

NON-CONFIDENTIAL



Borough of Tamworth

27 November 2015

Dear Councillor

You are hereby summoned to attend a **meeting of the Council of this Borough** to be held on **MONDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 2015** at 6.00 pm in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER - MARMION HOUSE**, for the transaction of the following business:-

AGENDA

NON CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 Apologies for Absence**
- 2 To receive the Minutes of the previous meeting** (Pages 1 - 12)
- 3 To receive any announcements from the Mayor, Leader, Members of the Cabinet or the Chief Executive**
- 4 State of Tamworth Debate** (Pages 13 - 126)

(The Report of the Leader of the Council)

The debate will be broken into three parts. Each topic will be 40 minutes and **each Councillor can speak once for 5 minutes maximum.**

The Leader of the Council will do a 2 minute introduction to each item. These are consistently the important issues to our residents.

- Regeneration in Tamworth
- Safer Communities in Tamworth
- Health and Wellbeing in Tamworth

This will leave roughly 25 minutes at the end of the meeting for any motions, agreement or further review of any topic.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. D. O. T.' with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

People who have a disability and who would like to attend the meeting should contact Democratic Services on 01827 709264 or e-mail committees@tamworth.gov.uk preferably 24 hours prior to the meeting. We can then endeavour to ensure that any particular requirements you may have are catered for.

Marmion House
Lichfield Street
Tamworth



MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 15th SEPTEMBER 2015

PRESENT: Councillor M Gant (Chair), Councillors A Lunn, J Chesworth, M Clarke, S Claymore, T Clements, D Cook, A Couchman, M Couchman, S Doyle, J Faulkner, J Goodall, M Greatorex, R Kingstone, A James, T Madge, M McDermid, K Norchi, J Oates, M Oates, S People, T People, R Pritchard, R Rogers, E Rowe, P Seekings, P Standen and M Thurgood

The following officers were present: Anthony E Goodwin (Chief Executive), John Wheatley (Executive Director Corporate Services), Stefan Garner (Director of Finance), Jane Hackett (Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer) and Janice Clift (Democratic and Elections Officer)

28 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors S Goodall and G Hirons

29 TO RECEIVE THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

The minutes of the meetings held on 14 July 2015 were approved and signed as a correct record.

(Moved by Councillor D Cook and seconded by Councillor S People)

30 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no Declarations of Interest.

31 TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE MAYOR, LEADER, MEMBERS OF THE CABINET OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Councillor S People made the following announcement:-

Can I formally extend my condolences on the passing of Councillor Knowles having had the privilege of serving with him in the past.

Councillor T Clements made the following announcement:-

Lin Street our Civic Officer for Tamworth Borough Council is retiring. As we all know Lin isn't just an employee of Tamworth Borough Council. She has proven over the last 8 years that she has been with us that she is very passionate about Tamworth and the people that reside in it and having been Mayor in 2012/12 the woman is formidable of her representation across the whole of Staffordshire. I believe Lin has received many nice e-mails from other Civic Officers and former Mayors. So tonight on behalf of the Councillors in the council chamber we have got some presents to give Lin so if she would like to come forward and accept them?

The Chief Executive made the following announcement:-

Just to inform you that there will be a special meeting of Council called in January to discuss the Local Plan so I just wanted to give you advance notice tonight that a meeting will be convened in January to discuss the Local Plan

The Mayor made the following announcement:-

Can I remind everyone that it is the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Britain this year and it would be great to see as many of you as possible at the service at St Edithas Church this coming Sunday with the RAF to celebrate it. Also this is to recognise the people that gave their ultimate sacrifice. It's at St Edithas Church at 11.00am on Sunday. I would like to see as many of you there as possible.

Councillor M McDermid made the following announcement:-

It is with great sadness that I make this statement. As over just 3 years as a Labour Councillor of the Castle Ward for Tamworth Borough Council today I resign my membership from the Labour Party. I wanted to make Tamworth a better place and to create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business and create a safe environment for the local people so they can reach their full potential for a longer life and healthy living. But when you are betrayed by the people that you trust like friends and colleagues in the Labour Party I just can't carry on and how the values that I hold have been betrayed. Some people have betrayed years of friendship just to get in the spotlight and further their political career. I firmly believe that when you betray someone you betray yourself. I recognise that some of my constituents in the Castle Ward will feel let down by my decision. I apologise to them but I pledge to them that I will work hard to help them all up to the next election in May 2016. I am now an Independent Councillor and I know that many people who read this statement will feel as betrayed as I do.

32 QUESTION TIME:

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 1

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor S Peuple will ask the Portfolio Holder for Economy and Education, Councillor S Claymore, the following question:-

"In assessing the traffic impact of the planned developments of 1100 houses in Amington, has the council taken account of the existing, and already growing, congestion around the entry and exit points on the A5 (T) leading to and from the M42 during the morning and afternoon commuting times?"

Councillor S Claymore gave the following reply:-

Yes.

As you are aware the submitted Local Plan seeks to allocate land in Amington as an urban extension for a minimum of for 1100 homes and associated infrastructure.

Since withdrawing the previous Local Plan from examination in 2013 the cross party working group, which you are a member, has met frequently to oversee the development of the plan with officers, since that decision and at those meetings the evidence base supporting the local plan has been discussed and signed off.

This includes advice from Highways England (formerly the Highways Agency) who are responsible for the strategic road network with regards to traffic impacts on the Strategic Road network from proposed developments. Highways England were involved in preparing the Local Plan from the beginning. It is important to emphasise that Highways England did not consider that the cumulative scale of development would result in significant negative impacts on the Strategic Road Network and that improvements have been identified **should** mitigation be required on a site by site basis.

I also refer you to the Councils Constitution and Scheme of Delegation which gives the Council responsibility for determining planning applications to the Planning Committee.

An application for 1100 homes and associated infrastructure was considered by the Planning Committee on the 4th August.

In processing the application the Council consulted with Highways England (previously Highways Agency) for their views on the impact the proposed development would have on the Trunk Road network and also with the Staffordshire County Council as the Highway Authority for the local road network.

The impact of the proposed development on the A5 and M42 has been assessed by Highways England (HE), who following assessment of the detailed transport modelling had no objection to the development. The application was supported by traffic models which assessed the impact of the development for the opening year (development completed) both with and without the development. The models used were accepted and validated by HE and take account of traffic growth, and committed developments in the vicinity of the junctions.

In terms of the A5 Stonydelph junction the results of the modelling indicate that the development results in a minor deterioration in the overall model network performance in the am and pm peak. The model shows that a.m. peak has a minor impact on the A5 slip roads and carriageway. The pm peak shows some decrease in performance of the junction, with overall travel time increased by 5%. Within the pm the main issue is considered to be the constrained approach from Watling Street (B5404) and the resultant queues. The A5 slip roads and

carriageway are considered to perform satisfactorily but it is noted that on occasion a traffic queues builds up on the A5 westbound off-slip but this quickly disperses. Nevertheless this does not block back to the mainline carriageway and hence does not affect the operation/safety of the A5 mainline. HE concluded in their assessment that there would be no severe impacts as a result of the development at the A5 Stonydelph junction.

The M42 Junction 10 was also assessed for its performance. There are existing queues apparent both within the am and pm peaks on the eastbound entry approach and the models undertaken indicate that within the am peak queuing would increase by between 12% and 13.8% and 7% and 11.7% in the pm peak. This is for the eastbound entry only as at other junctions the queuing is less and even more minor. These levels of impact are not considered by HE to be a significant increase and would therefore not result in the development having a severe impact on the M42 junction, with no justification for any mitigation.

Staffordshire County Council commented that they had reviewed the junctions and capacity assessments included in the transport assessment which looked at existing capacity and the impact of the proposed development at key future year scenarios.

They advised that that the Pennine Way / Watling Street / A5 junction was identified as part of the Strategic highway network and had been assessed using a model held by Highways England. The model identified queuing but the origin of the queuing was the strategic highway network and that no improvements on the local highway network would solve this.

The consultation responses from Highways England and from Staffordshire County Council were reported to the Planning Committee when they considered the application, see sections 6.6. and 6.7 of the committee report, and are available, along with the detailed assessments on the Councils website. The Committee report considered the highway impacts in section 8.5 of the report.

Supplementary Question:-

“Can I therefore thank Councillor Claymore for that long and detailed answer. Can I ask him therefore why if he is so sure that there will be no impact that our Local Mp raised the issue prior to the election and said that he was meeting with Ministers to discuss the impact on the traffic flows around the Stonydelph entry and also whether he is aware as I am that when I was late getting to work the other week and therefore I only reached the M42 junction about 6.30 rather than 6.15 it was evident that there was some back flow through the lights across it. My concern therefore is that the assessment does not make an adequate recognition of the growing traffic that is already going through there and as I say that the MP himself raised this issue so I am surprised that he is quite so sure since the MP said he was meeting with ministers to raise the issue?”

Councillor S Claymore gave the following reply:-

As you have heard in the answer to your first question what Highways England consider to be traffic problems is probably different to what we consider to be traffic problems in Tamworth. You are absolutely right the proof of the pudding is in the eating and it will be after development. It is also quite obvious that when

you drive a long that road it is quite often and other routes through Tamworth they get congested. That was the reason we asked the MP to intervene if he possibly could. We don't sit back on our laurels and say okay that it's good enough. We are hoping to improve on what we have already got and we will continue to do that as we go forward.

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 2

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor M Couchman will ask the Leader of the Council, Councillor D Cook, the following question:-

"What preparations are the council making to support the incoming Syrian Refugees over the coming months and years?"

Councillor D Cook gave the following reply:-

Thank you Madam Mayor.

Cllr Couchman, your question has great merit. The situation in Iraq and Syria, as well as other pockets of the Middle East and North Africa is an international catastrophe that all elements of governments within all nations need to be aware of.

I have had conversations with the CEO on the matter and these conversations will continue.

As an update in itself I have nothing to add to the E-mail sent out last week to ALL Councillors by the CEO setting out actions so far from government and the LGA.

I have a printed copy here for you now just in case it has missed you attention. Again I assure you myself, the Cabinet and CMT will continue to monitor and be ready for any escalations to the situation and how Tamworth as a place could respond.

The Chief Executive Tony Goodwin gave the following reply:-

There have been a couple of developments since the conversation that I had with the Leader yesterday that warrant mention. The first of those is that first of all to state that the Council will directly engage with what is called the West Midlands Strategic Migration Partnership which is based in Birmingham under the supervision of Davalinder Palisan she is the co-ordinator for the Local Government Association and the rationality is that they will develop a managed approach to the response on and for the home office. In terms of actually doing the do the Strategic Migration Partnership will continue as the single point of contact for all local authorities within their regions. They are to record, collate and communicate with all commitments and pledges from local authorities and public bodies in relation to housing and other support. As I understand it each of the seven Metropolitan Boroughs have indicated that they would take between 50 and 100 families each from the first tranche. Tamworth Borough Council has

indicated that we will assist in anyway shape or form that we can. Within Staffordshire itself I have been in regular contact with the County Council Chief Executive and subject to the agreement of the other district/boroughs we have agreed to co-ordinate the same approach as above across the County looking at similar figures but with the addition of a) local authorities who have not retained their housing stock that they contact their registered providers and registered social landlords in order to establish their intentions and whether any offers are likely to be forthcoming and b) that the local strategic for housing teams be a contact point any information from registered providers and registered social landlords and each individual families who are wishing to offer accommodation and support for refugees and see where possible local authorities undertake an audit/inventory of what the local sector are proposing in terms of support and campaigns. Finally at a local level I can confirm that on the Leaders instruction we have indicated our willingness to engage with the Local Government Association and through the Strategic Migration Partnership that in anyway we can and anyway that is feasible and we are currently considering utilising the strategic housing team in order to contact our local landlords forum and landlords that who are not members of the forum to establish whether they have any intentions in this regard and earlier this morning I instructed the Communities and Partnerships team to commence the audit of all relevant voluntary sectors and charities and faith groups to ascertain what the potential from Tamworth Borough Council would be. This is completely up to date as of now.

Supplementary Question:-

"Having just heard that our twinning town of Bad Laasphe as agreed to take 500 refugees I hope that we will be able to do our best to help this humanitarian tragedy. Wouldn't you agree Councillor Cook?"

Councillor D Cook gave the following reply:-

I share every single one of Councillor Couchman's sentiments and Tamworth will be a place that we will have this conversation very maturely. Tamworth does have housing issues itself which means we probably couldn't take 500 refugees. But if there is a conversation to be had with other Staffordshire districts about doing our part to help with those most vulnerable in the area I'm sure that Tamworth is mature enough to have that conversation.

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 3

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor M Couchman will ask the Portfolio Holder for Housing and Waste Management, Councillor M Thurgood, the following question:-

"How will the rent reduction of 1% announced in the Budget affect the HRA and will it delay the Tinkers Green/Kerria Regeneration Project?"

Councillor M Thurgood gave the following reply:-

As reported in the Q1 Health check to Cabinet on 20th August 2015 it is currently forecast that the 1% reduction in Council housing rents will result in

over £638k reduced income p.a. (cumulative for 4 years) which equates to £2.76m p.a. in lost rent ongoing from 2019/20.

A thorough review will be undertaken over the coming months to mitigate the impact of this reduced income and the outcome of this review will be reported through the usual budget processes.

Although the impact of the loss of income is significant the redevelopment of the Tinkers Green and Kerria estates remains a priority for the Council and I am confident that the reduced income will not impact on the delivery of the project.

Supplementary Question:-

"Would you not agree with me that this is another ploy by the Tory Government to remove more money from the poorest in Tamworth by reducing their entitlement to housing benefit and also cutting Tamworth Borough Council's income so therefore reducing money that local government should spend?"

Councillor M Thurgood gave the following reply:-

Thank you for that question. Personally I would have expected the Labour Councillors to support the reduction in Council rents. It will not affect the regeneration of Kerria and Tinkers Green. We will do what we can with resources that we have and provide safe quality homes within the budget that we have to work with.

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 4

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor T Peale will ask the Chair of Planning Committee, Councillor M Greatorex, the following question:-

"Question to the chair of the Planning Committee, Councillor Michael Greatorex: As chair of the planning committee can you confirm whether it is true that requests were received before the planning meeting on the 4th of August to move the meeting to a larger venue which would have facilitated the attendance of a larger number of members of the public?"

Councillor M Greatorex gave the following reply:-

I thank Councillor Peale for his question.

A request was made by an objector and a member that the venue should be changed as they anticipated a large number of attendees.

I considered this request with officers. We considered alternative venues under the control of the Council. These were The Assembly Rooms, the Town Hall and this Council Chamber. The Assembly Rooms were already booked for 4th August, the Town Hall was too small, has access difficulties and sound/vision facilities are lacking, so that left the Council Chamber. The chamber has 28 fixed public seats plus 7 moveable seats to the right of the door to the members room but the latter face the public seats and would block an access route. Committee room 1 has

capacity for 34 public seats. So there is little difference between the two in terms of seating capacity. The layout of the chamber with its fixed seats for members is, in my opinion, unsuitable for use by a committee. Although this chamber is more spacious than the committee room it too has sound/vision limitations and again, in my view, is unsuitable for a committee.

I decided that it was unnecessary and impracticable to hold the meeting in another venue and that we should meet in committee room 1 as usual. Both the objector and the member were informed of this decision well in advance of the meeting date and it was made clear that the public would be admitted on a first come first served basis. I should mention that it is made clear in any correspondence with interested parties on planning applications that there is limited space in committee room 1 for the public.

Madam Mayor, I want to make a final point. I am keen to continue to involve our residents in the planning process as much as we can and to build on their understanding as to how it works, including the important decision-making process at committee. The committee meetings are open to the public with limited rights of participation for those involved and for observers - that is in the interests of dealing with the business expeditiously. They are not public meetings in the sense where often large numbers of the public are encouraged to attend and to participate. Committee Room 1 is suitable for meetings of the Planning Committee. There are no plans to change it but I will keep its suitability under review."

Supplementary Question:-

"Councillor Greateorex I do not deny that it may have been harder to hold the meeting in here but do you not feel that it would have been of more benefit if it had avoided the situation where the Tamworth Herald on 6th August published that members of the public had to be turned away?"

Councillor M Greateorex gave the following reply:-

Madam Mayor I can't really add anything to what I have given in my written answer. I can say that we did consider this very carefully. I will consider this with officers in the future but I am satisfied that the arrangements that we made for the 4th August were appropriate and that people involved in the matter were informed that I mentioned in the written reply that there were limitations as far as the public were concerned.

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 5

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor T Peale will ask the Portfolio Holder for Communities and Public Health, Councillor S Doyle, the following question:-

"In light of the shocking events which occurred there on the 12th August would you agree that the council should revise its policy regarding the decision not to lock the Amington Recreation Grounds at night time?"

Councillor S Doyle gave the following reply:-

Thank you Madam Mayor and for the question Councillor People

The recent arson attack at the Amington Recreation Grounds are an indication that another approach is required, one that engages the Community and involves the individuals that live in the area.

I would hope as a leader in that Community Councillor People would look to be at the fore front of such an initiative and I openly invite you to work with the Residents and our Partners.

The approach I would look to champion is that used for the gates at Wilnecote Cemetery where volunteers from the community have taken on the responsibility of the opening and closing of the gates, this is true community involvement and also the best deterrent against crime and ASB as there has been a decline in the number of issues reported since the Community took the lead.

I hope you will take this opportunity to work with myself and your fellow Councillors for the good of the Residents and look to build on community spirit in the area?

Greater vigilance is the key to lesser crime and the people in the Community are the best placed for such a task supported by yourself and the other Ward Councillors.

Councillor People did not have a Supplementary Question

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NO. 7

Under Procedure Rule No 11, Councillor T Madge will ask the Chair of Healthier and Safer Scrutiny, Councillor A James, the following question:-

"With regard to the news that the SSE CCG are planning after consultation to close the MIU at Sir Robert Peel Hospital between the hours of 9 pm and 7 am, therefore reducing the capability to provide essential local services to Tamworth's residents.

Will the Healthier & Safer Scrutiny committee at this week's meeting ask searching questions of the CCG on how they can convince the residents of Tamworth that they will be properly looked after if they are unfortunate enough to require the services the MIU provide?"

Councillor A James gave the following reply:-

I can assure Cllr Madge that I will ask my usual searching questions at Thursday's Healthier and Safer scrutiny committee meeting, as I have done at every scrutiny meeting I have attended whether it has been in Tamworth, Stafford or Burton upon Trent. I cannot confirm what questions the other members of the scrutiny committee will ask in relation to the Sir Robert Peel hospital. However, if Cllr Madge attends Thursday's meeting and sits in the public gallery, he will be

able to hear every question posed by the members of the Healthier and Safer scrutiny committee.

Supplementary Question:-

“Councillor James thanks you for your reply I will be there Thursday. Saturday night in the first 2 hours at the MIU 11 patients were treated which normally they average 15 – 20 every night not one every two hours as CCG wants us to believe. Do you agree with me that all Councillors must work together to protect this valuable service and encourage the residents of Tamworth to oppose this dangerous cause of action by CCG. Thank you Madam Mayor?”

Councillor A James gave the following reply:-

Thank you Madam Mayor as elected members and members of Tamworth use this facility I am sure that every Councillor who are members of that Committee will be asking questions that needed to be asked and get the answers that Tamworth need to get the right facilities for health going future.

33 PROPOSALS FOR A WEST MIDLANDS COMBINED AUTHORITY

The Report of the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive relating to key issues in the Government's devolution agenda and the proposals to establish a West Midlands Combined Authority by 1 April 2016 were considered. Council were updated on discussions with Staffordshire local authorities on their ambitions, intentions and proposals relating to the devolution agenda and Council also considered the recommendations from the Cabinet meeting of 10th September 2015

RESOLVED:

- That
1. the actions of the Leader and Chief Executive in relation to the Council's engagement in the Devolution debate and work streams were endorsed by Council;
 2. Council endorsed the Statutory Governance Review and draft scheme relating to the proposed WMCA;
 3. the Council accepted the invitation to take up non-constituent membership of the proposed WMCA and that the decision be communicated to the Chair of the Shadow Board for inclusion in the submission to the Secretary of State;
 4. the Council reaffirms its commitment to working with Staffordshire County Council, the districts and borough Councils across Staffordshire and other stakeholders on strategic collaboration for the benefit of our

communities;

5. The Leader and Chief Executive (or their nominated deputies) are authorised by Council to represent them on relevant and appropriate bodies associated with the proposed WMCA*, the Devolution Deal* and/or forums relating to strategic collaboration across Staffordshire and its surrounds; and
6. this will be subject to the necessary approval from the Secretary of State for DCLG and the Treasury

34 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT SERVICE AND ACTUAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2014/15

The Report of the Cabinet for the Annual Treasury Report is a requirement of the Council's reporting procedures. It covers the Treasury activity for 2014/15 and the actual Prudential Indicators for 2014/15. The report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. The Council is required to comply with both codes in accordance with regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003. It also provides an opportunity to review the approved Treasury Management Strategy for the current year and enables Members to consider and approve any issues identified that require amendment.

RESOLVED:

That Council

1. approved the actual 2014/15 Prudential Indicators within the report and shown at Appendix 1;
2. accepted the Treasury Management Stewardship Report for 2014/15; and
3. approved an increase in the current counterparty limits as identified at item 12 within this report

35 MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE

Councillor Simon People moved a motion which was accepted by the Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer as potential complaint against the Leader of the Council, the Chair of Aspire and Prosper Scrutiny Committee and the Chair of Healthier and Safer Scrutiny Committee. The Solicitor to the Council indicated that the complaint would be processed according to the Policy for dealing with complaints against Members for an alleged breach of the Code of Conduct.

36 SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN & ADULTS AT RISK OF ABUSE & NEGLECT POLICY

The Report of the Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer seeking to secure Council adoption of the revised Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk of Abuse and Neglect Policy.

RESOLVED:

- That Members
1. approved the draft Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk of Abuse and Neglect Policy;
 2. endorsed the Policy and its implementation;
 3. promote attendance at safeguarding training associated with the Policy; and
 4. authorised the Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer to disseminate the Policy throughout the Council

The Mayor

COUNCIL

MONDAY, 7 DECEMBER 2015

REPORT OF THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

STATE OF TAMWORTH DEBATE

EXEMPT INFORMATION

Not applicable

PURPOSE

To inform Council of progress made towards the corporate priorities and of the outcomes from the Tamworth Listens Question Time Event.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council debate the contents and findings of the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report looks at progress against themes of the Tamworth Listens Question Time event;

- Regeneration and growth,
- Healthier communities,
- Safer communities.

It highlights achievements and issues backed up by performance information and public opinion gained through a range of consultation activities including budget consultations, on line questionnaires and the question time event.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

There are none

LEGAL/RISK IMPLICATIONS BACKGROUND

There are none

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

There are none

REPORT AUTHOR

John Day

APPENDICES

Appendix A	State of Tamworth Report
Appendix B	Tamworth Listens Question Time Event 2015 Responses
Appendix C	Budget Consultation Report 2016/17
Appendix D	Tamworth Borough Locality Profile 2015
Appendix E	Tamworth Health Profile 2015

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State of Tamworth Debate

7th December 2015

Introduction

This year the report look at progress made against the themes of this year's Tamworth Listens Question Time event;

- Regeneration and Growth,
- Healthier communities,
- Safer communities.

It highlights achievements and issues backed up by performance information and public opinion gained through our consultation activities, where available.

This approach is intended to encourage debate in the Council Chamber on those things important in Tamworth.

Appendices are attached

Appendix B	Tamworth Listens Question Time Event 2015 Responses
Appendix C	Budget Consultation Report 2016/17
Appendix D	Tamworth Borough Locality Profile 2015
Appendix E	Tamworth District Health Profile 2015

Regeneration and Growth

To support regeneration and growth, Tamworth Borough Council and its partners work towards the strategic priority to 'Aspire and Prosper in Tamworth' where the primary outcome is to 'create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business'.

This will be achieved through the following objectives:

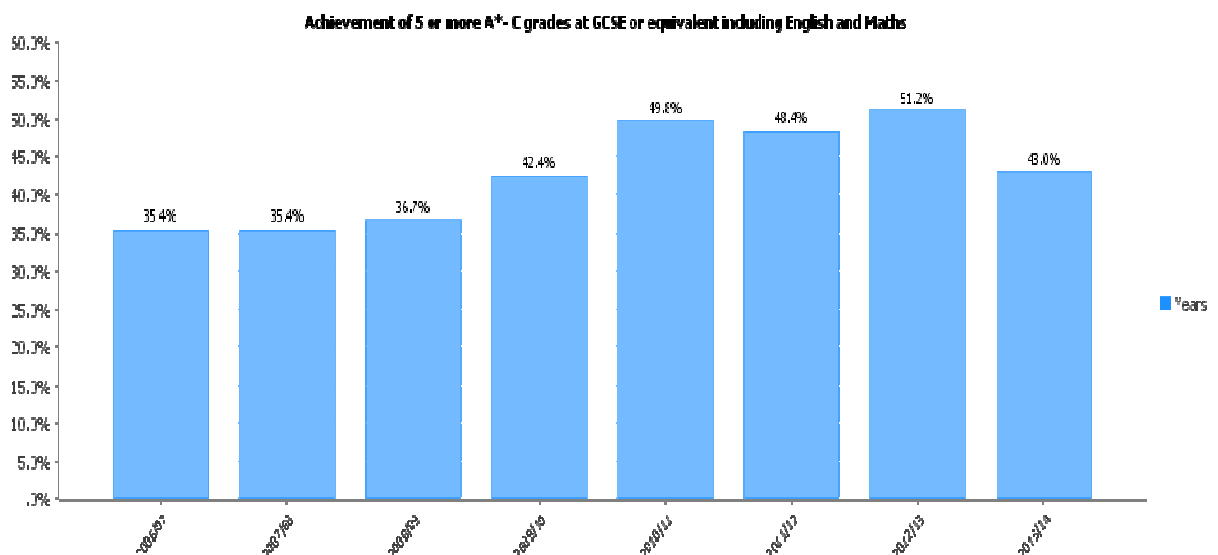
- Raising the aspiration and attainment levels of young people
- Creating opportunities for business growth through developing and using skills and talent
- Promoting private sector growth and creating quality employment locally
- Branding and marketing "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full"
- Creating the physical and technological infrastructure necessary to support the achievement of this primary outcome.

Raising the aspiration and attainment levels of young people

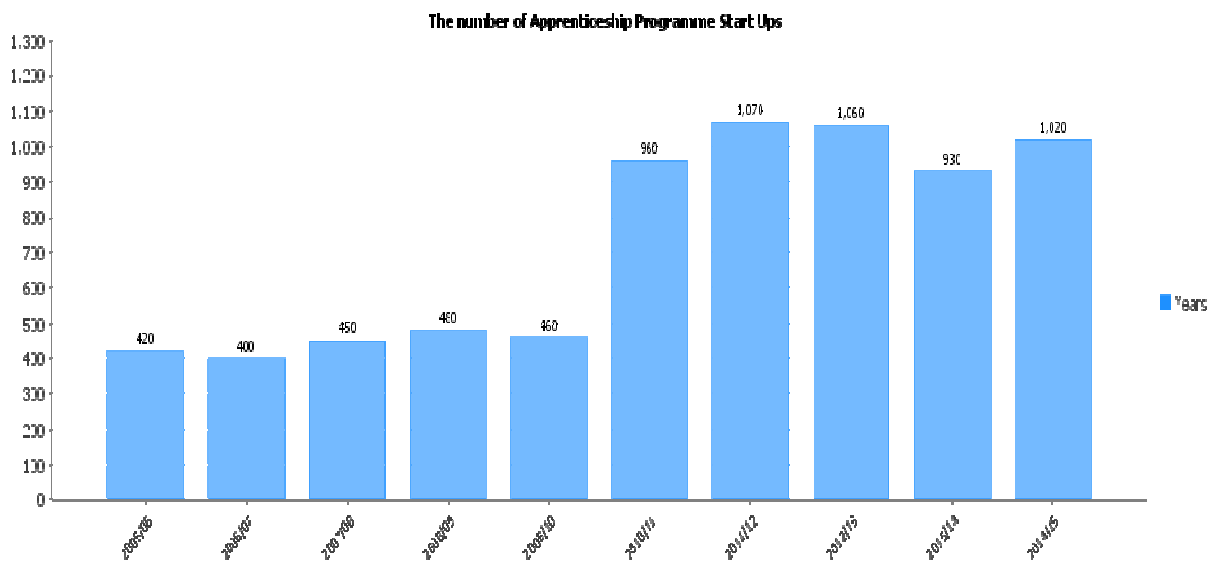
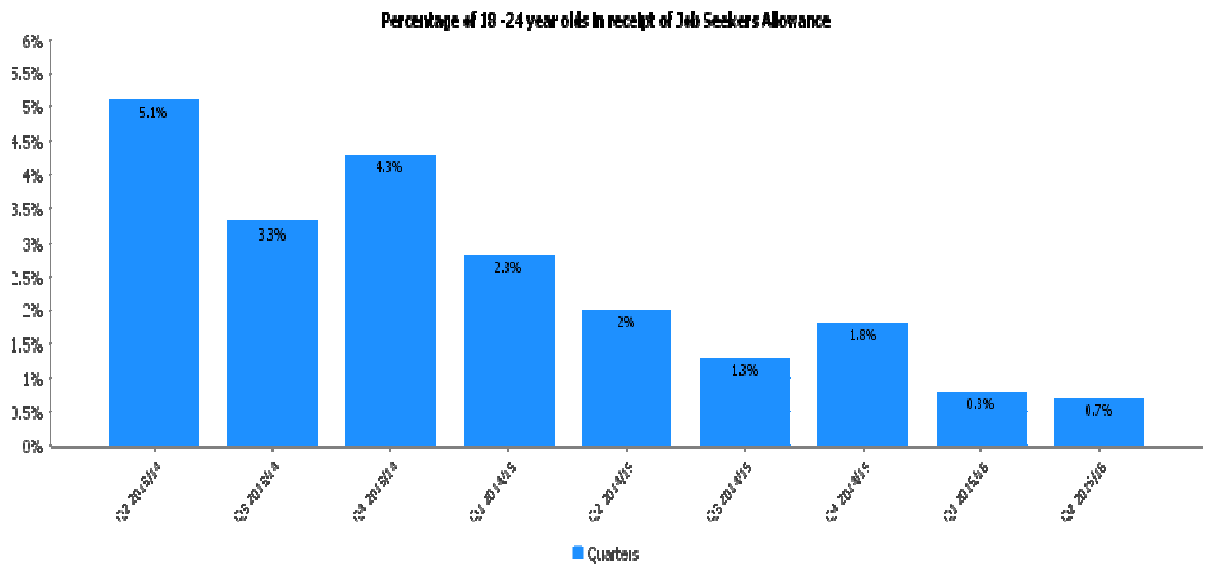
Raising the aspiration and attainment levels of young people was seen as important by 68% of respondents to the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise. Comments made reinforced this:

It was felt that young people needed help to enable them to find jobs "*Provide school leavers with a better chance of getting an apprenticeship or a way to obtain a paid job*"

After a few years of improvement the percentage of children attaining 5 or more A* - C GCSE's fell in 2014.



However, the situation for young people is improving as the percentage of 18-24 year olds in receipt of job seekers allowance is falling and the number of apprenticeships remains steady over the last five years.



Creating opportunities for business growth through developing and using skills and talent and promote private sector growth and create quality employment locally

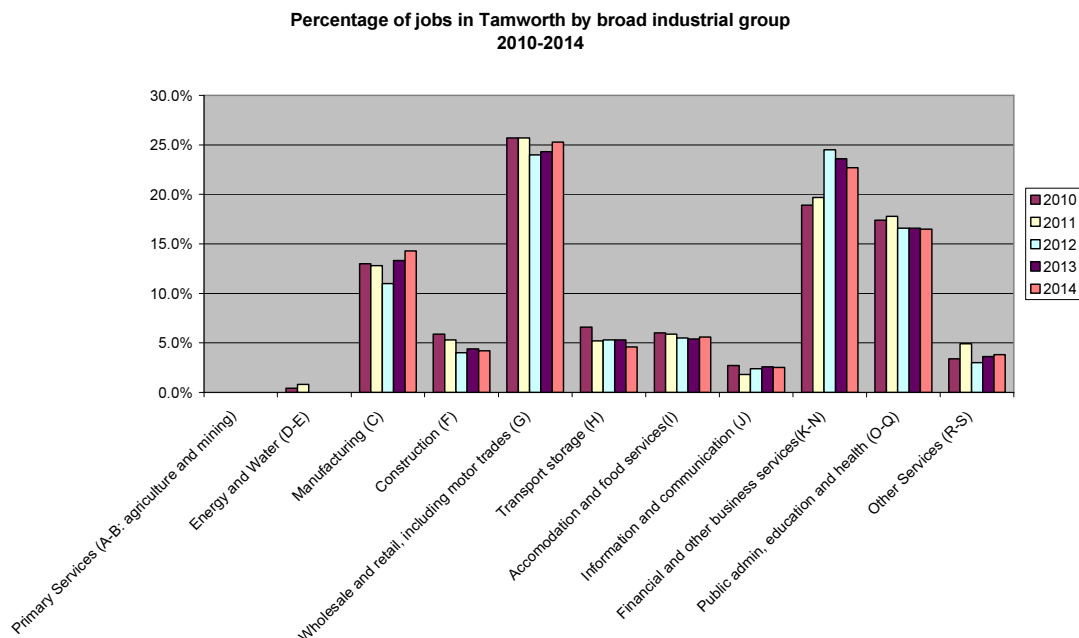
The health of the local economy is vital, as it impacts on different aspects of people's lives. A thriving economy provides a basis for improving the quality of life of the people who live in, work in and visit Tamworth.

The objective 'create opportunities for business growth through developing and using skills and talent' was seen as important by 70% of responders to the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise.

The objective to 'promote private sector growth and create quality employment locally' was seen as important by 75% of responders to the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise, the highest under this priority. With nearly 61% of respondents believing that good job prospects are an important factor in making somewhere a good place to live.

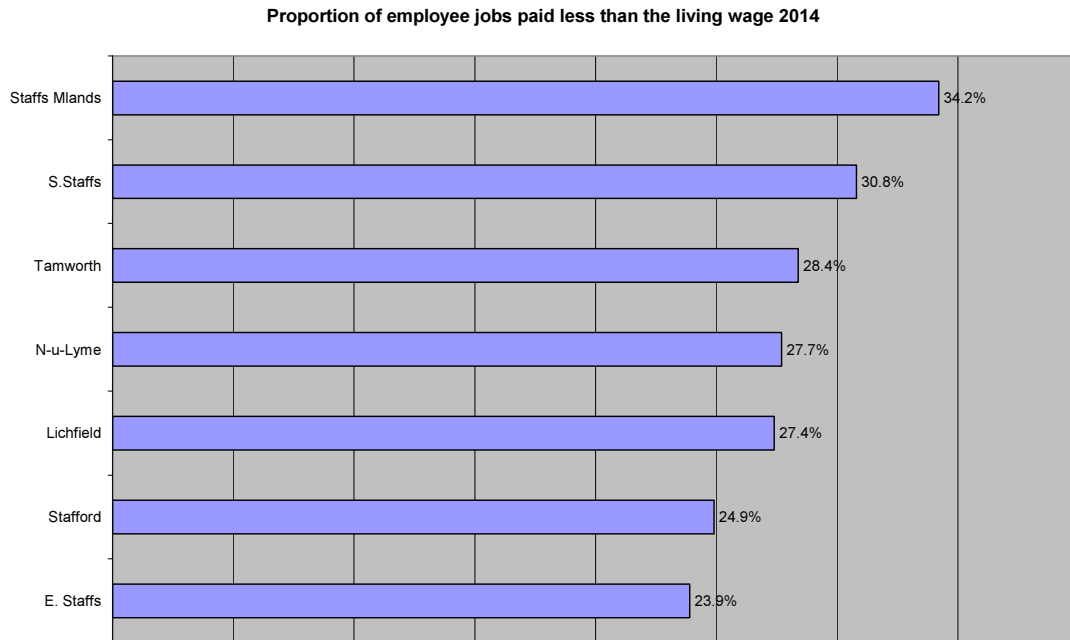
Respondents commented that the Council could find ways to improve the quality of jobs. *"Warehouse jobs have helped create more employment, we now need to grow wealth and drive quality of life."*

There are nearly 29,000 employee jobs in Tamworth with wholesale and retail and financial and other business services accounting for 48% of these. The number of manufacturing jobs has shown an increase over the last two years.

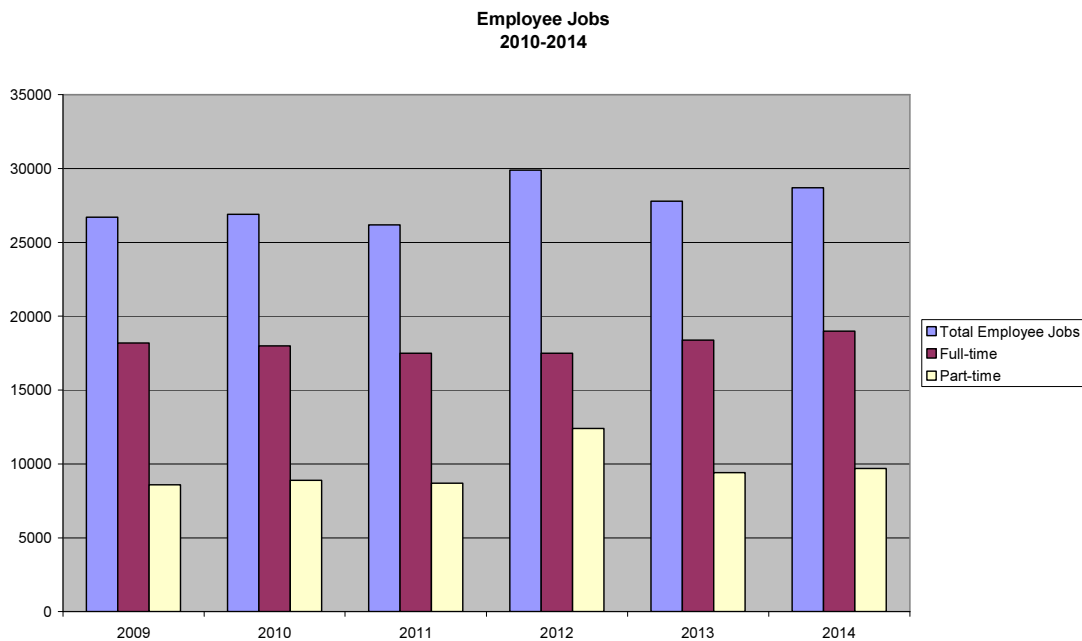


Figures from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) show that in 2014 an estimated 5.9 million jobs were paid below the Living Wage.

The proportion of jobs paid below the Living Wage in Tamworth is 28.4% compared to 23% for the UK, excluding London. Comparison to the other Staffordshire authorities is shown below.



The number of full time jobs in Tamworth has shown an increase over the last two years and the number of part time jobs has shown a corresponding decrease.

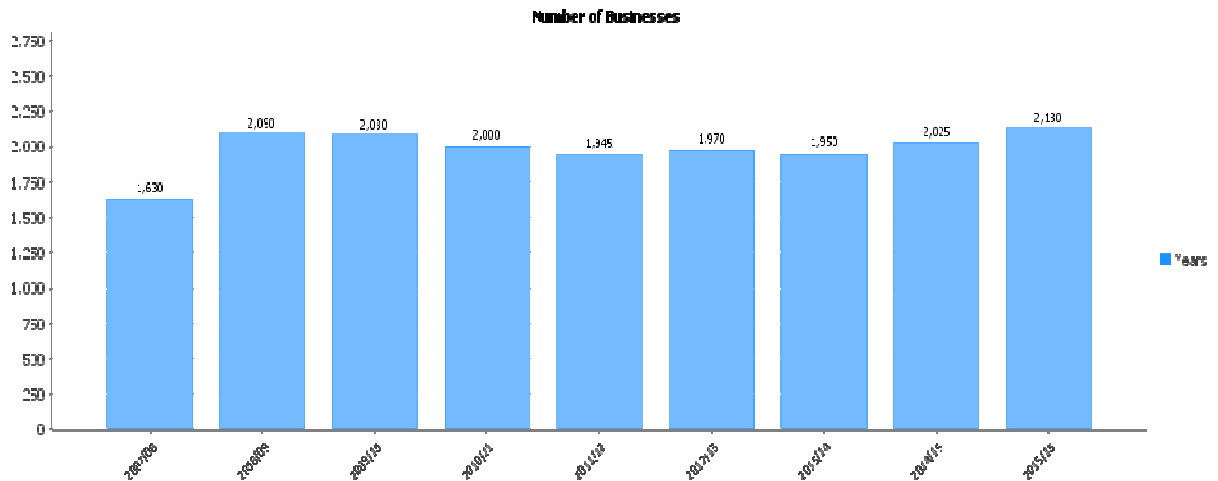


When asked to select five top priorities to assist business and the economy, those respondents to the business budget consultation exercise 2015/16 chose the following two as the top priorities above all others;

- reducing business rates and other charges (67%)
- reducing the number of empty business premises (44%).

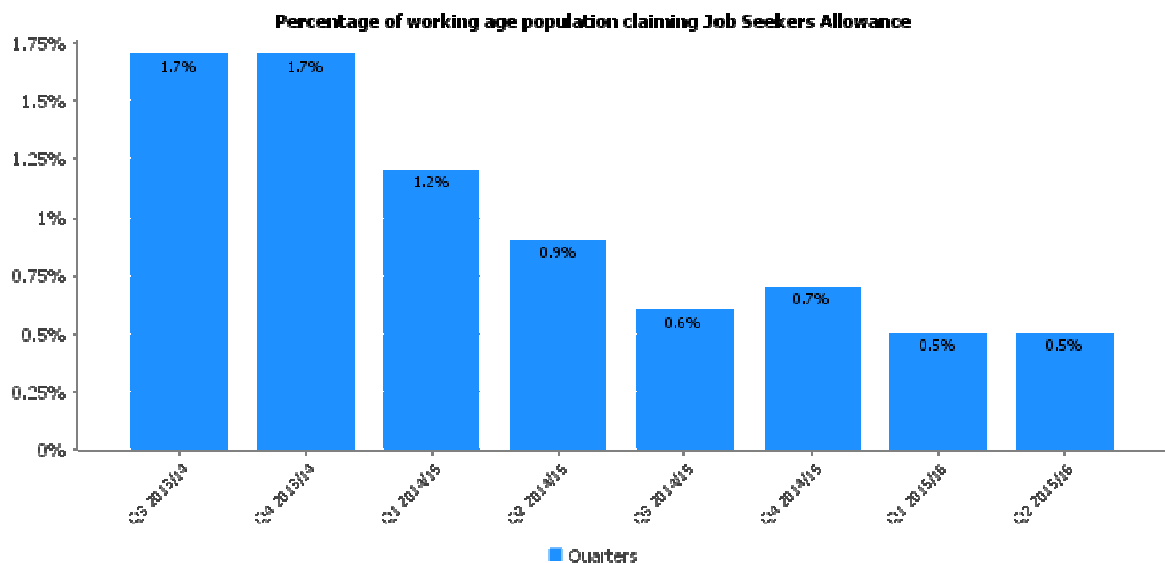
Providing opportunities for business growth and improving broadband connections also featured highly (39% each)

After remaining stable for a few years, the numbers of businesses in Tamworth increased in the last two years.



Claimant count is a key measure of unemployment and measures those people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance benefit (JSA).

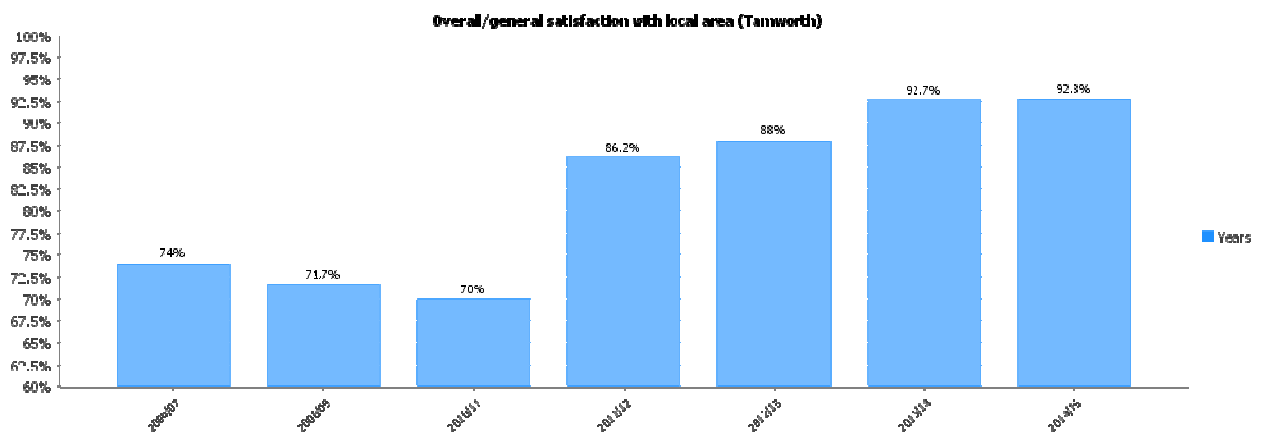
In September 2015 there were 254 people claiming JSA in Tamworth, 0.5% of the working age population. This was one of the lowest of the Staffordshire districts, lower than the county rate of 0.8% and the regional (2.0%) and national (1.6%) rates.



Branding and marketing “Tamworth” as a great place to “live life to the full”

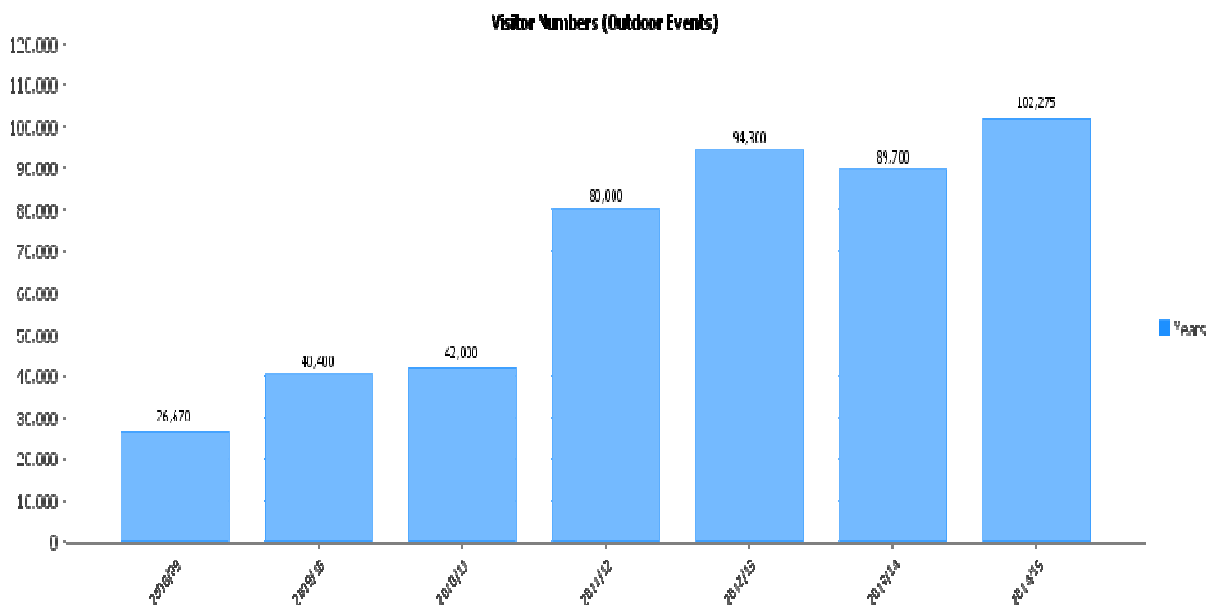
This objective was seen as important by 52% of people in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise; the lowest under this priority.

People would appear to be increasingly satisfied with Tamworth as an area to live.



Respondents to the 2016/17 budget consultation commented, “Do something to increase tourist spend”.

The varied outdoor events programme attracts large number of visitors to Tamworth which, in turn, generates that spend.



Creating the physical and technological infrastructure necessary to support the achievement of this primary outcome

This objective was seen as important by 63% of people in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise; one of the lowest under this priority. Here it was recognised that *'broadband access needs to be improved'*; 39% of business respondents.

Investing in the town centre was suggested by Tamworth residents. This theme was exemplified by comments made

"We need better shops in Tamworth town centre - no more charity, card or cafes please! How about some up-market shops to encourage people

"Invest in the town but not in one off events which left no lasting legacy".

Whilst parking was not considered one of the key criteria of what makes somewhere a good place to live it was clearly of importance to residents of Tamworth. Regarding car parking charges in the town centre, residents generally agreed that these should be *"free"* or at least *"more affordable, this would help!"*

Encouraging people to take pride in their local area was viewed as a key mechanism to encourage future improvements. For example, *"litter, cans, bottles and fast food wrappers litter our streets. More needs to be done with keeping Tamworth clean and litter free, schools should be encouraged to take pride in where they live"*.

Cleanliness and tidiness was also considered to be an issue in parks and open spaces and that encouraging people to *"take pride"* in these locations would also encourage improvements to their appearance.

At the Tamworth Listens Question Time Event in November 2015, a number of questions were asked on the theme of regeneration and growth. These are listed below and the responses are contained at Appendix B.

- *Tamworth should become unique in what it can offer and not be the same as every other town in the country. We also need to push the town into becoming known as a great weekend break destination.*
- *As a company we feel very disappointed that no grants are available to local companies who are trying to grow and put something back into the local community. Is this something which could be addressed?*
- *Regeneration of the town centre will no doubt bring an increase in visitors, yet Tamworth lacks basic public toilet facilities. Ankerside is only open during shopping hours and many of the pubs, cafes and restaurants now display signs indicating facilities are for customers only. At last year's meeting Danny Cook stated that the public were able to use the toilet facilities at the Tourist Information Centre as well*

as the Assembly Rooms; which is going to close for a significant period of time. Both these have restricted opening times. Visitors will not appear in Tamworth in large numbers if the town is unable to offer basic facilities.

- Given the lottery funded improvements / alterations to the Tamworth Assembly Rooms and the Carnegie Centre, what assistance will be offered to the many voluntary groups who use the Carnegie Centre to find suitable and affordable alternative town centre venues with access to public transport and car parking?*
- Following the creation of the planned piazza area between the Assembly Rooms and the Carnegie Centre, what alternative arrangements will be made to replace the eight Blue Badge parking spaces that currently exist and where will these be?*
- Are there going to be anymore spaces created for Permit holders at the Riverside Estate? Permit holders are being forced to park elsewhere because of non permit holders using the spaces. Residents are being ticketed for parking over lines because of non permit holders parking inconsiderately.*
- We would like to know when work will be started on the high rise flats balconies. Whenever we telephone the Council we are told it will be in two weeks.*
- Does the Council intend to ask the public about joining a "Greater West Midlands?" From what I have read in the Tamworth Herald, it appears that the decision has already been made. What benefit will it be to the people of Tamworth? I thought that Tamworth was in Staffordshire, and Staffordshire County Council kicked the idea into touch.*
- The pavement on each side of the Wigginton Road entry to the cemetery is collapsing and a couple of disabled people with mobility scooters have had some near misses. I noticed that some markers were painted on the kerbstones, presumably indicating a possible dropping of the kerbs to make it easier for disabled people and others. This was about three months ago and nothing has been done. Please look into it for the sake of disabled people*

Healthier Communities

To support healthier communities, Tamworth Borough Council and its partners work towards the strategic priority to be healthier and safer in Tamworth.

The primary outcome is to create a safe environment in which local people can reach their full potential and live longer, healthier lives.

This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Addressing the causes of poor health in children and young people;
- Improving the health and well being of older people by supporting them to live active, independent lives;
- Reducing the harm and wider consequences of alcohol abuse on individuals, families and society;

When asked to select five things that make somewhere a good place to live, good health services was seen as important by nearly 75% of respondents in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise; the second highest. With 65% of respondents believing the health service needed to improve to make Tamworth a better place to live.

Provision of health services was recognised to be *“a national problem and not just a local one.”* However, despite this recognition, some respondents were unhappy that they had to travel out of the town to access a hospital and accident and emergency services: *“An A & E Department would be a first, we used to have two proper hospitals, we now have a minor injuries unit.”* Others also felt that there was a need for *“more doctor’s surgeries.”* This town is *“growing and we need to grow with it!”*

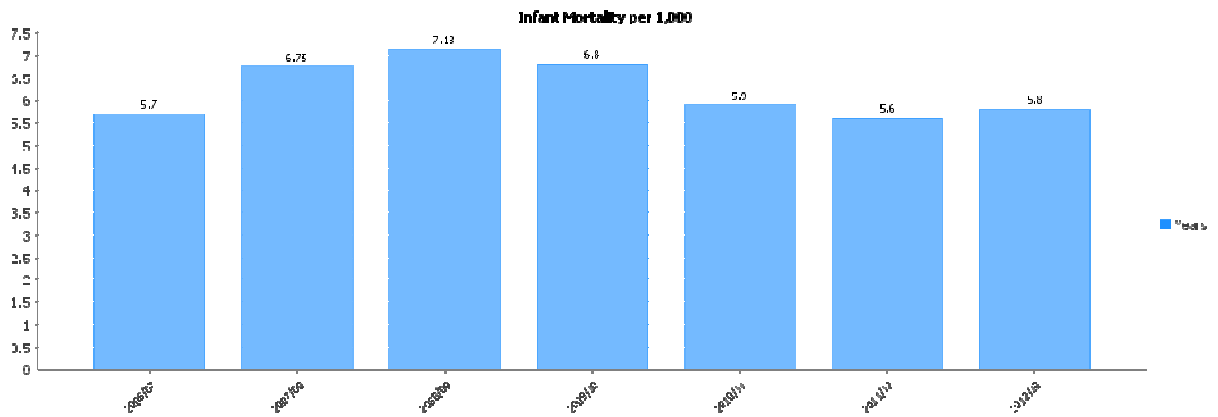
Addressing the causes of poor health in children and young people

Addressing the causes of poor health in children and young people was seen as important by 65% of respondents in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise. Comments made were:

“Too many overweight parents and kids, more could be done to tackle obesity”.

“Cooking lessons at school, could also provide the opportunity to teach young people, how to make food from scratch”

The rate of infant mortality has continued to improve over the past three years but is still higher than the England average of 4.0 per 1,000.

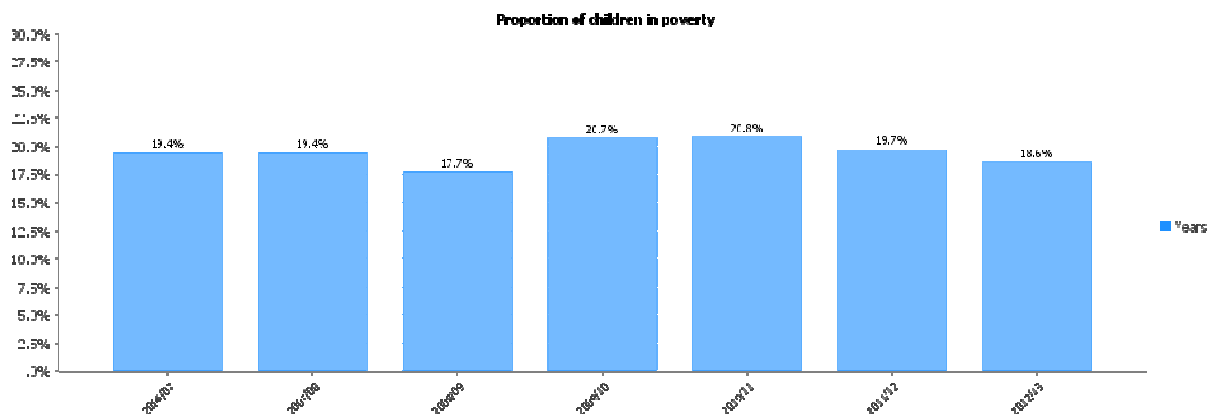


Other indicators under this objective show;

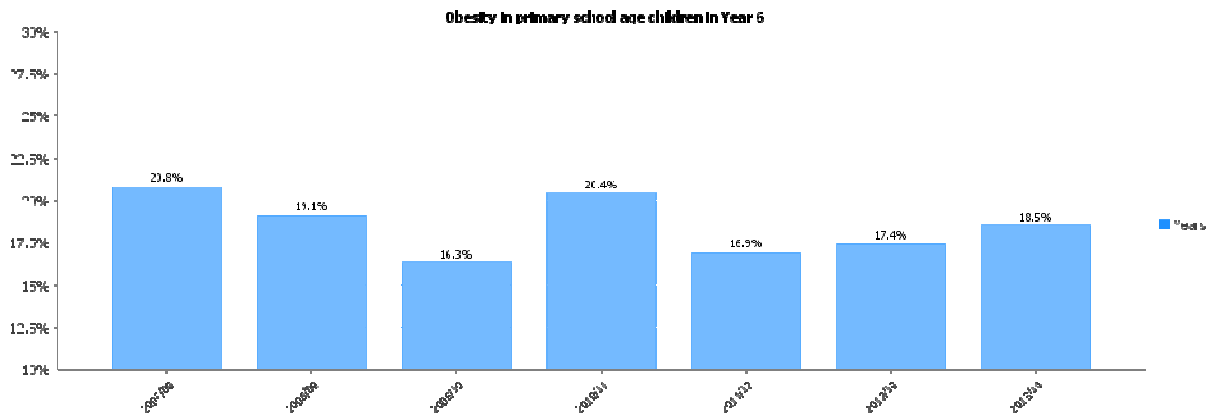
Smoking in pregnancy: 13.1% (101 cases) against the England average of 12.0%,

Teenage pregnancy: 4.4% (64 cases) against the England average of 2.43%,

The number of children in poverty has also continued to improve (18.6%, 2,830 cases) and is lower than the England average of 19.2%



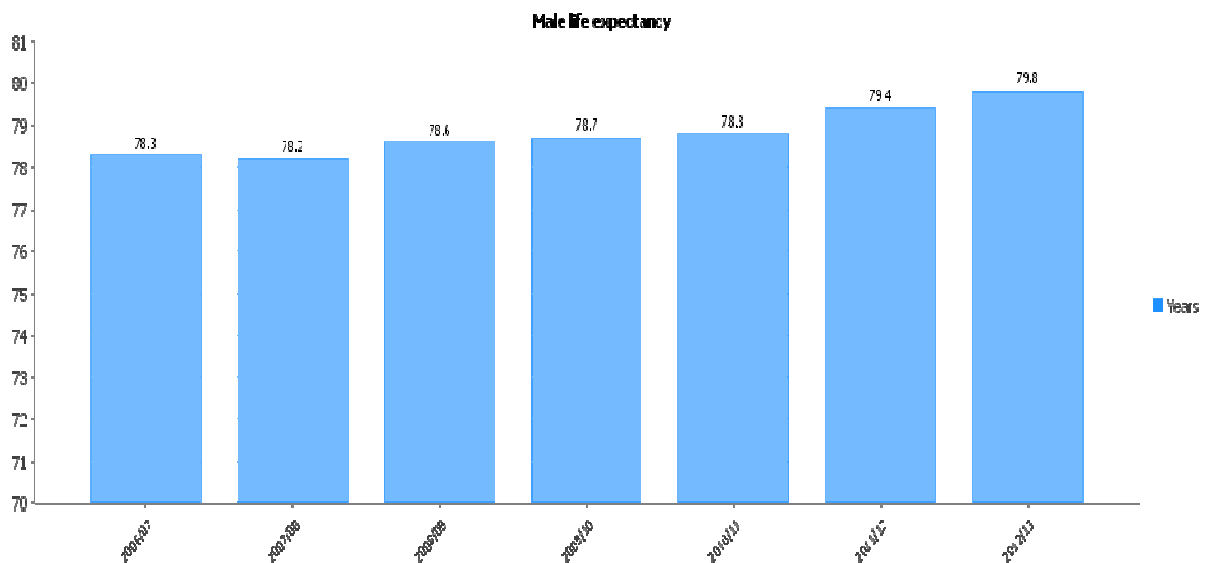
Obesity is a significant health issue as it impacts on a person's quality of life. Whilst there has been a slight increase in the percentage figure of obesity in primary school children in year six, it is still lower than the England average of 19.1% and England worst figure of 27.1%.

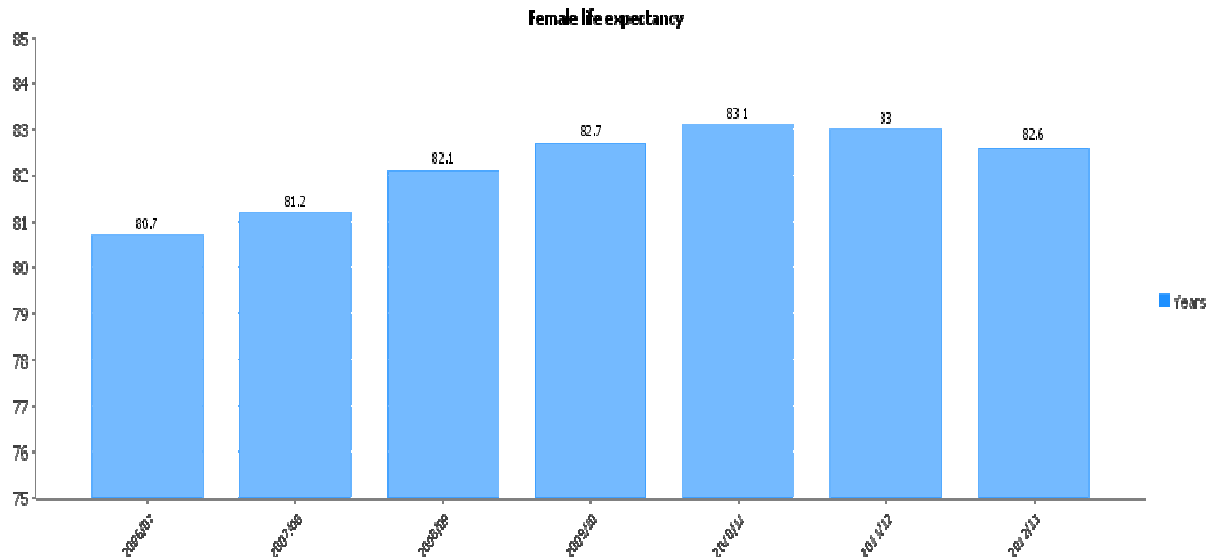


Improving the health and well being of older people by supporting them to live active, independent lives

Improving the health and well being of older people by supporting them to live active, independent lives was seen as important by 68% of respondents in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise.

The overall health of people has improved over the past decade; people are living longer. Life expectancy for a female is 82.6 (compared to 83.1 nationally) and a male is 79.8 (compared to 79.4 nationally).



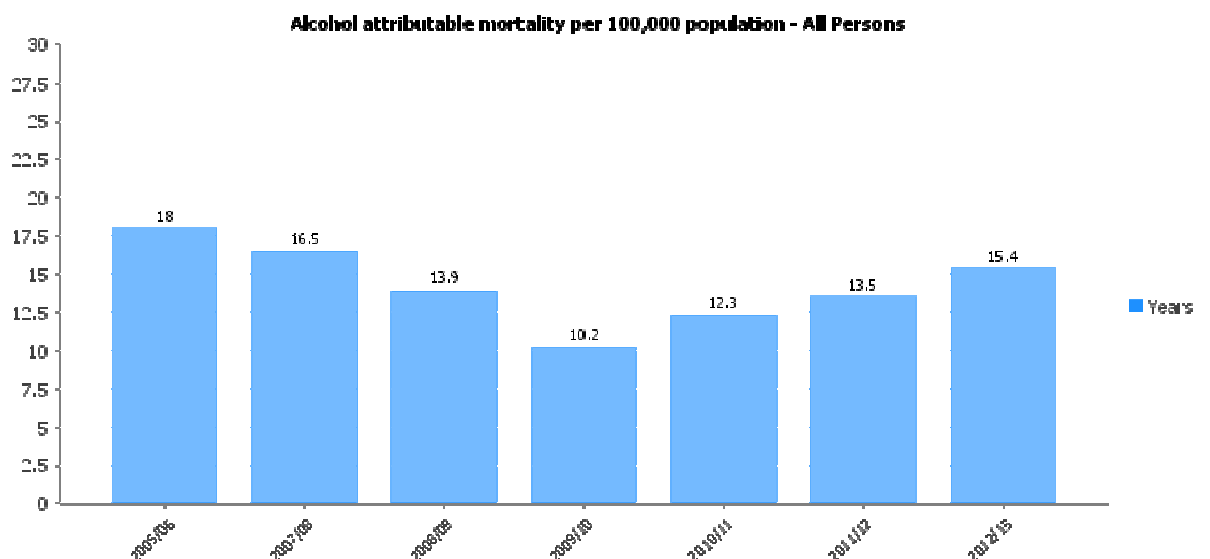


The percentage of older people living alone is an important indicator under this objective. At 10.9 % Tamworth has the best rate in Staffordshire and is better than the England average of 12.4%.

Reducing the harm and wider consequences of alcohol abuse on individuals, families and society

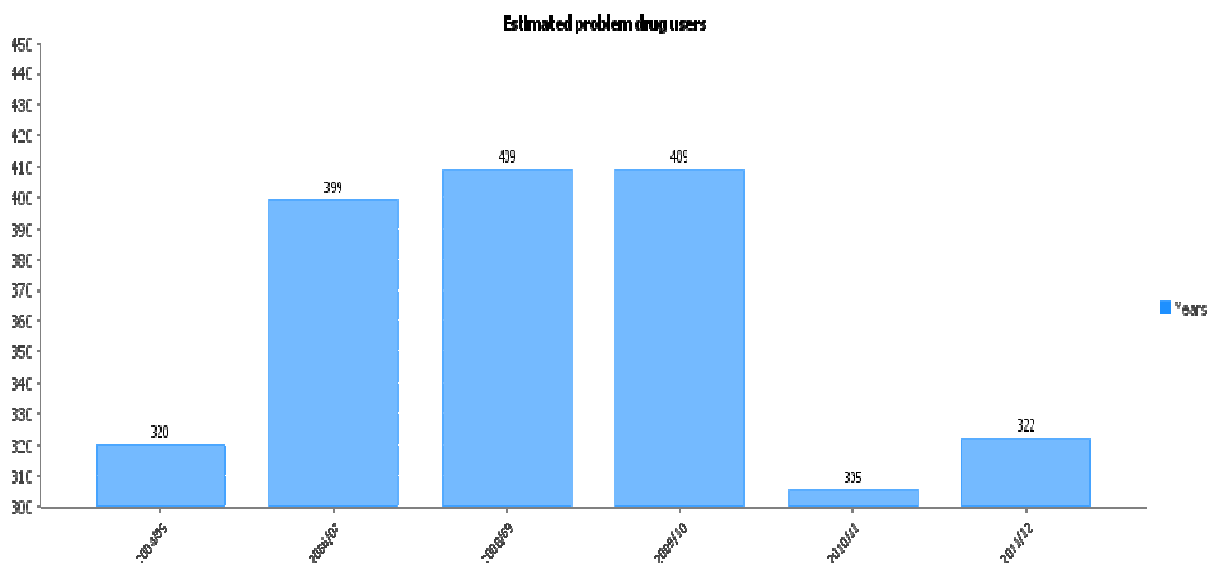
This objective was seen as important by 48% of respondents in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise; the lowest under this priority.

Alcohol attributable mortality is one indicator used to measure the effects of alcohol. Tamworth's figure of 15.4 per 100,000 compares to 14.3 West Midlands and 11.9 England.



Alcohol related admissions to hospital in Tamworth are 596 per 100,000 population which is better than the England average of 645.

The latest available estimated number of problem drug users shows a slight increase but it is lower than earlier years.



At the Tamworth Listens Question Time Event in November 2015, a number of questions were asked on the theme of healthier communities. These are listed below and the responses are contained at Appendix B

- *Mental Health Discrimination is a problem in all areas of life. What action does the Council plan to take in order to address Mental Health Discrimination within its own working environments and across the Borough as a whole?*
- *Can we be assured that the facilities that currently exist at the Sir Robert Peel Hospital will not be reduced?*
- *Our organisation offers and delivers a funded counselling service within the Tamworth area and has done so since being set up in November 2006, we receive referrals from many organisations and agencies in the area. Funding is a big issue for us, as for a large number of organisations. We have been made aware in the past that GP practices have a budget for providing counselling. We are getting an ever increasing number of referrals from GP practices which are happy to refer to us but never offer any funding. We believe that the Tamworth Wellbeing Centre receives funding for providing emotional support to those referred to them. Could you explain how this how the allocation of funding is decided?*
- *What effect is the decision to close the Minor Injuries Unit at the S.R.P.H. going to have on the Ambulance service? Someone suffering from a stroke or heart attack will have to be taken by ambulance to Good Hope, or even further to Burton. This is going to put a heck of a strain on an already stretched service and please don't say get in the*

car and drive there. Tamworth has a population approaching 100,000 and Burton around 84,000 - surely a Hospital should be in a larger populated place. Throw your axe away and give us the Hospital we were promised 25 years ago.

- If a war pension Exemption Certificate only covers the prescription costs relating to an accepted disability then why does a Medical Exemption Certificate issued to a patient having a thyroid problem (as an example being their singular medical condition) be entitled to ALL of their NHS prescriptions free of charge regardless of age or financial status?*
- In the booklet entitled: 'A proposal for Minor Injuries Units in Lichfield and Tamworth', the case is set out for reducing the operating hours of the Minor Injuries Units at the Sir Robert Peel Community and Samuel Johnson Hospitals from 24 hours 7 days a week, to 8am to 9pm 7 days a week to go towards reducing a £16m deficit of the CCG. Could I ask if any other efficiency savings have been put in place by the CCG, if so, what are they, and what are the estimated savings?*

Safer Communities

To support safer communities, Tamworth Borough Council and its partners work towards the strategic priority to be healthier and safer in Tamworth.

The primary outcome is to create a safe environment in which local people can reach their full potential and live longer, healthier lives.

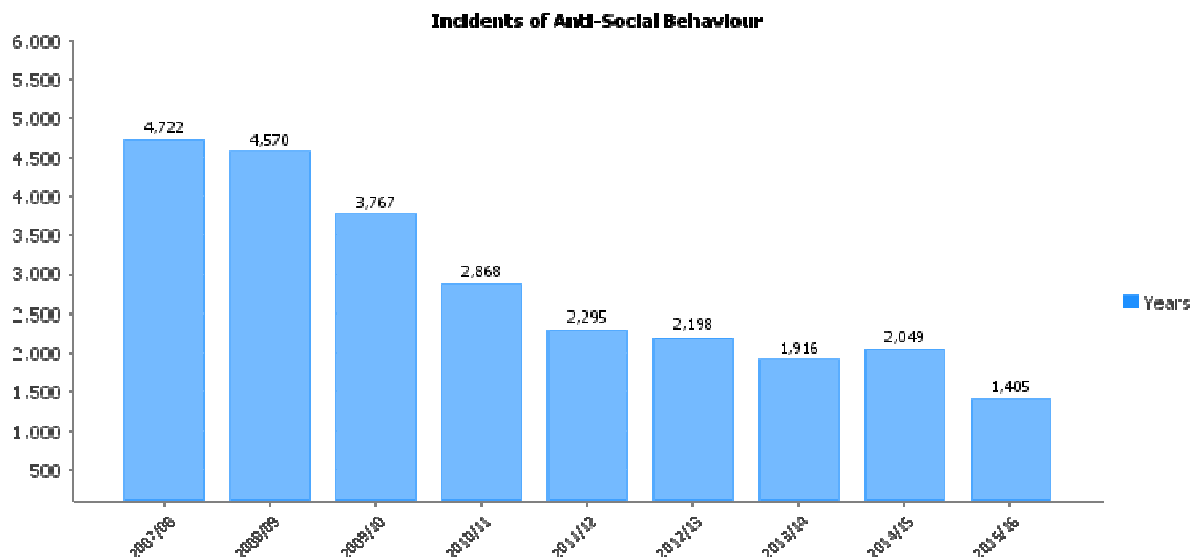
This will be achieved through the following objectives:

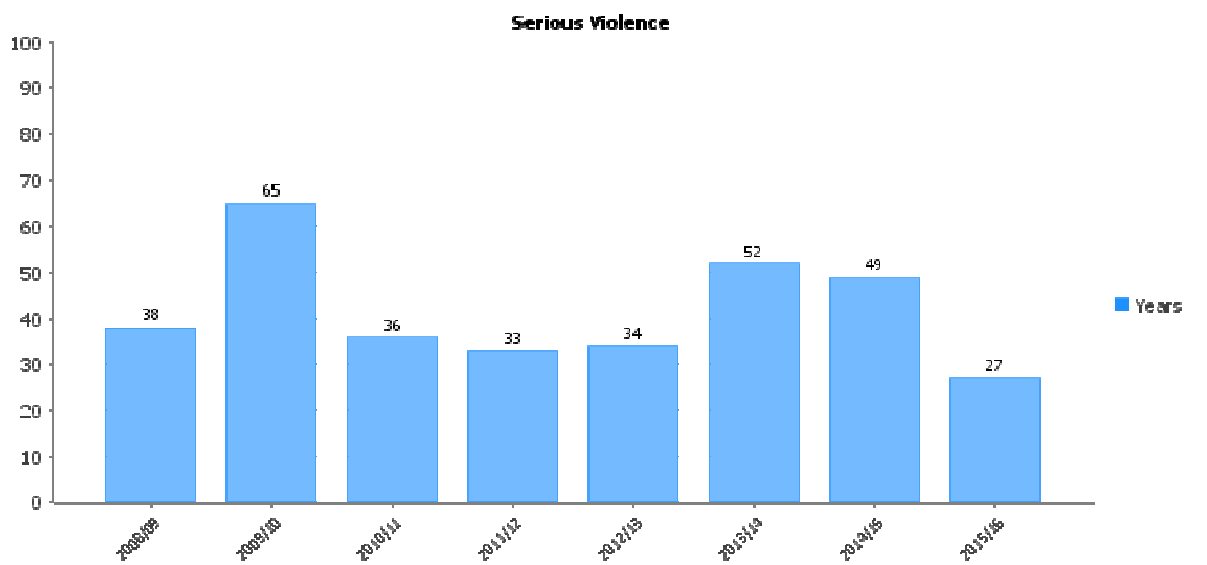
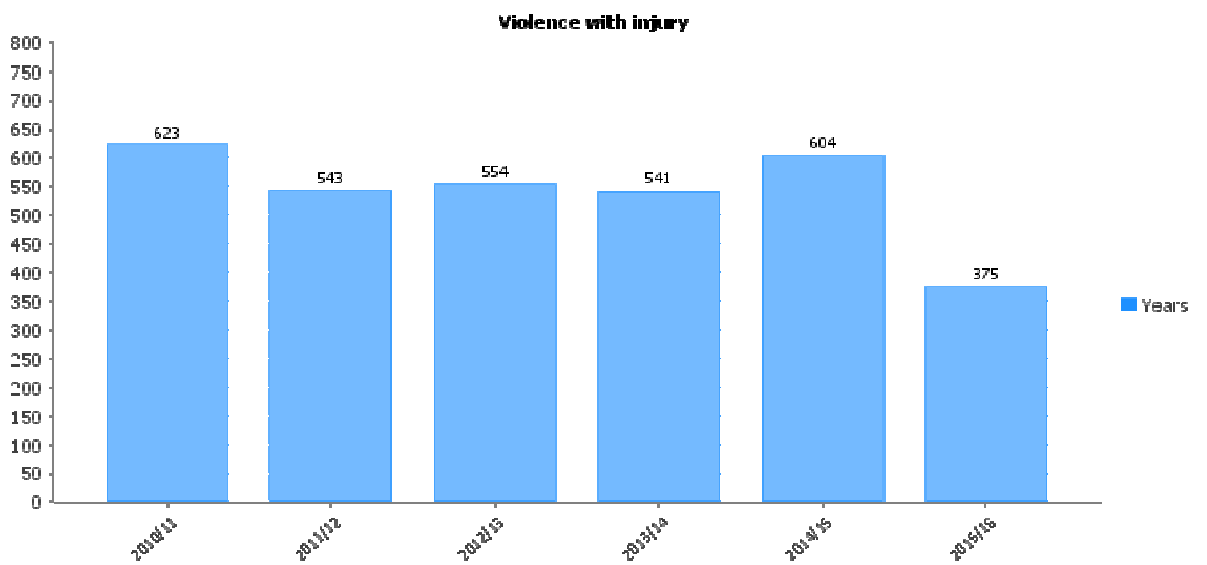
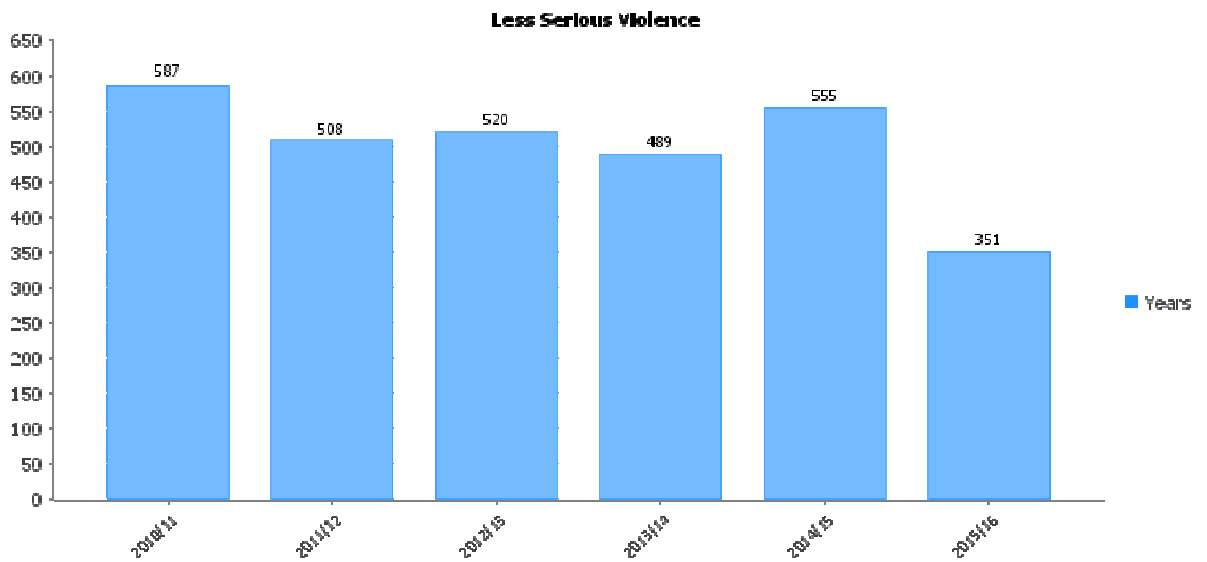
- Implement 'Total Place' solutions to tackling crime and ASB in designated localities;
- Develop innovative early interventions to tackle youth crime and ASB; and
- Create an integrated approach to protecting those most vulnerable in our local Communities

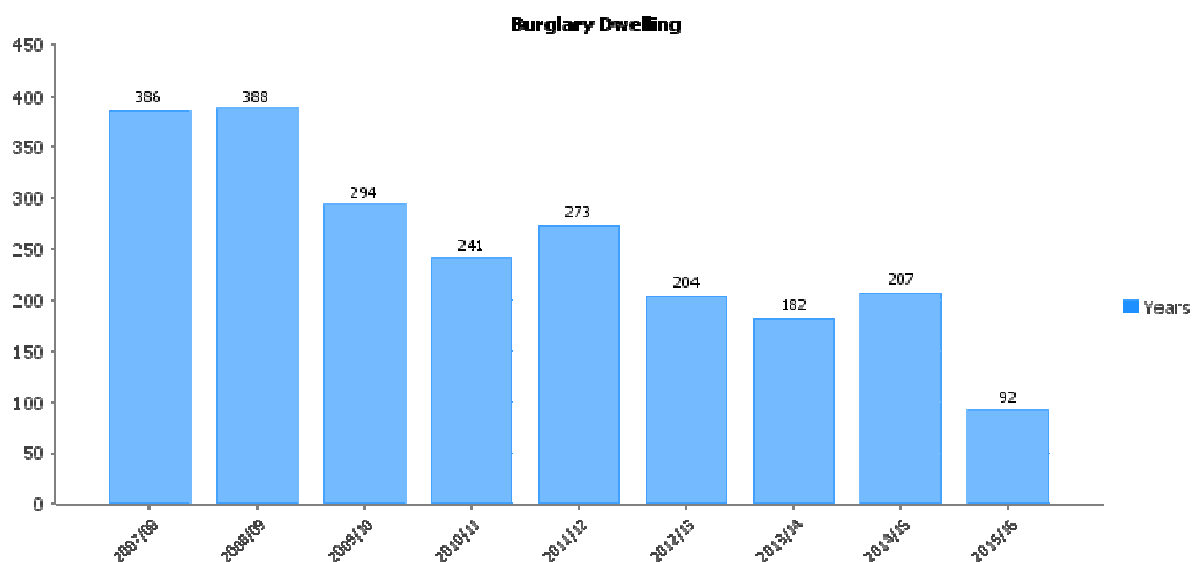
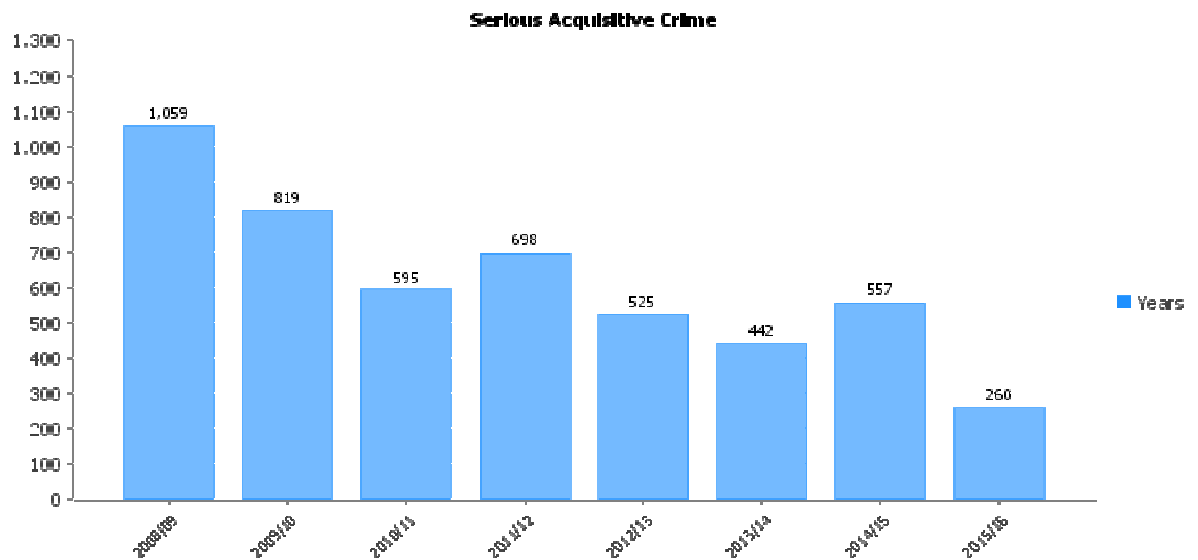
Implementing 'Total Place' solutions to tackling crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in designated localities and developing innovative early interventions to tackle youth crime and Anti-Social Behaviour;

When asked to select five things that make somewhere a good place to live, low levels of crime was seen as important by 82% of respondents in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise, 46% of respondents felt that more money should be spent on tackling anti-social behaviour and 77% of people rated tackling anti-social behaviour as an important priority

Crime statistics in Tamworth had fallen over the years up to 2013/14 which the performance indicators show. However, figures in 2014/15 and the first six months of 2015/16 are beginning to show an increase.







Tackling the fear of crime still remains an issue. The latest Feeling the Difference survey in March 2015 revealed that 18% of respondents were fearful of being a victim of crime; the highest in Staffordshire was 21% and the lowest 6%. This survey also revealed that 99% felt safe outside during the day, falling to 78% feeling safe outside after dark. 8% of respondents had actually been a victim of crime in the preceding twelve months; this figure is in keeping with the other districts in Staffordshire.

Creating an integrated approach to protecting those most vulnerable in our local Communities

This objective was regarded as important by 75% of people in the 2016/17 budget consultation exercise.

When considering issues of safety and wellbeing, it is important to give consideration to the extra support and care that vulnerable people and communities may need.

The number of Looked After Children is 4.1 per 1,000; this is lower than the Staffordshire rate of 5.6 and national rate of 6.0.

The number of children made subject to a Child Protection Plan is 7.1 per 1,000; this compares to 3.9 for Staffordshire and a national rate of 6.0.

The number of Children in Need is 85.9 per 1,000, the highest in Staffordshire. This compares to the Staffordshire and national figure of 68.5

At the Tamworth Listens Question Time Event in November 2014, the following questions were asked on the theme of safer communities. These are listed below and the responses are contained at Appendix B.

- *At the meeting last year, I asked Matthew Ellis a question in regard to police officers being on patrol on foot, both in the town centre and on the housing estates. He assured me that by April 2015 Tamworth would see far more officers on foot patrol in all areas. My observations indicate that this has not happened. Would he care to comment?*
- *It is rumoured that Tamworth Police Station is to close? Whenever there is a problem, ringing 101 is useless. By the time the police arrive, if they do come at all, the criminals are long gone. All the policing seems to be done from Burton. We have already lost a courthouse to Burton and it would appear that the police station is going there too. Our Neighbourhood Watch Official Don Palmer has left, who has replaced him? No one has emailed me to let us know. Please find out for us. Can you confirm or deny that Tamworth Police Station is to close?*
- *Council tenants should have a six-monthly inspection to make sure they are looking after the property as most landlords do. This would also stop issues such as tenants claiming to be living alone when they have a partner or friend living there, sub-letting, anti-social behaviour or rent arrears. Is this something you would consider doing?*
- *We have recently seen some interesting responses to the fact that refugees will be housed in Tamworth, which I personally have no problem with, however, it's quite obvious there are people within the town who are unhappy with this. This we saw when the pro and anti groups held their 'protests' in the Castle Grounds.*

What are your plans for integration and how are these families to be welcomed to the town? How will they be protected from the faction of people within the town who are unhappy with them arriving?

In light of recent events, I think it is extremely important that this is something that is planned to avoid them being vilified for their beliefs. I believe that the council should take some responsibility for this to avoid a town full of people who hate each other, which is where we're heading if we can't learn some acceptance, which will only come with integration

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Tamworth Listens Question Time Event

This year's Tamworth Listens initiative was a question time event held at the Assembly Rooms on the evening of 18th November 2015. This gave residents of Tamworth the opportunity to ask a panel of public sector representatives questions about Tamworth.

The event was chaired by Mike Thomas, presenter at TCR FM radio and the panel comprised;

- Cllr Daniel Cook, Leader, Tamworth Borough Council,
- Cllr Ben Adams, Staffordshire County Council,
- Matthew Ellis, Staffordshire Police & Crime Commissioner
- Dr. John James, South East Staffordshire & Seisdon Peninsula Clinical Commissioning Group (SES & SP CCG) Governing Body.

The event was split into three themes;

- Regeneration and growth,
- Safer communities,
- Healthier Communities.

The event was attended by almost 100 residents and businesses and a number of questions were posed by them. Copies of the responses are shown below in order of the appropriate theme.

REGENERATION & GROWTH



THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<p><i>Tamworth town is wonderful with some remaining historic buildings and fabulous castle grounds.</i></p> <p><i>Tamworth should become unique in what it can offer and not be the same as every other town in the country. We also need to push the town into becoming known as a great weekend break destination.</i></p> <p><i>Ideas – a new outside lido, heated all year round, with outside saunas. To have all the charity shops in one building, something the size of the Co-op. Reduced rates for creative industries. With ‘creatives’ being attracted to the town, the town will in turn become more colourful and buzzy, hopefully more trendy cafes / bistros will open. More housing in the town centre - turn accommodation over shops into trendy apartments.</i></p> <p><i>I know I’m dreaming but I do think drastic changes need to be done and not be the same as every other town in the land!!</i></p> <p><i>What are your comments on these suggestions?</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>The creation of a lido would have to attract private sector funding.</p> <p>The idea of charities shops being situated in one hub is a good idea but would need the agreement of the charities involved.</p> <p>Reduced rates for creative industries – Following the Chancellor’s recent announcement on Business Rates this is something Tamworth Borough Council can look at once the finer detail of the future of Business Rates is made available.</p> <p>More housing in the town centre – The provision of apartments in and around the Gungate Precinct area is something the Council would like to see.</p> <p>The Council undertakes to include these suggestions in the review of the Town Centre Masterplan for 2016.</p>

THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
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We were told that a regeneration scheme between Wilnecote railway station and Fazeley (A5) was planned to tidy up and transform one of the busiest routes into the Tamworth Borough.

Bradley Scott Windows Ltd purchased a very run down and tired-looking building at Two Gates that had been empty for two years, the property was in a poor state of repair and was an eyesore. We spoke to the council about our vision for the property. We spoke with planners prior to submitting relevant applications and we also met with local councillors who we must admit were both very helpful.

The local councillor advised us of the regeneration scheme and was pleased that we shared the same vision and would be the first to transform this old building.

We set about the transformation at great expense and applied to various bodies for grants but found we hit a brick wall at every given opportunity. As a small business we have expanded and employed more apprentices and also full time staff but when we have asked for any help and support it seems that unless you are a manufacturer then no grants are available.

As a company we feel very disappointed that no grants are available to local companies who are trying to grow and put something back into the local community. Is this something which could be addressed?

RESPONSE

The Council acknowledges and recognizes what the Company has done.

There has been provision and take up of support in the form of loans and grants in the Tamworth area. For instance, the Staffordshire Business Loan Fund that has operated since 2009 by fund manager Black Country Reinvestment Society (BCRS) offers loans of £10k to £50k to businesses unable to obtain finance from mainstream lenders such as banks, to enable them to grow. Nine businesses including construction and facilities management firms as well as web-hosting businesses in Tamworth have been supported with loans to the value of £285k, which has led to the creation and safeguarding of 42 jobs. SCC has committed a further £600k to support more businesses over the next 3 years to help businesses to expand and anyone seeking a loan should contact BCRS direct on 0845 313 8410.

The Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Growth Hub, a Business Support Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) initiative, secured funding from the Department for Business Skills & Innovation (BIS) for delivery from April 2014/15 and has supported five businesses in Tamworth with over £7k of grant support that has been matched by businesses. This has been provided in the form of small business grants of up to £3k or grants towards developing business exporting plans, to enhance international trade.

It is worth noting that the Business Helpline, a LEP initiative, receives contact from businesses located in Tamworth and support is provided by Growth Hub Advisors who are employed by the Staffordshire Chambers of Commerce to provide tailored one-to-one support to any businesses requiring a more thorough diagnostic of their support needs. Businesses in need of support or assistance are encouraged to continue to make contact with these valuable sources, via the Helpline (0300 111 8002) to see what support is available. We are aware that the Greater Birmingham & Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership and the Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership are looking at funding mechanisms either around grants or low cost loans to support businesses. As an accountable body, Staffordshire County Council submitted a full application to the Department of Communities and Local Government for a bid of European Structural and Investment Funds, on behalf of the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP. In addition to provision of the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Business Helpline (0300 111 8002) and Business Growth Advisors, a Small Business Grants Programme is proposed to offer businesses grants from £1,500 to £10,000 to assist with their development. If successful, it is hoped this support will be launched from April 2016.

Currently neither Tamworth Borough Council nor Staffordshire County Council has the ability to offer grants but it may be something that Tamworth Borough Council can consider once it has control of National Non-Domestic Rates.

THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<p><i>Regeneration of the town centre will no doubt bring an increase in visitors, yet Tamworth lacks basic public toilet facilities. Ankerside is only open during shopping hours and many of the pubs, cafes and restaurants now display signs indicating facilities are for customers only. At last year's meeting Danny Cook stated that the public were able to use the toilet facilities at the Tourist Information Centre as well as the Assembly Rooms; which is going to close for a significant period of time. Both these have restricted opening times. Visitors will not appear in Tamworth in large numbers if the town is unable to offer basic facilities. Would Danny Cook comment on this?</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>The Council provided public conveniences that were available in the Town Centre (Aldergate) were only ever open during the daytime, operating similar hours to those in the Ankerside shopping centre and the Philip Dix Centre and as such, their closure has had no detrimental impact on the availability of such facilities during the evenings in the town.</p> <p>The toilets in the TIC (Philip Dix Centre) have been available since the closure of the toilets at Aldergate, as an alternative location.</p> <p>The regeneration works around this area include the demolition of the old Aldergate toilet block so the option of reopening them is not available.</p> <p>The facilities in the Castle Grounds whilst operating reduced hours are available at times that are known to be those of the highest level of demand.</p> <p>Currently the Assembly Rooms is only open during shows or when the building is being hired by external users. Following the refurbishment the intention is to extend the Assembly Rooms opening hours so that the public can access the café and associated facilities, thus providing enhanced facilities in this location.</p>

THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
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Given the lottery funded improvements / alterations to the Tamworth Assembly Rooms and the Carnegie Centre, what assistance will be offered to the many voluntary groups who use the Carnegie Centre to find suitable and affordable alternative town centre venues with access to public transport and car parking?

Following the creation of the planned piazza area between the Assembly Rooms and the Carnegie Centre, what alternative arrangements will be made to replace the eight Blue Badge parking spaces that currently exist and where will these be?

RESPONSE

There are two parts to this question:

Part 1: Both the Carnegie Centre and the Philip Dix Centre buildings are used by the Voluntary Centre. Users are either tenants or hirers of the rooms within the buildings.

When the project moves from the planning stage to the implementation stage, the Voluntary Centre users will be given a minimum of six months notice of the need to vacate the building. At present, there is no project start date as the project is still in the funding and planning stages.

The project implementation programme shows the Philip Dix project being carried out at the beginning of the project with the Carnegie Centre project being carried out at the end of the project.

Tenants of the buildings will be offered accommodation within Marmion House and, if that is not acceptable, tenants will be offered advice on the availability of alternative premises.

Hirers of rooms will be offered assistance to identify suitable alternative venues that provide rooms to hire in the town centre. Council staff will compile a list of rooms for hire along with a description of the facilities and costs.

Part 2: The opportunities for creating new Blue Badge car parking spaces in the town centre are currently being investigated by Council staff. The results of this work will be produced on a plan that will show the eight existing Blue

Badge spaces and the mitigation proposals for creating new Blue Badge spaces.

This plan will be submitted for public consultation as part of the planning application for the public realm works proposed in the area between the Library, Assembly Rooms and Carnegie Centre.



THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<p><i>Are there going to be anymore spaces created for Permit holders at the Riverside Estate?</i></p> <p><i>Permit holders are being forced to park elsewhere because of non permit holders using the spaces. Residents are being ticketed for parking over lines because of non permit holders parking inconsiderately.</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>The area being referred to at Riverside, concerns the parking surrounding the high rise flats, for which there are around 350 spaces. Parking in all these spaces is permissible with a valid permit properly displayed. The permit scheme, administered by Landlord Services, is under review. Currently, all residents in the high rise flats have two permits per flat, so with 348 flats 696 permits are issued. Permits are also issued to Council staff whom are designated 'essential car users'.</p> <p>Non permit holders are not permitted to park in the designated spaces. Civil enforcement officers do patrol the area and fixed penalty notices are issued where offences are observed. Should residents witness unauthorised parking then they should record the vehicle registration number and report it to the police who will liaise with the relevant agencies to enforce the parking restrictions in force.</p> <p>As part of the review into the issue of permits, the Tenant's Consultative Group are looking at ways to prevent the sharing of permits. Parking problems are compounded as some high rise residents share their permits to non-residents who then use the permits to park when either visiting the town or neighbouring areas. The issue is then not so much about unauthorised parking, as permits are displayed, but potentially unauthorised use of the permit itself. Where misuse is alleged then permits are cancelled until the</p>

permit holder confirms its proper use. Furthermore, time limited passes are issued to authorised carers and contractors to limit where and for how long they can park. A survey in to how permits were issued was conducted in 2013/14 and residents rejected withdrawal of the permits; this latest review is an attempt to improve the overall efficiency of the scheme. There is no charge for permits and permits are reissued annually, this is also part of the review.

As we know, town centre parking is a complex issue. Permitted parking at Riverside is only one aspect to this. For example, the Council has invested in the refurbishment of town centre garage sites, including Sunset, Richmond and Balfour to provide alternative and good quality parking provision. Since refurbishment, these garages have all been successfully let and are another way in which the council has tried to support local parking provision. Should residents wish to find out if garages are available they can visit the councils dedicated website – finding a garage,
<http://www.findingahometamworth.co.uk/garages.aspx>

The Head of Landlord Services will be asked to address the issue at the next tenant consultative meeting so arrangements for the review into permitted parking can be confirmed and timetabled.

THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<i>We would like to know when work will be started on the high rise flats balconies? Whenever we telephone the Council we are told it will be in two weeks.</i>	

RESPONSE
<p>A structural engineer has now been appointed to undertake a survey of the balcony areas; this works will take place during late November/December 2015. Clearly the very nature of this work is weather dependent, so the inspection dates have to be flexible.</p> <p>Until the survey work has been completed we won't know exactly what, if any remedial work is required.</p> <p>All residents will be informed of the survey dates as the surveys will be carried out by abseilers and access may be needed. Once the results of the surveys are available we will notify residents of the outcome; our proposals and the timescales for any follow-on works should there be any.</p> <p>We would anticipate the initial report on findings and recommendations being available late in December 2015, so it will be early 2016 before any further information is available.</p>

THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<p><i>Does the Council intend to ask the public about joining a “Greater West Midlands?” From what I have read in the Tamworth Herald, it appears that the decision has already been made. What benefit will it be to the people of Tamworth? I thought that Tamworth was in Staffordshire, and Staffordshire County Council kicked the idea into touch.</i></p>	

RESPONSE	
<p>The Council is not joining a Greater West Midlands. It is taking up ‘associate membership’ of a public sector structure in order to benefit from growth, regeneration and skills opportunities that are part of a Devolution Deal with Government. No such deal exists in Staffordshire.</p> <p>Tamworth is and will remain part of Staffordshire however; its economy is influenced and affected more by the conurbation than by the County. The local economy and employment have benefitted considerably because of this relationship which in many respects allows Tamworth the unique opportunity to be part of both economic and administrative areas.</p> <p>The Council’s decision does not affect its relationship with the County Council and nor will it impact upon the excellent work it does in partnership with them. Tamworth Borough Council is a member of both the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership AND the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Local Enterprise Partnership.</p> <p>The Staffordshire economy has been tremendously successful over the past five years with job seekers allowance levels at record low levels in Tamworth along with increasing wages, a welcome combination reported by the BBC in a national report last year. This is as a result of business growth in the town and county itself but also in surrounding areas such as North Warwickshire, Solihull and Birmingham.</p> <p>The county council, working with districts, boroughs and the city of Stoke-on-Trent in the LEP, has been successful in attracting millions of pounds in infrastructure funding and growth projects to all parts of Staffordshire but has also worked with neighbouring LEPS to further boost our economy. The notable example was working with Wolverhampton and the Black Country LEP to win the enterprise zone status and motorway funding that made sure it was the i54 site that Jaguar Land Rover chose for their engine plant. A thriving economy with higher wages is vital for people living in Tamworth and</p>	

we will continue to work together and work across all or borders to develop this further.

There are discussions underway about how we can work more closely together on the key public services within Staffordshire. These are services such as health, social care and education where our neighbours to the south are not performing well do not spend public money as efficiently as we do here. I expect these conversations to ultimately lead to devolution bid to government that will be well received and mean Tamworth has the best of both worlds with a strong economy and the public services that we value so much.



THEME	REGENERATION & GROWTH
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QUESTION	
<i>The pavement on each side of the Wigginton Road entry to the cemetery is collapsing and a couple of disabled people with mobility scooters have had some near misses. I noticed that some markers were painted on the kerbstones, presumably indicating a possible dropping of the kerbs to make it easier for disabled people and others. This was about three months ago and nothing has been done. Please look into it for the sake of disabled people.</i>	

RESPONSE
The need for a dropped kerb to improve disabled access to the cemetery was raised with Cllr Ben Adams as a local county councillor in August. 2015. He was pleased that the local highways team visited the site quickly and agreed with the suggestion. This work is now in the programme and will be done as soon as possible.

SAFER COMMUNITIES



THEME	SAFER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<i>At the meeting last year, I asked Matthew Ellis a question in regard to police officers being on patrol on foot, both in the town centre and on the housing estates. He assured me that by April 2015 Tamworth would see far more officers on foot patrol in all areas. My observations indicate that this has not happened. Would he care to comment?</i>	

RESPONSE
<p>In Staffordshire we are fully committed to neighbourhood policing and the total number of PCs and PCSOs in neighbourhood roles has actually risen slightly over the past 12 months.</p> <p>Alongside this, all frontline police officers and PCSOs in Staffordshire are getting new mobile technology that will get them out of police stations and back on the beat in local communities.</p> <p>Over 1,400 officers across Staffordshire now have these smartphone or tablet devices and the roll-out in Tamworth is due to finish this month (November).</p> <p>This will mean that officers will be able to carry out far more routine activities away from police stations and spend more time out and about in local communities in Tamworth and elsewhere.</p> <p>It's early days but the feedback from officers has been very positive. They're amazed at how good the technology is and the potential it has to free them up to be out of police stations and on the streets.</p> <p>Over the next 12 months, police visibility will rise because of these new devices. Because of this we've brought the roll-out forward – police really want this technology so they can do an even better job in their communities.</p> <p>When fully bedded in, the technology will help free up an extra 250,000 hours of police time to be out on the beat a year which is the equivalent of an extra 100 officers on duty.</p> <p>It is pioneering work that puts Staffordshire ahead of the majority of forces in the country, but more importantly we are taking a significant step to delivering the kind of policing local people tell me they want and need.</p>

THEME	SAFER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<p><i>It is rumoured that Tamworth Police Station is to close? Whenever there is a problem, ringing 101 is useless. By the time the police arrive, if they do come at all, the criminals are long gone. All the policing seems to be done from Burton. We have already lost a courthouse to Burton and it would appear that the police station is going there too. Our Neighbourhood Watch Official Don Palmer has left, who has replaced him? No one has emailed me to let us know. Please find out for us. Can you confirm or deny that Tamworth Police Station is to close?</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>There is no intention to remove policing from Tamworth - we are committed to having a strong and even more visible police presence in the town.</p> <p>We announced earlier this year that we've signed up to long-term plans with South Staffordshire College and the borough and county councils to relocate the college's Tamworth campus as part of ambitious proposals to regenerate the town centre. If this scheme comes to fruition, it means we would need to find a new base for police in Tamworth in place of the current police station.</p> <p>We are currently looking at opportunities to co-locate policing with other critical public services which should provide better facilities and better tools for the job of policing in Tamworth. This will ensure that we keep police officers in Tamworth. Meanwhile, a multi-million pound investment in mobile technology will get officers out and about on the beat in Tamworth more than ever before.</p> <p>There have been problems with the 101 system and my office has been working very hard with the police to resolve these. As a result, there's been an improvement in the percentage of calls answered within 30 seconds and in average answer time compared to last year. There's still a lot of work to do but things are moving in the right direction.</p> <p>We've worked hard to re-invigorate and enhance Staffordshire Police's commitment to Neighbourhood Watch in the last 12 months. In the next few months a brand new 'Staffordshire Smart Alert' system will be launched which will provide residents with real-time information from local officers and the force's new centralised community engagement team. This is about building</p>

on those things that work and helping more areas to establish links with Staffordshire Police using new technology.



THEME	SAFER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<p><i>Council tenants should have a six-monthly inspection to make sure they are looking after the property as most landlords do.</i></p> <p><i>This would also stop issues such as tenants claiming to be living alone when they have a partner or friend living there, sub-letting, anti-social behaviour or rent arrears.</i></p> <p><i>Is this something you would consider doing?</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>Tamworth Borough Council carries out property inspections to approximately 80% of all its tenanted stock.</p> <p>As part of its approach to identifying innovative approaches around managing demand, partnership arrangements have existed with Staffordshire Fire & Rescue Service for the last three years to carry out a home fire risk check to all properties. Under the principles of 'lets work together', this visit includes observations around tenant and property issues so they can be efficiently managed and signposted to relevant agencies. There are many specific examples where this visit has resulted in targeted support around safeguarding, family intervention and tenancy sustainment and is very successful for the reasons mentioned.</p> <p>In addition to this, the Council's landlord service also achieves 100% tenant inspections in all our sheltered, supported and council house voids/empty properties allowing us to tailor and access services to support all our customers.</p> <p>As part of the options appraisal into the future of the repairs and investment service, the use of contractors to offer property inspections will be re-visited.</p> <p>The Council supports the use of tenant and property inspections and feels that this goes to the heart of demand management in terms of both identifying issues and strategies at the earliest opportunity and to ensure high levels of customer and community satisfaction; it will continue to work towards increasing the number of inspections.</p>

The Council's landlord service has a good track record in the areas raised; rent arrears targets were surpassed last year. When compared with other landlords, Tamworth Borough Council is recognised as one of the 'best in class', arrears as a percentage of the rent debit at the end of 2014/15 was 1.59%.

The Council was also the first Council Landlord Service to be externally accredited by the Chartered Institute of Housing for innovation in tackling anti social behaviour. Furthermore, in terms of tackling fraud the Council has invested in a post, funded by the Housing Revenue Account and General Fund, to ensure it is proactive in its response.

The Portfolio Holder for Housing and Waste Management will continue to monitor and support officers in the development of policies around this very important issue.



THEME	SAFER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<p><i>We have recently seen some interesting responses to the fact that refugees will be housed in Tamworth, which I personally have no problem with, however, it's quite obvious there are people within the town who are unhappy with this. This we saw when the pro and anti groups held their 'protests' in the Castle Grounds.</i></p> <p><i>What are your plans for integration and how are these families to be welcomed to the town? How will they be protected from the faction of people within the town who are unhappy with them arriving?</i></p> <p><i>In light of recent events, I think it is extremely important that this is something that is planned to avoid them being vilified for their beliefs. I believe that the council should take some responsibility for this to avoid a town full of people who hate each other, which is where we're heading if we can't learn some acceptance, which will only come with integration</i></p>	

RESPONSE
Tamworth has agreed to take up to a maximum of 10 families.

This support will include access to health services, education, care and housing - and central government will cover the costs, not local Council Tax payers.

Having being probable victims of torture and discrimination in Syria, the refugees could well have mental health issues and these too will need to be addressed. On the issue of health, there would be no discrimination at a CCG level or practise level. Everyone registered with a GP will get the same level of care irrespective of their background.

Not surprisingly, housing has been a contentious issue because so many people are on the waiting list for Council housing. It is because of this very sensitive issue that every effort will be made to accommodate the refugee families in either private sector properties or by a registered provider agreeing to accommodate all the families. Either way, every possible effort is being made to ensure that local vulnerable people are not affected by the Council's decision.

Refugees would not be housed in any areas that would make them more vulnerable. Indeed, to improve their integration in to the town, refugees would all not be placed into the same street.

In addition, the Council has been overwhelmed with offers of additional support in the form of food, clothing, transport etc from voluntary, charitable and faith groups. Individual families have even offered rooms in their homes. It has been a typical Tamworth response.

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES



THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<i>Mental Health Discrimination is a problem in all areas of life. What action does the Council plan to take in order to address Mental Health Discrimination within its own working environments and across the Borough as a whole?</i>	

RESPONSE
<p>Mental health services are not a responsibility of Tamworth Borough Council; preventing discrimination is.</p> <p>Following recent changes in legislation not relating to mental health specifically but prompting a review of current policies and practises, the Council intends to include mental health within its equalities agenda as part of that review.</p> <p>Housing services take into account mental health issues when considering homelessness. Those vulnerable customers presenting themselves will be considered along the same lines.</p> <p>Tamworth Borough Council and its partners have commissioned a range of services from third sector organisations which impact on a range of age groups including those with mental health issues.</p> <p>The CCG understands Staffordshire County Council have a robust occupational health scheme which covers mental and physical health and looks at managing work life balance, stress at work, building resilience. It is provided in house with good e- learning support.</p> <p>All the partners in Staffordshire have worked together to the mental health strategy 'Mental health is everybody's business' which the former Accountable Officer, Rita Symons and South East Staffordshire and Seisdon Peninsula CCG took a lead role in. There were also a series of specific events around the county in partnership with Health Watch called 'Making Mental Health and Wellbeing Everybody's Business' which were well attended and feedback from these is now helping to form implementation plans.</p> <p>The CCG ensured at our 'Let's Talk about Health' events there was a specific question on each table around mental health and wellbeing – we work closely</p>

with partners such as the South Staffs network for Mental Health and Pro Health who sit on our Patient council and help us look at ways of improving the health and wellbeing of the those with mental health issues.



THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<i>Can we be assured that the facilities that currently exist at the Sir Robert Peel Hospital will not be reduced?</i>	

RESPONSE
<p>The simple answer is that we cannot guarantee this because the financial challenges the NHS has and particularly locally are immense. What we can say it that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality and Safety of patient care is paramount• Access to services locally are a priority• Investment in Primary Care and community services is our priority <p>To achieve the above, however, we must reduce duplication of services where possible which will release resources to balance our books and deliver against the three objectives above.</p>

THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
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Our organisation offers and delivers a funded counselling service within the Tamworth area and has done so since being set up in November 2006, we receive referrals from many organisations and agencies in the area. Funding is a big issue for us, as for a large number of organisations. We have been made aware in the past that GP practices have a budget for providing counselling. We are getting an ever increasing number of referrals from GP practices which are happy to refer to us but never offer any funding. We believe that the Tamworth Wellbeing Centre receives funding for providing emotional support to those referred to them. Could you explain how this how the allocation of funding is decided?

RESPONSE

South East Staffordshire and Seisdon Peninsula CCG used to have in-house counsellors aligned to each practice. All in-house counsellors were decommissioned, and then we undertook a formal tender process to secure a service. SSSFT in partnership with Mental Health partners were successful in their bid. In contrast, whereas the counsellors offered 1:1 therapy, with a dedicated counsellor to their practice; the Well-being service offers a range of therapies, including group therapies, 1:1 therapy etc.

There should be no in-house counsellors still in practices, funded by the CCG, and, or receiving referrals for mild to moderate depression/anxiety etc. All referrals for mild to moderate are seen within the SSSFT service.

There is a Children and Young Peoples Emotional and Well-being Framework of which there are a number of therapeutic interventions including counselling that any commissioner including schools can procure a quality accredited service.

THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<p><i>What effect is the decision to close the Minor Injuries Unit at the S.R.P.H. going to have on the Ambulance service? Someone suffering from a stroke or heart attack will have to be taken by ambulance to Good Hope, or even further to Burton. This is going to put a heck of a strain on an already stretched service and please don't say get in the car and drive there. Tamworth has a population approaching 100,000 and Burton around 84,000 - surely a Hospital should be in a larger populated place. Throw your axe away and give us the Hospital we were promised 25 years ago.</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>The service that the MIU provides caters for minor injuries and illnesses. Based on the evidence and data that we have, we do not expect that changing the opening hours will affect 999 emergency call outs. If someone is having a stroke or a heart attack they would still need to be taken by a blue light ambulance to their nearest emergency department. They would not be taken to a MIU for this kind of problem.</p> <p>There are also services that are available overnight that people can use instead of the MIU for minor illnesses or injuries. This includes NHS 111 and the GP Out of Hours services. If patients do need treatment in an A&E it is most appropriate that they are seen there. That way they will be seen by the right professional, the first time. NHS 111 has been proven to provide an effective telephone triage service for patients and help people to make the best decision about the course of action required to get treatment if they need it. There is no doubt that the services provided by the MIU contribute to the effective running of our local urgent care services and we recognise that they provide an excellent and convenient service for local people.</p>

THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
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Subject :- Saving prescription costs general NHS expenditure.

If a war pension Exemption Certificate only covers the prescription costs relating to an accepted disability then why does a Medical Exemption Certificate issued to a patient having a thyroid problem (as an example being their singular medical condition) be entitled to ALL of their NHS prescriptions free of charge regardless of age or financial status.

RESPONSE

Whilst Clinical Commissioning Groups have responsibility for commissioning services across a local population that they serve, they are required to do so within the financial envelope allocated to them.

The policies relating to NHS charges and exemption from charges are made nationally, and are not within the gift of CCGs to change nor influence.

So whilst we accept that the situation as described appears anomalous, we cannot comment on the rationale for this as the CCG is not party to such decisions.

THEME	HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES
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QUESTION	
<p><i>In the booklet entitled: 'A proposal for Minor Injuries Units in Lichfield and Tamworth', the case is set out for reducing the operating hours of the Minor Injuries Units at the Sir Robert Peel Community and Samuel Johnson Hospitals from 24 hours 7 days a week, to 8am to 9pm 7 days a week to go towards reducing a £16M deficit of the CCG.</i></p> <p><i>Could I ask if any other efficiency savings have been have been put in place by the CCG, if so, what are they, and what are the estimated savings.</i></p>	

RESPONSE
<p>The CCG has a planned efficiency programme of between £6 million and £7 million per annum to support the delivery of financial balance by the 31st March 2018.</p> <p>The CCG is working across the system to increase efficiencies for example in planned care and urgent care.</p> <p>As well as focussing on system efficiency, we are also focussing on our own efficiency as an organisation. The management cost savings resulting from the new interim Accountable Officer, Andrew Donald developing a joint management team working across South East Staffordshire & Seisdon Peninsula CCG, Cannock Chase CCG and Stafford and Surrounds CCG are a good example of the efficiency programme, as well as the exit from Merlin House, which is also likely to save us at least £30K pa.</p>

Tamworth
Borough Council



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Budget Consultation Report 2015

FOR THE 2016/17 BUDGET

Produced by  **Staffordshire**
County Council

On behalf of



DOCUMENT DETAILS

This document has been produced on behalf of Tamworth Borough Council by the Staffordshire County Council Insight Team



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Date created	September 2015
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 The vision

Tamworth Borough Council's vision to 'aspire and prosper' and to be 'healthier and safer' is strongly endorsed by Tamworth's residents, businesses and voluntary and community organisations.

All priorities under 'Aspire and Prosper' were given a high importance rating by the majority of respondents with the most important priorities considered to be 'working with businesses to create more employment locally' and 'creating opportunities for business growth.' 'Creating the technology and physical infrastructure' and 'raising aspiration and attainment levels of young people' were also considered to be of particular importance to those respondents who were from the business community.

The priorities under 'Healthier and Safer' were also endorsed by respondents and the most important priority was considered to be 'tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.' This was closely followed by 'protecting those most vulnerable in the local communities' and 'tackling youth crime and antisocial behaviour.' Community and Voluntary Organisations also prioritised 'improving the health of older people' and 'tackling poor health in children'.

Respondents supported the vision, commenting that *"it's about right"* and *"I believe you are on the right track."* Some did have reservations, questioning whether it could *"be achieved"* and wanted to see evidence of *"progress"* made towards achieving the vision *"during the last two years"*.

I.2 Spend on services

Respondents expressed a high level of support for maintaining current levels of spend. This was the case in 11 out of the 12 major cost areas and respondents most wanted to maintain spend on refuse collection and recycling. 79% of respondents indicated that this was their preference. The only exception to this was for spend on 'improved access to information/customer services.' Respondents would most prefer to see less spend on this and it was also identified as one of the top two services which the Council should look at if it had to make savings.

Spending less was residents second overall priority for spend. Other services which respondents identified for less spend were on 'events' and on 'commissioning services from voluntary organisations'. Community and Voluntary Organisations themselves however had their own views and their main priority for increased spend was for 'commissioning services from voluntary organisations.'

Respondents overall were least likely to indicate that they wanted to spend more on services and this was the case for 9 out of the 12 cost centres. The most notable exception to this was for spend on anti-social behaviour. 44% of respondents would still like to see more spent in this area.

If the Council were to consider changes to the charges it places upon its services, increasing charges for leisure and other activities and for public spaces would be met with least resistance. The majority of respondents would support increased charges for these services.

Conversely, decreasing charges for car parking would be a popular move. 82% of respondents overall said that they would like to see these decreased and it would be a popular initiative amongst residents, businesses and community and voluntary sector organisations alike.

1.3 What makes Tamworth a better place to live and prosper?

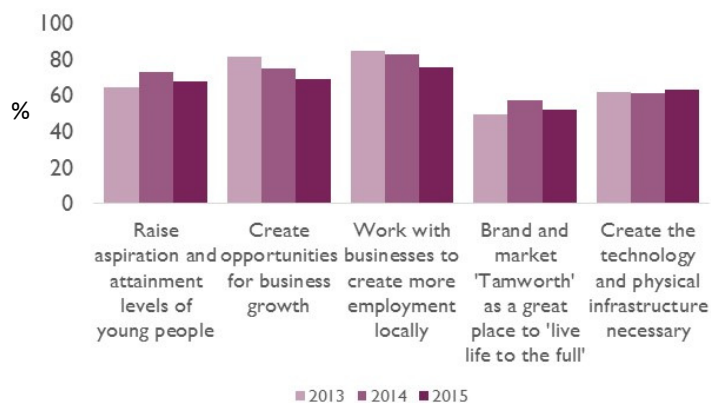
Low levels of crime, good health services and good job prospects were considered by residents to be highly important in making somewhere a good place to live. All three of these were high priorities for improvement, in making Tamworth a better place to live. For businesses, the cost of business rates was the main request for improvement. What makes Tamworth a better place to live and better for business are highlighted from high (H) to low (L) in the graphic below. Common synergies between the two groups are also annotated.



1.4 What has changed over time?

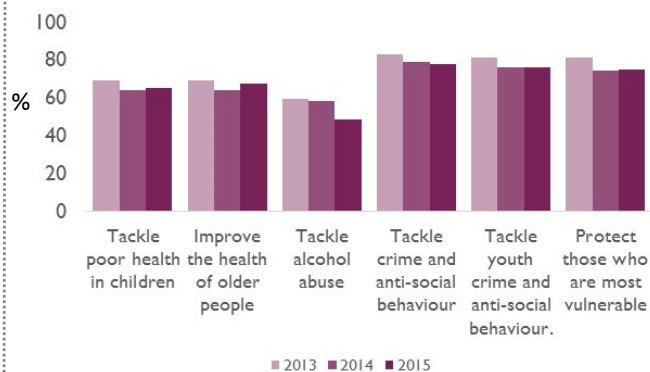
Views on Aspire and Prosper over time

The ranked order of importance of all five priorities has remained unchanged since last year. Slightly fewer respondents ranked 4 out of the 5 priorities as important this year compared to last year. 'Creating the technology and physical infrastructure necessary' was rated marginally higher this year when compared to last years results.



Views on Healthier and Safer over time

The ranking order of the majority of the healthier and safer priorities has remained unchanged in the last year. There has been one minor shift; 'protect those most vulnerable in our local communities' now ranks in second rather than third place and 'tackling youth crime and antisocial behaviour' now ranks in third place (it ranked in second place last year).

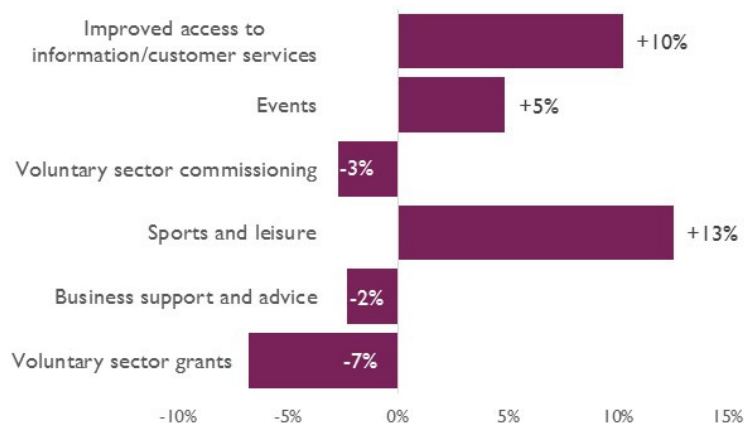


Views on spend over time

This year, as with last year, it was most common for respondents overall to say that they wanted to see the level of spend remain the same across the majority of service areas. This years results also mirrored last years in terms of respondents wanting to maintain the same level of spending on refuse and recycling services. There has been a noticeable shift in perceptions regarding reducing spend between this year and last year. Last year respondents expressed a preference for either maintaining spending or for spending more. However this year their desire to maintain spend was followed by a recognition that there should be less spending on some services.

Priorities for savings

+/- % change in views between 2014-2015



Improved access to information/customer services was considered less of a priority for savings last year (ranking 5 out of 13), It ranked 1 out of 12 in this years results. Also, this year, 10% more would like to see this as a priority for savings when compared to last years results. This year and last year, events were identified as the second most popular service to make savings, and 5% more than last year would like to see savings made in this area.

13% more would also like to make savings in in sports and leisure services this year when compared to last years results

Views on better place to live over time

Low levels of crime, good health services and good job prospects remain those aspects which were most likely to make somewhere a good place to live. This year, slightly more prominence has also been placed on the importance of a good education in making somewhere a good place to live. The level of crime, job prospects and health services remained the top priorities for improvement having also been identified by residents as the top priorities in last years and previous consecutive years consultation responses.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Tamworth Borough Council reviews its council tax and charges on an annual basis and this helps to develop the Council's budget and ensures funding is put into areas which are of priority.

Residents, businesses and the voluntary sector are always an important part of this process. Therefore this year as in previous years, all these groups were invited to share their views on priorities for the year ahead.

This report presents the analysis of the combined results from all three respondent groups and emphasises where there are differences in opinions between the different groups. Comparisons with the results of the consultation from last year have also been made in order to identify commonality or differences in opinions over time.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The consultation for the 2016/17 budget ran from 1st August 2015 to 14th September 2015 and the three key groups (residents, businesses and the voluntary sector) were encouraged to share their views through tailored paper and online surveys.

These surveys were developed by Tamworth Borough Council in conjunction with Staffordshire County Council's Insight, Planning and Performance Team and were largely based on the surveys used to collect views on the budget in previous years.

All three surveys were promoted via a range of communications channels. These included press releases in the local newspaper (The Tamworth Herald), on the Tamworth Borough Council website and through social media including Twitter, Facebook and the Tamworth Borough Council blog.

Specific groups were also targeted to take part in the consultation:

- ⇒ Members of the Tamworth Borough Council Citizens' Panel and Tamworth Borough Council Housing Tenants received a direct letter or email encouraging them to participate in the Residents Survey.
- ⇒ Businesses received an email encouraging them to participate in the Business Survey. This was also widely promoted by the Economic Development Team.
- ⇒ Voluntary Sector Organisations were also emailed to encourage their involvement. Their involvement was also supported and promoted by Support Staffordshire and Tamworth Borough Council's Community Development Team.

2.3 RESPONSES

A total of 276 responses were received to the consultation and these consisted of:

- 243 residents
- 18 businesses; 50% were based on an industrial estate, 28% were in a town centre location, 11% in a local neighbourhood and 11% were based at home.
- 15 community and voluntary organisations; 57% of these were a registered charity, 21% were a company limited by guarantee, 14% were a community interest group and 7% a voluntary group.

For the purpose of analysis, responses from all three groups have been combined. Where differences were apparent by respondent type, these have been highlighted graphically or through a textual summary.

Some caution should be applied when interpreting the results, particularly in relation to those Businesses and Voluntary Organisation responses. Responses from these groups were relatively low and therefore these responses should not be viewed as representative of the overall communities which they represent.

2.4 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS FOR THE RESIDENTS SURVEY

In total, there were 243 responses to the Tamworth residents survey. This equates to 0.4% of the adult population of Tamworth¹ and is a marked 33% increase in responses when compared to the residents survey responses from last year.

In statistical terms, the 95% confidence level has been applied to the residents survey results. This means that if the survey was repeated, in 95 out of 100 cases, the same response would be achieved.

Residents responses have an overall confidence interval of +/-6% meaning that the percentage responses they have given to any questions could fall in the range of 6% higher or 6% lower than their actual response. A confidence interval of +/-3-4% is fairly typical for a statistically robust survey².

When considering key demographics, responses were representative of some key characteristics but were less so of others:

- ⇒ The Residents Survey is representative by gender; 52% of respondents were male and 48% were female.
- ⇒ It was more common for older residents to participate in the residents survey and therefore the results are generally over representative of those respondents aged 55 and above and under representative of those residents aged 44 and below.
- ⇒ By disability, the survey results are slightly over representative of those respondents who had a disability. 32% of respondents said they had a disability compared to 18% in the overall population.
- ⇒ Responses are representative of the most commonly occurring ethnicities of White British and White Other. In their survey responses, 95.2% described themselves as White British and 3% as White Other.

¹ The adult population of Tamworth includes those residents who are aged 18 and above

² To achieve a +/-4% confidence interval for the residents survey, 500 responses would need to be achieved from Tamworth Borough Residents and to achieve a +/-3% confidence interval, 800 responses would need to be returned.

3. VIEWS ON THE CORPORATE PRIORITIES

The Council vision is for “One Tamworth, Perfectly Placed” with a focus upon working with partners to:

Aspire and prosper in Tamworth – to create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business.

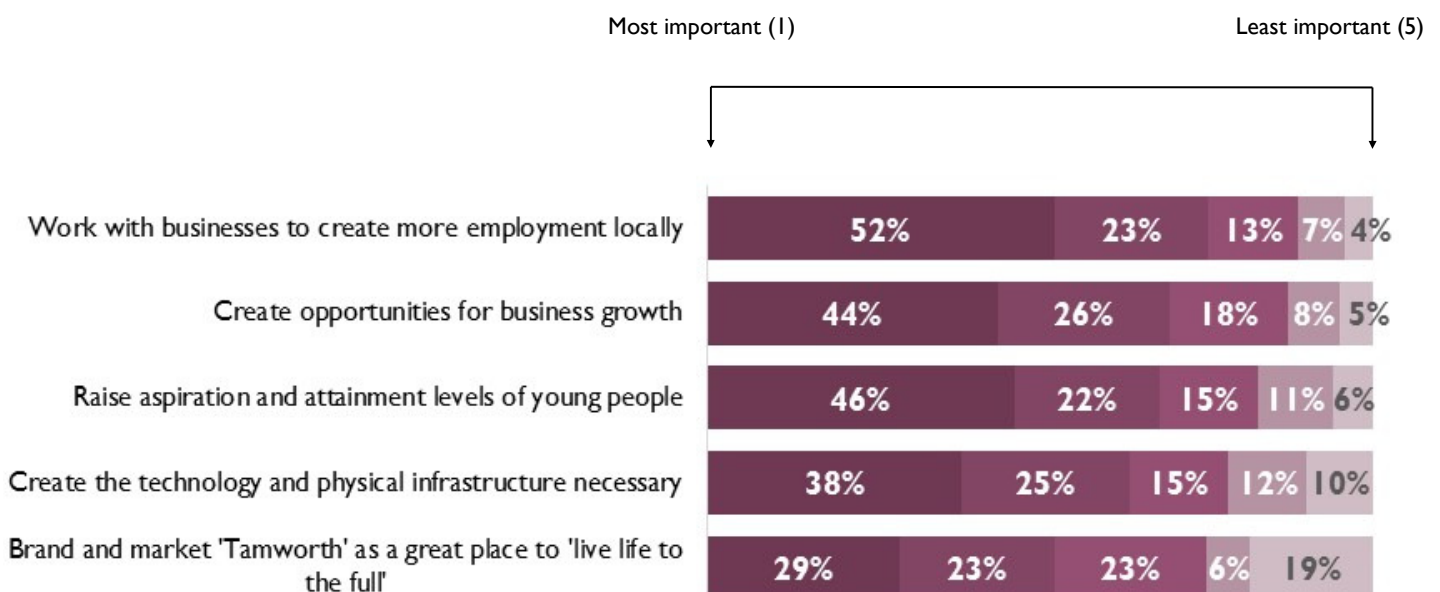
Be healthier and safer in Tamworth - to create a safe environment in which local people can reach their full potential and live longer, healthier lives.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about the importance of a range of priorities which sit beneath the visionary themes of ‘Aspire and Prosper in Tamworth’ and ‘Be Healthier and Safer in Tamworth.’ Respondents were asked to rate how important each of the priorities were on a scale of 1-5 with one being the most important and five being the least important.

3.1 Aspire and prosper

- ⇒ All priorities under ‘Aspire and Prosper’ were given an importance rating of one or two by half of respondents or more.
- ⇒ The most important priority was to ‘work with businesses to create more employment locally’. This was closely followed by ‘create opportunities for business growth’.
- ⇒ Considered least important was ‘brand and market Tamworth as a great place to live life to the full.’ However, 52% still gave this an importance rating of one or two.
- ⇒ The ranked order of importance of all five priorities has remained unchanged since last year.
- ⇒ Respondents overall views are documented in the figure below.

Figure 3.1: Please tell us how important our priorities under 'Aspire and Prosper' are to you/your business/organisation, with 1 being most important and 5 being the least important (%)



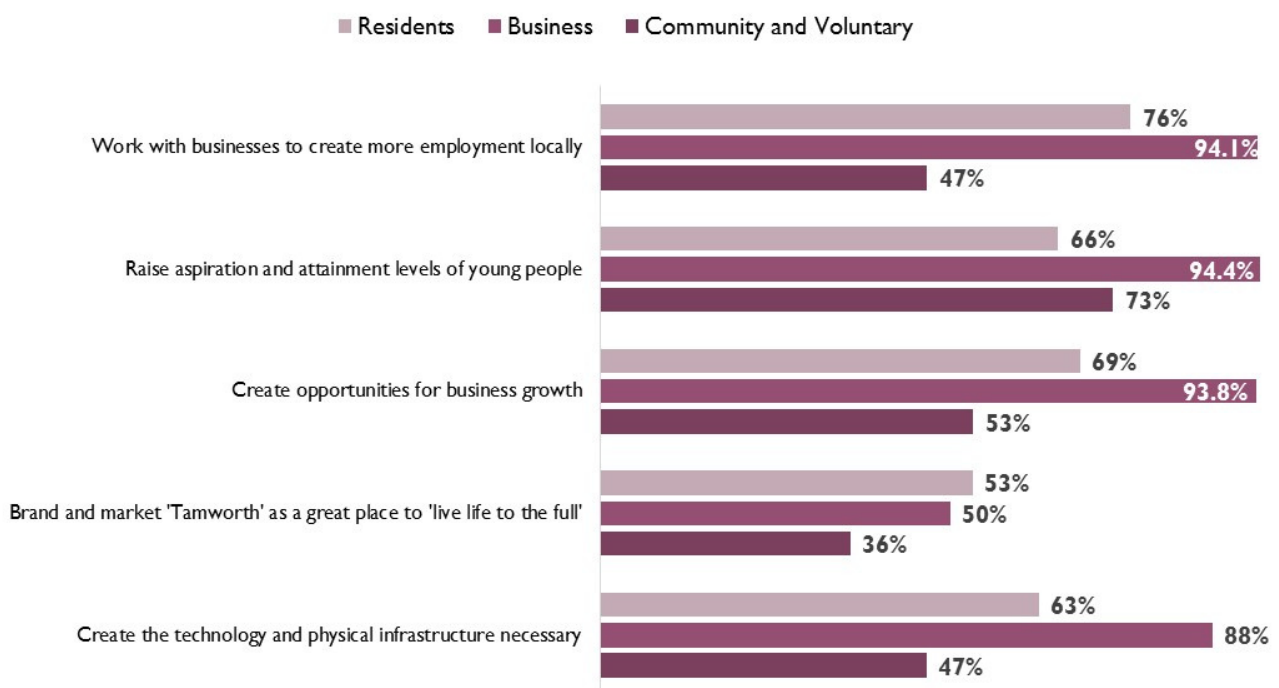
3.2 Comparing results by respondent group

The graph below illustrates the breakdown of responses for each priority by respondent group type. The results shown are the proportion of each group who felt that each of the priorities were of high importance (i.e. respondents provided an importance rating of one or two).

There were some differences by respondent group. The most important priority overall, 'working with businesses to create more employment locally' was considered a greater priority for businesses (94% gave it an importance rating of one or two), than it was by residents (76% gave it an importance rating of one or two) and community and voluntary groups (47% gave it an importance rating of one or two).

Residents ranked 'working with businesses to create more employment opportunities locally' as their highest priority whilst businesses and community and voluntary organisations ranked 'raising aspirations and attainment levels of young people' as their highest priority.

Figure 3.2: The importance of priorities under 'Aspire and Prosper' by respondent group (%)



Broadly speaking, the top three priorities of 'working with businesses to create more employment locally', 'creating opportunities for business growth' and 'raising aspiration and attainment levels of young people' are mirrored across all three groups.

However, it is clear that 'creating the technology and physical infrastructure' is considered to be of far greater importance to businesses than it is to residents and the community and voluntary sector. This was also of greater importance to businesses in last years results.

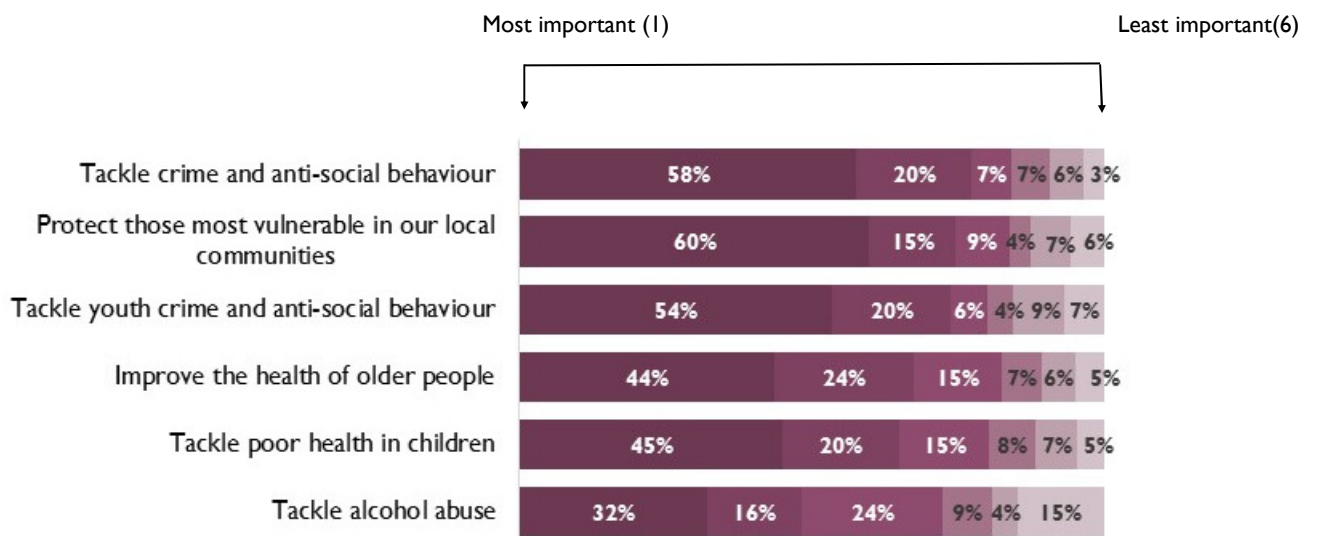
When drawing conclusions from these responses, it is important to remember that the business respondent group and the community and voluntary organisation responses are considerably smaller than the residents response group, therefore results may not be representative of their overall group type.

3.3 Be healthier and safer

The majority of priorities under be healthier and safer were considered important by two thirds of respondents or more. The exception to this was ‘tackling alcohol abuse’. Still, nearly half (48%) said this was an important priority to them.

The most important priority under ‘be healthier and safer’ was to ‘tackle crime and anti-social behaviour’. This was followed by ‘protecting those most vulnerable in our local communities’ and ‘tackling youth crime and anti-social behaviour.’ Respondents overall views are documented in the figure below.

Figure 3.3: Please tell us how important our priorities under 'be healthy and safer in Tamworth' are to you/your business/organisation, with 1 being most important and 6 being the least important (%)



There has been one minor shift; ‘protect those most vulnerable in our local communities’ now ranks in second rather than third place and ‘tackling youth crime and antisocial behaviour’ now ranks in third place (it ranked in second place last year).

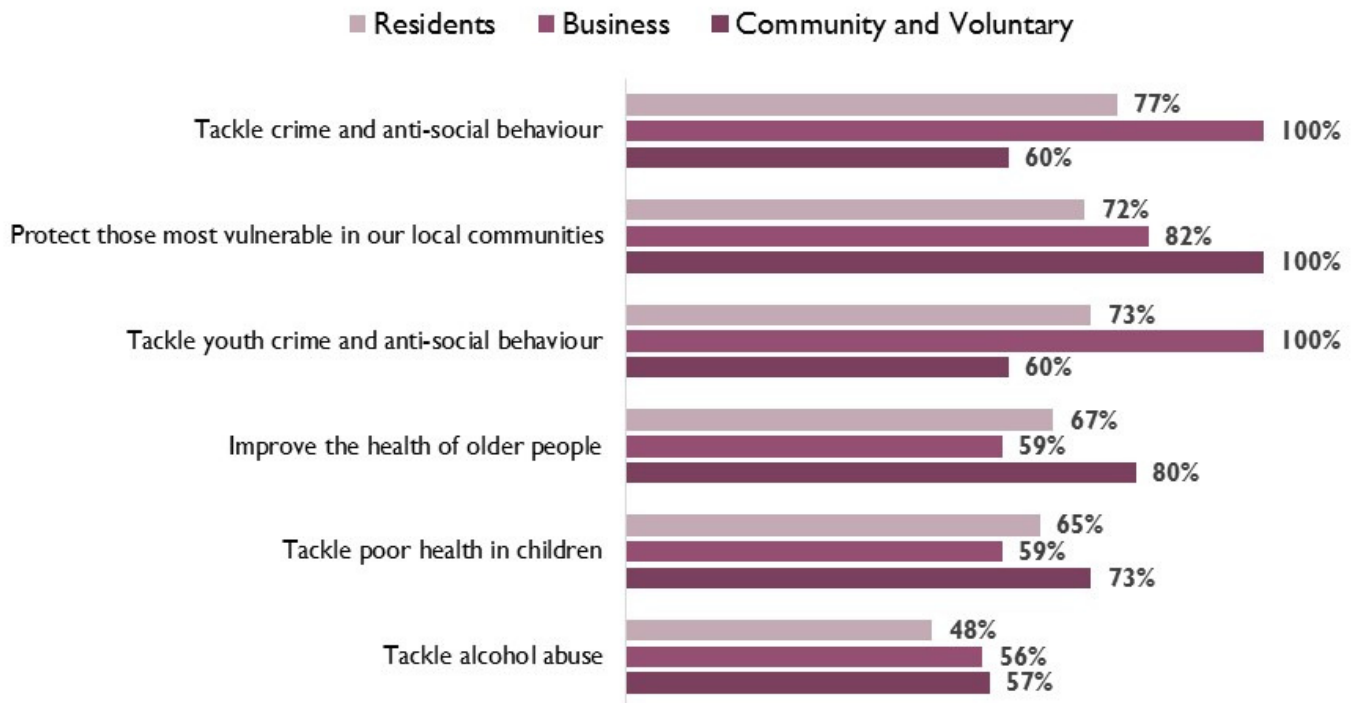
3.4 Comparing results by respondent group

The graph below illustrates the breakdown of responses against each priority by respondent group type. The results shown are the proportion of each group who felt that each of the priorities were of high importance to address.

There was some commonality in the responses by group type. The top three priorities for both residents and businesses were the same. These were 'tackling crime and anti-social behaviour', 'tackling youth crime and anti-social behaviour' and 'protecting the most vulnerable in our local community'.

Whilst community and voluntary groups also ranked 'protecting those most vulnerable in our community' in their top three priorities, they ranked this more highly, in first place. Their second and third priorities also differed. Their second most important priority was to improve the health of older people and they ranked 'tackling poor health in children' as their third most important priority.

Figure 3.4: The importance of priorities under 'Be healthier and safer' by respondent group (%)



Residents top three priorities have remained unchanged since last year. Whilst businesses have also consistently prioritised 'tackling crime and anti-social behaviour' and 'tackling youth crime and anti-social behaviour', last year they gave a higher priority to 'tackling' alcohol abuse' than they have done this year.

When drawing conclusions from these responses, it is important to remember that the business respondent group and the community and voluntary organisational responses are considerably smaller than the residents response group and therefore results may not be representative of their overall group type.

3.5 Comments on the 'vision' and 'priorities'

Vision

This year, as with last year, the general consensus was very much in support of both the vision and the priorities which lie beneath it. Comments on the vision included, *"I applaud your vision," "the vision as quoted sounds just about right"*, and *"I believe you are on the right track showcasing Tamworth's lovely heritage."* Whilst respondents clearly expressed their support, this was not without its reservation. Concerns about *"how the vision could be achieved"* were evident from some whilst others felt they *"had not witnessed much progress during the last two years."*

Respondents from community and voluntary organisations were supportive of the vision whilst recognising that there was room to enhance it. *"We feel that part of the vision for Tamworth should include promoting this positive culture of a mutually supportive community, We help each other, share resources and collaborate on events and activities. There is much to celebrate about our community and the great benefits we bring. This needs to be included as part of the vision."*

Priorities

Respondents commented on the priorities, providing suggestions on practical actions which they felt would help to ensure the priorities could be achieved. Underneath the priority to 'Aspire and Prosper,' respondents felt that the following improvements would help Tamworth to meet its economic priority:

- ⇒ Create opportunities for business growth: Under this priority, respondents commented that the Council could find ways to improve the quality of jobs. Whilst *"warehouse jobs have helped create more employment, we now need to grow wealth and drive quality of life."* Also, *"do something to increase tourist spend."*
- ⇒ Create the technology and physical infrastructure necessary: It was considered that improvements to infrastructure and technology were needed. In particular it was recognised that *"broadband access needs to be improved."* This would encourage businesses to locate in and remain in Tamworth.
- ⇒ Raise aspiration and attainment levels of young people: It was felt that young people needed help to enable them to find jobs. *"Provide school leavers with a better chance of getting an apprenticeship or a way to obtain a paid job."*

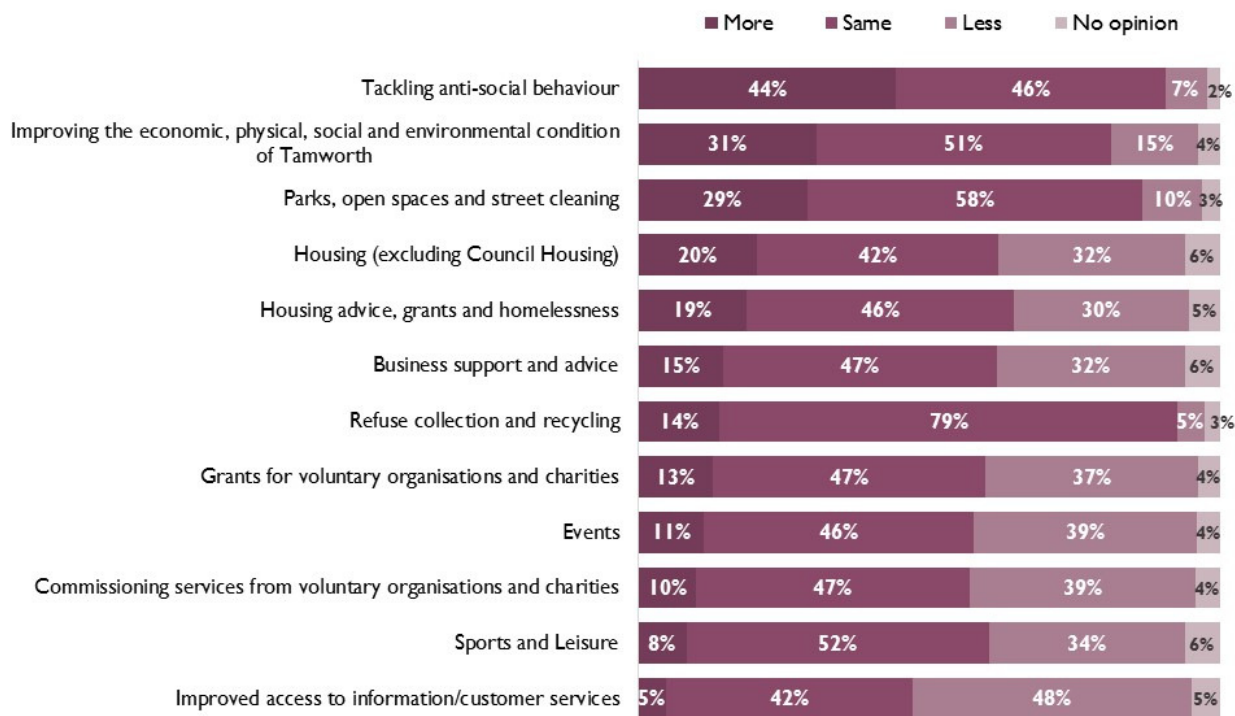
Respondents were also keen to comment on the priority for a 'Healthier and Safer Tamworth', providing their suggestions and comments on the priority aim.

- ⇒ Tackling crime and antisocial behaviour would be beneficial: This was a view which was consistently shared across respondent groups. *"For businesses this would mean less chance of being vandalised/ burgled - which is obviously good!"*
- ⇒ Tackling poor health in children and improving the health of older people: Respondents provided support for both these priorities but some did question how they would be achieved. Others highlighted issues they had noticed in the local area and suggested solutions. Some respondents for example generally considered that there were *"too many overweight parents and kids, feeling that more could be done to tackle obesity"*. It was generally considered that there were *"too many bakeries and cafes in the town centre."* *"More restaurants could provide healthier alternatives."* *Cooking lessons at school, could also provide the opportunity to teach young people how to make food from scratch."*
- ⇒ Tackling alcohol abuse: Voluntary and community organisations expressed a preference for softer terminology in the wording of this priority—for example consider *"offering intervention and support to those with alcohol dependency"* as an alternative.

4. SPENDING ON SERVICES

Respondents were provided with planned spend on major cost areas for 2015/16 and were asked whether they felt the Council should increase, decrease or keep spending the same. Their collective responses are illustrated in the graph below:

Figure 4.1: Spend for 2015/16 on major cost areas (%)



4.1 Maintain levels of spending

It was most common for respondents across the majority of service areas to say that they would prefer the level of spending to remain the same. This was particularly apparent regarding spend on refuse and recycling with 79% wanting to maintain the same level of spending on this service. Over half of all respondents also wanted to maintain the same level of spending on parks, open spaces, street cleaning (58%) and sports and leisure (52%).

This year, as with last year, it was most common for respondents overall to say that they wanted to see the level of spend remain the same across the majority of service areas. This year's results also mirrored last year's in terms of respondents wanting to maintain the same level of spending on refuse and recycling services.

This year, there was some similarity but also some difference in views by respondent type. Whilst residents' views generally mirrored those of the overall results (as they were the largest group), businesses and community and voluntary groups did have some different ideas about which services should retain the same amount of spend.

Businesses, like all respondents, did want to maintain levels of spending on refuse collection and recycling (69%). However, they also wanted to maintain the same level of spending on sports and leisure (75%) and business support and advice (71%).

Those respondents from the community and voluntary sector, mirrored the overall results by wanting to maintain levels of spending on refuse collection and recycling (86%) and parks, open spaces and street cleaning (80%). However, a much higher proportion of these respondents wanted to maintain the same level of spend on tackling anti-social behaviour (79%).

4.2 Reduce levels of spending

The sentiment for maintaining levels of spend was generally followed by a desire to spend less. Respondents were most likely to say that they wanted less spend on improving access to information/customer services. Nearly half of all respondents (48%) would like to see less spent on this cost area. Respondents overall were also most likely to want to see spend reduced on events (39%) and commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities (39%).

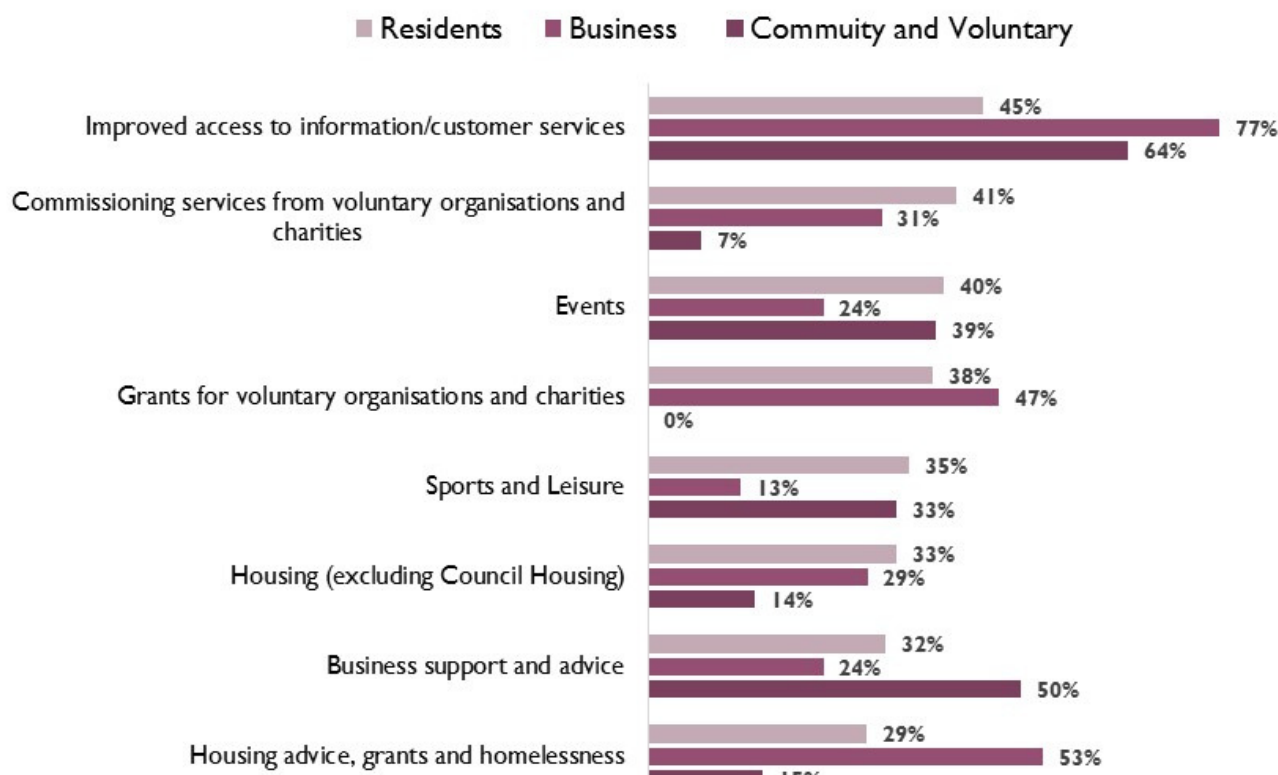
There has been a noticeable shift in perceptions regarding reducing spend between this year and last year. Last year respondents expressed a preference for either maintaining spending or for spending more. However this year their desire to maintain spend was followed by a recognition that there should be less spending on some services. Spending less was the second most popular preference in relation to 7 of the 12 cost areas.

This year's results reflect that there were some similarities but also some differences in views by respondent type regarding reducing levels of spend. Whilst residents' views generally mirrored those of the overall results (as they were the largest group), there were some differences expressed by both businesses and community and voluntary organisations.

Businesses did mirror the overall preference for less spend on improving access to information/customer services albeit with a higher strength of feeling with 77% wanting to see less spend on this. However their second and third preferences for reduced spend were different. They were most likely to want to see reduced spend on housing advice, grants and homelessness (53%) and grants for voluntary organisations and charities (47%).

Community and voluntary organisations also mirrored the overall results, most wanting to see a reduction in spend on improved access to information/customer services (64%) and events (39%). However half of these respondents (50%) also expressed a preference for seeing a reduction in spend on business support and advice.

Figure 4.2: Reduce levels of spend for 2015/16 on major cost areas (%)



4.3 Increase levels of spending

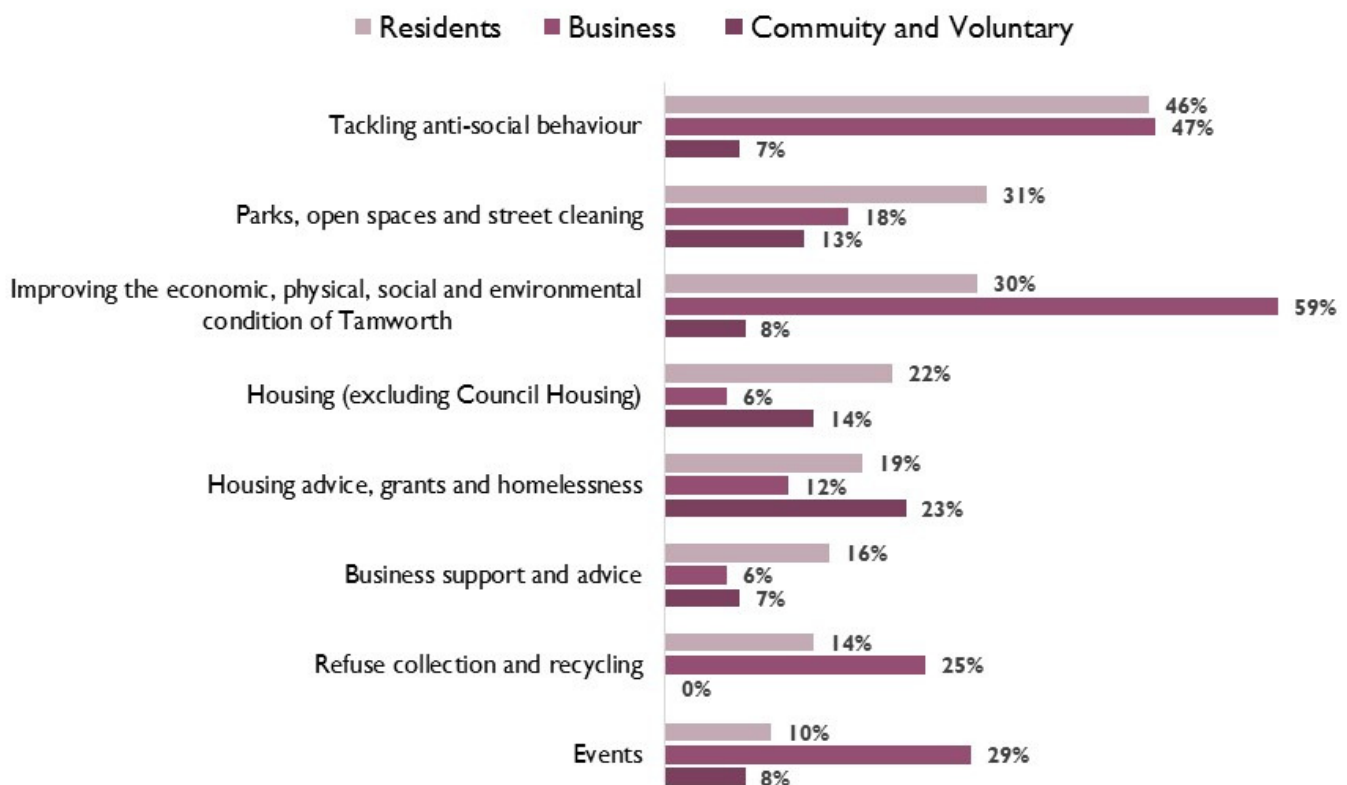
Respondents were generally least likely to say that they wanted to spend more on services and this was the case in 9 out of the 12 cost areas. The most notable exception to this was for spend on anti-social behaviour. 44% of respondents still said they would like to see more spend on this cost area (tackling anti-social behaviour was also the most popular area for spend last year). The second most popular area for increased spend with under a third was improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth (31%). The third was parks, open spaces and street cleaning with 29% expressing an interest in increased levels of spending on this cost area.

With increased levels of spending, there was some similarity but also some difference in views by respondent type. Once again, residents preferences generally mirrored those of the overall results (as they were the largest group), but there were some differences in viewpoints from businesses and community and voluntary organisations.

Businesses did mirror the overall results in some of their preferences for increased spending. Two of their top three priorities for increased levels of spending were the same as the overall, albeit with a varying strength of feeling from the overall responses. These were improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth (59%) and tackling anti-social behaviour (47%). Their third priority for increased level of spend was for events with 29% of businesses wanting to see increased spending in this cost area.

The top three priorities for spend from community and voluntary organisations were different from the overall. The top priority for these respondents was grants for voluntary organisations and charities with 73% expressing that this was the cost area where they would most like to see increased spend⁴. 71% also wanted to see increased spend on commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities⁵ with the third most popular option for spend (with nearly one quarter of this group, 23%) being for housing advice, grants and homelessness.

Figure 4.3: Increase levels of spend for 2015/16 on major cost areas (%)



⁴ This is not shown in the figure above as it was a low priority for spend by respondents overall

⁵ This is not shown in the figure above as it was a low priority for spend by respondents overall

4.4 Comments on spend

There was a general consensus amongst residents that value for money should be a key component of all decisions on spend. This was evidenced by one respondent who commented that it was important to *“ensure that the council spends monies wisely and gets the best value for money.”* To ensure value for money, it was generally considered important to *“reduce areas of waste”, “to drive up efficiency”* and to *“monitor work carried out by other agencies.”*

There were mixed views on whether private contractors could provide this value for money. Those in support agreed that *“most private companies put their contracts out to tender to get the best value without compromising on quality. There is no reason why the council can't do the same.”* Those not in support were more likely to agree that *“some prices paid to outside companies do not seem value for money, they just seem to be a cash cow for these type of companies.”*

All types of respondents generally agreed that tackling the roots causes of problems will most likely reduce the need to spend. For example, *“many truants and young people in trouble turn out to have undiagnosed SEN. It's the root cause of troubles that need to be tackled, which may then ease the financial burden of dealing with the outcomes”.*

In terms of spend on specific services, businesses identified that they would like to see more money spent on road repairs. One business also sought clarification on what the £168,000 for business support and advice was for as they hadn't received any business support or advice themselves.

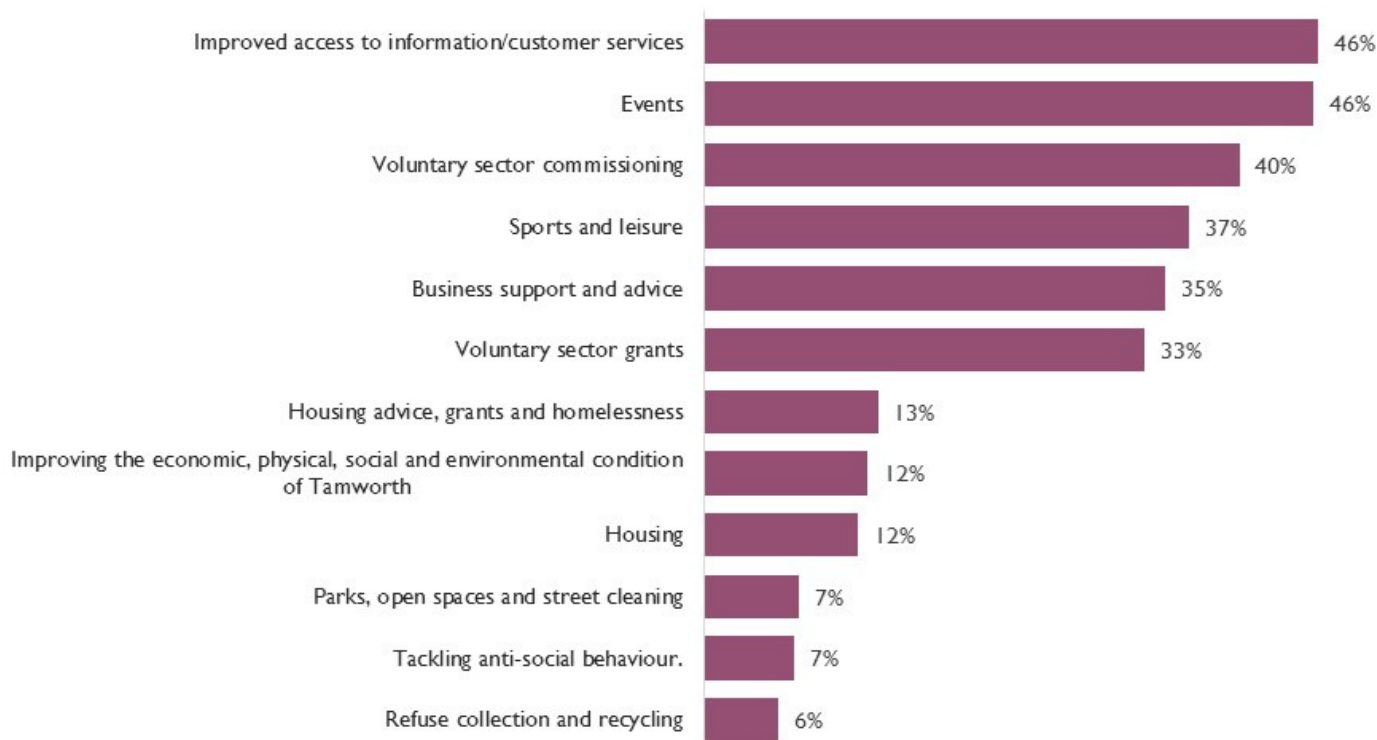
There was a general reluctance to identify areas of reduced spend. This was identified in respondents comments and was also reflected by the fact that relatively few comments were received to this question. Those comments which were received were very much individual in their nature and therefore not generally representative of respondents views.

4.5 Savings and reducing costs

Respondents were provided with a list of services and asked to indicate up to three where they either felt savings could be made or costs could be reduced. It was most common for respondents to indicate that they would like to see savings or reduced costs made in the following two service areas; improved access to information/customer services and events.

In both cases, 46% of respondents overall would like to see savings or reduced costs made. Events was also identified as the second most popular service to make savings or reduce costs to in last years results. At this time, improved access to information/customer services was considered less of a priority for savings or reduced costs (ranking 5 out of 13) compared to ranking 1 out of 12 in this years results.

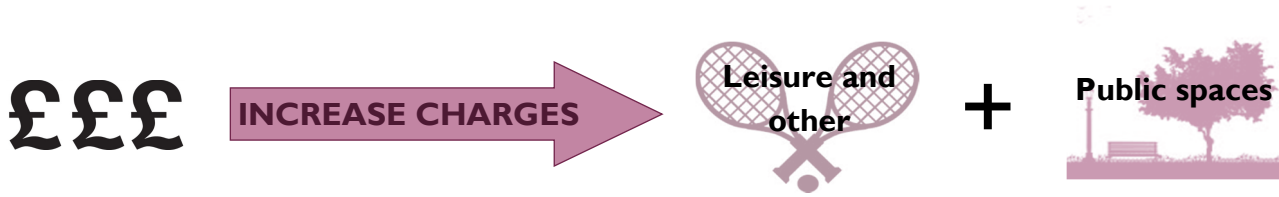
Figure 4.4: Which THREE services should the Council look at if they had to make savings or reduce costs? (%)



Both residents and businesses responses mirrored the overall top priorities for savings or reduced costs. Community and voluntary organisations also mirrored these in terms of most wanting to see savings or reduced costs for improving access to information/customer services. Their other top priorities for savings/reduced costs were however different. 60% of them wanted savings/reductions in costs to business support and advice and 47% wanted these for sports and leisure services.

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should increase and decrease charges for?

It was most common for respondents to stress the need to increase public charges for leisure and other activities (66%) or public spaces (60%).



However, respondents comments reflected a genuine reluctance for increases in charges to any of the four identified areas of spend. For example “although I appreciate the council need extra revenue I don't think any of the above can be increased” and “none of the above, they are all important to the people of Tamworth!!!!”

Not charging any more for car parking in the town centre was a common comment— “look at the effect it has already had”. Some businesses did suggest “charging for car parking at Ventura to encourage more people into the town centre.”

Respondents were most likely to say that they would like to see decreased charges for car parking, 82% of respondents overall indicated that they would like to see these decreased.



Car parking featured prominently in respondents comments. These should be “eliminated!!” or “car parking charges should be reduced in the town by a pound all day to help increase sales for the shops in the town Thursday Friday Saturday” or “drop the parking by 5% - 10% and more people would be able to afford to use them as a result income would increase not decrease.”

The figure below illustrates the responses by group type. On the whole there was most commonality in responses between residents and businesses. Community and voluntary organisations, did however express some different viewpoints for example they indicated more of a preference for increased charges for waste management services and decreased charges for public open spaces.

Figure 4.5: Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council should increase charges for (%)

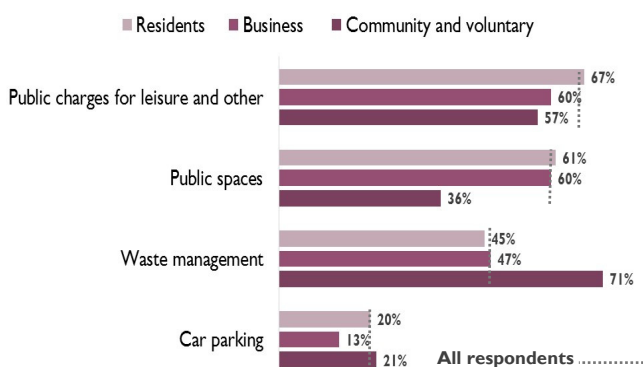
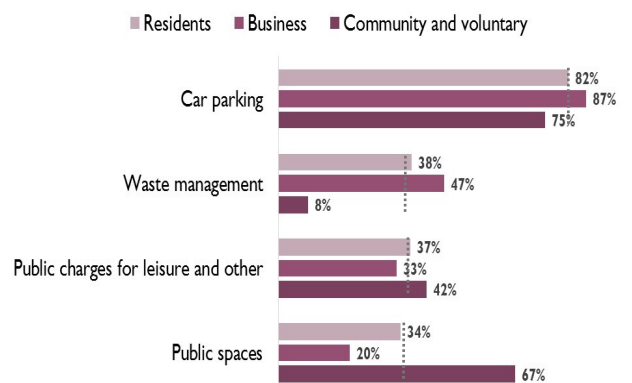


Figure 4.6: Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council should decrease charges for (%)



5. MAKING TAMWORTH A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

The following questions were posed to those respondents who were participating in the consultation as a local resident.

5.1 What makes somewhere a good place to live?

The word cloud below depicts the answers selected by residents, the size of the font reflects the number of times that each element was selected. It is clear to see that low levels of crime, good health services, good job prospects and good educational provision were considered to be those aspects which were most likely to make somewhere a good place to live. The first three of these were also highlighted in last years consultation as being most important in making somewhere a good place to live. This year, slightly more prominence has also been placed on the importance of a good education in making somewhere a good place to live.

Figure 5.1: What makes somewhere a good place to live? (%)



5.2 What would make Tamworth a better place to live?

The word cloud below illustrates that the level of crime, job prospects and health services are the top three priorities for improvement in Tamworth. They remain the top priorities for improvement having been identified in last years and previous consecutive years consultation responses from residents. These three priorities were closely followed by cleanliness of streets and affordable decent housing. These were also the fourth and fifth priorities for improvement in last years consultation responses. Therefore the five main priorities for improvement in Tamworth remain the same.

Figure 5.2: What would make Tamworth a better place to live? (%)



5.3 What would make Tamworth a better place to live

Residents of Tamworth were invited to suggest improvements which they felt would make Tamworth a better place to live. Respondents were keen to comment providing suggestions across a range of themes including the town centre, parking and leisure services. Their comments are documented below.

Shopping facilities

Investing in the town centre (and not in Ventura) was a key suggestion which would be warmly welcomed by Tamworth residents. This theme was exemplified by one resident who agreed: *“we need better shops in Tamworth town centre - no more charity, card or cafes please! How about some up-market shops to encourage people.”* Another who similarly agreed felt it would be better for Tamworth to *“invest in the town but not in one off events which left no lasting legacy”*.

Sports and leisure facilities

A common theme amongst residents was the lack of affordable leisure facilities in the town. Respondents commented that Tamworth Borough Council make *“no provision for their citizens to access affordable gym/leisure facilities.”* It could massively benefit the local population to lose weight and to become healthier if provision were made for these.

Parking

Whilst parking was not considered one of the key criteria of what makes somewhere a good place to live, it was clearly of importance to residents of Tamworth. Comments on parking were plentiful and these ranged from the cost of parking in Tamworth town centre to parking in locations which were considered inappropriate. Regarding car parking charges in the town centre, residents generally agreed that these should be *“free”* or at least *“more affordable, this would help!”*

The parking of vehicles on *“pavements, grass verges and near junctions”* were raised as an issue in some localised areas. One resident for example who lives in Lakeside commented that *“there are regularly vehicles parked half on the pavement in front of my house, which is on a corner. It’s the same on the other side of the road. Anybody with an invalid carriage or even a pushchair has to go in the road! Access for emergency vehicles would be severely restricted.”*

Cleanliness of streets

Residents were unanimously in support of encouraging local people to *“take pride”* in their local area. *“Litter dropping and dog fouling”* were acknowledged to be problems in the local areas and encouraging people to take pride in their local area was viewed as a key mechanism to encourage future improvements. For example, *“litter, cans, bottles and fast food wrappers litter our streets. More needs to be done with keeping Tamworth clean and litter free, schools should be encouraged to take pride in where they live”*. Cleanliness and tidiness was also considered to be an issue in parks and open spaces and therefore encouraging people to *“take pride”* in these would also encourage improvements to their appearance.

Health services

Provision of health services was recognised to be *“a national problem and not just a local one.”* However, despite this recognition, some respondents were unhappy that they had to travel out of the town to access a hospital and accident and emergency services: *“An A & E Department would be a first, we used to have two proper hospitals, we now have a minor injuries unit.”* Others also felt that there was a need for *“more doctors surgeries.”* This town is *“growing and we need to grow with it!”*

Education provision

The subject of education was mentioned by a minority of participants. Those that did so generally made some commentary on academies. One felt there should be at least *“two state run schools within the town—one should be on the North side and one should be on the south side and then one school could be academy run.”* Others were less supportive of academies for example, *“one sixth form college dished out to private academy was a disgrace and please realise that it's good teachers that make good schools, NOT academy status.”*

Parks and open spaces

A handful of comments were received on parks and open spaces. One commented that Tamworth has *“lovely parks and open spaces and these are well maintained”*. Others however did provide the suggestions for improvements which were being sought. Amongst those commenting it was considered key to keep parks and open spaces clear of *“litter”* and *“dog fouling.”*

Affordable decent housing

Whilst this was generally regarded as an important issue which needs improving, it was not a thematic issue which residents generally chose to comment on. Of the few that did comment, *“building new council homes was considered vital—not so they can be sold but so they can be used to help people get on the ladder. These could be for a maximum four year tenancy.”*

Events

Events were another of the themes not commonly referred to in residents comments. Those residents who did comment reflected diverse and individual viewpoints. One respondent felt that *“investment into the town centre”* would be better than *“spending money on one off events which left no lasting legacy for the town”*. Another felt that Tamworth would benefit from *“community events”*. These could reflect the needs of people living in these local areas. These for example could be held *“on estates, for the people who live there”* and they could be anything from *“street cleans to fun days out for the kids”*.

Good job prospects

Whilst job prospects were not a common theme amongst those residents who were commenting, one respondent did suggest a potential improvement whereby advisers could go into schools and offer children a variety of options, all of which could eventually lead to good job prospects. For example *“my son did not want to go to university much to the disappointment of his teachers and me, he did not know what he wants to do and was drifting but I signed him up to an AAT course at college (evening classes) and now he is a part qualified accountant!”*

5.4 What would you consider to be an acceptable Council Tax increase for the 2016/17 budget?

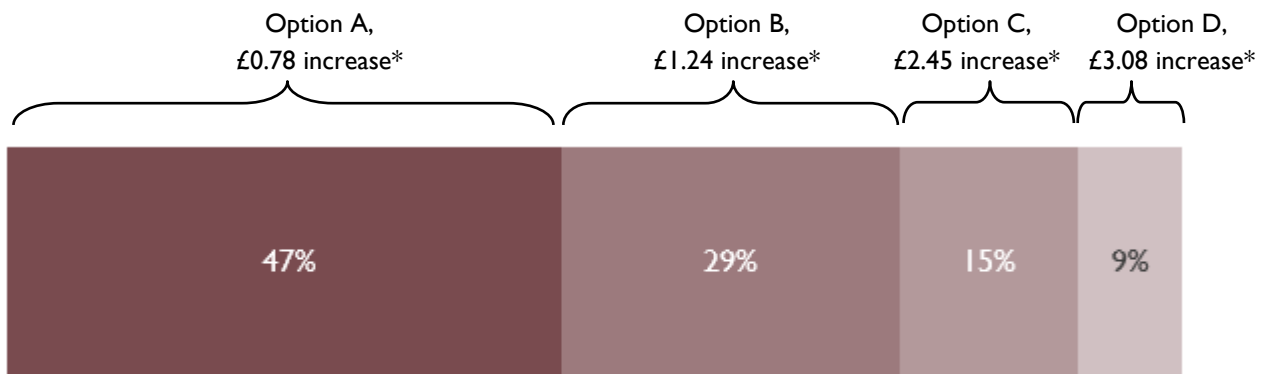
The largest proportion of respondents would prefer the lowest level of increase offered with nearly half of all respondents (47%) selecting option A as their preferred choice.

Generally speaking, the higher the level of the increase, the less attractive it was as an option for residents.

Whilst this trend is not dissimilar from those responses expressed by residents last year, it is noticeable this year that a higher proportion of residents selected the lowest level of increase available (£0.78).

This level of increase (£0.78) is similar to the average level of increase witnessed for all authorities in the West Midlands of (£0.80) according to CIPFA's latest annual council tax survey.

Figure 5.3: What would you consider to be an acceptable Council Tax increase for the 2016/17 budget?



*All increases shown are for a Band B property

6. MAKING TAMWORTH BETTER FOR BUSINESS

Respondents who completed the questionnaire from the perspective of a local business were asked to provide their opinions and comment on a number of business related questions in order to gather a picture of how Tamworth can be made better for businesses.

A total of 18 businesses responded to the survey (a 29% increase since last year, with four more businesses participating in this years survey compared to last years). This section will explore the questions businesses were asked and the responses that they gave.

6.1 Business type and location

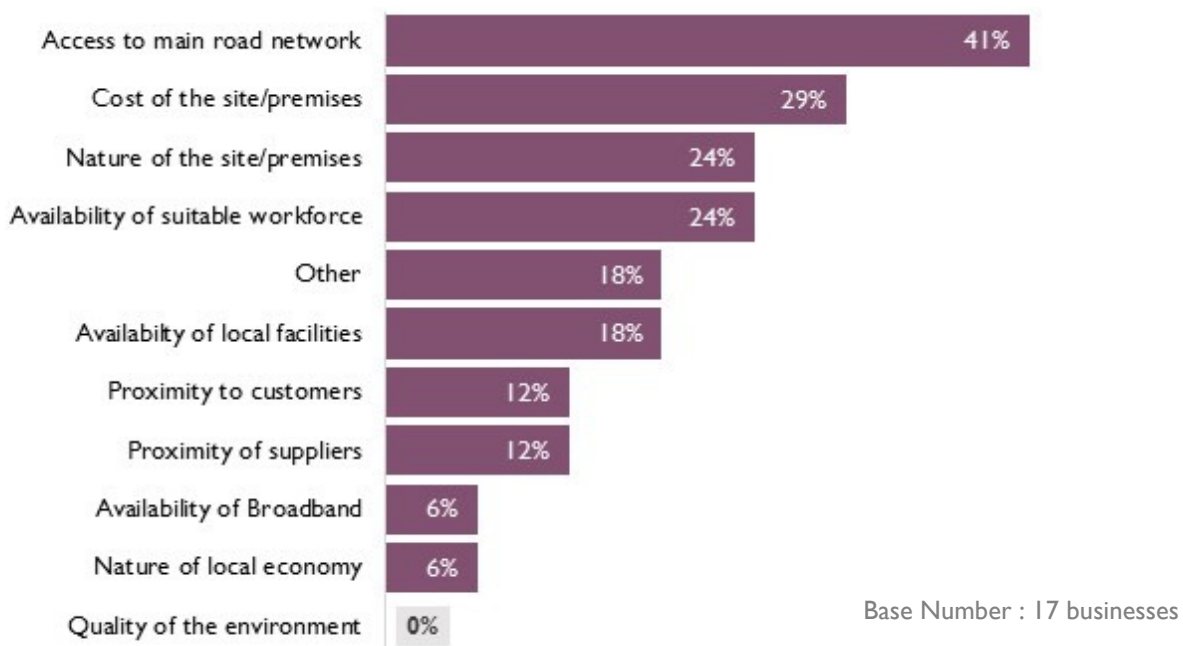
Of the businesses that responded to the consultation, half were based on an industrial estate (50%), 28% were in the town centre, and 11% were based either at home (11%) or within a local neighbourhood area (11%).

The majority of them were independent with no other branches (78%). 11% were a head office and 6% (1 business) a branch or subsidiary of a larger group. 6% (1 business) described themselves as another type of business and qualified that they were a church/community business³.

Respondents stipulated that access to main road networks was the main reasons for their base (41%). Access to main road networks was also given as the main reason for location in last years consultation responses. Those companies who said access was important were most likely to be based on industrial estates.

The cost of the site/premises was also given as a reason for location by 29%. The quality of the environment wasn't a consideration for any of the respondents. Responses from all businesses are documented in the figure below.

Figure 6.1: What are the main reasons why your company is based here?



³Business responses have not been statistically analysed by type as the number of responses does not allow this. Commentaries have however been included where the results suggest it is more common for given types of businesses to answer questions in a similar manner.

6.2 Future business needs

Businesses were asked to indicate whether their current premises were likely to be suitable for their future needs. Whilst the majority did think that they were (89%), 11% (or two businesses) did not feel this was the case for them. Both of these businesses described themselves as head offices.

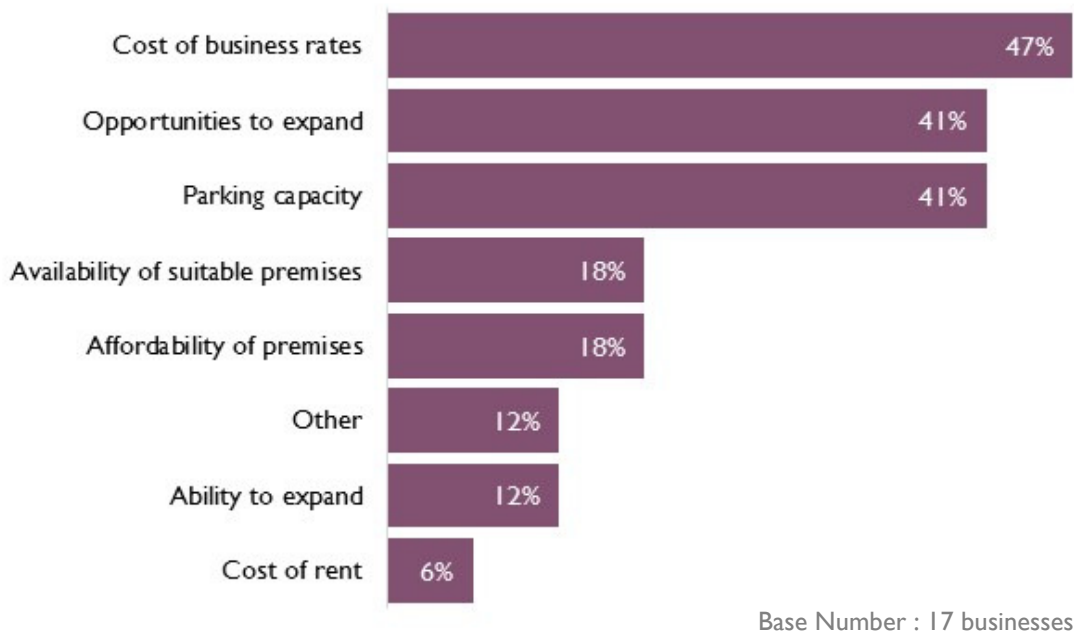
The majority of businesses (63%) intend to stay in the same location, whilst just over a third (37%) were considering expanding. Those considering expanding are currently based in a variety of locations which included industrial estates, the town centre and local neighbourhood areas.

6.3 Barriers to business expansion

As identified in the vision and priorities, the Council is keen for local businesses to grow and therefore needs to be aware of what barriers need to be broken down in order for this to happen. Respondents were asked to identify what they felt were the main barriers to business expansion.

The cost of business rates was viewed as the main barrier to expansion. Nearly half of all respondents selected this as an option (47%) and this was also the main barrier to expansion in last years consultation results. Opportunities to expand (41%) and parking capacity (41%) were other common barriers to expansion this year.

Figure 6.2: What are the barriers to business expansion?



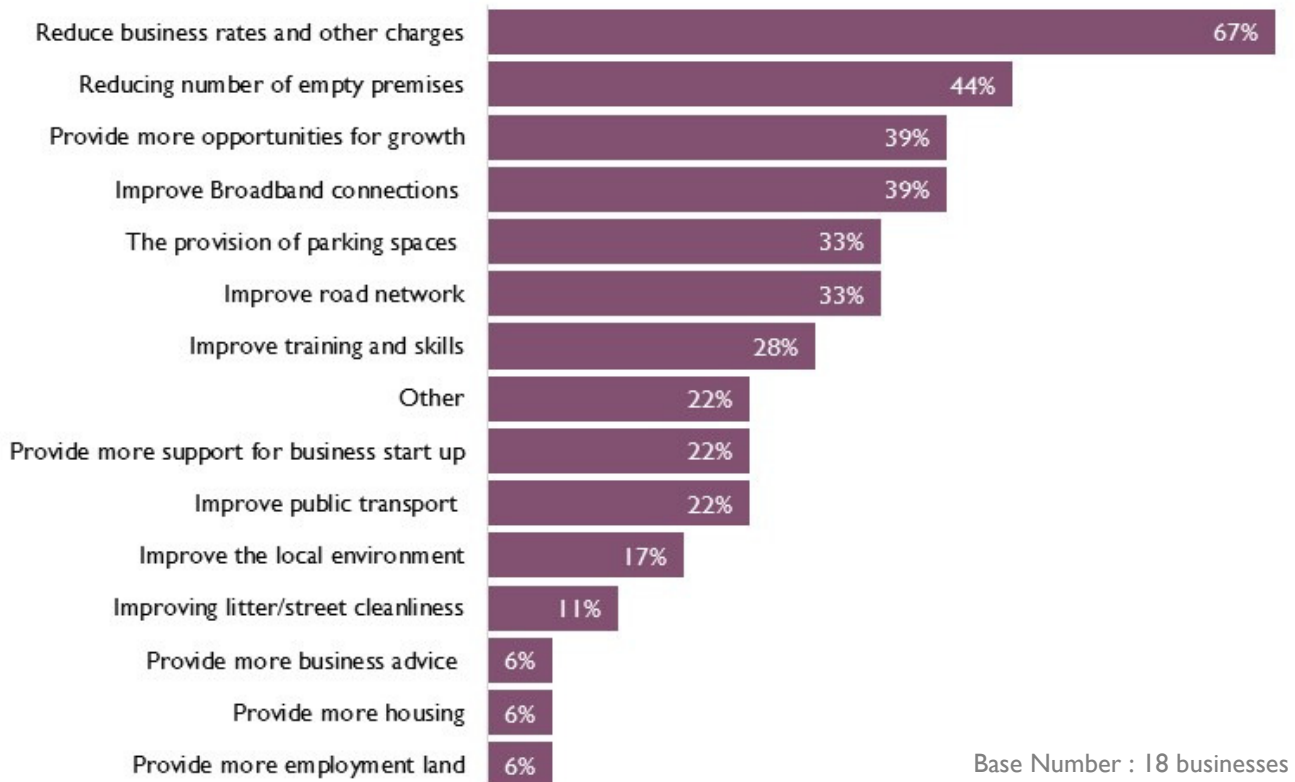
“Unreliable and slow broadband” and “poor infrastructure on the Lichfield Road Industrial Estate” were identified as other barriers to business expansion.

These issues were discussed more fully by all businesses in section 6.4 and the results are illustrated in the figure overleaf.

6.4 How can Tamworth be improved to assist business and the economy?

Respondents were invited to indicate up to five priorities which could assist businesses and the economy and help to improve Tamworth. Respondents were able to select their priorities from a list of 15 potential priorities and their responses are illustrated in the figure below. The majority (67%) felt that reducing business rates and other charges would assist business and the economy. This was also the most popular priority in last years results.

Figure 6.3: How can Tamworth be improved to assist business and the economy?



6.5 Additional comments on how Tamworth can be improved to assist business and the economy

Five businesses provided additional comments on how Tamworth could be improved. These are very much individual commentaries from businesses and as such cannot be considered to be representative of businesses overall. They do however still provide useful feedback of issues which could be explored in more depth to understand if they are improvements which would be of wider benefit to businesses and the economy.

- ⇒ *“Provide communication with regard to what is happening in the town centre, and can we be part of the growth”.*
- ⇒ *“More business friendly pubs, restaurants and meeting places”.*
- ⇒ *“Improvement of roads through industrial estates is needed - Mariner is in a terrible state”.*
- ⇒ *“Provide more opportunities for local businesses to contract and tender to instead of looking elsewhere”.*
- ⇒ *“Provide free parking for say 3 hours in town centre car parks to compete with out of town shopping areas”.*

7. COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY SERVICES ORGANISATIONS

Those respondents who completed the questionnaire from the perspective of a community or voluntary organisation were asked to provide their opinions and comment on a number of questions posed to gather a picture of the impacts of public sector cuts and how the organisations and their clients have been impacted by the economic downturn.

In total, 15 Community and Voluntary Organisations participated in the survey. This is a significant increase in responses since last year when there was one respondent representing this sector.

7.1 Type of organisation

Over half of those community and voluntary organisations participating described themselves as a registered charity (57%). One fifth were a company limited by guarantee (21%), 14% were a community interest company and 7% were a voluntary group.

7.2 The impact of budget cuts and the economic downturn on the services provided by Community and Voluntary Organisations

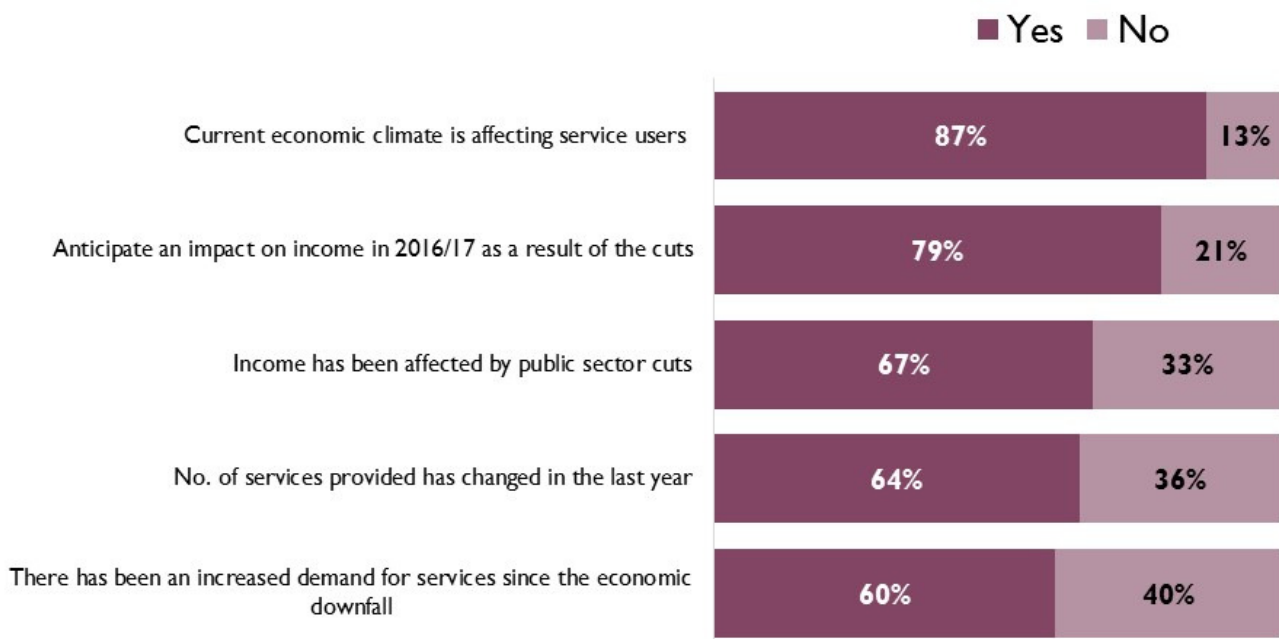
Respondents were invited to answer 'yes' or 'no' to a range of questions about the impact of the budget cuts and the economic downturn. It was most common for organisations to return an answer of 'yes' to all the questions asked.

This was most apparent regarding the question on whether the current economic climate was affecting service users, with the majority (87%) of respondents saying this was the case.

Whilst organisations were least likely to say that there has been an increase in demand since the economic downfall, 60% did still say that this was the case.

The views shared by all organisations are illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 7.1: Community and Voluntary Organisations responses to a range of questions about the impact of budget cuts and the economic downturn (%)



Base Number: 15 Organisations

Respondents were encouraged to explain how service users had been impacted by the economic downturn and where organisations identified an increase in demand for services, they were asked to explain how this had affected them. Their responses to both questions have been summarised below.

7.3 The current economic downturn is affecting service users

The majority of organisations (87%) did feel that their service users had been affected. It was common for respondents to have observed that more people were turning to them for support and their clients were generally facing much greater daily struggles since budget cuts had come into force. The majority of organisations did share examples of the affects that they had observed and these have been summarised below.

Unemployed/benefits:

- ⇒ *“Unemployed adults with literacy issues are seeking our support. They are finding it hard to meet job application targets as literacy assessment and practical support seems to have been cut at the Job Centre”.*
- ⇒ *“Some vulnerable people have a hard time at the job centre and are pressed to take work which they are unable to sustain for more than a few weeks before they are unemployed again, either because of stresses which impact on their mental health, or because they cannot work to the level required by the employer”.*
- ⇒ *“Customers are more likely to be destitute and having to rely on for example food banks. Often this is due to benefit exclusions which are not justified and can be challenged with the right support”.*
- ⇒ *“Increased risks of homelessness - for example difficulties paying rent due to bedroom tax”.*

Families:

- ⇒ *“Families are not getting timely support from schools due to budget cuts, so come to us instead”.*

Mental health:

- ⇒ *“More customers are experiencing mental health problems - depression, low mood”.*
- ⇒ *“They are being signed off mental health services too soon and just end up at the beginning of the cycle again. Interventions are too short to have an impact meaning that the cost to the public purse is more in the long term”.*

Physical health

- ⇒ *“Hospital discharge is not always well planned by health professionals which can lead to sudden housing crises”.*
- ⇒ *“They are having to source and pay for care and support to stay at home. People are stuck in hospital due to lack of community based services free a point of delivery”.*

7.4 There has been an increased demand in services since the economic downfall.

60% of organisations identified that they had witnessed an increase in demand and organisations had responded to this demand in a variety of ways. Some had increased the range of services they were providing for example *“we have now had to provide separate services for adults,” “there has been increased demand for individual appointments for children due to constraints experienced by schools,”* and *“we have increased our outreach programme.”* Others were making greater use of volunteers to ensure the services which were needed could be delivered. Some expressed concern about the ability to continually sustain the delivery of services, for example *“we are reaching capacity with this [using volunteers]”* and *“we are struggling to raise enough money to cover costs,” “we have had to withdraw services for children”* and *“we have greater waiting times for our services”.*

APPENDIX I: RESIDENTS RESPONDENT PROFILE

Are you male or female?

	Survey responses		MYE 2014
	No's	%	%
Male	123	52%	48%
Female	116	48%	52%

What is your age?

	Survey responses		MYE 2014
	No's	%	%
18-24	1	0.4%	10%
25-34	12	5.1%	17%
35-44	23	9.8%	17%
45-54	39	16.6%	18%
55-64	62	26.4%	16%
65-74	73	31.1%	13%
75+	25	10.6%	9%

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

	Survey responses		Census 2011
	No's	%	%
Yes	72	32%	18%
No	151	68%	82%

What type of disability do you have?

	Survey responses	
	No's	%
Communications	1	1.4%
Hearing	14	19.4%
Learning	0	0.0%
Mental Health	11	15.3%
Mobility	40	55.6%
Physical	27	37.5%
Visual	3	4.2%
Other	10	13.9%

What is your ethnicity?

	Survey responses		Census 2011
	No's	%	%
Asian/Asian British/Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	0	0.0%	0.8%
Black or Black British	2	0.9%	0.51%
Chinese	0	0.0%	0.2%
Mixed Heritage	1	0.4%	1.0%
White British	219	95.2%	95%
White Other	7	3.0%	2.3%
Other	1	0.4%	0.1%

APPENDIX 2: COMBINED TABLES OF RESULTS⁶

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'aspire and prosper in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 5 being the least important.

	Survey responses				
	1	2	3	4	5
Raise aspiration and attainment levels of young people.	46%	22%	15%	11%	6%
Create opportunities for business growth	44%	26%	18%	8%	5%
Work with businesses to create more employment locally	52%	23%	13%	7%	4%
Brand and market "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full".	29%	23%	23%	6%	19%
Create the technology and physical infrastructure necessary	38%	25%	15%	12%	10%

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'be healthier and safer in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important.

	Survey responses					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tackle poor health in children	45%	20%	15%	8%	7%	5%
Improve the health of older people	44%	24%	15%	7%	6%	5%
Tackle alcohol abuse	32%	16%	24%	9%	4%	15%
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	58%	20%	7%	7%	6%	3%
Tackle youth crime and anti-social behaviour.	54%	20%	6%	4%	9%	7%
Protect those most vulnerable in our local communities	60%	15%	9%	4%	7%	6%

For the following services, do you think we should spend more, the same or less?

	Survey responses			
	More	Same	Less	No opinion
Sports and Leisure	8%	52%	34%	6%
Events	11%	46%	39%	4%
Refuse collection and recycling	14%	79%	5%	3%
Parks and open spaces and street cleaning	29%	58%	10%	3%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	44%	46%	7%	2%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	31%	51%	15%	4%
Grants for voluntary organisations and charities	13%	47%	37%	4%
Commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities	10%	47%	39%	4%
Housing	20%	42%	32%	6%
Housing advice, grants and homelessness	19%	46%	30%	5%
Improved access to information/customer services	5%	42%	48%	5%
Business support and advice	15%	47%	32%	6%

From the services listed below, if the Council had to make savings or reduce costs, which services do you think we should look at. Please select THREE.

Survey responses			
Sports and leisure	37%	Voluntary sector grants	33%
Events	46%	Voluntary sector commissioning	40%
Refuse collection and recycling	6%	Housing	12%
Parks, open spaces and street cleaning	7%	Housing advice, grants and homelessness	13%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	7%	Business support and advice	35%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	12%	Improved access to information/customer services	46%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should increase?

	Survey responses
Car parking (£938)	20%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	66%
Waste management (£670)	47%
Public spaces (£588)	60%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should decrease charges ?

	Survey responses
Car parking (£938)	82%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	37%
Waste management (£670)	37%
Public spaces (£588)	35%

APPENDIX 3: RESIDENTS TABLES OF RESULTS

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'aspire and prosper in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 5 being the least important.

Survey responses					
	1	2	3	4	5
Raise aspiration and attainment levels of young people	44%	22%	16%	12%	7%
Create opportunities for business growth	43%	25%	19%	8%	5%
Work with businesses to create more employment locally	54%	22%	12%	8%	4%
Brand and market "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full"	28%	25%	21%	7%	19%
Create the technology and physical infrastructure necessary	37%	26%	14%	13%	11%

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'be healthier and safer in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important.

Survey responses						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tackle poor health in children	45%	20%	15%	8%	8%	4%
Improve the health of older people	43%	25%	14%	8%	6%	6%
Tackle alcohol abuse	32%	15%	23%	9%	5%	15%
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	58%	19%	6%	7%	6%	4%
Tackle youth crime and anti-social behaviour.	53%	20%	6%	4%	10%	8%
Protect those most vulnerable in our local communities	59%	14%	9%	4%	8%	6%

Please select FIVE things from the list below that you believe are the most important for making somewhere a good place to live.

Survey responses			
Low levels of crime	82%	Clean streets	51%
Good health services	75%	Good parks and open spaces	46%
Good job prospects	61%	Good shopping facilities	37%
Good education provision	61%	Good sports and leisure facilities	18%
Affordable decent housing	54%	Community events	13%

Please tick FIVE things you feel need to improve most to make Tamworth a better place to live

Survey responses			
Level of crime	74%	Shopping facilities	50%
Job prospects	72%	Education provision	38%
Health service	65%	Parks and open spaces	37%
Cleanliness of streets	58%	Sports and leisure facilities	22%
Affordable decent housing	55%	Community events	18%

For the following services, do you think we should spend more, the same or less?

Survey responses				
	More	Same	Less	No opinion
Sports and Leisure	8%	51%	35%	6%
Events	10%	46%	40%	4%
Refuse collection and recycling	14%	79%	4%	3%
Parks and open spaces and street cleaning	31%	56%	9%	3%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	46%	44%	7%	2%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	30%	51%	15%	4%
Grants for voluntary organisations and charities	9%	49%	38%	4%
Commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities	6%	49%	41%	4%
Housing	22%	39%	33%	6%
Housing advice, grants and homelessness	19%	47%	29%	5%
Improved access to information/customer services	5%	45%	45%	5%
Business support and advice	16%	46%	32%	7%

From the services listed below, if the Council had to make savings or reduce costs, which services do you think we should look at. Please select THREE.

Survey responses			
Sports and leisure	37%	Voluntary sector grants	35%
Events	47%	Voluntary sector commissioning	44%
Refuse collection and recycling	5%	Housing	11%
Parks, open spaces and street cleaning	7%	Housing advice, grants and homelessness	14%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	7%	Business support and advice	33%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	13%	Improved access to information/customer services	43%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should increase?

Survey responses	
Car parking (£938)	20%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	67%
Waste management (£670)	45%
Public spaces (£588)	61%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should decrease charges?

Survey responses	
Car parking (£938)	82%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	37%
Waste management (£670)	38%
Public spaces (£588)	34%

What would you consider to be an acceptable Council Tax increase for the 2016/2017 budget?

Survey responses		Survey responses	
Option A (0.63%)	47%	Option C (1.99%)	15%
Option B (1.00%)	29%	Option D (2.50%)	9%

APPENDIX 4: BUSINESS TABLES OF RESULTS

Which of the following best describes your business location?

Survey responses			
Town centre location	28%	Out of town shopping park	0%
Out of town location	0%	A local neighbourhood area	11%
Industrial estate	50%	Based at home	11%

What is the status of your company at this location?

Survey responses			
Independent with no other branches	78%	Public sector organisation	0%
Head office	11%	Other	6%
Branch or subsidiary of a larger group	6%		

What are the main reasons why your company is based here?

Survey responses			
Availability of suitable workforce	24%	Cost of the site/premises	29%
Nature of local economy	6%	Availability of local facilities	18%
Proximity of suppliers	12%	Access to main road network	41%
Proximity to customers	12%	Availability of Broadband	6%
Quality of the environment	0%	Other	18%
Nature of the site/premises	24%		

Are the premises suitable for your current or likely future needs?

Survey responses	
Yes	89%
No	11%

What are your company's intentions with regard to this location?

Survey responses			
Expand	37%	Stay the same	63%
Contract	0%	Relocate	0%

In your opinion, what are the barriers to business expansion? (Please select three)

Survey responses			
Cost of business rates	47%	Cost of rent	6%
Affordability of premises	18%	Ability to expand	12%
Parking capacity	41%	Opportunities to expand	41%
Availability of suitable premises	18%	Other	12%

How can Tamworth be improved to assist businesses and the economy? We need your top five priorities from the examples given below, or if not listed tell us what they are by completing 'other'?

Survey responses			
Provide more employment land	6%	Improve training and skills	28%
Provide more housing	6%	The provision of parking spaces	33%
Improve road network	33%	Reducing number of empty business premises	44%
Improve public transport	22%	Improving litter/street cleanliness	11%
Improve the local environment	17%	Provide more support for business start up	22%
Improve Broadband connections	39%	Provide more opportunities for business growth	39%
Reduce business rates and other charges	67%	Other	22%
Provide more business advice	6%		

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'aspire and prosper in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 5 being the least important.

Survey responses					
	1	2	3	4	5
Raise aspiration and attainment levels of young people	72%	22%	0%	6%	0%
Create opportunities for business growth	56%	38%	0%	6%	0%
Work with businesses to create more employment locally	53%	41%	6%	0%	0%
Brand and market "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full"	44%	6%	33%	6%	11%
Create the technology and physical infrastructure necessary	75%	13%	13%	0%	0%

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'be healthier and safer in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important.

Survey responses						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tackle poor health in children	35%	24%	18%	18%	6%	0%
Improve the health of older people	35%	24%	24%	6%	12%	0%
Tackle alcohol abuse	25%	31%	31%	0%	0%	13%
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tackle youth crime and anti-social behaviour.	77%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Protect those most vulnerable in our local communities	53%	29%	18%	0%	0%	0%

For the following services, do you think we should spend more, the same or less?

Survey responses				
	More	Same	Less	No opinion
Sports and Leisure	13%	75%	13%	0%
Events	29%	47%	24%	0%
Refuse collection and recycling	25%	69%	6%	0%
Parks and open spaces and street cleaning	18%	59%	24%	0%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	47%	47%	6%	0%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	59%	29%	6%	6%
Grants for voluntary organisations and charities	6%	41%	47%	6%
Commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities	19%	44%	31%	6%
Housing	6%	65%	29%	0%
Housing advice, grants and homelessness	12%	35%	53%	0%
Improved access to information/customer services	0%	18%	77%	6%
Business support and advice	6%	71%	24%	0%

From the services listed below, if the Council had to make savings or reduce costs, which services do you think we should look at. Please select THREE.

Survey responses			
Sports and leisure	28%	Voluntary sector grants	33%
Events	39%	Voluntary sector commissioning	28%
Refuse collection and recycling	11%	Housing	11%
Parks, open spaces and street cleaning	6%	Housing advice, grants and homelessness	11%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	11%	Business support and advice	33%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	6%	Improved access to information/customer services	61%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should increase?

	Survey responses
Car parking (£938)	13%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	60%
Waste management (£670)	47%
Public spaces (£588)	60%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should decrease charges ?

	Survey responses
Car parking (£938)	87%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	33%
Waste management (£670)	47%
Public spaces (£588)	20%

APPENDIX 5: COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION RESULTS

What type of organisation are you?

	Survey responses
A registered charity	57%
Company limited by guarantee	21%
Community interest company	14%
Voluntary group	7%
Community group	0%
Other	0%

Has there been an increased demand for the services your organisation provides since the economic downfall?

	Survey responses
Yes	60%
No	40%

Has your income for 2015/16 been affected by the public sector cuts?

	Survey responses
Yes	67%
No	33%

In your view is the current economic climate affecting your service users?

	Survey responses
Yes	87%
No	13%

Do you anticipate an impact on your income for 2016/17 as a result of the public sector cuts?

	Survey responses
Yes	79%
No	21%

Has the number of services your organisation is able to provide changed in comparison to 2014/15?

	Survey responses
Yes	64%
No	36%

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'aspire and prosper in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 5 being the least important.

	Survey responses				
	1	2	3	4	5
Raise aspiration and attainment levels of young people	53%	20%	13%	7%	7%
Create opportunities for business growth	33%	20%	27%	13%	7%
Work with businesses to create more employment locally	27%	20%	40%	7%	7%
Brand and market "Tamworth" as a great place to "live life to the full"	21%	14%	43%	0%	21%
Create the technology and physical infrastructure necessary	13%	33%	33%	13%	7%

Please tell us how important our priorities under 'be healthier and safer in Tamworth' are to you, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important.

Survey responses						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tackle poor health in children	60%	13%	13%	0%	0%	13%
Improve the health of older people	67%	13%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Tackle alcohol abuse	43%	14%	29%	7%	0%	7%
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	40%	20%	20%	13%	7%	0%
Tackle youth crime and anti-social behaviour.	33%	27%	20%	13%	7%	0%
Protect those most vulnerable in our local communities	87%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%

For the following services, do you think we should spend more, the same or less?

Survey responses				
	More	Same	Less	No opinion
Sports and Leisure	13%	47%	33%	7%
Events	8%	54%	39%	0%
Refuse collection and recycling	0%	86%	7%	7%
Parks and open spaces and street cleaning	13%	80%	7%	0%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	7%	79%	7%	7%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	8%	69%	23%	0%
Grants for voluntary organisations and charities	73%	27%	0%	0%
Commissioning services from voluntary organisations and charities	71%	21%	7%	0%
Housing	14%	64%	14%	7%
Housing advice, grants and homelessness	23%	46%	15%	15%
Improved access to information/customer services	7%	29%	64%	0%
Business support and advice	7%	43%	50%	0%

From the services listed below, if the Council had to make savings or reduce costs, which services do you think we should look at. Please select THREE.

Survey responses			
Sports and leisure	47%	Voluntary sector grants	0%
Events	40%	Voluntary sector commissioning	0%
Refuse collection and recycling	13%	Housing	20%
Parks, open spaces and street cleaning	13%	Housing advice, grants and homelessness	7%
Tackling anti-social behaviour	0%	Business support and advice	60%
Improving the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of Tamworth	7%	Improved access to information/customer services	73%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should increase?

Survey responses	
Car parking (£938)	21%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	57%
Waste management (£670)	71%
Public spaces (£588)	36%

Which TWO of the below income areas do you think the Council could/should decrease charges?

Survey responses	
Car parking (£938)	75%
Public charges for leisure and other activity (£409)	42%
Waste management (£670)	8%
Public spaces (£588)	67%

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Tamworth Borough Locality Profile

March 2015

DOCUMENT DETAILS:

Title	Tamworth Borough Locality Profile
Date created	March 2015
Description	The purpose of the profile is to provide commissioners and practitioners with an evidence base to help understand resident's needs at a local level.
Produced by	Insight, Planning and Performance Team
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TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Locality Profile 2015: Introduction & Methodology

Welcome to the 2015 Locality Profile for Tamworth Borough. This profile is one of eight produced for each district in Staffordshire, presenting data across a range of themes at a ward, district and county level.

The profiles contain indicators across seven themes aligned to the strategic priorities of Staffordshire County Council:

- Great place to live
- Living well
- Resilient communities
- Best start
- Ready for life
- Right for business
- Enjoying life

These profiles provide a high-level view of demand and variation at a locality level, including trends over time and identification of priority issues.

They are intended to be used alongside other research produced by the Insight, Planning & Performance Team and local intelligence to enable evidence based commissioning decisions.

The most current data sets available have been used (as at time of writing), however reporting time periods may vary; please see the appendices for full details of data sources.



Ward Boundaries

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Spital | 5. Castle | 9. Stonydelph |
| 2. Trinity | 6. Belgrave | 10. Glascote |
| 3. Wilnecote | 7. Bolehall | |
| 4. Mercian | 8. Amington | |

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PRIORITY MEASURES METHODOLOGY

A 'basket' of 50 indicators have been allocated a priority status, which it is intended will provide commissioners and practitioners with a robust understanding of priority issues at a district level. This analysis is based on, and provides a view of performance in the context of local/national comparators and trends over time (dependent on the availability of comparator information). The priority classifications are as follows and detailed in the matrix below:

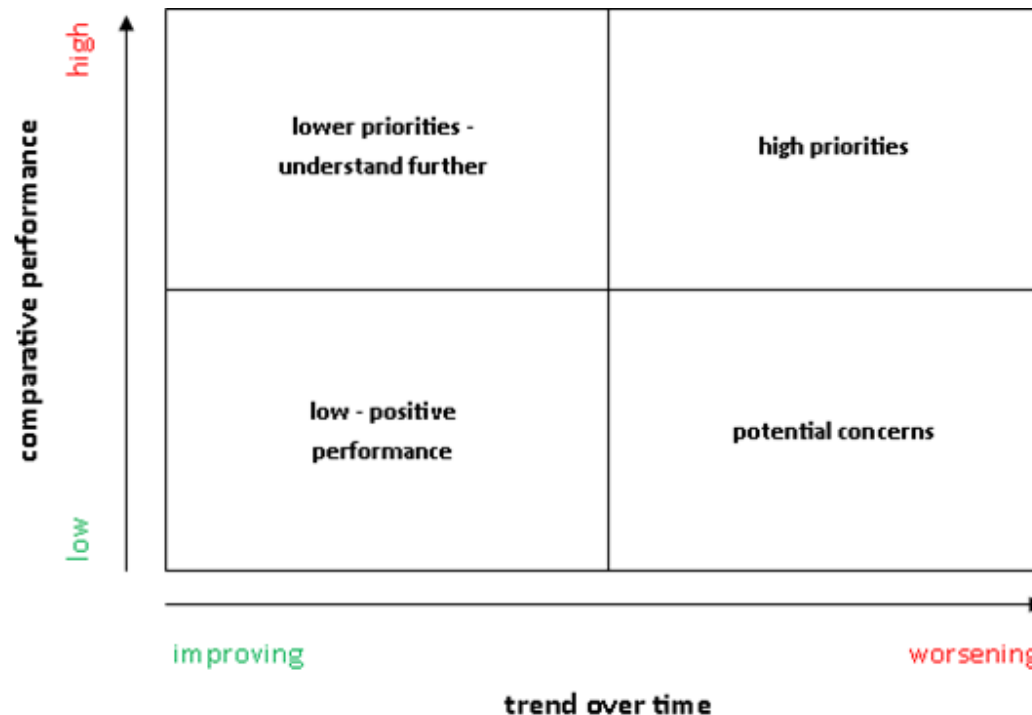
1. High Priorities
2. Potential Concerns
3. Lower Priorities - Understand Further
4. Low - Positive Performance

It is intended that these priorities not be targeted in isolation but be indicative of the broader commissioning needs of the population and communities at large.

Prioritisation Matrix

Lower Priorities: Where trends suggest an improving situation and performance is better than the comparator

Low - Positive performance:
Where trends suggest an improving situation and performance is notably better than the comparator



High Priorities: Where trends suggest a worsening situation and performance is notably worse than the comparator

Potential Concerns: Where trends suggest a worsening situation and performance is worse than the comparator

CONSIDERATIONS FOR COMMISSIONING

The Residents of Tamworth Borough Will...

Feel safer, happier and more supported:

- ⇒ Rates of total recorded crime and anti social behaviour have reduced considerably in Tamworth in recent years. While rates are lower than national rates, both are above the county rates. The rate of total recorded crime is the highest of all eight districts in Staffordshire and is largely attributable to much higher rates recorded in three specific wards (Castle, Glascote, Belgrave). Tamworth has the lowest proportion of residents who state that they feel safe when they go out after dark, however the percentage of adult and juvenile offenders who go on to re-offend shows a reducing, positive trend.
- ⇒ The rate of Looked after Children is lower than county and national rates, with the exceptions of Mercian Ward and Wilnecote wards. However, the rates of children who are identified as in need (CIN) and of those who are subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) are both above county and national rates with particularly high figures in the wards of Glascote, Belgrave and Stonydelph.
- ⇒ Residents of Tamworth are less satisfied with their local area as a place to live when compared to other districts and the overall figure for the county, however the proportion of residents who report feeling happy yesterday shows a declining trend and can therefore be considered a high priority.
- ⇒ Tamworth has is a considerably better proportion of lone pensioner households than the county as well as all of the other districts. The level of fuel poverty in Tamworth varies across each ward and the district figure is similar to national figures. However the trends suggest more people are living in fuel poverty across the borough and this should therefore be considered a potential concern.

Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth:

- ⇒ There is a significantly higher percentage of pupils attaining a Good Level of Development at Early Years than national and a higher level than the county figure. Educational attainment levels at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 are lower than the county attainment rates and significantly lower than the national average. Performance at Key Stage 4 is the lowest of all the districts. The wards of Glascote and Stonydelph have particularly low percentages.
- ⇒ The percentage of schools, and pupils attending schools in Tamworth that are rated good or outstanding by Ofsted are below the county average, and trends suggest the proportion is decreasing. This could therefore be considered a high priority for the Borough.
- ⇒ There is a higher proportion of students not in education, employment or training (NEET) when compared to county figures, especially in the wards of Amington and Glascote. The proportion of children who claim free school meals in Tamworth is this

- highest in the county, with particularly high figures in the Glascote and Amington wards.
- ⇒ While Tamworth has a lower proportion of older people than county and national levels, the proportion of people aged 60+ living in income deprived households is much worse than most other districts and national rates.
 - ⇒ The percentage of working age people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Tamworth is lower than the county average, as is youth unemployment. However the proportion of working age people claiming overall out of work benefits is higher than the county average.

Be healthier and more independent:

- ⇒ Compared to Staffordshire as a whole a considerably smaller proportion of the Tamworth population have a limiting long-term illness, one of only two districts with a proportion that is similar to the national rate. However, despite the fact that Tamworth has the smallest proportion of residents aged 65 and over in the county (a proportion which is significantly lower than national) the percentage of those within this age group who have a limiting long-term illness is higher than at county level and significantly higher than the national figure. This is therefore a high priority for the Borough.
- ⇒ While statistically better than the national figure, the percentage of children in Tamworth in the most deprived Child Wellbeing Index national quintile is over twice that recorded at county level and the second highest across the districts.
- ⇒ Under 18 conception rates in Tamworth are the highest of all the districts and significantly worse than the national rate. Rates in the wards of Stonydelph, Amington and Glascote are significantly high. The increasing percentage of low birth-weight babies is also a high priority for the borough. Breastfeeding rates across Staffordshire as a whole are significantly worse than national rates. In Tamworth rates are improving but are below county and national, with a particularly low rate recorded for the ward of Stonydelph.
- ⇒ The number of alcohol related hospital admissions for residents of Tamworth has been increasing and is above the county average. This could therefore be considered a potential concern.
- ⇒ Mosaic profiling suggests that the proportion of the Tamworth population who are willing to volunteer for a good cause is lower than both county and national figures. This is reinforced when comparing the percentages of the population who have given unpaid help in the last 12 months as the figure for Tamworth is lower than county figures.
- ⇒ The proportion of residents claiming Disability Living Allowance in Tamworth is the second highest of all the districts and significantly higher than the national figure. This is true across all wards with the exceptions of Trinity and Wilnecote.

DEMOGRAPHIC MEASURES

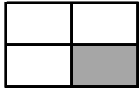
- It is important to consider long-term changes in the population to ensure that commissioning meets the needs of local residents. The population of Tamworth Borough increased to over 77,000 people in 2013 and has increased across all major age groups. The largest increase was experienced in the 65+ age group who now account for 16% of all residents.

Measure	Tamworth	Trend	Status
Total Population	77157	➡	N/A
Percentage of Population Under 5 Years (%)	6.5%	➡	
Percentage of Population under 16 Years (%)	20%	➡	
Percentage of Population of Working Age (16-64 Years) (%)	64%	➡	
Percentage of Population aged 65+ Years (%)	16%	➡	

HIGH PRIORITIES

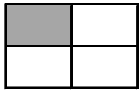
The majority of measures identified as 'high priority' in Tamworth Borough relate to living well, enjoying life and health, particularly in terms of physical activity, feelings of happiness, disabilities and long term illness. The quality schools and level of attainment also feature as high priorities. It is these measures where the districts relative performance is worse than the comparator performance and trends over time suggest a worsening situation.

Measure	Tamworth	Trend	Status
Percentage of Adults Achieving At Least 150 Minutes of Physical Activity Per Week (%)	48%	↓	High Priority
Percentage of Residents Who Report Feeling Happy Yesterday (%)	66%	↓	High Priority
Percentage of Pupils Attending Schools Rated As Good Or Outstanding by ofsted	61%	↓	High Priority
The Rate of Business Start-ups per 1,000 working-age population	1.9	↓	High Priority
Total Number of Employees (aged 16+)	28,700	↓	High Priority
Percentage of Population Claiming Disability Living Allowance claimants (%)	6%	↑	High Priority
Percentage of Population under 5 Years (%)	6.5%	➡	High Priority
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies (Less than 2,500g) (%)	8.0%	➡	High Priority
Percentage of Population with Limiting Long-term Illness (%)	17.9%	➡	High Priority
Percentage of 65+ Population with Limiting long-term illness (65+) (%)	56%	➡	High Priority
Percentage of Schools Rated As Good Or Outstanding By ofsted	65%	➡	High Priority
Percentage of Pupils Achieving 5+ GCSEs at Grade A* -C Including Maths and English (%)	43%	➡	High Priority



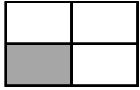
POTENTIAL CONCERNS

Measure	Tamworth	Trend	Status
Percentage of Housing Owned (outright, with a mortgage or shared ownership) (%)	69%	↓	Potential Concern
Number of families 'turned around' by the BRFC Programme	130	↓	Potential Concern
Children with Excess Weight (In Reception) (aged 4-5 years) (%)	22.2%	↑	Potential Concern
Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions Per 100,000 Population	1928	↑	Potential Concern
Percentage of the Population Who Rate of Adult Safeguarding Referrals (Resident Postcode)	3.3	↑	Potential Concern
Percentage of Population Living In Fuel poverty (%)	10%	→	Potential Concern
Percentage of Lone Pensioner Households % of total households	11%	→	Potential Concern



LOWER PRIORITIES

Measure	Tamworth	Trend	Status
Rate of Under 18 Conceptions (Rate/1,000)	48.81	→	Lower Priority
Percentage of Residents Who are Satisfied With Local Area as a Place To Live (%)	93%	→	Lower Priority
Percentage of Housing Socially Rented (%)	19%	→	Lower Priority
Percentage of residents who feel that affordable, decent housing most needs improving in their local area (%)	13%	→	Lower Priority
Life Expectancy At Birth - Females (Years)	82.86	→	Lower Priority
Percentage of Pupils Achieving KS2 Level 4+ in Reading, Writing and Maths (%)	75.2%	→	Lower Priority
Percentage of the Population Who Feel safe when go outside in local area after dark (%)	69.1%	→	Lower Priority
Breastfeeding Prevalence (At 6-8 weeks) (%)	25.3%	↑	Lower Priority
Percentage of Housing Privately Rented or Living Rent Free %	12%	↑	Lower Priority
Average Point Score Per Subject Entered at Post-16	207.4	↑	Lower Priority
Percentage of the Population Who Have Given Unpaid Help Over The Last 12 Months (%)	15%	↑	Lower Priority
The Percentage of the Population with Level 4 qualifications and above (%)	17.4%	↑	Lower Priority
Mortality From Causes Considered Preventable (Asr/100,000)	193.2	↓	Lower Priority
Percentage of the Population with No qualifications (%)	26.8%	↓	Lower Priority



LOW - POSITIVES

Measure	Tamworth	Trend	Status
Life Expectancy At Birth - Males (Years)	79.18	➡	Low - Positive
Percentage of Pupils Achieving a Good Level Development - Early Years Foundation Stage (%)	65%	⬆	Low - Positive
Percentage of Residents Who Feel The Things They Do In Their Life Are Worthwhile (%)	91%	⬆	Low - Positive
Three Year Business Survival Rate (%)	62.5%	⬆	Low - Positive
Excess Winter Mortality (%)	5.0%	⬇	Low - Positive
Percentage of School-age Fixed-term Exclusions (%)	2.2%	⬇	Low - Positive
Total Recorded Crime (Rate Per 1,000 Residents)	57.2	⬇	Low - Positive
Antisocial Behaviour (Rate Per 1,000 Residents)	24.8	⬇	Low - Positive
Percentage of Adult and Juvenile offenders who go on to Re-offend	24%	⬇	Low - Positive
Rate of Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	0.6	⬇	Low - Positive
Rate of Youth unemployment (18-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	1.3	⬇	Low - Positive
Rate of Out-of-work benefit claimants (Aged 16-64) (%)	9.1	⬇	Low - Positive

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- Key:
- Improving Trend
 - Worsening Trend
 - Nominal Change +/- 5%
 - ⬆ Increasing Trend
 - ⬇ Decreasing Trend
 - ➡ Nominal Change +/- 5%

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Demographic Overview

This section provides an overview of the demographic profile of Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

 Similar to National average	 Lower than National average
 Better than National average	 Higher than National average
 Worse than National average	 Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Total 2013 Population	7,828	7,805	7,717	7,462	7,992	6,651	7,127	7,795	7,326	9,454	77,157	857,007	56,948,229
Total under 5 Population	445	598	559	374	624	308	381	598	417	674	4,978	46,099	3,592,907
Total under 16 Population	1,528	1,741	1,523	1,243	1,942	1,146	1,225	1,659	1,283	1,952	15,242	149,370	10,764,403
Total Working Age (16-64) Population	5,090	4,968	4,856	4,845	4,997	4,021	4,191	5,380	4,690	6,388	49,426	536,755	36,278,017
Total 65+ Population	1,210	1,096	1,338	1,374	1,053	1,484	1,711	756	1,353	1,114	12,489	170,882	9,905,809
Population under 5 Years (%)	5.7%	7.7%	7.2%	5.0%	7.8%	4.6%	5.3%	7.7%	5.7%	7.1%	6.5%	5.4%	6.3%
Population under 16 Years (%)	19.5%	22.3%	19.7%	16.7%	24.3%	17.2%	17.2%	21.3%	17.5%	20.6%	19.8%	17.4%	18.9%
Population Working Age (16-64 Years) (%)	65.0%	63.7%	62.9%	64.9%	62.5%	60.5%	58.8%	69.0%	64.0%	67.6%	64.1%	62.6%	63.7%
Population 65+ Years (%)	15.5%	14.0%	17.3%	18.4%	13.2%	22.3%	24.0%	9.7%	18.5%	11.8%	16.2%	19.9%	17.4%
Population Density (people per km2)	1,662	4,065	4,884	1,432	5,224	2,578	1,497	3,898	2,492	2,612	2,501	327	413.5
Minority ethnic group (%)	5.3%	4.1%	4.0%	6.2%	5.4%	4.4%	5.9%	5.3%	4.0%	5.3%	5.0%	6.4%	20.2%
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) weighted score	19.0	24.7	20.3	20.7	33.6	17.7	16.6	20.7	9.4	14.3	19.7	16.4	21.5
% in the most deprived IMD national quintile (%)	23.4%	17.1%	0.0%	22.9%	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.7%	9.4%	20.4%
Dominant Mosaic Group	M	H	H	D	M	E	E	M	E	H	H	H	E

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- Overall, Tamworth has a similar under 5 population to national proportions although it is higher than the county average. At ward level there is some variance, with Belgrave, Bolehall, Glascote, Stonydelph and Wilnecote having significantly higher proportions than national average. These wards (with the exception of Bolehall) also have a significantly higher percentage of under 16 year olds compared to the national average and higher levels than the county average.
- A significantly lower percentage of 65 and over age group live in Tamworth compared to the national average, although these levels vary between wards, with particularly low proportions living in Stonydelph and higher proportions living in Spital and Mercian.
- There is a far higher population density when compared to Staffordshire and England and four of the ten wards have a significantly higher percentage of population living in the highest deprivation quintile nationally, namely Amington, Castle, Glascote and Stonydelph.

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Great Place to Live

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of a Great Place to Live in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

- Similar to National average
- Lower than National average
- Better than National average
- Higher than National average
- Worse than National average
- Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Satisfied with local area as place to live (%)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.8%	94.1%	-
Housing owner-occupied (%)	71.9%	69.3%	67.3%	54.1%	54.6%	72.2%	68.8%	68.7%	85.2%	76.4%	68.7%	72.8%	64.1%
Housing privately rented (%)	8.6%	9.7%	12.1%	20.6%	8.2%	7.8%	13.6%	8.3%	9.2%	10.4%	11.0%	11.3%	16.8%
Housing social housing (%)	18.6%	20.4%	19.4%	23.7%	36.4%	19.0%	16.4%	22.3%	4.9%	12.4%	19.3%	14.7%	17.7%
Average National Broadband Speed by Dominant Mosaic Group	15.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	15.1	13.4	13.4	15.1	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	-

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- Overall the residents of Tamworth are less satisfied with their local area as a place to live when compared to the overall figure for the county, this is also the lowest of all the districts in Staffordshire. There is a significantly higher proportion of owner-occupied and social housing and a significantly lower proportion of privately rented housing in Tamworth when compared with national proportions. Castle and Glascote have lower levels of owner-occupied housing and the highest proportions of social housing in the Borough while Trinity has the highest levels of owner-occupied and the smallest proportion of social housing.
- As detailed in the Demographics Overview, each ward has a dominant Mosaic group. Each of these groups are attributed an average broadband speed which is calculated nationally and within Tamworth these broadband speeds are all in line or above the county average.

S = Suppressed

For data sources, please see Appendix C

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Living Well

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of Living Well in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glasgote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Population 75+ Years (%)	5.0%	4.9%	7.0%	8.9%	4.0%	9.9%	11.8%	3.5%	6.8%	4.3%	6.5%	8.6%	7.9%
Population 85+ Years (%)	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	0.9%	2.5%	3.7%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	2.3%	2.3%
Provision of population providing unpaid care (%)	11.2%	10.0%	10.5%	9.2%	10.8%	11.7%	11.3%	10.1%	11.2%	10.0%	10.6%	11.6%	10.2%
Mortality from causes considered preventable (ASR/100,000)	180.0	149.1	230.1	253.9	240.8	187.3	189.0	222.1	126.1	188.3	193.2	179.2	183.9
Limiting long-term illness (%)	17.6%	17.5%	18.9%	19.5%	19.0%	21.6%	22.1%	14.8%	15.6%	14.1%	17.9%	19.2%	17.6%
Limiting long-term illness (65+) (%)	51.9%	56.2%	55.8%	61.7%	55.0%	57.0%	53.2%	58.9%	51.6%	57.9%	55.8%	52.6%	51.5%
Disability Living Allowance claimants (%)	6.8%	7.0%	6.1%	6.5%	8.4%	6.2%	5.8%	6.0%	4.2%	4.4%	6.1%	5.1%	5.0%
One pensioner households (%)	9.1%	8.4%	13.0%	15.9%	8.8%	14.0%	16.2%	6.2%	10.2%	7.0%	10.9%	12.6%	12.4%
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households (%)	19.9%	20.0%	25.4%	27.3%	26.0%	20.0%	16.6%	26.0%	13.8%	16.2%	20.8%	15.0%	18.0%
Fuel poverty (%)	8.6%	11.9%	12.9%	9.8%	12.1%	9.4%	12.4%	7.1%	7.3%	9.3%	10.1%	12.2%	10.4%
Excess winter mortality (%)	-7.7%	-10.0%	7.1%	-12.9%	13.4%	20.8%	3.6%	16.9%	25.2%	15.3%	5.0%	18.6%	18.6%
Life expectancy at birth - males (Years)	79.6	77.6	78.1	77.2	80.6	78.2	78.7	79.4	81.9	81.6	79.2	79.3	79.1
Life expectancy at birth - females (Years)	83.4	79.8	85.9	83.6	83.3	84.3	79.6	83.8	86.8	83.2	82.9	83.0	83.0

- There are a significantly lower proportion of residents aged 75+ and 85+ in Tamworth when compared to England. This is true across all wards with the exception of Castle, Mercian and Spital. There is also a significantly higher proportion of the 65+ population with a limiting long-term illness and Tamworth has a significantly higher proportion of residents claiming disability living allowance as a Borough and across all wards except Trinity and Wilnecote.
- The proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households across Tamworth is much worse than the national and county averages, Trinity is the only ward in Tamworth where proportions are much better than the national average. Life expectancy in the district is similar to the England average for both males and females. Females in Belgrave and Spital wards have a significantly lower life expectancy when compared nationally. Both genders in Trinity have a significantly higher life expectancy.

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Resilient Communities

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of Resilient Communities in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

■ Similar to National average	■ Lower than National average
■ Better than National average	■ Higher than National average
■ Worse than National average	■ Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Willing to volunteer for a good cause (Dominant Group) (%)	45.8	48.2	45.2	53.3	43.4	45.2	49.5	48.2	45.2	48.2	48.2	49.5	49.6
Total recorded crime (Rate/1,000)	38.7	52.8	44.3	174.5	56.7	31.3	37.0	43.4	21.0	38.0	57.2	44.4	65.3
Antisocial behaviour rates (Rate/1,000)	21.3	29.6	19.3	45.3	35.5	17.6	20.2	24.4	12.4	20.4	24.8	23.3	37.6
Rate of Adult Safeguarding Referrals (Resident Postcode)	2.7	6.1	3.9	2.4	2.5	5.4	6.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.3	3.4	-
Rate per 1,000 Child Protection Plan	5.1	9.7	3.5	5.8	12.3	6.1	6.5	9.5	S	6.8	7.1	3.9	4.2
Rate per 1,000 Looked After Children (LAC) home ward	S	3.6	4.1	S	3.6	9.9	S	3.7	3.5	6.4	4.1	5.6	6.0
Rate per 1,000 Children in Need	81.4	121.0	80.7	56.6	128.2	82.9	78.4	111.6	46.9	48.2	85.9	68.5	68.5
Have given unpaid help over the last 12 months (%)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	15.3%	17.4%	-
Feel safe when go outside in local area after dark (%)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	69.1%	75.5%	-

- With the exception of Castle ward, the district has a lower percentage of people who may be willing to volunteer for a good cause, compared to both Staffordshire and England. Castle is the only ward significantly above the national average for all recorded crime and for antisocial behaviour, the district rate is above the county average, but below the national in both measures. The town centre ward of Castle has a substantially higher rate of recorded crime compared to the district, county and national rates and overall residents in Tamworth feel less safe when going outside after dark compared to the Staffordshire average.
- There is a worse rate in Tamworth of children being on a Child Protection Plan or being classed as a Child in Need, although the rate of Looked After Children in the district is significantly better than the national average.
- A lower proportion of Tamworth residents have given unpaid help over the past 12 months when compared to the county.

S = Suppressed

For data sources, please see Appendix C

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Best Start

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of Best Start in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

■ Similar to National average	■ Lower than National average
■ Better than National average	■ Higher than National average
■ Worse than National average	■ Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Population under 5 Years (%)	5.7%	7.7%	7.2%	5.0%	7.8%	4.6%	5.3%	7.7%	5.7%	7.1%	6.5%	5.4%	6.3%
Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) 2009 weighted score	138.4	191.5	156.4	128.5	269.1	112.8	112.6	165.7	93.1	107.9	150.2	114.3	159.3
% in the most deprived CWI national quintile (%)	29.4%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	77.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	7.8%	24.4%
Under 18 conceptions (Rate/1,000)	77.8	44.6	24.9	42.1	72.1	40.1	35.4	81.9	25.8	25.4	48.8	31.9	30.9
Low birth weight babies (Less than 2,500g) (%)	8.8%	8.3%	6.6%	6.1%	10.6%	13.4%	6.7%	7.9%	5.5%	7.1%	8.0%	7.3%	7.4%
Breastfeeding prevalence (6-8 weeks) (%)	22.2%	26.6%	28.9%	35.8%	20.7%	20.8%	27.6%	11.1%	28.6%	22.2%	23.9%	32.7%	47.1%
Excess weight (Reception) (aged 4-5 years) (%)	17.4%	24.2%	22.4%	19.5%	22.4%	19.0%	22.7%	25.7%	25.0%	21.7%	22.2%	23.4%	22.5%
Good Level Development - Early Years Foundation Stage (%)	61.0%	64.0%	68.8%	61.4%	64.1%	59.7%	61.1%	66.7%	67.1%	71.2%	65.1%	64.2%	60.0%

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- There is a significantly lower proportion of children in Tamworth in the most deprived national quintile for the Child Wellbeing Index, although 3 wards, Amington, Glascote and Stonydelph are significantly higher with Glascote being over 50% higher than the England average.
- There is a significantly higher under 18 conception rate in the district, most notably in Amington, Glascote and Stonydelph. Breastfeeding prevalence is significantly lower across the district and all wards in Tamworth when compared to England, particularly in Stonydelph ward.
- The percentage of children attaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years is significantly higher than nationally, this is predominately due to Wilnecote ward. The percentage of reception age pupils with excess weight is similar to the national average, with the exception of Amington which is significantly better.

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Ready for Life

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of Ready for Life in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

■ Similar to National average	■ Lower than National average
■ Better than National average	■ Higher than National average
■ Worse than National average	■ Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Total school absence (%)	5.0%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	-
Total school unauthorised absence (%)	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	-
School age fixed term exclusion (%)	0.5%	4.2%	0.3%	0.2%	5.8%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%	-
KS2 Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths (%)	73.6%	73.7%	70.5%	79.1%	69.7%	85.7%	76.1%	68.5%	72.6%	70.7%	75.2%	76.7%	79.0%
5 GCSEs (A* -C) including Maths and English (%)	34.3%	28.7%	42.6%	52.3%	31.0%	55.6%	58.2%	33.3%	47.1%	45.0%	43.0%	54.9%	53.4%
Young people not in education, employment or training (16-19) (%)	8.6%	6.5%	4.2%	2.9%	8.7%	3.2%	2.6%	7.3%	1.4%	2.4%	4.5%	4.0%	-
Excess weight (Year 6) (aged 10-11 years) (%)	33.1%	38.4%	31.0%	32.3%	33.3%	30.2%	32.0%	33.5%	32.8%	29.2%	32.7%	33.9%	33.5%
Children who claim free school meals (%)	15.3%	17.8%	16.3%	9.4%	30.7%	11.9%	14.7%	17.4%	4.3%	11.1%	15.5%	11.8%	16.3%

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- The percentage of pupil absence including unauthorised absence is similar in Tamworth to the county average. The percentage of fixed term exclusions is lower in the district compared to the county average. At ward level there are some considerable differences with percentages in Belgrave and Glascote almost double that at county level while several other wards have much lower levels under 1%.
- The percentage of pupils attaining Level 4+ in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2 is significantly lower than the national average, particularly in Glascote, Stonydelph and Wilnecote. The percentage of pupils attaining 5+ A*-C GCSE's or equivalent including English and Maths is significantly lower than the national average, particularly in Amington, Belgrave, Glascote and Stonydelph.
- There is a higher proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Tamworth compared to Staffordshire, with high proportions in Amington and Stonydelph. There is a significantly lower percentage of pupils claiming free school meals in Tamworth, when compared with national figures, although there is a significantly higher proportion claiming in Glascote ward.

TAMWORTH BOROUGH

Right for Business

This section provides an overview of the key indicators of Ready for Business in Tamworth Borough at ward level, and makes comparisons to the National average.

KEY

■ Similar to National average	■ Lower than National average
■ Better than National average	■ Higher than National average
■ Worse than National average	■ Suppressed/not available/not compared

	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Total Employees (aged 16+)	3,500	900	700	9,000	400	7,000	1,600	1,700	600	3,400	28,700	315,100	23,631,900
Rate of Business Start-ups per 1,000 working-age population	1.4	1.8	0.6	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	0.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	-
Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%
Youth unemployment (18-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	2.4%	S	1.0%	2.1%	S	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.7%
Out-of-work benefit claimants (16-64) %	10.1%	10.4%	9.3%	9.3%	14.1%	9.5%	9.2%	9.5%	4.2%	6.2%	9.1%	8.0%	9.8%
No qualifications (%)	26.1%	29.4%	29.3%	27.5%	31.1%	30.3%	28.2%	23.3%	22.7%	21.7%	26.8%	24.8%	22.7%
Level 4 qualifications and above (%)	18.3%	13.2%	16.1%	20.6%	11.3%	16.6%	20.1%	17.3%	20.0%	19.9%	17.4%	24.0%	27.2%

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The town centre ward of Castle has the highest number of employees in Tamworth. There is a lower rate of business start-ups in Tamworth, although Castle and Trinity wards are both above the county rate. The percentage of working age people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Tamworth and across all the wards is significantly lower than the England average. Youth unemployment is also significantly below the England average. Out of work benefit claimants in Tamworth are significantly lower than the England average, with the exception of Glascote ward.

- The percentage of residents in Tamworth with no qualifications is worse than the England average, the percentage of residents qualified to Level 4 (HNC or equivalent) or above is also worse than the England average.

S = Suppressed

For data sources, please see Appendix C

APPENDIX A: DISTRICT COMPARISONS

Demographics

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	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Total 2013 Population	98,119	114,922	101,768	125,239	110,295	132,092	97,415	77,157	857,007	56,948,229
Total under 5 Population	5,785	7,298	5,240	6,396	4,932	6,782	4,688	4,978	46,099	3,592,907
Total under 16 Population	18,033	22,051	17,555	20,956	17,458	22,198	15,877	15,242	149,370	10,764,403
Total Working Age (16-64) Population	63,063	72,225	61,699	80,053	68,412	82,575	59,302	49,426	536,755	36,278,017
Total 65+ Population	17,023	20,646	22,514	24,230	24,425	27,319	22,236	12,489	170,882	9,905,809
Population under 5 Years (%)	5.9%	6.4%	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%	5.1%	4.8%	6.5%	5.4%	6.3%
Population under 16 Years (%)	18.4%	19.2%	17.3%	16.7%	15.8%	16.8%	16.3%	19.8%	17.4%	18.9%
Population Working Age (16-64 Years) (%)	64.3%	62.8%	60.6%	63.9%	62.0%	62.5%	60.9%	64.1%	62.6%	63.7%
Population 65+ Years (%)	17.3%	18.0%	22.1%	19.3%	22.1%	20.7%	22.8%	16.2%	19.9%	17.4%
Population Density (people per km2)	1,244	297	307	594	271	221	169	2,501	327	413.5
Minority ethnic group (%)	3.5%	13.8%	5.4%	6.7%	5.4%	7.4%	2.5%	5.0%	6.4%	20.2%
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) weighted score	20.6	19.1	12.7	18.9	11.9	13.1	16.0	19.7	16.4	21.5
% in the most deprived IMD national quintile (%)	11.7%	20.4%	3.7%	15.0%	0.0%	6.0%	4.5%	13.7%	9.4%	20.4%
Dominant Mosaic Group	H	L	B	F	B	A	A	H	H	E

Great Place to Live

	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
Satisfied with local area as place to live (%)	93.9%	93.4%	94.3%	94.0%	95.7%	94.2%	94.6%	92.8%	94.1%	-
Housing owner-occupied (%)	69.7%	70.1%	76.2%	69.5%	76.3%	72.1%	80.0%	68.7%	72.8%	64.1%
Housing privately rented (%)	12.1%	15.1%	9.5%	10.5%	8.5%	12.9%	9.8%	11.0%	11.3%	16.8%
Housing social housing (%)	16.9%	13.5%	13.2%	18.7%	13.9%	13.7%	8.9%	19.3%	14.7%	17.7%
Average National Broadband Speed by Dominant Mosaic Group	13.2	15.4	12.9	13.2	12.9	5.0	5.0	13.2	13.2	-

APPENDIX A: DISTRICT COMPARISONS

Best Start

	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
KEY										
Similar to National average										
Better than National average										
Worse than National average										
Lower than National average										
Higher than National average										
Suppressed/not available/not compared										
Population under 5 Years (%)	5.9%	6.4%	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%	5.1%	4.8%	6.5%	5.4%	6.3%
Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) 2009 weighted score	142.6	132.8	92.2	114.0	81.2	111.4	88.2	150.2	114.3	159.3
% in the most deprived CWI national quintile (%)	5.2%	19.4%	0.0%	7.8%	2.1%	7.7%	0.0%	18.4%	7.8%	24.4%
Under 18 conceptions (Rate/1,000)	39.7	31.3	31.3	29.7	21.8	28.8	28.7	48.8	31.9	30.9
Low birth weight babies (Less than 2,500g) (%)	7.2%	8.3%	8.2%	7.7%	5.8%	6.3%	6.7%	8.0%	7.3%	7.4%
Breastfeeding prevalence (6-8 weeks) (%)	23.3%	30.8%	35.3%	35.3%	33.9%	36.2%	43.6%	23.9%	32.7%	47.1%
Excess weight (Reception) (aged 4-5 years) (%)	26.8%	22.8%	22.7%	22.1%	24.4%	21.8%	24.7%	22.2%	23.4%	22.5%
Good Level Development - Early Years Foundation Stage (%)	64.2%	58.7%	64.5%	60.8%	70.8%	70.3%	61.0%	65.1%	64.2%	60.0%

Ready for Life

	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
KEY										
Similar to National average										
Better than National average										
Worse than National average										
Lower than National average										
Higher than National average										
Suppressed/not available/not compared										
Total school absence (%)	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	-
Total school unauthorised absence (%)	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-
School age fixed term exclusion (%)	3.3%	2.9%	2.1%	3.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.2%	2.2%	2.6%	-
KS2 Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths (%)	76.8%	71.6%	80.2%	79.3%	76.0%	78.2%	77.4%	75.2%	76.7%	79.0%
5 GCSEs (A* -C) including Maths and English (%)	46.5%	58.9%	62.8%	50.8%	58.2%	58.8%	57.8%	43.0%	54.9%	53.4%
Young people not in education, employment or training (16-19) (%)	5.5%	3.8%	3.3%	5.3%	3.5%	3.5%	2.5%	4.5%	4.0%	-
Excess weight (Year 6) (aged 10-11 years) (%)	36.6%	33.3%	31.3%	35.5%	35.6%	31.7%	34.3%	32.7%	33.9%	33.5%
Children who claim free school meals (%)	14.5%	12.1%	9.2%	15.1%	8.9%	9.8%	9.5%	15.5%	11.8%	16.3%

APPENDIX A: DISTRICT COMPARISONS

Living Well

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	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
KEY										
Similar to National average										
Better than National average										
Worse than National average										
Lower than National average										
Higher than National average										
Suppressed/not available/not compared										
Population 75+ Years (%)	7.4%	8.1%	9.1%	8.7%	9.6%	9.1%	9.8%	6.5%	8.6%	7.9%
Population 85+ Years (%)	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	1.6%	2.3%	2.3%
Provision of population providing unpaid care (%)	12.1%	10.1%	11.5%	11.9%	12.5%	11.5%	12.9%	10.6%	11.6%	10.2%
Mortality from causes considered preventable (ASR/100,000)	201.5	191.3	171.4	196.2	162.6	158.4	173.9	193.2	179.2	183.9
Limiting long-term illness (%)	20.7%	17.7%	18.1%	20.8%	18.7%	18.2%	21.1%	17.9%	19.2%	17.6%
Limiting long-term illness (65+) (%)	60.9%	51.4%	48.2%	57.4%	49.4%	48.5%	53.3%	55.8%	52.6%	51.5%
Disability Living Allowance claimants (%)	6.6%	4.3%	4.5%	5.8%	4.4%	4.3%	5.1%	6.1%	5.1%	5.0%
Lone pensioner households (%)	11.4%	12.4%	12.2%	13.5%	13.3%	12.8%	13.5%	10.9%	12.6%	12.4%
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households (%)	20.8%	14.7%	12.8%	15.7%	14.7%	11.4%	13.8%	20.8%	15.0%	18.0%
Fuel poverty (%)	11.1%	14.6%	10.9%	13.4%	10.5%	12.4%	13.5%	10.1%	12.2%	10.4%
Excess winter mortality (%)	10.2%	15.7%	23.3%	22.7%	19.9%	22.1%	21.5%	5.0%	18.6%	18.6%
Life expectancy at birth - males (Years)	78.9	78.5	79.6	78.4	79.8	80.2	79.3	79.2	79.3	79.1
Life expectancy at birth - females (Years)	82.8	82.9	83.0	82.2	83.2	83.6	83.1	82.9	83.0	83.0

Resilient Communities

	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
KEY										
Similar to National average										
Better than National average										
Worse than National average										
Lower than National average										
Higher than National average										
Suppressed/not available/not compared										
Willing to volunteer for a good cause (Dominant Group) (%)	45.8	45.2	55.7	45.8	55.7	55.7	49.5	48.2	49.5	49.6
Total recorded crime (Rate/1,000)	49.4	47.4	35.6	51.9	36.0	41.8	38.0	57.2	44.4	65.3
Antisocial behaviour rates (Rate/1,000)	28.4	24.7	18.6	30.2	17.1	22.6	19.5	24.8	23.3	37.6
Rate of Adult Safeguarding Referrals (Resident Postcode)	3.2	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	-
Rate per 1,000 Child Protection Plan	8.0	3.2	2.3	4.7	1.2	2.9	2.5	7.1	3.9	4.2
Rate per 1,000 Looked After Children (LAC) home ward	6.2	3.8	4.1	6.9	2.0	5.7	4.4	4.1	5.6	6.0
Rate per 1,000 Children in Need	77.8	80.7	53.0	62.5	45.3	65.7	39.2	85.9	68.5	68.5
Have given unpaid help over the last 12 months (%)	10.3%	18.1%	18.3%	13.7%	16.5%	23.2%	22.2%	15.3%	17.4%	-
Feel safe when go outside in local area after dark (%)	73.5%	72.8%	76.4%	77.3%	77.4%	79.0%	77.3%	69.1%	75.5%	-

APPENDIX A: DISTRICT COMPARISONS

Right for Business

KEY		Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	ENGLAND
<p>Similar to National average</p> <p>Better than National average</p> <p>Worse than National average</p> <p>Lower than National average</p> <p>Higher than National average</p> <p>Suppressed/not available/not compared</p>											
Total Employees (aged 16+)		34,300	55,100	41,000	43,800	28,600	55,800	27,800	28,700	315,100	23,631,900
Rate of Business Start-ups per 1,000 working-age population		2.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.4	-
Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)		1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%
Youth unemployment (18-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)		2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	2.7%
Out-of-work benefit claimants (16-64) %		9.9%	8.1%	6.8%	9.5%	6.3%	6.8%	7.4%	9.1%	8.0%	9.8%
No qualifications (%)		28.2%	24.7%	22.4%	26.8%	24.0%	20.4%	26.6%	26.8%	24.8%	22.7%
Level 4 qualifications and above (%)		17.2%	23.4%	28.4%	22.5%	25.1%	30.3%	23.7%	17.4%	24.0%	27.2%

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APPENDIX B: MOSAIC GROUPS

- A Residents of isolated rural communities
- B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
- C Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods
- D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes
- E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
- F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing
- G Young, well-educated city dwellers
- H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes
- I Lower income families living in urban terraces in often diverse areas
- J Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas
- K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing
- L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations
- M Elderly people reliant on state support
- N Young people renting flats in high density social housing
- O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need

APPENDIX C: METADATA

Indicator	Source	Date
Total 2013 Population	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Total under 5 Population	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Total under 16 Population	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Total Working Age (16-64) Population	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Total 65+ Population	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Population under 5 Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Population under 16 Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Population Working Age (16-64 Years) (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Population 65+ Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Population Density (people per km2)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2013
Minority ethnic group (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) weighted score	Office for National Statistics	2010
% of the most deprived IMD national quintile (%)	Office for National Statistics	2010
Dominant Mosaic Group	Mosaic Public Sector Profiler	2014
Satisfied with local area as place to live (%)	Feeling the Difference	Mar 2008 - Sept 2014
Housing owner-occupied (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Housing privately rented (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Housing social housing (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Average National Broadband Speed by Dominant Mosaic Group	Mosaic Public Sector Profiler	2014
Population 75+ Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2012
Population 85+ Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2012
Provision of population providing unpaid care (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Mortality from causes considered preventable (ASR/100,000)	Public Health England	2009-2013
Limiting long-term illness (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Limiting long-term illness (65+) (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Disability Living Allowance claimants (%)	NOMIS, Office for National Statistics	May-14
Lone pensioner households (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Fuel poverty (%)	Department for Energy and Climate Change	2012
Excess winter mortality (%)	Office for National Statistics	August 2008 to July 2013
Life expectancy at birth - males (Years)	Office for National Statistics	2009-2013
Life expectancy at birth - females (Years)	Office for National Statistics	2009-2013

APPENDIX C: METADATA

Indicator	Source	Date
Willing to volunteer for a good cause (Dominant Group) (%)	Mosaic Public Sector Profiler	2010
Total recorded crime (Rate/1,000)	Staffordshire Police	2013/14
Antisocial behaviour rates (Rate/1,000)	Staffordshire Police	2013/14
Rate of Adult Safeguarding Referrals (Resident Postcode)	Staffordshire County Council (SAR)	Oct 2013-Jan 2015
Rate per 1,000 Child Protection Plan	Families First	2013/14
Rate per 1,000 Looked After Children (LAC) home ward	Families First	2013/14
Rate per 1,000 Children in Need	Families First	2013/14
Have given unpaid help over the last 12 months (%)	Feeling the Difference	Mar 2008 - Sept 2014
Feel safe when go outside in local area after dark (%)	Feeling the Difference	Mar 2008 - Sept 2014
Population under 5 Years (%)	Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates	2012
Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) 2009 weighted score	Office for National Statistics	2009
% in the most deprived CWI national quintile (%)	Office for National Statistics	2009
Under 18 conceptions (Rate/1,000)	Office for National Statistics	2010-2012
Low birth weight babies (Less than 2,500g) (%)	Office for National Statistics	2011-2013
Breastfeeding prevalence (6-8 weeks) (%)	Public Health Intelligence	2012/13
Excess weight (Reception) (aged 4-5 years) (%)	National Child Measurement Programme	2010/11 to 2012/13
Good Level Development - Early Years Foundation Stage (%)	KEYPAS / Jan School Census	2014
Total school absence (%)	Jan, May and Oct School Census	2014
Total school unauthorised absence (%)	Jan, May and Oct School Census	2014
School age fixed term exclusion (%)	Jan, May and Oct School Census	2014
KS2 Level 4+ Reading, Writing and Maths (%)	KEYPAS / Jan School Census	2014
5 GCSEs (A* -C) including Maths and English (%)	School Performance tables / Jan School Census	2014
Young people not in education, employment or training (16-19) (%)	Skills and Further Learning, Aspire Database	Dec-14
Excess weight (Year 6) (aged 10-11 years) (%)	National Child Measurement Programme	2010/11 to 2012/13
Children who claim free school meals (%)	Oct 2014 School Census - National from Jan 2014 Census	2014
Total Employees (aged 16+)	Office for National Statistics - Nomis	2013
Rate of Business Start-ups per 1,000 working-age population	BankSearch Information Consultancy Ltd	Dec-14
Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	Office for National Statistics - Nomis	Dec-14
Youth unemployment (18-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance) (%)	Office for National Statistics - Nomis	Dec-14
Out-of-work benefit claimants (16-64) %	Office for National Statistics - Nomis	May-14
No qualifications (%)	2011 Population Census	2011
Level 4 qualifications and above (%)	2011 Population Census	2011

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Tamworth

District

This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in Tamworth is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 18.6% (2,800) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 7.0 years lower for men and 6.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Tamworth than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 18.5% (130) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 50.1*. This represents 8 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and breastfeeding are worse than the England average.

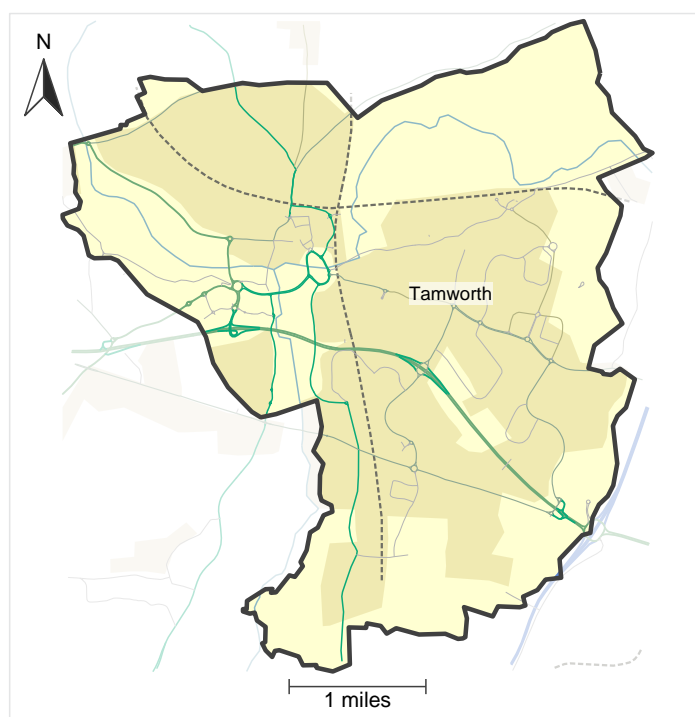
Adult health

In 2012, 27.4% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 596*. This represents 438 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 165.8*, better than the average for England. This represents 131 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 273*. This represents 97 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Estimated levels of adult smoking are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. The rate of violent crime is worse than average. Rates of long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Tamworth include promoting healthy lifestyles, supporting older people, and ensuring children and young people have a good start in life. For more information see www.tamworth.gov.uk and www.sesandspccg.nhs.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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Population: 77,000

Mid-2013 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

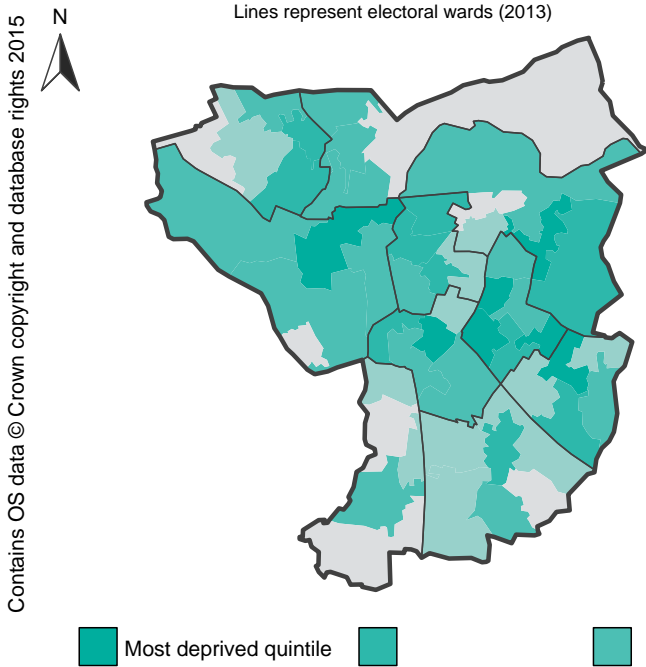
This profile gives a picture of people's health in Tamworth. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

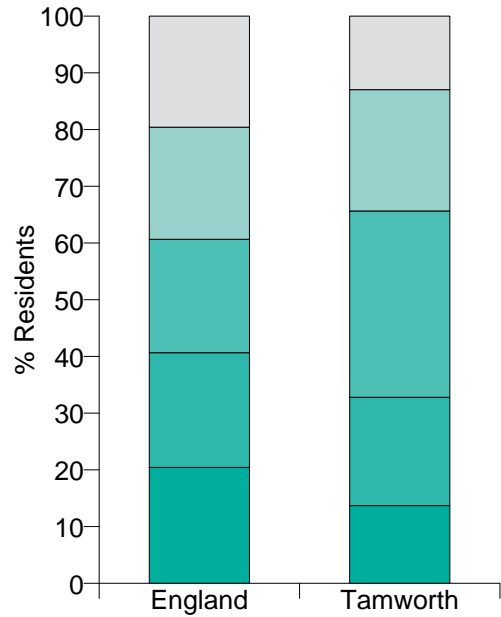
Follow [@PHE_uk](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk) on Twitter

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



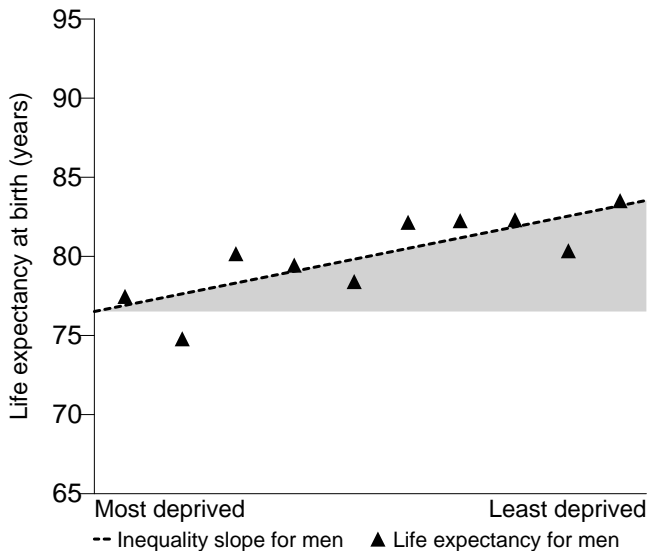
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



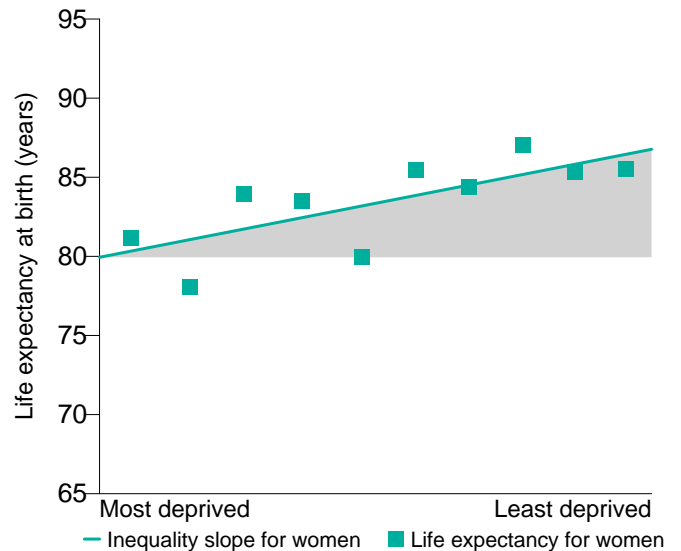
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 7.0 years

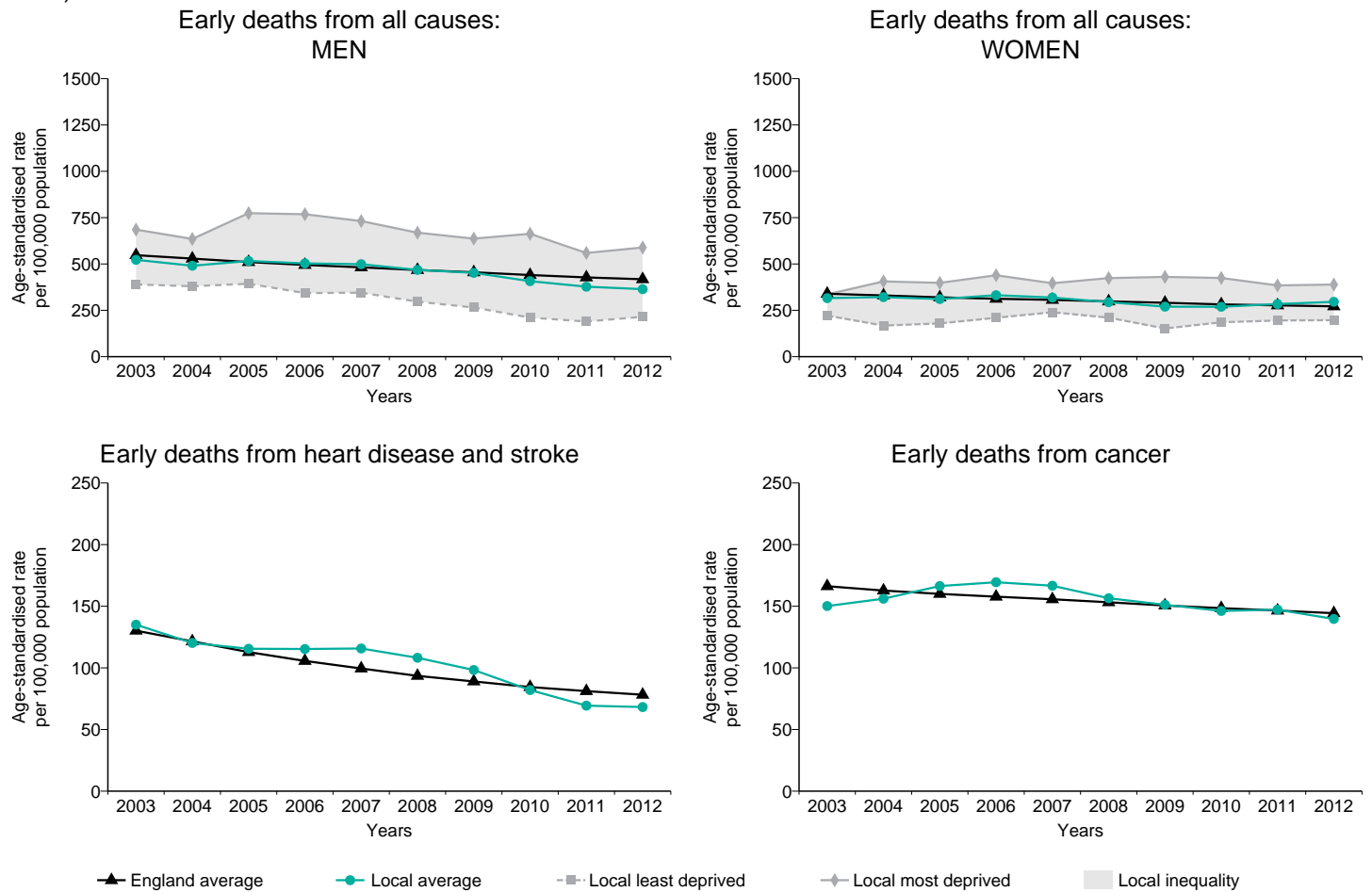


Life expectancy gap for women: 6.8 years



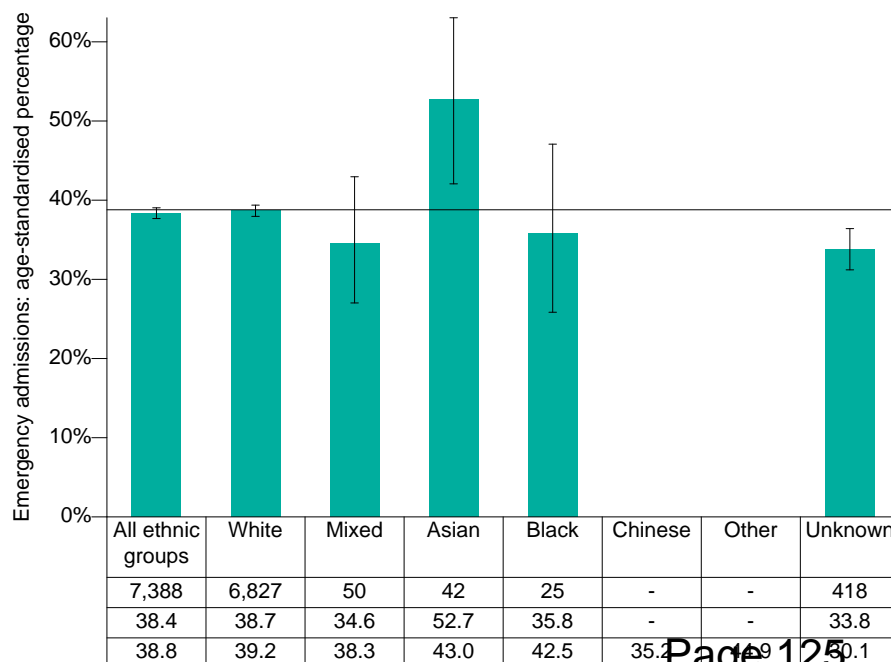
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).



Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013



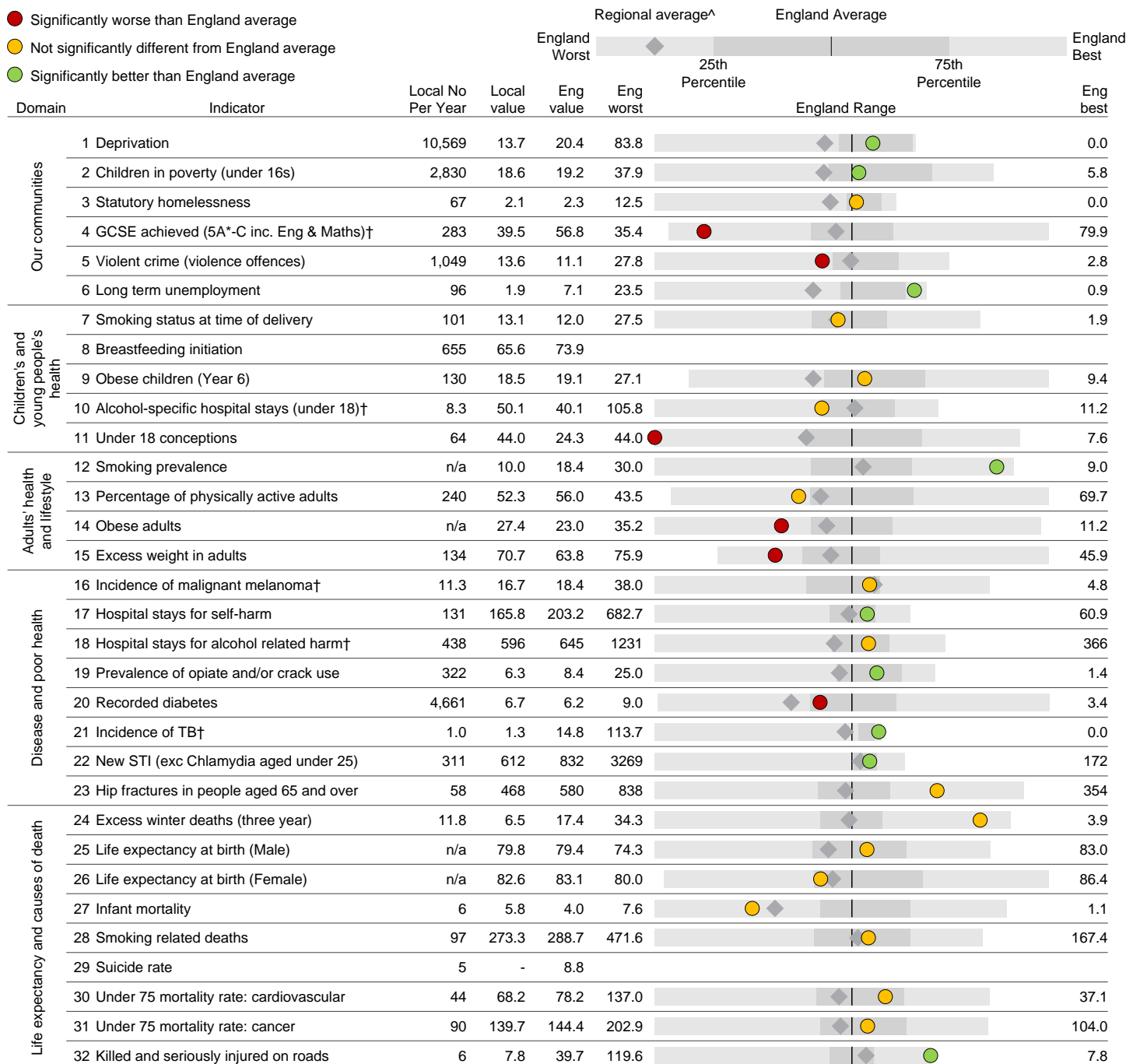
This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

■ Tamworth
 — England average (all ethnic groups)
 | 95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

Health summary for Tamworth

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Indicator notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 **2** % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012
3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 **4** % key stage 4, 2013/14 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14
6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 **7** % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 **8** % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 **9** % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 **10** Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) **11** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 **12** % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013
13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 **14** % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 **15** % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 **16** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 **17** Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 **18** The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 **19** Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 **20** % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 **21** Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count **22** All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013 **23** Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2013/14 **24** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 01.08.10-31.07.13 **25, 26** At birth, 2011-13 **27** Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 **28** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 **29** Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 **32** Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. [^] "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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