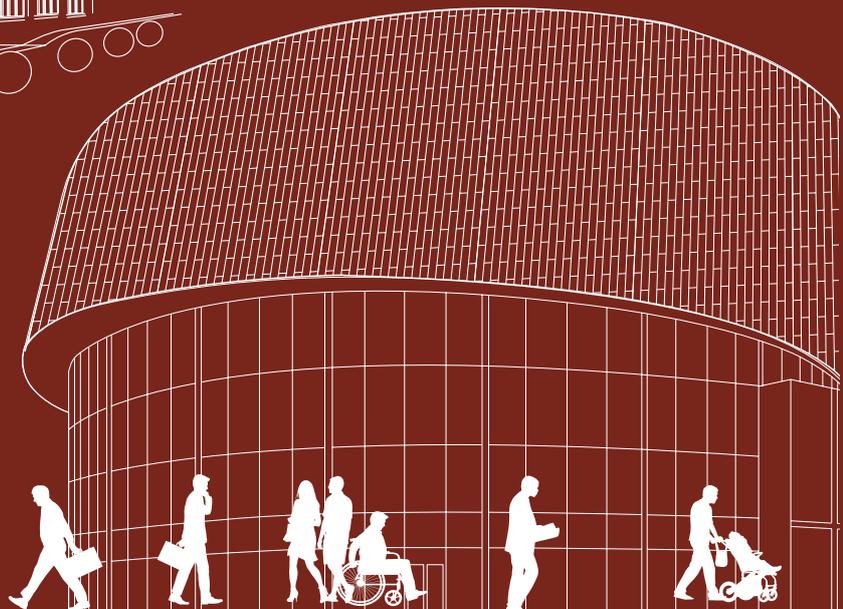
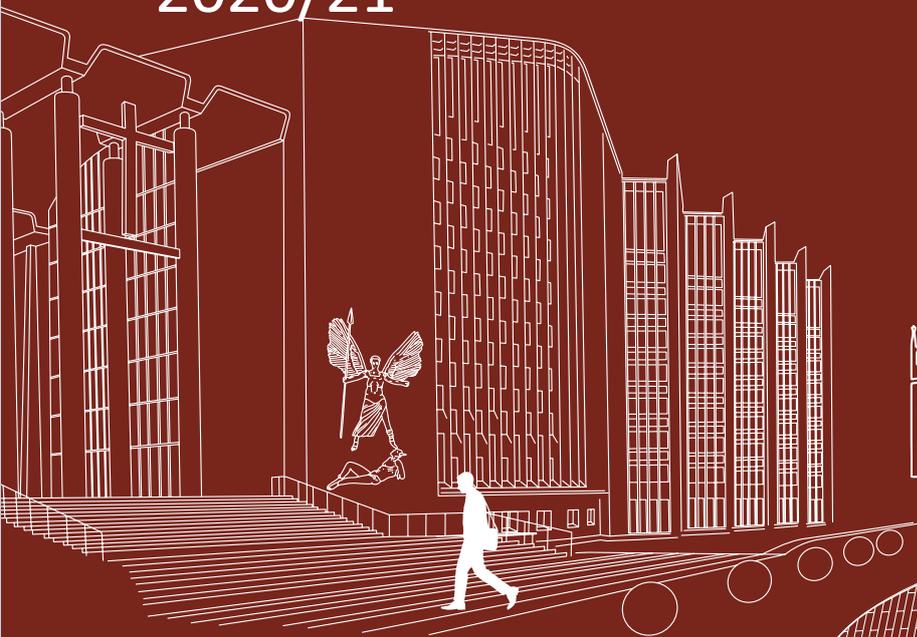




# Aspire

## Family Hub Profile

2020/21



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# Introduction

## Welcome

This is the **Aspire** family hub reach area profile. This profile covers a collection of different areas to the south and to the east of Coventry city centre. It includes the city's neighbourhoods of: Cheylesmore; parts of Stivichall and parts of Finham; Whitley; Stonebridge and Toll Bar End; Stoke Aldermoor and other parts of Lower Stoke and parts near to the city centre including Charterhouse and Gosford Park.



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

Welcome to 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**; such as whether they have access to good jobs and education; and
- their **environment**; such as 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 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 analytical profile, plus JSNA analytical profiles for each of the city's eight Family Hub reach areas.

This JSNA was produced in 2021 by Coventry City Council with co-operation from partners across the Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board and ideas contributed by community organisations and residents.

Each JSNA analytical profile is structured as follows:

- demographics and community;
- prospects;
- environment; and
- 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 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 undertaken

Due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and legal restrictions on gatherings and meetings, as well as in the interest of public health and safety, all engagement activities were conducted online. Therefore, it is important to note that there may be differences between the Aspire Family Hub, Pathways Family Hub and Park Edge Family Hub profiles and previously published profiles.

We replicated questions from our previous workshops on our engagement platform [Let's Talk Coventry](#) and invited members of the public to participate from November 2020 – January 2021. Targeted social media advertisements, signposting and advertisement in the city council's magazine Citivision were all methods used to gain participation.

Understandably some responses were Covid-19 specific and that is reflected in these profiles.

Whilst 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 Aspire area covers the city's neighbourhoods of: Cheylesmore; parts of Stivichall and parts of Finham; Whitley; Stonebridge and Toll Bar End; Stoke Aldermoor and other parts of Lower Stoke and parts near to the city centre including Charterhouse and Gosford Park.

## Demographics and communities

Change has been a theme of the Aspire area in recent years. Coventry has one of the fastest growing populations of all areas in the UK outside of London and Aspire is the family hub area that has experienced the second fastest rate of growth in recent years out of all eight Coventry family hub areas. There are demographic differences between the different Aspire areas and while Charterhouse and Cheylesmore, Whitley are amongst the fastest growing Coventry neighbourhoods, Finham is one of the slowest.

Aspire has a notably higher proportion of residents aged 18-39. The proximity to Coventry University has attracted a student population and the fact that the Cheylesmore, Whitley area is a centre of business enterprise has attracted more working-age residents to the neighbourhood. Although the population of Aspire overall has a lower proportion of children than average, it has seen a high growth rate of under 18s in recent years. Aspire neighbourhoods have differing age profiles, Stoke Aldermoor is home to relatively more children and Finham has a relatively large proportion of residents aged 65 and over.

Coventry is a diverse city and the ethnic diversity across Aspire is similar in nature to that of the city overall. Aspire has seen population change through migration from overseas in recent years.

Many of the areas of Aspire seems to have relatively good levels of community involvement and cohesion, although the data indicates that the area of Charterhouse has notably lower levels. This was also noticeable in the online engagement where residents identified a noticeable shift in cohesion around the Charterhouse area and indicated feelings of unease. New Social Supermarkets and Grub hubs as well as community centres working together have supported cohesion and security during the Covid-19 pandemic. Volunteers were praised in supporting their

community and social media was key to ensuring residents felt informed and created an opportunity to share information, offer help and get to know the community and neighbours.

## Prospects

Aspire has one of the highest percentage of children amongst Coventry family hub areas who achieve a good level of development by age five. Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence in Aspire is higher than the city average and possibly linked to the diversity in the area. So, children having the 'Best start in life' is overall an asset for Aspire, but this also typifies the existence of inequality within the area, children in Charterhouse and Stoke Aldermoor achieve relatively lower levels of development, some of the lowest rates in the city.

The educational attainment of Aspire pupils is similar to the city average. It is perhaps notable that those Aspire neighbourhoods where the residents experience the highest levels of multiple deprivation overall are not necessarily those where the school pupils achieve lowest results, particularly at primary school level; this pattern is also seen in some other family hub areas.

Residents of Aspire overall are better qualified than average and the area has the second lowest unemployment rate out of all the family hub areas in the city. It has slightly higher than average economic inactivity, largely explained by the student population in some Aspire areas.

A relatively low proportion of Aspire resident live in multiple deprivation and most neighbourhoods have higher than average levels of household income. However, this masks the significant deprivation in parts of the area, most notably in Stoke Aldermoor which has relatively high unemployment rates and low qualification levels.

Another way the area has experienced change, the area has seen a pattern of improvement in terms of reducing levels of deprivation overall. Coventry has seen relative improvement overall in levels of multiple deprivation and the Aspire area stands out in Coventry for this. An increasing student population and the building of new housing estates may have contributed to this.

Local initiatives have been successful in creating opportunities to support residents in to work and gaining qualifications. Community groups and centres have also had a positive impact on the ways in which people connect to each other and their community. Advice services are

active in the area and ensure that individuals have access to the advice and support they need.

## Housing and environment

While there is variation across Aspire neighbourhoods, deprivation in the domain of 'Living Environment' is the aspect of deprivation that the residents experience most. There are parts of Aspire that have lower quality housing and other aspects of environment. Overall, the residents of Aspire report higher than average satisfaction levels with their local area as a place to live. However, Charterhouse, with a large transient student population, reports some of the lowest satisfaction rates. The neighbourhood is densely populated and deprived in housing conditions. Areas of Charterhouse are amongst the most deprived in England in terms living environment, as well as some parts of Lower Stoke and a neighbourhood south of Cheylesmore, Whitley. Charterhouse has the highest levels of fuel poverty in the city. There are also indications that areas in the north of Aspire, around Charterhouse, have poorer air quality.

Traffic and congestion were highlighted as a concern in the online engagement, this was noted about Cheylesmore. Litter and pollution also hinder community cohesion and integration, residents stated that the amount of pollution in the Cheylesmore area had a negative impact on them.

House prices in Aspire are higher than average overall, the impact on housing affordability varies amongst the neighbourhoods. Average house prices are amongst the highest in the city, 1.5 times the Coventry average; Finham has many owner-occupied homes, echoing the high average income of residents. The house prices in Charterhouse have increased notably in recent and it impacts the housing affordability of the residents as the neighbourhood has lower than average household income. It is also the worst affected by fuel poverty in the city. In Stoke Aldermoor, which is highly deprived based on income, housing is significantly less affordable to the residents and it has large proportions of socially rented accommodation.

Aspire residents have reasonable access to green spaces, however there is lack of access to outdoor sports facilities. Although Cheylesmore ward has a good number of green spaces, they are of variable quality with the average quality score of green spaces in the area lower than in other areas.

## Health and wellbeing

While life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are amongst the best in the city in Finham, the figures are notably lower than average in Charterhouse and it appears to be relatively worse for men. This highlights the health inequalities across Aspire. Residents of Charterhouse are expected to live shorter lives than average and are expected to spend a larger part of their already shorter lives in poor health. Data is not available for Stoke Aldermoor as it is a small area but considering the high levels of deprivation here, it is likely to have similarly low life expectancy.

Aspire has fairly good proximity to healthcare facilities and take up rates of childhood vaccinations is higher than the city average. Residents of almost all Aspire areas have good access to a GP surgery by public transport or by walking, neighbourhoods to the south of Aspire have slightly worse access to health services but this is mitigated by higher rates of car ownership.

There is a mixed picture in terms of the prevalence of lifestyles that have a detrimental or protective effect on health, some areas of concern are highlighted as well as areas of strength. Across much of Aspire it is notable that residents engage in less physical activity than average. Overall, the proportion of Aspire residents who report engaging in physical activity is amongst the lowest of all Coventry family hub areas. On the other hand, it is notable that physical activity levels appear to be an asset to the residents of Charterhouse, with a relatively young population the area has significantly higher participation rates in sports and recreation than average for Coventry. Stoke Aldermoor has higher than average rates of smoking. Although Aspire residents are slightly more likely than Coventry average to drink alcohol, hospital stays for alcohol-related harm are lower.

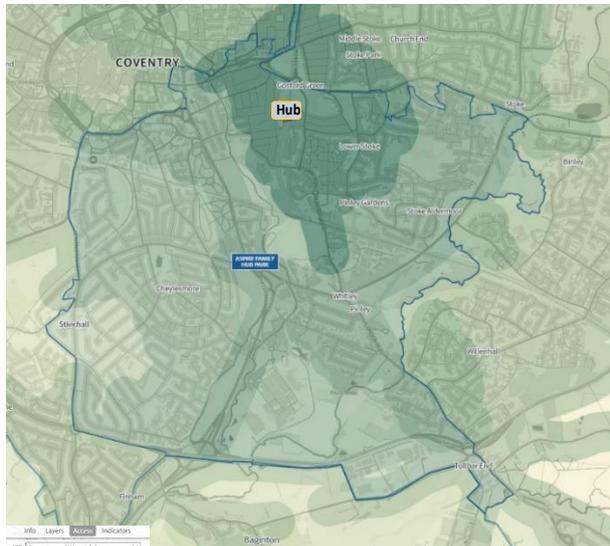
In engagement with residents of Aspire, access to green space and outdoor gym areas were praised as a good way of encouraging the community to keep fit. Local holiday schemes and initiatives focus on nutritional food for children during the holidays and encourages children to be outside and active.

# Demographics and Communities

## Location

The catchment area around the Aspire Family Hub includes a few different neighbourhoods and communities. Those areas that would be recognised locally by name are Cheylesmore; parts of Stivichall and parts of Finham; Whitley; Stonebridge and Toll Bar End; Stoke Aldermoor and other parts of Lower Stoke and parts near to the city centre including Charterhouse and Gosford Park.

The map below shows the extent of the catchment area, reaching from near to the city centre in the north, southwards to the edge of the city near Baginton and the airport. To the west Aspire is bounded by War Memorial Park and Earlsdon and to the east it borders Binley and Willenhall, separated from these areas by the River Sowe.

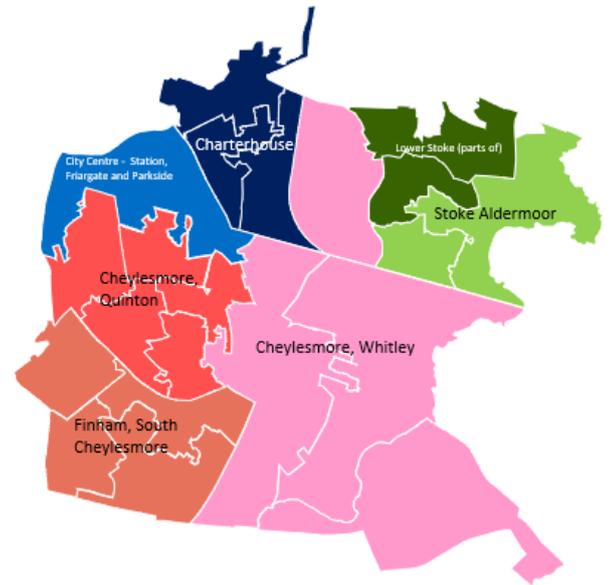


The map above illustrates the boundaries of the Aspire catchment area, the blue line, the area described in this profile. It shows the Family Hub facility located in the north of the area and the green shading

illustrates travel times to the hub by car. It shows that residents from most parts of Aspire can travel to the hub by car within 15 minutes.

The areas for which we can present data are standard statistical areas known as 'MSOAs', they may be referred to by name or as 'areas' or 'neighbourhoods' in this document. The Aspire Family Hub area consists of a number of these MSOAs that encapsulate all of the neighbourhoods named above. These MSOAs are locally named: Cheylesmore, Quinton; Cheylesmore, Whitley; Finham, South Cheylesmore; and Charterhouse. It also covers parts of other MSOAs, notably Stoke Aldermoor and other parts of Lower Stoke. The diagram below illustrates these areas. Matching these areas with the more

intuitively understood neighbourhoods described above: 'Cheylesmore, Quinton' covers the main area people understand as Cheylesmore; 'Cheylesmore, Whitley' covers Whitley as well as a neighbourhood around Humber Road and Stonebridge and Toll Bar End; 'Finham, South Cheylesmore' covers parts of Stivichall and Finham; 'Charterhouse' covers Charterhouse and Gosford Park.



## 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?

**Total population in Aspire is estimated at 47,600, making it the family hub area with the third largest population in Coventry.** Population density in Aspire is slightly higher than Coventry average. Charterhouse is the second most densely populated neighbourhood in Coventry, mainly due to its student accommodation. In contrast, Cheylesmore Whitley is home to two of the least densely populated areas in Coventry.

**Aspire is the second fastest growing family hub area in the city, the population has grown by about a third since 2011.** In this period Aspire's population increased at nearly twice the rate of Coventry's, and in this time, Coventry overall has been one of the fastest growing areas of the UK. The most significant population increase can be

found in residents aged 19 to 39. It is also notable that, while the Aspire population does not have a high proportion of children, the area has seen a relatively high growth rate in child residents. In recent years it has experienced the highest growth rate of all Family Hub areas in under 18s; 10% in 3 years, double the rate of growth of Coventry.

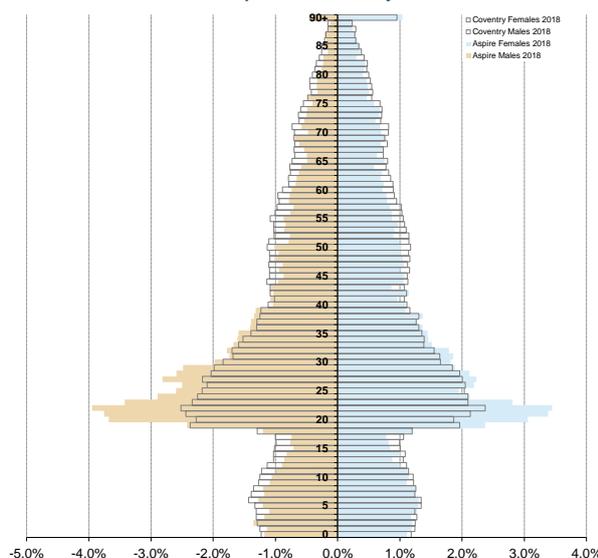
The population growth is varied amongst the neighbourhoods in Aspire. While Charterhouse and Cheylesmore Whitley are amongst the fastest growing neighbourhoods of Coventry, Finham is one of the slowest. It has the highest growth rate of under 18s in the three years up to 2018, which is double the rate of growth of Coventry.

**Aspire is home to a student population, also relatively many other working age adults. Compared to Coventry's demographics, Aspire has a notably higher proportion of residents aged 18-39 (more males than females), and slightly fewer children and residents aged 40+.** Almost half of Aspire residents are aged 18-39, higher than the Coventry average of 39%. Part of Coventry University's campus lies in Aspire, which may have attracted more students to live in the area for easy commute.

Age group	Aspire	Coventry
Under 18s	19%	22%
18 to 24	20%	15%
25 to 39	27%	24%
40 to 64	22%	26%
65 and over	12%	14%

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

Aspire Family Hub area population by age in 2018 — compared to Coventry's in 2018



The different areas that make up Aspire have varied age profiles. Finham is home to a large proportion of residents aged 65+ (22%) and low proportion of 18–24-year-olds (7%), which shows an opposite trend to Aspire and Coventry as a whole. It is the Coventry neighbourhood with the highest percentage of households of residents above 65 who live alone. The proportion of married or same sex civil partnership couple is high here compared to most other Coventry neighbourhoods.

**Stoke Aldermoor has a high proportion of children (34%).** With more than a third of its population aged under 18, this has an implication for the health needs in this part of Aspire. Charterhouse and the Friargate area near to the city centre stand out as having high proportions of residents aged 18-39, 79% and 60% respectively. Half of the Charterhouse area's residents are aged 18-24, one of the highest in the city. This is explained by its proximity to Coventry University. Cheylesmore, Whitley has the highest proportion of 25-49-year-olds (46%) in the city, possibly due to the location of Jaguar Land Rover in this area.

## 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?

**Aspire is ethnically diverse with 36% of its residents belonging to Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds.** This follows Coventry's proportion of 33%

BAME population. With an ethnic profile similar to that of Coventry overall, of the BAME categories in Aspire, the biggest group is 'Asian Indian', followed by 'Black African' and 'White Other'.

**There is considerable variation in the ethnic profiles of Aspire neighbourhoods.** Charterhouse is the most diverse. Less than half of its residents identify as 'White British'. It has the highest proportions of 'White Other' residents in Coventry, these are often people who have moved here from European countries. It also has large numbers of 'Black African' and 'Asian Indian' residents. In contrast Whitley is home to a large proportion of 'White British' residents, although neighbourhoods near to Stoke just to the north of Whitley have large numbers of 'Black African' and 'White Other' residents. The diversity in Finham and Cheylesmore, Quinton is mainly from the 'Asian Indian' community. In Stoke Aldermoor, 18% of the population is constituted of 'Black African' residents. A relatively high proportion of people from Stoke Aldermoor give their religion as 'Muslim', 10%. Elsewhere, the religious profile of the Aspire population overall is similar to the city average, although Finham has a higher proportion of Sikh followers.

**Aspire has seen notable population change through migration from overseas in the recent years and its ethnic profile has grown more diverse since 2011.** The Annual School Census indicate that in 2019, only 43% of pupils in Aspire identify as 'White British'. Out of all 18 Coventry wards, Cheylesmore ward (which includes Cheylesmore, Whitley and parts of Finham and Stivichall) records the sixth highest new GP registrations from foreign nationals. It has the highest proportion of migrants in the city whose earlier residence was India.

Other evidence points to particular parts of Aspire having experienced the highest levels of recent migration, namely Charterhouse and areas nearer the city centre and Whitley. Large numbers of newly arrived foreign nationals to Coventry who registered for National Insurance numbers chose Charterhouse as their place of residence, the second largest proportion for any Coventry neighbourhood. This shows that population change in the Charterhouse area is not just related to students but includes working age residents. Cheylesmore, Whitley is a centre for business and has attracted large numbers of migrants who are mainly from India and Romania. High proportions of 'Asian Indian' pupils in parts of Whitley in 2019 suggests that the community has grown in these areas recently. New housing developments to the north of Whitley has made the area grow significantly more diverse, particularly with

'White Other' and 'Black African' residents. Finham is one of the neighbourhoods where the smallest proportions of newly arrived overseas nationals have settled, indicating that its diversity is not from recent migration.

**The different languages spoken by Aspire pupils also reflect the diversity across the area.** Similar to the proportion across the city as whole, about two out of three children in Aspire speak English as their first language. So, one third speak another language as their first, this does not imply these children do not speak English well, but the 2011 Census data shows there that small proportions of residents of Stoke Aldermoor, south Charterhouse and the area around Humber Road cannot speak English well. This could have implications for community cohesion.

**Many of the areas of Aspire seems to have good levels of community cohesion, according to responses to survey questions.** Residents of Cheylesmore, Whitley, Cheylesmore, Quinton and Finham have a strong feeling of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood. A relatively high proportion agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. The residents of Cheylesmore, Whitley, Cheylesmore, Quinton and Finham chat more often to their neighbours and borrowing and exchanging favours with neighbours is prevalent in Cheylesmore neighbourhoods; these indications of cohesion are also higher than average in Stoke Aldermoor.

**Community cohesion appears lower in Charterhouse.** A relatively low proportion of Charterhouse residents feel they have a strong belonging to their neighbourhood. The residents chat relatively less with their neighbours and has one of the lowest rates in Coventry for borrowing and exchanging favours with neighbours. This might be because of the transient student community in Charterhouse who live in the area for shorter than average periods.

Aspire neighbourhoods have varying levels of community involvement. Finham has the highest rates of people in Coventry who agree that there are opportunities for them to be actively involved in improving their local area. This may be best explained by the significantly high proportion of residents who have been living in the neighbourhood for more than 10 years. In contrast, residents of Cheylesmore, Quinton and Cheylesmore, Whitley have one of the lowest rates of agreement on availability of opportunities for community involvement. Charterhouse rates are slightly higher than Coventry's.

Finham has the highest proportion in the city for elderly residents above 65 who live alone. Active participation in

community events may help them overcome social isolation.

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

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

**Language can act as a major barrier to social inclusion. It can create difficulties for people accessing services and integrating with other members of the community.** Services throughout the community can play a key role in reducing these effects. One of the difficulties local organisations face is tailoring their resources to meet the needs of a diverse range of individuals. Libraries provide a useful resource for learning languages, from opportunities to attend English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses, to conversation cafes to meet other people and practice conversational English. The Family Hub also offers support groups and drop ins.

**Having a strong connection to the area impacts people's relationships with each other and their perception of safety.** Some of the participants in our online survey commented on a noticeable shift in community cohesion particularly around the Charterhouse area, with one participating stating that "it used to be a nice area, but isn't anymore, too many groups of adults and teenagers making it intimidating to walk down the street". This in turn, affects the ways in which people perceive the area and how happy they are.

**Aspire Family Hub collaborates and coordinates a range of services in the area. It could also be used to make connection with individuals and maximise the success of partnerships.** There are several organisations working in the area to promote community cohesion, the Family Hub hosts a range of activities and there are pop-up events aimed at finding community champions to support and build pride within the area. They also play an active role in reducing social isolation, particularly amongst older residents. The library facilitates friendship groups, readers groups and craft groups.

**Since the Covid-19 pandemic residents in the area have strengthened connections and found ways to combat social isolation.** One of the participants stated that they had been "things that impressed me during the lockdown are: NHS clapping, -is missed as it was shouting outdoors. The rainbows were a great idea. Neighbours who don't usually talk to one another are, greeting and making enquiries after their wellbeing. It becomes clear which friends are important to you as you miss them the most. Staying Safe and well becomes high on your list."

**Placed based social action in Stoke Aldermoor was praised for improving cohesion and strengthening community ties.** Place based social action in Stoke Aldermoor is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund and run by Grapevine. Stoke Aldermoor Social Action Partnership, hosted in the Life Centre in Round House Road has included activities, collaboration and shared ideas to develop further into creating social change and forging deeper connections within the community. From litter picking to a walking school bus the partnership has developed many ideas.

**Social media has been successful in supporting the community and ensured that people were informed, particularly throughout the Covid-19 Pandemic** Facebook and WhatsApp groups have been set up in each area to share information offer help and getting to know the community.

**Community centres, voluntary organisations and the library have helped with reducing social isolation in the area.** Cheylesmore library is a community led volunteer library. Cheylesmore Community Association have run the library since 2017 and hosts a range facilities and activities for both children and adults.

## Community assets

### Why is this important?

Understanding the local network of assets, resources and community organisations helps facilitate sharing and understanding to improve the health and wellbeing of local communities. Below is a collation of places mentioned in the online engagement and assets to the local area:

Resource	Description
<b>Aldermoor Library</b>	The library is a great place for free activities for young & old. You can join a reading group, friendship group, computer class, knitting group, writers club, history group, Storytimes, Code Clubs or pop into a coffee morning or a book launch. Lots of advice and help sessions also happen.
<b>Aldermoor Life Centre</b>	The Life Centre's mission is to provide a community space which provides quality facilities and a range of activities, that is accessible to everyone in the local community and to

	meet the changing needs and expectations of Stoke Aldermoor, both now and in the future. Also host to Aldermoor Food Hub which offers help with food for a £4 membership each week.
<b>Aldermoor Food Hub</b>	Working in partnership with Fareshare, Coventry City Council, volunteers from the local area and generous funding and support from Severn Trent, provide a weekly food bag for £4 a week. With food typically worth up to £20.
<b>Aspire Family Hub</b>	The family hub model is an approach to the delivery of early help services centralised around a building, where a number of different services providing information and support to families, children and young people are based. They will provide early help and support for families, children and young people aged 0 – 19 years up to age 24 where a young person has a disability.
<b>Charterhouse Fields</b>	Charterhouse Fields opened in February 2009 and has a low timber trail to provide physical play opportunities. The trail has been designed to be sensitive to historical context of the area. Funded by Department for Children Schools and Families with Playbuilder funding and Liveability funding. There is an active friends' group for this park.
<b>Cheylesmore Community Centre</b>	Cheylesmore Community Association manages the Cheylesmore Community Centre, whose purpose is to: - Be a venue for local residents' activities, facilitate local groups to meet community needs

	and to support volunteering.
<b>Cheylesmore Food Hub</b>	Working in partnership with Fareshare, Coventry City Council, volunteers from the local area and generous funding and support from Severn Trent, we provide a weekly food bag for just £4 to residents of Cheylesmore, Whitley, Stonehouse Estate and Earlsdon
<b>Cheylesmore Library</b>	Cheylesmore Community Library is Coventry's first entirely community-led and volunteer-run library. Coventry City Council has arranged with Cheylesmore Community Association to run the library from September 2017.
<b>Coventry Charterhouse Association</b>	The Charterhouse of St Anne, founded in 1381, is a Grade 1 listed building of National and International importance. Situated within half a mile of Coventry's City Centre, it is surrounded by green space: an urban oasis.
<b>Coventry Citizen's Advice</b>	Offer independent, impartial, confidential and free advice for the people of Coventry on debt, benefits, consumer issues and legal issues
<b>Coventry Independent Advice</b>	Coventry Independent Advice Service is a charity offering free advice, information and support to Coventry residents. We hold the Advice Quality Standard, a national quality mark for organisations providing free, independent advice to members of the public.
<b>Coventry Sewing Centre</b>	A long-established local sewing centre based in the heart of Coventry.
<b>Gosford Green</b>	Gosford Green is a grassed area, with a children's play area.
<b>Gosford Park</b>	"Gosford Park" is on the corner of Binley Road and

	Humber Road. The locals still call it "Gentlemen's Green". It also has outdoor gym equipment available for the public to use.
<b>Groundwork West Midlands</b>	Groundwork West Midlands works across the West Midlands to create stronger, healthier communities
<b>Quinton Park</b>	An open park with a natural spring fed pool on which live flocks of Canada Geese, Mallards, and many other water birds, and roadside flowerbeds.
<b>Sphinx Bowls Club</b>	Friendly Bowls Club who welcome all. Bowl outdoors on a flat green and indoors. Meet for social roll up, chat & have fun. Competitions and coaching.
<b>Stoke Green</b>	Green Space with a children's play area and an active friends' group for the park.
<b>The Alan Higgs Centre</b>	The Alan Higgs Centre was opened in 2004 to provide much needed sports and leisure facilities for people living in the South East of Coventry.
<b>Whitley Community Centre</b>	Whitley Community Centre's aim is to get the local community together and support and encourage a wide range of community activities.
<b>Stoke Aldermoor Social Action Partnership</b>	Place based social action in Stoke Aldermoor is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund.

# 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. Aspire has one of the highest percentage of children amongst Coventry family hub areas who achieve a good level of development by age five.** 73% of the children assessed from Aspire were at a good level of development compared to the city average of 69%. Cheylesmore, Quinton has the second highest rate out of all neighbourhoods in Coventry at 86%. However, this masks inequalities within Aspire. Children in Charterhouse and Stoke Aldermoor achieve relatively lower levels of development, some of the lowest rates in the city. Stoke Aldermoor and parts of Charterhouse are also amongst the most deprived in Aspire in terms of education.

**Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence in Aspire is higher than the Coventry average.** 83% of new mums in Aspire initiated breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth, which is one of the highest rates in Coventry. Breastfeeding of infants should be promoted and supported as it can boost immunity in children and reduce chances of childhood obesity. Coventry's prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is higher than national average. At 6-8 weeks after birth, 56% of mothers in Aspire were breastfeeding their babies. This is higher than Coventry average and possibly linked to the diversity in the area. Studies show that people from BAME background are associated with a higher percentage of breastfeeding, compared to 'White British'. In addition, 9% of mums in Aspire were smoking at birth, lower than the city average of 11%.

**Overall uptake of government-funded early years childcare in Aspire is lower than the Coventry average.** Two-year-olds living in low-income households and all three-to-four-year-olds in England are entitled to 15 hours of free childcare per week. Although the proportion of eligible two-year olds taking up free childcare is lower than city average for all Aspire neighbourhoods other than Finham, the rates are significantly lower for Cheylesmore, Whitley. For three-to-four-year-olds, Charterhouse has the lowest uptake of free childcare in the city.

**Aspire has relatively lower proportion of children in need or children subject to child protection, compared to Coventry average.** Children in need include children who have a disability or complex needs or who need help from social services/local authority to achieve their full potential. Children are subject to child protection if they are suffering from, or at a risk of significant harm. Taking this into consideration, some areas of Aspire cannot be ignored. Stoke Aldermoor has one of the highest numbers in the city for both categories and an area in Charterhouse also has a high proportion of open cases of children subject to child protection.

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**Local initiatives and creating community champions in the area positively impact the ways in which people connect to each other and the community.** There are several community groups in the area seeking to involve people facing disadvantage, social exclusion and ethnic minority groups. The two community centres in the area Aldermoor Life Centre and Cheylesmore Community Centre are volunteer led and praised in the engagement sessions for their contribution to the community.

## 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?

**Most schools in Aspire are rated good by Ofsted.** Out of the eight primary schools, seven are rated good and the rating for one school is not known. Aspire has three secondary schools, out of which two are rated good and the other requires improvement. There are two special schools: one primary, and one secondary. It also has an independent school for children aged 3 to 16 of all abilities.

**School attendance rates for primary and secondary schools in Aspire are in line with Coventry average for the latest academic year.** Across the city as a whole for primary schools the attendance rate is 96% and for secondary schools it is 93% and attendance amongst

children living in the Aspire area is in line with this. Although there is not much variation within Aspire, pupils living in the Charterhouse area have slightly lower than average attendance rates for both primary and secondary schools.

**Despite having lower than average proportion of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), there are differences to be found within Aspire.** Charterhouse has one of the highest rates (22%) in the city. Stoke Aldermoor also has higher than average proportions of children with special educational needs (20%).

**Educational attainment for Aspire pupils is slightly lower than Coventry average.** At the end of key stage 2, 61% of pupils in Aspire achieved expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics in 2019. This compares to Coventry average of 62%. By the end of key stage 4, the average attainment 8 score (the new metric of results at Key Stage 4) for pupils in Aspire was 43, which is similar to Coventry average. These results are for the latest academic year and could change from year to year.

Key stage 2 attainment rate in Finham (59%) was lower than average, nevertheless the average attainment 8 score for key stage 4 (54) was the second best in the city. Charterhouse has the lowest educational attainment in Aspire for both key stage 2 (55%) and key stage 4 (38). It should be noted that the neighbourhood has relatively smaller number of pupils. Stoke Aldermoor village, which is the small area in Aspire most affected by multiple deprivation, performed below Coventry average but does not have the lowest attainment rates in the family hub area. Overall, the areas with lowest attainment rates are not particularly the areas most affected by multiple deprivation, especially at key stage 2.

**Aspire has one of the highest percentages of working age population with qualifications of degree level or higher (NVQ level 4+), and the proportion of people with no qualifications is one of the lowest.** In contrast to Coventry average of 23%, 28% of Aspire adults had a higher-level qualification in 2011. Finham has the second highest rates in the city. 21% of working age residents had no qualifications, lower than Coventry average of 24%. This is expected to have improved in the recent years, especially considering the growing popularity of Coventry University. Stoke Aldermoor has the lowest rates of qualified adult residents in Aspire.

**Overall, Aspire ranks better than most other family hub areas in Coventry when measuring the prevalence of deprivation amongst residents in terms of education,**

**skills and training.** However, some parts of Aspire are measured as amongst the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in the country across a range of statistics in this domain, neighbourhoods in Stoke Aldermoor parts of Charterhouse.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**There are many opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications in the area.** Both Aldermoor and Cheylesmore libraries in the Aspire Family Hub area support 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.

The Library also provides opportunities for adult education where individuals are encouraged to gain a qualification or enhance their skills.

Local projects such as the Building Better Opportunities – ‘Breakthrough’ Programme at Groundwork West Midlands aim to build better opportunities for those not in work. It helps people tackle the financial barriers they face in gaining and sustaining employment. The Building Better Opportunities Programme works throughout Coventry and Warwickshire to assist people in gaining access to education and training, in addition to taking on an active role within their community.

## 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?**

**The Cheylesmore, Whitley area is the main centre of business in Aspire and one of the main areas of enterprise for whole city.** It is home to Jaguar Land Whitley, the headquarters of JLR and a major employer and key business for the city. Whitley has one of the highest numbers of business enterprises in the city. Aspire is also home to Coventry University Technology Park near the city centre. Overall, Aspire accounts for 15% of

employees at workplaces based in Coventry, relatively high compared to its resident population so has a higher than average job density. These jobs are not necessarily held by Aspire residents and many people will commute into the area.

**The unemployment rate in Aspire is lower than Coventry average, the second lowest rates out of all the eight family hub areas.**

Across the Aspire area in 2019 2% of the working-age population (16-64 years) claimed unemployment-related benefits, lower than Coventry average of 3%. However, Stoke Aldermoor has notably higher than average unemployment rates. It also has relatively higher numbers of adults with no qualifications.

**Economic inactivity in Aspire is slightly higher than the city average, mainly due to students living in the area.**

An individual is considered economically inactive if they are not currently in employment or looking for jobs for various reasons. 29% of Aspire's working age population (16-64 years) is economically inactive, Coventry average is 28%. Almost half of 16-24-year-olds in Aspire are economically inactive, pointing to the student population. Charterhouse has one of the highest proportions of economically inactive residents in the city due to high numbers of students living there. The other Aspire neighbourhoods have relatively low numbers of inactive students. Care responsibilities and long-term sickness or disability contribute to economic inactivity in Stoke Aldermoor, which has also high unemployment rates meaning that employment rates in this area are relatively low.

**Levels of deprivation overall across Aspire are relatively low, but there are areas of high multiple deprivation that must not be forgotten, notably in Stoke Aldermoor.**

Aspire has a small proportion of residents living in areas which are amongst the most deprived in England. Only 3% of Aspire residents live in most deprived 10% of areas in England, the lowest out of all family hub areas. However, the most deprived parts of Aspire are in Stoke Aldermoor, amongst the most 10% of areas in England and the more deprived parts of the city. On the other end of the spectrum, areas in the west of Finham are amongst 10% least deprived in England, which is reflected in the high levels of qualifications and high household incomes of the residents.

**Similarly, most Aspire neighbourhoods have higher than average household income, but they are areas of low average income and of course many low-income households, almost a fifth of children in Aspire live-in**

**low-income households.** Finham has of the highest average annual household income levels in the city. Charterhouse has lower than average household income, linked to being resident to relatively high numbers of economically inactive full-time students. Almost one in five children in Aspire live in low-income households, which is lower than Coventry average of 22%. However, more than one-third of children in Stoke Aldermoor and more than a quarter of children in Charterhouse live in low-income households. Also, a higher than city average proportion of residents surveyed from Charterhouse and Stoke Aldermoor expressed that they worry about money. This further indicates the relatively high levels of deprivation in some of these areas.

**Overall, when looking at levels of deprivation across all Aspire neighbourhoods, Aspire has the highest relative improvement in deprivation in recent years, compared to all other family hubs in Coventry.** Some of these areas have shown consistent improvement since 2010. Increase in the number of students living in these areas has been a factor in the improving deprivation measures, but this is by no means the whole story. There has been much change in parts of Aspire, including a number of new housing developments. It is also worth noting that growing student population tends to mask an area's actual levels of deprivation and does not necessarily imply an improvement in the quality of lives of residents.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Community food hubs are an asset in reducing the effects of food poverty.** Covid-19 has demonstrated the power of community. In Coventry, community centres took an active lead in the distribution of essential food supplies to people who were shielding and who were vulnerable. Through working in partnership with voluntary, community and other organisations the Coventry Food Network emerged. Within this network food hubs were set up throughout the city to ensure that food was provided to those who were in greatest need. Two of which were in the Aspire family hub area. These being Cheylesmore Food Hub and Stoke Aldermoor Food Hub.

The Food Hubs offer a range of community-based support. Including: Summer activities for children, Grub hubs and Foodbanks. A Grub hub, also known as a social supermarket, offers discounted food parcels, typically about £20 worth of food for a cost of £4 membership per week. From April 2020 – January 2021 the food hubs distributed a total of 16,481 food parcels across the city.

Cheylesmore Food Hub distributed 1,298 parcels during this time period and Aldermoor Food Hub distributed 616.

In the summer of 2020, a total of 6,500 breakfast and activity packs to 2,000 children were distributed city wide, with both hubs becoming collection points.

All food hubs were involved in the Winter Grant Scheme from November 2020-April 2021. The winter grant scheme was a government initiative in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and was available to support families and individuals with access to food, energy, water bills and other essential items.

The Food Hubs are all part of a newly formed Coventry Food Network - a local multi-agency food partnership involving statutory, voluntary, and private organisations across sectors. It has evolved from the work carried out by Feeding Coventry, a registered charity set up in 2016 with a vision to make Coventry a “food resilient city where no one goes hungry”.

Coventry Food Network is looking beyond emergency food responses in the city, gaining membership to Sustainable Cities and focusing on a number of themes to take a citywide collaborative approach to food whilst also creating a fair, vibrant and sustainable food economy. Including local growing and procurement as well as supporting people in crisis and preventing future hunger.

The Community Resilience team at Coventry City Council secured over £50,000 funding for both Cheylesmore Food Hub and Aldermoor Food Hub through Severn Trent, The National Lottery Community Fund, Heart of England Co-op fund and Western Power. This has been invaluable to the hubs in ensuring that they are able to provide the service to their community.

**Advice services are active in the area and ensure that individuals have access to the advice and support they need.** Coventry Independent Advice Service offer free advice, information and support covering social security benefits, debt and other social welfare matters and help to improve family and individual incomes, improve health and wellbeing plus contributing to the local economy through increasing incomes in communities.

Coventry Citizen's Advice also provide free, independent, impartial information advice and guidance to all those who need it across several issue areas from debts and benefits to housing and employment. Coventry Citizen's Advice share key messages on these issues with the general public via their website and through social media. As well

as identifying issues arising around food, fuel, child and family poverty and related matters.

# 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?

**Residents of Aspire report higher than average satisfaction levels with their local area as a place to live.** While Cheylesmore, Quinton has some of the highest satisfaction rates in the city, residents of Charterhouse report some of the lowest rates. Due to a transient student population, a high proportion of Charterhouse residents have not lived in the neighbourhood for more than two years, which do not give them the time to develop a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.

**Population density in Aspire is slightly higher than Coventry average.** Charterhouse, which is home to a high number of students, is the second most densely populated neighbourhood in Coventry. Conversely, Cheylesmore, Whitley is home to two of the least densely populated areas in Coventry.

**Residents of Aspire have reasonable access to green spaces, although it is a mixed picture.** The overall coverage of parks and green spaces across the area is average for Coventry. In general, Aspire has more amenity and natural and semi-natural green spaces than parks and gardens and while the majority of Aspire residents have access to unrestricted green space of some form, there is a lack of access to outdoor sports facilities. Cheylesmore and nearby areas has the best green space provision in Aspire. Although Aspire has decent coverage of green spaces, they are of relatively poor quality compared to others in the city. War Memorial park, which comes under Mosaic family hub area, is easily accessible to residents of some Aspire areas.

**Although overall air quality levels in Aspire is similar to Coventry's, Charterhouse and Cheylesmore Quinton show poorer than average values.** Air pollution in the city is measured using concentration levels of pollutants like Particulate Matter 10 (PM), Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulphur Dioxide. In order to measure Nitrogen Dioxide levels locally, diffusion tubes are placed around different parts of the city, six of which are in Aspire. One location at north of Charterhouse (near sky blue way) exceeds the limits set by EU directive and another location shows higher than

average levels. Modelled levels of Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulphur Dioxide are slightly higher than city average levels in Charterhouse and Cheylesmore Quinton and parts of Charterhouse nearer the city centre seems to have higher than average levels of PM.

**There is great variation between Aspire neighbourhoods in terms of housing quality.** While there are many parts with large owner-occupied housing, housing conditions in Charterhouse is relatively poor, as well as in parts of Cheylesmore and Lower Stoke. In 2011, the proportion of houses without central heating was amongst the highest in the city in some areas of Charterhouse and Cheylesmore, Whitley. Charterhouse, Stoke Aldermoor, north of Whitley and Friargate near the city centre has high percentages of overcrowded households, particularly north of Charterhouse.

### Deprivation levels in Aspire are worst for the aspect of deprivation related to the living environment.

Compared to six other domains of deprivation, areas in Aspire rate the worst when it comes to living environment, mirroring Coventry's trend overall. This aspect of deprivation measures quality of housing, air quality and impact of road traffic accidents. 39% of Aspire residents live in neighbourhoods that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England for living environment (compared to 21% across Coventry overall). This is concentrated in areas nearer the city centre, in particular Charterhouse and parts of Lower Stoke.

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**Litter and pollution were raised as a concern by residents.** Participants from Cheylesmore stated that they felt the amount of litter and dog fouling was "disgusting and a public health issue." Individuals also commented that they do not engage with other members of the community or leave their homes, one respondent commented that this was, "because groups of teenagers lean on other people's cars and kick balls against them, when confronted they hurl abuse or are sarcastic and carry on what they are doing."

**However, there are local initiatives that are successful in ensuring the environment is kept clean.** The Cov Clean Streets team at Coventry City Council has started work to help clean up litter and clean pavements and gullies across the city. It is part of a £2.1 million spring clean ahead of the City of Culture and has been working to help tackle environmental antisocial behaviour and improve the feeling of pride for those who live in the city. A resident in

Cheylesmore commented that “on Daventry Road this has very much been a positive and helped clean the area.”

**Traffic and congestion were highlighted as concerns for Stivichall and Cheylesmore.** Some residents raised concerns about property improvements leading to roads being blocked and felt there was a disregard for other residents. One participant stated that “drivers block other people’s access... despite there being other valid places to park”

**Pedestrian traffic lights in Whitley could make access to the area easier for residents.** Participants expressed concerns about the overwhelming traffic flow in the area surrounding the Asda supermarket. Participants noted that “It’s almost impossible to cross the roads at the ASDA roundabout in Whitley on foot because of the volume of traffic and the traffic lights only covering some directions.” And commented that “The visibility is also terrible, and I’ve seen elderly people on scooters struggling to cross.” The cycle path from Alan Higgs was also mentioned as a potential hazard, with one respondent stating that “the cycle path just terminates ... with nowhere for cyclists to go. It would seem sensible to continue this around the roundabout”.

## 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?

**Neighbourhoods in Aspire have different landscapes in terms of accommodation type.** Aspire has the highest

proportion of semi-detached houses amongst the family hub areas in Coventry. Charterhouse, being the second most densely populated Coventry neighbourhood, has one of the highest rates of terraced houses (62%). Finham on the other hand, has the highest rates of semi-detached houses (64%) and the lowest rates of terraced houses (5%) in the city. While Aspire (7%) overall has relatively fewer detached houses, Finham (19%) has almost double the city rates. The proportion of maisonettes and apartments in all Aspire neighbourhoods is generally lower than the city average of 19%, with Cheylesmore, Whitley (35%), being the outlier in this category.

### The patterns of housing tenure and house prices in Aspire varies depending on the neighbourhood.

Although owner-occupied housing (59%) is the most popular housing type in Aspire households, it is lower than the city average of 61%. The proportion of privately rented households (26%) is more than the city average of 22% and socially rented households (15%) is less than the city average of 17%. The mean house price in Aspire in the year ending March 2019 was £214,600, higher than the city average, the second highest out of all family hub areas. The average price of houses sold in Finham was 1.5 times higher than Coventry average, second highest of all Coventry neighbourhoods. This reflects the affluence of residents in the neighbourhood overall.

### Charterhouse has the highest rates of privately rented households (55%) and the fourth lowest rates of owner-occupied households (31%) in the city.

Although it has lower than average house prices, the average house price increased by 62% between 2014 and 2019. With the neighbourhood having lower than average household income, the rise in house prices impact the residents’ housing affordability and some areas of Charterhouse are amongst the worst affected in the city.

### The proportion of Aspire households in fuel poverty is higher than the city average.

A household is considered as fuel poor if they have fuel costs that are above the national median level, and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with residual income below the official poverty line. Residents of Charterhouse are the worst affected in the city by fuel poverty, linked to the lower-than-average household income and poorer quality housing in the area. In some parts of Charterhouse the rate is as high as 43%. Other Aspire neighbourhoods have lower than average proportions of households in fuel poverty.

**Most Aspire residents have good access to local services, nevertheless there are geographical barriers to travelling in some areas.** Areas in Cheylesmore,

Whitley and the area around Friargate near the city centre are the parts in Aspire that are farthest away from a store, supermarket or primary school. These areas, alongside Finham, are also not in close proximity to GP services. High car ownership rates in Finham helps to overcome this barrier for the residents. Many parts of Aspire are close to the south of the city centre, as such they have good access to the railway station. Parts of Charterhouse and Stoke Aldermoor, are also ranked as relatively deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services.

**Car ownership rates in Aspire is similar to city average.** About a third of households in Aspire do not own a car or van. Charterhouse has one of the lowest percentages of car ownership in the city. The rates are also low for parts of Cheylesmore Whitley and Stoke Aldermoor. Conversely, only one in six households in Finham do not own a car or van.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Traffic and parked cars, particularly in Cheylesmore were highlighted as a concern in the online engagement.** One participant commented on the lack of space for pedestrians to access shop fronts “it is difficult to walk through the high street when lots of shops put their vegetables out in front and cars park on the pavement it makes it very difficult to be able to see and walk down the road”

**Groundwork West Midlands help support residents who may be facing fuel poverty with their Green Doctor initiative.** Groundwork’s Green Doctors help households stay warm, stay well, save money on their household bills and reduce carbon. Their aim is to support people who need it most through identifying causes of heat loss in the home, offering tips for saving energy, switching providers or installing small energy efficient measures.

## 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?**

**When compared to the Coventry average, Aspire has a higher proportion of residents who reported to feel safe at night.** However, Charterhouse, which had notably

lower perceptions of safety in 2016, became significantly worse in 2018. It was reported as the third worst Coventry neighbourhood for feelings of safety at night. It is less cohesive, and the residents did not have a sense of belonging in their neighbourhood. Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, Charterhouse had one of the highest increases in rates of violence crimes and anti-social behaviour in the city. Finham and Cheylesmore, Quinton were amongst the neighbourhoods where the residents felt the safest in the city at night and the feelings of safety improved in these neighbourhoods in recent years. Recorded crime is relatively low in these neighbourhoods.

**In line with residents overall being more likely to feel safe, Aspire has the second lowest rate of overall recorded crime out of all eight family hub areas and it is significantly lower than the Coventry average.** Crime rates vary within Aspire. Charterhouse and Cheylesmore Whitley have the highest crime rates amongst Aspire neighbourhoods, still lower than Coventry average. Some areas in Finham have the lowest crime rates in the city and Cheylesmore, Quinton has markedly lower than average rates.

**Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are relatively high in Charterhouse and Stoke Aldermoor.** Reports of robbery and theft from the person are amongst the highest in the city in north of Charterhouse. The area, along with parts of Whitley report high rates of bicycle theft. Burglary is relatively high in parts of Cheylesmore Quinton, and areas closer to the city centre, around Friargate and areas around Humber Road. Charterhouse, which is ethnically diverse, reported the sixth highest numbers in race-related hate crimes in Coventry between 2015 and 2017.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Some residents expressed concerns about other members of the community not adhering to government guidelines and lockdown rules.**

One resident suggested that “more police patrols are needed to enforce coronavirus lockdown”.

**Young people’s behaviour impacts resident’s perception of safety.** Some participants reported that “on bonfire night young people were throwing fireworks and crackers at each other and at cars which was very dangerous”. Other participants commented on not feeling safe due to large groups of young people “lurking” outside shops and around various parks in the Aspire Family hub area.

# Health and Wellbeing

## 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?

**Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Aspire varies depending on the neighbourhood.** Coventry's life expectancy has been consistently lower than national average. Finham is amongst the best in the city and the figures are higher than national average. Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Charterhouse is notably lower than average and it appears to be relatively worse for men. Comparing these two neighbourhoods, life expectancy in Finham is 5.7 years better for females and 10.2 years better for males than Charterhouse, highlighting the health inequalities across Aspire. Data is not available for Stoke Aldermoor as it is a small area but considering the high levels of deprivation here, it is expected to have low life expectancy.

Area	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at birth (years) (2009-2013)		Life Expectancy (LE) at birth (years) (2009-2013)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Charterhouse	57.6	54.9	80.8	74.4
Cheylesmore, Quinton	63.8	64.3	83.5	79.9
Cheylesmore, Whitley	60.4	59.8	80.2	76.0
Finham, South Cheylesmore	69.2	69.2	86.5	84.3
<b>Coventry</b>	61.8	61.2	82.1	77.9
<b>England</b>	64.8	63.5	83.0	79.1

**The gap between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live in poor health, during which they are likely to need support from health and care system.** In Coventry, females are expected to live 20 years of their life in poor health, whereas it is 16 years for males.

This gap is worse in Charterhouse, with 23 years for females and 20 years for males. The neighbourhood also has lower than average life expectancy. This means the residents of Charterhouse live shorter than average lives and are expected to spend a large part of their already shorter lives in poor health.

**The rate of deaths from causes considered preventable is significantly higher in Charterhouse than Coventry average.** Preventable causes of death are those where the deaths could potentially be avoided by public health interventions. Demonstrating the inequality within Aspire, the rate for Finham, South Cheylesmore is the second lowest in the whole city. The rates are similar to the city average for Cheylesmore, Quinton and Cheylesmore, Whitley. Similarly, the rates of premature mortality (deaths amongst people aged under 75) are higher than average in Charterhouse and amongst the lowest in the city in Finham, South Cheylesmore

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**By recognising links between poverty and health inequalities, early interventions and prevention can be implemented, and residents can be better supported.**

Some participants in the online engagement highlighted a need to identify links with and address the root causes of inequality. Stating that “advice is at the heart of such interventions – helping secure incomes, reduce risk of health deterioration and improve wellbeing. Having a secure financial footing helps people take advantage of available opportunities.”

Family Hubs and early intervention can help support residents to meet their health and care needs and reduce avoidable demand on services.

**The Library has been successful in reaching people who may not access a health specialist 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.

## 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. The Covid-19 pandemic has underlined the importance of health protection and vaccination. Data on Covid-19 for this area was not yet available at time of writing this profile.

### 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.

**HIV prevalence varies between low to medium in the Aspire family hub area.** Prevalence is higher (at 2-4 cases per 1,000 15-59-year-olds) in the wider areas around 'Cheylesmore, Whitley' and the parts of Aspire in Lower Stoke; this is about average for Coventry but higher than the national average. For other parts of the area the prevalence is lower than average.

**Childhood vaccinations in the Aspire area is above city average.** Vaccination coverage statistics for children suggests that in April-June 2019, 95.09% of children in the Aspire family hub area received the combined DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (hexavalent) vaccine by their first birthday. The Aspire family hub is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> best out of 8 family hub areas. In addition, 95.91% receive the Meningococcal B vaccine (MenB) vaccine (ranked 2); 96.72% receive two doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) vaccine (ranked 2) and 90.99% receive the rotavirus vaccine (ranked 5).

By the end of their fifth birthday, 82.66% of children in the Aspire family hub area receive both measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccinations, so while this is below the target coverage of 95%, this overall rate is the 2<sup>nd</sup> best out of all family hub areas.

### 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 resources available to residents of Aspire is relatively similar to Coventry average.** There are eight surgeries located in Aspire. The proportion of surgeries and full-time equivalent GPs per 1,000 population is similar to city average.

**People living across the Aspire area have fairly good proximity to healthcare facilities.** Almost all Aspire areas are within 15 minutes reach of a GP surgery by public transport or 20 minutes by foot, except for some parts of Cheylesmore, Whitley and Finham. Dental services are also accessible to Aspire residents in less than 15 minutes by public transport.

There are 11 pharmacies in Aspire. The proportion of community pharmacies per 10,000 population is lower than the city average. Aspire residents can access a pharmacy within 15 minutes by walk or by public transport, except for some parts of Cheylesmore, Whitley.

**University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire is not easily reachable by foot to Aspire residents, but accessible by public transport in less than half an hour to a large part of Aspire.** For residents of Finham and some parts of Cheylesmore, the journey time is around 45 minutes. High car ownership rates in Finham helps to mitigate concerns of accessibility.

## 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?**

**There is a mixed picture in terms of the proportion of residents eating a healthier diet.** About half of Finham residents consume at least five portions of fruits and vegetables a day, the highest in the city. This compares to a quarter of Coventry residents. On the other hand, the proportions are significantly lower than average amongst residents of Cheylesmore, Quinton. More than one-third of the city's residents eat takeaways once or more a week and Aspire residents follow the trend.

**Across much of Aspire it is notable that residents engage in less physical activity than average.** Overall, the proportion of Aspire residents who report engaging in physical activity is amongst the lowest of all Coventry family hub areas, this is the case for everyday physical activity, active recreation, and sport. For all types of activity, the Cheylesmore, Quinton and Cheylesmore, Whitley are amongst the worst, as is Finham for more intense types of activity. It is notable that physical activity levels appear to be an asset to the residents of Charterhouse, with a relatively young population the area has significantly higher participation rates in sports and recreation than average for Coventry. Stoke Aldermoor residents report physical activity levels similar to the Coventry average.

**Childhood obesity rates are worse for 11-year-olds compared to 5-year-olds in Aspire, mirroring the city-wide trend.** With just over 1 in 10, reception children measured as obese and just over 1 in 5, year 11 children measured as obese, the proportions of obesity are similar to average for the city, which are higher than the national average. However, by the age of 11 children living in

Charterhouse have higher rates than the city average and children from Finham lower than average.

**With a mixed picture between the various neighbourhoods of Aspire, smoking prevalence is significantly higher than average amongst Stoke Aldermoor residents while Finham has the lowest rate in the city.** The prevalence is similar to the Coventry average for the rest of Aspire neighbourhoods although it is particularly notable that rates of new cases of lung cancer are the highest in the city in Cheylesmore, Whitley.

**Overall, Aspire residents are slightly more likely than the Coventry average to drink alcohol, but hospital stays for alcohol-related harm is less than city average.** This pattern appears similar to the overall city trend whereby residents living in less deprived areas tend to be more likely to drink alcohol sometimes but experience lower rates of acute harm from drinking alcohol. Amongst the residents who drink, there is indication that some drink higher than average units per week.

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

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

**Services in the area work well together to provide support and projects for vulnerable groups.** Coventry Citizen's Advice deliver projects to support people affected by Cancer. The Macmillan project delivers essential benefits advice services to people affected by cancer through a new model of integrated support, the Major Trauma project supports those in hospital who have suffered major trauma and the TB/HIV project is directed at individuals who have TB/HIV.

### **Coventry Food Network's Summer Breakfast Club 2020 provided children with varied breakfasts and activities.**

Food and activities were central to Coventry Food Networks breakfast club in the summer of 2020. Each pack was nutritionally balanced and approved by a dietician with activities encouraging children to be active outside with balls and skipping ropes and also encouraged more mindful creative activities indoors with colouring books and pencils.

**Access to green space and outdoor gym areas were praised as a good way of encouraging the community to keep fit.** Greenspaces, particularly Quinton park were mentioned in the online engagement as an area that before the Covid 19 pandemic was well used and enjoyed by various members of the community both young and old. The War Memorial Park, although not in Aspire Family Hub area, was credited as a place where people found it easy to access and improved their mental health and wellbeing.

# Conclusion

## Demographics and communities

Aspire is one of the areas of Coventry that has experienced significant population growth recently, as the population grows there may be a need to review the coverage of local services. Aspire is ethnically diverse and has experienced migration into the area, it should be prepared for a changing and increasingly diverse population.

While community cohesion in most Aspire neighbourhoods appears good, the more transient population of the Charterhouse area has lower levels community cohesion. Volunteers in the area are an asset with many projects at community centres and the new food hubs having a positive impact on the area. Community centres and voluntary organisations have helped with reducing social isolation, also placed based social action in Stoke Aldermoor was praised for improving cohesion and strengthening community ties. Community champions in the area positively impact the ways in which people connect to each other and the community.

## Prospects

Aspire has one of the highest percentage of children amongst Coventry family hub areas who achieve a good level of development by age five. Children having 'the best start in life' is an asset for much of the area, however there are neighbourhoods where a lower proportion of children achieve this, Stoke Aldermoor and Charterhouse. Models of working from other parts of Aspire could perhaps be tried here and initiatives to promote child development could be focussed in these areas.

Levels of deprivation overall across Aspire are relatively low, but there are areas of high multiple deprivation that must not be forgotten, again notably in Stoke Aldermoor. City-wide initiatives should not forget this area, and additionally Charterhouse, just because Aspire as a whole is not a deprived area. Unemployment is relatively low in many parts of Aspire but higher than average in Stoke Aldermoor and its residents have lower levels of qualifications. Advice services are active, ensuring that individuals have access to the advice and support they need. Also, libraries, community centres and local

voluntary groups provide opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications.

## Housing and environment

The proportion of Aspire households in fuel poverty is higher than the city average, the highest in the city in Charterhouse. Initiatives such as Groundwork West Midlands Green Doctor are in place to support people that may be experiencing hardship. We need to be mindful that Charterhouse, an area perhaps less often targeted by initiatives, has particular challenges with housing quality and local environment, as well as community cohesion. Litter and pollution are problems, local initiatives could help improve the area to make it more welcoming.

Residents of Aspire have reasonable access to green spaces, although it is a mixed picture. Initiatives to improve access to a greater variety of types of green spaces and to improve the quality of such spaces across Aspire could improve the use of these assets and contribute to improving levels of physical activity, a challenge here.

Most Aspire residents have good access to local services, but there are geographical barriers to travelling in some areas. Residents expressed concerns about pathways and suggested that traffic lights could have a calming effect and enable people to access shops more easily.

## Health and wellbeing

Life expectancy in Aspire varies depending on the neighbourhood. Health inequalities exist within Aspire, with Finham having one of the highest life expectancy at birth figures in the city and Charterhouse figures are significantly lower, particularly for men. It would be useful to understand why expectancy is particularly low for men in Charterhouse. Also, further investigation into the level of life expectancy and the health challenges in Stoke Aldermoor would be useful, this is a gap in our knowledge.

By recognising links between poverty and health inequalities, early interventions and prevention can be implemented, and residents can be better supported. Further investigation at a locality level as to whether avoidable differences in health are widening – and the reasons for it – will help identify local priorities.

Investigations into the reasons behind lower than average levels of physical activity across Aspire may help to identify ways to improve this. Access to green spaces was praised as a good way of encouraging the community to keep fit and improve mental wellbeing whilst being outside.

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board

Insight Team  
Coventry City Council

