Bedworth Central & Bulkington	72.3%	15.8%	10.8%	1%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	71.9%	14.5%	12.7%	1%
Warwickshire	70.8%	13.8%	14.1%	1.2%

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

*shared ownership (part owned and part rented) included within owned

At LSOA, levels of ownership varied from 45.2% in Bede East through to 93.3% in Bulkington North (Figure 8). Bede East had the highest proportion of social renting (42.9%) and Bulkington North the lowest (0.3%).

Figure 8: Housing Tenure by LSOA in the Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area



Source: ONS Census 2011

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 channels⁹.

The top three Mosaic groups by proportion for the JSNA area, borough and county are highlighted in figure 9. The top five groups within the JSNA area make up a combined 71% of households, for comparison these same five groups make up 42% of Warwickshire households. Figure 10 provides details of the key characteristics of the top five JSNA area groups.

Figure 9: JSNA area Mosaic Profile (top three groups in each area are highlighted)

	Mosaic Group	JSNA Area	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire
A	Country Living	0.3%	0.1%	10.6%
B	Prestige Positions	1.8%	5.1%	9.7%
C	City Prosperity	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
D	Domestic Success	3.2%	6.3%	8.6%
E	Suburban Stability	14.8%	13.0%	8.8%
F	Senior Security	14.9%	11.1%	8.9%
G	Rural Reality	0.5%	0.2%	7.6%
H	Aspiring Homemakers	14.3%	14.0%	11.6%
I	Urban Cohesion	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%
J	Rental Hubs	0.9%	1.0%	6.1%
K	Modest Traditions	15.7%	12.9%	5.8%
L	Transient Renters	7.8%	9.7%	5.3%
M	Family Basics	11.4%	13.4%	6.8%
N	Vintage Value	9.4%	7.8%	5.5%
O	Municipal Tenants	4.9%	4.8%	2.3%

Source: Experian, Mosaic, 2018

Figure 10: Mosaic Group Descriptions

	Key Features	Public Sector Characteristics
<p>Modest Traditions Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles</p> <p>K</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature age • Homeowners • Affordable housing • Kids are grown up • Suburban locations • Modest income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above average level of dependency on the state for financial support • More likely to smoke than average but infrequent drinkers • Not particularly active, don't exercise much or take part in sport • Crime rate slightly above average and issues with anti-social behaviour • Group among the least likely to feel confident in the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system
<p>Senior Security Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement</p> <p>F</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly singles and couples • Homeowners • Comfortable homes • Additional pensions above state • Don't like new technology • Low mileage drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good levels of health, some enjoy a regular drink, very few smoke at all and nearly half – over 30 per cent more than the average – eat their 'Five a Day' • Crime rate lower than average, relatively low fear of crime • Among the most dedicated recyclers, re-users and reducers of energy use
<p>Suburban Stability Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing</p> <p>E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older families • Some adult children at home • Suburban mid-range homes • 3 bedrooms • Have lived at the same address some years • Research on Internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of dependency on the state for financial support • Lower than average crime rate • Generally in good health, smoke less than average, moderate alcohol consumption • Moderate adherence to 'Five a Day' • Exercise and participation in sport slightly higher than the norm
<p>Aspiring Homemakers Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means</p> <p>H</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Younger households • Full-time employment • Private suburbs • Affordable housing costs • Starter salaries • Buy and sell on eBay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable levels of health, around a fifth smoke but likely to be light smokers • One of the poorest groups with regards to eating 'Five a Day' although they do tend to be more active than people in general • Crime is lower than average and they worry less than average about being a victim of crime
<p>Family Basics Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet</p> <p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families with children • Aged 25 to 40 • Limited resources • Some own low cost homes • Some rent from social landlords • Squeezed budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living on tight budgets, one of the most likely groups to top up their income with Income Support • Crime rate slightly above average but residents more than twice as likely to feel that anti-social behaviour is a problem in the neighbourhood • Poor health is common with people more likely to smoke and less likely to follow a healthy diet, exercise or play sport

HEALTH

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

BIRTH RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

There were 364 live births in Bedworth Central and Bulkington in 2016, a general fertility rate of 69.9 live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 (the county rate is 61.0 per 1,000)¹⁰. Figure 11 provides the general fertility rate over a four-year period.

Figure 11: General fertility rate, live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44, 2013-2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bedworth Central and Bulkington	71.48	70.52	66.68	69.95
Warwickshire	62.38	60.28	62.34	60.96

Source: ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates and Public Health Birth Files

Life expectancy (2015-2017) at birth for males residing in Bedworth Central & Bulkington was 78.6 years and 83 years for females (compared to 79.8 and 83.7 years respectively in Warwickshire as a whole)¹¹. 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.

LONG-TERM CONDITIONS

According to the 2011 Census, 10.6% of the Bedworth Central and Bulkington population had conditions which meant their day-to-day activities were limited a lot¹². This is above the borough figure of 9.5% and the county (7.7%) suggesting long-term conditions are an issue in the JSNA area. This is perhaps a reflection of the relatively older population within the JSNA area compared to the age profile for the county.

At LSOA level, 17% of the Bede Bedworth and Town Centre population had conditions which meant their day-to-day activities were limited a lot, Poplar Coalpit Field 14.9% and Bede Cannons 14.6%. The proportion varies widely across the JSNA area with Slough West and Rural the LSOA with the smallest percentage (4.8%).

PRIMARY CARE DATA

Health data is collected at a primary and secondary care level. For the data collected at primary care (general practice) level, because all residents in Bedworth Central and Bulkington area are not registered at the same practice, a method was developed that gives an indication of the health of the JSNA 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 Bedworth Central and Bulkington (Figure 12).

Figure 12: General Practices with 25%+ of the registered population residing in Bedworth Central and Bulkington

GP Practice	Number of registered patients living in JSNA Area	% of surgery population living in JSNA Area
Leicester Road Surgery	2,126	81.2%
The Old Cold House Practice	2,593	78.8%
Bedworth Health Centre	15,276	77.4%
Rugby Road Surgery	2,517	73.3%
Bulkington Surgery	3,770	67.9%
Woodlands Surgery	1,408	36.1%

Source: NHS Digital, April 2018

Overall, 92% of all Bedworth Central and Bulkington residents were registered at one of these six surgeries in 2018. The following sections look at the GP surgery data health measures where multiple surgeries within the JSNA are performing significantly worse than the CCG and/or national benchmark.

Appendix B provides a summary table for a wide range of health measures for the six GP surgeries based on 2017/18 data.

HYPERTENSION

Figure 13: Prevalence of hypertension (all ages) by GP surgery 2017/2018

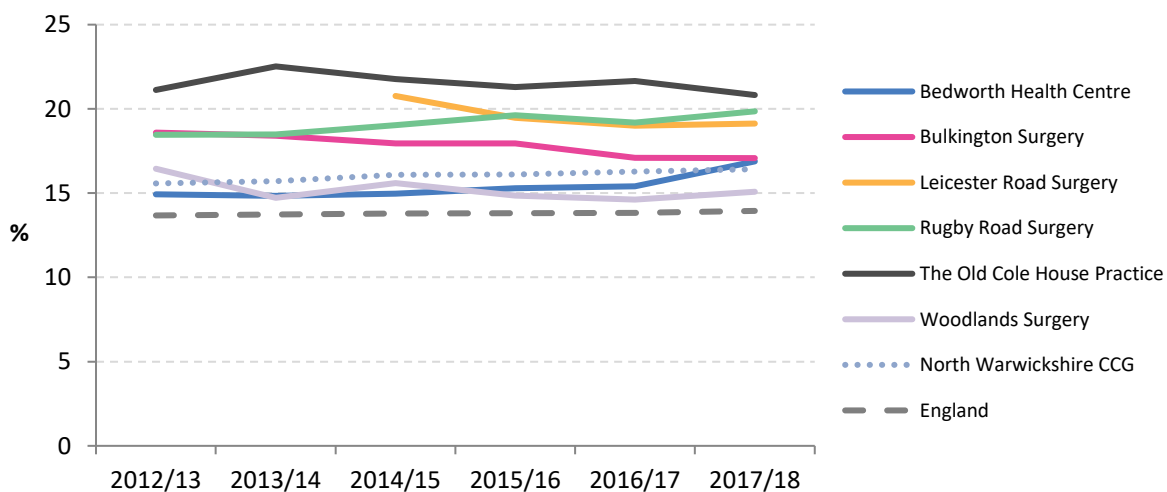
	Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages) (%)	Comparison to WNCCG	Comparison to National
Bedworth Health Centre	16.9%	Similar	Higher
Bulkington Surgery	17.1%	Similar	Higher
Leicester Road Surgery	19.1%	Higher	Higher
Rugby Road Surgery	19.9%	Higher	Higher
The Old Cole House Practice	20.8%	Higher	Higher
Woodlands Surgery	15.1%	Similar	Similar
Warwickshire North CCG	16.4%	-	-
National	13.9%	-	-

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

In 2017/18, in three out of the six surgeries the prevalence of established hypertension, as recorded on the practice disease register, was significantly above the Warwickshire North CCG (WNCCG) prevalence. All except Woodlands Surgery were significantly above national levels (Figure 13)¹³. Figure 14 provides hypertension trend data for the last six years.

The trend chart illustrates that four of the six surgeries have seen prevalence levels consistently above WNCCG and national levels. Bedworth Health Centre, which has the largest number of JSNA area patients, saw an increase of 1.5 percentage points between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Figure 14: Hypertension prevalence as recorded on practice registers, 2012/13 to 2017/18



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

It is important to note that this measure only takes into account recorded hypertension; the actual prevalence is likely much higher as people with this condition often do not visit their GP.

DIABETES

Figure 15: Prevalence of diabetes (age 17+) by GP surgery 2017/2018

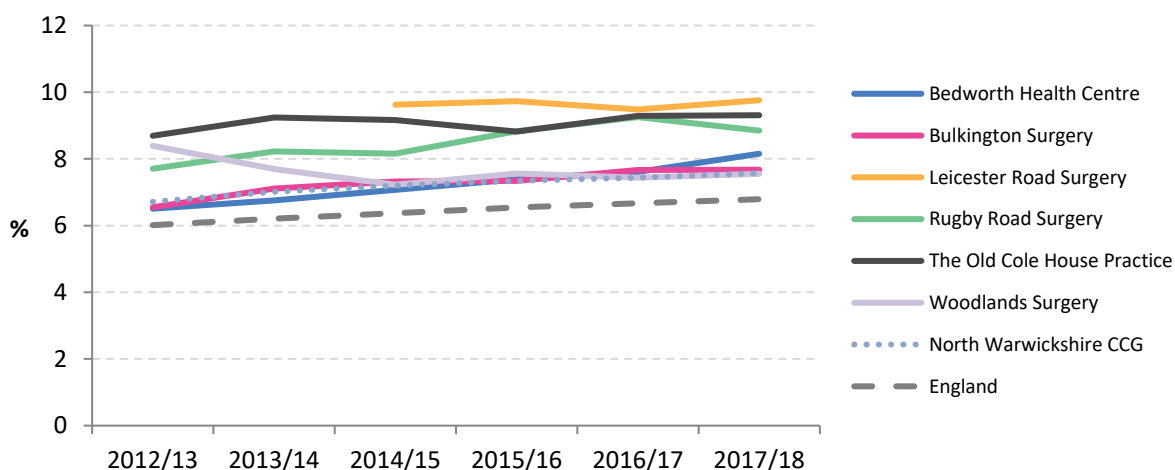
	Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+)	Comparison to WNCCG	Comparison to National
Bedworth Health Centre	8.2%	Similar	Higher
Bulkington Surgery	7.7%	Similar	Similar
Leicester Road Surgery	9.8%	Higher	Higher
Rugby Road Surgery	8.9%	Similar	Higher
The Old Cole House Practice	9.3%	Higher	Higher
Woodlands Surgery	7.6%	Similar	Similar
Warwickshire North CCG	7.6%	-	-
National	6.8%	-	-

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

In 2017/18, the prevalence of diabetes in patients aged 17 years and over, as recorded on practice disease registers, was significantly higher than the national prevalence at four of the six surgeries and significantly higher than WNCCG prevalence at two practices¹³ (Figure 15). Figure 16 shows that Leicester Road Surgery, Rugby Road Surgery and The Old Cole House Practice have been significantly above the national level since 2012/13 whereas the prevalence of diabetes has steadily increased at Bedworth Health Centre from being similar to the national figure.

According to Hospital Episode Statistics data, the standardised emergency admission rate for diabetes for residents in the Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area was 234 emergency admissions per 100,000 population (average over four-year period 2014/15 to 2017/18)¹⁴. This was above the county rate of 181 per 100,000 for the same period. This is the 8th highest rate of the 22 JSNA areas.

Figure 16: Prevalence of Diabetes (age 17+) by GP Practice 2012/13 to 2017/18



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

CANCER

Figure 17 Cancer Measures by GP Practice, 2017/18

	Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages)	Number of emergency admissions with cancer (Number per 100,000 population)	Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3-year coverage, %)	Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5-year coverage, %)
Bedworth Health Centre	2.9%	602.62	75.6%	58.9%
Bulkington Surgery	1.9%	450.37	74.2%	63.0%
Leicester Road Surgery	2.4%	152.73	71.3%	52.9%
Rugby Road Surgery	3.2%	378.46	66.7%	55.8%
The Old Cole House Practice	3.9%	1033.43	72.1%	57.7%
Woodlands Surgery	2.4%	641.03	69.1%	51.2%
Warwickshire North CCG	2.7%	511.12	74.6%	59.8%
National	2.7%	540.15	72.1%	59.6%

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



The rate of 1033.43 emergency admissions with cancer per 100,000 population for patients registered at the The Old Cole House Practice in 2017/18 stands out as significantly above both the WNCCG and national average¹³ (Figure 17). In terms of actual numbers, for the period April 2017 to March 2018, 34 out of 3,290 patients on the practice list for The Old Cole House Practice were admitted with cancer as an emergency. The prevalence of cancer at the Old Cole House Practice was also higher than the WNCCG prevalence during this period.

In 2017/18, the Rugby Road Surgery was significantly worse than WNCCG for the measure of the percentage of females aged 50-70 screened for breast cancer over the last 36 months. Woodlands Surgery also had a lower rate than WNCCG and national for this measure and was significantly worse than the CCG for coverage of bowel cancer screening for those aged 60-74.

Over the last four years (2014/15 to 2017/18), the standardised emergency admission rate for cancer for residents in the JSNA area was 722 per 100,000 population, above the county rate of 611 per 100,000¹⁵. This is the 4th highest rate of the 22 JSNA areas.

SMOKING

Figure 18: Estimated smoking prevalence by GP surgery, 2017/18

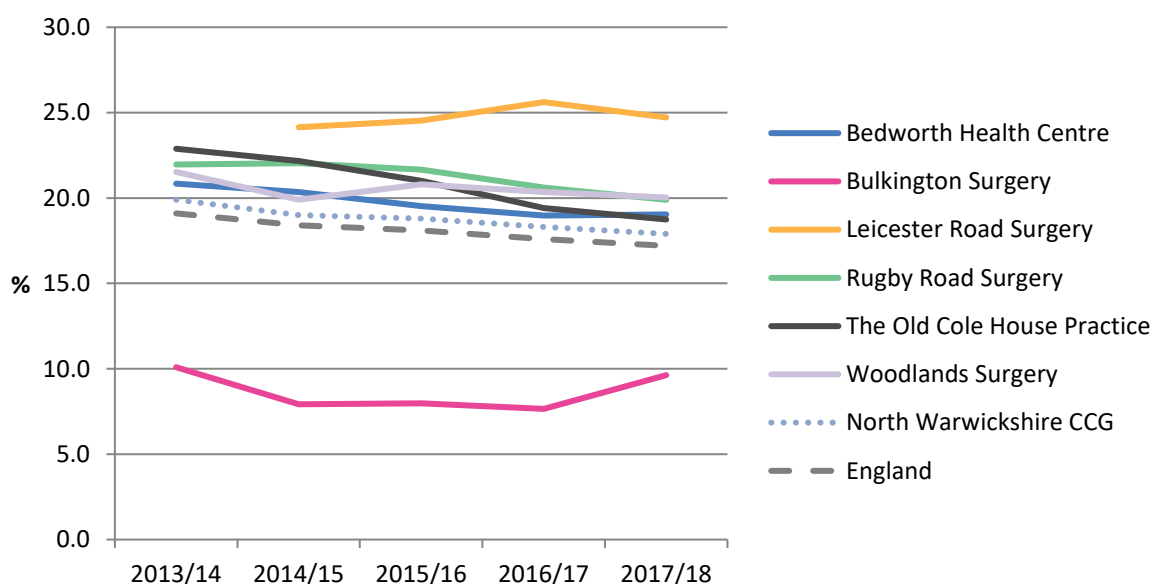
	Estimated smoking prevalence (QOF)	Comparison to WNCCG	Comparison to National
Bedworth Health Centre	19.0%	Higher	Higher
Bulkington Surgery	9.6%	Lower	Lower
Leicester Road Surgery	24.7%	Higher	Higher
Rugby Road Surgery	19.9%	Similar	Higher
The Old Cole House Practice	18.7%	Similar	Similar
Woodlands Surgery	20.0%	Similar	Higher
Warwickshire North CCG	17.9%	-	-
National	17.2%	-	-

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

In 2017/18, Just under a quarter of patients (aged 15+) registered at Leicester Road Surgery were estimated to be smokers which was significantly higher than WNCCG and national levels. In total, four of the six surgeries had an estimated smoking prevalence significantly higher than national levels (Figure 18)¹³.

The trend data (Figure 19) illustrates that five out of six practices have consistently tracked above the WNCCG and national levels. However, the longer term picture looks encouraging with four out of the six showing an overall downward trend during the five-year period.

Figure 19: Estimated smoking prevalence by GP surgery, 2013/14 to 2017/18



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

DEPRESSION

Figure 20: Depression prevalence and incidence (new diagnosis) by GP surgery, 2017/18

	Depression: QOF incidence (18+) - new diagnosis	Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+)
Bedworth Health Centre	2.1%	8.5%
Bulkington Surgery	0.1%	2.6%
Leicester Road Surgery	2.2%	11.7%
Rugby Road Surgery	1.2%	8.6%
The Old Cole House Practice	0.1%	8.3%
Woodlands Surgery	4.5%	13.3%
Warwickshire North CCG	1.5%	8.5%
National	1.6%	9.9%

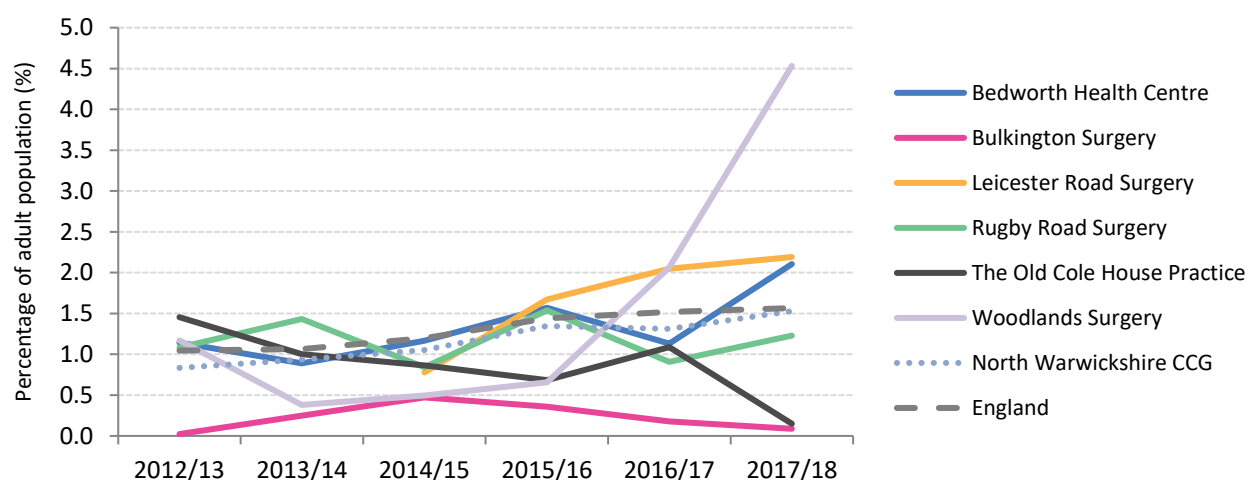
Source: Public Health England, National General Practice Profiles, Fingertips, Accessed January 2019



Figure 20 shows the recorded prevalence and new diagnoses of depression in residents aged 18 and above in the six practices in 2017/18. The data raises concerns around the prevalence of depression and the number of new diagnosis at Woodlands Surgery which were significantly higher than both the WNCCG rate and the national rate¹³. In particular there has been a noticeable increase in new diagnoses since 2015/16 (Figure 21). It is important to note that only 36% of patients at the surgery live within the JSNA area.

Leicester Road Surgery also had a recorded prevalence of depression significantly above the WNCCG rate in 2016/17 and 2017/18. Given the level of work nationally around encouraging people to talk about mental health, a higher level of depression and new diagnosis may not necessarily be a negative position.

Figure 21: Depression prevalence as recorded on practice registers (aged 18+ years), 2012/13-2017/18



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

OBESITY & LIFESTYLE

The recorded prevalence of obesity in adults (18+ years) at Bedworth Health Centre (14.6%), and Woodlands Surgery (19.6%), was significantly higher than both the national figure (9.8%) and North Warwickshire CCG (10.6%) in 2017/18¹³.

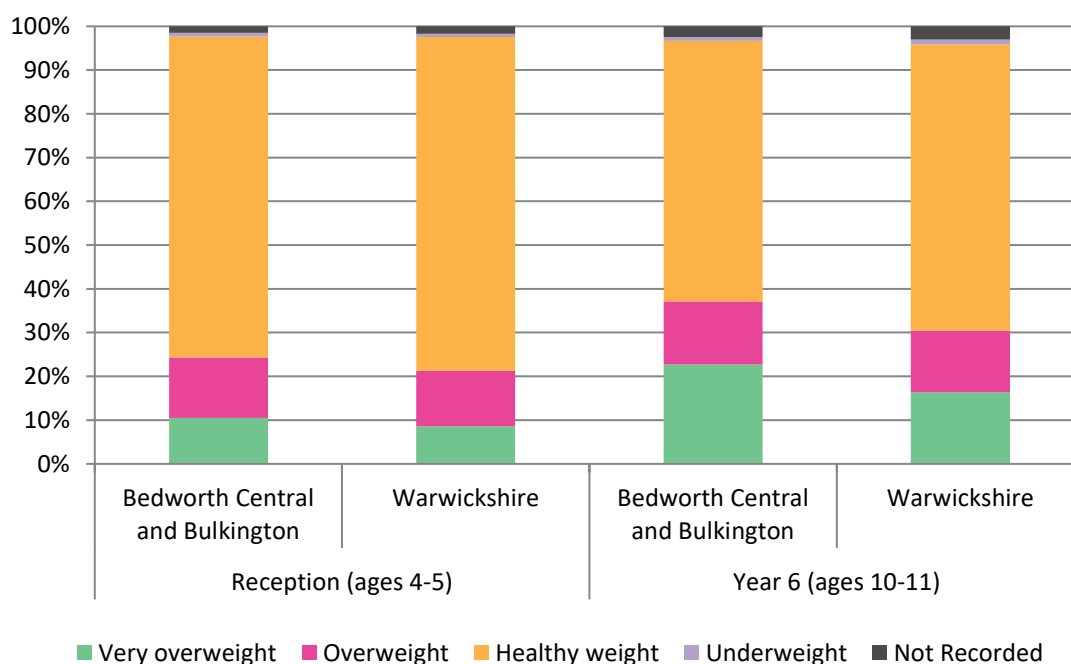
Of concern, according to data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), 24.3% of children in reception and 37.1% of children in year 6 were classed as ‘very overweight’ or ‘overweight’ (2013/14-2017/18) (Figure 22&23)¹⁶. For context, Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the highest proportion of ‘very overweight’ or ‘overweight’ Year 6 children out of all 22 JSNA areas and the third highest proportion at reception age.

Figure 22: NCMP results for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds, 2013/14 to 2017/18

Classification	Reception (ages 4-5)		Year 6 (ages 10-11)	
	Bedworth Central and Bulkington	Warwickshire	Bedworth Central and Bulkington	Warwickshire
Very overweight	10.5%	8.6%	22.7%	16.3%
Overweight	13.8%	12.7%	14.4%	14.1%
Healthy weight	73.3%	76.4%	59.6%	65.4%
Underweight	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Not Recorded	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.0%

Source: NHS Digital, NCMP

Figure 23: NCMP results for 4-5 year olds and 10-11 year olds, 2013/14 to 2017/18



Source: NHS Digital, NCMP

Stakeholder view

Childhood obesity has been outlined by stakeholders as a priority specific to this JSNA area. The following discussion points on this topic have been taken from the stakeholder event:

- Food
 - Lack of education, parenting skills, cooking skills and apathy from parents
 - Children are seen with bags of crisps and sticky buns for breakfast and unhealthy lunches
 - Family eating has changed and tends to be in front of the TV
 - Lack of good affordable food
 - School holidays are an issue for food for children
- Activity
 - Apathy from parents as parents are not taking children to parks etc. and too much time spent indoors on computers and in front of the TV
 - Short journeys are taken in cars rather than encouraging children to walk by being a role model
 - Access to sports facilities need to be more affordable
 - There is a gang culture with territories and boundaries, so some children are held back due to this
 - Daily mile should be encouraged more
 - Free swimming or other incentives for children and families in holidays

Substance Misuse

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 year¹⁷.

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

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

CARERS

According to the 2011 Census, 11.9% of residents in the JSNA area provided unpaid care.¹⁹ This is in line with the county rate of 10.9%. The 11.9% equates to over 3,500 residents within the JSNA area providing some unpaid care each week of which nearly 1,000 are caring for over 50 hours per week (Figure 24). The 27.3% providing 50+ hours unpaid care per week is the third highest proportion of all 22 JSNA areas.

Figure 24: Provision of unpaid care, proportion of carer provided by hours per week

	Provide no unpaid care	Provide unpaid care	Provide 1 - 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provide 20 - 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provide 50+ hours unpaid care a week
Bedworth Central and Bulkington	88.1%	11.9%	57.6%	15.1%	27.3%
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	88.6%	11.4%	60.1%	14.0%	25.9%
Warwickshire	89.1%	10.9%	67.3%	11.7%	21.0%

At LSOA level, in 2011, Bede East had the highest proportion of carers providing 50+ hours of unpaid care per week (41.5%) followed by Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain (38.7%) and Poplar Coalpit Field (38.2%).

In April 2018, Warwickshire Young Carers Project reported 2,088 young carers (under 25) known to them. Of these, 154 lived in the JSNA area, the 4th highest number of young carers out of the 22 JSNA areas. This includes 100 young people under the age of 18 who have some caring responsibilities of which 32 were in the 8-11 age category. The largest number of young carers lived in Poplar Nicholas and Chamberlain LSOA (21), Bede East (19) and Poplar Coalpit Field (19). 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 well-being.

DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official national measure of relative deprivation. Every small area in England is ranked from 1 (most deprived) through to 32,844 (least deprived)²⁰.

For this report the IMD has been used to identify relative deprivation for each LSOA within Bedworth by viewing the data by decile. Figure 25 lists the LSOAs within the JSNA area providing a rank from 1 to 10 for each measure, with 1 meaning the LSOA is within the top 10% most deprived nationally, 2 within the top 20% and so on.

We can see that for the overall IMD score (first column), there are three LSOAs within the JSNA area which are within the top 20% most deprived nationally: Bede Cannons, Bede East, Poplar Coalpit Field.

Figure 25: Index of Multiple Deprivation decile by LSOA, 2015

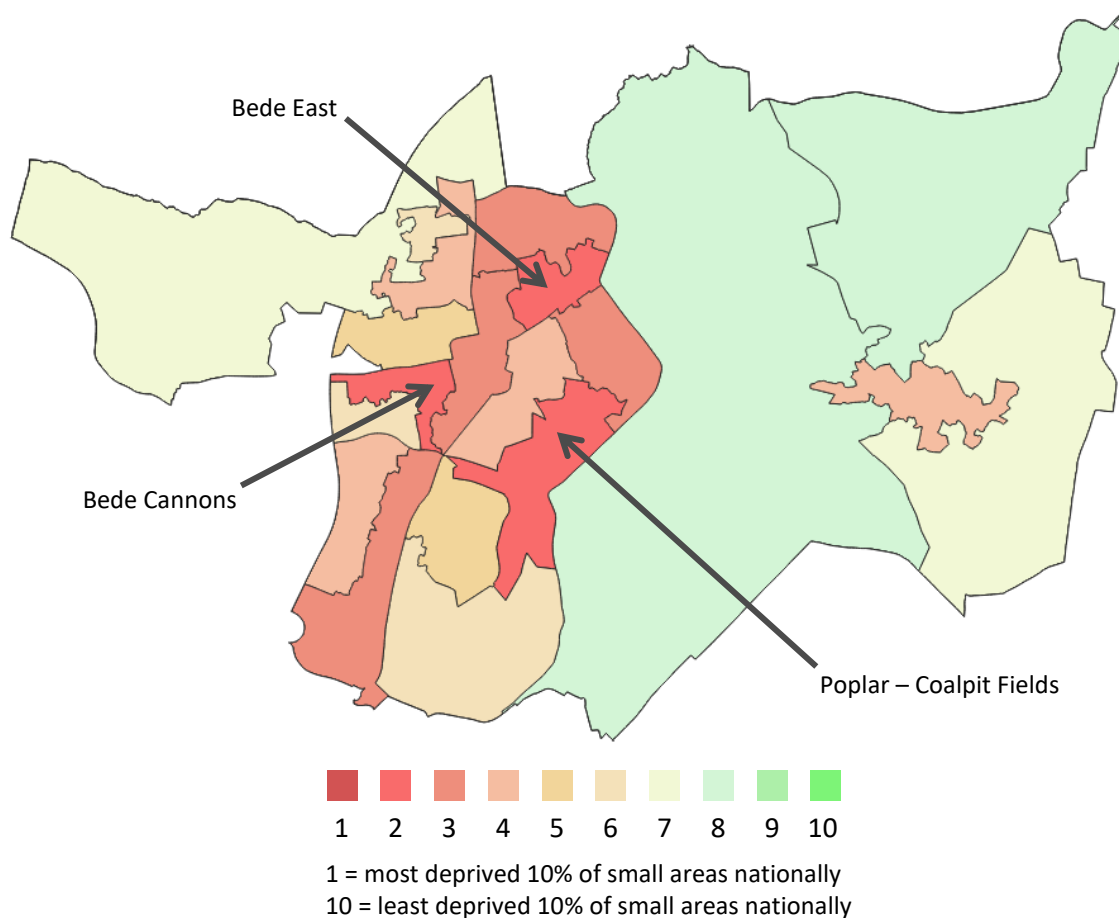
LSOA Name	IMD (All categories)	Income	Employment	Education, skills & training	Health & disability
Bede South West	6	7	5	5	5
Bede Cannons	2	3	1	2	2
Bede Bedworth Town Centre	3	4	3	3	3
Bede North	3	3	3	1	3
Bede East	2	1	1	1	2
Bulkington Village	4	4	3	3	4
Bulkington South East	7	7	7	5	6
Bulkington North	8	8	7	7	6
Bulkington Arden	8	8	6	6	7
Exhall West	4	4	3	3	4
Exhall East	3	4	3	4	3
Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain	3	3	2	2	3
Poplar North West	4	5	5	4	6
Poplar Coalpit Field	2	2	2	2	1
Poplar Bayton Road	5	4	5	4	5
Poplar South	6	7	7	6	6
Slough Mt. Pleasant	5	6	4	4	5
Slough Collycroft North	6	7	7	3	5
Slough West and Rural	7	8	7	5	6
Slough Collycroft South	4	4	3	3	4

Source: IMD, 2015

The table shows four selected IMD indicators as well as the overall IMD score. Bede East and Poplar Coalpit Field score within the top 20% most deprived nationally for all of the IMD measures listed.

Figure 26 illustrates the spread of relative deprivation for the JSNA area based on the overall IMD score.

Figure 26: Index of Multiple Deprivation decile by LSOA map, 2015



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POVERTY

Data from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy suggests that, in 2016, Bedworth Central and Bulkington had a similar proportion of fuel poor households (11.4%) to the county as a whole (11.1%)²¹. At LSOA level, Bede East had the highest proportion of fuel poor households (17%), followed by Bede North (16.5%).

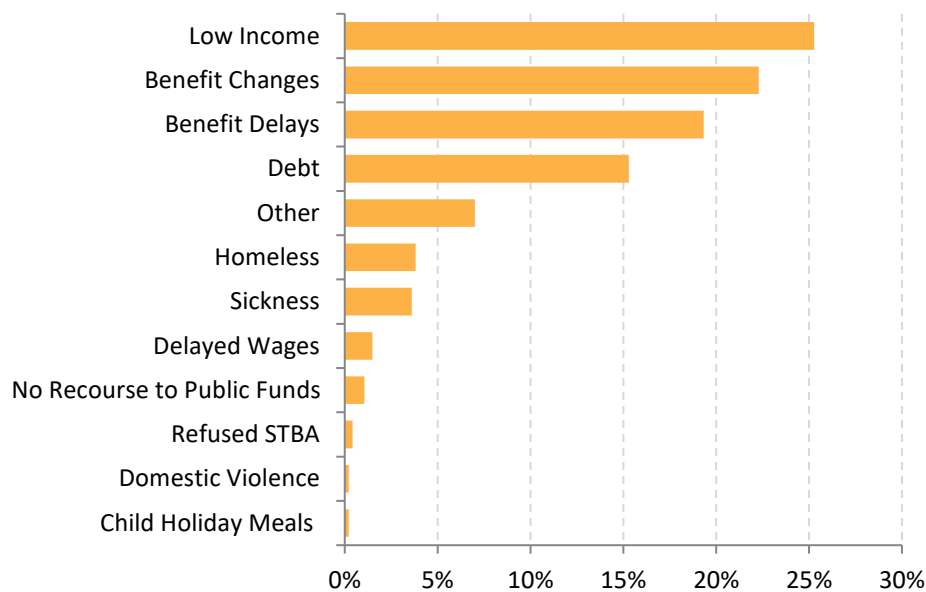
At the stakeholder event, the reliance on foodbanks was raised as an issue for some residents in the JSNA area. The following information has been provided through consultation:

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

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

Trussell Trust foodbank data for 2017/18 (Figure 27) shows that 82% of foodbank users did so because of low income, benefit changes, benefit delays or debt.

Figure 27: Reasons for using Bedworth foodbanks, 2017/18



Source: Warwickshire Trussell Trust 2017/18

HOMELESSNESS

The issue of homelessness was raised at the stakeholder event, the points raised included:

- Visible signs of rough sleeping in Bedworth but lack of data.
- In addition to rough sleeping there are other types of homelessness to consider such as sofa surfing.
- A new shelter for families has just opened in Bedworth next to the Civic Hall.
- There is a housing shortage.
- Domestic abuse to be considered as a reason for increases in homelessness.

Local data on homelessness shows that Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council accepted 180 applicants as unintentionally homeless in 2017/18 compared to 128 in 2016/17²² (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Most common reasons given for homelessness in Nuneaton and Bedworth

Reason given for Homelessness	2016/17	2017/18
Termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancies	41	65
Parents no longer willing/able to accommodate	16	31
Non-violent breakdown of relationship with partner	18	22
Violent breakdown of relationship	16	21
Other relatives no longer willing or able to accommodate	12	18
Left care	5	7
Other forms of violence	5	5
Loss of rented/tied accommodation other than termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancies	0	5
Mortgage arrears	7	0

Source: Strategy for Preventing Homelessness in Nuneaton and Bedworth, 2019-2024

The Strategy for Preventing Homelessness in Nuneaton and Bedworth, 2019-2024 advises the following around housing provision: “Homelessness is not caused by a lack of housing alone, but it is a major contributing factor. Not only are household numbers rising but they are also changing in composition. The number of single person households is increasing due to older people living alone or young people setting up home for the first time. This has put pressure on the need for 1 and 2 bed properties as well as the need for traditional family homes.” The figures for the number of affordable homes built within the borough are provided in figure 29.

Figure 29: Affordable housing in Nuneaton and Bedworth

Year	No. of affordable homes built
2012/13	88
2013/14	56
2014/15	257
2015/16	158
2016/17	32
2017/18	81
Total	672

Source: NBBC Planning Policy

ECONOMY

CLAIMANT COUNT

The Claimant Count is an administrative measure of the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed, using individual records from the benefit system. At November 2018, Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area had 510 claimants which made up 8.8% of the total Warwickshire claimants (Figure 30). At LSOA level, the highest volumes of claimants were within Bede Cannons and Slough Collycroft South (both 45 claimants)²³.

Figure 30: Claimant count and JSNA area claimants as a percentage of all Warwickshire claimants

	November 2014	November 2015	November 2016	November 2017	November 2018
Warwickshire	3,765	3,065	3,500	4,325	5,770
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,650	1,330	1,370	1,350	2,260
Bedworth Central & Bulkington	335	320	280	260	510
% of claimants in Warwickshire	8.9%	10.4%	8%	6%	8.8%

Source: DWP, Stat-Xplore

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out across areas in Warwickshire, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise. To illustrate this point, at June 2018, 738 people within the JSNA area were on Universal Credit compared to 150 people in 2017 and 156 in 2016²³.

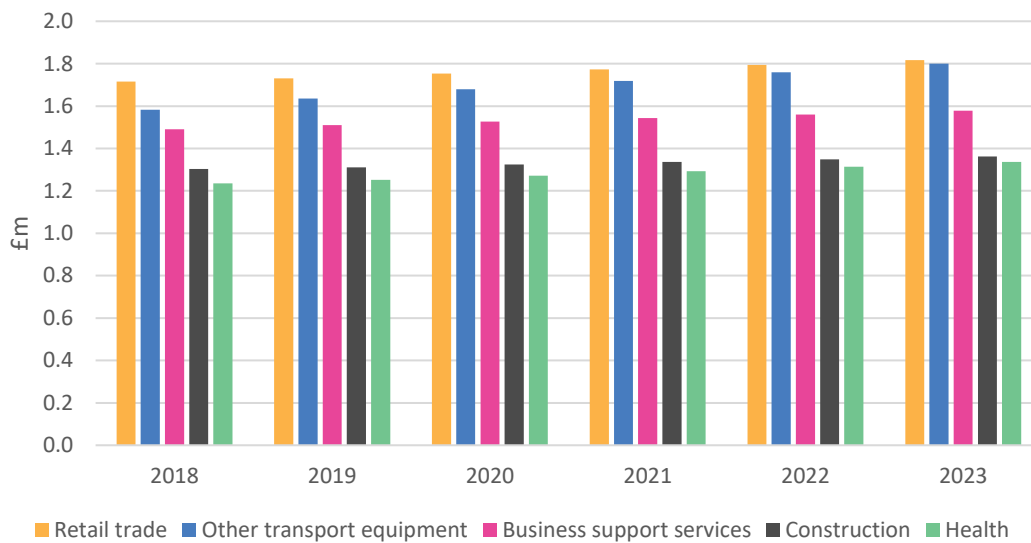
EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY & OCCUPATION

According to Census 2011 data, 16.6% of the 16 and over population of Bedworth Central and Bulkington had a highest qualification of Level 4 (degree level) or above which is the third lowest percentage of the 22 JSNA areas. In addition, Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the second largest proportion of residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications (30.8%), higher than the county figure of 21.6%²⁴.

At the JSNA stakeholder event it was suggested that residents who do go on to university tend not to return to the area once their degree has been completed. Reasons provided included the lack of job opportunities within the area and the desire to move on.

Figure 31 illustrates the top five sectors/occupations that are predicted to add the most value to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough economy.

Figure 31: Forecasted industry and occupational growth – Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough



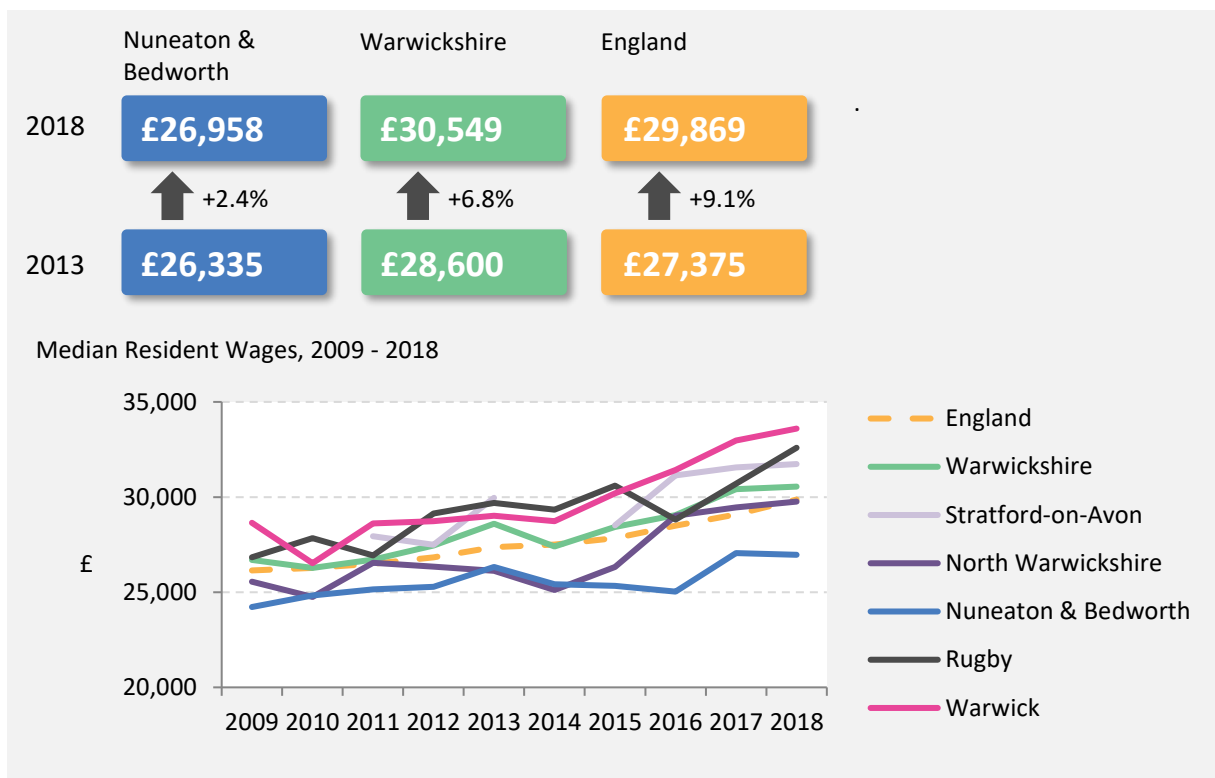
Source: LEFM forecasts, 2018

According to the ONS Business Register & Employment Survey (2017), three LSOA’s contribute just under three quarters (74%) of Bedworth Central and Bulkington employment:

- Poplar South (3,300 employees) is predominantly manufacturing (45%) and retail (21%)
- Poplar Bayton Road (2,600 employees) dominated by manufacturing (48%)
- Bede Bedworth Town Centre (2,595) top three industries of health (31%), retail (23%), business administration & support services (15%)

Figure 32 shows the change in median resident wages. Of note, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough saw a reduction in median resident wages between 2017 and 2018 whereas all other districts and boroughs within the county saw increases.

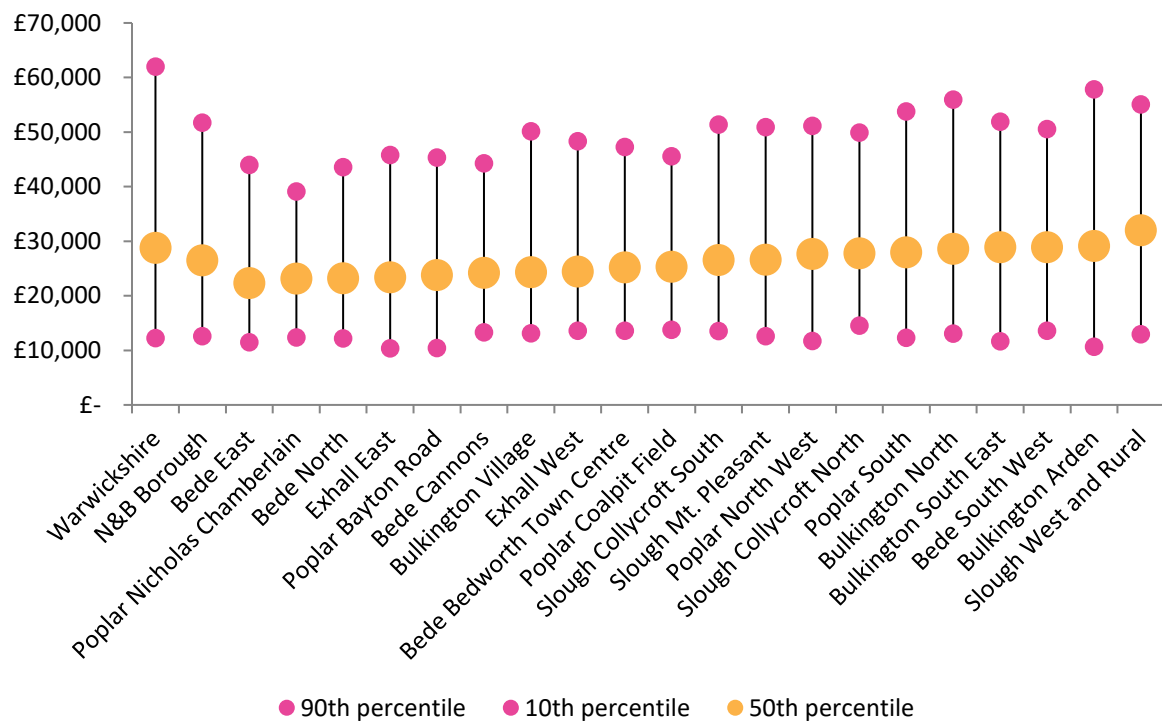
Figure 32: Median Resident Wages – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2018



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-level²⁵. There were seven LSOAs in the JSNA area with gross annual household income below the Warwickshire 10th percentile average (£12,250), the lowest of which were Exhall East (£10,374), Poplar Bayton Road (£10,440) and Bulkington Arden (£10,687). In contrast, no LSOAs within the JSNA area had a gross annual household income above the Warwickshire 90th percentile average (£62,042), the highest averages were Bulkington Arden (£57,842) and Bulkington North (£55,948).

The gap between the income in the 10th and 90th percentile was £49,792 for Warwickshire and £39,090 for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (Figure 33). None of the Bedworth Central and Bulkington LSOAs had a gap wider than the county, six were wider than the borough; Bulkington Arden, Bulkington North, Slough West and Rural, Poplar South, Bulkington South East, and Poplar North West.

Figure 33: Equivalised gross household PAYE and benefits income (10th percentile/90th percentile and 50th percentile) for Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and LSOAs within the Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area



Source: ONS, 2019

In terms of house price affordability, at year end 2017 a Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough resident would have needed 5.91 times the average annual household income to be able to afford the average-priced house in the borough of £160,000. For comparison, in 2007, a Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough resident would have needed 5.4 times the average household income to be able to afford the average-priced house in the borough of £129,000.

In short, residents in the borough require a higher proportion of their income to purchase a house now than they did ten years ago. However, in relative terms the increase for Nuneaton and Bedworth is smaller than for the other districts and boroughs within the county.

EDUCATION

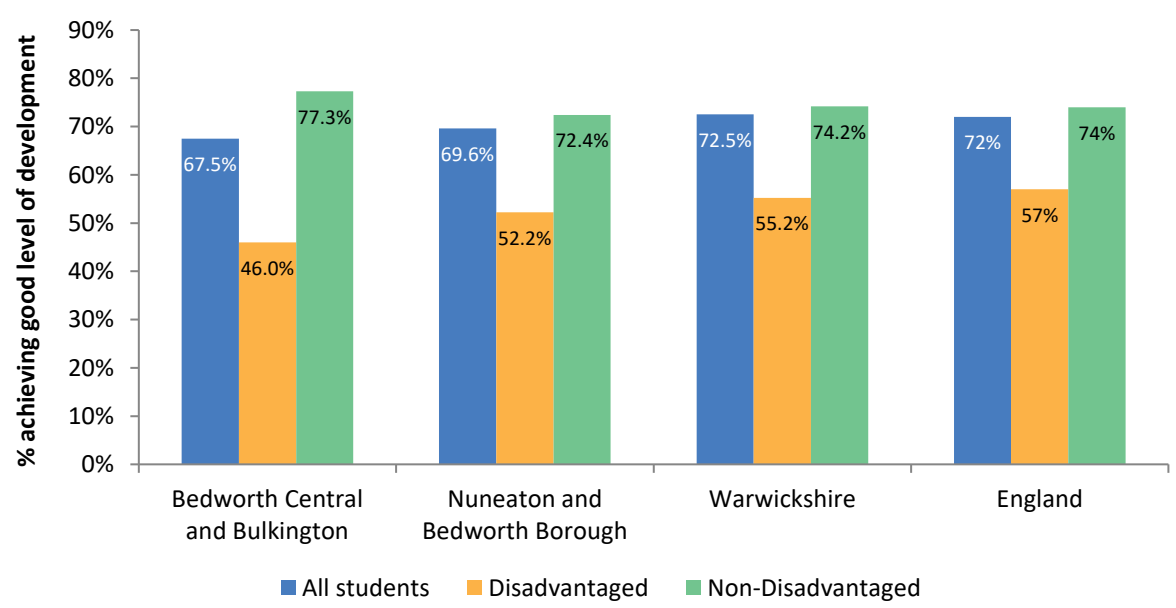
A disadvantaged student is defined by the Department for Education as any student eligible for free school meals or children looked after (CLA). This section compares the results of the students classified as being 'disadvantaged', with those who are not.

EARLY YEARS

The proportion of children in reception (aged 4-5) living in Bedworth Central and Bulkington achieving a good level of development (GLD) increased from 63.2% in 2016 to 67.5% in 2018²⁶. This was lower than proportion achieving a GLD in the borough, county and nationally. Of note, in 2018, the gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children for the JSNA area was 31.3 percentage points compared to a gap of 20.2 percentage points for the borough and 19 percentage points for the county (Figure 34).

For comparison, in 2017 the gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children for the JSNA area was 19 percentage points and in 2016 was 10 percentage points.

Figure 34: Percentage of children achieving a Good Level of Development (school readiness), 2018



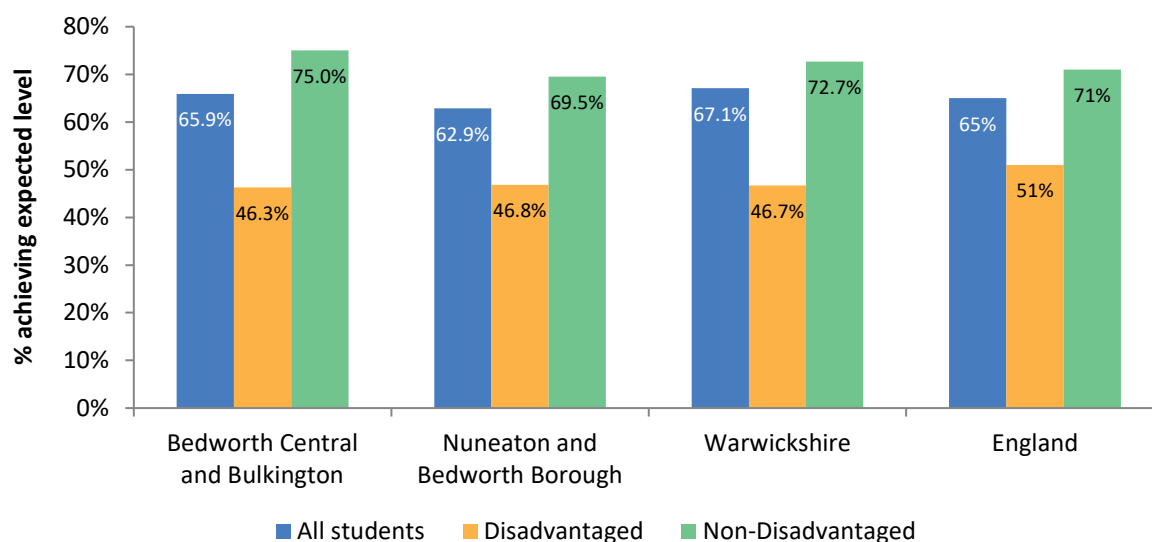
Source: Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

END OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 2

Bedworth Central and Bulkington has seen a marked improvement in the proportion of children achieving the expected level of development (ELD) in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (aged 10-11) from 48.5% in 2016 to 65.9% in 2018. In 2018, the performance of disadvantaged children is in line with both borough and county levels whereas the proportion of non-disadvantaged children achieving the ELD is above the borough, county and national (Figure 35).

The increases in performance of the non-disadvantaged children has resulted in a widening attainment gap. In 2016 the gap was 17.4 percentage points, in 2017 19.9 percentage points and in 2018 28.7 percentage points. The JSNA area gap at 2018 was wider than the borough, county and national.

Figure 35: Percentage of children achieving the Expected Level of Development in Reading, Writing and Maths, 2018



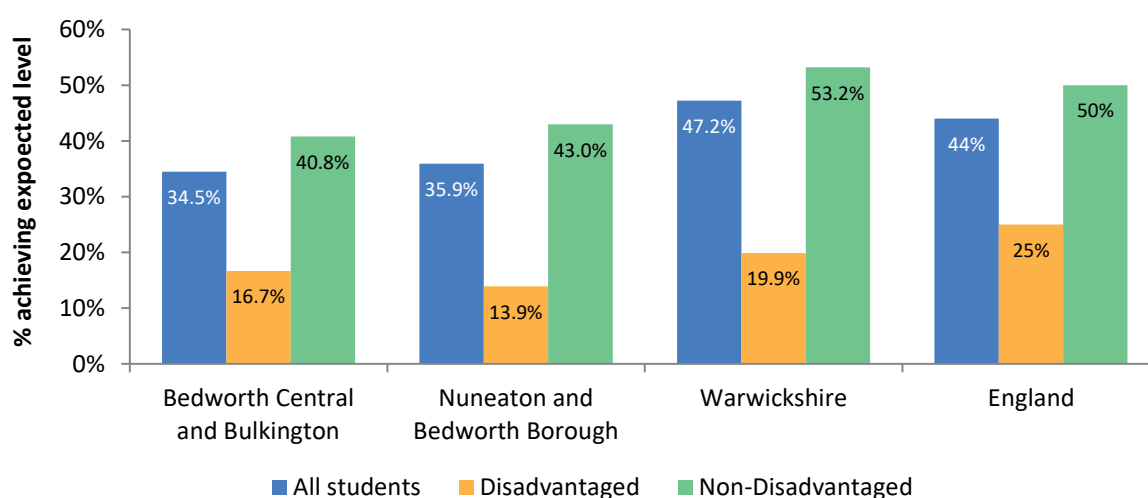
Source: Early Help & Education, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

END OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 4

In 2018, 34.5% of students living in Bedworth Central and Bulkington achieved a 9-5 strong pass in English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 4 (age 15-16) compared to 35.9% in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and 47.2% in Warwickshire.

The 16.7% of disadvantaged students achieving this measure in 2018 is a 1.8% reduction on 2017 whilst non-disadvantaged student saw an increase from 34.9% in 2017 to 40.8% in 2018. This has resulted in a widening of the attainment gap from 16.4 percentage points in 2017 to 24.1 percentage points in 2018.

Figure 36: 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 the percentage of children eligible for and claiming free school meals for the JSNA area (13.1%) was higher than the borough (12.4%), county (9%) and national proportion (13%)²⁷. Twelve of the 20 LSOA's within the JSNA area had a higher proportion of children eligible for and claiming free school meals than the county average. The highest percentages were Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain (22%), Bede Cannons (21%), Bede East (21%) and Poplar Coalpit Field (20%).

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. The data covers all pupils from reception through to Year 11 (aged 4 to 15 at the start of the academic year). Importantly, the absence data includes both authorised and unauthorised absence.

Bedworth Central and Bulkington has the second highest rate of absence (13.9%) of all 22 JSNA areas for the 2017/18 school year²⁸. The 13.9% is equivalent to 508 pupils out of 3,648 enrolled. Bedworth Central and Bulkington had the third highest proportion of absence of the 22 JSNA areas in 2015/16 (12.7%) and the fourth highest in 2016/17 (12%).

At LSOA level, Bede North recorded just under a quarter (24%) of pupils missing 10%+ of school in 2017/18 which is the fifth highest percentage across all Warwickshire LSOAs. However, looking at trend data, the absence percentages tend to vary considerably from year to year, in both 2015/16 and 2016/17 Bede North recorded 12% of pupils missing 10%+ of school.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS & DISABILITY (SEND)

At January 2018, 4.1% of children residing in Bedworth Central and Bulkington and attending a state-funded school in Warwickshire had an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), higher than the borough average (3.6%) and county average (3.0%)²⁸. Of the 4.1%, the top three most common primary Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) resulting in an EHCP were:

- Autistic Spectrum disorder 43 (27.4%)
- Moderate Learning Difficulty 27 (17.2%)
- Severe Learning Difficulty 26 (16.6%)

SOCIAL CARE

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

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

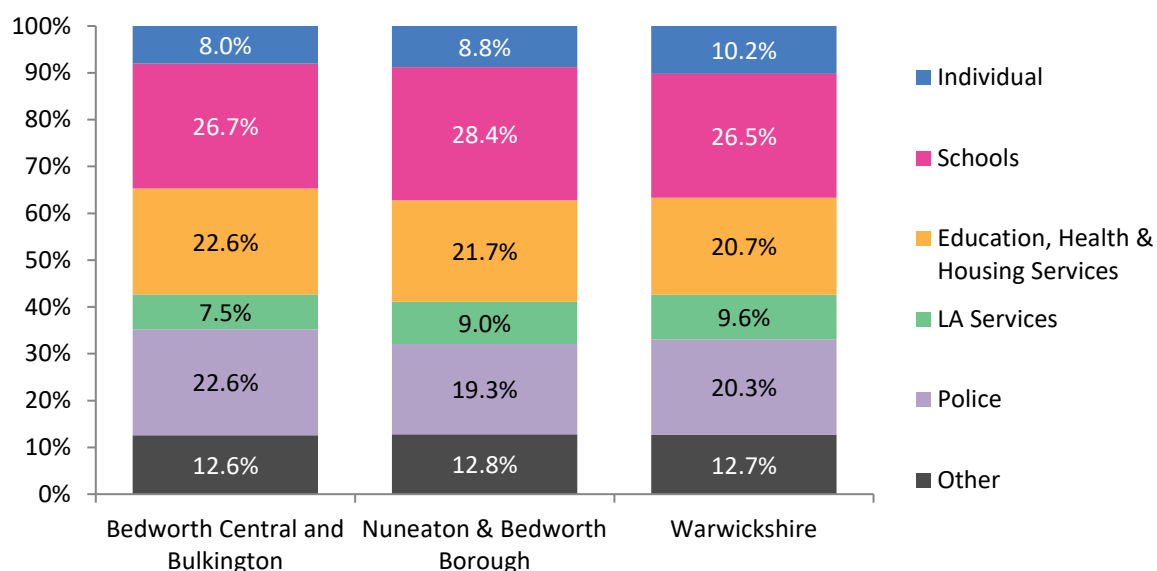
A selection of key children's social care measures is provided in figure 37.

Figure 37: Children's Social Care Measures

		Bedworth Central & Bulkington	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire	
1	Pink fill: JSNA area rate higher than county				
1	Red text: JSNA area rate higher than borough				
1	Pink fill & Red text: JSNA area rate higher than borough and county				
Number and rate of Children Looked After (CLA) as at 31st December 2018	Number	38	223	571	Bede East and Bede Cannons LSOA's had the largest number of CLA with 10 and 7 respectively
	Rate per 10,000 child population	62.1	80.4	49.9	
Number and rate of children subject to a Child Protection Plan as at 31st December 2018	Number	36	121	353	Two LSOA's with the highest number; Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain (9) and Poplar North West (6)
	Rate per 10,000 child population	58.9	43.6	30.9	
Number and rate of children subject to a Child in Need Plan as at 31st December 2018	Number	231	1106	3329	Two LSOA's with the highest rate; Bede North (838.15) and Bede Cannons (706.32)
	Rate per 10,000 child population	377.6	398.5	290.9	
Number and rate of children with disabilities at 31st December 2018	Number	42	180	641	Two LSOA's with the highest number; Bede East (5), Poplar Coalpit Field (5)
	Rate per 10,000 child population	68.7	64.9	56	
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) referrals January to December 2018	Number	562	2577	7312	Two LSOA's with the highest rate; Bede North (2225.43), Exhall West (1716.42)
	Rate per 10,000 child population	918.8	928.6	639	

As outlined in figure 37, the rate of MASH referrals per 10,000 child population for the JSNA area was higher than both borough and county levels. Figure 38 provides the proportion of MASH referrals by referral source. The proportion of police and education, health & housing services referrals for the JSNA area were greater than both borough and county.

Figure 38: Source of MASH referrals, 2018



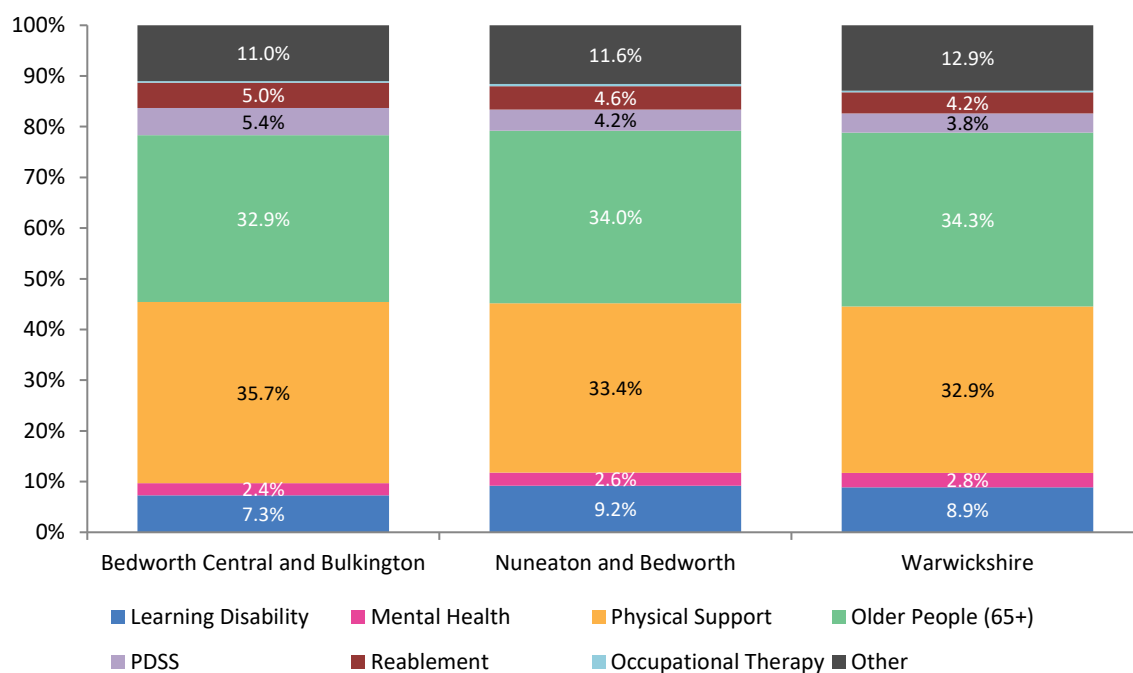
Source: Children's Social Care, Insight Service, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

ADULT'S SOCIAL CARE

Adult Social Care data at year end 2018 shows there were 630 people aged 18 and over accessing social care services within the JSNA area, this equates to 2.6% of the 18+ population²⁹. This is split across three areas: residential/nursing, community and low level/preventative. Within the JSNA area, 72.1% of service users were accessing community services (which include home care, day care, supported living, extra care housing and direct payments), 21.9% are accessing residential/nursing and 6% low level/preventative services.

The data also allows us to view the primary support reasons for accessing services. As displayed in figure 39, the most common primary reason for accessing support within the JSNA area was physical support whereas at both county and borough level the largest proportion is older people (65+). The primary support reasons of reablement and physical disability and sensory services (PDSS) saw a larger proportion in the JSNA area compared to both the borough and the county.

Figure 39: Breakdown of Adult Social Care primary support reasons, 2018



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

At LSOA level, the primary support reason for 17 people within Slough Collycroft was PDSS, equivalent to 15% which is the highest proportion of the 20 Bedworth Central and Bulkington LSOAs.

PRIORITY FAMILIES

Between 1st April 2015 and 1st January 2019, 278 families residing in the JSNA area were attached to the Priority Families Programme at a rate of 9.26 families per 1,000 population. This is above the borough rate (9.19 per 1,000) and the county (7.13 per 1,000).

COMMUNITY SAFETY

CRIME

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

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

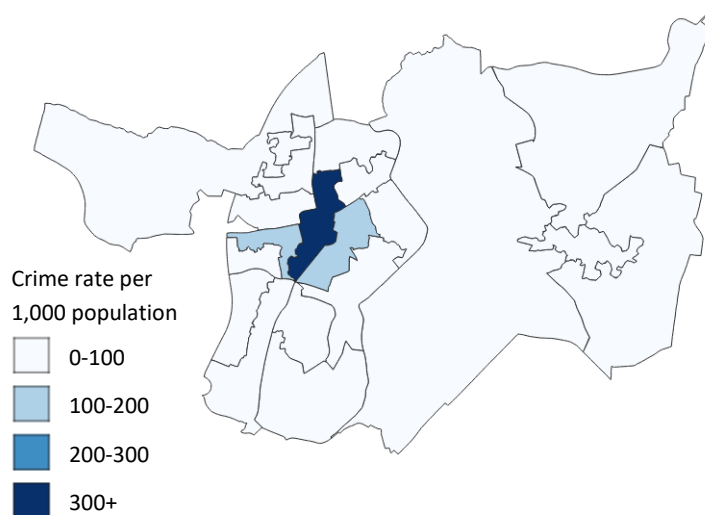
In addition, the NABSCOP Board elected to monitor four cross cutting themes consisting of drugs and alcohol, hate crime, Prevent (one of four strands of the government’s counter-terrorism strategy) and vulnerability which included exploitation and street begging.

Bedworth Central and Bulkington recorded a crime rate of 82.8 offences per 1,000 population for the calendar year 2018, lower than the borough rate of 89.4 per 1,000 and higher than the county (72.6 per 1,000)³⁰. Overall, Bedworth Central and Bulkington has the 7th highest crime rate of all 22 JSNA areas.

Figure 40 Examines the crime rate for the JSNA area by LSOA. We see that there is a clear disparity in crime distribution across the JSNA area at this geography with the highest rates concentrated around Bedworth Town Centre. Bede Bedworth Town Centre LSOA has the third highest crime rate per 1,000 population of all LSOAs across the county.

Figure 40: Crime rate per 1,000 population by LSOA

LSOA	Crime rate per 1,000 population
Bede Bedworth Town Centre	387.59
Bede Cannons	105.46
Poplar North West	102.96
Slough Mt. Pleasant	94.35
Exhall East	90.27
Poplar Bayton Road	82.7
Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain	78.83
Poplar South	75.69
Bede East	71.96
Exhall West	70.05
Slough Collycroft South	66.62
Bede North	66.19
Bulkington Village	62.76
Bulkington Arden	62.13
Poplar Coalpit Field	54.84
Bulkington South East	52.54
Slough West and Rural	47.99
Bede South West	40.34
Slough Collycroft North	34.39
Bulkington North	24.58



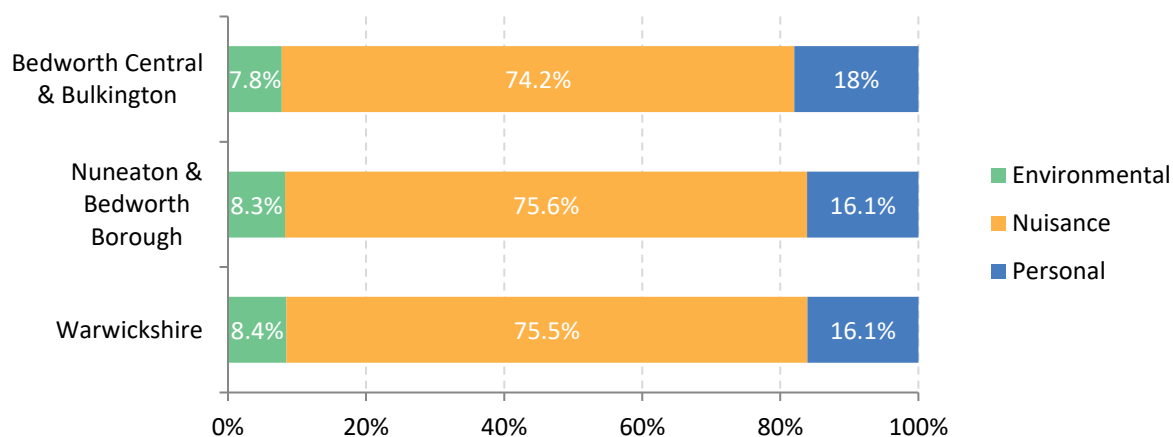
Source: Crime Information System, Warwickshire Police

Breaking down the 2018 offence data for Bede Bedworth Town Centre LSOA, shoplifting accounted for just under a third of all offences (32%), followed by ‘all other theft offences’ (14%) and ‘violence without injury’ (13%).

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

Bedworth Central and Bulkington saw an ASB rate of 28.6 incidents per 1,000 population, lower than the borough (33.6 per 1,000) and higher than the county (25.4 per 1,000)³¹. The proportion of incidents by ASB category is provided in figure 41.

Figure 41: Proportion of ASB incidents by category



Source: Warwickshire Police

The JSNA area has a slightly higher proportion of personal ASB compared to the borough and county. Personal ASB involves the targeting of a specific individual or group and is monitored by the Community Safety Partnership within the cross-cutting vulnerability theme. Bede Bedworth Town Centre in 2018 saw the highest volumes of personal ASB incidents and the highest rate per 1,000 population.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & ABUSE

The rate of domestic abuse incidents reported to Police from 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018 per 1,000 population in the Bedworth Central and Bulkington was 16.2 (ranking the area as 6th highest of the 22 JSNAs), which is above the Warwickshire average of 13.1 per 1,000.

Figure 42: Rates of domestic abuse, 2016/17 & 2017/18

	2016/17		2017/18	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
Bedworth Central & Bulkington	539	18.1	482	16.2
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,396	18.9	2,302	18.1
Warwickshire	7,256	13.0	7,264	13.1

Source: Warwickshire Police

ROAD SAFETY

Warwickshire County Council's Road Safety Intelligence Team manages data in relation to Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). In 2018 there were 45 RTC recorded within the JSNA area which resulted in death or injury. Of the 45, none were fatalities, 10 resulted in serious injury and 35 slight injury.

Examining the data at LSOA level, Exhall East has seen the highest levels of RTC resulting in death or injury with 21 over the last two years, however 19 of the 21 were 'slight' injury. Under the performance measure of KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) which excludes slight injury, Bulkington Arden LSOA had the highest recorded total over the last two years (3 serious, one fatal).

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

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

STAKEHOLDER EVENT

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

This report will concentrate on the themes and issues raised for the two JSNA areas area, but where specific issues were mentioned, it will only include those for the Bedworth Central and Bulkington area.

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

Overall impressions of the data

- The data was very impressive and detailed, but people will focus on what is relevant to them and is within their control e.g. teenage pregnancy – what can we do about that data?
- Profiles for each area will be useful – something that can be drilled down into. These should be kept updated.

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

Gaps

- Mental Health/Children's Mental Health:
 - Real problem with children's mental health services in the area. Facilities not available. Example given of a young person who was sent from Bedworth to Birmingham as nearest treatment place.
 - Very long waiting lists for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) which need to be addressed.
 - Impact on families when they have children who self-harm – what support is there for them.
 - Impact of loss of Children's Centres.
 - Early intervention is vital otherwise knock on effect is huge as children grow into adults.
 - The high rate of school absences may be due to mental health issues.
 - There has been a considerable reduction in police and youth services.
 - Mental health provision in schools/depression cases in schools.
 - Suicide rates.
- Drug and alcohol misuse. What is being done about drug-related issues?
- Transport – impact of cuts to routes, costs and the knock-on effect of access to doctors and hospital appointments, particularly for Keresley and Ash Green.

- Cuts impacting on all services.
- How do we join up services? What is and isn't currently joined up. What is sustainable?
- The community don't know who to go to for support.
- Sporting input.
- What representation and support is sought from pharmacies? Supermarket pharmacies hold a lot of market data as to who is requiring what.
- Community mind set needs to change. What work is being done?
- Homelessness
 - Until 2017/18 no rough sleepers in Bedworth. Need more data but there are visible signs of rough sleeping.
 - Different levels of homelessness, not just visible rough sleeping e.g. sofa surfing. A new shelter for families has just opened in Bedworth (next door to Civic Hall).
 - Housing shortage.
 - Domestic abuse could also make families homeless.
 - Private landlords serving notice.
- Crime and Cyber crime
 - Street Aware is a school-based scheme where 'youth ambassadors' are trained to be peer mentors to other young people - 50 new ambassadors trained.
 - Need to focus on increased drug taking and causes of crime.
 - Reduction in youth groups which will have had an impact. Nowhere for young people to go.
- Affordable housing (lack of access to).
- Access to benefits.
- Training/re-training opportunities.
- Breastfeeding data (health visiting teams used to support this – but no support groups in Bedworth).
- Types of support available but people choosing not to access it (why is it not being used? Is there reluctance by some families to use WCC provided services for fear of intrusion into family lives?).

General Points

- Perception that people coming from Birmingham and Coventry are causing/contributing to local crime - travel on M6 which runs through the area.
- 30 children's centres across the county have been cut to just 14. Children's centres scope changing to be 0-25 years and addressing health issues.
- High levels of mobility scooters in the whole area.
- New Borough Plan should consider more green spaces and allotment provision - known benefits to health and well-being.
- New developments are changing the demographics of the area.
- Less people from local community.
- Plans for 15k new houses in Borough. Increase in housing developments means increase in cars on the road which will have an impact on noise and air quality.
- There is a lot going on, but the libraries, surgeries and schools need to be used to communicate this to people.
- Demographics were missing in terms of diversity (such as ethnicity) of communities.
- There is only one senior school in area.

- There is a new estate of social housing which police are in and out of. High level of drugs in this new estate.
- Levels of hidden care due to nature of the community.
- Woodlands GP Practice has high levels of dementia reported although it is a small practice and numbers are small too.
- There are two large housing estates built for miners. High level of miners may explain high levels of mortality seen in the data. High levels of lung disease?
- Newdigate Colliery (Bedworth Central) closed in 1982. High levels of deprivation once mines closed.
- A444 and M6 with standing traffic and going through a mining area causing fumes - these could contribute to high levels of respiratory disease.
- Workers from Scotland and the north east (Durham etc.) were rehoused to work in mines.
- The Scots left their families behind hence face isolation.
- Housing estates were made of concrete - cold housing which is still occupied.
- People shop more locally as there are no large local shops, meaning that food is more expensive.

Priorities

- **Obesity**
 - Obesity is a health issue for both young and old people in the area.
 - This is supported by St Michaels speaking to many parents who have had letters from the school saying their child is obese, which is upsetting to the families/parents, and not a helpful way of dealing with the core issues leading to obesity in children.
- **Fitness (cycling)**
 - Improved access to cycling is considered a priority because many people would like to cycle but are prevented from doing so because of fear of theft, lack of safe cycle routes.
 - This is supported by the fact that there is huge interest in cycling. It is a missed opportunity locally and more should be done to support its take up. Lack of awareness of existing facilities is a problem. Families would like to take up cycling.
- **Social Isolation**
 - Social isolation is considered to be a chronic and serious problem by practitioners and volunteers in the area.
 - This is supported by the view that people do not talk to each other anymore. New estates have got bigger but little community connectivity and neighbourliness.

What is currently being done to address these priorities?

There are things going on locally with all three priorities but there needs to be a more joined up and strategic approach with groups networking together around these priorities to achieve better delivery.

What more could be done?

The discussion around **obesity** needs to be done in a way that does not stigmatise children or label them, this is a very sensitive issue. There needs to be more provision to teach parents and children

about healthy eating and cooking and preparing healthy food. But it is felt that poor diets are linked to poverty and it is difficult for some people to find a way out of ill health and obesity. There are too many unhealthy food outlets. Education and training input will help tackle this more in our area. We also need more volunteers and cheap accommodation to run classes about healthy eating.

We should focus on making **cycling** more accessible. People are prevented from this by the fear of their cycle being stolen, so we should try to improve security at locations where people park their cycles e.g. cameras, advice and provision of correct locks and security devices. More police patrols in park areas to make them less intimidating to use. The Bedworth Skate Park was cited as being particularly scary. Also, better and more cycle routes to enable people to have a long cycle road and do so in safety, so young families can take part. Praise young people who use cycles, there is a tendency to stigmatise them as using cycles to cause ASB.

To tackle **isolation**, we need to recruit neighbours to get them talking to people who are more isolated. We should not be afraid to knock on doors to reach people. Use things like Neighbourhood watch more and other such community groups. Not all social media is bad, it gets a bad press and we should look at how we can utilise social media more to tackle isolation and keep more people in touch. There are all sorts of events and activities, such as cinema clubs, residents' groups, interest groups, clubs that we are missing. We need more of these.

The following were also identified as priorities for Bedworth Central and Bulkington JSNA area:

- Quality of housing
- Ageing population
- Gaining stakeholders from Adult Social Services/Mental Health Crisis Teams
- Education/schools engaged, with programmes to support engaging parents in young people's health priorities
- Financial poverty
- Effective partnership and commissioning
- More effective relationships with NHS
- Shortage of GPs in Bedworth
- Adult and children's mental health
- More inclusive of young people
 - Make arrangements to engage the Youth Parliament

JSNA SURVEY

Two surveys, one aimed at residents living in Warwickshire, the other aimed at professionals working in Warwickshire were launched on 1st June 2018. A download of responses was taken on 1st July 2019 and forms the basis for this analysis.

The full write up of the both the residents and professionals surveys can be found in Appendix C, the key findings from both surveys are summarised below.

Residents survey

- 'Promoting mental health and well-being' came out as the top priority area for health and well-being within the area, followed by 'parks and green spaces' and 'opportunities for physical activity'
- 'Green space/outdoor facilities' was the most selected as a top three thing respondents' value about the local area, followed by 'access to local community groups and activities' and 'public transport links'
- The themes of 'environmental improvements/maintenance/cleaning', 'sports facilities /availability of classes' featured strongly for questions relating to what would improve/what you would like to see in the local area
- Two of the more specific suggestions which multiple respondents' references were bringing back the carnival and the need for more (and better) shops

Professionals Survey

- 'Mental health and well-being' scored as the top priority topic which requires improvement, followed by 'healthy lifestyle' and 'initiatives to support those living in poverty'
- 'Lack of funding' came out as the number one barrier to improving health and well-being of the local population, followed by 'lack of knowledge to improve health and well-being' and 'lack of interest to improve health and well-being'
- Multiple respondents mentioned lack of skills to prepare healthy meals, issues around isolation and empty shops as areas to address

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

One hundred and sixty-nine respondents completed the JSNA residents survey and answered the additional sports facility questions who lived in either the Bedworth West JSNA area (43 respondents) or Bedworth Central & Bulkington JSNA area (126 respondents). Of those living in Bedworth Central and Bulkington, 43.7% (55 respondents) said that they participated in physical activity in their area.

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

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