Central Lancashire
Community Profile Study

July 2008

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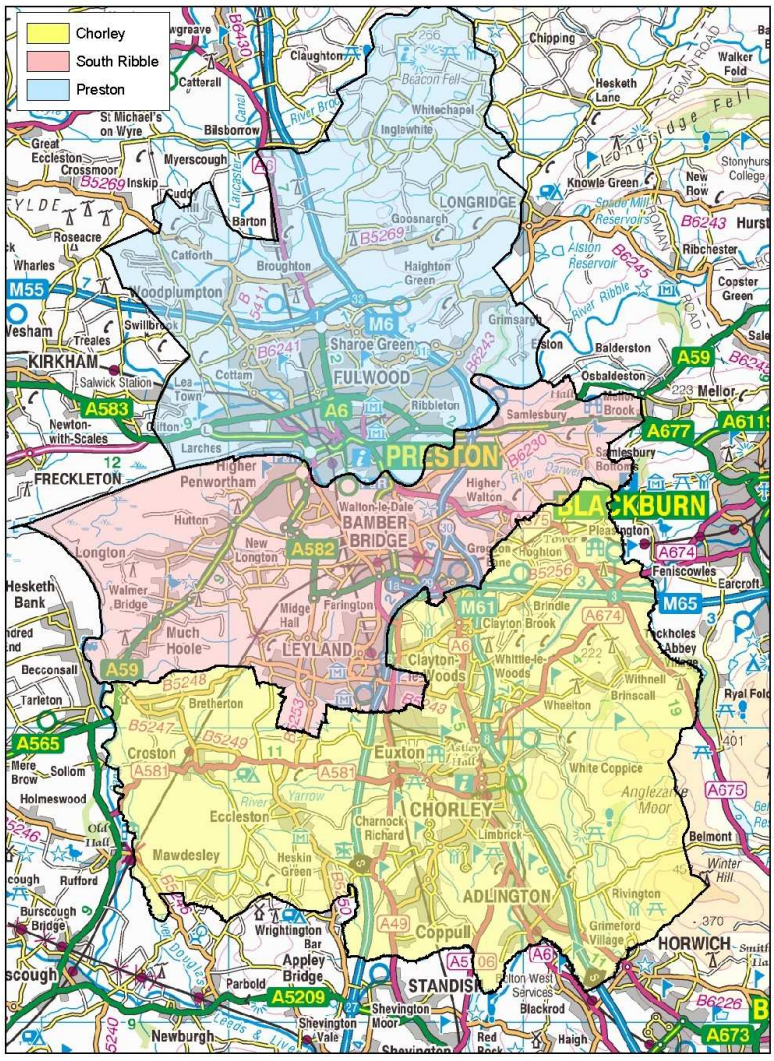
INTRODUCTION

Central Lancashire comprises the three local authority areas of Chorley, Preston and South Ribble. A Community Profile Study has been undertaken to help gain an understanding of the role and function of different places in Central Lancashire and how they compare with each other. The results of this work will help inform decisions about how suitable settlements are to accommodate further growth and development. The study excludes the established urban centres of Chorley and Preston.

A community is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as a group of people living together in one place or the people of an area or country considered collectively. Although many of the identified communities are based on parish or ward boundaries, where it was appropriate other boundaries were used to represent community boundaries more accurately.

Within Central Lancashire a total of 39 communities have been profiled. This information is present via a written profile and data sheet. Communities include:

- Adlington, Anderton and Heath Charnock
- Astley Village
- Brindle
- Charnock Richard and Heskin
- Clayton Brook/Green
- Clayton-le-Woods and Cuerden
- Coppull
- Croston and Bretherton
- Eccleston
- Euxton
- Heapey and Wheelton
- Hoghton
- Mawdesley
- Rivington and Anglezarke
- Ulnes Walton
- Whittle-le-Woods
- Withnell, Brinscall and Abbey Village
- Bamber Bridge
- Coupe Green
- Gregson Lane
- Higher Walton
- Hutton
- Leyland
- Longton
- Lostock Hall
- Much Hoole
- New Longton
- Penwortham
- Samlesbury
- Walmer Bridge
- Walton Le Dale
- Barton
- Broughton
- Goosnargh
- Grimsargh
- Haighton
- Lea
- Whittingham
- Woodplumpton


Chorley
South Ribble
Preston
PRESTON
CHORLEY
LEYLAND
BAMBER BRIDGE
FULWOOD
KIRKHAM
FRECKLETON
LONGRIDGE
ADLINGTON
STANDISH
HORWICH
BLACKBURN
Euxton
Coppull
Croston
Eccleston
Mawdesley
Longton
Hutton
Penwortham
Walton-le-Dale
Samlesbury
Ribbleton
Sharoe Green
Goosnargh
Grimsargh
Broughton
Barton
Claughton
Chipping
Knowle Green
Ribchester
Balderston
Osbaldeston
Mellor
Feniscowles
Brindle
Clayton Brook
Clayton-le-Woods
Whittle-le-Woods
Withnell
Brinscall
Wheelton
White Coppice
Rivington
Belmont
Grimeford Village
Shevington
Shevington Moor
Appley Bridge
Wrightington Bar
Parbold
Newburgh
Haigh
Blackrod
Hesketh Bank
Becconsall
Tarleton
Much Hoole
Walmer Bridge
New Longton
Higher Walton
Bretherton
Croston
Holmeswood
Burscough Bridge
Rufford
Scough
Newton-with-Scales
Salwick Station
Treales
Woodplumpton
Whittingham
Goosnargh
Haighton
Lea
Catforth
Inglewhite
Whitechapel
Bilsborrow
Myerscough
Inskip
Great Eccleston
Crossmoor
St Michael's on Wyre
Roseacre
Wharles
Hesketh Lane
Walker Fold
Stonyhurst College
New Row
Hurst
Copster Green
Sale
Salmesbury
Brook
Pleasington
Earcroft
Abbey Village
Ryal Fold
Anglezarke Moor
Winter Hill
Limbrick
Charnock Richard
Heskin Green
Yarrow
Old Hall
Midge Hall
Farington
Much Hoole
Clayton-le-Woods
Whittle-le-Woods
Wheelton
Brinscall
Withnell
Abbey Village
Ryal Fold
Belmont
Rivington
Grimeford Village
Shevington Moor
Red Rock
Haigh
Blackrod
Standish
Adlington
Coppull
Wrightington Bar
Appley Bridge
Parbold
Newburgh
Shevington
Shevington Vale
Burscough Bridge
Rufford
Scough
Holmeswood
Croston
Bretherton
Tarleton
Becconsall
Hesketh Bank
Much Hoole
Walmer Bridge
New Longton
Higher Walton
Walton-le-Dale
Penwortham
Hutton
Longton

DATA SOURCES

For many datasets the Census 2001 data is the latest available. The Neighbourhood Statistics website (www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk) allows users to create areas by combining output areas. This method allows detailed and comparable information to be collected for each settlement.

Parish or settlement boundaries may contain a varying number of output areas depending on population density. A rural parish may contain only 2 or 3 output areas[1], while an urban parish may contain 10 or more. A geographic information system (GIS) was used to identify which output areas comprise each parish or settlement area. Once identified, the output areas for the settlement being profiled were selected using the Neighbourhood Statistics online tool. Next the datasets required were selected and the data extracted.

Below are the Census datasets used:

Age (UV04) This dataset shows the Usual Resident Population by single year categories of age from Under 1 to 74, in five-year age groups from 75 to 99, and people aged 100 years and over.

Approximated Social Grade (UV50) This dataset shows all people aged 16 and over living in households by their approximated social grade. Social Grade is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries, most often in the analysis of spending habits and consumer attitudes. Although it is not possible to allocate Social Grade precisely from information collected by the 2001 Census, the Market Research Society has developed a method for using Census information to provide a good approximation of Social Grade.

Land Use Statistics (Generalised Land Use Database) This dataset provides land use statistics in square meters, from the Generalised Land use Database (GLUD)

Number of Rooms (UV57) This dataset shows all occupied household spaces by how many rooms there are in the accommodation.

Qualifications (UV24) This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 74, by their highest level of qualification. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2001 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question.

Accommodation Type - Household Spaces (UV56) This dataset is about Accommodation Type. It shows all household spaces by the type of accommodation (including if they are in a shared or unshared dwelling).

Distance Travelled to Work (UV35) This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 74 in employment by the distance travelled to work. The distance travelled to work is measured in kilometres of a straight line between the residence postcode and the workplace postcode. It is not calculated for people working mainly at or from home, people with no fixed workplace, people working on an offshore installation, or people working outside the UK.

General Health (UV20) This dataset is about General Health. It shows the usual resident population by a self-assessment of their general health over the 12 months before the Census.

Method of Travel to Work - Resident Population (UV39) This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 74 by the method of travel to work. Those people not currently working are shown separately. The method of travel to work is for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.

[1] Census Output Areas (OAs) are the smallest unit for which census data is published - they contain at least 40 households (preferably 100), and are built up from postcode blocks after the census data is available

Economic Activity (UV28) This dataset shows the usual resident population by their economic activity status. Economic Activity applies only to people aged 16 to 74. It relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

Tenure - Households (UV63) This dataset shows all households by whether they own or rent their accommodation and, if rented, whether it is rented from the Council, Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord, Privately rented or Other

Cars or Vans (UV62) This dataset shows all households by whether there are any cars or vans owned or available to the household, and if so how many. It also includes a total count of cars or vans in the area. The number of cars or vans available for use, by one or more members of a household includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted

Sex (UV03) This dataset shows the Usual Resident Population and the split between Males and Females.

Religion (UV15) This dataset shows all people by religion stated. As the religion question was voluntary, missing responses were not imputed for this question. Those who did not answer this question are included under the 'Religion not stated' category of the variable.

Ethnic Group (UV09) This dataset was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2001 Census. The ethnic group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. The tables covers all people, and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups.

Figure 1: Office of National Statistics Census datasets definitions

Information regarding the location of facilities was collected from various sources. This included the council's geographic information system (GIS), which contained datasets including open space, flood zones, schools, shops, and others.

Information regarding some facilities was only available via other sources including www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk, maps.google.co.uk and MARIO.

Community or parish websites also provided useful information. Images used in the settlement profiles were provided by Lancashire County Council (www.lancashireparishcouncils.gov.uk).

Information on each community is presented via a written profile and a data sheet. The raw data is derived from a variety of sources shown below.

Data	Source
Public House	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Cash Machine	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk, maps.google.co.uk
Primary School	MARIO (http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/), www.multimap.com, GIS (2007)
Secondary School	MARIO (http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/), www.multimap.com, GIS (2007)
Library	MARIO (http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/), GIS (2007)
Place of Worship	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk, Town/Village Website
Post Office	GIS (2007), www.postoffice.co.uk
Food/Convenience Store	GIS (2007)
GP	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Pharmacy	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Dentist	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Bus Stop	MARIO (http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/)
Police Station	www.lancashire.police.uk, maps.google.co.uk
Bank/Building Society	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Petrol Station	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk, maps.google.co.uk
Superstore	www.multimap.com, www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk
Museum	MARIO (http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/)
Community Hall	www.yell.com, www.thomsonlocal.co.uk, maps.google.co.uk, Town/Village Website
Retail	Retail Studies, GIS (2001)
Open Space Provision	GIS (2007)
Crime	MADE (www.saferlancashire.co.uk/statistics/)
Income	CACI Ltd
House Prices	Hometrack Housing Intelligence System
Deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2007

Figure 2: Source information

Note: A summary of the Indices of Deprivation 2007 produced by Communities and Local Government is attached to this document.

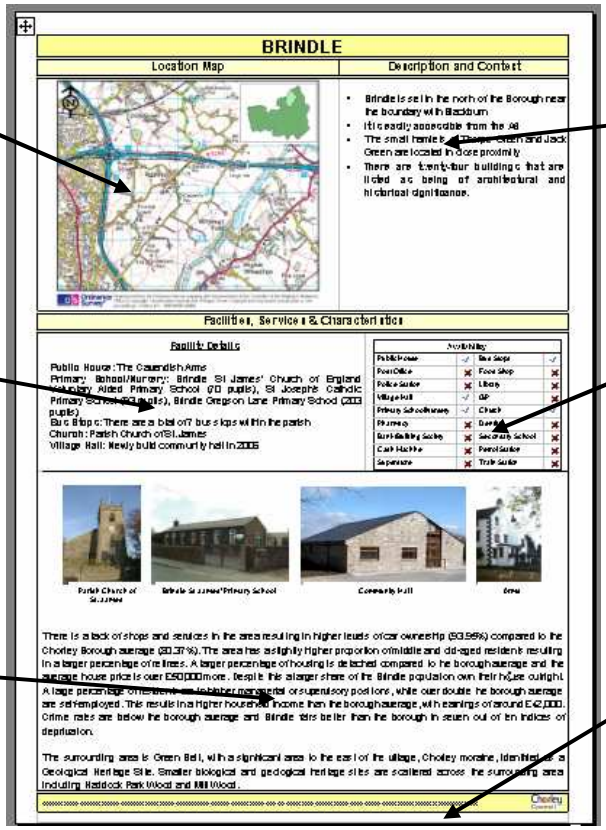
COMMUNITY PROFILE GUIDE

This page provides a brief guide to what each community profile shows.

Location map displaying the settlement location within the borough and a more detailed ordnance survey map of the settlement.

Further details about existing facilities.

A description of the statistics from the datasheet (below) and other information about the settlement.



Location and contextual information about the settlement.

A quick reference table showing the availability of facilities in the settlement.

The sources used to produce the profile.

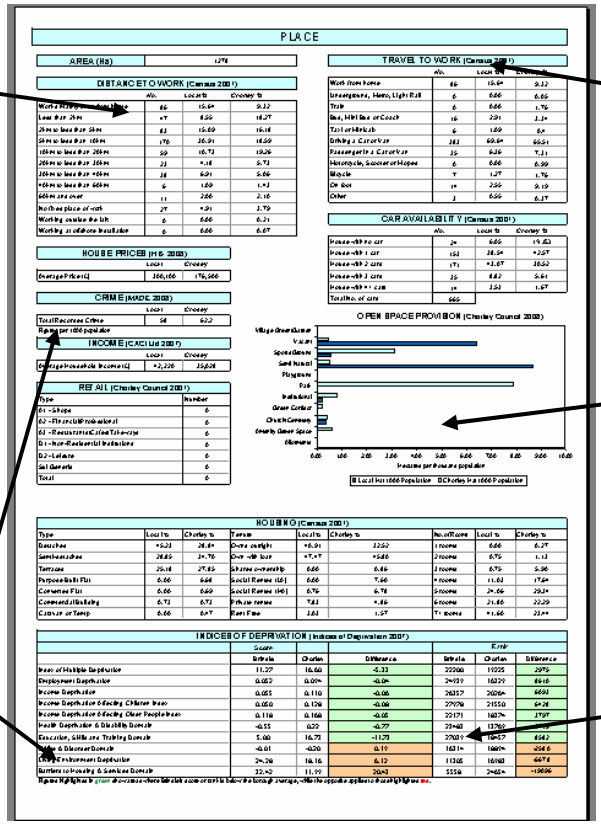
Each table contains data for the settlement and the borough to allow for a comparison. Below is an explanation of data contained within the tables.

No. - the number of units in the settlement area

Local % - percentage figures relating to the settlement area

Chorley % - percentage figures relating to Chorley borough

Crime figures from MADE and crime and disorder ranks/scores from the IMD are not directly comparable.



The contents of each table and the source of the data are shown.

Graphs and charts display figures for the settlement and Chorley borough.

A summary of the indices of deprivation (IMD) 2007 is attached to this document.