

COVENTRY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

# Mosaic

## Family Hub Profile 2020



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# Introduction

## Welcome

Welcome to the **Mosaic** Family Hub reach area profile. This profile covers the city's south-west neighbourhoods.



Mosaic includes the neighbourhoods of Earlsdon; Chapelfields; Whoberley, Lime Tree Park; Lower Eastern Green; Allesley Park; Banner Lane; Tile Hill; Canley; Tanyard Farm; Westwood Heath; the University of Warwick, Cannon Park, Gibbet Hill and Green Lane.

## What is the Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)?

The JSNA brings together evidence about the health and wellbeing of Coventry residents, to help leaders across health and care understand and work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Coventry.

**Health is more than the healthcare system:** it is not just about NHS hospitals, doctors, or nurses. Instead, health is about people's lives. Indeed, people's **health is determined by their economic and social circumstances**, such as:

- Their **communities**; whether they have access to a good network of family and friends.
- Their **prospects**; whether they have access to good jobs and education.
- Their **environment**; whether they live in a good neighbourhood with access to green spaces.

These social circumstances determine people's health and wellbeing, and therefore, are known as **social determinants of health**.

This JSNA contains a full range of evidence to provide decision-makers with an understanding of local people and communities. It contains a lot of numbers and statistics, because these are essential to show the trends of how things have changed, as well as comparisons with other places. However, because health is about people, this JSNA also contains a lot of evidence from local people and local community groups.

## About this JSNA

The Health and Social Care Act of 2012 places a duty on Health and Wellbeing Boards to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. In April 2018, the Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board approved a move towards a place-based approach to the JSNA, with the production of a citywide JSNA profile and JSNA profiles for each of the city's eight Family Hub reach areas.

This JSNA is produced in 2019-2020 by Coventry City Council with co-operation from partners across the Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board and ideas contributed by organisations working within the community.

Each JSNA profile is structured as follows:

- Demographics and communities
- Prospects
- Environment
- Health and wellbeing.

For each topic area covered, the JSNA explores:

- Why is this important?
- What is the local picture? How does it compare?
- What is happening? What else can be done?

In addition to the JSNA analytical profiles, detailed statistical data and evidence is available in the citywide intelligence hub at [www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/). The hub provides tools to compare and contrast metrics and indicators of all kinds.

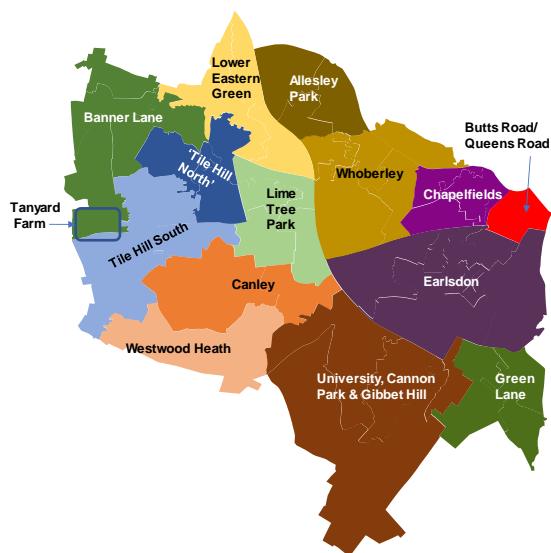
## Local consultation and engagement events

Workshops with community groups and organisations were held at Allesley Park Community Centre and Canley Community Centre in September 2019. While every care has been taken to ensure that the information contained in this profile is both accurate and up-to-date, please note that the information may become less reliable over time and the use of the information is at your own risk.

# Executive summary

## About the local area

The Mosaic area covers the south-west quadrant of the city, representing 26% of Coventry's total area. The neighbourhoods within Mosaic include: Earlsdon; Chapelfields; Whoberley, Lime Tree Park; Lower Eastern Green; Allesley Park; Banner Lane; Tile Hill; Tanyard Farm; Canley; Westwood Heath; the University of Warwick, Cannon Park, Gibbet Hill; and Green Lane. There is a great deal of differences and diversity in the neighbourhoods and communities in such a large area, and therefore, this profile attempts to compare and contrast the different neighbourhoods, rather than summarise the entire area as one place.



## Demographics and communities

Mosaic is the Family Hub area with the highest population in Coventry, this can be attributed to its vast area coverage and number of neighbourhoods. Compared to other Family Hub areas the population density is relatively low.

Population growth across the area has been lower than the city average. Mosaic has seen an average population increase of 1.7% a year since 2011 compared to 2.2% for Coventry. There are some areas within this that have seen a notable population growth in recent years, the relatively new Bannerbrook estate on the far west of the city being one of them.

The average age of Mosaic residents is older than the city overall; however, the area is also home to the University of

Warwick, which contributes to the growing population of university students and professionals.

Coventry is remarkably diverse; and some neighbourhoods within the Mosaic area are more diverse than others.

Overall, Mosaic has a higher proportion of residents of a White British ethnicity than the city average. A contributory factor to some areas of ethnic diversity may be due to the growing number of overseas students and professionals living in the area, linked to the University of Warwick and associated enterprises.

Community cohesion within the Mosaic area is varied. Some areas display good levels of cohesion while others are more challenging. It is understood that cohesion between Tile Hill and Canley is low and that some residents of Tanyard Farm feel isolated from Tile Hill and the rest of the area. It is reported that there are also frictions between long-standing residents of Canley and more transient newly arrived students.

There are several community and university-led projects aimed at promoting integration and cohesion. The University of Warwick has over 1,000 students engaging with community in Coventry and Leamington on different projects.

## Prospects

73% of children in Mosaic have a good level of development by age five. This is higher than in other Family Hub areas and the city average of 69%. However, this masks inequalities between different neighbourhoods within Mosaic.

Take-up of free childcare is high and neighbourhoods with relatively low rates of good development amongst 5-year olds have even higher rates of take-up which could support child development in the future.

Education and skills overall, are assets for the residents of Mosaic. Yet, there is still a disparity between areas within Mosaic. Interestingly, the most deprived areas of Mosaic do not necessarily have the lowest education outcomes in primary school – but by the completion of GCSEs at the age of 16, they do.

Areas such as Tile Hill North and Canley have a high percentage of residents without qualifications, amongst the highest proportions in the city.

At first glance, Mosaic has a high average income and lower levels of multiple deprivation and unemployment. However, this masks significant variation within neighbourhoods, namely Tile Hill North and Canley where

there are high levels of multiple deprivation and unemployment. It is essential to remember these neighbourhoods when considering deprivation in the city, just because they happen to be found alongside some of the most affluent parts of the city.

## Housing and environment

Mosaic has great housing and environmental assets, from accessible travel links, large, usable green spaces, and parks. Despite this, accessibility to the Family Hub building itself and ability to travel between parts of the area are highlighted as concerns. There appears to be physical and psychological barriers to travelling between areas – linked to the low levels of cohesion in some parts of Mosaic. A need for improvement in public transport was highlighted in engagement sessions, with some residents of one area unwilling to travel to another.

Residents of Tile Hill have lower rates of reported satisfaction with their neighbourhood and have lower access to high quality green space than other parts of Mosaic. Chapelfields, the neighbourhood around Butts Road and Queens Road and Whoberley 'Artists Corner' have higher rates of deprivation related to housing quality, road traffic accidents and, in the case of Chapelfields, poor air quality.

House prices in the area are high. It is notable that Canley, an area of higher deprivation, has higher than city average house prices, making the properties here unaffordable to many of its residents.

Overall, feelings of safety are generally higher than the city average and recorded crime is lower. Again, there are variations between neighbourhoods that must not be overlooked. A low proportion of Tile Hill residents feel safe in their neighbourhood at night; and this is borne out by some police and crime data, which suggests that violent crime rates are higher than average in Tile Hill North and Canley; and burglary of dwellings are higher in Chapelfields, Canley and other neighbourhoods close to the University of Warwick. There are also concerns about racism in some areas and Canley has a relatively high rate of reported race-based hate crime, and it is thought that this is underreported.

## Health and wellbeing

Whilst most parts of Mosaic have better than average overall health, there are significant health inequalities within neighbourhoods. Tile Hill is the area with the lowest life expectancy at birth (LE) and healthy life expectancy at

birth (HLE) in the Mosaic area. Torrington & Canley also has low LE & HLE. Not only do Tile Hill residents live notably shorter lives on average than residents in neighbouring areas, but they spend a larger proportion of their life in poor health.

Tile Hill has a relatively high rate of deaths that are viewed as 'preventable' using public health measures and residents are more likely to have poor mental health. Rates of diagnosed HIV are also higher than the city average in Tile Hill.

If statistics for LE and HLE were available for more local neighbourhoods, it is likely that overall poorer health would be strongly linked to deprivation, and would be found particularly in Tile Hill North, Canley and Tanyard Farm.

Access to services is problematic for the Mosaic area. Mosaic area has fewer community pharmacies per person than average for Coventry. The number of pharmacies per 10,000 population is the lowest out of all eight Coventry Family Hub areas. Parts of the Mosaic area, particularly in the West, are the furthest away from University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire out of all areas in the city so typical journey times to the hospital are longer than other parts of the city, in some parts more than 45 minutes using public transport.

The Mosaic Family Hub building serves the city's largest geographical area, and professionals based in the hub express concerns that their services are not easily accessible for everyone in Mosaic. The hub is in Tile Hill, which is relatively far to travel to for some Mosaic residents. Most service users of the hub are from Tile Hill itself and it is thought that residents of Canley and Tanyard Farm (whom the hub are keen to engage) often do not travel because of transport problems and perceived or real 'tensions' between the areas. Due to a lack of meeting space and funding, organisations have found it difficult to set up meetings and reach people in different communities, and this often means local residents have to travel across to other parts of the city to access the support they need.

There are some neighbourhoods where unhealthy lifestyles are more prevalent than average; and this is not always in the areas most affected by multiple deprivation. Smoking rates are high in Whoberley, physical activity rates low in Canley and childhood obesity rates high Chapelfields.

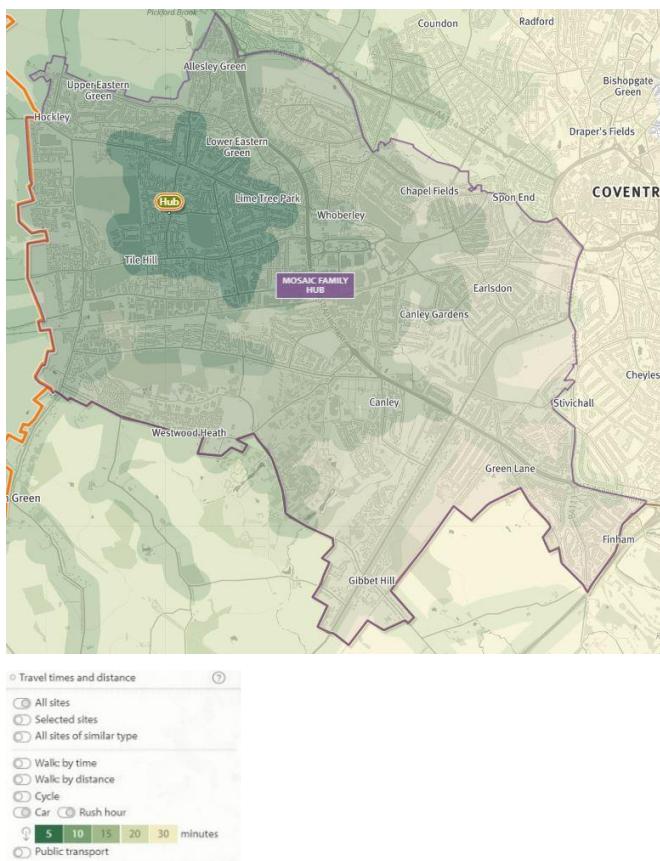
More residents than average consume alcohol in Mosaic, but there is a low level of acute harm. Tile Hill has a lower proportion of residents that drink regularly, however the area has a higher than average hospitalisation rate linked to the consumption of alcohol.

# **Demographics and Communities**

## Location

The Mosaic area forms the South-West quadrant of the city, making up over a quarter (26%) of Coventry's total area. It borders somewhat rural surrounding areas, with Solihull borough to the west, and Kenilworth to the south. Major road routes into Coventry are in Mosaic, namely the A45 coming from the west and Kenilworth Road from the south.

Mosaic covers the areas of Earlsdon; Chapelfields; Whoberley, Lime Tree Park; Lower Eastern Green; Allesley Park; Banner Lane; Tile Hill; Canley; Westwood Heath; the University of Warwick, Cannon Park, Gibbet Hill; and Green Lane. It also includes the small estate of Tanyard Farm. However, as Tanyard Farm is a small area within the wider area of Banner Lane, statistical data that describes only Tanyard Farm is rare. This means there is limited insight into this area, most of what is presented is based on qualitative information from engagement events.



Source: Shape: place; Public Health England; <https://shapeatlas.net/>

The area bounded by the purple line on the map above shows the Mosaic area and just how far reaching it is. Some residents of this area live close to the city centre, others in the greener outskirts of the city. There are parts of the area, as shown by the shading on the map, which

can be more than 30 minutes away by car from the Family Hub building in Tile Hill.

## Population

### Why is this important?

By understanding the area's changing demography and communities (that is, the characteristics of the area's population), local communities and organisations can ensure that the area has the right mix of services to meet the needs of its people.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**Mosaic is the Family Hub area with the city's highest population, at 88,200 residents in 2018.** This is due to it spanning such a wide area – representing 26% of the city's total area. However, compared to other Family Hub areas, Mosaic's population density is relatively low. The average number of residents per household is lower than the city average, however, the area has a high number of people living in student 'communal establishments' (typically halls of residence). Most notably the residents that have higher numbers of people per household are in the south of Coventry around Westwood Heath and Gibbet Hill & Green Lane, which are also areas with higher numbers of large detached family homes.

**Coventry has seen one of the fastest population growth rates in the country. Population growth across the Mosaic area has not increased at the same speed as the city average.** Mosaic has seen an average population increase of 1.7% a year since 2011 compared to 2.2% for Coventry. Mosaic's total population has grown by 9,100 more residents in this time. Whilst Mosaic is not one of the faster growing Family Hub areas of Coventry, it has still increased by almost 12% in 7 years.

Some of the key population growth areas in the city have been those where new housing estates have been built, often on the sites of old factories. The Banner Lane area has seen the most population increase in the Mosaic area, due to the growth of the Bannerbrook estate. There has also been population growth in 'student areas', for example Chapelfields and due to undergoing a programme of housing regeneration, Canley has also experienced notable population growth.

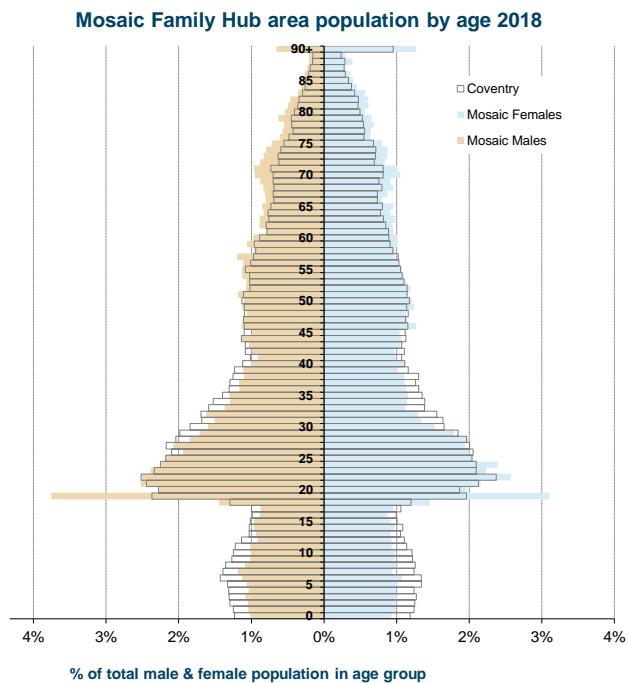
**As is the case for city overall, Mosaic's highest population growth is mainly seen in young adults.** For Mosaic, the highest population increase is amongst residents aged 23 to 36, slightly different from the citywide pattern where it is concentrated amongst those aged 18 to

29. An influencing factor could be the growth of the two universities. This population is transient, where relatively high numbers of people move in and out of the area every year. Some of this movement will be on the University of Warwick campus and the business cluster around the Warwick Manufacturing Group (WMG).

**Mosaic's age profile is slightly older than the Coventry average, with proportionally fewer children and more elderly residents.** Despite this, the area is still younger than the national average. This is most likely due to the University of Warwick campus being located here.

Age group	Mosaic	Coventry
Under 18s	18%	22%
18 to 24	17%	15%
25 to 44	27%	30%
45 to 64	21%	20%
65 and over	17%	14%

The population pyramid below illustrates the age profile of the Mosaic area residents compared to Coventry overall.



**Depending on the area, the age profiles within Mosaic neighbourhoods are different.** Whilst there are local variations in the number of children and elderly age groups, there are a significant number of university aged residents at the University of Warwick and nearby neighbourhoods, as well as in Canley and Chapelfields.

Till Hill has a high number of children and females in their twenties, this is also the case for parts of Canley. In some

parts of these neighbourhoods there is a comparatively high proportion of households that are lone parent households.

**Allesley Park, Lower Eastern Green, Earlsdon and Green Lane have a higher proportion of elderly residents and proportionally fewer children.** These areas are amongst the places in Coventry that will likely see the effects of an aging population in coming years. Coventry overall has not experienced a significant increase in elderly residents in recent years. However, it is thought that the growth of the elderly population will accelerate within 10-15 years which will have implications for health and care services. This is a trend found in the citywide profile which could also be true in concentrated neighbourhoods in Mosaic.

## Diversity

### Why is this important?

The growth of new communities can change the profile of the area, which can have an impact on demand for local services such as schools and GP surgeries.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**The Mosaic area is less ethnically diverse than the rest of Coventry, with a higher proportion of residents that are 'White: British' compared to the city average.** For Mosaic, 22% of residents are from a Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background, compared to 33% across the city. The most diverse areas are those where university students tend to live, including Chapelfields (34% of residents are from a BAME background) and University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill (42%).

**According to Census 2011, 'Asian Indian' residents made up 6% of the total population of the area.** This population is concentrated in the Southern part of Mosaic, particularly around the Green Lane, Westwood Heath, the University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill. More recent data from the school census 2019, suggests that the Mosaic area has become more diverse since 2011. The next largest ethnic minority groups are 'White Other', making up 4% of the population, and 'Chinese', making up 2% of the population. There are also moderately sized communities of Black African ethnicity in Tile Hill North (6%) and Canley (4%) Mosaic's demographic is expected to have changed since Census 2011. The annual school census and GP and national insurance number registration data add to our understanding of how Mosaic has changed since. For example, school data from 2019 shows that the Green

Lane area has a notable proportion of school children that are of Asian Indian ethnicity, as many as a quarter in some parts, indicating that the community has grown in the area in recent years.

**Coventry has seen notable population increase in recent years, driven by international migration. The area around the University and Chapelfields have been amongst those in the city that have experienced some of the larger flows of migration from overseas.** Those who are 'White Other' tend to have recently moved from other EU countries; the areas where the largest numbers live are Chapelfields as well as the University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill; this suggest that some of this community are often university students. Despite this, not all residents from the White Other group are students, although it appears that most of the Chinese community in these areas are.

The Wainbody ward, where the University of Warwick is located, has seen the second highest numbers of new GP registrations amongst overseas nationals of all the Coventry wards, accounting for approximately a fifth of all new registrations in the city. Half of these are by people from China. Other areas in Mosaic area have seen much lower flows.

**Information about the area's ethnic and religious profile is limited to information from the last census, in 2011. However, out of all Family Hub areas, Mosaic has the highest proportion of residents who have no religion.** Census 2011 reports that 28% of residents did not have a religion, compared to the city average of 23%. The engagement workshops highlighted that there was a lot of faith-based activity within the area.

**Community cohesion within the Mosaic area is varied, due to its large-scale catchment area it is difficult to summarise.** Some areas display good levels of cohesion while others are more challenging. It is understood that cohesion between Tile Hill and Canley is low and that some residents of Tanyard Farm feel isolated from Tile Hill and the rest of the area. It is reported that there are also frictions between long-standing residents of Canley and more transient newly arrived students.

Compared to the city average, a lower proportion of Tile Hill residents agree their area is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. Lower Eastern Green and Banner Lane are some of the least ethnically diverse neighbourhoods and fewer residents agree that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. In contrast, in more diverse areas such as Green Lane, more residents agree

their area is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together.

**The proportion of residents in Mosaic that feel like they belong to their neighbourhood differs.** Green Lane, Banner Lane, Torrington, and Canley are amongst the neighbourhoods with a higher proportion of residents that said they felt like they belonged to their neighbourhood. However, Chapelfields, Lime Tree Park and Tile Hill have significantly lower rates than average. Despite a higher than average percentage of residents living in Tile Hill for 10+ years, residents report lower than average feelings of belonging. Residents from the areas of Chapelfields and Lime Tree Park also report lower rates of interaction with neighbours when surveyed. This shows lower community cohesion in areas with more population change and transience, in particular, areas with higher numbers of students.

**Community involvement for the Mosaic area is slightly higher than average.** Community involvement can help combat social isolation. On the whole, higher rates of people agreed that there are opportunities to get actively involved in improving the area.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Having a strong connection to the area impacts people's relationships with each other and their perception of safety.** Participants at the engagement workshop reflected that some communities within the Mosaic area "don't have access to each other". This was perceived as particularly true for residents in the Tile Hill and Canley area with one participant saying that "these areas are disenfranchised from the rest of the city". Key factors for this divide were identified as a lack of transport, poor perceptions of safety in walking along busy highways and fears of anti-social behaviour.

Workshops also revealed tensions between long-term residents and more transient student populations – which need to be addressed.

**Relationships were viewed as integral to community spirit. There are several projects based in the Mosaic area to promote working together and community cohesion.** The University of Warwick has over 1,000 students engaging with the community in Coventry and Leamington on a variety of different projects. Due to its proximity with Canley it has based some of its projects within the local community here.

Projects include helping the community church with the food bank; a pop-up café; and the upkeep of Canley green

spaces. The pop-up café has been designed as a forum to bring existing Canley residents and more transient student communities together, by creating a place where individuals are encouraged to share experiences, make connections and promote cohesion between residents.

The Family Hub collaborates and coordinates a range of services in the area. It could also be used to make connections with individuals and maximise the success of partnerships. The library is located next to the Family Hub and promotes a range of activities and pop up events to build support and pride in the community, however, they reported that “we advertise and put posters up and spend a lot of time and effort in trying to get people to engage with us but then on the day hardly anyone turns up”. New innovative ways on how to engage residents in the area could be an area to be further explored.

**Creating community champions in the area could positively change the ways in which people connect to each other and the community.** The creation of community champions in hard-to-reach areas could redevelop relationships across the community. Face to face connections were viewed as key to successfully engaging residents. A participant stated that they “need insider experience, you can't tell people from hard to reach areas what they should be doing it doesn't work, people that are trusted in the community need to show them and work from within.”

**The City of Culture voiced ambitions to become more actively involved with people in the area.** The City of Culture hope that by understanding what barriers people may face in accessing their events, (examples being transport, food provision and childcare) they will be able to offer support and alternatives. During the workshop, Canley was highlighted as an area of isolation and that “more needs to be done to make people feel proud and connected to the area”.

**Faith-based action is an asset to the community and is successful in reducing some of the effects of social isolation.** Faith groups were named as an asset to the area, they encourage the community to come together and provide health advice and support. Participants commented that “a lot of support and events that are on offer in this area is faith based or funded by the church”, whilst this was noted as a positive for the community, concerns were raised as to whether this “may put some people off accessing services in the area”. There is an opportunity to ensure that church spaces are perceived as welcoming spaces for everyone regardless of faith and background.

Voluntary Action Coventry are currently mapping faith groups around the city, meeting with priests and faith leaders to develop this as a city-wide project.

## Community assets

### Why is this important?

Understanding the local network of assets, resources and community organisations help ease sharing and understanding to improve the health and wellbeing of local communities.

Resource	Description
<b>Allesley Park Community Centre</b>	Identified as a hub of the area, with lots of activities and rooms to hire. There is also a preschool attached to the side of the building.
<b>Canley Community Centre</b>	Run lots of community-based activities for people of all ages.
<b>Celebrate Recovery</b>	Designed to help people address a variety of “hurts, habits, and hang-ups”, or addiction of any kind (co-dependency, eating disorders, mental health, and addictions).
<b>Coventry Alzheimer's Society</b>	Have many successful partnerships within the city. They have helped create singing for the Brain happens throughout the city. <i>“There's lots going on in the city, it's just letting people know they can do it and we can help with that”.</i>  They also run a dementia clinic at Forrest Medical Centre, provide carers information and support programme aiming to develop a dementia network where people can gain peer support and meet each other.  Host a memory café at Hearsall Baptist Church which is a weekly activity.

## Demographics and Communities

Resource	Description	Resource	Description
<b>Coventry Refugee &amp; Migrant Centre</b>	Coventry Refugee & Migrant Centre also work with the University of Warwick. It welcomes and empowers asylum seekers, refugees and other migrants into Coventry and delivers a range of services and immediate support, from advice to English lessons to social groups and therapy classes. They also have several student volunteers that help this project.	<b>Pop up Café</b>	During the workshop, the pop-up café was identified as an asset. Around 70% of the group are residents from the area and 30% are students. It is designed to promote integration between students and residents and to try and understand each other's needs. It is usually well attended with 60-100 people per session. In one of the sessions the group spoke about recycling, which was beneficial for the students attending as they learnt when to put out the bins and on what days. It also encourages people to knock on neighbours' doors and get to know them.
<b>Empower – U</b>	Active in the Mosaic area. Its aim is to empower individuals and communities from harder to reach groups. They are trying to provide positive opportunities for young people.	<b>Rose Community Centre</b>	Rose Community Centre is a hub of the area. It aims to help improve the lives and living areas of the residents in Spon End. It also hosts activities such as Cook and Eat well a free healthy cooking course aimed to develop peoples cooking skills and food choices.
<b>Excel centre</b>	Offers a range of sports facilities and classes.	<b>Seventh Day Adventists</b>	Taking over a youth club in the area (Tile Hill). There has not been a youth club in the area for a while.
<b>Floyds Fields Family Fiesta</b>	Organised by the Tile Hill Residents Association welcomed families and members of the community to a fun afternoon featuring food, activities, and entertainment.	<b>St James's Church</b>	All Stars for mums and toddler Café for elderly people on Thursdays to help them interact and befriend each other
<b>Langar aid</b>	Helps the homeless, vulnerable and those struggling with poverty in the UK. Holds a foodbank and works citywide.	<b>St Martin in the Fields Church</b>	Partnership group in Tile Hill – does things for young people, sends classes of children out to Birmingham.
<b>Planning for Real</b>	Planning for Real is a project in association with the University of Warwick. It is a nationally recognised planning process based on a 3D model. The process encourages residents to voice their views on a range of issues and work together to identify priorities for the area. They have spoken to over 400 residents in Canley and have collected over a thousand suggestions and comments. In November 2019 there will be a follow up event, at which local people will be invited to prioritise these suggestions and develop an action plan of how to make the priorities a reality.	<b>The Notables</b>	Canley community centre provide opportunities for people with learning disabilities and special needs to acquire skills with music and the performing arts.

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Tile Hill Library</b>	Work with a range of different people and is a well-used facility in Tile Hill. Offer health promotion to children and families. In January 2017, became the first autism friendly library in Coventry.
<b>War Memorial Park</b>	An open green space and host to many activities throughout the year.
<b>West Midlands Fire Service</b>	In the engagement workshop, the fire service was viewed as an "overlooked resource". The fire service carries out home safety checks, they see themselves as having a "unique position, as we get to go into people's houses and see how they are living." They can identify people that need help and refer them to the relevant organisations.
<b>Belgrave Theatre</b>	They have a drama group for young people at risk of being excluded. They used to run in Tile Hill however, since the closure of the youth centre and cuts to funding they have struggled to find a space to run the programme in the area. They have an outreach programme in Canley aiming to bring youth activities. Their main aim is to "to build pride and resilience in the area amongst young people in the hope that they build positive connections and attitudes for the area".

# Prospects

## Best start in life

### Why is this important?

Avoidable differences in health that appear during pregnancy, birth and early years impact on a person's lifelong health, happiness, and productivity in society.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**Avoidable differences in health appear by the time a child reaches the age of five. Overall in the Mosaic area, the percentage of children who achieve a good level of development by age five is 73% slightly higher than the Coventry average 69%.** This is higher than in other Family Hub areas or the city average. Areas with higher levels of deprivation typically have more disadvantaged children, and fewer numbers of children at a good level of development by age five.

This, however, masks inequalities within neighbourhoods in Mosaic. Only 57% of children in Chapelfields achieved a good level of development; followed by Tile Hill North (59%) and Canley (65%).

**Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence in Mosaic is above the Coventry average.** 82% of new mothers living in the Mosaic area, initiated breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth. Coventry's prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks after birth is higher than the national average. In Mosaic, 50% of mothers were breastfeeding their child at 6-8 weeks old, which again is higher than city average. Furthermore, only 8% of local new mothers were smoking at the time of delivery, which is lower than the city average (11%) and the lowest rate of all the Family Hub areas. These elements of promoting the health and wellbeing of new-born babies appear to be an asset to the Mosaic area, although data to show variation across the area is not currently available.

**In Mosaic, uptake of government-funded early years childcare is generally higher than in other areas.** Two-year-olds living in low income households are entitled to 15 hours of free childcare per week. In Mosaic, a high proportion of those who are eligible are using the free childcare, with 82% notably higher than the city average. The rates of childcare uptake for three-and-four-year-olds is 90% in Mosaic, like the city average.

**Notably, areas such as Canley and Tile Hill North, have fewer five-year-olds achieving a good level of development, have a higher uptake of free childcare.** This may have a positive impact on the number of children achieving a good level of development by age 5 in future.

**Mosaic overall has a relatively fewer number of children in need or children subject to a child protection plan.** Every child requires universal services such as education and healthcare, as well as love, care, and protection; but some children require more support. Children in need includes children who have a disability or complex needs or who needs help from social services to achieve their full potential. In addition, where circumstances have deteriorated to a point that a child may be at risk of significant harm, they may become subject to a child protection plan. However, there are a small number of neighbourhoods where the number of cases is amongst the highest in the city. They include Tile Hill North, Canley, and part of Lime Tree Park (Earl Place Business Park – Middlecotes).

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**Whilst younger children in the area are seemingly well provided for, there are concerns about the lack of services for older children and teenagers.** This was particularly true for the Tile Hill area. The closure of the youth club attached to Tile Hill library has had a lingering effect on the attitudes young people have towards the area.

It was reported that the youth club was a hive of activity for young people to socialise, meet new people and access support and guidance. A participant at the engagement workshop said that "it was a place where young people could socialise and be teenagers without getting into trouble and their parents knowing they were safe".

Since its closure, organisations have reported a noticeable increase in negative attitudes from young people towards the local area and an increase in large groups of young people loitering around the streets engaging in antisocial behaviour and crime related activities.

The Family Hub has received first-hand experience of the impact the youth clubs' closure has had. Commenting that often the children that would not go to their youth groups or access support from the Family Hubs, would go to the youth club next door. Since its closure there is nowhere for those children to go and they have seen brazen anti-social behaviour from their base and drug dealing quite openly in their carpark.

A lack of funding and investment into the youth club was perceived to be a contributory factor to its closure, and not having enough funds to staff the premises for its upkeep.

**Organisations aimed at targeting young people in the Mosaic area have found it increasingly difficult to**

**engage with them and find physical spaces to host activities.** The Belgrade Theatre have an outreach project aimed at young people at risk of being excluded. They used to hold workshops in the Tile Hill area, however, since the closure of the youth centre and cuts to their programme funding they have struggled to find a space to host the programme in the Tile Hill area. They have an outreach programme in Canley which is successful. Their main aim is to “to build pride and resilience in the area amongst young people in the hope that they build positive connections and attitudes for the area”.

The first time there was a workshop for young people in Canley participants were asked “tell me about Coventry?”. Every child in attendance said something negative about Coventry, therefore more interventions and youth provision need to support building community resilience and pride. **Concerns over lack of non-faith-based activities were raised throughout the engagement workshop.** There are several groups and activities based in the Mosaic area, however, it was felt by participants at the workshop that a lot of youth provision tends to be faith based which for some of the young people that the Family Hubs are working with might deter them from attending.

**Social media and networking events were successful in ensuring that individuals gained knowledge and understanding of other services.** Social media was praised for raising the profiles of some of the smaller groups in the community.

However, one of the barriers identified in the workshop was a lack of knowledge of what youth provision is available, questions were raised as to how young people can access what is happening in the area.

## Education and skills

### Why is this important?

Lack of educational attainment and low aspirations are major causes of a wide range of social disadvantages later in life, including poor employment prospects, social alienation, and mental and physical health problems. To help children and young people realise their full potential in life, these barriers need to be addressed through championing high levels of educational attainment and raising their aspirations.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**When using the English Indices of Deprivation to measure education and skills deprivation, Mosaic overall, ranks lower than the rest of Coventry.** One of

the measurements considered when measuring deprivation is education, training, and skills. These figures contribute to the overall summary of the English Indices of Deprivation, which looks at the level of deprivation in each neighbourhood. 14% of the Mosaic population live in neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 20%, the lowest out of all the Family Hub areas and lower than the City average of 27%.

Despite this, there are areas in Mosaic that fall considerably behind the city average. Tile Hill and Canley are two of the neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 10% in England for education and skills. Other notable areas of deprivation in education and skills are: Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt Close), and Lime Tree Park's Earl Place Business Park – Middlecotes, which is near Canley. The latter is not as deprived in other ways and it has become relatively more deprived in education and skills in recent years.

**Most primary schools in Coventry are rated as Good or Outstanding by OFSTED, in the Mosaic area, this applies to all primary schools.** While 74% of secondary school children at Coventry schools attend a Good or Outstanding school, this applies to all secondary-school-aged students in Mosaic.

**Educational attainment of pupils living in the Mosaic area is overall better than the city average at the end of key stage 2 (pupils aged 7 to 11 years) and at the end of key stage 4 (pupils aged 14 to 16 years).**

64% of pupils living in Mosaic achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in key stage 2, compared to the Coventry average of 62% in the year 2018/19. Attainment rates were lower than average in Canley (57%), Chapelfields (54%), and University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill (54%). Canley has a relatively considerable number of primary school aged residents. Chapelfields and University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill, however, have a smaller number of pupil residents.

In contrast, attainment rates are amongst the highest in the city in the Banner Lane area (70%), Earlsdon, Lime Tree Park (68%) and Whoberley (68%). At key stage 2, there does not appear to be a strong pattern linked to deprivation.

This means, the Mosaic neighbourhoods with lowest attainment rates are not the neighbourhoods most affected by multiple deprivation and child poverty.

**School attendance rates in the academic year 2018-19 were in line with city averages.** Attendance for children across the whole of the Mosaic area is 96% amongst primary school children and 94% amongst secondary

school children, which is about average for Coventry. There is not significant variation by area but children from Canley have slightly lower than average attendance rates, at 94% and 88%.

**The proportion of pupils with special educational needs varies across Mosaic.** Just less than one in six children (15.6%) living in the area have Special Educational Needs (SEN), which is slightly lower than the Coventry average (16.4%).

Some neighbourhoods in Mosaic have amongst the highest percentage of children with SEN, such as Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt Close) (24%). Tile Hill North and Canley also have higher than average rates, with parts as high as 23%.

**The proportion of people living in Mosaic with no qualifications is low.** Mosaic Family Hub area has the lowest percentage of adult residents with no qualifications (less than a fifth) and the highest percentage with higher level qualifications (foundation degree level and above, about a third). This information was last collected in the 2011 Census.

The number of highly qualified residents is an asset of the area; the University of Warwick may influence this. Mosaic is home to over a third of all highly qualified Coventry residents, and all Coventry neighbourhoods with the highest proportions are in Mosaic. Despite this, some Mosaic neighbourhoods have relatively high numbers of residents with no qualifications. A third of Canley residents have no qualifications; similarly Tile Hill North and Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt Close) also have lower levels of residents with no qualifications.

#### **What else is happening?**

#### **What else can be done?**

**There are many opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications in the area.** The library provides opportunities for adult education, where individuals are encouraged to take the opportunity to learn a new skill or gain a qualification.

The library supports children through programmes such as Bookstart. Through Bookstart, children of preschool age receive a free information pack containing a variety of activities, guidance for parents and a book. This is in the hope that good literacy habits will be formed at a much younger age. Rhyme Time is also an opportunity for the formation of good literacy habits and encourage the development of language and social skills amongst babies and toddlers.

## **Economy and growth**

### **Why is this important?**

Being in meaningful paid employment is an important contributor towards good health. Increasing the quality and quantity of work will contribute to reducing avoidable health inequalities.

### **What is the local picture?**

#### **How does it compare?**

**Mosaic is home to key business sites, including around the University of Warwick, Westwood Business Park, Coventry Business Park and Torrington Avenue and has the highest number of people employed at workplaces in the area out of all the Family Hub areas.** The city is home to some world class, innovative business clusters. As the largest area of the city, Mosaic is home to some of these businesses. The Torrington and Canley neighbourhood has the second highest number of businesses than any area of the city, with high numbers of large and small businesses. Earlsdon does not contain a high number of large businesses, but it is home to the fourth highest number of businesses due to its many small businesses, an indication that this is a hub of entrepreneurship. Many of those employed at workplaces in Mosaic will be from outside the area, this will have an impact on the large commuting flows through the area.

**Unemployment rates in Mosaic appear to be the lowest out of all the Family Hub areas but vary across neighbourhoods.** There are just less than 1,000 working age residents claiming benefits due to unemployment. 1.6% of the working age population (16-64) of Mosaic claim these benefits, which is half the city average of 3.0%. However, there are areas within Mosaic that are amongst the highest rates of residents claiming unemployment benefits in Coventry. Tile Hill North has 6% of the working age population claiming benefits, twice the city average. Parts of Canley also have high claimant rates at 5.5%. Over recent years there has been little fluctuation between the rates of unemployment claimants across the city this is similar to most of the Mosaic area, with the exception of some parts of Canley, Chapelfields and Lime Tree Park where there has been an increase in the number of claimants.

**Economic inactivity is also an element that contributes to lower employment rates, limiting household income and the general affluence of an area.** Mosaic has a relatively high rate of inactivity, but this is mainly because the area is home to a sizeable number of full-

**time students.** Just less than a third of working-age Mosaic residents are economically inactive (29.1% of 16-64s Census 2011), which is slightly higher than the city average (27.6%). The rate is highest amongst Mosaic residents aged 16-24, over half of whom are inactive, which is the highest percentage of all areas. On the other hand, Mosaic has the lowest inactivity rates for those aged 35-64.

**Areas where there is a larger student population tend to have higher rates of economic inactivity. Mosaic has the second highest rate of student residents, slightly behind Harmony Family Hub (which includes the City Centre and Coventry University).** The areas around the University of Warwick, including the campus, have the highest rates of inactivity in the city, with more than half of these residents being full-time students. In Chapelfields 38% of residents are economically inactive – over a quarter (26%) of the 16-74 population were inactive students.

As both universities have grown since this data was collected for Census 2011, the numbers will have increased in recent years. In 2011, 15% of residents in Mosaic aged 16-74 were economically inactive students, higher than the city average of 10%. Mosaic also has a slightly higher than average rate of inactivity due to retirement at 13.4%, compared to the city average of 12.0%, most commonly amongst 65-74-year olds. For inactivity due to looking after family or long-term sickness, Mosaic has relatively low rates. Tile Hill (9%) and Canley (8%) have slightly higher rates of inactivity due to long time sickness or disability, amongst the highest rates in the city and about double the city average.

Across the city there are areas of deprivation, some of which are amongst the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. Whilst Mosaic, overall, is a reasonably affluent area, there are some areas where residents face higher rates of multiple deprivation. Tile Hill North and Canley are the most deprived parts of Mosaic and are amongst the most deprived neighbourhoods in Coventry. Both are amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. One of the two neighbourhoods that make up Tile Hill North, named 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius', is amongst the most deprived 4%. So, while overall Mosaic is an affluent area, it has a higher proportion of residents living in the most deprived areas than some other Family Hub areas.

Other areas of deprivation in Mosaic include: The Butts and Queens Road near the city centre; parts of Chapelfields; Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt

Close), which is consistently shown in the data as amongst the most deprived 20% in England; and Banner Park - Tanners Lane, which reflects deprivation experienced in Tanyard Farm. It is in the same area as the new Bannerbrook Park estate, so it is likely the extent on the deprivation in Tanyard Farm is masked.

These areas of deprivation are often remarkably close to some of the least deprived areas in the whole of the city, standing in contrast to their immediate surrounding areas. Mosaic has many neighbourhoods that are amongst the least deprived in the country, proportionally many more than other parts of the city. This highlights the differences across the Mosaic area, the disparities, inequalities.

**Household income across Coventry is relatively low. Mosaic is an area of high average income, however depending on the neighbourhood these rates fluctuate.** 11 neighbourhoods (MSOAs, out of 42 in Coventry) make up the Mosaic area, six of which are amongst the top 10 in the city for household income. Earlsdon and University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill are areas with the highest average household income in the city, showing that these areas are not just home to students.

Just under one in six children (15%) in Mosaic live in low-income households, which is lower than the city average of 22%. While many of the neighbourhoods in Mosaic have the lowest rates in the city for relative child poverty, there are parts that have rates amongst the highest. Particularly in Canley, in one part of Canley 44% of children live in low-income households. In Tile Hill North just less than a third of children live in low-income households. Other parts of Tile Hill also have higher than average rates, as does Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt Close), and Earl Place Business Park – Middlecotes, which is a part of Lime Tree Park.

12% of Mosaic's residents who are aged 65+ live in neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 20% in the country in terms of income deprivation affecting older people. Two neighbourhoods in Canley are amongst the most deprived 10% in England for income deprivation affecting older people. Mosaic has areas of high populations of older people, but those with the highest proportions of older people are not those most affected by low incomes amongst elderly people. Income deprivation affecting children is more problematic across Mosaic.

#### **What else is happening?**

#### **What else can be done?**

**Projects based within the city can help people gain paid employment.** Coventry & Warwickshire Co-operative Development Agency (CDA) supports The Accelerate

project which helps people overcome barriers to finding paid employment. The project assists participants with accessing learning, training, and job opportunities.

Feedback from the project reflects that, in the Tile Hill and Canley area, “people won’t cross over to different areas to engage with the project”.

Similar feedback was received from the Job Club in Tile Hill. It was reported at the engagement workshop that this does not seem very well attended, yet the levels of unemployment and part time employment remain high in Tile Hill.

**Debt relief was viewed as problematic during the engagement workshop.** Coventry Independent Advice Service currently run a weekly drop in at the Family Hub in which is very well attended. They offer free advice, information, and support to residents. One of the major problems they have found through working in the area is that there is “Lots going on... but it feels like it’s difficult to get people that need to access help to come and use the services.” It was felt that this is particularly true for the Tanyard Farm estate. Because of this, there is going to be a ‘drop in’ in Tanyard Farm Community Centre from the beginning in November 2019 which will provide advice on welfare rights, debt relief and other support. People on for debt relief.

**There is a difficulty in finding venues to host preventative services that people in the area may need.**

A disconnect between Tile Hill and Canley coupled with finding a space which adheres to data protection laws and is private enough to speak about sensitive things limits how successful advice services can be. Currently provision is held in areas nearer the city centre which limits the amount of access residents from these neighbourhoods have.

**The number of people who are becoming reliant on food banks and food vouchers in the area has increased.** Concerns were raised surrounding the increasing reliance on food banks “due to deductions from standard rate universal credit, individuals struggled to make their finances stretch to the end of the month”.

The Family Hub also noticed that although they are limited to giving three food vouchers to any one individual, they have given as many as seven to a single individual.

Similarly, it was recognised that the number of people that use Spon Gate free breakfast club demonstrates that there is lots of poverty in Spon End, and not just the Tile Hill and Canley area.

**Holiday Hunger in the area was identified as a key concern, organisations have set up holiday schemes to ensure that children are able to have access to**

**healthy balanced meals during the school holidays.**

Holiday activity schemes were prominent in the area ensuring that there were activities for children throughout school holidays. During October half term 2019 Mosaic Family Hub partnered with Sky Blues in the Community to deliver different sporting activities and provided healthy meals to over 100 children and their families. This was a good opportunity for young people and their families to take part in different activities and bring the community together. Canley Community Centre also regularly host a School Uniform Bank recycling school uniforms.

During the engagement workshop the Family Hub explained that they work one to one with specific cases and “that 90% of these cases are in poverty... but the statistics suggest otherwise, they are just masking the deprivation and the realities of people that live here”.

The food bank at St Oswald’s church was also credited for being a hub of activity hosting a range of activities and job shops.

# Housing and Environment

## Localities and neighbourhoods

### Why is this important?

The quality of the built and natural environment, such as the local neighbourhood, access to local shops and services, and access to parks and green spaces, affects the health and wellbeing of everyone.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**Overall, 88% of residents in Mosaic reported to be satisfied with their local neighbourhood, which is slightly higher than the city average of 84%.** Mosaic covers a wide area and there are different experiences of residents in different neighbourhoods. Banner Lane and Allesley Park have some of the highest reported satisfaction rates in the city, but a significantly lower proportion of Tile Hill residents reported being satisfied (71%).

A quarter of Mosaic residents reported that their neighbourhood had got worse to live in over the last two years, which is similar to the city average. This rate was higher in Tile Hill (48%), Torrington & Canley (39%) and the University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill area (36%).

**There are some barriers to travelling between different areas of Mosaic, physical and transport barriers as well as a reluctance to go to neighbouring areas. While the neighbourhood train stations, Canley and Tile Hill, can be considered assets that other Family Hub areas do not have, some report that public transport could be improved for travelling around the area.** The fact that car ownership is relatively high across the whole Mosaic area (only 25% of households had no access to a car in 2011 compared to the city average of 32%) mitigates this problem somewhat, however, about half of the households in Tile Hill North and Canley have no access to a vehicle.

**Most of the neighbourhoods in the area are not densely populated.** The most densely populated Mosaic neighbourhoods are two around Chapelfields near to the city centre. They are areas that are understood to be home to a relatively high number of university students.

**Coventry is well served with green spaces, Mosaic is no exception, compared to other areas in Coventry, residents in this area have good access to green spaces. About a quarter of the land area is made up of parks or open spaces.** Mosaic has about a third of all of Coventry's parks and open space whereas the Mosaic area overall only covers about a quarter of the city's total land area. Coventry's premier park, War Memorial Park, is

in Mosaic, as is Allesley Park, which is considered one of the other four main 'area parks' in Coventry.

Residents of most of the Mosaic neighbourhoods have good access to parks and open spaces. Tile Hill and surrounding areas have perhaps the least access to parks and open spaces compared to other Mosaic neighbourhoods, but they have a sizeable amount of woodland.

**Air quality across the Mosaic area is average for Coventry.** There are 13 sites in Mosaic where spot measurements of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) levels are made. None of these exceed the limits set by EU directive, and four of them show moderate levels. The parts with higher levels are those closer to the city centre and near to major roads or junctions. It appears highest around Butts Road and Hearsall Lane, in the Chapelfields area. Sulphur Dioxide levels (SO<sub>2</sub>) are modelled to be lower than the city average across the Mosaic area, as are levels of Particulate Matter (PM). No neighbourhoods in Mosaic are particularly high for PM. It is notable that Canley and Tile Hill have some of the best air quality in the Mosaic area.

**Whilst the environment across the Mosaic area is an asset, living environments across the area vary.** The Living Environment domain of the English Indices of Deprivation examines how deprived residents of each neighbourhood are in terms of housing quality, air quality and impact of road traffic accidents.

27% of Mosaic residents live in neighbourhoods that are amongst the most deprived 10% in England for living environment. Coventry overall ranks poorly in this domain, however the extent of it is worse elsewhere in city, where 45% of all Coventry residents live in the most deprived 10% for living environment. The neighbourhoods that are the most deprived in this domain in the Mosaic area include Chapelfields; the neighbourhood around Butts Road and Queens Road; and Whoberley 'Artists Corner'.

Despite their relatively high level of deprivation overall, Tile Hill and Canley are not highly deprived in the living environment domain.

### What else is happening?

### What else can be done?

**Brightening the area with community led projects and art could help bring a sense of community to residents.** One of the suggestions developed to achieve this was to create a space where people took ownership for their surroundings. An example of how this was successful was of a mural being painted on the wall of the library in Canley:

*"There was a mural painted at the library 20 years ago nobody thought it would last, everyone thought it would be defaced within weeks but now, 20 years later, it is still there and hasn't been defaced at all. People hear the negative parts of the city, particularly young people and that's not always a reality".*

This prompted discussions around how to amplify positive things in the area.

*"George Shaw is an amazing artist, yet no one talks about him. We need to have more positive role models and lights shone on these areas".*

Some people commented that there used to be a Canley and Tile Hill history trail project which used to make residents feel proud of where they lived and gave them a sense of belonging and responsibility for the area.

**Lack of child-friendly spaces hinders community cohesion and integration, adding to growing perceptions of not feeling safe.** There is a tennis court behind the Family Hub which was a well-used space, however it has now been sold and it has been reported that an increasing number of young people "hang around" the area which has made people feel uncomfortable in using it.

**There is plenty of green space in the area that is being used by different organisations.** Allotments were emphasised as an asset at the engagement workshop; Coventry Blind Society has an allotment in Earlsdon with raised beds for accessibility to people with visual impairments. The Pod Café also has an allotment to help promote healthy mental wellbeing. The café itself is based in far Gosford Street but it is open to all. These spaces are important to the community as they encourage people to go out and grow together as well as reaping the benefits of socialising and meeting new people.

## Housing and homelessness

### Why is this important?

Historically, housing is only considered in relation to health in terms of support to help vulnerable people to live healthy, independent lives and reduce the pressure on families and carers. However, it is now recognised that good quality housing for all leads to better health and wellbeing, as it indirectly affects early years outcomes, educational achievement, economic prosperity, and community safety. Conversely, rough sleeping and homelessness significantly impacts on a person's mental and physical health, and the longer someone experiences rough sleeping, the more likely they will develop additional mental and physical health needs, develop substance

misuse issues and have contact with the criminal justice system.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**Housing across Mosaic is generally of good quality.** Across such a wide area there is variation between neighbourhoods. The Census 2011 recorded the percentage of housing by area that had no central heating (3% across Mosaic) and by whether they were overcrowded (6% across Mosaic). For both measures, Mosaic performs better than the city average. Despite this, there are areas in Mosaic with some poorer housing. The neighbourhood near the city centre, around Butts Road and Queens Road is amongst the highest in the city for prevalence of overcrowding. Canley also has higher than the city average rates. Similarly, the neighbourhood near the city centre around Butts Road and Queens Road has a slightly higher proportion of housing with no central heating, as do parts of Chapelfields; this appears to be associated with areas that have more private rented housing.

**Fuel poverty rates for the area are slightly lower than the city average, although there are some neighbourhoods with higher rates.** Fuel poverty affects one in every eight households in Mosaic (12.5% of households compared to the city average of 15.3%) and tend to be within areas of high private rented housing. Areas of high fuel poverty include Chapelfields and the nearby area around the Butts Road and Queens Road, where over a quarter of households are in fuel poverty. These are areas with a lot of private rented, terraced housing. Large parts of Mosaic, however, have some of the lowest rates in the whole city: Lower Eastern Green, Banner Lane, and Allesley Park. These also tend to be areas with a high rate for owner occupation.

**Mosaic has the highest rate of Owner-Occupied housing (70%) out of all the Family hub areas and the city average (61%), less privately rented housing (18% compared to the city average 22%) and less socially rented housing (12% compared to the city average 17%).** Many neighbourhoods have the highest rates of owner occupation in the city, including the area around Green Lane (90%), Lower Eastern Green (89%) and Allesley Park (87%). Chapelfields is a popular location in the city for private renting, accounting for almost half of households there. In many cases, they are rented to students. Canley, Tile Hill North, and Tanyard Farm are where most of the socially rented housing in Mosaic is

concentrated. Almost half of their households are rented from social landlords.

**Neighbourhoods in Mosaic have different landscapes in terms of accommodation type.** Many Mosaic neighbourhoods have the highest rates of detached housing in the city, 16% of households compared to the city average of 10%. They tend to be in the University, Canon Park & Gibbet Hill area, Westwood Heath, Earlsdon, and Lower Eastern Green. The area also has more semi-detached houses (31%) than the city average (28%).

Whilst there are fewer terraces in the area (36%) than the city average (43%), Chapelfields is densely populated with terraced housing, making up over three-quarter of houses there. There are also a lot of terraced houses in Whoberley. Numbers of flats in the area are slightly lower (18%) than the city average (19%), however, Over half of the housing in Tile Hill North are flats, making it one of the areas in the city with the highest proportion of housing that are flats.

**Many of the neighbourhoods in Coventry with the highest value housing are in Mosaic.** The average prices of houses sold in Mosaic in the year ending March 2019 was £236,600, which is notably higher than the city average but still significantly lower than the national average.

There is noteworthy variation across Mosaic by neighbourhood. Many areas in Mosaic have higher than national average prices, particularly areas in the South around the University, Gibbet Hill, and Green Lane area as well as Earlsdon. In contrast, Mosaic covers neighbourhoods that have some of the lowest house prices in the city, such as parts of Tile Hill North and Whoberley Artists' Corner (Rembrandt Close).

In the five years between 2014 and 2019 average house prices increased in Mosaic by a third, at a similar rate to the city average. A contributory factor to this is housing redevelopment in the area over recent years, notably in the Banner Lane area as well as Canley. It is in areas of development that have experienced some of the highest house price increases.

Recent price increases in Canley have made housing relatively unaffordable to its residents when household income is compared to average prices of housing. Generally, areas with higher household income, have more expensive and less affordable housing. Interestingly, there are two areas in Mosaic that are amongst the least deprived in the city but have relatively moderate house prices, namely Lower Eastern Green and Allesley Park.

## What else is happening?

### What else can be done?

**Residents expressed concerns over the rate of new housing developments and what impact that has on them financially.** Residents reported that they felt housing development in the area was "only targeting students". New houses are viewed as being built for students and private developers are increasing prices in the area. Lots of people that Planning for Real have spoken to asked, "why are they building houses for students why aren't they building houses for us". Which adds tension to the relationship between students and residents, especially in Canley.

## Crime and community safety

### Why is this important?

Being a victim of crime, and being worried about crime, impacts on a person's perception of their quality of life in the neighbourhood and has a negative effect on a person's mental and physical wellbeing.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

**Residents' feeling of safety at night has reduced across Coventry over a period of two years.** In 2018, 74% of people said they felt safe at night compared to 85% in 2016. This shift is in line with national averages. For most areas in Mosaic between 85% and 96% of residents reported that they feel safe at night. There are areas where residents feel increasingly unsafe. In Tile Hill, 46% of residents reported they felt safe at night and in the University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill area it was 56%. Both areas had lower perceptions of safety in 2016 and became notably worse between 2016 and 2018.

Crime rates have increased across Coventry, especially for violent crime. This increase mirrors the national trend. Despite the increase, Coventry's crime rate is not higher than the national average.

Out of the city's eight Family Hub areas, Mosaic has the lowest rate overall for violent crime and whilst **crime has increased in the area recently, the rate of increase was the lowest of all areas.** There are exceptions to this. Tile Hill and Canley relatively high rates of violent crime, which seems to be an increasing trend. The areas also have a high rate of recorded anti-social behaviour and criminal damage, but not high for most other types of crime.

**Chapelfields has noticeably higher rates of burglary, as well as neighbourhoods close to The University of**

**Warwick and Canley.** This shows that areas with higher numbers of students are often subject to higher levels of burglaries. In University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill, despite having a comparatively low proportion of residents reporting feeling safe at night, crime rates are low.

**While it is thought that hate crime is underreported, data shows that between 2015 and 2017, the Canley area has one of the highest rates of reported hate crimes in the city.** This still represents a relatively low number of reported crimes. There is currently an urge to encourage people to report such crimes more. Most other areas in Mosaic have relatively low rates of reported hate crime.

#### **What else is happening?**

#### **What else can be done?**

#### **Crime and perceptions of crime impact people's**

#### **relationship with the area.**

Individuals spoke about Postcode gangs and how recent murders in the area have aggravated relations within the community. It was mentioned that talking to young people in Canley is very difficult and that if organisations wanted to reach people in both areas there would need to be separate events in Tile Hill and Canley because the tension between the two areas is so high.

Tanyard Farm was identified as an area with a high crime rate. Some of the participants mentioned that vulnerable people are cuckooed in their own homes. People are befriending vulnerable adults and use their homes as brothels and places to deal drugs. These people are too afraid to call police or report it and are made strangers in their own home.

#### **As part of National Hate Crime Awareness Week**

#### **October 2019, the council organised 'Coventry**

#### **Communities Against Hate' event.**

Coventry Communities against hate gathered community organisations, practitioners, and partner organisations from across Coventry to raise awareness of hate crime and wider associated harms. The aim of the event was to share experiences, and good practice in challenging all forms of hatred and to understand how to support victims through bystander intervention.

During the engagement workshop, it was reported that hate crime was particularly problematic in Canley. Levels of casual racism were expressed as a concern, especially towards students in the area. The University of Warwick has worked with students exploring what hate crime is. They found that lots of students do not perceive some of the comments as hate crime or know that they had experienced hate crime, so do not report it or know how to

report it. The University has a wellbeing service for students and occupational health for staff that are there to support individuals if they have concerns.

**Reporting hate crime can help challenge negative attitudes and build a more cohesive community.** True vision is a web-based reporting system where people can report hate crime anonymously. This makes it easier for people to log on and report their experience. West Midlands police service also have a downloadable app 'Hate Crime 5.0' that people can report different types of hate crime. It also has translation features, as well as information about wider issues such as keeping safe, national support services and dealing with emergencies.

One of the outcomes of the engagement workshop was that "more work needs to be done for people to understand what hate crime is, and to encourage people to report it". Some people felt that "Racism is an issue that no one talks about. Especially in the Canley area. There is no faith in reporting that kind of thing. It is hard to start conversations about race especially in predominantly white areas. There needs to be a safe place for the right activities".

# **Health and Wellbeing**

Health and Wellbeing is a key priority for the University.

We are committed to supporting our students' physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing.

We offer a range of services and support to help you manage your health and wellbeing.

If you are experiencing difficulties, please don't hesitate to seek help and support.

We are here to support you and help you achieve your goals.

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We look forward to supporting you on your journey to health and wellbeing.

University Health and Wellbeing Team

# Life expectancy

## Why is this important?

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are extremely important summary measures of overall population health. The Marmot Review, *Fair Society, Healthy Lives*, demonstrates that people experiencing multiple deprivation not only live shorter lives, but also spend a greater portion of their shorter lives with a disability or in poor health. As a Marmot City, Coventry has adopted and embedded the principles of Marmot, tackling at a local level the social conditions that can lead to health inequalities, and working to improve the areas in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.

## What is the local picture?

### How does it compare?

**Residents in Mosaic overall, have better than average health rates, yet there is still significant health inequality across the area.** The area with the highest life expectancy is 7.5 years better for females and 7.0 years better for males than the area with the lowest life expectancy. This corresponds with the fact that most areas in Mosaic have low levels of deprivation.

**The life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for residents in most parts of Mosaic is higher than the city average.** This means that residents in this area tend to live longer and spend a greater part of their lives in good health. Coventry has persistently had lower than national average rates of life expectancy, but many areas covered in Mosaic have higher life and healthy life expectancy than the England average. Many of the areas in Mosaic shown in the table below are the best areas in the city for life expectancy.

**Tile Hill, Torrington and Canley have lower life expectancy and healthy life expectancy than the Mosaic and the Coventry average, but they are not amongst the very worst areas in the city.** The data table below illustrates this. Given the strong link between multiple deprivation and life expectancy, if data was collected at a more local level, it is likely that Tile Hill North and Canley, as neighbourhoods with the highest levels of deprivation, will also have amongst the lowest life expectancy in the city.

Area (MSOA name)	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at birth (years) (2009-2013)		Life Expectancy (LE) at birth (years) (2009-2013)		'Window of need' (LE minus HLE) (2009-2013)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Allesley Park	66.6	67.1	83.6	81.0	17.0	13.9
Lower Eastern Green	68.7	67.5	87.3	80.6	18.6	13.1
Banner Lane	66.1	65.7	83.5	81.8	17.4	16.1
Tile Hill	58.6	57.7	79.8	76.4	21.2	18.7
Earlsdon, Chapefields	62.2	60.8	80.1	76.9	17.9	16.1
Lime Tree Park	64.6	63.9	84.0	79.7	19.4	15.8
Earlsdon, Beechwood	69.3	67.8	84.4	79.9	15.1	12.1
Torrington & Canley	61.7	60.1	82.2	76.1	20.5	16.0
Green Lane	69.2	68.6	86.4	83.1	17.2	14.5
University & Gibbet Hill	67.6	67.2	85.4	80.4	17.8	13.2
Crude average for Mosaic	65.5	64.6	83.7	79.6	18.2	15.0
Lowest area	58.6	57.7	79.8	76.1		
	Tile Hill	Tile Hill	Tile Hill	Torr & Canley		
Highest area	69.3	68.6	87.3	83.1		
	Earlsdon, Beechwood	Green Lane	Lower Eastern Green	Green Lane		
Coventry (2009-2013)	61.8	61.2	82.1	77.9	20.3	16.7
England (2009-2013)	64.8	63.5	83.0	79.1	18.2	15.6

Health inequality across the city means that not only do residents from more deprived neighbourhoods live shorter lives on average, they also spend a larger proportion of time in poor health. This is the case with Tile Hill, where compared to other areas, residents on average live shorter lives and are expected to spend the highest proportion of their lives in poor health. This 'window of need' is 21.2 years for females in Tile Hill (27% of the average total life expectancy compared to 25% across Coventry) and 18.7 years for males (24% compared to 21%).

**The rate of deaths from causes considered preventable is significantly higher in Tile Hill and Canley than the city average.** 'Preventable' deaths are those where the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

**There are indications that people from Tile Hill may be more likely than average to suffer from mental health problems.** Across Coventry overall about 9% of adults are diagnosed with depression, for people registered at GP practices local to Tile Hill this rate is slightly higher at around 12%. Also, when asked a series of questions related to their mental well-being as part of the Coventry

Household Survey, a relatively high proportion of Tile Hill residents scored poorly on the scale ('WEMWBS').

### **What else is happening?**

### **What else can be done?**

**A social gradient approach focusing on people's prospects and opportunities, housing, and environment and lifestyle factors can help improve outcomes, and reduce inequality and reduce premature mortality.**

**Family Hubs and early intervention can help support residents to meet their health and care needs and reduce avoidable demand on services.** The Family Hub commented that their services are well used however their main service users are residents in and around the area of Jardine Crescent, this area has high levels of deprivation however it is also where the hub is based. Concerns were raised over people who may live in other areas not being able to access advice and support as readily.

Libraries throughout the city have also forged partnerships with Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust to encourage healthy lifestyles by reaching people who may not access health related help through traditional routes. There are regular library-based sessions for health checks for over 40's, sexual health advice, baby clinics and Improving Access to Psychological Therapy drop-in sessions.

**The library has been successful in reaching people who may not access health provision via traditional routes.** The library provides specialist 'Reading Well' collections which have been developed on a national level by The Reading Agency in consultation with health professionals and are available throughout the libraries in Coventry. The collections focus on mental health, long term conditions, young people's mental health and dementia. The library took an active role in promoting the Public Health England, Mental Health Campaign, 'Every Mind Matters', this included encouraging more open conversations around mental health and raising awareness of the online self-help tool created by Public Health England. They also worked in partnership with Coventry University library to actively engage students and staff and raise awareness of the project.

**Activities aimed at mental health and wellbeing in the area could be improved.** Tanyard Farm was mentioned during the engagement workshop as being "notoriously bad for wellbeing and isolation". It was felt that lots of people do not connect to Tile Hill Village.

**There are ambitions from local organisations to encourage more men to use their services.** Coventry Men's Shed held at the Rose Community Centre aims to help men with their wellbeing, health, and confidence, by doing various activities. Similarly, Celebrate Recovery aims to "recognise that people have similar problems all over the city, mental health isn't just specific to people in one area". They are also keen to put a focus on men as they have noticed that "men are more likely to slip, quite often we find that women are more resilient and push through". Despite being linked to Mosaic Church in Hillfields, the organisation is looking to but looking to expand into Tile Hill area in particular as they have identified this as an area that needs support, however this is difficult as funding is limited.

## **Health protection**

### **Why is this important?**

Before the introduction of widespread immunisation and vaccinations, infectious and communicable diseases (that is, diseases that can spread from one person or living organism to another) were a major and widespread cause of death and permanent disability, especially among children.

To stop the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases and ensure herd immunity, it is important to maintain 95% vaccination coverage. Monitoring health protection coverage helps to identify possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise.

### **What is the local picture?**

### **How does it compare?**

Citywide, Coventry has relatively high rates for some communicable diseases, such as higher rates of diagnosed HIV. Coventry also faces declining rates of recorded childhood vaccination.

**Mosaic has varying levels of HIV prevalence by neighbourhood.** Prevalence is high (at four to six cases per 1,000 15-59-year olds) in the Tile Hill area. More work could be done to encourage uptake of HIV testing.

**Uptake of childhood vaccinations in Mosaic is higher than the Coventry average, but more can be done to reach the required 95% level.** Vaccination coverage statistics for children suggests that in April-June 2019, 94% of children in the Mosaic Family Hub area received the combined DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (hexavalent) vaccine by their first birthday. This places Mosaic third out of eight Coventry Family Hub areas. In addition, 96% receive the Meningococcal B vaccine (MenB) vaccine (third out of Family Hub areas); 96% receive two doses of the

pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) vaccine (third out of Family Hub areas) and 95% receive the rotavirus vaccine (second out of Family Hub areas).

By the end of their fifth birthday, 90% of children in the Mosaic Family Hub area have received mumps, rubella (MMR), and both measles vaccinations. This is the highest rate of Family Hub areas but is still below 95% coverage.

**Flu vaccine coverage is at the Coventry average, but there appears to be some variation in rates of take-up by area.** 70% of residents registered at GP practices in Mosaic received their flu jab according to the most recent data, the same as the Coventry average. Take-up appears lower than average in the parts of Mosaic nearest the city centre and higher than average in the northern and western parts of Mosaic. 45% of 2-3-year olds received the vaccine, very slightly higher than the city average of 44%. Again, the highest take-up rates appear to be in the north and west of the Mosaic area.

#### **What else is happening?**

#### **What else can be done?**

The citywide JSNA identified that a culturally competent approach that recognises and makes best use of the assets of the city's diverse communities is essential. This includes working with local community and religious groups to encourage take-up of vaccination, diagnosis, and screening programmes.

## Demand and access

#### **Why is this important?**

The demand for health and care services is expected to increase as the city's population grows and ages. To manage this growth, there is a need to shift the emphasis to proactive and preventative care. This means ensuring people have better general health regardless of where they live, requiring fewer visits to hospital and shorter stays if they need inpatient care; and remodelling urgent and emergency and planned care, so that it can cater to the expected increase in demand.

#### **What is the local picture?**

#### **How does it compare?**

**GP coverage, and access to GP surgeries, in Mosaic are at a similar level to the Coventry average.** There are 14 main practices and branch surgeries based in Mosaic and an estimated 40 full-time equivalent GPs operating in these surgeries. The number of surgeries and full-time equivalent GPs per 1,000 population is about the same as the city average.

**Some Mosaic areas on the periphery have slightly longer journey times to a GP surgery.** Most parts of the city have a typical journey time to their nearest GP via walking or public transport of about 15 minutes or less, but for parts of Southern Mosaic, the journey time for many residents is under 30 minutes. These areas include University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill and Westwood Heath. This is mitigated by the fact that these neighbourhoods have high rates of car ownership.

#### **Coventry Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment**

**highlights that the Mosaic area has fewer community pharmacies per person than average for Coventry**, in fact the number of pharmacies per 10,000 population is the lowest out of all eight Coventry Family Hub areas. As is the case with GP access, neighbourhoods in the South, University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill, and Westwood Heath, and also parts of Canley, have poorest access to pharmacies as measured in journey times.

**Parts of the Mosaic area, particularly in the West, are the furthest away from University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire out of all areas in the city.** While for large parts of the city the journey to the hospital by walking or public transport is less than 30 minutes, for people living in neighbourhoods in Western Mosaic (including Tile Hill North and Canley, where residents have relatively low access to cars) the journey time is over 45 minutes.

**It is notable that, while all other parts of Mosaic are low in A&E attendance amongst children under five, the University, Cannon Park and Gibbet Hill area has the highest rate of out of all areas in the city.** Public Health England monitors this measure because A&E attendances for children under five are often preventable and are caused by things that could have been treated in primary care. The high rate could be linked to the relatively poor access to GPs in this area, although more work is required to understand this.

#### **What else is happening?**

#### **What else can be done?**

**Money could be invested into preventative services such as transport so that people can access the support they need.** Some people are reluctant to access services due to the price of transport. The Mosaic Family Hub is based in Jardine Crescent, most of their service users are from this area. Those that live in Canley must go to Tile Hill to access its services, which due to lack of transport and tensions between the two areas means that people from Canley or other areas of mosaic would not use the Family Hub. The Family Hub provides support for children, young people, and their families when they need

help. They work in partnership with the community to direct individuals to different services they may need.

**Due to lack of space and funding, organisations have found it difficult to set up meetings and reach people in different communities.** Change Grow Live (CGL) deliver a broad range of services for adults, young people, children, and families to improve physical health, mental health, and emotional wellbeing across the city. Their ambition is to raise awareness and reach people in areas that are not able to access the help they need. One example given was that “at the moment for someone from Tile Hill to access an AA meeting they must travel on a Monday night to Ball Hill. This is expensive for people who may be on a tight budget and is not very easy to get to. People that are the most in need might not be accessing the help they need”.

**In Tile Hill, Coventry libraries have worked closely with families to develop an Autism Friendly Library model.** Tile Hill library has worked to re-plan the space available in the library, as well as providing welcome maps and introductory videos to help make the library more inviting. There is an autism friendly hour that is held each week with sensory tents, bean bags, wobble cushions and iPads to ensure the environment is welcoming. During this hour support and materials are available to support families as well as giving them an opportunity to meet new people.

**The Coventry Alzheimer's society worked with the Belgrade Theatre on how to make their premises more dementia friendly.** As a result of this, the Belgrade theatre have made sure that there are clear signposts and the surrounding areas are more accessible for those living with dementia. Coventry Alzheimer's society voiced ambitions to extend this to public spaces throughout the city with a view to collaborating with the city of culture to ensure that the city is more dementia friendly.

**Services in the area can share knowledge and actively signpost individuals to their services.** Tile Hill was identified as an area where more education is needed as to what types of services are on offer, one participant commented that “it's like a vacuum of not knowing what is out there” which means people aren't able to access services they need. More advertising and signposting for these individuals is needed.

## Lifestyles

### Why is this important?

Individual behaviours, such as eating enough fruits and vegetables, smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical

activity can affect health. These lifestyle behaviours are strongly influenced by the environment in which people live.

For example, people living in a ‘food desert’, with limited access to affordable and healthy food, are more likely to eat unhealthily; an unsafe environment is likely to discourage people from walking or cycling; and social and cultural influences, including friendship groups, advertising and media, play an important role in determining people's lifestyles. These lifestyle risk factors – poor diet, physical inactivity, excessive alcohol consumption and smoking – are all linked to ill health and premature death. Having a combination of the risk factors contributes to greater ill health. People facing poorer social circumstances are more at risk of having multiple risk factors, exacerbating avoidable differences in health.

### What is the local picture?

#### How does it compare?

Responses to the Household Survey suggest that, across the Mosaic area, smoking prevalence is a little lower than the city average. In Coventry, between one in five and one in six residents are smokers.

**Amongst Mosaic neighbourhoods, smoking prevalence is higher than the Coventry average in Whoberley.** It is lower than city average in Allesley Park, the University, Cannon Park & Gibbet Hill area, and the Green Lane area.

**More people than average drink alcohol in Mosaic, but there is a relatively low level of acute harm.** This contrasts with Coventry's situation, where it appears that overall drinking prevalence is not especially high, but its impact, which is measured in hospital stays and mortality, is disproportionately high. Mosaic seems to be the opposite – it has higher than average rates of regular alcohol drinking but areas with apparently the highest drinking rates (according to responses to the Household survey) have some of the lowest rates for alcohol-related hospitalisation in the city (examples include Earlsdon and Banner Lane). Conversely, survey respondents from Tile Hill were least likely to say they drank alcohol regularly, but the area has higher than average hospitalisation rates linked to drinking alcohol amongst its residents.

Coventry has relatively low rates of physical activity amongst its adult residents compared to national average.

**Mosaic residents tend to engage slightly more in physical activity than Coventry average. However, there is considerable variation between its neighbourhoods.** Most notably, Chapelfields has significantly higher rates, where most of its residents

engage in sport regularly and engage in active recreation regularly. Chapelfields has one of the highest rates of physical activity participation in the city, this could be because it has a high population of young adult students and younger adults that are more likely to engage in physical activity. At the other end of the spectrum, residents of Torrington & Canley are much less likely to regularly get involved in sport or active recreation. They make up a small minority in the neighbourhood, making Torrington & Canley one of the worst areas in the city.

**Childhood obesity rates in Mosaic are slightly lower than the city average but there are parts of the Family Hub area that have higher than average rates, notably in Chapelfields.** It is interesting that Chapelfields has high rates of physical activity amongst adults but also high rates of obesity amongst its children.

About one in every ten (10%) five-year olds in Coventry are measured as 'obese'. While it does not vary very widely between different parts of the city, obesity rates amongst Mosaic five-year olds are slightly lower than average. This is due to Mosaic covering some of the areas with the lowest rates in the city, namely Allesley Park, Whoberley, Earlsdon and Lower Eastern Green. In these areas, prevalence is about half the city average. However, a slightly higher than average proportion of five-year olds in Tile Hill (12%) and Chapelfields (12%) are obese.

Mosaic shares the same pattern as Coventry, where obesity rates are higher amongst its eleven-year olds than in five-year olds. However, as with five-year olds, the proportion of obese eleven-year olds across Mosaic is slightly lower than the city average. This is influenced by the many areas in Mosaic that have some of the city's lowest rates, namely Earlsdon, Allesley Park and Lower Eastern Green. However, Chapelfields has one of the highest rates in the whole city, where over a quarter (27%) of eleven-year olds are obese.

### **What else is happening?**

### **What else can be done?**

**There are many are many projects taking place within the area to promote the health and wellbeing of its residents.** Cook and eat well is a big lottery funded project based in the area aiming to target isolation and malnutrition in those over the age of 55. It offers people the chance to access new recipes, meet new people and gain confidence in the kitchen.

Healthy Lifestyles also operate within the area, they work with individuals in identifying small changes to their lifestyles that will have a more positive impact on their health and wellbeing.

# Conclusion

## Demographics and communities

Mosaic is an area of many different neighbourhoods; it is not possible to summarise as one place. Therefore, we need to look beyond averages for the areas and appreciate the varied assets and needs in different parts of Mosaic that are highlighted in this report.

Some areas in Mosaic have a relatively high population of older working age and elderly people. These areas are likely to experience the opportunities and challenges associated with an ageing population, will implications for health and care, volunteering, and other services.

Initiatives to foster good community relations, particularly between different parts of Mosaic, could be helpful in making people feel less isolated and more cohesive between different areas in Mosaic. Relations between more permanent residents of local communities and transient student residents could be improved. The work of The University of Warwick volunteers is an asset to build upon.

The Family Hub could be using its potential to reach make connections with individuals and maximise the success of partnerships.

Creating community champions in hard to reach areas could redevelop relationships across the community and have a positive impact on the ways in which people connect to each other.

## Prospects

Take-up of free childcare is high and neighbourhoods with relatively low rates of good development amongst 5-year olds have even higher rates of take-up which could support child development in the future.

Education and skills overall, are assets for the residents of Mosaic. Yet, there is still a disparity between areas within Mosaic.

Areas such as Tile Hill North and Canley, have a high percentage of residents without qualifications, amongst the highest proportions in the city.

Whilst younger children in the area are seemingly well provided for, there are concerns about the lack of services for older children and teenagers. Organisations aimed at targeting young people in the area have found it

increasingly difficult to engage with them and find physical spaces to host activities.

Organisations have reported a noticeable increase in negative attitudes from young people towards the local area and an increase in large groups of young people loitering around the streets engaging in antisocial behaviour and crime related.

Social media and networking events were successful in ensuring that individuals gained knowledge and understanding of other raises the profiles of some of the smaller groups in the community

There are many opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications in the area. The library provides opportunities for adult education, where individuals are encouraged to take the opportunity to learn a new skill or gain a qualification.

Areas where there is a higher student population tend to have higher rates of economic inactivity, but projects based within the city can help people gain paid employment.

The number of people who are reliant on food banks and food vouchers in the area has increased

## Housing and environment

The environment across the area is an asset, with accessible travel links, large usable green spaces, and parks. Despite this, accessibility to the Family Hub itself and ability to travel between parts of the area are highlighted as concerns.

There appears to be physical and psychological barriers to travelling between areas. A need for improvement in cohesion as well as public transport links was highlighted in engagement sessions, with some residents of one area not feeling they can go to another.

House prices are an area that could be explored further, particularly in Canley where there is a higher average house price than average household income, making the properties here unaffordable to many of its residents.

A low proportion of Tile Hill residents feel safe in their neighbourhood at night and violent crime rates are higher than average in Tile Hill North and Canley. There are also concerns about racism in some areas and Canley has a relatively high rate of reported race-based hate crime, and it is thought this is underreported.

Lack of child-friendly spaces hinders community cohesion and integration, adding to growing perceptions of not feeling safe. Brightening the area with community led

projects and art could help build relationships within the community.

There is a vast amount of green space in the area that is being used by different organisations. Allotments are being used as a to promote independence and reduce social isolation.

Reporting hate crime can help challenge negative attitudes and build a more cohesive community.

## Health and wellbeing

Whilst most parts of Mosaic have better than average overall health, there are significant health inequalities within neighbourhoods.

Tile Hill has a relatively high rate of deaths that are viewed as 'preventable' using public health measures and residents are more likely to have poor mental health.

Access to services is problematic for the Mosaic area. Mosaic area has fewer community pharmacies per person than average for Coventry.

Access to services appears to be a challenge for some residents, this should be reviewed considering the issues raised in this profile. Initiatives to support some more isolated communities to access the services could be warranted.

There are indications that people from Tile Hill may be more likely than average to suffer from mental health problems. More exploration into the reasons for this need to be considered and apply the outcomes to other areas in the city that suffer from low mental health.

Uptake of childhood vaccinations in Mosaic is higher than Coventry average, but more can be done to reach the required 95% level.

Money could be invested into preventative services such as transport so that people can access the support they need.

Due to lack of space and funding, organisations have found it difficult to set up meetings and reach people in different communities.

There are many are many projects taking place within the area to promote the health and wellbeing of its residents. Some of these involves successful partnerships. In Tile Hill, Coventry libraries have worked closely with families to develop an Autism Friendly Library model. The Coventry Alzheimer's Society have also worked with the Belgrade Theatre on how to make their premises more dementia friendly.

friendly. Services in the area can share knowledge and actively signpost individuals to their services.

**Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board**

**Insight Team**  
**Coventry City Council**

