

# **2001 CENSUS AND SELF RELIANCE ACTIVITY**

**Local Committee for Mole Valley  
26 November 2003**

## **KEY ISSUE:**

To review the Self Reliance work being undertaken in Mole Valley in the context of the new information provided by the 2001 Census.

## **SUMMARY:**

Two reports are attached in relation to this item:

- A summary of the first results from the 2001 census
- A review of the County Council's Self reliance policy and self reliance activity in Mole valley, with a primary emphasis on north Leatherhead

## **OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

These reports are primarily for information, but the Committee is asked

1. To note the population changes in Mole valley, and
2. To consider the implications of this initial evidence for SCC services and for current Self reliance activity in the Borough

# **FIRST RESULTS FROM THE 2001 CENSUS OF POPULATION**

**Local Committee for Mole Valley  
26 November 2003**

## **KEY ISSUE:**

Figures from the 2001 Census are now available to ward level and this report examines the initial information emerging from this source, with particular consideration of Service implications and Self Reliance priorities in the District

## **SUMMARY:**

The Census of Population is a key resource for local authorities' assessment of need and deciding service delivery priorities. The information released to date gives detailed information to ward level, but the more useful information, attributable to much smaller geographical areas, is still being assessed. It needs to be noted that this information can be regarded as indicative only and any assumptions arising from it need to be corroborated from other research before being regarded as reliable evidence.

Mole Valley's population at the 2001 Census was 80,287 which was about 1,100 more than in 1991. There have been some significant changes in the age structure of the population which have implications for the planning of service provision.

This report includes 5 annexes of information from the Census as follows:

- **Annexe 1** compares population change 1991-2001 in Mole Valley with that in other Surrey districts and boroughs
- **Annexe 2** summarises the key points from the data currently available
- **Annexe 3** provides a 2001 Census profile for Mole Valley. These are also available for each ward on request, but not included here
- **Annexe 4** provides a map of district ward boundaries in Mole Valley
- **Annexe 5** provides an initial analysis of a range of deprivation indicators

## **OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**This report is primarily for information, but the Committee is asked**

1. **To note the population changes in Mole valley, and**
2. **To consider the implications of this initial evidence for SCC services and for**

## current Self reliance activity in the Borough

### Introduction

- 1 The Census of Population is arguably the single most important source of statistical information that is available to local authorities. It is an invaluable tool for the planning, targeting, and monitoring of services to meet demographic, social, and economic needs.
- 2 The first results from the 2001 Census, which was carried out in April 2001, have been published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The results are limited at this stage to “Key Statistics” for each local authority and ward. More detailed Census data will be released from August 2003 onwards. This later data will include information on local employment levels and journey-to-work patterns.
- 3 There has been considerable recent debate about the accuracy of the 2001 Census. At this stage we do not believe that there is good evidence to suggest that the results do not provide the most reliable count ever made in this country of the size and distribution of the population. Arguably, the Census is the single most important statistical source available to local authorities for the assessment of needs and monitoring of service provision.
- 4 ONS have also published a set of mid-year estimates (MYEs), for June 2001, of the population of each local authority area. These estimates are based upon the 2001 Census results but are adjusted for change between April and June 2001. The MYEs are used by Central Government for grant distribution in 2003-2004.

### Summary of First 2001 Census Results

- 5 The Census shows that the population of the United Kingdom was about 900,000 less than previously estimated. This variation is thought at this stage to be due to two main factors: an over-adjustment for under-enumeration at the 1991 Census and an overestimation of net in-migration to the UK from overseas.
- 6 Mole Valley’s population at the 2001 Census was 80,287 which is reasonably consistent with previous government estimates. **Annexe 1** summarises the main features of population change in Surrey since 1991. Because of various definitional changes since the 1991 Census, population change is best measured with reference to the 1991 MYE.
- 7 The 2001 Census results suggest that the components of population change between 1991 and 2001 in Mole Valley were as follows:

Mole Valley: Components of Population Change 1991-2001  
(’000s)

1991 Total Population	79,200
2001 Total Population	80,300
Total Change 1991-2001	+1,100
Natural Change (Births minus deaths)	-400
Net Migration and Other Changes	1,500

### Service Implications

- 8 The table below shows the differences in the age structure of Mole Valley's population between the 1991 and 2001 MYEs. This illustrates some of the longer-term changes in the age structure of the population.

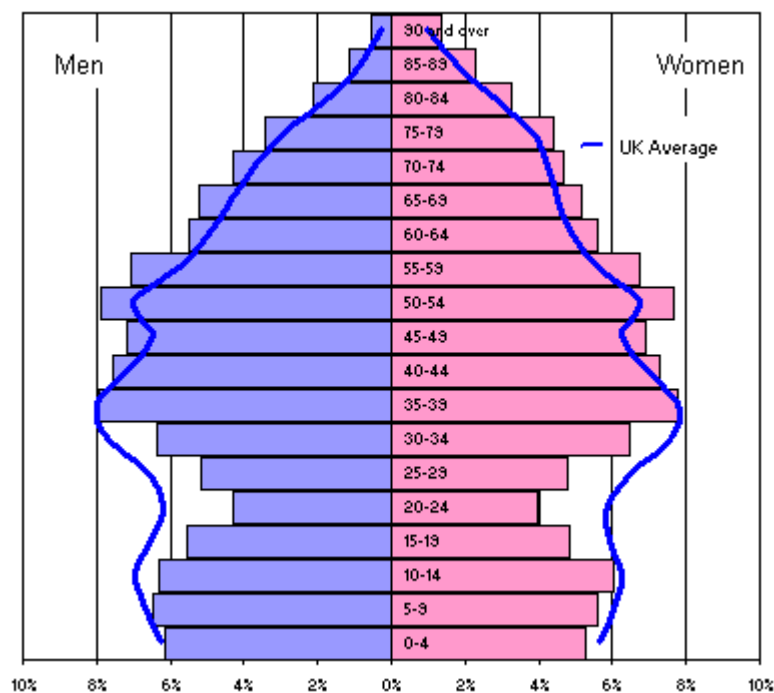
Mole Valley: Changes in Population Structure 1991-2001

Age Group	Resident Population (MYEs) (‘000s)		Change 1991-2001	
	1991	2001	Numbers	%
0 - 14	13.1	14.3	1.2	9.2%
15 - 24	9.6	7.5	-2.1	-21.9%
25 - 39	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0%
40 - 59/64	24.0	25.5	1.5	6.3%
60/65 - 74	9.9	10.1	0.2	2.0%
75 - 84	5.4	5.3	-0.1	-1.9%
85+	1.7	2.2	0.5	29.4%
All ages	79.2	80.3	1.1	1.4%

*(Totals may not add due to rounding)*

- 9 The graph below shows the age structure, for males and females, from the 2001 Census. There were 41,299 females and 38,988 males, a ratio of 106:100.

### Mole Valley: 2001 Census age structure



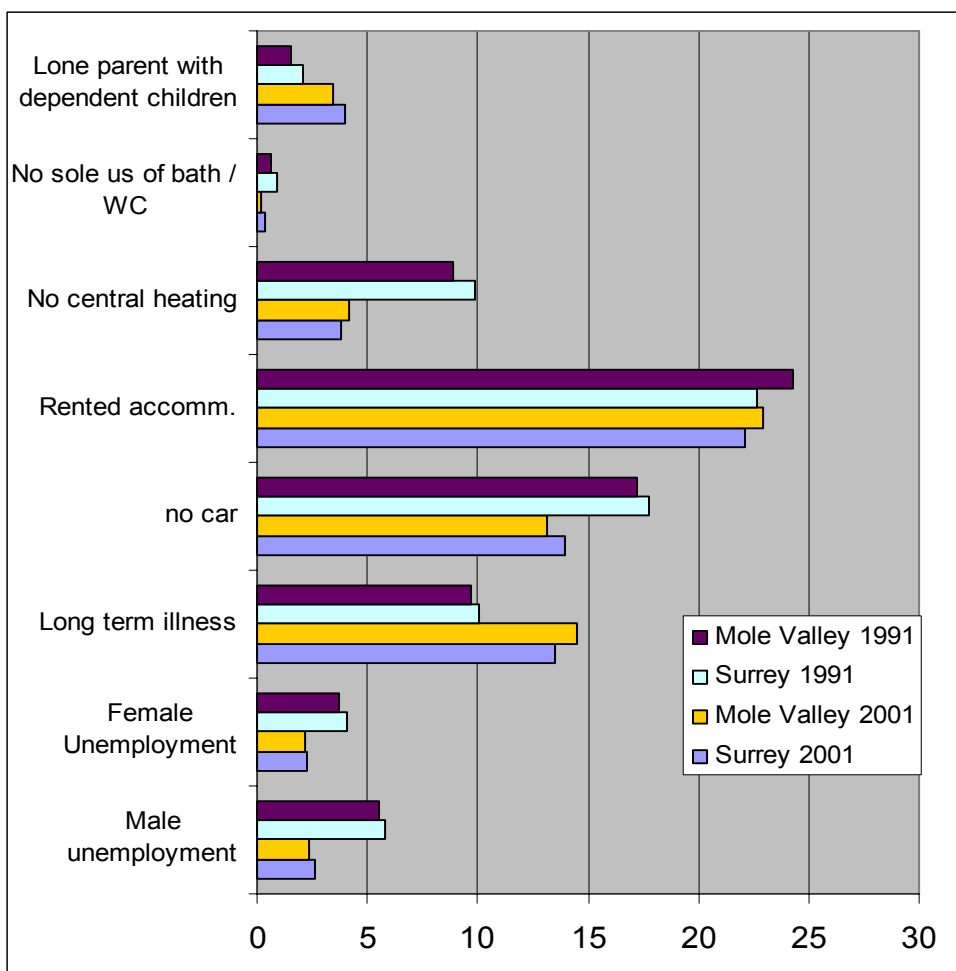
- 10 About 18% (14,300) of Mole Valley's population is aged under 15 while 22% (17,600) is over retirement age. There are about 2,400 fewer young adults aged 15-24 than in 1991. This group formed 12% of the District population in 1991 but represented 9% only in 2001.
- 11 Looking at the population in broader age bands reinforces the trend. There is a decline in the population, overall of 1.4% but the drop in people aged 0-24 is 4%. The number of people between 25 and retirement age is 4% higher but significantly the growth is all in the 40+ age group. There may be significant implications for employers in the fact that there are now 8% less people in the District aged 15 - 40 years.<sup>1</sup>
- 12 The gradual 'aging' of the population is reflected throughout Surrey and there are clear implications for Adult and Community Care, passenger transport and health sector service delivery in the larger numbers of older people likely to make demands on these already tight resources. This is particularly true for the number of people aged 85 or more which, whilst still relatively small has increased considerably in the last ten years and is likely to grow further.
- 13 **Annexe 2** summarises the key points from the Census results available to date.

### **Some comparisons between the two census results**

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<sup>1</sup> This also highlights the need to corroborate analysis since this might also indicate a larger travelling workforce who are resident elsewhere, bringing entirely different implications (primarily for the transport infrastructure).

- 14 One of the issues that complicates retrospective comparison is the change in the ward structure between the two census dates. There were 21 wards in 2001 compared to 23 in 1991. It is therefore difficult to indicate trends with any confidence at ward level. **Annexe 5** and the following section provide a profile at ward level of the Mole Valley wards using 2001 census data. This uses data that corresponds to the variables used in producing indices of deprivation. The graph below shows how some of these factors have changed between 1991 and 2001 at County and District level.



- 15 From this it is evident that there is a general trend of reduction in deprivation factors both at county and District level. However two factors – lone parents and long term illness – are increasing and, in the case of the latter, Mole Valley is higher than the county average now, although it was lower in 1991.

**Initial comparisons at ward level**

- 16 **Annexe 5** ranks Mole Valley’s wards according to a number of selected deprivation indicators contained in the census data. An analysis of the wards occurring in the top three of each indicator is set out below. Those that additionally occur in the top 20 wards in Surrey are highlighted with their ranked position in the county

Ward	% no qualifications	% males unemployed	% females unemployed	% with no car	% social housing	% no central heating	% no bath / WC	% overcrowding	% lone parent h'holds	% with poor health	% individuals with long term illness	% h'holds with long term illness
Ashted Common							v					
Ashted Park	v											
Ashted Village												
Beare Green							v			6	10	14
Bookham North							v					
Bookham South												
Box Hill and Headley	10		8				v			2	4	8
Brockham, Betchworth & Buckland		v										
Capel, Leigh & Newdigate							v					
Charlwood												
Dorking South												
Dorking North			v	20		10						
Fetcham East							v					
Fetcham West					v	v	v	v				
Holmwoods					9	4		20				
Leatherhead North		11	2	19	8	15		4	19			
Leatherhead South									v		20	
Leith Hill						3						
Mickleham, Westhumble & Pixham							v					
Okewood						16	v			v	v	v
Westcott				v			v					

Key: Black is highest in Mole Valley, dark grey second and light grey third. The lowest is indicated with a tick

Where ward appears in the top 20 in Surrey (about 10% of the total) the Surrey position is noted

- 17 Based on this information the current focus for the District Self Reliance work on North leatherhead is endorsed, with comparatively high levels recorded against a wide range of factors.
- 18 The needs of Box Hill, already identified as one of the other areas for the Mole Valley Community Plan activity focussed on neighbourhoods at risk, are also significant. This is particularly evident in respect of health factors which are high in the county context as well as locally. The previous census data for Box Hill had been dominated by issues relating to housing conditions but this was believed to have been emphasised by Home Office definitions as applied to mobile homes, of which there are a significant number. This definition has been reassessed and the 2001 results appear now to highlight other factors of need.
19. One of the issues that complicates retrospective comparison is the change in the ward structure between the two census dates, as already noted. There were 21 wards in 2001 compared to 23 in 1991. The boundary changes have affected Box Hill, and also the third of the targeted areas – North Holmwood. The level of need of the Holmwoods ward appears to be reduced from that of the former North Holmwood ward, although there is a clear indication of a significant issue around housing conditions. This may mean however that the level of need remains higher but localised and is more 'hidden' within an average value for the new ward that was previously the case.
20. This last point illustrates the need for a more through investigation of the census evidence, based on the much more localised output area information which will

soon be available for use. Most wards contain areas with different characteristics and a wide range of localised socio-economic and other complexions. As information becomes available for smaller areas, this will help to identify more precisely the pockets of need within wards and assess the real level of need in those communities.

***Report by Kathy Trott, County Planning and Countryside Service, and Ian Dewar, Local Support Officer***

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**ANNEXE 1****Surrey: Summary of First Results from 2001 Census of Population**

Surrey: Total population change 1991-2001 (%)

	<b>2001 Census</b>	<b>1991 Mid Year Estimate</b>	<b>Change</b>		<b>Area 2001 (Hectares)</b>	<b>Density 2001 (persons per hectare)</b>
<b>Elmbridge</b>	121,900	113,700	8,200	7.2%	9,634	12.7
<b>Epsom &amp; Ewell</b>	67,100	67,300	-200	-0.3%	3,407	19.7
<b>Guildford</b>	129,700	126,000	3,700	3.0%	27,093	4.8
<b>Mole Valley</b>	80,300	79,200	1,100	1.4%	25,832	3.1
<b>Reigate &amp; Banstead</b>	126,500	118,300	8,200	6.9%	12,913	9.8
<b>Runnymede</b>	78,000	74,300	3,700	5.0%	7,804	10.0
<b>Spelthorne</b>	90,400	88,400	2,000	2.3%	5,116	17.7
<b>Surrey Heath</b>	80,300	79,600	700	0.9%	9,509	8.4
<b>Tandridge</b>	79,300	74,900	4,400	5.8%	24,819	3.2
<b>Waverley</b>	115,600	115,100	500	0.5%	34,517	3.3
<b>Woking</b>	89,800	86,600	3,200	3.7%	6,360	14.1
<b>Surrey</b>	1,059,000	1,023,300	35,700	3.5%	167,005	6.3
<b>South East</b>	8,000,600	7,629,200	371,400	4.9%	1,906,948	4.2
<b>UK</b>	58,789,200	57,438,700	1,350,500	2.4%	24,291,000	2.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

**ANNEXE 2**

***Mole Valley: Summary of Key Points from 2001 Census Results***

Population \_\_\_\_\_

- Total population in 2001 was 80,287
- Increase of about 1.4% since 1991
- Population density 3.1 persons per hectare (6.3 for Surrey County)
- Components of change 1991-2001 :

Natural change (births – deaths)	-400
Net Migration and other changes	+1,500

People and Families \_\_\_\_\_

- 33,620 private households in 2001 (increase of 1,300 since 1991)
- Average household size 2.35 (2.36 for England)
- Household Composition:

1-person Households	29%
Married Couple	41%
Co-habiting couples	7%
- 10% of population had changed address during previous year
- 13% (27%) of households had no car, 12% (6%) had 3 or more cars
- 51,041 cars available to Mole Valley residents (+18% since 1991)

Ethnicity, Place of Birth, and Religion \_\_\_\_\_

- 97% (91% in England) of population White compared with about 99% in 1991
- 0.5% (2%) Indian. Largest ethnic minority.
- 7% (8%) of population born outside UK and Ireland
- 75% (72%) Christian. 16% (15%) no religion.
- 0.6% (3%) Muslim. Largest religious minority.

Health \_\_\_\_\_

- 15% (18% in England) of population said that they had a “limiting long-term illness”
- 27% (34%) of households had at least one person with a limiting long-term illness
- 6% (9%) said that their health was “not good”

- about 8,300 people in Mole Valley provided unpaid care

#### Work \_\_\_\_\_

- Number of economically active residents was 40,100: an increase of about 200 compared to 1991 figure of 40,300
- 70% (67% in England) of population aged 16-74 are economically active
- 29% (24%) of males and 9% (7%) of females in employment worked more than 49 hours per week
- 64% (61%) travelled to work by car, 12% (15%) by public transport.
- 28% (20%) of all aged 16-74 are educated to at least degree level
- 87% (78%) aged 16-17 are in full-time education

#### Housing \_\_\_\_\_

- Housing Tenure:

Owner-occupied	77% (69%)
Own property outright	37% (29%)
Social Housing	13% (19%)

- 2.1% (3.2%) Vacant Dwellings
- 4.2% (8.5%) without central heating
- 0.2% (0.5%) without sole use of bath, shower, or toilet

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#### Mole Valley Ranking (out of 376 local authority areas in England and Wales) on Selected Census Variables

Population Densit	231 <sup>st</sup> .
% Owner-Occupied Households	76 <sup>th</sup> .
% Households with 2 or more cars or vans	15 <sup>th</sup> .
% Households with no car or van	361 <sup>st</sup> .
% Households Headed by Married Couple	135 <sup>th</sup> .
% Households One-Person	169 <sup>th</sup> .
% Population Born Outside EU	92 <sup>nd</sup> .

## ANNEXE 3

## 2001 Census profile for Mole Valley District

<b>CENSUS KEY STATISTICS PROFILE</b>			
<b>Mole Valley District</b>			
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>80,287</b>	<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>33,622</b>
	<b>AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>	<b>2.35</b>	
<b>AREA</b>	<b>25,832 hectares</b>	<b>AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>POPULATION</b>		<b>ECONOMIC POSITION OF POPULATION AGED 16-74</b>	
Males	38,988	Males economically active	22,200 78.3%
Females	41,299	Employed full time	14,775 66.6%
In households	78,845	Employed part time	933 4.2%
In communal establishments	1,442	Self employed	5,432 24.5%
		Unemployed	523 2.4%
Change in total population since 1991	1.4%	Full time student	537 2.4%
		Females economically active	17,946 61.5%
		Employed full time	8,755 48.8%
		Employed part time	5,981 33.3%
		Self employed	2,238 12.5%
		Unemployed	397 2.2%
		Full time student	575 3.2%
<b>AGE STRUCTURE OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>		<b>TRAVEL TO WORK</b>	
0-4	4,580 5.7%	Main part of journey to work by	
5-7	2,889 3.6%	Car (driver or passenger)	24,960 63.7%
8-9	1,929 2.4%	Rail (including underground or tram)	4,243 10.8%
10-15	5,876 7.3%	Bus	449 1.1%
16-17	1,823 2.3%	Motor cycle	382 1.0%
18-24	4,709 5.9%	Bicycle	648 1.7%
25-44	21,376 26.6%	Walking	3,327 8.5%
45-64	21,847 27.2%	Other	201 0.5%
65-74	7,772 9.7%	Works at home	4,954 12.6%
75-84	5,329 6.6%		
85+	2,157 2.7%		
<b>ETHNIC GROUPS OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>		<b>SOCIO ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION</b>	
White	78,219 97.4%	Total people aged 16-74	57,527
Black	191 0.2%	Large employers and higher	
Indian	403 0.5%	managerial occupations	3,343 5.8%
Pakistani	66 0.1%	Higher professional occupations	4,848 8.4%
Mixed	666 0.8%	Lower managerial & professional	
Other	742 0.9%	occupations	13,874 24.1%
		Intermediate occupations	5,791 10.1%
		Small employers & own account	
		workers	5,667 9.9%
		Lower supervisory and technical	
		occupations	2,903 5.0%
		Semi-routine occupations	4,585 8.0%
		Routine occupations	2,625 4.6%
		Never worked and long-term	
		unemployed	851 1.5%
		Full-time students	2,761 4.8%
		Not classifiable for other reasons	10,279 17.9%
<b>RELIGION</b>		<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>	
Christian	60,556 75.4%	People aged 16-74 with	
Muslim	449 0.6%	No qualifications	10,919 19.0%
Other	934 1.2%	Less than 5 O levels/CSE/GCSE etc	8,253 14.3%
No religion	12,504 15.6%	5+ O levels, CSE grade 1,	
Religion not stated	5,844 7.3%	GCSE grade A-C etc	12,846 22.3%
		2+ A levels etc	5,563 9.7%
		First degree or higher	16,197 28.2%
		Other qualifications	3,749 6.5%
<b>COUNTRY OF BIRTH</b>			
UK	73,961 92.1%		
EU	2,077 2.6%		
Elsewhere	4,249 5.3%		
<b>LONG TERM ILLNESS AND GENERAL HEALTH</b>			
Population with Limiting Long			
Term Illness	11,658 14.5%		
Households with at least one			
person with long term illness	9,171 27.3%		
Population with general health			
over last year "not good"	4,840 6.0%		
Population providing unpaid care	8,274 10.3%		

2001 CENSUS AREA PROFILE					
Mole Valley District (page 2)					
<b>TENURE</b>			<b>DWELLING TYPE</b>		
Owner occupied	25,911	77.1%	Total dwellings	34,502	
Social rented	4,320	12.8%	Detached	13,725	39.8%
Other rented	3,391	10.1%	Semi detached	9,932	28.8%
			Terraced	4,143	12.0%
			Flat	5,914	17.1%
			Households in non permanent accommodation (eg Caravans, houseboats)	788	2.3%
<b>AMENITIES</b>			<b>VACANT DWELLINGS</b>		
Households without sole use of bath/shower and toilet	77	0.2%	Vacant dwellings	880	2.6%
Households without central heating	1,419	4.2%			
Overcrowded households	1,816	5.4%	<b>HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</b>		
<b>CARS</b>			One person household	9,725	28.9%
Households with no car	4,398	13.1%	Households with pensioners only	9,491	28.2%
Households with 2 or more cars	15,960	47.5%	One pensioner living alone	5,366	16.0%
Total cars	51,041		Lone parents with dependent children	1,132	3.4%
			Households with dependent children	9,141	

### Notes and Definitions

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation, for example, care homes, hostels, educational and defence establishments.

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of longterm physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

All people who were working in the week before the Census or were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks are described as economically active. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74. The proportion given is the percentage of the population aged 16-74.

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week. Part-time is working 30 hours or less a week. Proportions given are the percentage of the economically active.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position, based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.

Social rented includes accommodation that is rented from a Local Authority, or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.

An overcrowded household has an occupancy rating of -1 or less.

The Occupancy rating provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). A rating of -1 means that the household has one too few rooms.

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

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Source : Office for National Statistics 2001 Census

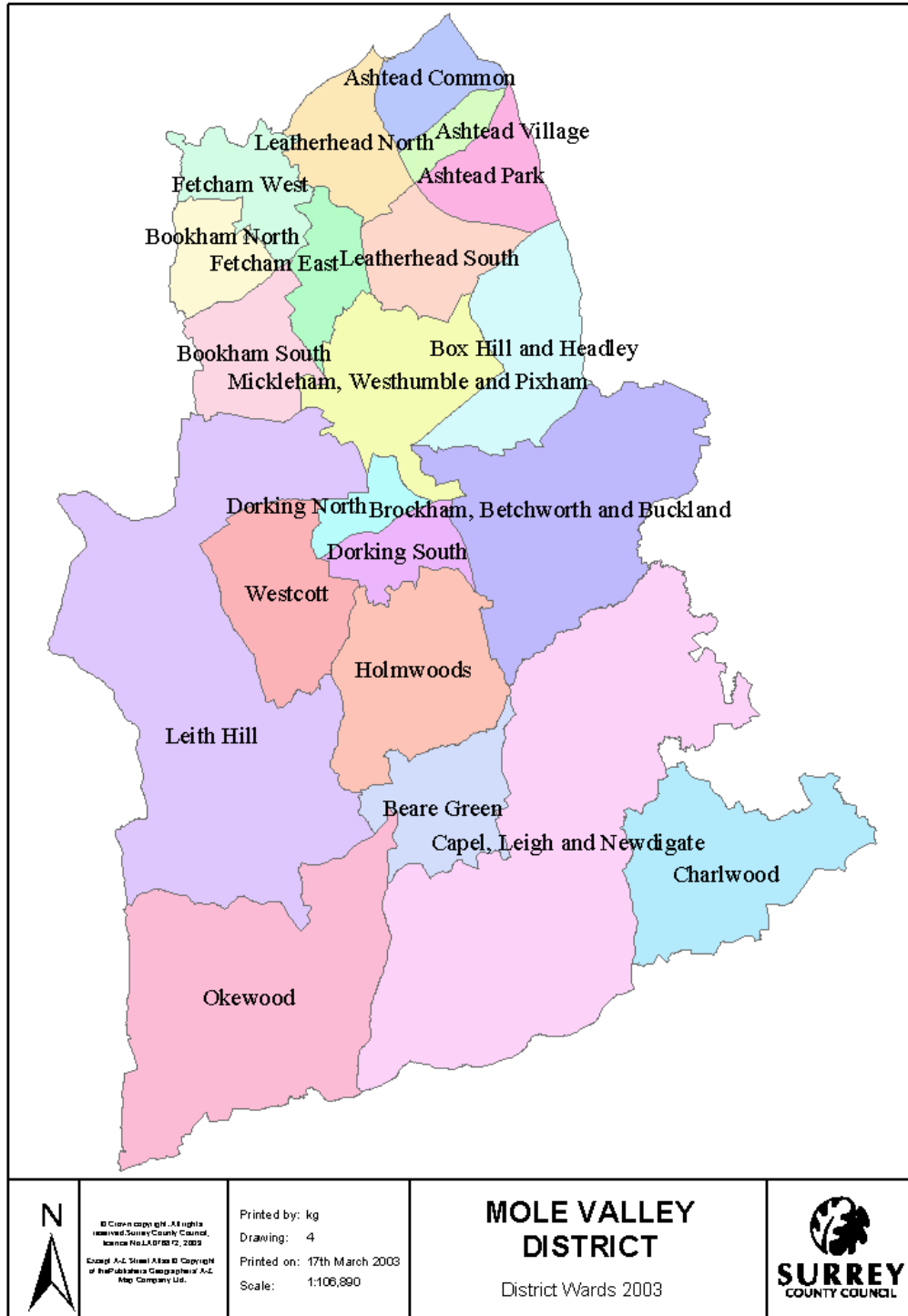
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**ANNEXE 4**

**Map of 2001 Mole Valley wards**



**ANNEXE 5****2001 Census of Population****Mole Valley wards ranked by selected indicators of deprivation showing the rank within Surrey (206 wards)**

Ward	% males unemployed	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	3.7	11
Bear Green	3.4	24
Box Hill and Headley	3.2	40
Dorking South	2.9	59
Charlwood	2.8	70
Ashtead Common	2.8	73
Bookham South	2.5	96
Westcott	2.4	111
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	2.4	114
Leith Hill	2.3	118
Holmwoods	2.3	127
Bookham North	2.2	136
Dorking North	2.2	139
Okewood	2.1	151
Leatherhead South	2.1	154
Ashtead Village	2.0	160
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	1.9	175
Fetcham West	1.8	182
Ashtead Park	1.6	195
Fetcham East	1.4	200
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	1.2	204

Ward	% females unemployed	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	4.0	2
Box Hill and Headley	3.4	8
Okewood	2.8	39
Bear Green	2.6	58
Leatherhead South	2.5	63
Dorking South	2.5	66
Holmwoods	2.3	97
Ashtead Village	2.1	111
Ashtead Park	2.1	112
Fetcham East	2.1	118
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	2.1	121
Charlwood	2.0	136
Leith Hill	1.9	140
Bookham North	1.9	143
Ashtead Common	1.8	154
Westcott	1.7	175
Fetcham West	1.6	177
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	1.6	181
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	1.6	182
Bookham South	1.6	185
Dorking North	1.4	197

Ward	% with long term illness	rank in Surrey
Box Hill and Headley	19.2	4
Bear Green	17.2	10
Leatherhead South	16.5	20
Ashtead Village	16.1	26
Bookham South	15.8	31
Leatherhead North	15.7	33
Dorking South	15.4	45
Ashtead Park	15.1	57
Bookham North	15.1	58
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	14.7	68
Charlwood	14.5	72
Dorking North	14.2	77
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	13.8	88
Westcott	13.6	96
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	13.4	105
Holmwoods	13.1	123
Ashtead Common	13.0	127
Fetcham West	12.0	158
Fetcham East	12.0	159
Leith Hill	11.3	173
Okewood	9.9	192

Ward	% Households with long term illness	rank in Surrey
Box Hill and Headley	32.5	8
Bear Green	31.8	14
Bookham South	29.9	22
Ashtead Village	29.4	28
Bookham North	28.7	41
Leatherhead North	28.5	46
Ashtead Park	28.4	48
Charlwood	28.2	51
Ashtead Common	27.5	66
Leatherhead South	27.4	68
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	27.2	72
Dorking South	26.1	97
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	26.0	98
Dorking North	25.9	102
Fetcham West	25.7	108
Holmwoods	25.5	116
Fetcham East	25.2	120
Leith Hill	24.6	131
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	23.7	152
Westcott	23.6	153
Okewood	22.2	174



MOLE VALLEY LOCAL COMMITTEE, 26 NOVEMBER 2003, ITEM 10

Ward	% with poor health	rank in Surrey
Box Hill and Headley	9.7	2
Beare Green	8.5	6
Leatherhead North	7.3	28
Bookham North	6.6	58
Ashtead Village	6.5	64
Leatherhead South	6.5	65
Dorking South	6.2	76
Dorking North	6.1	85
Bookham South	6.0	92
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	6.0	100
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	6.0	103
Charlwood	5.9	106
Holmwoods	5.9	109
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	5.6	129
Westcott	5.5	132
Fetcham East	5.0	155
Ashtead Park	5.0	157
Leith Hill	4.7	172
Fetcham West	4.6	175
Ashtead Common	4.6	179
Okewood	4.5	187

Ward	% with no qualifications	rank in Surrey
Box Hill and Headley	31.7	10
Leatherhead North	26.3	26
Holmwoods	26.3	27
Beare Green	25.6	30
Charlwood	22.1	62
Bookham South	20.9	80
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	19.6	94
Okewood	19.2	98
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	18.2	107
Westcott	18.2	110
Fetcham West	17.0	132
Fetcham East	16.2	141
Ashtead Village	16.1	143
Ashtead Common	16.1	144
Dorking South	16.0	145
Bookham North	16.0	146
Dorking North	15.2	154
Leatherhead South	14.9	157
Leith Hill	14.9	158
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	14.5	165
Ashtead Park	13.3	175

Ward	% with no car	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	21.8	19
Dorking North	21.3	20
Dorking South	18.9	37
Leatherhead South	16.6	48
Holmwoods	14.3	75
Beare Green	14.3	76
Bookham North	13.1	94
Ashtead Village	12.0	112
Bookham South	11.8	117
Westcott	11.4	121
Ashtead Common	11.3	123
Ashtead Park	11.0	127
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	10.5	135
Charlwood	10.3	137
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	9.4	156
Box Hill and Headley	9.0	161
Fetcham East	8.4	165
Fetcham West	7.4	176
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	6.4	188
Leith Hill	6.3	191
Okewood	6.1	195

Ward	% social housing	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	28.9	8
Holmwoods	28.1	9
Beare Green	18.0	32
Dorking South	15.5	49
Bookham North	14.3	56
Westcott	13.7	63
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	13.0	69
Bookham South	11.0	88
Charlwood	10.8	91
Ashtead Park	10.6	92
Dorking North	9.9	98
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	9.8	102
Ashtead Village	9.2	105
Leith Hill	7.9	117
Ashtead Common	7.7	120
Fetcham East	7.4	127
Okewood	7.2	131
Leatherhead South	6.0	146
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	5.2	162
Box Hill and Headley	3.4	178
Fetcham West	1.9	197

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Ward	% without central heating	rank in Surrey
Leith Hill	10.9	3
Holmwoods	7.9	4
Dorking North	6.8	10
Leatherhead North	6.7	15
Okewood	6.6	16
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	6.3	21
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	5.4	36
Charlwood	5.3	37
Box Hill and Headley	4.7	51
Dorking South	4.2	62
Westcott	3.6	86
Bear Green	3.6	87
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	3.2	115
Leatherhead South	2.7	140
Bookham South	2.6	153
Bookham North	2.5	156
Ashtead Common	2.4	160
Ashtead Village	2.1	169
Fetcham East	2.0	172
Ashtead Park	1.9	186
Fetcham West	1.7	190

Ward	% without sole use of bath/WC	rank in Surrey
Dorking South	0.7	29
Leatherhead South	0.5	46
Dorking North	0.4	61
Leith Hill	0.4	64
Charlwood	0.4	79
Ashtead Park	0.3	86
Holmwoods	0.3	97
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	0.2	113
Bookham South	0.1	143
Ashtead Village	0.1	144
Leatherhead North	0.1	155
Okewood	0.0	
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	0.0	
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	0.0	
Box Hill and Headley	0.0	
Westcott	0.0	
Bear Green	0.0	
Bookham North	0.0	
Ashtead Common	0.0	
Fetcham East	0.0	
Fetcham West	0.0	

Ward	% overcrowded	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	13.4	4
Holmwoods	8.3	20
Bear Green	7.3	36
Dorking South	7.3	40
Dorking North	6.9	47
Bookham North	6.7	53
Leatherhead South	5.0	88
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	4.8	95
Charlwood	4.6	99
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	4.4	107
Ashtead Village	3.9	125
Box Hill and Headley	3.8	127
Okewood	3.4	144
Bookham South	3.3	152
Fetcham East	3.1	159
Ashtead Common	3.0	162
Ashtead Park	2.8	166
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	2.7	171
Westcott	2.6	176
Leith Hill	2.5	182
Fetcham West	1.8	197

Ward	% lone parent households	rank in Surrey
Leatherhead North	6.2	19
Holmwoods	5.6	25
Leith Hill	4.4	55
Westcott	4.3	61
Charlwood	3.9	87
Bear Green	3.7	92
Dorking South	3.6	97
Capel Leigh and Newdigate	3.3	116
Mickleham Westhumble and Pixham	3.3	120
Bookham North	3.3	121
Ashtead Common	3.2	123
Ashtead Village	2.9	145
Bookham South	2.8	153
Fetcham East	2.6	163
Fetcham West	2.5	167
Brockham Betchworth and Buckland	2.5	169
Dorking North	2.5	172
Okewood	2.3	181
Ashtead Park	2.3	182
Box Hill and Headley	2.0	195
Leatherhead South	1.3	205

# **SELF RELIANCE REPORT**

## **Local Committee for Mole Valley 26 November 2003**

### **KEY ISSUE:**

North Leatherhead is one of the areas identified for the Self Reliance programme in Surrey. This report provides information on the background to the Self Reliance Policy and outlines the local plans for North Leatherhead.

### **SUMMARY:**

The Self Reliance Policy was adopted by the Executive in November 2000. Its key aims are to :

- Target help on disadvantaged individuals and communities so that they can become more self reliant and enjoy a better quality of life
- Work at long term solutions which break the dependency cycle
- Work in partnership with other government organisations, the business community and the voluntary sector.
- Develop sustainable interventions through mainstreaming of projects.

Projects being develop must :

- Be preventative in their work
- Have a mainstreaming approach and identified future funding
- Be interventions which address identified needs and risk factors
- Be neighbourhood/geographically based

Following consultation and reviews with services, five areas are currently being targeted:

- a) Sheerwater and Maybury wards in Woking
- b) Preston Ward in Reigate and Banstead
- c) Court and Ruxley wards in Epsom and Ewell
- d) Stoke and Westborough wards in North Guildford
- e) Leatherhead North ward in Mole Valley

Mole Valley became a self reliance area from April 2003, and has been allocated £150,000 to spend on self reliance activities.

### **OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

This report is for information and should be noted.

### **1. Background**

Each Self Reliance area receives some funding (approximately £150,000 over three years), to develop new projects and pump prime preventative work. North Guildford was the first area to develop projects, followed by Preston ward. In 2003 the other three areas have started to develop their projects, including north Leatherhead.

One of the key features of the Self Reliance policy is the involvement of a National Charity, called Communities that Care. They work within communities to help identify priorities and assist communities develop projects to tackle these priorities. Research is carried out in local Secondary schools to identify the common problems facing young people and the community. This is a proven way of identifying what areas services and partners should focus their delivery on. The Action Plan for projects in Preston will be launched in December 2003. Communities that Care will be undertaking the research in Court and Ruxley in the Autumn of 2003.

### **2. What kind of activity is going on ?**

Self Reliance projects are targeted preventative projects, which use interventions to tackle known factors which may cause problems within communities. These include family support projects, traffic schemes, youth work, crime prevention projects and improving adult and family learning.

Since its launch in 2000 there have been many successes. Self Reliance has supported 14 projects, as well as supporting the Communities that Care project. This includes Reading Recovery projects, Homestart in Guildford, Family Links programme and young parents projects. In North Leatherhead self reliance funding has supported the All Saints Centre.

Each self reliance area will have a Community based worker, who will build links with community groups and help identify projects to develop

### **3. Self Reliance in North Leatherhead**

The programme in North Leatherhead started in April 2003, and is still in the planning stage. £150,000 has been allocated to north Leatherhead from April 2003 – March 2007. Richard Bailey is employed to co-ordinate activities in north Leatherhead. He is currently working with residents to identify their needs and ideas for new work in the community. He will also help prioritise the projects developed by Surrey County Council services, in response to the communities ideas. A paper detailing the results of his consultation is attached as Annexe 1.

Surrey County Council services have been identifying what activities they can develop as part of their commitment to mainstreaming. An Action Plan and outline of activities has been agreed by all services. This details the projects they wish to develop in north Leatherhead, and have been discussed by the North Leatherhead partnership. These will be new projects, being targeted in north Leatherhead, form existing service budgets.

Self Reliance has allocated funding to help support the All Saints Centre and other projects will starting in April 2004, after consultation. Kevin Gill, Local Director for Mole Valley has responsibility for the Self Reliance programme in north Leatherhead, and Richard Bailey has a key role in working with the community, SCC staff and partners, to develop preventative projects.

Additional activity underway in the area includes:

- Work towards a Doorstep Greens funding bid for improvements to the Kingston Road Recreation Ground. A community based steering group his helping to develop this as part of a long-term schedule of improvements to maximise this valuable resource
- A bid for SITA Environmental Trust funding to improve the play area in the Rec. This is seen as part of the same extended project
- Establishment of a Community Safety action group, with strong community representation
- Work towards a SCC funded appraisal of young people's needs and risk factors in the area to be undertaken by Communities That Care with a view to producing an evidence-based action plan
- A bid to secure funding under the SCC Street-scene initiative for extensive environmental and road improvements in the area

#### **4. Self Reliance priorities elsewhere in Mole Valley**

The Mole Valley Community Strategy identified two other areas within Mole valley

**Contact officer : Richard Hobday 01372 371660**

## **ANNEXE 1: North Leatherhead Partnership Worker**

### **Summary of key findings from consultation**

The community priorities that have arisen from my community appraisal can be summarised as follows:

1. Community safety
  - Fear of crime, specifically caused by groups of young people.
  - Anti-social behaviour, mainly caused by young people.
  - Crime
  
2. Facilities for young people
  - Not enough for 11+
  - Not enough for children between age of 5-11
  - Not enough to do in the holidays
  
3. Environment
  - Run down nature of roads, pavements and verges
  - Graffiti
  - Litter

In order to address the above issues the North Leatherhead Partnership (a group including the County Council, District Council, Primary Care Trust, Police and Central Surrey Council for Voluntary Services) are engaged in the projects noted below:

#### ***1. To improve the Kingston Road recreation ground.***

An architect has been employed and a community group created in order to design community lead improvements to North Leatherhead's main green space. This group was formed after initial success in securing funding of £3 500 from Doorstep Greens.

The community has prioritised (in no order)

- Relocation and building of a new pavilion
- A bigger and better play area moved away from Kingston Road. To include separate areas for younger and older children
  
- New facilities for senior children (skate board park)
  
- Better lighting
  
- Create new footpaths and improve the existing ones. Make better and clearer entrance into the site for local people.
  
- A new nature/sensory garden

- New seating and dog mess bins
- More trees and spring bulbs

Total cost: £315, 000

## **2. Community Safety**

- To design and deliver a plan in partnership with Surrey County Council Highways and the Surrey Police that will see the built environment in North Leatherhead transformed. (awaiting completion.)
- To establish the North Leatherhead Community safety group as a group that makes a tangible difference to life in North Leatherhead through partnership working with the community and agencies. This group's first project is a community cleaning day when residents will come together to pick up litter, clear away rubbish and remove graffiti.
- To establish a residents forum around the Hazlemere close area
- To build capacity and support the Cleeve Rd RA, as required.

## **3. Youth facilities.**

- To help wherever possible to ensure that the Leatherhead Youth café opens by the summer
- To ensure that the Bridge youth club continues to expand its service.
- To establish a regular 'Under 18's Nightclub,' where local DJ's can entertain their peers in a controlled environment.
- To assist in the creation of a Drama school that will be accessible to residents of North Leatherhead.
- To ensure that there is adequate affordable activities in North Leatherhead over the summer period.

## **4. Early years.**

- To assist in facilitating a children's centre in North Leatherhead.
- To ensure that main stream funding for the ASFP is secured and in addition, to support them in bids to find the additional funding they seek in order to provide a full service. (see appendix 1.)

**5. *Benefits take up.***

- To ensure that the North Leatherhead community has relevant benefit advice and appropriate support in order to claim the benefits that they are entitled to.

**6. *Debt.***

- To ensure that those who need benefit advice receive it.
- To establish a credit union in North Leatherhead.

Richard Bailey, North Leatherhead Partnership Worker, November 2003