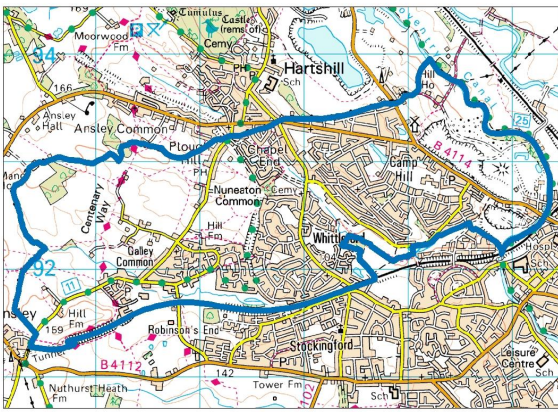


Locality Profile January 2011

Locality Name: Camp Hill & Galley Common

District: Nuneaton & Bedworth

The locality of Camp Hill and Galley Common lies on the northern edge of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. It covers an area of approximately 3 square miles. The locality contains the primarily residential areas of Camp Hill and Whittleford, with the open spaces of Nuneaton Common and Galley Common to the west of the locality, and Judkins quarry to the east. The north of the locality closely borders the town of Hartshill in North Warwickshire.



Population

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population (Mid-2009) ¹	15,245	-	535,100	-
Male/Female Split ¹	49/51	-	49/51	-
Total 0-15 year olds ¹	3,415	22.4%	97,800	18.3%
Total Working Age* Population ¹	9,648	63.3%	323,900	60.5%
Total 65+ Males, 60+ Females* ¹	2,182	14.3%	113,400	21.2%
Non-White British Population ²	445	3.0%	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	386	4.0%	8,822	2.6%
All working age benefit claimants (May 2010) ⁴	1,750	18.1%	38,610	11.3%
- ESA & Incapacity Benefit ⁴	720	7.5%	16,360	4.8%
- Lone Parent Benefit ⁴	230	2.4%	4,170	1.2%
Pension Credit claimants ⁴	545	25.0%	21,130	18.6%
Fuel Poverty (2003) ⁵	331	5.6%	10,429	4.9%

Occupation²

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Managers & Senior Officials	783	11.1%	41,567	16.7%
Professional Occupations	460	6.5%	29,669	11.9%
Associate Professional & Technical	752	10.6%	31,451	12.6%
Administrative & Secretarial	778	11.0%	31,672	12.7%
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,038	14.7%	29,962	12.0%
Personal Services Occupations	534	7.5%	15,809	6.3%
Sales & Customer Service	541	7.6%	16,409	6.6%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,028	14.5%	22,056	8.8%
Elementary Occupations	1,170	16.5%	31,035	12.4%

Households²

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Resident Households	5,815	-	210,898	-
Average Household Size	2.58	-	2.37	-
Socially Rented Housing	1,129	19.4%	30,196	14.3%
Terraced Housing	2,017	34.7%	51,458	23.6%
Households with no car/van	1,352	23.0%	40,130	19.0%

* 16-64 Males, 16-59 Females

Low Income Households⁶

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total families claiming child benefit (Aug 2008)	2,360	-	64,715	-
Total families claiming child tax credit (Aug 2008)	2,080	88.1%	48,005	74.2%
Lone Parent families claiming CTC (Aug 2008)	685	-	15,150	-
Out of work families claiming CTC (Aug 2008)	445	-	8,075	-
- Number of children affected	825	-	15,135	-
Total children in 'poverty' (2008)	855	20.0%	14,760	11.9%

Education & Skills

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Pupils achieving 5+ GCSE A*-C inc E&M (2010) ⁷	92	41.1%	3,228	56.9%
Pupils with Special Educational Need (2010) ⁷	628	25.7%	14,269	20.8%
Unauthorised Absence Sessions (2010) ⁷	10,576	0.5%	146,580	0.2%
Pupils receiving Free School Meals (2010) ⁷	463	19.0%	7,508	10.9%
16-18 year olds NEET (Nov 2010) ⁸	62	9.4%	921	3.9%
16-74 year olds with no qualifications ²	3,973	37.2%	102,529	27.8%
Level 2 or higher qualifications ²	3,687	34.6%	176,502	47.8%
Level 4 or higher qualifications ²	1,052	9.9%	76,412	20.7%
Youth Service Membership (Nov 2010) ⁹	180	9.4%	0	0.0%

Community Safety¹⁰

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Total Recorded Crime (2009/10)	1,015	66.6	33,847	63.3
Domestic Burglary (2009/10)	99	15.2	1,908	8.0
Vehicle Crime (2009/10)	84	5.5	3,916	7.3
Violent Crime (2009/10)	186	12.2	5,241	9.8
Criminal Damage (2009/10)	248	16.3	5,977	11.2
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (2009/10)	974	63.9	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)	17	-	1,566	-
Road Injury Rate (per 1,000 population)	-	1.1	-	2.9

Socio-demographic classification*¹³

	Households	%	Index
A Residents of isolated rural communities	1	0.0%	0
B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	223	3.4%	30
C Wealthy people in the most sought after neighbourhoods	0	0.0%	0
D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	117	1.8%	12
E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	1,327	20.3%	175
F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	697	10.7%	119
G Young, well-educated city dwellers	3	0.0%	1
H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	618	9.5%	159

Residents' Perceptions¹¹

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	%		%	
% of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (2008)	68.8%		82.9%	
% of people who volunteer at least once a month (2008)	16.7%		26.0%	
Top three issues that residents feel need improving in their local area (2008)			Activities for Teenagers Level of Crime Facilities for Young Children	

Health

	Locality		Warwickshire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Limiting Long Term Illness ²	2,476	16.6%	84,795	16.8%
Not in Good Health ²	1,345	9.0%	41,117	8.1%
Disability Living Allowance ⁴	915	6.0%	23,120	4.3%

Socio-demographic classification*

	Households	%	Index
I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	449	6.9%	152
J Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	656	10.0%	127
K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses	672	10.3%	157
L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	86	1.3%	27
M Elderly people reliant on state support	164	2.5%	49
N Young people renting flats in high density social housing	289	4.4%	285
O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	1,230	18.8%	741

* 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
Camp Hill Village Centre	1,598	1,761	2,368	3,081	125	18,244	1,789	23,104
Camp Hill South West & Brook	3,623	3,649	6,813	7,393	562	10,236	1,919	13,701
Camp Hill West & Quarry	5,173	4,894	5,768	5,978	1,184	20,321	6,888	15,310
Camp Hill North West & Allotments	7,441	11,098	6,763	6,521	3,343	17,091	10,769	6,477
Galley Common South East	12,661	12,094	16,573	11,995	7,131	6,883	10,798	30,028
Camp Hill North & Pools	13,299	12,774	11,122	13,665	7,380	22,048	11,647	25,048
Chapel End	16,819	16,875	18,337	16,793	9,133	22,193	10,203	18,683
Galley Common East	18,899	25,596	20,845	19,636	9,860	8,802	10,006	25,737
Galley Common West & Rural	22,413	27,741	22,360	17,521	13,659	15,409	12,359	28,415
Galley Common South	26,634	31,923	27,914	20,224	18,140	9,255	20,460	30,666

*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:

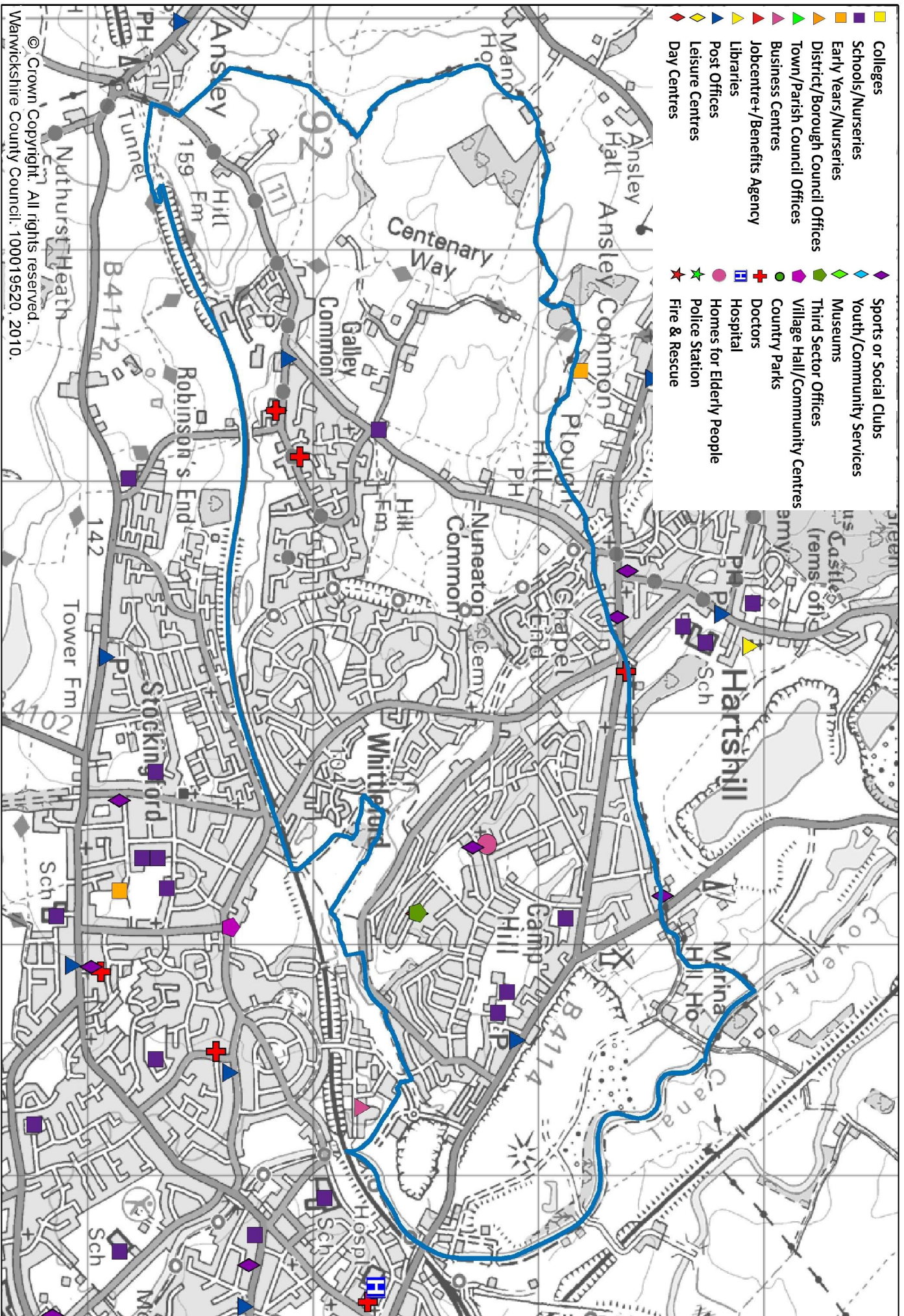
	Ranked within top 10% most deprived areas nationally
	Ranked within top 10-20% most deprived areas nationally
	Ranked within top 20-30% most deprived areas nationally

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>



Summary & Key Issues:

This locality encompasses the distinct residential areas of Whittleford, Chapel End, Galley Common and the large former local authority housing estate of Camp Hill. There are a number of landmarks within the locality including part of the Coventry Canal, the Whittleford Park wildlife area, the Dingle green open space and the Judkins quarry site. The former Midland quarry site in the eastern part of the locality is now undergoing significant redevelopment to provide housing, industrial units and leisure facilities. The site includes the largest retaining wall in Europe (35m high), which was constructed to enable redevelopment of the quarry to go-ahead.

Levels of deprivation within the locality are amongst the highest in the County and are concentrated in the Camp Hill area. According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation, four of the five Super-Output Areas (SOAs) in Camp Hill ward are ranked within the top 30% most deprived SOAs in England. Its most deprived SOA, the Village Centre, is ranked within the top 5% nationally and is the second most deprived SOA in Warwickshire. This area fares particularly poorly in terms of deprivation linked to Education, Skills & Training where it is ranked as the 125th most deprived SOA (out of the 32,482 SOAs in England), placing it within the top 0.5% of all SOAs. The SOAs in Galley Common are relatively less deprived with one SOA featuring in the 20% least deprived SOAs nationally.

A major regeneration partnership project entitled 'Pride in Camp Hill' is currently well underway to address the problems of deprivation in Camp Hill. Its aim is to transform Camp Hill, through a series of physical and socio-economic regeneration initiatives, along with service delivery improvements. This includes building new, modern houses and upgrading existing ones, whilst providing additional leisure, commercial, retail and industrial development to improve the local infrastructure. The project has also introduced measures to reduce crime, boost educational standards, improve health levels and provide better training, skills and career opportunities for residents. Although the Opportunities Centre on the Pool Road Industrial Estate is located within the neighbouring locality of Arbury & Stockingford, it provides a wide range of free vocational courses for local residents to improve their employment prospects. Over 750 people have benefited from training since it opened, some of whom have actually been offered employment with the local Camp Hill developers and construction companies. The Camp Hill Enterprise and Employment ResourceS (CHEERS) team in Cedar Road has also helped local residents search for jobs and has provided support for new and existing businesses.

There are a range of public services within the locality including a library, youth centre and family community centre situated in the Camp Hill Education, Sports and Social Centre. There is also a recycling centre and the County Links bus service which connects the area with Nuneaton Town Centre. Community and voluntary groups within the locality include the Friends of Whittleford Park who are involved in improving its open green spaces and facilities. A number of Residents' Associations and Neighbourhood Watch Groups are also active and play a key role in highlighting local issues and making the area safer. The main regular community event in the area is the annual Camp Hill family festival.

In terms of population, Camp Hill and Galley Common locality has the highest proportion of children and the third lowest proportion of older people in the County, which contributes to the area having the highest average household size in Warwickshire. At the time of the 2001 Census, there was a low proportion of non-white British residents, 3% compared with 7.2% of the population for Warwickshire, which is the lowest proportion of all the localities in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. Camp Hill and Galley Common locality also has a relatively high proportion of its working age population claiming benefits and the area has the third highest lone parent benefit claimant rate, at more than double the County rate.

The Mosaic dataset shows that when compared to the County profile, Camp Hill and Galley Common is heavily over represented by 'families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need' and 'young people renting flats in high density social housing.' Conversely, the locality has an under-representation of the more affluent Mosaic groups and those featuring older people.

According to the 2001 Census, the largest proportion of working age people within the locality are employed in elementary occupations (16.5%) and the smallest proportion (6.5%) employed in professional occupations, almost half the County figure of 12%. However, the proportion of people working as skilled tradespersons is well above the Warwickshire figure.

In terms of qualification levels, less than 10% of the locality's working age population have the equivalent of a university degree compared with just over 20% across Warwickshire. The locality also has more than double the County proportion of 16-18 year olds not in formal education, employment or training with one in ten classed as NEET. The proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C (including English & Maths) in the locality is sixteen percentage points lower than the equivalent figure for Warwickshire.

Whilst Camp Hill and Galley Common's crime rate is above the County's rate, the locality has the 2nd highest rate of domestic burglaries per 1,000 of the population with 15.2 burglary offences compared with a County figure of 8. Consultation results showed that residents have a fairly low perception of their neighbourhood and that activities for teenagers, level of crime and facilities for young children were viewed as the issues most in need of improvement in the locality. Interestingly, facilities for young children was ranked as the third most important issue in need of improvement in the area – making this the only locality to highlight this as a key concern. Camp Hill and Galley Common has the lowest percentage of people out of all 30 localities who volunteer at least once a month, 16.7% of residents compared to a Warwickshire average of 26%.

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

Publication date: January 2011
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