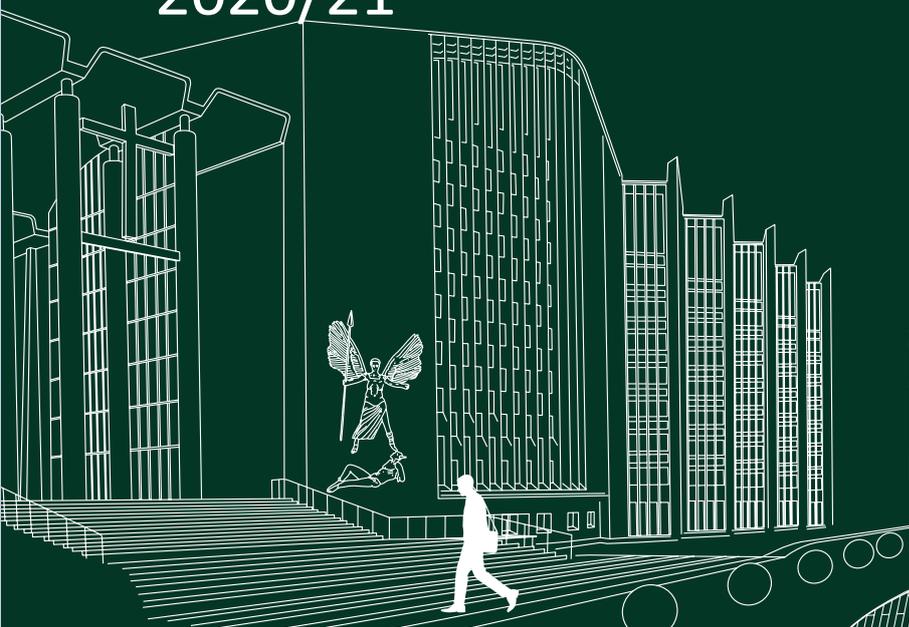




# Park Edge

## Family Hub Profile

2020/21



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# Introduction

## Welcome

This is the **Park Edge** family hub reach area profile. This covers the Coventry areas of Longford Village and surroundings; Bell Green; Upper Foleshill and Little Heath; Courthouse Green and parts of Stoke Heath and Upper Stoke; and parts of Wyken Green and Wyken Croft.



## 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**; for example, 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 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 analytical profile, plus JSNA analytical profiles for each of the city's eight Family Hub reach areas.

This JSNA is 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 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 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.

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 Park Edge area covers the Coventry areas of: Longford Village and surroundings; Bell Green; Upper Foleshill and Little Heath; Courthouse Green and parts of Stoke Heath and Upper Stoke; and parts of Wyken Green and Wyken Croft.

## Demographics and communities

The total population of residents in this area is estimated at 38,900. While this is not high compared to other family hub areas, population density is comparatively high across the area.

Overall, the population age profile is broadly similar to Coventry overall. Although there are parts with an older population, most notably Wyken Green. Park Edge may experience an aging population in the future. There are also areas where children are more prominent, most notably Upper Foleshill and households in Upper Foleshill and in Bell Green are more likely to be lone parent households. There are indications throughout the profile that the challenges for Park Edge children are more prevalent than in most other areas.

The Park Edge area population is ethnically diverse and similar to the city overall in this sense and the profile of its residents by ethnic background is very similar to Coventry's overall. Park Edge is also diverse in terms of religious affiliation and has a relatively high population of Sikh people.

The indications are that community cohesion is strong, an asset for the area that can be built upon. This is perhaps linked to residents having lived in this area for longer than average compared to other parts of the city. Respondents to the engagement exercise highlighted the strong connection they have to their area as a result of living there for a long time and how this helps them support others. It is reported that this has strengthened during the Covid-19 pandemic. There are a number of community assets in the area and organisations that work to foster community cohesion and the Family Hub co-ordinates work on this.

## Prospects

Data indicates challenges across all themes of Prospects for Park Edge. The statistics throughout this profile show particular challenges for children in the area. The Bell Green area is highlighted in this respect, with some Bell Green neighbourhoods having one of, if not the, biggest challenges in the city. 63% of Park Edge 5 year olds were assessed at being at good level of development, less than the city average of 69% and the lowest rate out of all eight Coventry Family Hub areas.

The experience of multiple deprivation is more prevalent than average amongst Park Edge residents. There are a number of neighbourhoods in the area that are amongst the most deprived 20% in England. Multiple deprivation is most acute around the Bell Green area, most notably the neighbourhood around and near to Roseberry Avenue; this is a neighbourhood that is highlighted across a number of themes in this profile. 'Education, Training and Skills' is a domain of deprivation that is relatively the worst in Park Edge. Community food hubs are an asset in reducing the effects of food poverty, one of which is in the Park Edge Family Hub area, Stoke Heath Community Food Hub.

## Housing and environment

There is a mixed picture of the housing and environment of Park Edge. Park Edge is an urban area with higher than average population density and 'Living Environment' deprivation affects many residents. Litter and pollution are concerns.

On the other hand, a higher than average proportion of Park Edge residents are satisfied with their area as a place to live and are more likely to feel safe at night in their neighbourhood. There are also some green space assets, most notably Longford Park and the Coventry Canal.

There is a mixed picture between Park Edge neighbourhoods too. While crime rates for Park Edge are generally average for Coventry, the Bell Green neighbourhood around Roseberry Avenue area has high rates of some crimes. Access to green space is relatively low in Stoke & Stoke Heath and while air quality overall is not a particular issue compared to other parts of the city, Longford Village, relatively near to the M6, is estimated to have the highest Particulate Matter levels in the city.

## Health and wellbeing

Following from the fact that most areas in Park Edge have relatively high levels of deprivation, Life Expectancy at birth and Healthy Life Expectancy at birth is lower than the city average, people live shorter lives on average overall and live longer in poor health.

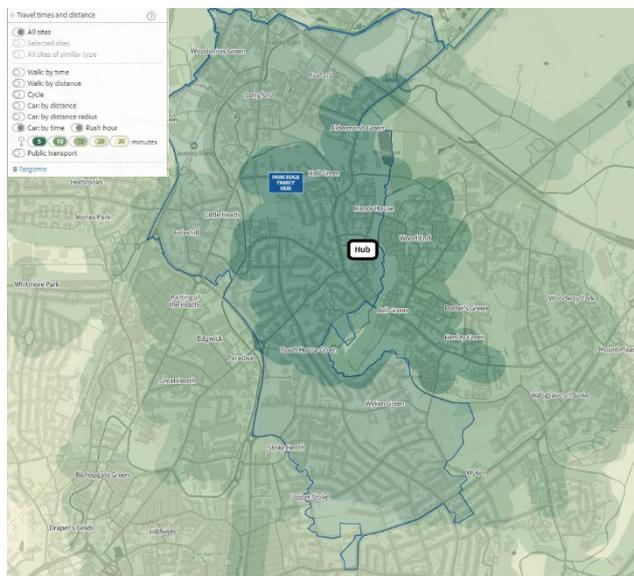
Aspects of lifestyles that negatively affect health are more common amongst Park Edge residents compared to the Coventry average. Aspects such as poorer diet, eating fewer fruit and vegetables and more takeaways, are more prevalent in the area, most notably in the Upper Foleshill and Longford Village areas. Also rates of physical activity are lower, mainly because of low rates in Upper Foleshill and Bell Green. Childhood obesity rates are high, most notably in Bell Green, and teenage conception rates are high.

On the other hand there are aspects that positively impact the health of people that are more common to Park Edge. There are relatively high child vaccination rates in the area. Also, there is relatively good access to health services, with overall good coverage of GP surgeries and pharmacies, and Park Edge is relatively close to University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire. However there are parts with less good access, parts of Stoke Heath and Courthouse Green and the most northerly parts of Park Edge near to Hawkesbury.

# Demographics and Communities

## Location

The Park Edge Family Hub area is to the north-east of Coventry city centre and stretches from the A4600 Ansty Road in Stoke to the south and to the border with Bedworth near the M6, The Ricoh Arena and Hawkesbury in the north. The Park Edge area borders Wood End and Henley Green to the east and Holbrooks and Foleshill to the west. The map below illustrates this area and shows the Park Edge Family Hub facility located on Roseberry Avenue in the Bell Green area. The green shading illustrates travel times to the hub by car. It shows that many residents of Park Edge can travel to the hub by car within 5 minutes, and all residents of the area can within 15 minutes.



The wide catchment area around Park Edge area comprises many different neighbourhoods, it covers the city's areas of: Longford Village and surroundings; Bell Green; Upper Foleshill and Little Heath; Courthouse Green and parts of Stoke Heath and Upper Stoke; and parts of Wyken Green and Wyken Croft.

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 Park Edge Family Hub area consists of a number of these MSOAs, they are locally named: 'Bell Green', 'Longford Village' and 'Upper Foleshill'. It also includes portions of other MSOAs, 'Hipswell Highway & Ansty Road', 'Stoke & Stoke Heath', 'Upper Stoke Central' and 'Wyken Green'. The diagram below illustrates these areas.



## 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?

**The total population of residents in this area is estimated at 38,900.** While this is not high compared to some other family hub areas (fifth most populous out of eight), population density is relatively high across the area with 4,700 people per square kilometre compared to the city average of 3,700.

**Since 2011 the population has grown by over 3,100 additional residents.** Coventry as a city overall has had one of the fastest population growth rates in the country over that period, 2.2% per year. The Park Edge area population has not grown quite as fast, 1.6% per year. Most Coventry family hub areas have grown faster but here this is still faster population growth than the national average. A neighbourhood in Little Heath has experienced the greatest recent population growth in Park Edge. It has grown at an average of 4.5% per year, although this still doesn't put it amongst the fastest growing places in Coventry.

**Like Coventry overall, the largest part of population growth in the Park Edge area in the last few years has**

**been amongst young working aged people**, those aged 24 - 35. There has also been population growth amongst children aged 5 - 11 and amongst residents aged 50 - 60 years.

**Overall, the population age profile is broadly similar to Coventry overall but with fewer student-aged residents and young adults.** Proportionally, the Park Edge Family Hub area is home to slightly more children and slightly more middle-aged residents aged 45-60 years. Across Park Edge overall there are slightly fewer elderly residents than the Coventry average.

**This age pattern is broadly common to most areas within Park Edge although the Wyken Green part of Park Edge stands out as being home to relatively high numbers of older residents aged 65 and over.** Also, a relatively high proportion of Wyken Green households are people living alone aged 65+, 19.4% of households in this area compared to the city average of 11.9%. So, with slightly more residents aged 45-60 than average, and some Park Edge neighbourhoods being home to a more elderly population, the effects of an ageing population and the need for the appropriate health and care services should be considered.

**There are also areas where children are more prominent in the population.** Upper Foleshill stands out for having a relatively high number of children and a low number of elderly residents. Households in Upper Foleshill and in Bell Green are more likely to be lone parent households compared to the average for Coventry neighbourhoods, 21.1% and 19.5% of households respectively compared to the city average of 13.6%.

## 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?

**Coventry as a city is diverse, with 33% of residents being from ethnic minority backgrounds in 2011. The Park Edge area is closely representative of Coventry in this sense, the profile of its residents by ethnic background is very similar to Coventry's overall.** 35% of Park Edge residents are from an ethnic minority background and 65% White British. Like Coventry,

the largest ethnic minority populations across Park Edge are 'Asian: Indian' (11% of the area's population) and 'White: Other' (5% of the area's population).

**Most parts of Park Edge are diverse in this sense. The most diverse areas are around Little Health & Upper Foleshill where more than half (52%) of residents are from an ethnic minority background.** The largest groups here being 'Asian: Indian' (16% of the area's population) and 'Asian: Pakistani' (8% of the area's population). There are also notable British Asian populations in the nearby areas of Courthouse Green and Hall Green, largely 'Asian: Indian'.

**The religious affiliation of Park Edge residents is similarly diverse and there is a relatively high proportion of Sikh people living in Park Edge.** 9% of residents are Sikh compared to 5% of all Coventry residents, the highest proportion of all family hub areas. The proportion is highest in Courthouse Green where 25% of the population are Sikh. It is also higher than average in Upper Foleshill (15%) and Longford Village (11%).

**While the diversity statistics described above are limited to the picture from the Census 2011, statistics on the ethnicity of Coventry school children from the School Census show a more diverse school age population in 2019 compared to the population of all ages in 2011.** This could indicate that the population has become more diverse in recent years or that it is likely to become more so in the future.

**International migration has added to Coventry's population over the last ten years. This has been the case across Park Edge, although the number of new arrivals to the area has been middling in size, not amongst the highest in the city.** This is drawn from data on GP and National Insurance Number registrations from the last few years and shows that migration to Upper Foleshill and Stoke & Stoke Heath has been higher than average but lower in number to Bell Green and Longford Village. This data indicates that those moving to Park Edge generally did so looking for work, rather than for university or other reasons. They were mainly people moving from EU countries, most notably Romania, rather than China or India, which are the countries from which people move to other parts of Coventry in the highest numbers.

**Park Edge has a population from diverse backgrounds, and the indications are that community cohesion is high.** The vast majority of Park Edge residents asked in the Coventry Household Survey said that they agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together.

84% of all Coventry residents survey said so and the proportion was significantly higher in Park Edge. Also a high proportion agreed that they felt that they belonged to their local neighbourhood, 77% of all Coventry residents and it was significantly higher for Park Edge residents. This is perhaps linked to the fact that overall residents of Park Edge neighbourhoods are more likely to have lived there a long time.

**There are differences between residents of different Park Edge neighbourhoods on feelings of being able to influence local decisions about their area.** Overall less than half of Park Edge residents, a lower proportion than average for Coventry, said they felt they could influence decisions, but this masks a big disparity between neighbourhoods. A high proportion of Upper Foleshill residents feel influential but Bell Green has one of the lower rates in the city.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Since the Covid-19 pandemic residents in the area have strengthened connections and bring the community together to help each other.** A participant noted that *“neighbours joining together to help at Stoke Heath Community Centre for the Emergency Food Provision, the Stoke Heath Grub Hub have received grants to supply the vulnerable adults and families within the area. There are others around Coventry doing similar good work and all have welcomed the Lord Mayor Cllr Ann Lucas into their venue to reveal to her firsthand, what hard work is being accomplished. We have been very grateful to all the volunteers you have approached us, to give a helping hand.”*

**Community centres, voluntary organisations and the library have helped with reducing social isolation in the area.** Bell Green Community Centre and Stoke Heath both work to serve their communities and offer opportunities for local residents to become active in their community.

**Park Edge Family Hub collaborates with 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. Bell Green

library facilitates friendship groups, readers groups and craft groups.

**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.

**Some participants noted their strong connection and relationship to the area.** *“Having lived in the street for 50 years you get to know the other people very well that have been here that long as well. There is a very small community in the street that really care about the street and have ideas to create an even better atmosphere. We talk to each other as to how we can watch out for one another especially the elderly.”*

**Shared experiences of sport can help residents feel a strong sense of cohesion.** One participant mentioned the experience of Wasps Rugby Club stating that they *“feel part of a shared experience - I connect with fellow season ticket holders around me through glory... or disappointment! Or just in sharing the sheer thrill of a great tackle or a brilliant try. there is generally great camaraderie, including with visiting opponents. We are fiercely competitive, willing our team to win - but we share respect and can value good play from the other team too. It's a great family friendly experience, lot of singing and cheering and flag waving. Gives a sense of belonging”.*

## 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
AT7 Centre	The Centre opened in 1987, and it specialises in providing swimming, outdoor adventure and indoor sports
Bell Green Community Centre	Bell Green Community Centre is here for everyone to enjoy. We aim to provide classes and pastimes that are accessible for people of all ages and abilities. Aiming to bring people together and engage you in your

	community, to break down social and financial barriers to recreational and educational pursuits.
Bell Green Library	Coventry Libraries are great places for free activities for young & old.
Enterprise Club for Disabled People	The enterprise Club for Disabled People works to improve the quality of life of disabled people in Coventry and the surrounding area, through providing or assisting with the provision of facilities for recreation and leisure time occupation.
Foleshill Fire Station	Our 38 community fire stations are strategically placed across the West Midlands and staffed 24/7 so we're available when you need us.
FWT	FWT aims to break down barriers that women face in accessing services. They provide skills, training and support to empower women in the community. They have numerous partnerships and projects, some of which include: MAMTA-a child and mental health support programme. Community Health and Genetics Project – to raise awareness of some genetic disorders. Accelerate –free employment support service. CRASAC (Coventry Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre) –provides specialist support for victims of sexual violence. Currently working with CRMC and VAC on a new Home Office and EU funded initiative around integrating refugees
Longford Park	This is the largest of the City's Area Parks and serves the North of the city. It is a well-established green space with expanses of grass, colourful bedding schemes, picturesque tree lined river walk, ecological and wildlife areas and a range of facilities for all the family to enjoy, including a play area, skate park, and a multi-use games area.

Park Edge Family Hub	A place people can go when in need of help and support. They provide a range of activities and advice, working in partnership with the community. Able to direct individuals to different services in the area and provide information, advice and support.
Ricoh Arena	A complex which includes a 32,609-seater stadium. Home to Wasps Rugby Club.
Sky Blues in the Community	Based at the Ricoh Arena, Sky Blues in the Community is the official charity arm of Coventry City Football Club. The charity aims to increase opportunities to take part in a range of sports and physical activities, improve health and wellbeing, promote education, learning and personal development and support inclusion amongst disadvantaged and underrepresented communities.
Stoke Heath Community Centre	A small Community Centre in the heart of Stoke Heath, run by volunteers and 3 part-time staff. We are proud of our achievements and thankful to our valuable volunteers.
Stoke Heath Food Hub	Social Supermarkets, also known as Grub Hubs, offer discounted food parcels, typically about £20 worth of food for a cost of a £4 membership per week. You do not need a foodbank voucher to access them, but they may have some criteria to ensure they are helping those who need it most.
The Cherry Tree Club	Sports and Social Club

Park Edge Family Hub collaborates and co-ordinates a range of services in the area. It could also be used to make connections with individuals and maximise the success of partnerships.

# 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?

**There are indications that child development is a key area for improvement for the Park Edge area.**

**Inequalities in prospects of young children and their overall development appear by the age of five and is a factor in the emergence of avoidable differences in health.** At age five all children are assessed across a number of areas of development and a relatively low proportion of children living in Park Edge achieve a 'good level of development by' this age. At 63% this is notably lower than the city average (69%) and the lowest rate out of all eight family hub areas. The Coventry average of 69% is lower than the national average and is also worse than are average amongst similar local authority areas – and across Park Edge it is particularly low.

**The proportion of five-year olds achieving a good level of development is particularly low in neighbourhoods around Bell Green and Stoke Heath**, at 57% these areas have some of the lowest rates in the city. On the other hand neighbourhoods around Wyken Green have rates higher than the city average.

**Factors that could be negatively associated with child development are evident here, the rates of smoking amongst expectant mothers from Park Edge is relatively high and the rates of infant breastfeeding are lower than average.** 13% of mothers from Park Edge were smoking at the time of delivery compared to a city average of 11%, the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate out of all family hub areas. The proportion of new mothers who initiated breastfeeding at birth (77%) is lower than the city average (79%) and at 6-8 weeks following birth breastfeeding rates have fallen by more than in other places; at 39% compared to the city average of 47% Park Edge has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest breastfeeding prevalence out of all eight family hub areas.

**The level of social care concerns about the wellbeing of children living in the Park Edge area is also noteworthy.** While not necessarily representing a high proportion of all children or households, the number of concerns represented by Child Protection open cases and Children in Need open cases about children from the area are higher than average for the city. The number of

concerns are highest in number around Bell Green and also in parts of Upper Foleshill, numbers tend to be higher in neighbourhoods where child deprivation levels are higher. Neighbourhoods in these areas are ranked amongst the highest in the whole city for Child Protection open cases. Child Protection open cases are where a Child Protection Plan is put in place by the local authority for a child to prevent them from suffering harm and Children in Need plans are in place for children who need local authority services to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development.

### 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. FWT provide the MAMTA project as part of their Family Health and Lifestyle Service to support BAME and migrant women in pregnancy and early childhood, they do this in partnership with healthcare providers in order to give mothers and babies the best outcomes.

## 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?

**There are nine primary schools and two secondary schools located in the Park Edge area.** Out of the 9 primary schools, there are recent Ofsted inspections results available for eight, with six of them being rated as 'Good' and two rated as 'Requires improvement'.

**Overall, the attainment of pupils living in the Park Edge area by the end of primary school is not significantly different from the average for all Coventry pupils.** In 2018/19 61% of pupils living in the area achieved the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 compared to 62% across Coventry overall. However, attainment rates

vary across the area, at 47% they are lowest in Little Heath. Overall, the areas with the lowest attainment rates in Park Edge are not necessarily those where children are more likely to live in higher levels of deprivation.

**Primary school attendance rates amongst pupils from the Bell Green area are lower than most other parts of the city.** While they are still overall quite high at just over 90%, this rate is notably lower than the rate amongst all pupils across Coventry.

**By the end of secondary school, the most recent key stage 4 attainment results show Park Edge pupils overall to be behind the average of pupils living elsewhere in Coventry.** The most recent average attainment 8 score for pupils from Park Edge was 41 compared to 43 for all Coventry pupils at the end of key stage 4, at age 16. Most areas of Park Edge have lower attainment rates than the city average for this measure. The Upper Foleshill area has the lowest average score amongst its resident pupils assessed, at 36. The neighbourhoods to the south of the Park Edge area are those with higher than average scores. By key stage 4 there is a stronger association with deprivation whereby the neighbourhoods with higher levels of deprivation have lower average scores.

**A higher percentage of pupils living in the Park Edge area are assessed as having Special Educational Needs,** representing 17.8% of all pupils compared to the city average of 16.4%. While there isn't significant variation between Coventry areas in this respect, it is notably that the prevalence in Park Edge is the joint highest of all eight family hub areas. Parts of Bell Green and Longford Village have amongst the highest percentages in the city at 25%.

**The level of qualifications amongst the working aged adult population of Park Edge is relatively low.** In 2011 30% of Park Edge working aged residents had no qualifications compared to the city average of 24% and 16% had higher level (NVQ level 4 or higher) qualifications compared to 23% across Coventry overall. Most areas of Park Edge have lower than average qualification rates. It is lowest in Bell Green, amongst the lowest in the city with 37% having no qualifications and 12% having higher level qualifications. Some of the low qualification rates in Park Edge neighbourhoods are associated with having older populations.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**There are many opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications in the area.** Bell Green 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.

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.

Stoke Heath Community Centre also works with Coventry City Council to provide opportunities for Adult Education, where individuals are encouraged to take the opportunity to learn a new skill or gain a qualification.

## 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.

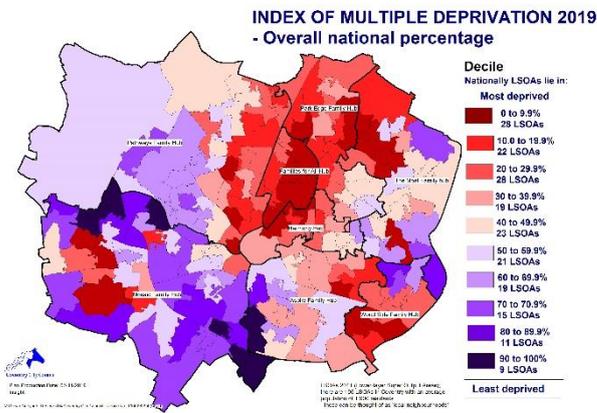
**What is the local picture?**

**How does it compare?**

**The experience of multiple deprivation is more prevalent than average amongst Park Edge residents.** The level of multiple deprivation experienced by people has a strong influence on health outcomes.

**A number of Coventry's more deprived neighbourhoods are located in the Park Edge area, many of the neighbourhoods with higher levels of deprivation are concentrated in the north-east of the city.** 42% of the residents of Park Edge Family Hub area live in neighbourhoods that are amongst the most deprived 20% in England, significantly more than 26% for Coventry overall. The most deprived neighbourhoods in Park Edge are in Bell Green and Little Heath. These neighbourhoods, coloured in dark red on the map below, are amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England.

The types of deprivation that are measured as relatively high for Park Edge are the 'Living Environment' (which measures housing quality, air quality and road traffic accidents) and 'Education, Training and Skills'.



**Overall the unemployment rate across Park Edge is slightly higher than the city average.** Although it not amongst the highest in the city, Park Edge has the fourth highest rate out of all eight Coventry family hub areas, there are parts with some of the highest rates, most notably around Bell Green. The rate of working age residents claiming unemployment related benefits, an indication of the unemployment rate, was 3.5% for Park Edge overall in 2019 compared to the city average of 3.0%. The rate across Bell Green overall was 5% and as high as 9% in the most deprived neighbourhood of Bell Green near to Roseberry Avenue.

**However, Park Edge is not a hot spot for worklessness for Coventry, some other family hub areas have higher rates.** The employment rate amongst working age residents is about average for Coventry. While unemployment is slightly higher than average, economic inactivity is lower because Park Edge is home to relatively few full-time students.

**Average household income is lower than the city average for all Park Edge areas,** although most Park Edge neighbourhoods are not amongst the lowest in the city in this respect. As well as having higher than average unemployment levels, this incomes data indicates that Park Edge residents are more likely to work in lower paid employment. Average income levels are lowest in Upper Foleshill.

**There are parts where a high proportion of residents live on low incomes, however.** It is most notable that, as measured in the domains of the Indices of Deprivation 2019, Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People is relatively high across Park Edge neighbourhoods. 24% of children living in the

Park Edge area live in low-income households, compared to 22% of all Coventry children and it most common amongst children from the Bell Green area. In a part of Bell Green the prevalence of children living in low-income households is amongst the highest in the city, estimated at 47% in a neighbourhood near Roseberry Avenue.

**Overall, Park Edge as an area is home to relatively few employers,** the number of people employed at workplaces based in the area is lower than other Coventry areas.

Overall they will be a net commute of residents out of the area to work.

**What else is happening?**

**What else can be done?**

**Joined up working can enable residents and communities thrive.** FWT offers a range of support to women from the centre including training opportunities to empower women in Coventry to overcome barriers and move towards employment through education and training. There is a range of projects and support available to women including confidence building classes, volunteering and work placements and support in gaining qualifications.

**Community food hubs are an asset in reducing the impact 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. One such is in the Park Edge Family Hub area: Stoke Heath Community 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. Stoke Heath Community Food Hub distributed 1,574 parcels during this time period.

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.

**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?

**As a largely urban place Park Edge is relatively densely populated, with an overall population density notably higher than the city average, 4,700 per square km compared to a city average of 3,700.** However, there are other areas of the city that are more densely populated, the only parts of Park Edge that are amongst the more highly populated parts of Coventry are the neighbourhoods around the Stoke Heath area.

**The 'Living Environment' aspect of deprivation is relatively high in Park Edge** when compared to other types of deprivation (income, employment, health, crime, education) and other parts of Coventry. The Living Environment Domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 uses various statistics on housing quality, air quality and road traffic accidents to measure the level of deprivation experienced by residents of all small neighbourhoods in this respect. A third (32%) of all Park Edge residents live in neighbourhoods that are amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England in the respect of Living Environment.

**The proportion of surveyed residents who said they were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live is actually above average for Coventry.** 85% of all Coventry resident agreed they were satisfied with their neighbourhood and overall a higher proportion of Park Edge residents said so. It is interesting that Bell Green is home to a higher than average proportion of residents reporting being satisfied, at 96% of those surveyed it was amongst the highest in the city. Some other parts of Coventry that experience similarly high levels of multiple deprivation have lower levels of satisfaction.

**Poor air quality has an impact on health and some parts of Park Edge are affected by higher than average levels of some pollutants. Although Park Edge residents are not the most affected in Coventry.** A number of main roads run through the area and those living nearest to roads are most likely to be exposed to poorer air quality. Air pollution in the city is measured using concentration levels of pollutants: Particulate Matter 10

(PM), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). In order to measure NO<sub>2</sub> levels locally, diffusion tubes are placed around different parts of the city, and seven of these are in Park Edge. The levels measured do not exceed the limit set out by law at any of these, although for four of them the levels are higher than the average for all Coventry diffusion tubes, most notably along Longford Road. Overall, NO<sub>2</sub> levels do not appear to be higher than average for Park Edge, but PM levels do appear higher than average in Park Edge. Longford Village, relatively near to the M6, is estimated to have the highest PM levels in the city.

**Perhaps surprisingly given the urban nature of the area, Park Edge residents do have access to a good mix of types of green space, less than some Coventry areas but more than others.** Longford Park is one of the city's major parks, as such those living in the northern parts of Park Edge perhaps have the best access to good quality green space. People living in Stoke & Stoke Heath have lower amounts of unrestricted green spaces near to their house, also parts of Upper Foleshill are less well served. However, the Coventry Green Space Audit assessed the quality of green spaces, and many of the spaces that can be used by Park Edge residents were assessed as lower than the average for all Coventry spaces, apart from Longford Park.

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**Residents have access to some green space which could encourage residents to become more active and enjoy their surroundings.** Residents in Park Edge have access to Longford Park, one of the city's largest parks. It is a well-established green full of wildlife and a tree-lined river walk, as well as a play area, for children and various footpath routes. The park has been awarded the Green Flag award, which provides a national benchmark for the best green spaces in the country.

**Litter and pollution were raised as a concern by residents.** Participants observed a need to "*Make dropping litter unacceptable across the city - it is getting notably worse in Stoke and Wyken.*" King George's Avenue was also highlighted as problematic with one participant feeling that it was "*One of worst streets for fly tipping, illegal parking and having cars with no tax or insurance. The biggest dumping ground in Coventry.*"

## 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 Park Edge area is a real mix of tenure types.** The proportion of housing that is owner occupied, socially rented and privately rented is similar to the city overall; 61%, 17% and 22% respectively. The mix varies a little between Park Edge areas, however. Housing in the southern part of Park Edge, areas in or near Wyken, is more owner occupied. On the other hand, housing in the Bell Green area has the most distinctive mix in Park Edge with more socially rented households. 35% of houses in this area are socially rented, 17% privately rented and 48% owner occupied. In the Bell Green neighbourhood around Roseberry Avenue 64% of households are socially rented, one of the highest in the city.

**There is also a mix in terms of type of house, although there is a relatively high proportion of terraced housing in Park Edge.** 50% are terraced houses, compared to 43% across Coventry overall. 26% are semi-detached (Coventry 28%), 16% flats or maisonettes (Coventry 19%) and 8% detached (Coventry 10%). The southern parts are more likely to have terraced housing, the Longford Village area most likely to have detached housing (13%). The Bell Green area has relatively more flats or maisonettes (28%), making up as much as 58% of housing in the Bell Green neighbourhood around Roseberry Avenue.

**The average house price in Park Edge is at a relatively low level, in the year ending March 2019 it was £169,000 compared to the city average of £200,600.** Out of all eight family hub areas, this is the second lowest

figure behind Harmony. Although overall, growth over the last 5 years was relatively high, from a low base. Looking at this 5 year period prices of houses sold in the year ending March 2019 were 61% higher than in the year ending March 2014, compared to a city average growth of 34%. The fastest growth rates for Park Edge have been for houses in Upper Foleshill (98%) and Wyken Green (74%), although average prices remain around average for the city in these areas.

**The proportion of Park Edge households in fuel poverty is similar to the city average. However, it varies between neighbourhoods.** A household is considered 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 a residual income below the official poverty line. Poorer quality or older housing is associated with higher rates of fuel poverty, as well as low income. In the Pathways area, 14.2% of households are fuel poor compared to 14.7% across Coventry. In Upper Foleshill 21.6% of households are considered fuel poor, one of the higher rates in the city.

### What else is happening?

#### What else can be done?

**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 emissions. 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?

**For most areas in Park Edge a higher proportion of residents than average for Coventry feel safe.** For Coventry overall, over a period of two years up to 2018, residents' feeling of safety at night reduced. In 2018 74% said they felt safe at night compared to 85% in 2016. A higher percentage of Park Edge residents said that they feel safe and, unlike the general picture for Coventry, there

has not been a reduction in the proportion of residents reporting feeling safe. This is particularly the case for the Park Edge areas in the north: Bell Green, Longford Village and Upper Foleshill. Stoke & Stoke Heath, while not fully under Park Edge, is home to a lower proportion of residents who feel safe than the Coventry average.

**Across Park Edge overall recorded crime rates for all types of crime are around average for Coventry**, and the overall city crime rate is actually lower than the national average. Crime did however increase across the area in 2017/18, and by more than the average increase for Coventry. In Park Edge crime increased by most in the area around Longford Village. The Park Edge violent crime increase was notably more than the average increase for the city, although violent crime and other types of crime remain only at average levels overall for Coventry. In 2017/18 the overall recorded crime rate across Park Edge was 90 crimes per 1,000 population compared to the city average of 89 and violent crime rate was 21 per 1,000 compared to the city average of 19.

**There is however variation across the Park Edge area, a Bell Green neighbourhood around Roseberry Avenue has the highest rates of crime in the area and has one of the highest rates in Coventry.** Crime rates are relatively high particularly for anti-social behaviour, criminal damage, robbery and violent crime. This contrasts with the fact that a relatively high proportion of locals surveyed said they feel safe. While recorded crime can affect individuals' feelings of safety, at a population level across Park Edge areas there doesn't appear to be a strong association between the likelihood to feel safe and levels of recorded crime.

# 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?

**Following from the fact that most areas in Park Edge have relatively high levels of deprivation, Life Expectancy at birth and Healthy Life Expectancy at birth is lower than the city average, people live shorter lives on average overall and for longer in poorer health.** The data table below illustrates the extent of this, it shows data for four areas ('MSOAs') in Park Edge for which we have data. Statistics for the other areas, those to the south of the area, are not included because they are less clear due to how the Park Edge boundary is drawn.

Area	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at birth (years) (2009-13)		Life Expectancy (LE) at birth (years) (2009-13)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bell Green	55.7	54.6	78.2	74.6
Longford Village	58.6	59.6	80.6	78.8
Stoke & Stoke Heath	56.6	54.9	78.8	74.4
Upper Foleshill	56.7	55.3	81.7	74.3
<b>Coventry</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>

**On average residents of all four of these areas have relatively low Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) and Life Expectancy (LE).** The measures are particularly low in Bell Green where LE is one of the lowest in the city. This is particularly the case for females; while LE is higher for females than males in all areas, it is particularly low for females in Bell Green compared to other areas.

**Digging into the life expectancy figures, the mortality rate from causes considered preventable is higher than the Coventry average amongst Park Edge residents**, and the Coventry rate is higher than the national average. It is particularly high in Bell Green which has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate out of all 42 Coventry MSOAs (areas). This statistic counts deaths where the cause is considered preventable through public health or primary interventions.

## 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 is high in Park Edge Family Hub area** with a prevalence of 4-6 cases per 1,000 15-59 year olds.

**The latest vaccination coverage data places Park Edge in first place across all of Coventry with the highest rates of vaccinations by a child's first birthday, it is the family hub area with the best child vaccination rates at its GP practices.** Vaccination coverage statistics for children suggests that in April-June 2019, 96.68% of children in the Park Edge family hub area received the combined DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (hexavalent) vaccine by their first birthday. The Park Edge family hub is ranked 1 out of 8 family hub areas. In addition, 97.54% receive the Meningococcal B vaccine (MenB) vaccine (ranked 1); 97.54% receive two doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) vaccine (ranked 1) and 95.02% receive the rotavirus vaccine (ranked 1).

By the end of their fifth birthday, 82.56% of children in the Park Edge family hub area receive both measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccinations, ranked 3 of 8 family hub areas and below the 95% coverage.

#### **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?**

**The coverage of GPs across the Park Edge area is relatively good.** With seven surgeries in the area, the estimated number of GPs based in the area per 1,000 population is slightly higher than the city average, approximately the 3rd highest out of the eight Coventry family hub areas. Most residents of the Park Edge area live within 15 minutes' walk of a GP surgery, however there are neighbourhoods with less good access. Areas of Stoke Heath and Courthouse Green, as well as the most northerly part of Park Edge near to Hawkesbury, are amongst only a few areas of Coventry where the residents live further than a 15-minute walk away from a GP surgery. All parts of Park Edge are within a 5 to 10-minute drive of a GP surgery, although parts of Stoke Heath and Courthouse Green that are further away of surgeries have lower than average car ownership rates.

#### **Access to pharmacies for Park Edge is also relatively good.**

A recent Coventry Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment counted 11 Community Pharmacies in the area, a higher number per head of population than the average for the city at 2.88 per 10,000 population compared to 2.67 across Coventry overall. Park Edge has

the fourth highest rate out of all eight Coventry family hub areas. Residents of almost all parts of Park Edge live within a 15-minute walk of a pharmacy, it is only the residents of the most northerly part of Park Edge near to Hawkesbury that have a longer journey.

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

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

#### **Culturally aware services and clear signposting can help meet the diverse needs of local communities.**

FWT offer a range of support with health needs of their clients which helps to reduce health inequalities in Coventry by supporting women from new communities and ethnic groups, reducing their fears and myths. They work closely across GP surgeries and outreach venues to encourage women from the community to attend cervical screening tests, they have classes and support available to women breastfeeding and also host a Perinatal Mental Health Project which aims to support and educate BAME women in Coventry through the antenatal and postnatal period.

#### **Bell Green 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.

## **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?**

**Coventry Household Survey data indicates that a relatively low proportion of adult residents of Park Edge eat a healthy diet.** Across Coventry overall 24% said that they regularly eat 5 portions of fruit or vegetables a day, and amongst Park Edge resident it was lower than this, most notably in Upper Foleshill and also Longford Village. People from Longford Village were also more likely to say that they ate takeaways regularly, 49% said they have a takeaway at least once or twice a week, one of the highest rates out of all Coventry areas. This was compared to the city average of 36%, and the other Park Edge areas had average rates similar to this.

#### **Park Edge residents also reported in the Household Survey lower than average rates of physical activity.**

This is most notable in Upper Foleshill, respondents from this area were much more likely to say they undertook no active travel regularly, and the vast majority of residents report taking part in no regular active recreation and the same for sport, one of lowest rates in the city for these. Also, residents of Bell Green reported lower than average rates of physical activity.

#### **The prevalence of smoking and regular alcohol drinking reported by Park Edge residents in the Household Survey is similar to the city average, however in some areas it appears that there is disproportionate harm associated with these things.**

Most notably in Bell Green whose residents have higher than the city average incidence of lung cancer and have one of the highest rates in the city of hospital admissions due to alcohol related conditions.

#### **Children from the Park Edge area are much more likely to have been measured as 'obese' by the National Child Measurement Programme.**

This is most notable in Bell Green, which has the highest prevalence in the whole city, and also in Stoke & Stoke Heath. At age 5 years 15% of Bell Green children were measured as 'obese' compared to a city average of 10% and at age 11 years 31% in Bell Green were measured as 'obese' compared to a city average of 21%.

**Teenage conception rates in Coventry remain higher than the national average, although they have been reducing significantly in recent years.** It is higher than the national average across most of the Park Edge area, and the data we have by ward shows Longford Ward to

have rates higher than the city average. Longford Ward includes the areas of Bell Green and Longford Village.

### **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.

# Conclusion

## Demographics and communities

Overall, the population age profile is broadly similar to Coventry although there are parts with more residents in older age groups and Park Edge may experience an aging population in the future. This should be considered when planning for the health and care services for this area. An anticipated future growth in older residents means there is a need to focus on preventative health amongst the working age population.

The Park Edge area population is ethnically diverse, similar to the city overall in this sense. It is becoming more diverse and the Park Edge area must be prepared for a growing, changing and increasingly diverse population.

Community cohesion across Park Edge appears strong, an asset for the area that can be built upon. This asset can help address needs related to a changing population and newly arrived communities. There are community assets in the area and since the Covid-19 pandemic residents in the area have strengthened connections. The length of time living in the area and a shared experience was also praised for helping residents feel more integrated.

## Prospects

This is perhaps the aspect from which the biggest challenges for Park Edge arise. Some areas have high populations of children and a relatively low proportion of children reach a good level of development by the age of five. There are a few neighbourhoods of Park Edge with such challenges, but Bell Green is perhaps the area with the biggest challenges. When targeting initiatives, the neighbourhoods that are identified in this profile as having the biggest challenges should be kept in mind. As a person's lifelong health, happiness and productivity in society are influenced by their early years, continued investment into early identification and intervention is critical.

Experience of multiple deprivation is relatively more prevalent in much of Park Edge. Organisations working together can help to address poverty and its impacts, and to ensure inclusive growth for the city's most vulnerable residents. Advice services are active, ensuring that individuals have access to the advice and support they need. Community food hubs are an asset in reducing the

effects of food poverty, one of which is in the Park Edge Family Hub area, Stoke Heath Community Food Hub.

## Housing and environment

There is a mixed picture in terms of the quality of housing and the environment that Park Edge residents experience, the positive aspects should be harnessed and the challenges and deficits that can negatively affect health should be addressed. 'Living Environment' deprivation is an issue in Park Edge and residents expressed concerns about litter and fly tipping and suggested that more could be done to prevent this. On other hand a higher than average proportion of Park Edge residents are satisfied with their area as a place to live and are more likely to feel safe at night in their neighbourhood. There are green space assets, most notably Longford Park. The mix of green space in the area overall could encourage residents to become more active and enjoy their surroundings.

There is a mixed picture between Park Edge neighbourhoods too, the detail in this profile on the different experiences of environment by residents of different neighbourhoods can help focus work geographically.

## Health and wellbeing

Overall levels of health amongst Park Edge residents are poorer than is average across Coventry, as illustrated by Life Expectancy statistics. Health inequalities exist across Coventry and Park Edge is one of the areas for improvements to be focussed.

A number of lifestyle factors that negatively affect health are more prevalent amongst Park Edge residents. There are indications of poorer diet, lower rates of regular physical activity, higher hospital admissions due to alcohol related conditions and higher rates of childhood obesity. Public Health lifestyles initiatives should be targeted in Park Edge. Indications of these lifestyles are higher across most of Park Edge, but particularly most prevalent in Bell Green and Upper Foleshill.

There is relatively good access to health services for Park Edge residents. However, there are residents of neighbourhoods with less good access, people from parts of Stoke Heath and Courthouse Green and the most northerly parts of Park Edge near to Hawkesbury. Ways to ensure the residents of these areas are able to access the health services they need should be considered.

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board

Insight Team  
Coventry City Council

