

Locality Profile January 2011

Locality Name: Bede & Poplar

District: Nuneaton & Bedworth

The locality of Bede & Poplar comprises the wards of Bede, Poplar and the eastern part of Exhall. It also includes the County Council Electoral Divisions of Bede and Poplar. This compact urban area is approximately 2 square miles in size. Bedworth town centre is located in the northern half of this locality, with the residential and industrial mix of the Exhall area in the south. In addition to its populated area, the locality incorporates a small parcel of land to the south of the M6, bordering the Longford area of Coventry.

Population

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population (Mid-2009) ¹	17,397	-	535,100	-
Male/Female Split ¹	49/51	-	49/51	-
Total 0-15 year olds ¹	3,317	19.1%	97,800	18.3%
Total Working Age* Population ¹	10,468	60.2%	323,900	60.5%
Total 65+ Males, 60+ Females* ¹	3,612	20.8%	113,400	21.2%
Non-White British Population ²	1,437	8.7%	36,553	7.2%
Urban/Rural Population Split ³	100/0	-	68/32	-

Economy & Employment

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Job Seekers Allowance claimants (Oct 2010) ⁴	472	4.5%	8,822	2.6%
All working age benefit claimants (May 2010) ⁴	2,135	20.4%	38,610	11.3%
- ESA & Incapacity Benefit ⁴	915	8.7%	16,360	4.8%
- Lone Parent Benefit ⁴	275	2.6%	4,170	1.2%
Pension Credit claimants ⁴	1,090	30.2%	21,130	18.6%
Fuel Poverty (2003) ⁵	392	5.7%	10,429	4.9%

Occupation²

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers & Senior Officials	786	10.1%	41,567	16.7%
Professional Occupations	441	5.7%	29,669	11.9%
Associate Professional & Technical	766	9.8%	31,451	12.6%
Administrative & Secretarial	981	12.6%	31,672	12.7%
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,115	14.3%	29,962	12.0%
Personal Services Occupations	572	7.3%	15,809	6.3%
Sales & Customer Service	559	7.2%	16,409	6.6%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,277	16.4%	22,056	8.8%
Elementary Occupations	1,298	16.7%	31,035	12.4%

Households²

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Resident Households	6,951	-	210,898	-
Average Household Size	2.36	-	2.37	-
Socially Rented Housing	1,524	21.9%	30,196	14.3%
Terraced Housing	2,033	29.2%	51,458	23.6%
Households with no car/van	2,092	30.2%	40,130	19.0%

* 16-64 Males, 16-59 Females

Low Income Households⁶

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total families claiming child benefit (Aug 2008)	2,335	-	64,715	-
Total families claiming child tax credit (Aug 2008)	2,135	91.4%	48,005	74.2%
Lone Parent families claiming CTC (Aug 2008)	770	-	15,150	-
Out of work families claiming CTC (Aug 2008)	485	-	8,075	-
- Number of children affected	935	-	15,135	-
Total children in 'poverty' (2008)	875	20.8%	14,760	11.9%

Education & Skills

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Pupils achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C inc E&M (2010) ⁷	81	40.7%	3,228	56.9%
Pupils with Special Educational Need (2010) ⁷	587	25.8%	14,269	20.8%
Unauthorised Absence Sessions (2010) ⁷	9,076	0.4%	146,580	0.2%
Pupils receiving Free School Meals (2010) ⁷	423	18.6%	7,508	10.9%
16-18 year olds NEET (Nov 2010) ⁸	37	5.5%	921	3.9%
16-74 year olds with no qualifications ²	4,905	40.4%	102,529	27.8%
Level 2 or higher qualifications ²	3,955	32.5%	176,502	47.8%
Level 4 or higher qualifications ²	1,156	9.5%	76,412	20.7%
Youth Service Membership (Nov 2010) ⁹	191	9.7%	0	0.0%

Community Safety¹⁰

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Total Recorded Crime (2009/10)	1,397	80.3	33,847	63.3
Domestic Burglary (2009/10)	85	10.4	1,908	8.0
Vehicle Crime (2009/10)	135	7.8	3,916	7.3
Violent Crime (2009/10)	256	14.7	5,241	9.8
Criminal Damage (2009/10)	221	12.7	5,977	11.2
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (2009/10)	1,286	73.9	25,640	47.9

* All crime rates are calculated on a per 1,000 population basis except domestic burglary which is calculated on a per 1,000 household basis.

Road Safety¹²

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Road Injuries (2009)	51	-	1,566	-
Road Injury Rate (per 1,000 population)	-	2.9	-	2.9

Socio-demographic classification*¹³

	Households	%	Index
A Residents of isolated rural communities	10	0.1%	3
B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	376	4.7%	42
C Wealthy people in the most sought after neighbourhoods	2	0.0%	1
D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	110	1.4%	9
E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	588	7.4%	64
F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	421	5.3%	59
G Young, well-educated city dwellers	6	0.1%	2
H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	558	7.0%	118

Residents' Perceptions¹¹

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	%		%	
% of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (2008)	73.4%		82.9%	
% of people who volunteer at least once a month (2008)	17.3%		26.0%	
Top three issues that residents feel need improving in their local area (2008)	Activities for Teenagers		Road and Pavement Repairs	
			Level of Crime	

Health

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Limiting Long Term Illness ²	3,570	21.4%	84,795	16.8%
Not in Good Health ²	1,882	11.3%	41,117	8.1%
Disability Living Allowance ⁴	1,320	7.6%	23,120	4.3%

Socio-demographic classification*

	Households	%	Index
I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	726	9.1%	202
J Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	1,646	20.7%	262
K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses	1,772	22.3%	339
L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	302	3.8%	77
M Elderly people reliant on state support	756	9.5%	185
N Young people renting flats in high density social housing	347	4.4%	280
O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	338	4.2%	167

* Mosaic Group representation in this locality compared to Warwickshire as a whole. An index of 100 would equate to equal proportions in-line with the County.

Mosaic is a classification that groups citizens in terms of their socio-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour to provide a comprehensive view of citizens and their needs. Mosaic can also provide an indication of the degree of diversity across the locality.

Deprivation¹⁴

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Super-Output Area* Ranks

Super Output Area (SOA)*	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing and Services	Crime & Disorder	Living Environment
Bede East	4,859	3,788	5,153	3,686	1,643	18,335	10,981	20,379
Poplar Coalpit Field	5,222	5,547	5,412	3,477	4,382	12,064	3,675	17,916
Bede Cannons	7,021	9,802	3,700	7,316	8,253	14,651	5,568	11,591
Bede Bedworth Town Centre	7,071	9,984	4,852	6,428	7,355	25,527	2,946	9,295
Bede North	7,395	7,737	8,563	7,926	2,712	14,300	8,785	12,296
Exhall East	7,696	10,174	10,527	10,358	6,546	10,717	2,136	5,712
Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain	8,461	8,411	9,000	8,637	3,531	14,926	8,435	19,442
Poplar North West	11,020	16,071	15,656	12,172	8,323	18,066	1,924	7,469
Exhall West	11,350	14,831	9,302	13,961	7,911	10,093	9,417	15,114
Poplar Bayton Road	11,647	13,182	12,969	13,014	10,285	6,500	11,553	10,855
Poplar South	17,421	19,030	18,896	19,309	13,469	7,446	11,895	21,089
Bede South West	17,696	17,923	15,100	14,212	11,640	20,334	17,260	23,563

*Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed by the Office for National Statistics to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. SOAs have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500.

Key:

	Ranked within top 10% most deprived areas nationally
	Ranked within top 10-20% most deprived areas nationally
	Ranked within top 20-30% most deprived areas nationally

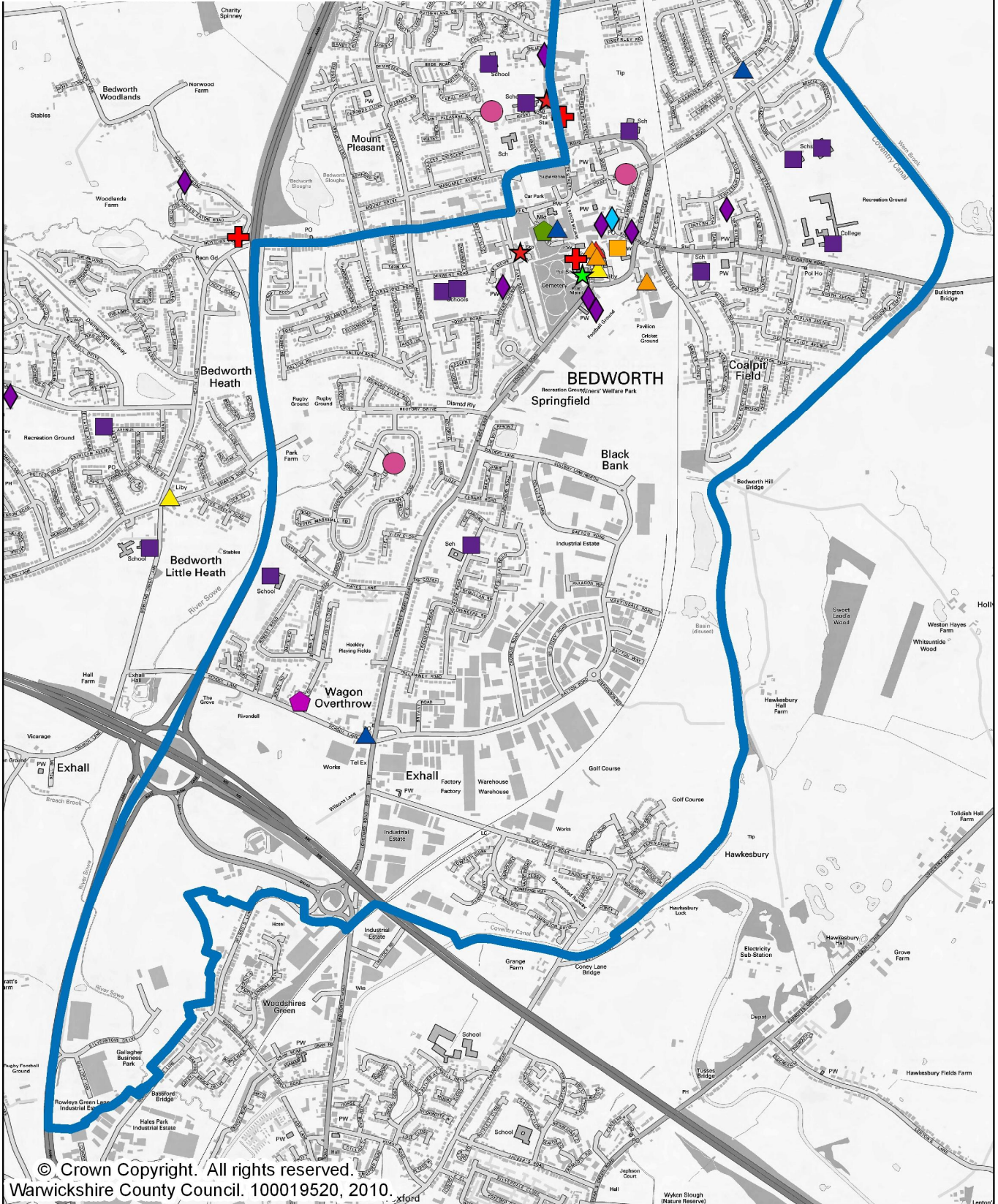
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) measure of multiple deprivation. The IMD is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices, each of which measures a different aspect of deprivation (income, employment, health, education & skills, barriers to housing & services, crime and living environment.) There are also two supplementary indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People).

There are 32,482 SOAs in England and 333 SOAs in Warwickshire. Each SOA is ranked according to its relative level of deprivation based upon a score generated from a number of different indicators. Low ranks denote greater levels of relative deprivation. A ranking of 1 represents the most deprived SOA nationally and a ranking of 32,482 represents the least deprived SOA nationally. The areas are ranked either within the top 10, 20 or 30% most deprived nationally.

More information can be found on the Department for Communities & Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indicesdeprivation07>

- Colleges
- Schools/Nurseries
- Early Years/Nurseries
- ▲ District/Borough Council Offices
- ▲ Town/Parish Council Offices
- ▲ Business Centres
- ▲ Jobcentre+/Benefits Agency
- ▲ Libraries
- ▲ Post Offices
- ◆ Leisure Centres
- ◆ Day Centres
- ◆ Sports or Social Clubs
- ◆ Youth/Community Services
- ◆ Museums
- ◆ Third Sector Offices
- ◆ Village Hall/Community Centres
- Country Parks
- + Doctors
- + Hospital
- Homes for Elderly People
- ★ Police Station
- ★ Fire & Rescue



Summary & Key Issues:

Originally a small market town of Saxon origin, Bedworth developed into an industrial town in the 18th and 19th centuries, due largely to coal mining and the overspill of ribbon weaving and textile industries from nearby Coventry. The opening of the Coventry Canal in 1769 and later, the railway in 1850 aided the town's growth. Well into the 20th century Bedworth was primarily a coal mining town, with three pits around the Exhall area. There has since been much regeneration work and the town is proud of its parks and green spaces having won several Britain in Bloom competitions. In recent years its good transport links have increased its role as a dormitory town for the nearby cities of Coventry, Birmingham and Leicester.

The main landmarks in the area are the Nicholas Chamberlaine Almshouses, rebuilt in Tudor style in 1840, the Parsonage Heritage Centre, the Bedworth Water Tower and the Miners Welfare Park, with its Miner in the Park sculpture. Business and employment opportunities within the locality are provided by the retail centre, the three-times-a-week covered market and the Bayton Road industrial estate. The insurer Domestic & General has offices in the town centre and is an important employer.

The railway station and M6 junction provide travel links to the north and south of the country and there are a number of local bus services. Public services include a library and information centre, a one-stop shop, access point and police and fire stations. Leisure and sports facilities include the Civic Hall and arts centre, a youth centre, leisure centre and a golf course. There are also sports and play areas at the Miners Welfare Park, including a skate park built in 2001 after campaigning by local youngsters. The Centenary Way walking trail passes through the locality. Voluntary and community groups include Residents Associations and Neighbourhood Watch groups, a Lions Club, Bedworth Carers Group and a branch of the Citizens Advice Bureau. The Bedworth Society is a local civic amenity society, registered with The Civic Trust which was founded in 1981 to petition for the preservation of the Parsonage and now promotes awareness and conservation of Bedworth's built and natural environment.

Bede & Poplar's age profile is similar to the County average, with three in five being of working age (16-64 males, 16-60 females). The locality has a similar ethnic make up to the County, with 8.7% of people classed as non-white British at the time of the 2001 Census. The proportion of people claiming Job Seeker's Allowance is the third highest in the County and among those in employment, the percentage in managerial or professional occupations is lower than the County equivalent and the percentage in unskilled manual occupations is higher than the County rate.

The proportion of the working age population claiming benefits is the second highest of all the localities, 20.4% compared to the Warwickshire rate of 11.3%. This is largely due to a higher proportion of people claiming Incapacity Benefit in the locality - the second highest in the County. Other indicators of poor health in this locality are the second highest rates of limiting long term illness and self reported poor health in the County.

There is a lack of skills in the locality, with the percentage having no qualifications the second highest in the County and the percentage of people qualified to degree level is less than half the County average. Furthermore, there is poor educational attainment among the current generation of pupils with the percentage achieving five or more grades A*-C at GCSE in 2010 (including English and Maths) sixteen percentage points below Warwickshire's rate. The proportion of 16-18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training is also higher than the County average. Two of the locality's SOAs are among the 10% most deprived in England on the Education, skills and training domain of the IMD.

The IMD shows aspects of deprivation in most of the SOAs in this locality, with only Bede South West scoring moderately well on all domains.

The total crime rate and the rate of individual categories of crime are well above the County averages and three Super Output Areas are within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally on the IMD crime and disorder domain.

At the time of the 2001 Census, there was a high percentage of terraced housing in Bede & Poplar and the proportion of households in social rented housing is the third highest in the County along with the proportion of those without access to a car or van. Three of the most over-represented MOSAIC groups in this locality are 'residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses', 'young people renting flats in high density social housing' and 'owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas.'

Consultation activity shows that the residents of this locality have a lower rate of satisfaction with their area as a place to live compared to the County, 73.4% compared to a County rate of 82.9%. Bede & Poplar has a particularly low proportion of its residents who volunteer at least once a month, the second lowest of the 30 localities at 17.3%. Activities for teenagers is the top priority for improvement in the area.

Notes:

Lower-layer Super-Output Areas (LSOAs) have been used as the primary geographical building block to aggregate data to locality level. LSOAs are the smallest geography for which we have reliable data but in a small number of cases, the boundaries of the localities split an individual LSOA. Where this occurred, data has been apportioned based upon the location of residential households using a combination of Mosaic, 2001 Census and mid-year population estimate data.

The education data used here only takes account of those children that live in Warwickshire and attend Warwickshire County Council maintained schools. It does not include those living outside the County who travel in to attend our schools. Furthermore, the full dataset only represents those children attending Local Authority maintained schools and not the full child population in Warwickshire as we do not collect data from Independent (private) schools or individual pupil data from private residential special/hospital schools or of children that are home educated.

The Blueprint project considers the impacts of social, economic, and demographic changes taking place in the County over the long term. It takes the form of a series of visual map-based presentations to show analysis for a range of existing datasets. A further set of slides then detail some of the key future issues and challenges based on projected and forecasted data analysis. These help to highlight possible future implications for the County's infrastructure and also how collectively our services are delivered across the public sector.

Analysis has been carried out at both District/Borough and Locality level. A composite Countywide picture has also been developed to show inter-relationships between the variables and the geographic spread of potential future issues. The link to the Blueprint is below:

<http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org/observatory/observatorywcc.nsf/RefDocs/KMGY-825JMS?OpenDocument>

The locality profiles refer to the 2008 Place Survey, however in 2009/10, a Partnership Place Survey was carried out although data is not broken down to locality level. The report for the 2009/10 Partnership Place survey is available from:

<http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org/observatory/observatorywcc.nsf/RefDocs/KMGY-89SL46?OpenDocument>

Super Output Area (SOA) data is available for the majority of the datasets and can be made available on request from the Observatory.

List of data sources:

- 1 Mid-2009 Super Output Area Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics
- 2 2001 Census
- 3 2004 Rural Urban Classification, Office for National Statistics
- 4 Department for Work and Pensions
- 5 Centre for Sustainable Energy
- 6 Small area data, HMRC
- 7 Commissioning Support Service (CSS), Children, Young People and Families Directorate
- 8 Connexions
- 9 Youth Service, Warwickshire County Council
- 10 Warwickshire Police
- 11 Place Survey 2008
- 12 Road Safety Intelligence Team, Warwickshire County Council
- 13 Mosaic Public Sector Classification, Experian
- 14 English Indices of Deprivation 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

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Contact: Warwickshire Observatory
Telephone: 01926 418066
Email: research@warwickshireobservatory.org

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