

**Leicestershire Police. Further evidence on existing infrastructure provision. Quantities. This information should be used to supplement the Police request for a developer contribution and appendix 4,5 and 8 of Michael Lambert's statement refer.**

Airwaves transmitters. Police currently have 8 transmitters which serve North West Leicestershire. Most are located in the District. Police seek to extend this network by an additional transmitter so that it can serve additional development proposed in the District. A contribution to this is sought from the appeal proposal. Additional network capacity for additional traffic will be achieved by purchasing additional servers.

Policing Hubs. Police are committed to support more of these in partnership with other agencies and developers. They are seen as a replacement for very small Police lead premises where economies have lead to some limited closures. In North West Leicestershire resources are in place to open a hub with Castle Donnington Parish Council. A second hub is in discussion with prospective partners at Ashby. The commitment of the developer in the appeal proposal would see a hub opened there to serve both the development and areas adjoining.

Control Room at HQ Total annual calls currently handled is 920,448, plus 121,000 from the national 999 emergency call routing. The new 101 call line will add additional calls. Currently 266 FTE staff are employed in the control centre and additional calls as a result of growth will take this to 320. Telephony systems will not cope with the level of increase anticipated and so at the next scheduled replacement developer contributions will be used to add additional capacity to the operation. Cost for necessary additions will cover additional stations on the main

board, additional lines, IT licenses, and TV monitors. It will be necessary to extend this building and make additional provision for emergency backups- Property 1 in appendix 5. Personal workstation costs are included in officer equipment/start up costs, the first item in our request.

PND capacity. Force Plan to reach our capacity in this system by April 2013 at 31,080 hits per year. Growth will mean further hits and this will be met by the additional server capacity/costs and additional main frame capacity/costs identified in Appendix 5.

ANPR units. There are currently 5 of these deployed in North West Leicestershire and growth is a driver to increase the number of these. There are additional local factors in Coalville.

Mobile CCTV. There are no units available to partners in NWL and growth is a driver to provide these. There are additional local factors in Coalville. The current 33 camera town centre scheme will come under pressure as a result of growth, including the appeal proposal, and increased town centre footfall. Mobile units might be deployed to supplement this. The case for a contribution to town centre CCTV is not made in relation to the appeal proposal.

Property expansion. Further information provided as follows

- Police, as other major infrastructure providers, operate a three year capital programme. The first phase of the appeal proposal for about 25% of the total units in the development isn't currently anticipated to complete until 2017.

- Police are able to implement LPU replacement facilities within a three year time frame with little lead in necessary.
- Current property review [early 2010] anticipated replacement LPU as part of/ within, new Civic Centre complex. This project is now abandoned hence the need for Police to create their own solution as soon as possible and this is in train. Capital funding needs are anticipated to replace the existing facility. Project should include additional floorspace to Police growth as per the Force request. There is an economic case to do this in one project and the opportunity to do this, certainly as far as Leicestershire Police are concerned, exists in NWL.

# **North West Leicestershire Priority Neighbourhood Profile**

## **Coalville, Thringstone & Whitwick**

March 2008

Produced by the Research and Information Team, Chief Executive's Department, County Hall, Leicestershire County Council for  
North West Leicestershire Local Strategic Partnership

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This report was produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council during February and March 2008.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data contained in this report, the County Council can accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of the Coalville, Thringstone & Whitwick monitoring area is 9,220 (2004 Population Estimates)
- Population proportions by age group do not differ greatly from county and national ratios
- A lower proportion of the population in the monitoring area were estimated to be of retirement age (17%) compared to the County (19%)
- The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population is 2.2% - significantly lower than district and county proportions
- The largest BME group was Black or Black British Caribbean (7.3%)
- 75.3% of the population are Christian
- The area experiences high deprivation relating to education skills and training, crime and living environment.
- Crime deprivation is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area.
- Income deprivation may be exacerbated by education and employment deprivation.
- The overall crime rate in the Coalville monitoring area is 151.1 per 1,000 population (almost double that of the district)
- Violence against the person accounts for almost one-quarter of all recorded crime in the Coalville monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of recorded offences has increased by 7%
- Crime in the Coalville monitoring area accounts for 19% of all crime in North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07
- Rates of Domestic Violence are generally higher in the Coalville monitoring area than in the district or county
- Approximately a quarter of the population in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood are estimated to be obese and/ or smoke
- Levels of binge drinking in Coalville Ward are estimated to be amongst the highest in the district
- A minority of children and adults eat the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range (40%)
- There are 6,331 people (71% of the population) of working age living in the Coalville monitoring area
- 68% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the county
- Average Annual Income is lower than the district or the county average across all LSOAs in the priority neighbourhood
- There is a higher number of women claiming income support in the monitoring area (78%) compared to the district (63%)
- Coalville Ward has the largest proportion of persons walking to work in the district
- Out of all the wards in the district, Coalville Ward has one of the largest proportions of people who live and work within the district and within the ward, and the smallest proportion of people who work outside North West Leicestershire.
- Coalville Ward is the second largest employment ward in the district in terms of net inflow.
- At KS2 attainment in English and Maths is below the district and county, and county floor targets for 2006
- Only 36% of children achieve A\* to C grades at GCSE which is significantly lower than achievement in the district or the county
- Rates of teenage pregnancies in Thringstone and Whitwick Wards are relatively high but the areas are not considered “hotspots” for teenage conceptions

**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

North West Leicestershire District Council are currently in the process of implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in seven Priority Neighbourhoods in North West Leicestershire. These priority neighbourhoods were identified as areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The Coalville area was identified as an area for intervention as the Output areas within the zone were amongst the 10% poorest in the County (PSE 2001). For further information about the PSE (2001) and how intervention areas were identified please visit:

[http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested\\_neighbourhoodmanagement\\_boudaries.pdf](http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested_neighbourhoodmanagement_boudaries.pdf)

The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Coalville area as a means of supporting the evidence base to help those residents, community representatives and service providers who will be discussing how the area and local services can be improved.

**Data**

- The data sources used to compile this report are:
- Census of Population (2001) (ODPM)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004) (ODPM)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- The Annual Business Enquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data
- Local Education Authority (LEA) data on exclusions (2005-2006)
- PointX National Points of Interest database (2006)
- Children’s Social Care data (2006)
- Teenage Pregnancy Unit data on conceptions (2001– 2003).

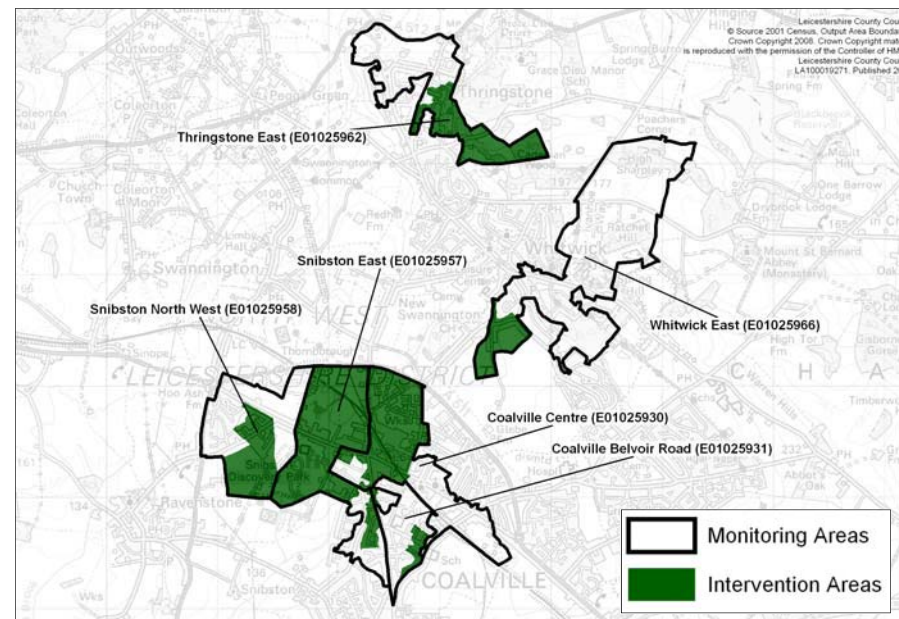
The report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low geographical level (small areas each containing approximately 1,500 people). In instances where data is not available at such a low level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically six LSOAs covering the intervention area shall be examined as detailed below:

**Table 0.1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Central Enderby Priority Neighbourhood**

District	Ward	Lower Super Output Area
North West Leicestershire	Snibston	Snibston East
		Snibston North West
	Coalville	Coalville Belvoir Road
		Coalville Centre
	Thringstone	Thringstone East
	Whitwick	Whitwick East

The map below depicts the monitoring and intervention (priority neighbourhood) areas for the Coalville Priority Neighbourhood.

**Map 0.1: Coalville Priority Neighbourhood**



## Aerial View

The Coalville, Thringstone and Whitwick priority neighbourhood covers a wide area of the town and the outlying settlements and incorporates a number of various land uses and residential types.

The south-eastern part of the Coalville area is characterised by mainly semi-detached housing, with a long stretch of terraces houses to the southern tip. The majority of the area consists of large areas of open space and parkland, some of which have been landscaped relatively recently. The area is characterised by a mixture of industrial estates, containing small industrial and larger distribution and storage units. The housing in this area is intermixed with the other land uses such as industry and retail and consists of a variety of residential types.

The area is also bisected by a railway and the main road through Coalville. The A511 also runs around the northern extent of the area.

The southern part of Whitwick covered by the priority area comprises mainly of semi-detached and terraced housing, with a large track of open land adjoining the settlement.

The part of the priority neighbourhood covering the settlement of Thringstone is mainly open space and woodland, with the exception of the western edge, which is characterised by some relatively modern detached housing, with older, short terraces and semi detached houses close by.

**Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Coalville Intervention Areas**



## I: DEMOGRAPHICS

### Summary

- **The population of the Coalville, Thringstone & Whitwick monitoring area is 9,220 (2004 Population Estimates)**
- **Population proportions by age group do not differ greatly from county and national ratios**
- **A slightly higher proportion of the population in the monitoring area were estimated to be of retirement age (17% compared to 19% in the county and nationally)**

### Housing

According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 3,824 households in the Coalville Thringstone and Whitwick monitoring area. There has been a significant increase in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004 of approximately 142 households, however, when compared with changes to population the average occupancy of households has remained relatively consistent. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.4 persons per dwelling.

### Population

The following population estimates have been produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council. The estimates were calculated using net dwelling stock change added to base data from the 2001 Census. The results have been adjusted to ONS 2004 mid-year local authority district estimates for consistency.

According to the 2001 Census actual total population in the Coalville monitoring area was 8,877 persons. In 2004 the population was estimated to be approximately 9,220 persons indicating a small population increase (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). There has been little fluctuation in population in the Coalville monitoring area between 2001 and 2004. The total population has increased by a net of 343 persons during the four year period.

#### Notes:

*Figures on the following pages are estimates based on the method described and should not be regarded as precise to the exact figure quoted*

*No liability is accepted by ONS or Leicestershire County Council for the consequences of the use of these statistics*

*Whilst every measure has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data contained within this report the County Council cannot take any responsibility for any errors or omissions*

*Source: ONS Population Estimates (Aug 2004)*

## Age Structure

The National Statistics experimental small area population estimates provide a broad age breakdown at Lower Super Output Area level. The age structure of the Coalville monitoring area is depicted in Graph I.1. Population proportions do not differ greatly from County and National ratios.

In 2004 just over a fifth of the population (21%) in the Coalville monitoring area were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents. This is only slightly higher than county and national proportions which are both 19% for this age category. A slightly lower proportion of the population in the monitoring area were estimated to be of retirement age (17% compared to 19% in the county and nationally).

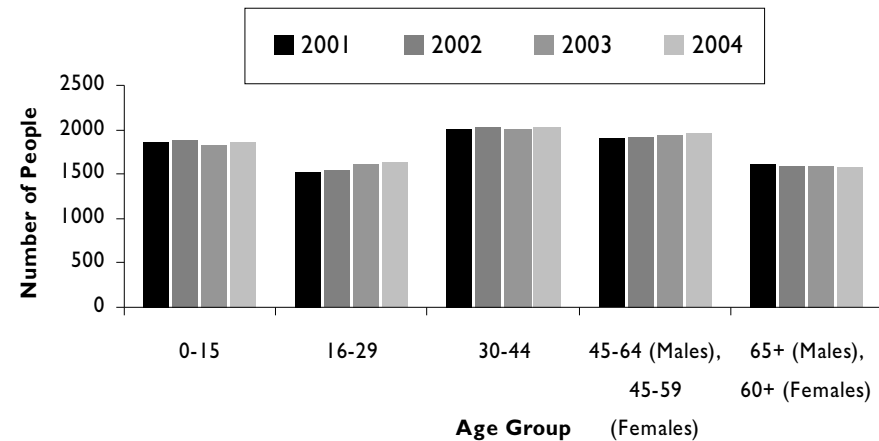
Similarly to county and national proportions the 16-29 age group was estimated to contain the second lowest population (18%). Being the main child-bearing age this may have implications for younger age groups in future years. Graph I.1 shows age groups to have remained relatively stable during the four year period.

### Births and deaths by ward

Birth and death data is available at ward level only. Table I.1 shows the number of births in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood during 2005 (ONS, 2005). In terms of total births, it is apparent that there was a majority of male births (58%) over female births (42%) in the area.

The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table I.2. In 2005 just over half of all deaths in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood were female (55%).

**Graph I.1: Age Structure: Coalville Monitoring Area**



Source: ONS experimental yearly population estimates (broad age breakdown)

**Table I.1: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)**

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Coalville	47	28	75
Snibston	39	34	73
Thringstone	27	19	46
Whitwick	30	24	54

**Table I.2: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)**

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Coalville	37	45	82
Snibston	17	29	46
Thringstone	24	27	51
Whitwick	26	27	53

Source: ONS General Release

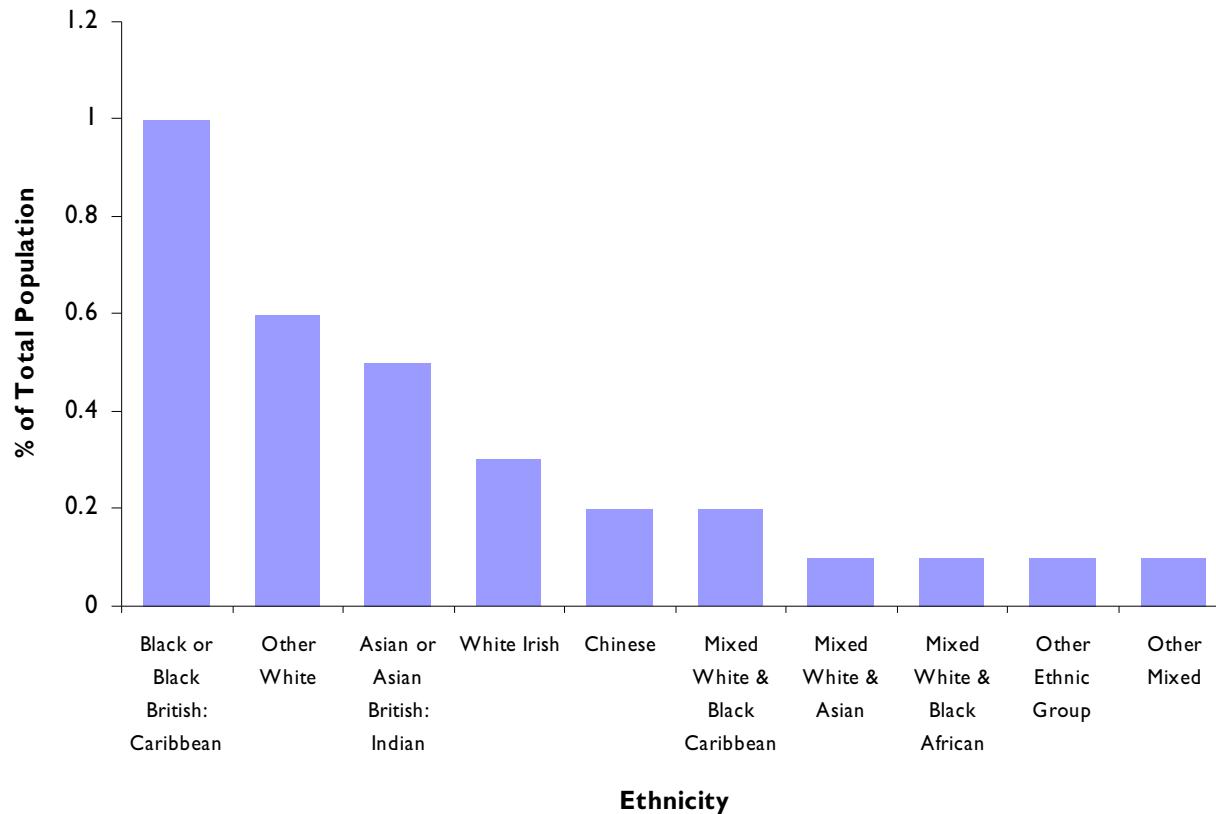
## ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

### Summary

- The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population is 2.2% - significantly lower than district and county proportions
- The largest BME group was Black of Black British Caribbean (7.3%)
- 75.3% of the population are Christian

### Ethnicity

Graph 1.2: BME population



The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Coalville monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (97.8%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 2.2%. Comparatively this is lower than the North West Leicestershire proportion of 7.2% and the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. The largest BME group is Black or Black British Caribbean. A breakdown of BME groups in the Coalville area is depicted in Graph 1.2.

### Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion. The majority of the population within the Coalville priority neighbourhood identified their religion as being Christian (75.3%). Other religions recorded in the area were Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh, whilst 7.2% chose not to state their religion. 16.6% identified themselves as having no religion.

Source: Census of population 2001

## 2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

### Summary

- The area experiences high deprivation relating to education skills and training, crime and living environment.
- Crime deprivation is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area.
- Income deprivation may be exacerbated by education and employment deprivation.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) were produced by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and are a comprehensive and up to date way of measuring relative deprivation affecting small areas in England. The IMD combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

The IMD are also produced at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). The IMD (2004) combines indicators across seven domains into a single deprivation score and rank for each LSOA. The Domains are shown below:

- Income Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This section examines the Coalville monitoring area (the LSOAs within the Coalville, Thringstone and Whitwick priority neighbourhood). There are 32,482 LSOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived. It is important to note that by ranking areas locally, some areas will invariably be ranked either high or low, even though they may be 'average' when ranked nationally. Therefore, to obtain a true reflection, district rankings must be looked at in relation to both the county and national picture.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

**Table 2.1: IMD LSOA rankings for the Coalville Monitoring Area**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	IMD Score
Coalville Centre	4	10	8683	28.76
Snibston East	6	15	9820	26.46
Thringstone East	7	20	11177	23.88
Coalville Belvoir Road	8	22	11319	23.64
Whitwick East	9	23	11325	23.63
Snibston North West	30	118	20207	13.10

The Coalville monitoring area experiences a high level of deprivation within the district and five of the LSOAs in the area rank within the 15% most deprived in North West Leicestershire and 10% most deprived in Leicestershire. The rankings at district, county and national level can be seen in Table 2.1.

Highest score = least deprived

Source: IMD 2004

## Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. Overall, the LSOAs covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood are ranked towards the 50% least deprived, with Snibston North West ranked in the 4 least deprived LSOAs in the district. This would suggest that the area is not particularly deprived in terms of income deprivation.

**Table 2.2: Income Deprivation in the Coalville Monitoring Area**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Income Score
Coalville Centre	18	69	14691	0.11
Snibston East	19	80	15776	0.10
Thringstone East	45	265	26275	0.04
Coalville Belvoir Road	46	271	26596	0.04
Whitwick East	50	311	27995	0.04
Snibston North West	54	352	29566	0.03

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children (IDAC) is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households (e.g. households in receipt of income support and other means tested benefits). All of the six LSOAs covering the Coalville area are placed in the 35% most deprived in this sub-domain, indicating a substantial number of children living in income deprived households.

However the area again fairs worse at the county level, with all six LSOAs falling within the 25% most deprived. In the Coalville monitoring area overall there are 343 children living in income deprived households, which is 18% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 2.3 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

**Table 2.3: Income deprivation affecting children  
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People**

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 57)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (Census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Whitwick East	7	29	9750	296	65
Snibston East	9	38	10980	350	80
Thringstone East	12	45	12031	292	61
Coalville Belvoir Road	16	69	15272	304	47
Snibston North West	17	76	15578	337	51
Coalville Centre	20	88	16497	278	39
				1857	343

Table 2.4 shows Income deprivation affecting older people - the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Of particular note is Coalville Centre, ranked the second most deprived in North West Leicestershire. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Approximately 14% of the population aged 60 or over who are resident in the Coalville monitoring area live in income deprived households (260 persons out of a population of 1,803).

**Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people**

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 57)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population < 60 (census 2001)	Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households
Coalville Centre	2	27	9549	336	66
Snibston East	9	71	13985	224	34
Coalville Belvoir Road	14	88	15231	334	48
Thringstone East	15	89	15350	332	47
Whitwick East	27	159	18757	339	39
Snibston North West	32	181	20148	238	25
Total				1803	260

Source: IMD 2004

## Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the Coalville monitoring area in terms of Barriers to Services. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. In this respect, Whitwick East and Thringstone East LSOAs fall within the top 30% most deprived. All other LSOAs fall in the bottom 50% least deprived. This is mainly due to the proximity of the majority of the priority neighbourhood to Coalville town centre. More information on levels of service provision can be found on pages 14 and 15.

## Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the Coalville monitoring area experiences high levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. Three LSOAs (Coalville Centre, Snibston North West and Thringstone East) are ranked within the 15% most deprived in the District, with five in the 10% most deprived in the county and five within the 25% most deprived in England. A deficit of education, skills and training can also exacerbate deprivation in other areas, such as income and employment deprivation.

**Table 2.6: Education and Skills Deprivation**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Education, Skills and Training Score
Coalville Centre	5	17	5022	40.61
Snibston North West	7	22	5681	37.82
Thringstone East	9	24	5787	37.43
Coalville Belvoir Road	11	26	5949	36.90
Snibston East	13	35	6971	33.57
Whitwick East	24	79	10275	25.46

## Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is significant within the monitoring area. Coalville Centre LSOA ranks as the most deprived in the District, and the second most deprived in the county overall. Elsewhere, Thringstone East and Snibston North West fall within the 15% most deprived in the district and 10 most deprived in the county overall.

More information on crime levels and rates can be found on pages 16-18.

**Table 2.7: Crime Deprivation**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Crime Score
Coalville Centre	1	2	1650	1.38
Thringstone East	7	11	4790	0.90
Snibston North West	6	10	4770	0.90
Snibston East	32	81	14612	0.11
Coalville Belvoir Road	33	85	15351	0.06
Whitwick East	55	207	23092	-0.50

Source: IMD 2004

## Employment

Analysis of employment rankings show the Coalville monitoring area to experience significant deprivation in terms of employment. Coalville Centre LSOA ranks within the 10% most deprived in North West Leicestershire and in the 5% most deprived in the County. Nationally, the LSOA is placed within the 30% most deprived, suggesting that although levels of deprivation are high at a local level, nationally the area is comparably less deprived.

**Table 2.8: Employment Deprivation**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Employment Score
Coalville Centre	4	17	9324	0.13
Whitwick East	5	19	9642	0.12
Thringstone East	6	20	9679	0.12
Snibston North West	8	23	10303	0.12
Snibston East	12	33	12171	0.11
Coalville Belvoir Road	38	150	20670	0.07

## Health Deprivation and Disability

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. Locally Coalville is fairly deprived in this domain, which may be a consequence of the noticeable income and employment deprivation in the area. All LSOAs covering the priority neighbourhood fall within the 20% most deprived in Leicestershire, with Coalville centre falling within the 3% most deprived in terms of ranking.

More information on health, including rates of smoking, obesity and fruit and vegetable consumption can be found on pages 20-22.

**Table 2.9: Health Deprivation and Disability**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Health Deprivation and Disability Score
Coalville Centre	4	9	10188	0.44
Thringstone East	6	11	10378	0.42
Snibston East	9	18	11755	0.31
Whitwick East	13	25	13013	0.21
Coalville Belvoir Road	16	30	13428	0.18
Snibston North West	27	69	18348	-0.16

## Living Environment

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. At district level, the Coalville monitoring area experiences significant deprivation in terms of living environment. Within Leicestershire, the three LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived. On a national level the area is placed outside the 30% most deprived, suggesting that deprivation in this domain is not as severe when compared nationally.

**Table 2.10: Living Environment Deprivation**

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 57)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Living Environment Score
Coalville Centre	3	29	9517	28.27
Thringstone East	4	41	11459	24.31
Snibston North West	5	44	11628	24.00
Whitwick East	18	135	19071	13.51
Snibston East	22	153	20121	12.43
Coalville Belvoir Road	45	311	28935	4.66

Source: IMD 2004

**Summary**

- The area is well equipped in terms of access to health and educational facilities and services
- The intervention area has good access to a range of convenience and leisure services

**3: STRONGER COMMUNITIES****Access to Services**

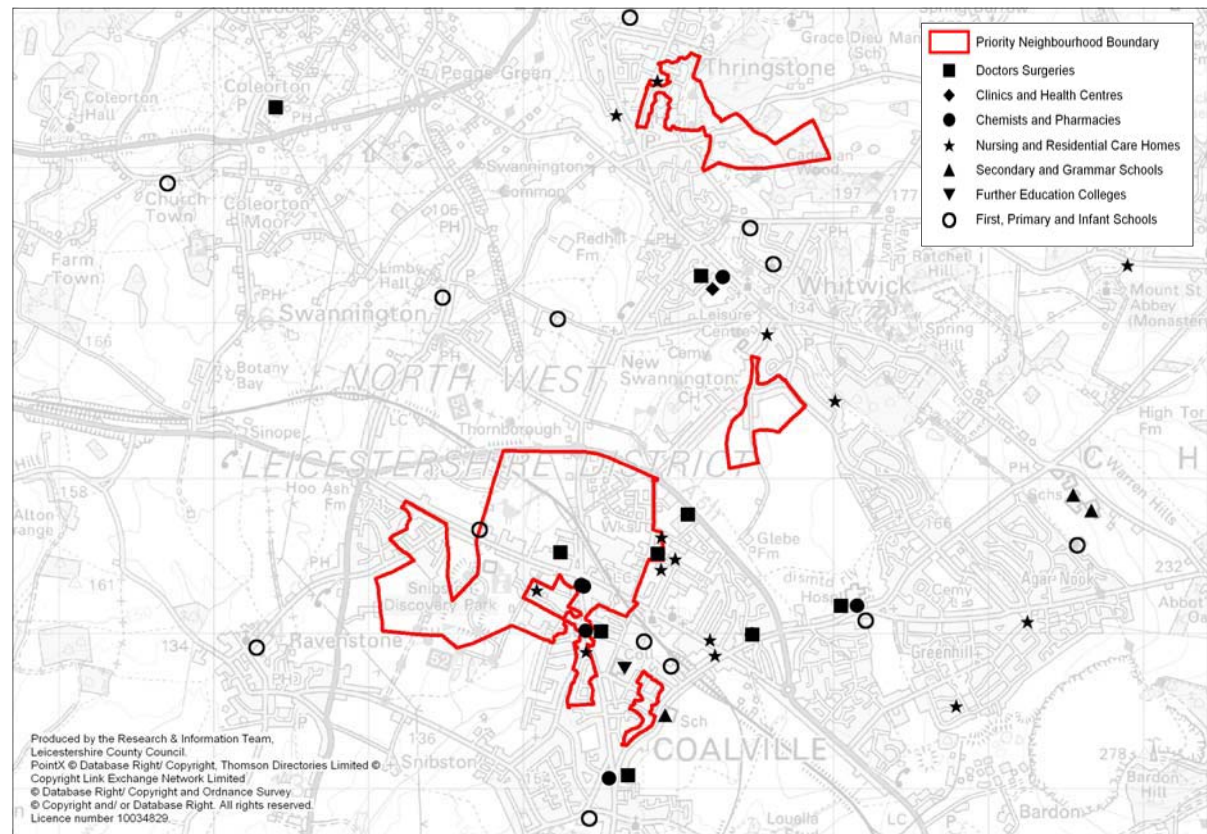
The Coalville priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 163 hectares and consists of eight output areas. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the PointX National points of Interest database.

**Education and Health Facilities**

Map 3.1 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Coalville Priority Neighbourhood.

Whilst the Coalville part of the priority area is well served in terms of health and education provision, elsewhere, the level of provision is low. There is no health or education provision in either the Thringstone or Whitwick parts of the priority neighbourhood, although there are a number of nursing homes close by.

As a result, the residents in these two areas would have to travel towards Coalville in order to access basic services such as doctors' surgeries, chemists and schools.

**Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities**

## Access to Services

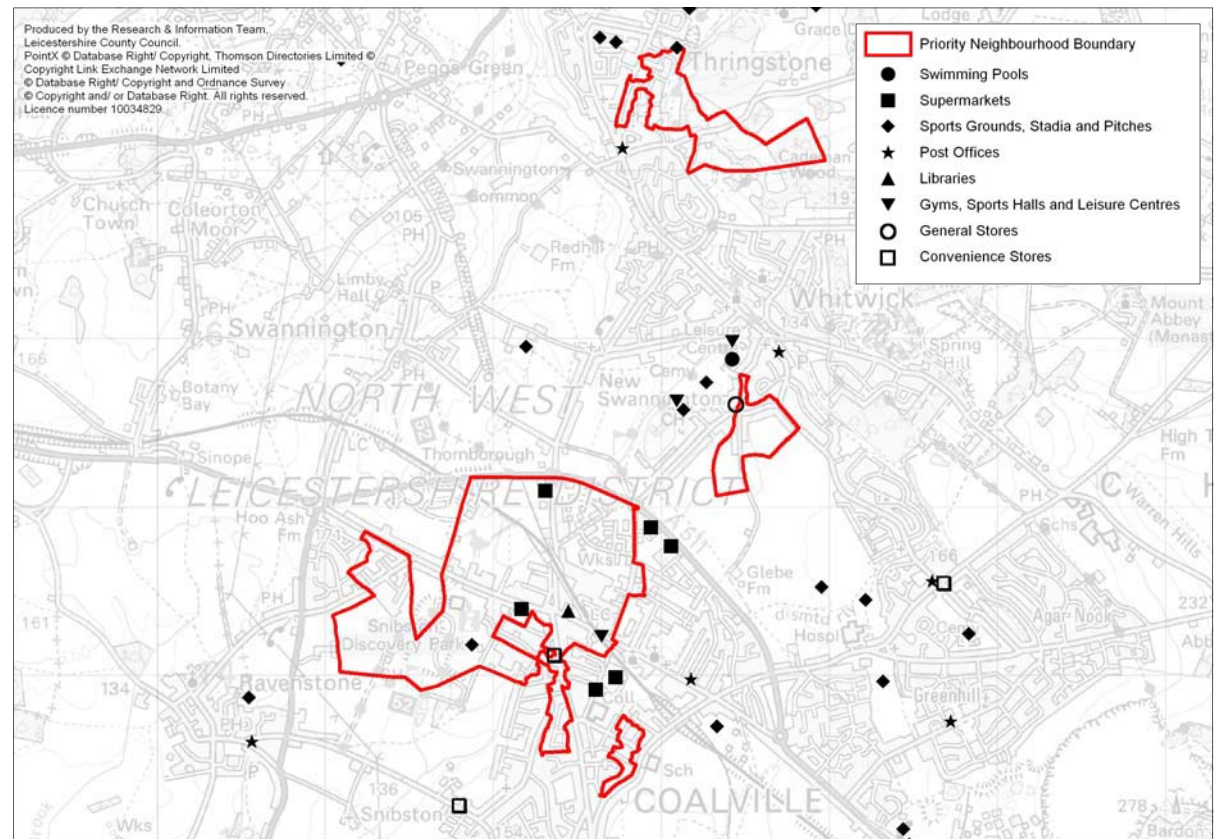
Map 3.2 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Coalville priority neighbourhood. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

## Services and Amenities

As the map illustrates, the Coalville priority neighbourhood is well served in terms of access to services and amenities, as one would expect of an area covering part of a main town. Within and directly around the part of the priority neighbourhood covering Coalville town, there are six supermarkets, a library, a leisure centre and a convenience store. A post office is located a short distance east along the main road in Coalville town centre. There are also a number of sports grounds either within the priority area, or in outlying area.

There are no service provision within the boundary of the Whitwick part of the priority area, although there are a number of leisure centres and a swimming pool, as well as a general store and a post office nearby.

The Thringstone area is the most deprived in terms of services and amenities. There is no provision within the area itself, and only a post office in the outlying area, along with a number of sports grounds. For the residents in this area to access key services such as a post office, supermarket or library, they would have to travel towards Coalville town centre, which would involve using public transport or private car.



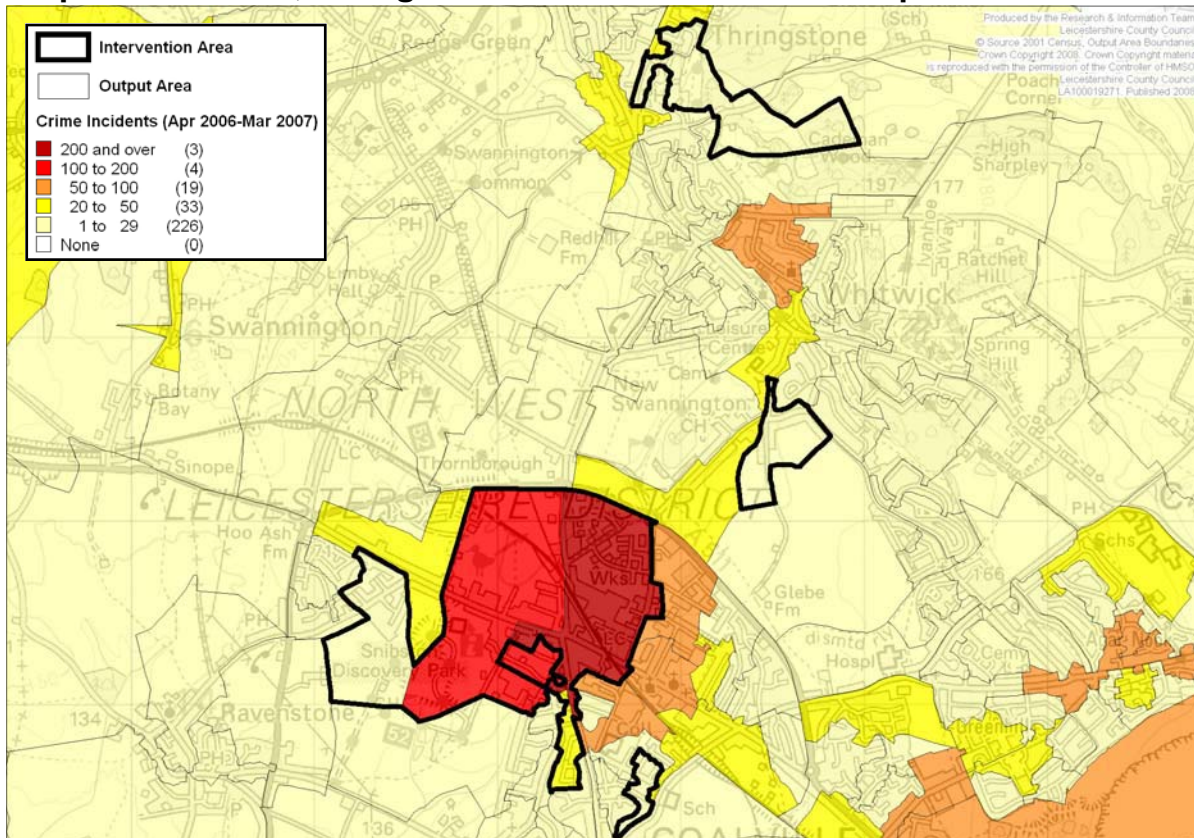
**Map 3.2: Services and Amenities**

#### 4: SAFER COMMUNITIES

##### Summary

- The overall crime rate in the Coalville monitoring area (151.1 per 1,000 population) is almost double that of the district as a whole (81.2 per 1,000 population)
- Violence against the person accounts for almost one-quarter of all recorded crime in the Coalville monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of recorded offences has increased by 7% in the Coalville monitoring area
- Crime in the Coalville monitoring area accounts for 19% of all crime in North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07

Map 4.1 : Coalville, Thringstone and Whitwick Crime Hotspots



Map 4.1 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around the centre of Coalville, along with the boundaries of the Coalville monitoring area.

There were a total of 82 recorded offences in the Coalville monitoring area in 2006/07, up by 5% compared to 2005/06.

The map highlights a higher number of offences in the Coalville part of the monitoring area (shaded in red and crimson), which contains Ashby Road, High Street and Comet Way.

Note: Figures in brackets are the number of Output Areas falling in each range for the whole of North West Leicestershire

Table 4.1 (right) shows crimes recorded in the Coalville monitoring area and in North West Leicestershire District as a whole for 2006/07, broken down into crime categories. The table is ranked according to the volume of crime recorded within in the monitoring area in each category - highest at the top.

The level of recorded crime is relatively high, with total recorded offences within the Coalville monitoring area accounting for almost a fifth (19%) of all recorded crime within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Violence against the person and criminal damage account for 38% of the offences recorded in the monitoring area, compared to almost a fifth of all offences recorded within North West Leicestershire District.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate in the Coalville monitoring area (151.1 per 1,000 population) is almost double than for the district as a whole (81.2 per 1,000 population).

The crime rate for violence against the person within the monitoring area is over double the comparable rate for the whole of North West Leicestershire District.

The rate of theft from stores is over 400% higher in the monitoring zone compared to the rate for the district as a whole.

**Table 4.1 : Recorded crime in North West Leicestershire District compared to the Coalville monitoring area (2006/07)**

	North West Leicestershire District		Coalville Monitoring Area		% in monitoring area
	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	
<b>all crime</b>	<b>7172</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>19%</b>
violence against the person	1445	16.4	329	35.7	23%
criminal damage	1030	11.7	210	22.8	20%
theft	1072	12.1	179	19.4	17%
damage to motor vehicle	627	7.1	133	14.4	21%
theft from motor vehicle	776	8.8	102	11.1	13%
burglary other	428	4.8	84	9.1	20%
theft from stores	181	2.0	79	8.6	44%
theft from person	160	1.8	52	5.6	33%
burglary dwelling*	414	4.7	50	5.4	12%
fraud and forgery	345	3.9	39	4.2	11%
theft of motor vehicle	243	2.8	38	4.1	16%
drugs	177	2.0	35	3.8	20%
robbery	40	0.5	16	1.7	40%
theft of cycle	83	0.9	15	1.6	18%
indecentcy	79	0.9	12	1.3	15%
public order	39	0.4	11	1.2	28%
miscellaneous	33	0.4	9	1.0	27%

Source: Crime Data : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS.

Denominator data : Leicestershire County Council Mid-Year Estimates 2004

All rates are expressed per thousand population with the exception of burglary dwelling \* which is a rate per thousand households

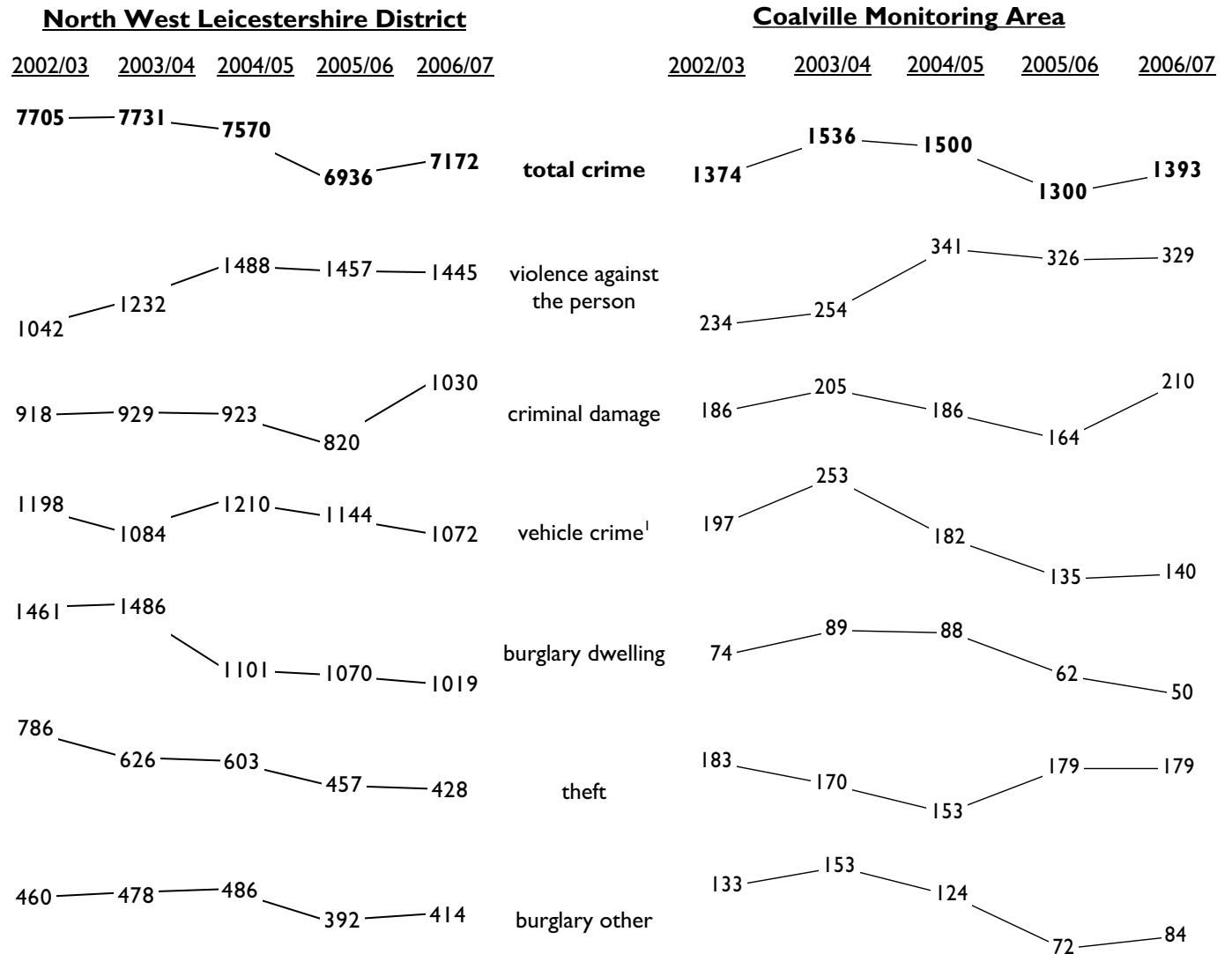
Graph 4.1 (right) shows the crime trends over the last five years in North West Leicestershire District and in the Coalville monitoring area for total recorded crime and for selected crime categories.

The number of recorded offences within the monitoring area are fairly high, and three or four offences can have a big impact on the trend for each crime type.

The total number of recorded offences in the monitoring area peaked in 2004/05, helped by a spike in vehicle crime but in the most part down to crimes not included in the charts opposite. However, in the two years since the peak, the level of vehicle crime has almost halved and has remained at this rate until 2006/07. This pattern has been reproduced with regards to levels of 'burglary other'.

Levels of theft fell between 2002/03 and 2004/05, but have since regained to the level experienced before the drop.

**Graph 4.1 :Recorded crime trends over the last five years in North West Leicestershire District and in Coalville Monitoring Area**



Source: Crime Data : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

<sup>1</sup> Vehicle crime includes theft of, and theft from motor vehicle

## Domestic Violence

### Summary

- Rates of Domestic Violence are generally higher in the Coalville monitoring area than in the district or county

Data relating to domestic violence (DV) are recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary on a quarterly basis. DV incidents are those perceived by the attending Police Officers to be of a domestic nature, whether on home premises or elsewhere. DV incidents may not be specifically recorded as a crime.

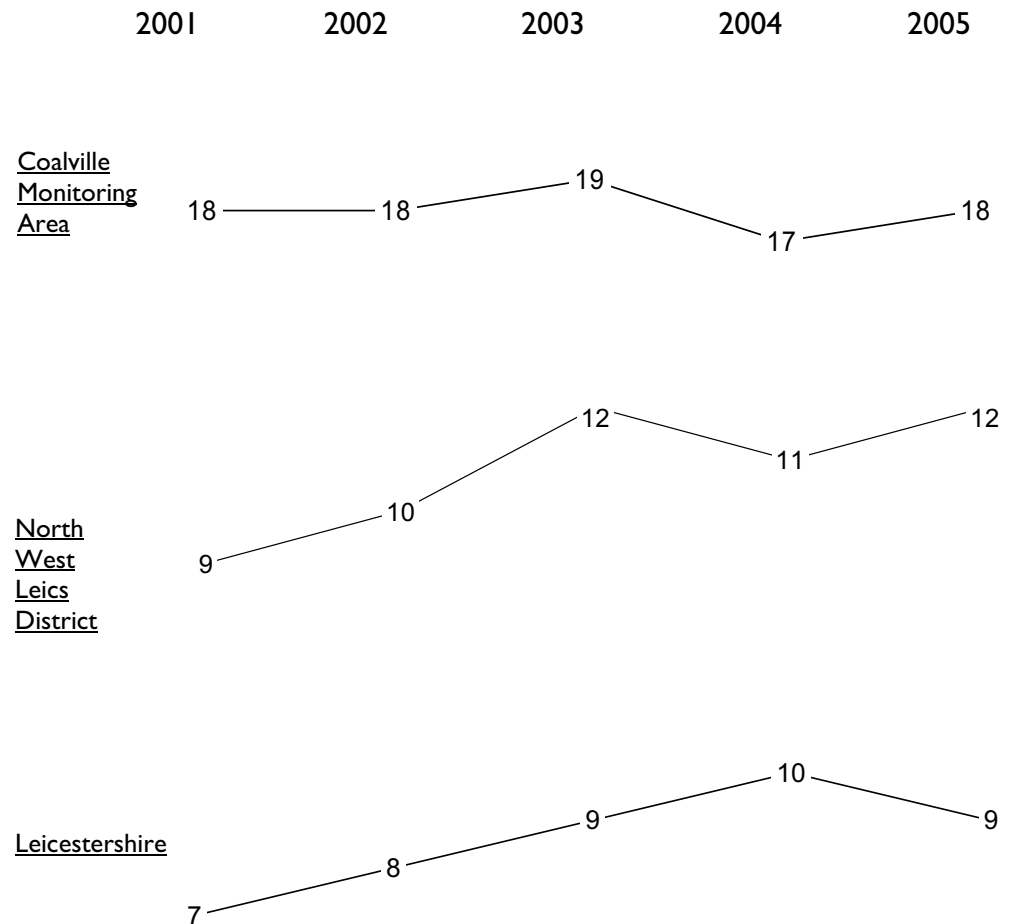
Rates of DV per 1,000 population were measured at LSOA level and aggregated to priority neighbourhood. In general the Coalville monitoring area was found to have significantly higher rates of DV in comparison to North West Leicestershire as a whole and Leicestershire County. Whilst generally stable between 2001 and 2005, in most cases, rates were approaching double those in both the district and county.

North West Leicestershire District and Leicestershire County, by comparison have varied by a larger range (both 3 points). Rates fell in the Coalville monitoring area between 2003 and 2004, but were still six to seven points higher than the district and county rates

When analysing DV data it is not possible to determine whether changes in rates are related to changes in the number of incidents actually occurring or changes in awareness and reporting of DV. Therefore it is necessary to employ an element of caution when interpreting findings.

Graph 4.2 depicts trends of recorded DV per 1,000 population over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Coalville monitoring area, North West Leicestershire District and Leicestershire.

**Graph 4.2: Recorded DV trends (2001—2005)**



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

## 5: HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

### Summary

- **Approximately a quarter of the population in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood are estimated to be obese and/ or smoke**
- **Levels of binge drinking in Coalville Ward are estimated to be amongst the highest in the district**
- **A minority of children and adults eat the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables**

### ESTIMATES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

The Department of Health and Social Care Informatics (2001-2004) commissioned a variety of model-based prevalence estimates and confidence intervals to indicate a range of healthy lifestyle variables at ward level. The outcome measure was generated by combining individual level data collected in the Health Survey for England (HSfE), the 2001 Census and administrative data sets to provide information on the following:

- Smoking for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Binge drinking for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Obesity for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Consumption of five or more fruit and vegetables a day for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Consumption of three or more fruit and vegetables a day for children (aged 5 to 15 years inclusive)

The synthetic estimates are the expected prevalence of any behaviour for any ward. As information is recorded at ward level it may not always reflect the situation in the priority neighbourhood.

### Smoking

Within wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood, it is estimated that 25-33% of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. These estimates are amongst the highest of the wards in North West Leicestershire District (with Coalville Ward being the highest). However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall somewhere between 15% and 48.3% across the wards. The estimated prevalence for smoking in these wards overlaps with the confidence intervals for national estimates providing a rough indication that the number of current smokers is similar to national estimates for current smokers.

**Table 5.1: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking**

Ward	Estimated Smoking Percentage of Persons	Estimated Smoking Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking Upper Confidence Interval
Coalville	33.3%	21.0%	48.3%
Snibston	26.6%	16.2%	40.3%
Thringstone	24.9%	15.0%	38.0%
Whitwick	24.7%	15.0%	38.0%

Source: EMPHO

## Binge Drinking

Binge drinking is defined as an adult who had, in the previous week, on their heaviest drinking day, reported to have drunk 8 or more units of alcohol (for men) or 6 or more units of alcohol (for women).

Table 5.2 shows estimates of binge drinking in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood. Levels of binge drinking in these wards are estimated to be about average compared to many other wards with the exception of Coalville Ward which is joint highest in the district. The estimated prevalence for binge drinking overlaps with confidence intervals for national estimates indicating that the prevalence of binge drinking is similar to national estimates.

## Obesity

Obesity in adults is defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that over a quarter (25.9-27.9%) of persons in the wards covered are estimated to be obese. This estimate above average compared estimates of obesity for other wards within North West Leicestershire District. National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate.

## Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in the wards covered is below average compared to other wards in the district, with Coalville having the lowest rate in the district. Roughly four in five adults may not be consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables.

**Table 5.2: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking**

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Coalville	19.1%	10.2%	32.9%
Snibston	16.3%	8.5%	28.7%
Thringstone	15.9%	8.4%	28.3%
Whitwick	16.8%	8.9%	29.3%

**Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity**

Ward	Estimated Obesity - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval
Coalville	27.9%	20.1%	37.3%
Snibston	26.5%	19.0%	35.7%
Thringstone	27.0%	19.3%	36.3%
Whitwick	25.9%	18.6%	35.0%

**Table 5.4: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption**

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Coalville	17.0%	9.4%	28.7%
Snibston	18.7%	10.4%	31.2%
Thringstone	20.2%	11.4%	33.2%
Whitwick	19.5%	11.0%	32.3%

Source: EMPHO

## Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Child fruit and vegetable consumption are below average compared to other wards in North West Leicestershire District, with approximately two thirds of children in wards covering the Coalville priority neighbourhood not eating the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables per day.

Confidence intervals overlap with National Confidence intervals for this measure therefore we might expect prevalence of child fruit and vegetable consumption to be similar to National estimates.

Rates of healthy lifestyle behaviour may affect levels of health deprivation, as discussed on page 13.

**Table 5.5: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption**

Ward	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Coalville	36.0%	19.2%	57.2%
Snibston	31.7	16.4	52.3
Thringstone	31.7%	16.4%	52.3%
Whitwick	36.0%	19.1%	57.1%

Source: EMPHO

## 6: OLDER PEOPLE

### Summary

- Older people represent 20% of the population compared to 21% in the District as a whole (2001 census of population)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range (40%)

The age structure of older people living in the Coalville monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 1,804 persons over the age of 60 living in Coalville monitoring area. This represents 20% of the population which is slightly lower than district proportions (21%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (40%) or 75 to 84 (28%). A minority (15%) were aged 85 or over. The age structure of older people in the monitoring area is depicted in Graph 6.1.

Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension were downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2006 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Persons claiming a state pension in the monitoring area account for a significant proportion (12%) of claimants in the whole of North West Leicestershire District.

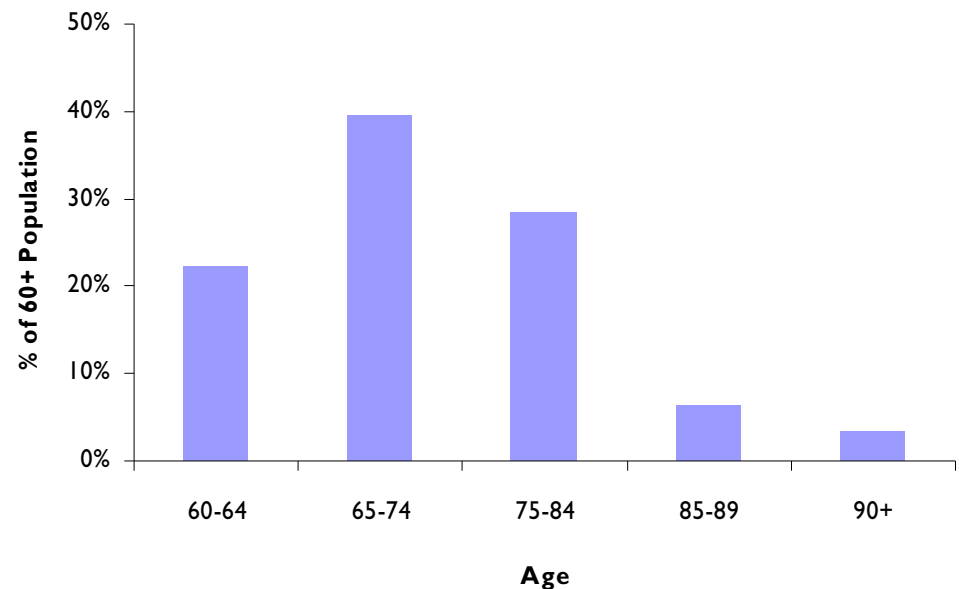
Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 440 persons were receiving this benefit in the Coalville monitoring area. The majority of claimants were female (63%) and aged 80 years old or over (42%), which will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy.

Disability living allowance is a tax-free benefit allocated to adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. In August 2006 41% of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Coalville monitoring area were aged 60 or over. A small number of persons over the age of 60

and living in the monitoring area were also recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.

*Source: Department for Work and Pensions*

**Graph 6.1: Age structure of older people living in Coalville Centre monitoring area (2001)**



*Source : Census of Population 2001*

## 7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Summary

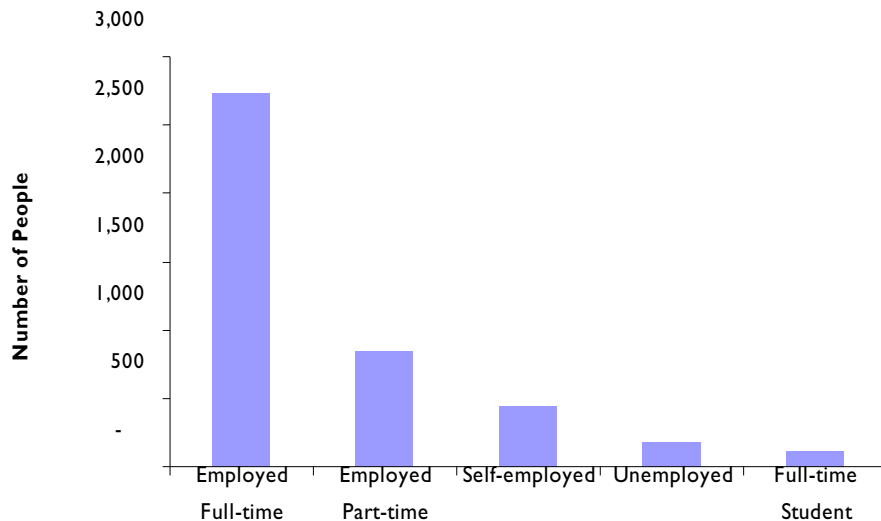
- There are 6,331 people (71% of the population) of working age living in the Coalville monitoring area
- 68% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the county
- There is a higher number of women claiming income support in the monitoring area (78%) compared to the district (63%)

### Employment

CACI data no longer available

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (71%) of people living in the Coalville monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (68%). This is defined as persons who are earning in some sort of way, either through full or part time work, self employed or unemployed but seeking work. A smaller proportion of people are economically active than in the County (71%). Graph 7.1 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

**Graph 7.1: Economic Activity — Residents aged 16-74**



Source: Census of Population 2001

Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Coalville monitoring area. Distribution, hotels and restaurants dominates the market with 35.2% of workers employed in this sector. Other notable areas of employment in the monitoring area are public administration, education and health (21.8%) and manufacturing (14.4%).

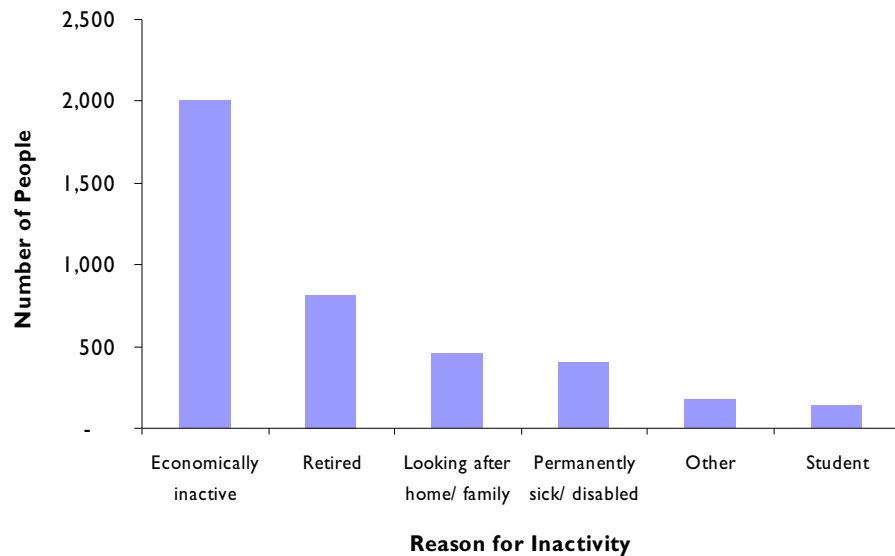
Results of the 2001 Census showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Coalville monitoring area to be elementary occupations (19%), process plant and machine operatives (15%), skill trade occupations (14%) and managers and senior officials (12%). This indicates that many residents may work outside of the monitoring area.

Source: Census of Population 2001

## Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that approximately a third (31%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Coalville monitoring area are economically inactive. This is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 7.2 shows retirement as the main reason for economic inactivity- just over two fifths of the economically inactive population in the area can be classed under this heading.

**Graph 7.2: Economically Inactive- number of working age residents aged 16-74**



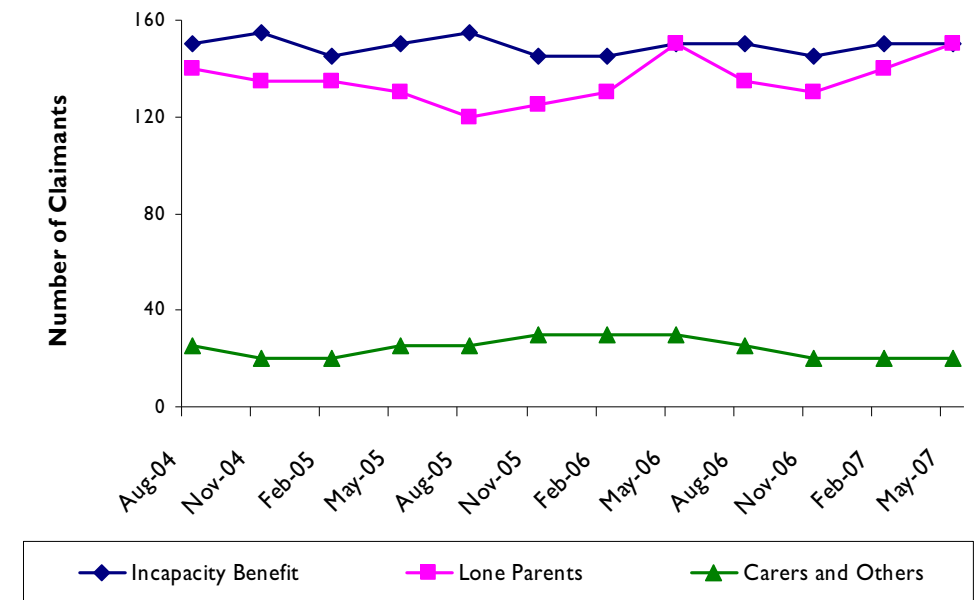
Source: Census of Population 2001

## Income support

Income support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit paid to people who have low incomes and who are not required to be available for employment. The main types of people receiving IS are pensioners, lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. Compared to other LSOAs in the district there are a moderate number of income support claimants living in the Coalville monitoring area. The distribution of income support benefit within the monitoring area is depicted in Graph 7.3. During August 2004 to May 2007 incapacity benefit accounted for the majority of income support claimants in the area, whilst lone parent benefit also represented a relatively large proportion of income support claims made. There were a small amount of income support carers and other claims made in the area. The overall number of income support claimants has remained relatively stable throughout the three year period.

**Graph 7.3: Income support claims made in the Coalville monitoring area (May 2004 - Feb 2007)**



Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

### Benefit Claimants

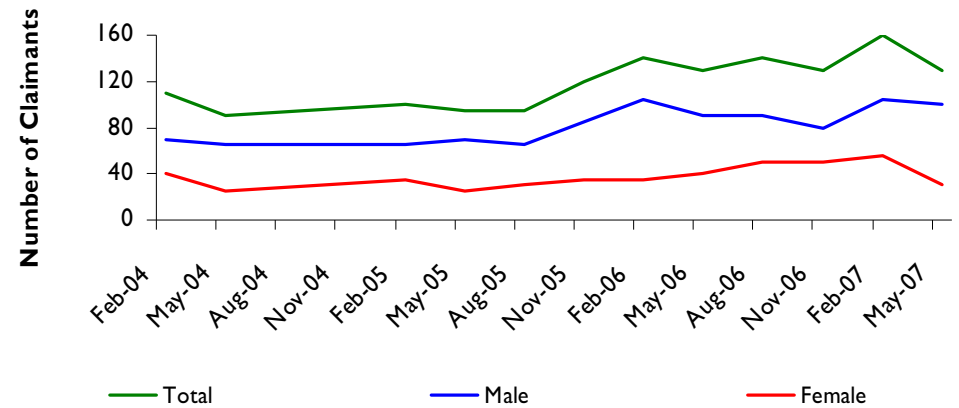
It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Coalville monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up just under three quarters of total benefit claimants which is around district proportions (63%). This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. Analysis of IS by age shows that the largest proportion of claimants are in the 25-49 age group (approximately 60%).

### Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Graph 7.4 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people claiming job seekers allowance in the Coalville monitoring area throughout the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Persons claiming JSA represent approximately 1.8% of the working age population in the Coalville monitoring area. This is only marginally higher than claimant rates for the whole of North West Leicestershire District (1%). The proportions of men and women claiming JSA remained similar until Autumn 2005. The following months saw a sharper increase in the number of males claiming JSA. Overall JSA claimant rates reached a high in February 2007.

**Graph 7.4: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in the Coalville monitoring area (May 2004—February 2007)**



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

## 8: CLEANER AND GREENER

### Summary

- **Coalville Ward has the largest proportion of persons walking to work in the district**
- **Out of all the wards in the district, Coalville Ward has one of the largest proportions of people who live and work within the district and within the ward, and the smallest proportion of people who work outside North West Leicestershire.**
- **Coalville Ward is the second largest employment ward in the district in terms of net inflow.**

### Travel to work

The following information provides travel to work data for people between the ages of 16 to 74 in employment who live in North West Leicestershire (resident population) as well as those that work inside the district (workplace population). Travel to work data was recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and provides a great opportunity to find out and understand more about where and how the economically active population go to work. This data is only available at ward level (and in some instances district level) therefore it is only possible to apply the data to the Coalville priority neighbourhood area in general terms based on findings from the wards covering the priority neighbourhoods.

**Table 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident populations**

Ward	Residents in		% Home Working	% Public Transport	% Bicycle	% On	
	employment aged 16-74	% Car or Van				foot	% Other
Coalville	2,088	64	8	3	4	18	3
Snibston	2,459	74	8	3	2	12	2
Thringstone	2,184	76	8	6	2	6	2
Whitwick	3,242	78	8	4	2	6	2
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	<b>41,928</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 8.2: Travel to work mode for workplace populations**

Ward	Residents in		% Home Working	% Public Transport	% Bicycle	% On	
	employment aged 16-74	% Car or Van				foot	% Other
Coalville	6,008	70	3	7	0	11	3
Snibston	1,830	69	10	3	1	7	4
Thringstone	535	43	32	2	1	14	2
Whitwick	1,147	52	22	3	1	12	2
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	<b>45,075</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

### Travel to work by mode

The various modes of transport used by the resident population to get to work were compared to those used by the workplace population to get to work in the Coalville area. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (between 78 and 53%). The second most utilised method of travelling to work for the resident population is 'on foot'. Along with Ashby Holywell, Coalville Ward has the highest proportion of resident population travelling to work 'on foot' in the district indicating that it may also be a large employment ward.

Comparatively the next most utilised method of travelling to work for the workplace population is public transport. All wards in the Coalville area have some of the smallest proportions of workplace population working from home in the whole district (8%). Tables 8.1 and 8.2 show the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in wards covering the Coalville, Thringstone and Whitwick priority neighbourhood.

*Source: Census Workplace Table 2001  
Information on this page is taken from the  
'2001 Census Travel to Work Data,  
North West Leicestershire District Profile'  
published February 2006*

## Destination of Blaby Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of the resident population living in North West Leicestershire working outside the district is Charnwood, accounting for 19.3% of work travel outflow. There is a higher proportion (41%) of people that commute from outside North West Leicestershire employed in managerial and professional occupations than those that live and work within the district (25%). The majority of North West Leicestershire residents working within the district are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (47%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the district to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (51%).

## Ward Commuting Balance

Table 8.3 shows the balance of commuting in wards in the Coalville area. Coalville is the largest employment ward in the district which is partly attributable to the large industrial area to the north of the ward. The area has a large amount of people travelling into the ward to work and therefore a large net inflow of 5,902 people. Whitwick has the smallest net flow, with over 2,000 more people leaving than entering the ward in order to get to work.

## Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.4 shows the self containment within wards and the District as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. The ward with the highest proportion of residents employed in the district is Coalville ward (69%), most likely due in part to the ward's central location within the district. The ward with the greatest proportion of people who live and work within the same ward is Castle Donington ward with 45%. This is most likely influenced by the location of the majority of East Midland's Airport within the ward.

Information on this page is taken from the '2001 Census Travel to Work Data, North West Leicestershire District Profile' published February 2006.

**Table 8.3: Commuting balance in Coalville Area wards**

Ward	Number of People Travelling into Ward	Number of People Travelling out of Ward	Net Flow
Coalville	7,770	1,868	5,902
Snibston	1,429	2,002	-573
Thringstone	186	1,848	-1,662
Whitwick	565	2,614	-2,049

**Table 8.4: Self containment of North West Leics wards**

Ward	Employed Residents	% Work in NWL	% Work in ward outside of NWL	% Work
Coalville	2,087	69	39	31
Ashby Ivanhoe	2,111	65	22	35
Ibstock and Heather	3,242	65	33	35
Snibston	2,443	65	18	35
Greenhill	2,832	61	18	39
Thringstone	2,221	61	17	39
Whitwick	3,217	61	19	39
Ashby Holywell	2,479	60	37	40
Hugglescote	2,166	60	24	40
Raventone and Packington	1,177	60	20	40
Valley	2,082	59	27	41
Measham	2,425	57	28	43
Castle Donington	3,413	54	45	46
Breedon	1,151	53	30	47
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	1,131	53	18	47
Appleby	1,007	52	28	48
Ashby Castle	1,365	50	19	50
Bardon	1,319	49	14	51
Moir	2,235	49	8	51
Kegworth and Whatton	2,315	39	27	61

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

## 9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### Summary

- **At KS2 attainment in English and Maths is below the district and county, and county floor targets for 2006**
- **Only 48% of children achieve A\* to C grades at GCSE which is lower than achievement in the district or the county (57% and 58% respectively)**

### Attainment Levels

In the Coalville monitoring area there are currently 191 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority 2006). During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' (KS) set by the government which a child must achieve. The percentage of children achieving the headline level for each of the core subjects is recorded by the LEA and is described in the tables to the right in terms of attainment within the Enderby Centre monitoring area for KS2 to KS4. Data is provided for the school year 2005 –2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 were:

- **KS2 English** 83% achieve level 4 or above
- **KS2 Mathematics** 81% achieve level 4 or above
- **KS3 English** 82% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS3 Mathematics** 83% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS3 Science** 83% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS4 GCSE** 62% achieve 5 or more grades A\*- C

At KS2 achievement in the Coalville monitoring area is relatively low in English and Maths compared to in the District, County, and the County Targets set for 2006. At KS2 achievement in the district and county is approximately 15-20% above the monitoring area for English and Maths. Attainment in these subjects in the monitoring area improves upon entering secondary education whilst achievement in Science falls slightly. At KS3 attainment is generally just below that in the district or county and the county targets set for 2006. This is depicted in the tables to the right.

Table 9.3 depicts the percentage of children achieving five or more A\* to C grades at GCSE, or A to G grades at GCSE. Whilst 87% of pupils achieve 5 or more A\* to G grades, only 48% of pupils achieve 5 or more A\* to C grades; a significantly lower proportion than the county target of 62% and district and county figures (both 58%).

**Table 9.1: Key Stage 2 - % attaining 4+ (2005/06)**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Coalville Monitoring Area	73%	67%	84%
North West Leicestershire	90%	91%	94%
Leicestershire	82%	76%	89%

**Table 9.2: Key Stage 3 - % attaining 5+ (2005/06)**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Coalville Monitoring Area	76%	79%	73%
North West Leicestershire	78%	80%	81%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

**Table 9.3: Key Stage 4 - % attaining GCSE & Equivalent (2005/06)**

Area	5+ A*-C	5+ A*-G
Coalville Monitoring Area	48%	87%
North West Leicestershire	58%	90%
Leicestershire	58%	91%

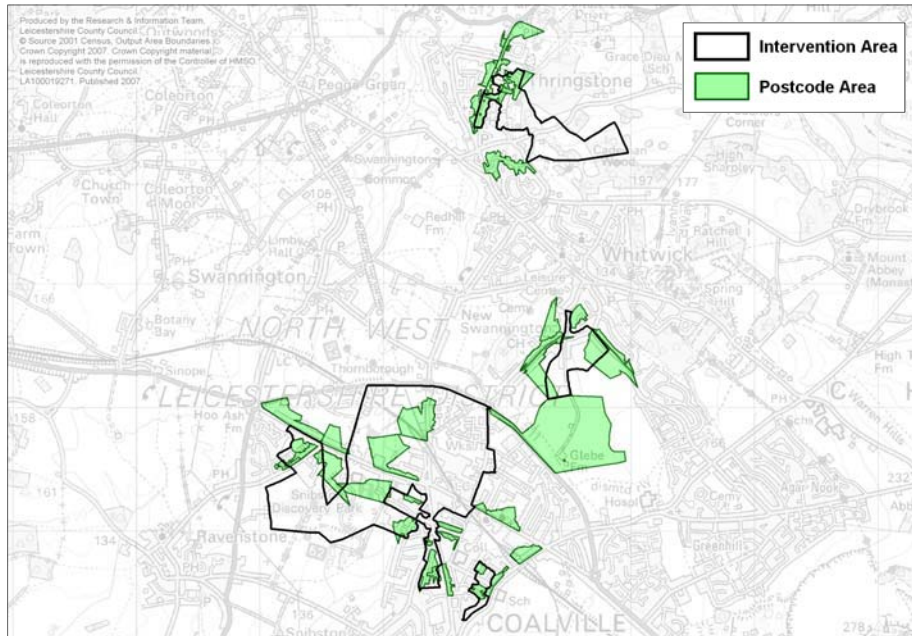
## School Exclusions

### Summary

- **5% of pupils living in the Coalville monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents a higher exclusion rate than the District or County**

Numbers of pupils living in the Coalville monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority (LEA) controlled schools during April 2005-April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 71 Pupils (5% of the LEA school population in the Coalville monitoring area) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is higher than pupil exclusion rates for North West Leicestershire District (3.9%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (77%) and White British (93%). A minority of excluded pupils did not wish their ethnic category to be recorded (4%).

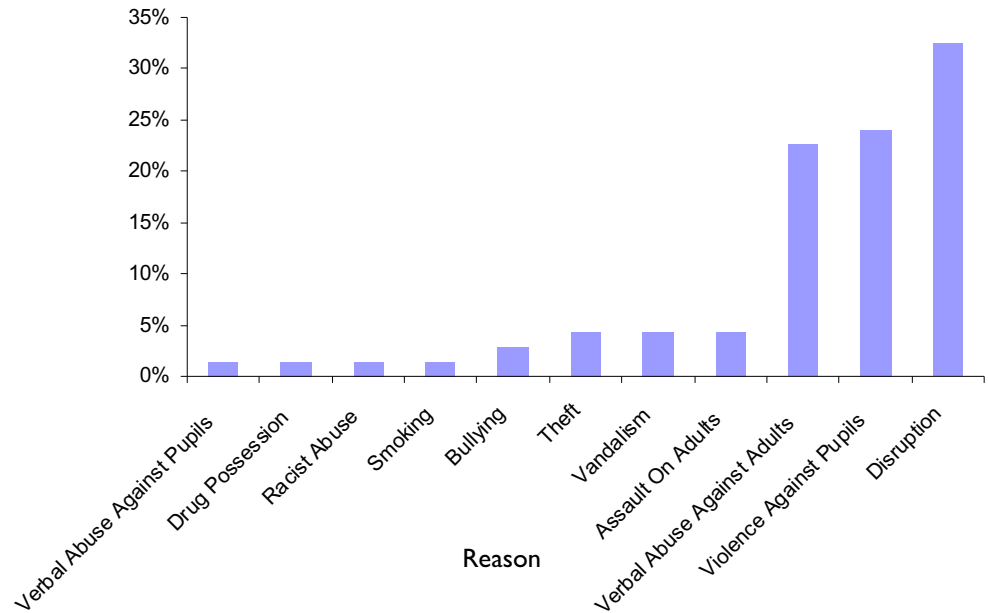
### Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LEA School Exclusions

The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Coalville monitoring area was disruption (32%), other reasons are shown in Graph 9.1. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 5 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Postcode areas which contain a pupil expulsion are depicted to the left and were mapped using codepoint. The map does not represent individual cases. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Coalville monitoring area are included.

**Graph 9.1: Reasons for school exclusions in postcode areas wholly or partly lying in the Coalville monitoring area**



Source: LEA School Exclusions

**Summary**

- **Within the whole of North West Leicestershire 588 children were referred to Children's Social Care between April and October 2006, a significant proportion (12%) of these were living in the Coalville monitoring area at the time of referral.**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies in Thringstone and Whitwick Wards are relatively high but the areas are not considered "hotspots" for under 18 conceptions.**

**Children in Care**

Details on Looked After Children (children in care) are recorded by Children's Social Care (CSC). Looked after children can be referred to CSC by a variety of sources e.g. the police, health professionals, the LEA, Connexions, Sure Start, parents, carers, relatives, friends or the child themselves. Children are referred for reasons pertaining to their personal well being i.e. family dysfunction, disability (of child or parent), abuse or neglect, parental illness, or absent parenting.

Within North West Leicestershire District as a whole there were 588 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). A notable minority (12%) of these referrals were in the Coalville monitoring area (approximately a fifth). The majority of these children were referred by Leicestershire Social Services Department staff (16.9%), the Police (14.1%) or a parent (11.3%).

**Teenage Pregnancy Rates**

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for wards within the Coalville, Thringstone and Whitwick priority area are:

- |                    |                               |                 |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| • Coalville Ward   | N/a*                          | • Snibston Ward | N/a*                          |
| • Thringstone Ward | 29.6 per 1000 females (15-17) | • Whitwick Ward | 33.2 per 1000 females (15-17) |

Whilst figures for Thringstone and Whitwick Wards are relatively high, Leicestershire County Council does not consider the two wards to be 'hotspots'.

*\*Figures for Coalville and Snibston Wards have been suppressed to ensure confidentiality.*

*Source: Leicestershire County Council*

## GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CSC	Children's Social Care
DV	Domestic Violence
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
HPI	Health Poverty Index
HSfE	Health Survey for England
ID2004	Indices of Deprivation 2004
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance

KS2	Key Stage 2
KS3	Key Stage 3
KS4	Key Stage 4
LCC	Leicestershire County Council
LEA	Local Education Authority
LSORA	Leicestershire Online Research Atlas
OA	Output Area
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
SSD	Social Services Department
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area

## REFERENCES

### EMPHO

Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online  
 Communities and Local Government (formerly ODPM)  
 Office for National Statistics  
 Department for Work and Pensions

[www.empho.org.uk](http://www.empho.org.uk)  
[www.lsr-online.org](http://www.lsr-online.org)  
[www.comunities.gov.uk](http://www.comunities.gov.uk)  
[www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)  
[www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk)

## OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)  
 Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online  
 Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)

[www.leics.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics)  
[www.lsr-online.org](http://www.lsr-online.org)  
[www.leics.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics)

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Leicestershire County Council  
Chief Executive's Department  
County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire LE3 8RA

Further details available on the web:  
[www.leics.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics)



# North West Leicestershire Community Safety

PERFORMANCE DATA January 2012



ACQUISITIVE CRIME

VIOLENT CRIME

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

SATISFACTION

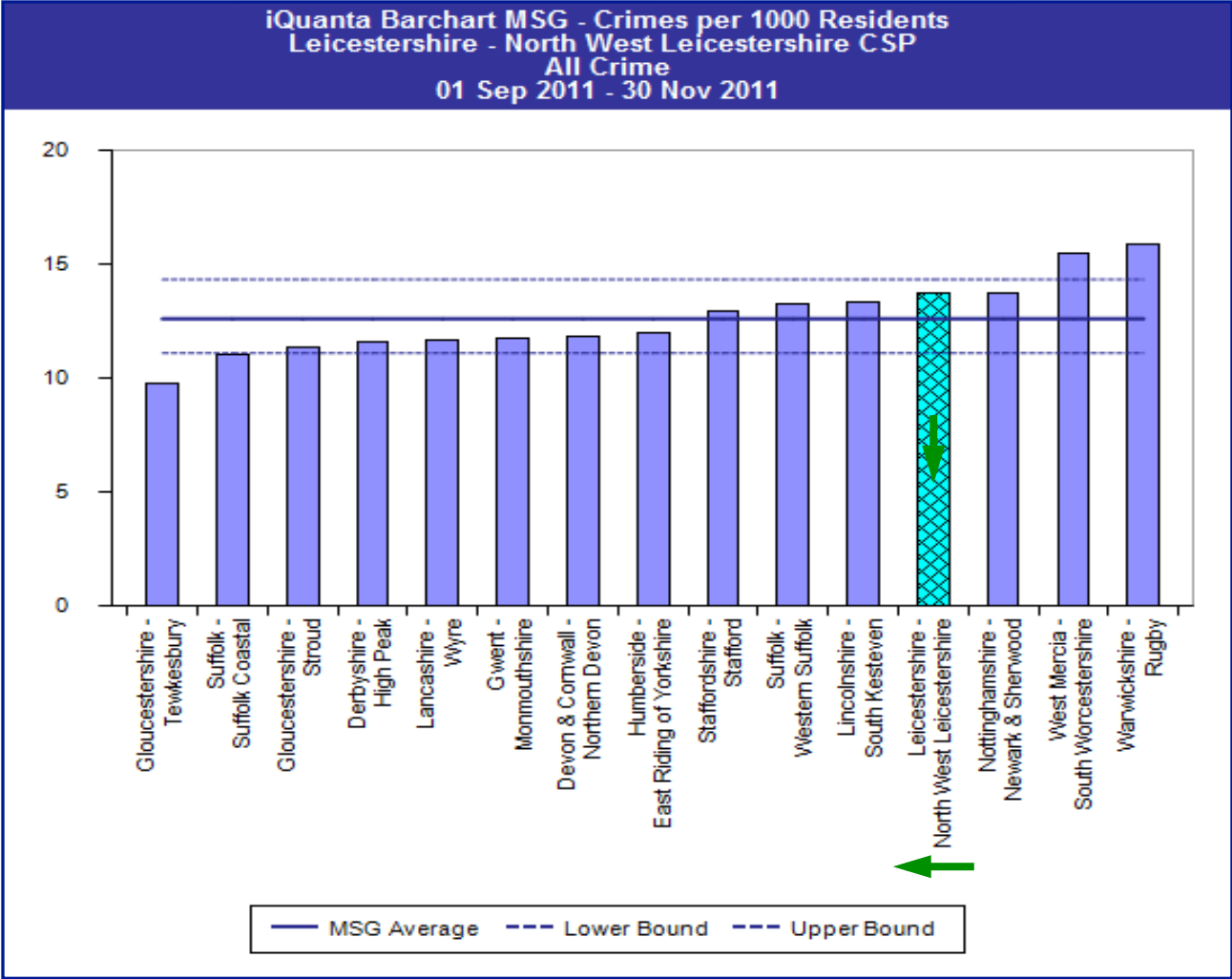


# ACQUISITIVE CRIME



# COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

## ALL CRIME

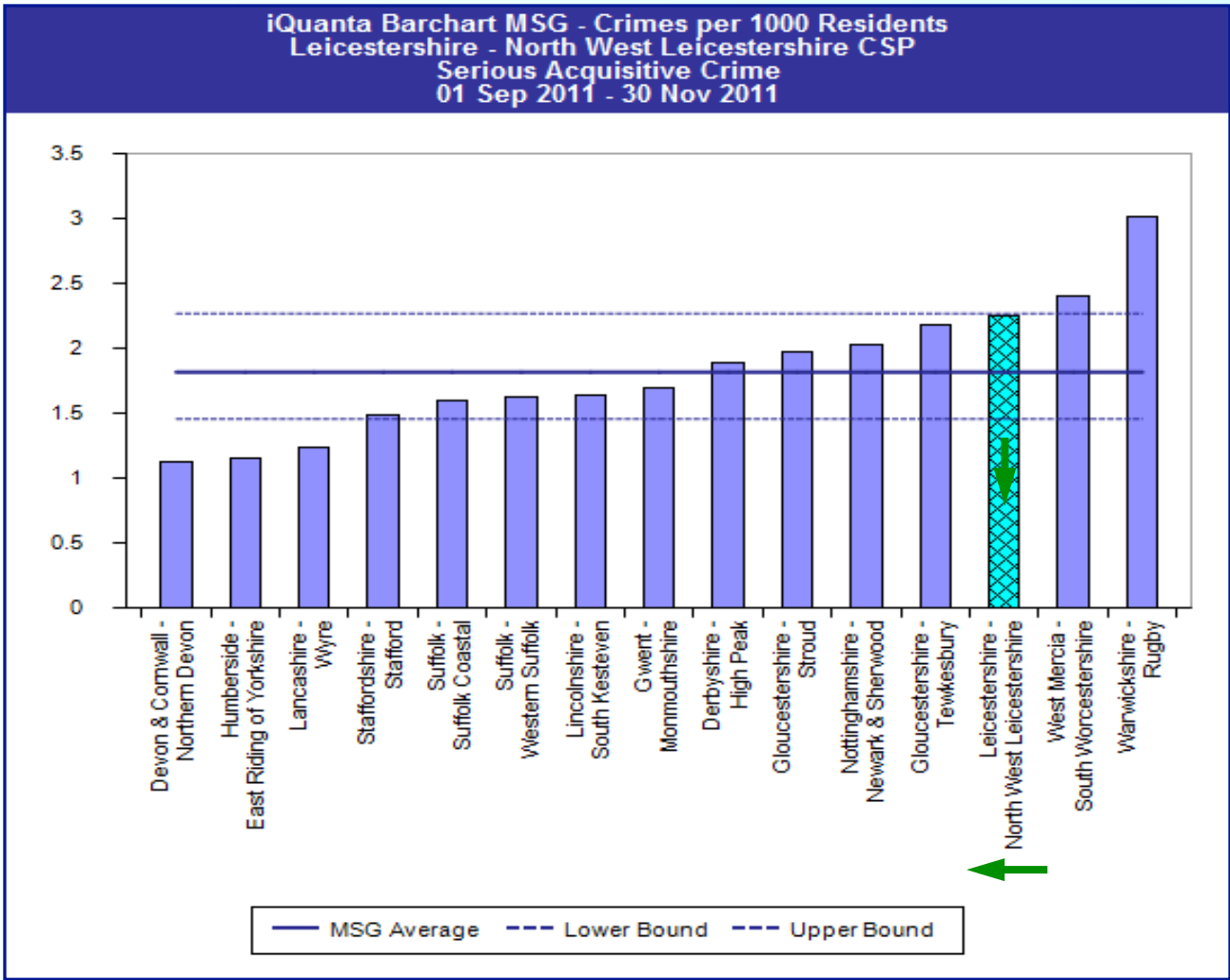


Source: iQuanta, Crime, Recorded Crime (including LSP), September 2011 to November 2011



# COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

## SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME



Source: iQuanta, Crime, Recorded Crime (including LSP), September 2011 to November 2011



## SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

# SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME:

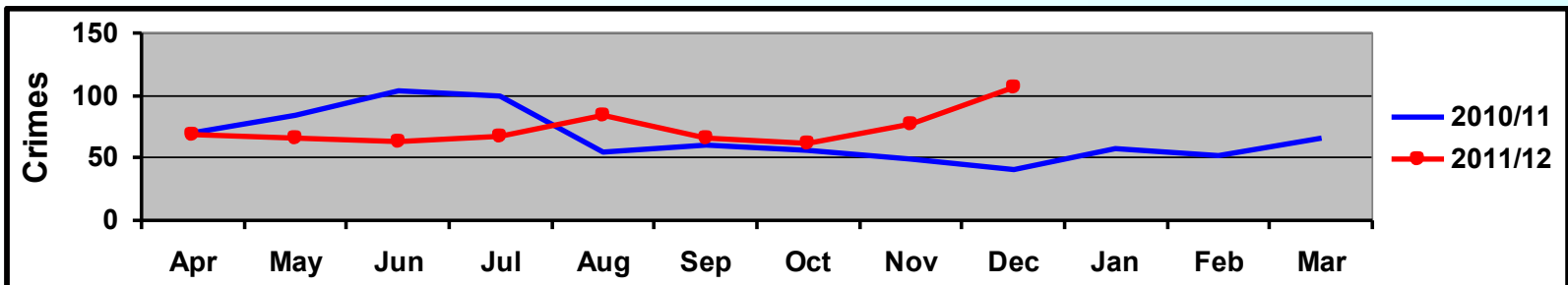
- **DOMESTIC BURGLARY**
- **THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE**
- **THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE**
- **ROBBERY**



# SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

**CSP year to date % change = 7.8% (-4.3%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
630	679	7.8



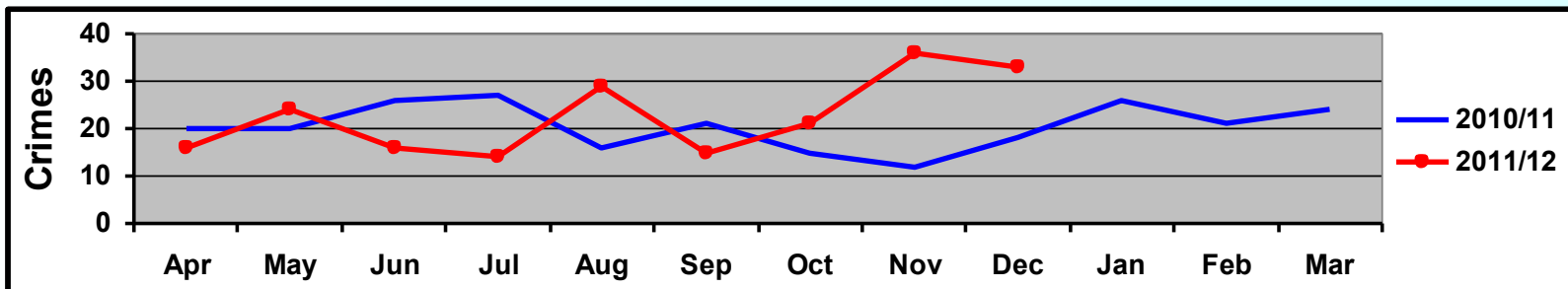


# DOMESTIC BURGLARY

**Target reduction = -10%**

**CSP year to date % change = 16.1% (7.2%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change	Difference from Target
2010/11	2011/12		
180	209	16.1	47



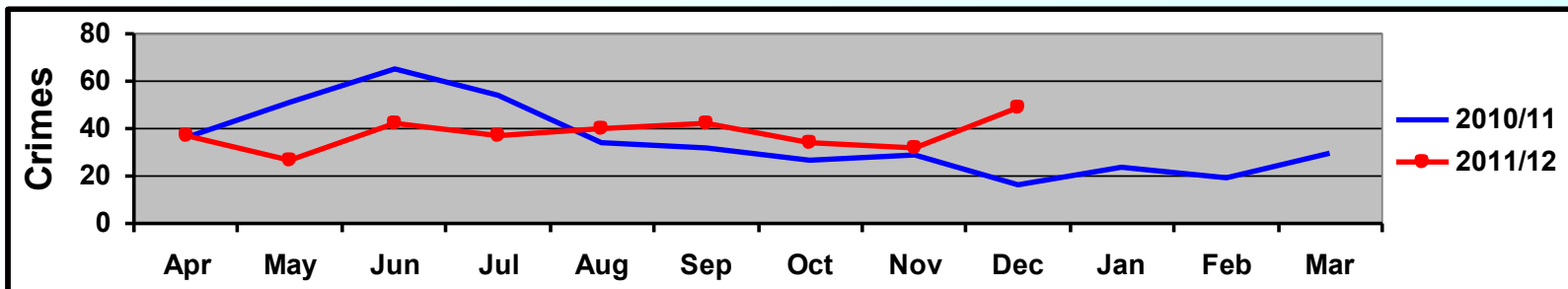


# THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

**Target reduction = -6%**

**CSP year to date % change = 0.6% (-11.7%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change	Difference from Target
2010/11	2011/12		
351	353	0.6	23



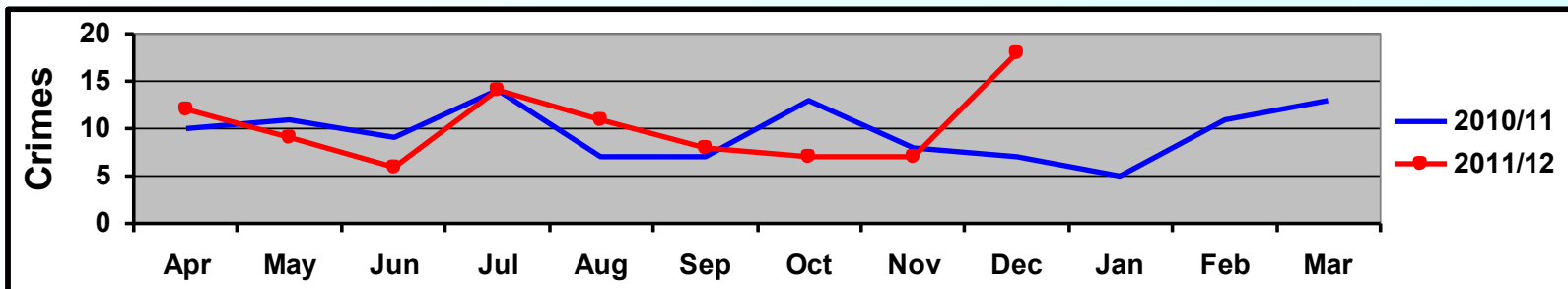


# THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

**Target reduction = -3%**

**CSP year to date % change = 8% (-2.7%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change	Difference from Target
2010/11	2011/12		
87	94	8.0	10

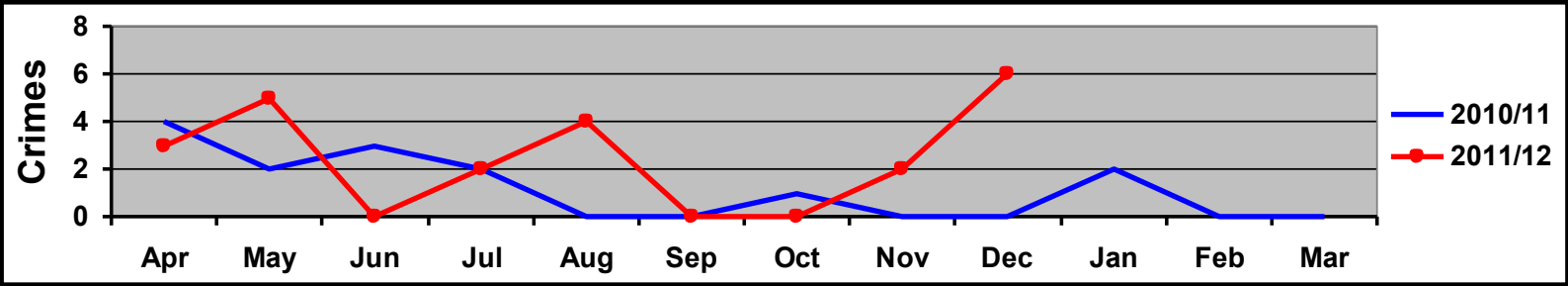




ROBBERY

**CSP year to date % change = 91.7% (33.3%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
12	23	91.7

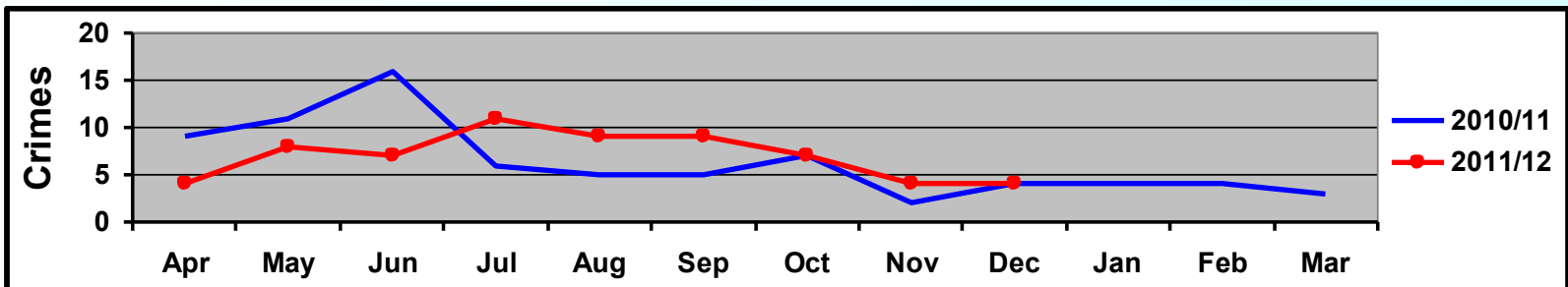




# CYCLE THEFT

**CSP year to date % change = 1.5% (-8.2%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
65	66	1.5





# VIOLENT CRIME

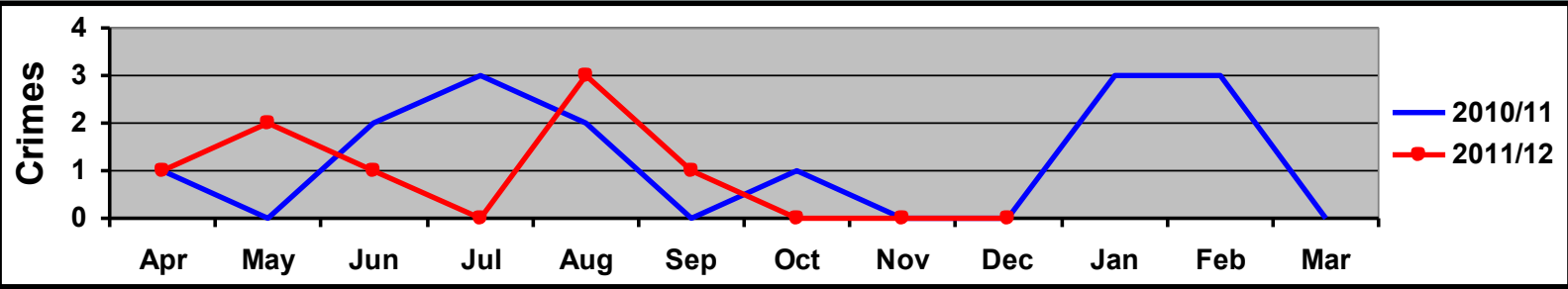


SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME

Target reduction = -3%

CSP year to date % change = **-33.3%** (-10%)

Crimes YTD		% Change	Difference from Target
2010/11	2011/12		
12	8	<b>-33.3</b>	-4

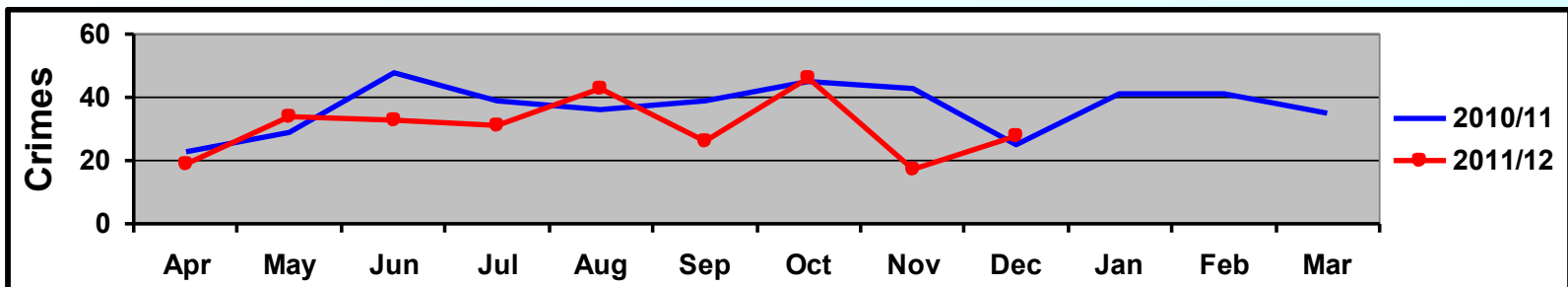




# ASSAULT WITH LESS SERIOUS INJURY

**CSP year to date % change = -18.1% (-18.6%)**

Crimes YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
359	294	-18.1





## HATE INCIDENTS

### HATE INCIDENTS:

• RACIAL	55.4%	(51)
• RELIGIOUS	1.1%	(1)
• HOMOPHOBIC	13.0%	(12)
• AGE	15.2%	(14)
• DISABILITY	14.1%	(13)
• GENDER	0%	
• TRANSPHOBIC	0%	
• OTHER	1.1%	(1)

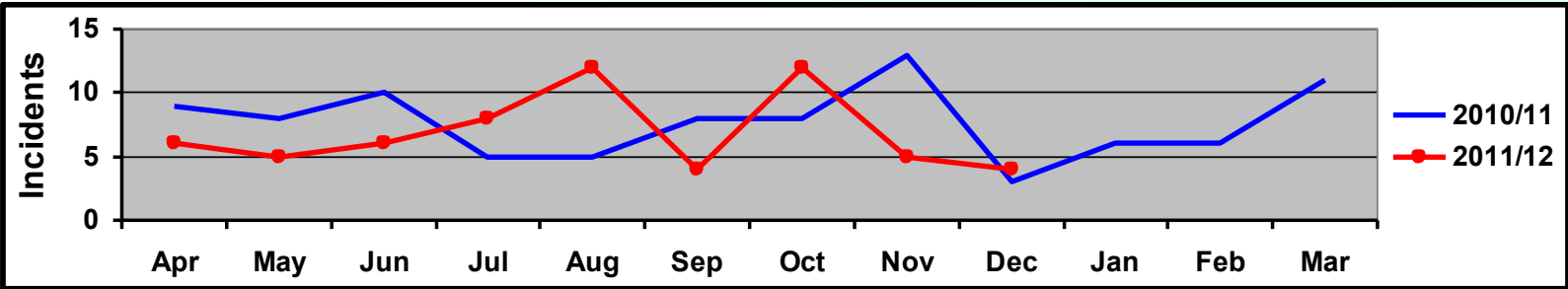
**(Based on data for Apr 2010 – Mar 2011)**



# HATE INCIDENTS

**CSP year to date % change = -10.1% (1.9%)**

Incidents YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
69	62	-10.1





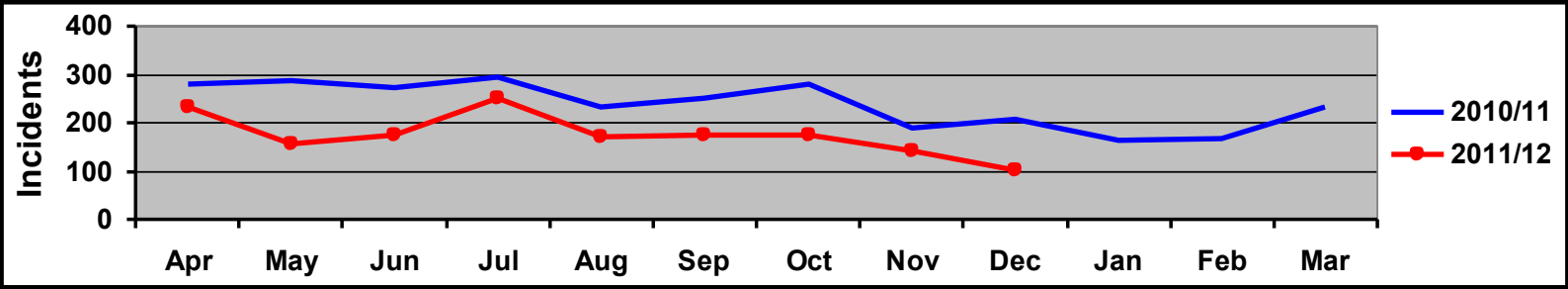
# ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR



# ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR INCIDENTS

**CSP year to date % change = -31.2% (-29.7%)**

Incidents YTD		% Change
2010/11	2011/12	
2295	1579	-31.2



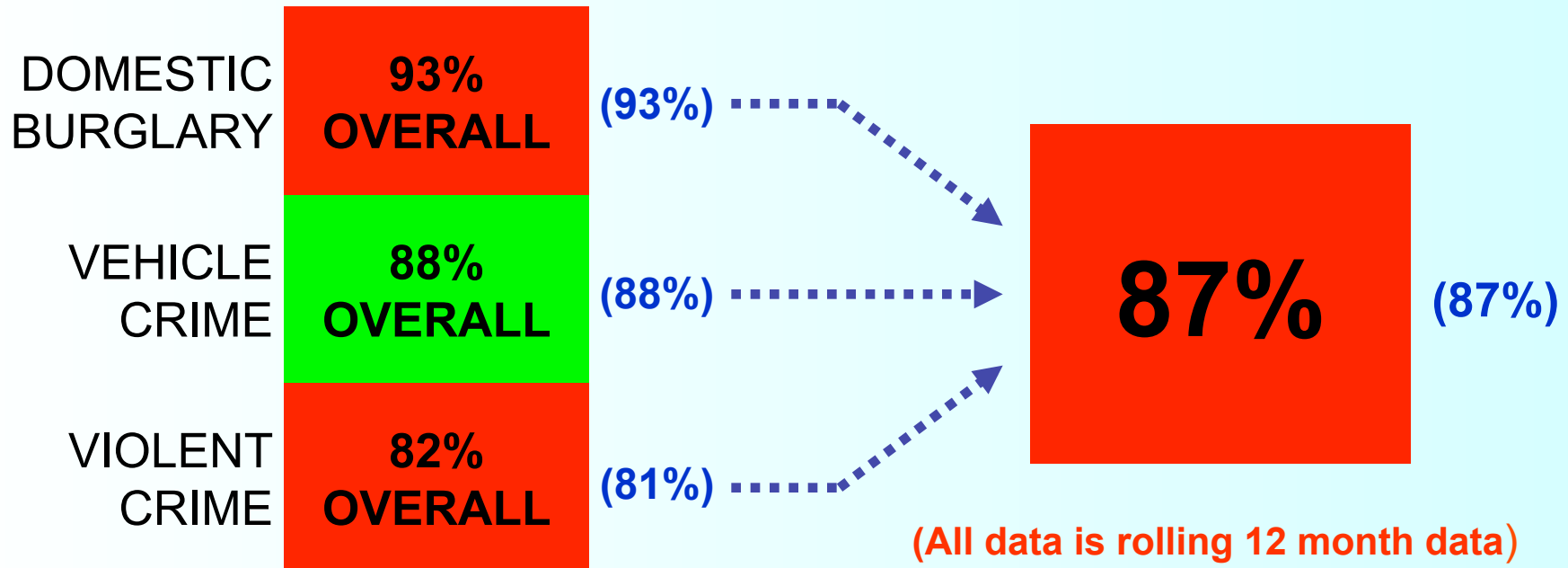


# SATISFACTION



## SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

# COUNTIES BCU CUSTOMER SATISFACTION:



**Note: Colour coding is against the current Force targets.**

(Burglary = 94%    Vehicle = 87%    Violent = 85%    Overall = 88%)



## SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

### CSP OVERALL SATISFACTION:

<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>89%</b>	(90%)
1 <sup>st</sup> CONTACT	<b>98%</b>	(97%)
ACTION	<b>89%</b>	(90%)
FOLLOW UP	<b>84%</b>	(85%)
TREATMENT	<b>96%</b>	(96%)

(All data is rolling 12 month data)



## CSP RACIST INCIDENTS SATISFACTION:

<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>86%</b>	(87%)
1 <sup>st</sup> CONTACT	<b>89%</b>	(90%)
ACTION	<b>71%</b>	(73%)
FOLLOW UP	<b>69%</b>	(71%)
TREATMENT	<b>93%</b>	(93%)

(All data is rolling 12 month data)



## SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

### CSP ASB INCIDENTS SATISFACTION:

<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>86%</b>	(86%)
1 <sup>st</sup> CONTACT	<b>93%</b>	(93%)
ACTION	<b>78%</b>	(78%)
FOLLOW UP	<b>66%</b>	(65%)
TREATMENT	<b>96%</b>	(96%)

(All data is rolling 12 month data)



THE END

**Appeal by Messrs Jelson and William Davis, 1420 residential units and local centre, Stephenson Way, Coalville.**

**Comments of Michael Lambert, Leicestershire Police, on rebuttal issued by Craig Alsbury.**

## **Introduction**

To assist the Inspector in relation to the Contribution request made by Leicestershire Police I now comment on this rebuttal. For ease of reference I use Mr Alsbury's paragraph numbers.

5.2 Mr Alsbury dwells here [and in referring to his appendix 7 and 8] on communications before the Policing request, now in front of the Inspector, was made. I am content that para 22 and appendix 9 to my statement fully explains the Police position in relation to the appeal development.

## **Leicestershire Police Policy**

5.5 Mr Alsbury questions the longevity of our policy. My statement identifies C5/05 as the root of our Policy where standard charges and formulae are encouraged to indicate likely size and type of contribution. This is current advice. This developer and their representatives are aware of this Policy outside of this particular appeal and its existence is public knowledge. It is easy to assert that any document is out of date and we appreciate the need to review regularly, indeed the written part of the Policy is currently subject to review, however the important Matrix/ methodology is being retained for the time being. We believe it is appropriate to use this Policy in relation to this appeal. We cannot time the review of our Policy around individual applications as large as they may be. We are where we are in this respect. I should also say that this was consistent in the views of a number of Planning Inspectors over the last two years as I outline in the attachments to my statement. Elsewhere [2.10] Mr Alsbury commends the Inspector to the Glenfield appeal saying that many conclusions reached in that case should apply to this one also. We agree in relation to the necessary Policing contribution in what is a very recent decision -10/11- and clearly the Secretary of State was satisfied as to the currency of our Policy then. The application the subject of this appeal is very much larger in terms of residential content.

5.6 In asserting a conflict in our Policy as regards applicability and appropriateness of our officer equipment costs to large developments, Mr Alsbury does not consider line 3 in our table at the Appendix to our Policy. Because we staff at 1 employee to 104 households it would be unreasonable to expect developers of smaller schemes to pay the full amount. As my statement says, they will pay a proportion and we believe this to be reasonable. Mr Alsbury is mistaken in asserting that we expect larger developments to carry disproportionate costs. We actually adhere to the third CIL test here ie related in "scale and kind".

### **Delivering Policing in North West Leicestershire[NWL]**

5.7 Mr Alsbury asserts that I do not provide information on deployment and resource use however in doing so he seems to ignore the fact that our Policy captures the quantum of, and relationship between, these. In addition it is suggested that the only data on crime and deployment I consider is from 2008. This is patently not the case. My statement [para 24] gives crime information for the last year based on existing development. My appendix 10 illustrates this crime pattern around the appeal site. With a 13% increase in local population and an additional 1420 homes and a local centre I believe that it is inevitable that crime will increase in the locality as a result. Further how we deploy is the subject of paras 6 to 9 of my statement. It is suggested that I do not consider additional routine Policing costs in Coalville as a result of the development. This seems to ignore what the Policy captures in relation to staffing to households and what I say in my statement about staffing at the Local Policing Unit and in other locations which serve the District [para 6 and 7]. I should however assert, as I do in para 5 of my statement, that our contribution request is not in relation to routine policing costs but non routine /capital costs that we will face as a result of the development. Mr Alsbury asks about our use of revenues and I believe this is adequately addressed in my appendix 2. I should also point out that here, later in the rebuttal and indeed in the letter in Mr Alsbury's appendix 10, there is the by now familiar requests for further information from this developer. There are two implications in my view, what is provided is too readily dismissed without understanding, as here and, perhaps related, requests for ever more information when what has been provided adequately makes the case. I am concerned whether such requests are an attempt to avoid consideration of commitment. I have to question the reasonableness of this because of the ever more pressure exerted on a diminishing public purse in meeting such requests. I return to this in my conclusions.

### **Our policy complies with, and is justified by, National Planning Policy**

5.8 In questioning our approach Mr Alsbury seems to forget that the Planning system is still operating within C5/05 as far as developer contributions are concerned and that before CIL charging schedules are in place this is the appropriate mechanism to capture the growth impacts I have described and the subject of our request. The specific impacts of the development without this mitigation are identified in my appendix 8 and the timing of mitigation identified in my appendix 4 and 5. The appeal application indicates the proposed development will extend through the plan/growth period I use in appendix 4 and 5. My final point commenting on Mr Alsbury's 5.11 below is also relevant here.

5.9 Mr Alsbury's assertion, that I have applied our policy in a blanket basis, ignores what I say in para. 11 of my statement. Further I have asked about viability of the scheme as a result of our request as part of discussions around completing the s106 agreement. In response it was confirmed that this was not an issue here. I would be happy to hear any arguments as to why our Policy should not be applied to this particular development but none have been made so far. Faced with a scheme of considerable size [the largest at decision stage in our sub region] on a Greenfield site, application of our Policy surely has a degree of reasonableness. There is again the parallel that Mr Alsbury has asserted in relation to the Glenfield Park development and the necessary contributions secured there and the case made for these.

#### **Meeting the CIL Regulations tests.**

5.10 Mr Alsbury seems to ignore what I say in my para 23 and 24 here. Below I make particular reference to a recent case in Hinckley [APPK2420/A/10/2136529] where an Inspector considered the role of Planning to plan for, and secure, the delivery of infrastructure to accompany growth. This is the territory of my para 23. The relevant attributes of the outline scheme, as identified in our methodology, have been assessed and applied.

5.11 I believe Mr Alsbury is ignoring the evidence I have provided. Sadly, our experience is that over a short period of time new areas of development soon exhibit the crime patterns of the areas that surround them. Indeed it is not unknown for crime to start as buildings are erected. The crime mapping I have supplied shows crime in comparatively recently developed areas. This information is gleaned over time and is not available before development starts. This is why looking at existing patterns of crime is the best information available to gauge crime impact of new development. To an extent this is how Policing is planned and deployed and why our Policy includes what it does. This is a reasonable

approach in my view and this is shared in many planning decisions where Crime and community safety are Planning considerations- not after the development takes place but before it. Conscious of the fact that the developer has requested more information I provide two documents at my appendix 1 and 2 to this paper. The Priority Neighbourhood profile looks at the Whitwick and Coalville intervention areas adjoining the appeal site and Thringstone nearby. In the Executive Summary high deprivation is related to crime; the Crime rate for Coalville is almost double that of the district; offences increased by 6% over two years. At page 10 the relative position of the monitoring area in terms of deprivation is shown. At page 16 crime hotspots are identified to varying degrees adjoining the appeal site. At page 17 the number of crimes in NWL District was 7172 in 2006/7. I can confirm that in the last calendar year this number was 7432. I suspect that crime rates have gone up and down over this period with an increase indicated between then and now. I conclude that there are particular and ongoing aspects of crime and deprivation that will have a bearing at the appeal site and that these will additionally impact Policing within it and to areas that adjoin it. We do not load our methodology to take account of such local impacts and we do not seek greater mitigation than our Policy leads us to seek because of these. For good reason however we continue to operate as one Force in our sub-region and our Policy is drafted accordingly. This very local information additionally justifies our request in my view.

Appendix two is information considered by NWL Community Safety in January this year. A bar chart shows NWL in the top 4 of its comparator group in terms of crime levels; at page 6, increases in burglaries in the last year are indicated; likewise in relation to vehicle theft page 10; at page 21 a good level of satisfaction is shown at BCU level - an indication of performance. I conclude that at District level particular and ongoing crime issues are indicated and that again these help substantiate the likely impact of the development and our justification to mitigate this.

Mr Alsbury questions why the impact of this particular development should be taken in the context of that proposed across the District. Although our annual audit ensures that any spare resource capacity is redeployed the implication is that if this could be identified the appeal development would consume it. The whole point of the pooling arrangements in C5/05 is to avoid this in order to mitigate cumulative impacts. Without this the scenario might be that development A consumes capacity paid for out of public purse so doesn't contribute but as there is then no spare capacity by the time development B takes place it pays for all the necessary increase in capacity. This would be unfair and would render infrastructure delivery unachievable. More importantly it would make equitable management of our resources extremely difficult. That's why our Policy works the way it does, at Force level, to

avoid such inconsistencies and to the model in C 5/05. We deploy to LPUs consistent with District Boundaries. I believe that these are matters which concerned the Inspector at APP/K2420/A/10/2136529 in Hinckley identified below.

5.12 Mr Alsbury seems to ignore what our methodology describes and its application to existing households. Staggered Mr Alsbury might be but the level of staffing we deploy against existing households are facts revealed in our methodology at the appendix to our Policy. There were 382,000 households at the time and 3647 employees of the Force. This is what modern Policing demands and as I make clear this isn't just about the beat bobby but every other service and support we provide to our Sub regional community. This can be considered in terms of what the developer is happy to fund in isolation, the Police hub, however all the infrastructural supports I have identified are essential if this is to work; sufficient equipment, adequate airwaves cover and capacity, adequate control room comms handling, access and input to adequate PND crime data and handling, information from adequate local CCTV installations, adequate resources for local measures, transport, and a base to work from not only for this Bobby but all additional staff recruited to Police growth in the Force and that will support him or her. We do a lot more than this in providing our service to existing development and the communities that occupy this. We don't want our ability to do this overwhelmed by additional demands beyond the capacity of our existing infrastructure. We can expand the capacity of this infrastructure where necessary and provided developers contribute especially in major schemes like the appeal proposal.

Mr Alsbury should not be surprised that the number of staff that we employ across the Force for existing development of this size is the same as that we seek to equip as a result of the development. It would be inconsistent to derive a different figure.

5.13 Mr Alsbury describes the current position with our premises in Coalville and then goes on to imply that the issues we will face here as a result of the very large and significant appeal proposal might be addressed, in some way, through matters of performance. Police performance is a matter for the Chief Constable and the Home Office. My appendix 2 does however give an indication of the regard the NWL community has for its local Policing. HMIC Information linked to our website shows that Leicestershire Police perform well in comparison to our Peer forces in terms of staffing to crime and victim satisfaction. However these matters are not likely to have any significant bearing on the level of resources we need to deliver support to an expanded NWL community. It is therefore reasonable in my view that the Policing impact of serving a significant increase in the local population, as evidenced in the request for a contribution, be addressed rather than avoided in this way. Mr Alsbury seems

unaware of the impacts I describe in my appendix 8 and the consequences of not mitigating these in relation to the appeal proposal. These will adversely affect Police performance locally and ignoring these cumulative impacts of growth development will adversely impact Force performance here, in Coalville, in NWL and throughout the Police sub region. This would run completely counter to the purpose of proper planning to secure necessary infrastructure for growth, as revealed in Guidance, and the actions of a prudent Police Force concerned to maintain service delivery and performance through this.

Mr Alsbury then implies that replacement of what we have should in some way be separated from the additional Policing needs that the appeal proposal and other significant development will generate. The reality is that replacement is driven by growth demands and the lack of capacity of the existing building and that it makes economic sense to consider and accommodate both in Coalville. This is a current issue and one which needs to be resolved as soon as possible and particularly because of the amount of growth anticipated for Coalville, exemplified in the appeal proposal. This can't be disconnected from development of the scale of the appeal proposal nor the consequences of failing to deliver an expanded replacement for residents of it and NWL more widely. Mr Alsbury suggests that this should promote a series of actions and investigations however this avoids the fact that in relation to the growth element our c5/05 based and regularly endorsed Policy already has a methodology in place to determine what will be required in regards to growth. It is important that in investing locally the necessary resources to meet growth are utilised if the demands and impacts of significant developments like the appeal proposal are to be met.

5.14 It is disingenuous to say that the Police request is because of growth being proposed. Our request is made because of the additional impact that this growth brings, where our infrastructure doesn't have the capacity to accommodate this and where we do not have access to funds to pay for this. In each area of infrastructure that I detail I identify current capacity the cost necessary to mitigate the additional impact and a methodology for doing this. I have demonstrated that we are unable to access funds for this and we believe that it is reasonable that the Planning system, in promoting growth, should mitigate its impact on services. That's what c5/05 says.

### **Recent Decisions and Examinations**

5.15 Mr Alsbury suggests that these decisions are all outright rejections of the Police case however I do not believe this to be the case and I comment as follows.

In [APP/T2405/A/11/2154502](#) the Inspector did not support contributions towards Primary Health care, Upper school Education or Policing. As a result both Leicestershire Police and Leicestershire County Council wrote to PINS to raise concerns about the way necessary contributions were considered. Our view was that there are limits to the level of detail that can reasonably be expected where built infrastructure was some years off and dependent upon implementation of a number of unrelated planning permissions. Further that there was a lack of reference to evidence in the decision in preference to the personal opinions of the Inspector. The PINS response was to remind both Authorities that each Inspector considers each case individually. Leicestershire Police do appreciate this. A subsequent decision in Blaby, where a contribution was resisted, should be considered in a more up to date view of Inspector consideration of the Police case there - Appeal 9 in my statement.

In relation to [APP/X2410/A/11/2149551](#) I note that Leicestershire Police were not present at the hearing and presented no evidence to it.

In relation to [APP/T2405/A/10/2125563](#) the appeal was dismissed and determined by written representations. The Inspector found that contributions towards Policing education, health and libraries did not satisfy the tests. There are no reasons provided in his decision and it is therefore difficult to take a view on the bearing of this decision.

In relation to [APP/T2405/A/10/2134739](#) the Inspector supported the Police methodology however suggested that a programme of future provision was also required. Our methodology was the same as being applied in the appeal proposal but despite this decision, and many others, Mr Alsbury still questions this on behalf of the same developer. Programmes of future provision have now been prepared for all the Districts in the Police sub region and for NWL this can be found at my appendix 4 and 5. I should say that in relation to an amended application for the same site from this developer Blaby Council have resolved to grant permission subject to a legal agreement which includes a Policing contribution. The details of our proposed expenditure and programme were submitted to support our request and this has informed the view the Council has taken. In the face of resistance to complete the agreement that Council took a legal opinion which confirmed that our request meets the tests and that the Councils request, in relation to the Policing contribution, is strong. I understand that Jelson have now agreed to complete the agreement including the Police contribution. Our breakdown of expenditure in relation to the appeal proposal is at appendix 8 of my statement. I again reference the Glenfield Park appeal mentioned earlier by Mr Alsbury at his para 2.10. This was a far smaller residential development than the appeal proposal. Here both the Inspector and Secretary of State supported the Police case. I

confirm that the Police case here did not include the further information at my appendices 4,5 and 8. We now provide this level of information in all Planning appeals and we do this to consistently address the stance taken by this developer.

In [APP/K2420/A/10/2125649](#) I note that Leicestershire Police were not present at the enquiry and presented no evidence to it.

Mr Alsbury confirms that his company on behalf of Messrs Jelson have challenged Policing contributions in all these appeals. I confirm that this is the only developer to do so to this extent and this is of concern against many other appeals and permissions involving other developers where this is not the case. In my view this is becoming a reflection of the disposition of this developer and their representatives rather than the validity of our infrastructure requests. We are facing additional and escalating costs as a result however, more serious for the communities we serve and the occupiers of new development, the infrastructure they depend upon will not keep pace with new development. Other developers and occupiers and existing communities will face higher demands on their services as a result and we are concerned about this. I am pleased that the company have now changed their stance in relation to the outstanding application on the Blaby appeal site - [APP/T2405/A/10/2134739](#). I hope that this will mean that having accepted the Police case there this will inform the company's position on the current appeal proposal and necessary Policing contribution.

5.16 Turning to cases where GVA and Jelson were not involved.

In [APP/K2420/A/09/2118652](#), I note that Leicestershire Police were not present at the Inquiry and presented no evidence to it.

In [APP/K2420/A/10/2136529](#) I note that Leicestershire Police were not present at the Inquiry and presented no evidence to it. The appeal was dismissed. However the Secretary of State may find it instructive to consider the report of the Inspector as far as the need to comprehensively plan infrastructure investment in a Sustainable Urban Extension is concerned. In his report the Inspector was of the view that even this development of 200 homes should make provision for these. The Inspector continued that in relation to Policing and other services "it is likely that improvement of these facilities will be necessary to serve the increased population of the SUE". The Council had not had the opportunity to work with providers to put the necessary Infrastructure Plan together. As a result I am not surprised by the very limited findings the Inspector could reach as far as contribution requests, including Policing, were concerned. I am pleased to say that Leicestershire Police are now engaged in

Hinckley's infrastructure Planning work. I confirm that our approach there is similar to what we seek in the far larger appeal proposal. NWL District Council are not at the infrastructure Planning stage in relation to their Core Strategy and the issues raised by this Inspector appear relevant here. The size of the appeal proposal is a further factor. Despite this concern I do however identify Policing impacts and the necessary additional infrastructure to overcome these where the Force do not have access to funds.

In [APP/K2420/A/10/2130103](#) Police made a limited case at the Inquiry and the appeal was dismissed. A viability case was made by the appellant however Leicestershire Police did not have the opportunity to consider this. Contributions to Civic amenity, library, open space, health and police facilities were found not to meet the tests. The Inspector considered the need to expand our facilities at Hinckley and I am pleased to say that a scheme to do this has now received Planning permission. The replacement which includes additional space to accommodate growth was put together by Police in the last 18 months and will be implemented over a similar period. My only other comment in relation to this case is to refer to the more recent decisions immediately above and APP/K2420/A/10/2127585 at appeal 6 in my statement which more accurately reflects the situation prevailing in Hinckley.

5.17 Mr Alsbury refers to cases in Daventry in 2010 and I am not aware of the local Force practice there as far as growth and developer contributions are concerned. Having read what that Force sought I am not surprised by the Inspectors conclusion. This is not the substance of our request in relation to the appeal proposal.

### **My appendix 1**

5.19 Mr Alsbury says the basis of our methodology is unclear as regards Police national formula. The content of the table attached clearly relates Leicestershire's characteristics and this is confirmed in the preceding summary. The data is local, the formula is national.

5.20/21 Mr Alsbury's suggestions about where our Policy indicates funds will be spent - central v's local spend. Leicestershire Police operate as a single Force aiming to deliver a consistent service across our sub region. In order to do this we use a wide range of resources which all directly benefit what is delivered from Local Policing Units. Some of these resources are identified in our contribution request and where we need to increase infrastructures as a result of new development and where direct impacts are identified, including the appeal proposal, and where we do not have access to other resources, we

believe these are justified. There is no central local split as Mr Alsbury suggests and what I say above in relation to a Policing hub on the appeal site exemplifies this.

5.22 Mr Alsbury suggests that longer compliance periods undermine the validity of our requests. They are designed to offer the best chance of delivery of services where a number of unrelated developments commit to fund these. We have not asked for an extended period in relation to the appeal proposal because of its size and likely duration.

### **Appendix 1 to Policy**

5.23 Mr Alsbury again makes assertions about the applicability of our methodology. We do not make assumptions about infrastructure capacity and known impacts are identified. I can only add that in delivering a sub regional service and in delivering sub regional resources it makes sense to use such a methodology to reflect the nature of Policing. We capture all the vital elements and in so doing include our resourcing to each District including NWL and Coalville within it. This is an approach advocated in C 5/05 and supported in many planning decisions, some through appeals. What we deliver in Coalville is totally dependent on the infrastructures I describe and which do not have the capacity to accommodate growth occurring there. Mr Alsbury suggests we foresee intolerable increases in demand for Policing but we do not. We merely want to maintain a level of service captured in our methodology and this is reasonable where large amounts of housing will impact infrastructure capacity and where we cannot access funds to mitigate this. We anticipate crime levels at the appeal site similar to those already prevailing in the area.

5.24 Mr Alsbury suggests that what we seek is not included in our Policy but it is, as described on page 4. It would be inconsistent to generate a different series of costs than in our Policy, which is what is inferred.

### **Appendix 2**

5.25 Mr Alsbury suggests that the definition of Police funding capacities at 9/09 is out of date. In relation to most Planning Policies this is a very recent timescale. The statement identifies a funding gap which can only have grown since.

### **Appendix 5**

5.26 Mr Alsbury challenges the applicability of our programme of expenditure. We now provide these as a result of an Inspectors comments at an appeal involving this developer however we cannot ignore the intent of PPS12 to use infrastructure Planning to identify the impacts of growth in Core Strategies. PPS 12 also recognises the delivery aspect of these as outlined in my statement. We can't look at the appeal proposal as a one off and mitigate its impacts on a sub regional service around it. We have to look at the larger picture especially where it is reasonable that a number of developments make in part contributions to necessary infrastructure. The intent of our programme is to show the impacts of growth proposed in the district, including this proposal, on our infrastructures and how and when we will mitigate these. There is little in the appeal proposal about phasing however it is perfectly possible to locate individual developments within the programme timeframe and to align this with investments we need to make to expand our infrastructures to accommodate them. There is a chicken and egg scenario with each individual development and C5/05 tries to assist with remedial measures to increase flexibility where such pooling is necessary. Although we know the impacts of the growth proposed in NWL we don't know which developments will provide this and when. Even use of the LPA housing trajectory cannot assist with this but we use it as the best available information on growth timing.

## **Appendix 8**

5.27 In relation to Mr Alsbury's comments on funding items

1 Additional staff numbers are derived using our methodology applied to this proposal. We will need to equip these staff wherever they work to deliver policing to NWL including this proposal. We are not asking for funds to equip existing staff. The comment also fails to appreciate that this is derived using development specific information and to this extent is in scale and kind. Where we have greater intelligence on direct staffing consequences of growth we use this eg in relation to staffing our call/control centre and the impact of planned growth on this.

2 Mr Alsbury seems to ignore what I say about Airwaves cover in the district. The location of existing transmitters adequately serves existing development. Changing the pattern and size of this will mean that existing cover is inadequate. Even if this wider impact could be measured on a site by site basis such measurement could not consider the impact of development not yet in place. Having to spend more time in localities where cover is poor will impact Policing availability in other areas. We don't deploy this infrastructure to individual developments but we do know that our system as existing will not cope with the amount and locations of growth proposed in the district. Looking at our programme we aim to resolve this

towards the end of the first phase of development of this site. By this time contributions from this and other developments will be sufficient to enable this expenditure and the increase in server capacity to handle traffic from an additional transmitter.

3 Mr Alsbury's comments here appear to apply to our call handling and control centre rather than server capacity for additional airwaves infrastructure. The two are handled separately in our funding request.

4 Mr Alsbury's commitment is noted however because of the way the legal agreement is drafted, at this point in time, this will not be included if the Inspector supports our request.

5 Mr Alsbury fails to understand that the Force operate a local control centre which will serve residents in the appeal development and in their daily lives beyond it. We can't plan this resource to individual developments as suggested. We do know the capacity of the facility in terms of numbers of calls that can be handled, telephony, staff and premises and there is a project to increase this to cater for growth as a result of this and other developments in our sub region. This is described in my appendix 5 with a methodology to derive a cost per new household for the additional capacity together with a commitment to spend in the timescales indicated. What further information is necessary to demonstrate this request? In answer to Mr Alsbury's further question I can confirm our intention to have the expanded facility in place within the timescales of this development such as they are discernible from the submissions. We would prefer to have such contributions in advance so that the expansion can be made to ease the impact of additional development before it happens however developers are unwilling to make contributions on this basis.

6 Mr Alsbury seems to ignore the fact that this infrastructure will serve new households on the appeal site. Capacity of the system will have to be expanded to cope with additional use as a result of growth. Harmful impact without this is outlined in my appendix 8 and timing in my appendix 4 and 5. We would prefer funding in advance to achieve what Mr Alsbury suggests but developers will not contribute on this basis. In relation to this item we could spread the necessary expansion beyond the point indicated in our programme, ie earlier, because of the nature of what will be required.

7 The appeal proposals are very sizeable and sit alongside main routes and major road corridors. This is where these units will be deployed. There are a number in the District already. It is not unreasonable for developments of such significance, in this juxtaposition to a major settlement, to fund additional units. This is what was agreed in relation to the Glenfield Park appeal referred to earlier. Impact on the development and locality is described in my appendix 4.

8 As 7. Reference should also be made to the local crime patterns and associated deprivation issues I outline earlier. These cameras would, in the first place, be available to deploy within the development and the size of this justifies outright purchase of the kit.

9 As 7. This provision would be primarily delivered in the development to assist its residents. It will work best if provided in conjunction with the Policing hub proposed there. Reference to local crime patterns and deprivation content justify this measure, implemented as a one off through the life of the development.

10 As 7. This is considered in my statement [appendix 4, 5 and 8] and in summary deployment of vehicles is known, as are costs and longevity. We will need to fund additional vehicles as a result of this particular development, We do not have access to funds other than to maintain our existing fleet levels. Roger Tynms in their Growth Infrastructure Analysis of the County share this view- para 18 in my statement.

11 Mr Alsbury's comments concern our premises in Coalville and I have answered these above in relation to his para 5.13. I have identified the funding required using the Police methodology and detail two of the premises that will need to be expanded.

## **Appendix 9**

5.28 Mr Alsbury again asks for clarification of our position at this appeal and I have already provided this in my statement and against his para 5.2 above. This represents a consistent stance in the light of the Policy we have adopted. Instructions about how this appeal is to be addressed have been given at the highest level in the Force and these clearly deal with communications before this date.

## **Conclusions**

5.29 Mr Alsbury raises a point about build costs here. In making our request I have used £3,500pm<sup>2</sup> which is in our methodology and this includes land/lost opportunity costs, and an allowance for the additional costs of specialist accommodation -eg custody. This is the lower of the two costs in our Policy and I believe it is comparable to others in current use in the public sector. We do check this cost from time to time. We could argue about this however I suggest that what is included in our methodology is reasonable and has been widely accepted elsewhere including at appeals. If direct provision of premises is triggered within a development site our Policy has alternatives to a contribution.

5.30 Mr Alsbury seems to ignore the guidance in C5/05 as regards the place of formulae. Behind every item that we have requested there is a methodology indicating existing capacity, demands of the particular development and that planned more widely, impacts without mitigation, timescale and costs. Police do not deliver a different service to each part of our area and the difference in local needs is met through deployment of an overall

resource. We aim to provide consistent service cover and accessibility across the whole of our area and are regularly monitored in doing so. There are reasons to suggest particular vulnerabilities and needs in the vicinity and in the development however we do not seek additional resources because of these. We promote crime prevention measures in every new development however we would not significantly reduce Policing cover and access because of these. In future resourcing we prefer to Police on the basis of the known rather than rely on unknowns or possible future impacts. This is the way we resource and with public protection and safety at stake we need to do this with certainty.

We do seek, reasonably in my view, to take steps to maintain existing Policing through growth that occurs and will do this where developers assist in conjunction with what they build and on behalf of the occupiers they seek to attract and the communities they seek to locate within.

In conclusion it is inescapable that such a development as the appeal proposal will have Policing impacts on the lines described and that these should be mitigated by the additional infrastructure identified.

Conscious, however, that further information is requested, and in an attempt to reach agreement, these comments have been sent to the appellant. I have also reviewed my submissions and believe that these show how and where the development will create infrastructure deficiencies, the extent of additional demands the development will place on our infrastructures, their capacity, methodologies for calculating contributions, and timescales for provision. I have gathered further information on the capacities of our existing infrastructure and attach a note for further information. A meeting has been requested to assist and maintain a dialogue up to and during the Inquiry as necessary in an attempt to reach a conclusion

There comes a point where a view has to be taken on whether the evidence and information Police have provided has demonstrates our case. Clearly in relation to all the appeals I have referred to we reached this point. In particular in relation to Glenfield Park a number of parallels have been identified by Mr Alsbury and we certainly concur as far as the case for a contribution towards Policing is concerned. We have gone beyond this point in other appeals by this developer. The Inspector in APP/K2420/A/10/2136529 gave a clear synopsis of the importance of adequate infrastructure Planning and, where justified, developer contributions if development is to be sustainable. I find no better argument for sustaining the objection we have already made. The development could be built without adequate provision for Policing

infrastructure, and for that matter any other necessary public infrastructure, but it would be unacceptable.