



WARD PROFILE

CUDDINGTON



Shadbolt Park

February 2005



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Notes and Definitions

Ward profiles have been compiled using information from the 2001 Census of Population and other sources for example, Local Knowledge website, Housing Needs Survey 2004 and the Crime Audit 2004.

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 a sitting room or at least one meal a day.

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.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. Not classifiable for other reasons includes people who have not been coded and those who cannot be allocated to an NS-SEC category.

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).

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.

Households lacking amenities are those without central heating and/or without sole use of bath/shower and toilet.

The DETR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 calculates values for the relative level of need, derived from 6 main indices. Higher values indicate greater need. The UK average is 21.67. The 7 domain indices are: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

NB. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Where data has not been sourced it is from the 2001 Census. Data not from the Census is sourced separately underneath the corresponding data.

If you have any comments or queries on any aspect of the profile, please contact Sara Childs or Kate Cheminai in the Service Improvement Unit on 01372 732000.

Summary of Cuddington Ward

Location of ward in the Borough	North
Population	5791
Population density	42.8 people per hectare
Size of Ward in Hectares	135
Age profile	Greatest age group proportion 45-64 (25.4%)
Ethnicity	12% ethnic minorities
DLA claimants	11.99 per 1000 16+ population
Long-term Limiting Illness	11.5% of population
No of households	2306
Average number of people per household	2.5
Tenure	87% owner occupier
Accommodation type	32.6% semi-detached
Economically active	72.3%
Occupation	21.1% managers and senior officials
Industry	17.2% real estate, renting and business activities
Share of district employment	8.81%
Level of degree+ qualification	24.28%
Social deprivation DETR Index 2004	3.56
Car availability	1.43 cars per household
Proportion of 2+ car households	43.54%
Travel to work	54.8% car or van
Proportion of Crime	3% of all crime committed in the Borough

1. Introduction

Cuddington ward is the northern most ward in the Borough. Bordering Kinston upon Thames to the west and Sutton to the East, it also shares a border with Auriol and Ewell Court wards to the South.



In medieval times, Cuddington was a large parish, taking up most of what is now Cuddington, Auriol, Stoneleigh and Nonsuch. The building of Nonsuch Palace by Henry VIII in the mid 16th century, took up most of the parish so old Cuddington was more-or-less destroyed, in order to create the palace and its parkland.

In the 18th century the Nonsuch estate was sold off. The Great Park, of which Cuddington was part, was now known as Worcester Park, after the Earl of Worcester who was the Keeper of Nonsuch. Much of Worcester Park was sold off as farmland.

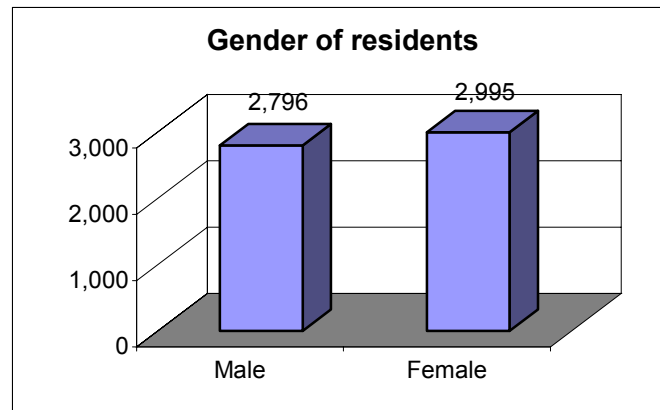
Worcester Park Farm was created towards the end of the 18th century. The artists Holman Hunt and John Millais stayed at Worcester Park Farm for several months in 1851. They took the nearby Hogsmill River as their inspiration, working on the backgrounds of some of their most famous paintings, including Millais' *Ophelia*.

The building of Worcester Park station in the mid 19th Century led to the development of Cuddington and Worcester Park and a number of large houses were built along The Avenue. This development continued into the 20th century as the rest of the Borough was built up in response for houses on routes into London.

Today, Cuddington is an affluent suburban ward bordering Greater London. Shadbolt House was purchased by the council in 1937 and its grounds developed as a park (Shadbolt Park) for the residents of the area. The House is today run as a clinic.

2. Population

Cuddington ward has a population of 5,791 people, an increase of 4.4% from 1991. Females slightly out-number males (a trend seen both Borough and county wide), with 2,995 females compared to 2,796 males.

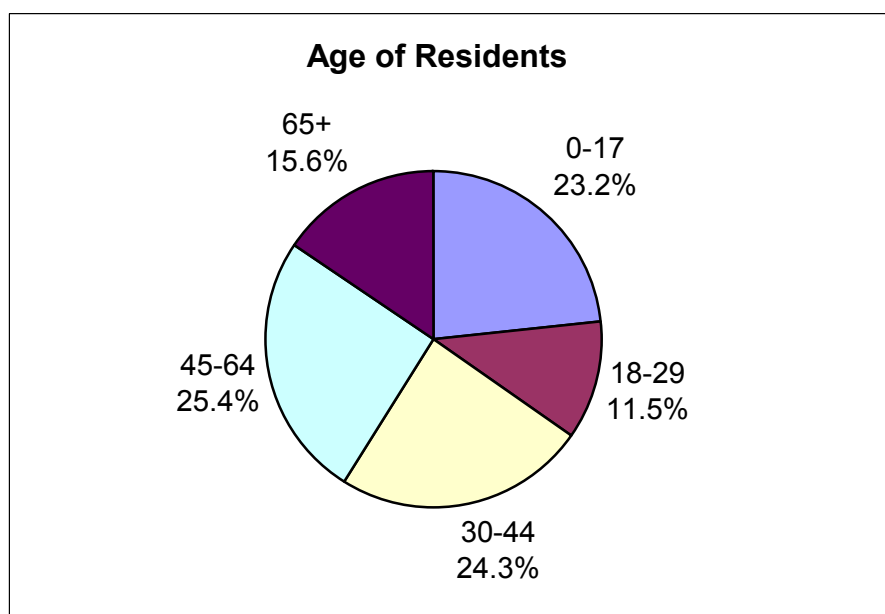


Please note that the 2001 Census data is the most current population data at ward level.

2.1 Population Density

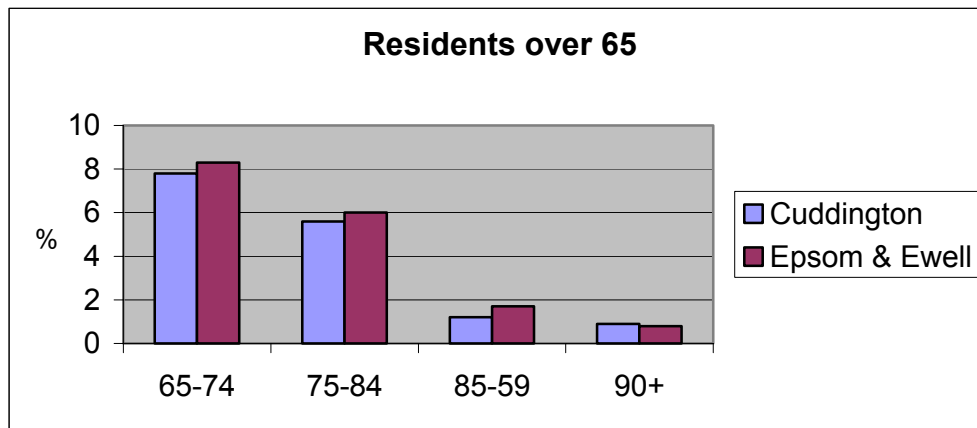
Cuddington ward covers an area of 135 hectares and has a population density of 42.8 people per hectare. This makes it one of the most densely populated wards in the Borough.

2.2 Age profile

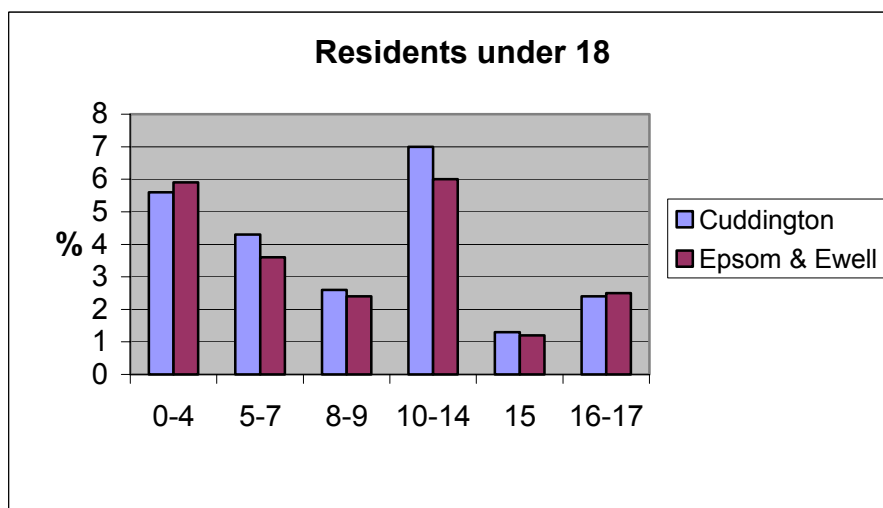


The population of Cuddington ward is young compared to the Borough average, with a high proportion of 30-44 year olds. This group makes up 24.3% of the population, compared to 22.7% in Epsom & Ewell as a whole.

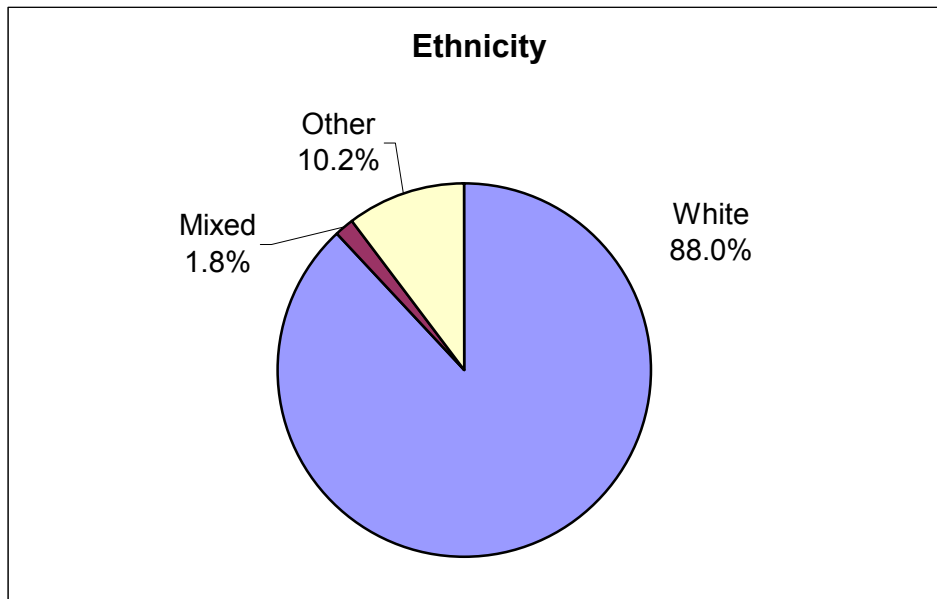
Cuddington ward has fewer residents aged between 65 and 89 compared to the Borough average (15.6% compared to 16.8%). However there are more residents aged over 90 in the ward compared to the Borough average.



Cuddington ward has 23.2% of residents under 18, higher than the Borough average of 21.7%. However, there are fewer pre-school children.

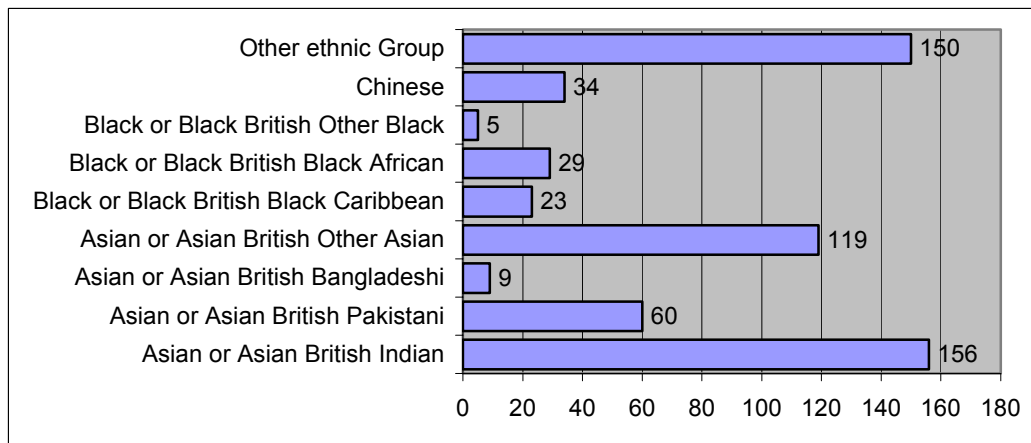


2.3 Ethnicity



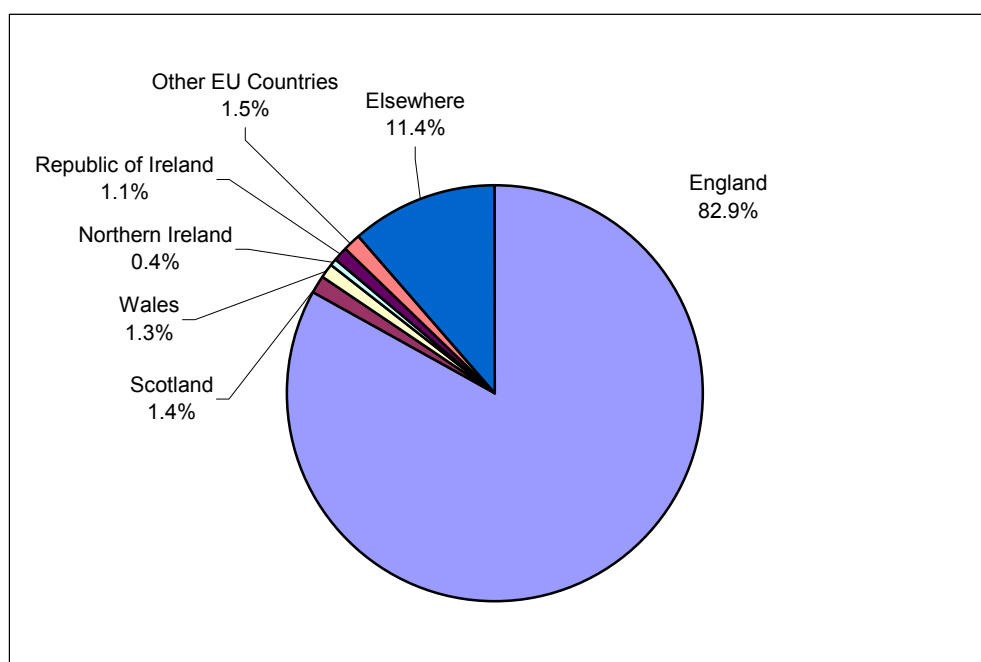
12.0% of the Borough's residents do not class themselves as white, which includes 1.8% who are of a mixed race background. Cuddington has the second highest proportion of people of an ethnic group other than white in the Borough, where the average is 8.7%, including 1.8% mixed race.

The table below shows the breakdown of residents by ethnic origin in terms of absolute numbers.



The largest minority is Indian, which makes up 2.7% of the population. Cuddington has the highest proportion of residents from an 'other' ethnic group in Epsom & Ewell, 2.6%.

2.4 Country of Origin



The majority of residents (82.9%) were born in England. A relatively high proportion of residents were born outside of the European Union (11.4%, the average for Epsom & Ewell is 8.6%).

2.5 Religion

Religion	Cuddington	Epsom & Ewell
Christian	74.3%	73%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	2.7%	1.8%
Jewish	0.5%	0.4%
Muslim	4.2%	1.9%
Sikh	0.1%	0.1%
Other religions	0.2%	0.3%
No religion	12.8%	14.8%
Religion not stated	4.9%	7.2%

There are a slightly higher percentage of Christians in Cuddington ward than Epsom & Ewell as a whole. The ward has the highest proportion of Muslims in the Borough, and a high proportion of Hindus.

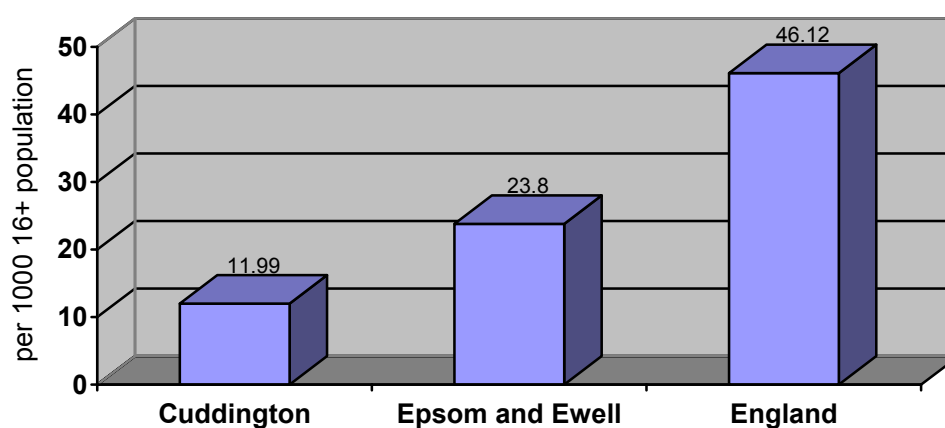
2.6 Health and Provision of Care

11.5% of Cuddington residents have a limiting long-term illness, the lowest proportion in the Borough where the average is 14.3%. There are a high proportion of people judging their health as good in Cuddington compared to the Borough (76.2% compared to 73.8%), and the proportion in good health here is more than in England as a whole (68.8%).

	Cuddington	Epsom & Ewell
All people who provide unpaid care	8.9%	9.8%
All people who provide unpaid care: 1-19 hours a week	7.2%	7.6%
All people who provide unpaid care: 20-49 hours a week	0.9%	0.9%
All people who provide unpaid care: 50+ hours a week	0.9%	1.4%

8.9% of Cuddington ward residents (515 individuals) provide unpaid care, with 52 individuals (0.9%) providing it for over 50 hours a week.

2.7 Disability Living Allowance Claimants



Cuddington has less than half the amount of Disability Living Allowance Claimants than the Borough average (it ranks second to last in the Borough). It is significantly lower than the national average.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

3. Household Information

3.1 Number of Households

There are 2,306 households in Cuddington, with an average of 2.5 people per household (this is the same as the Borough average).

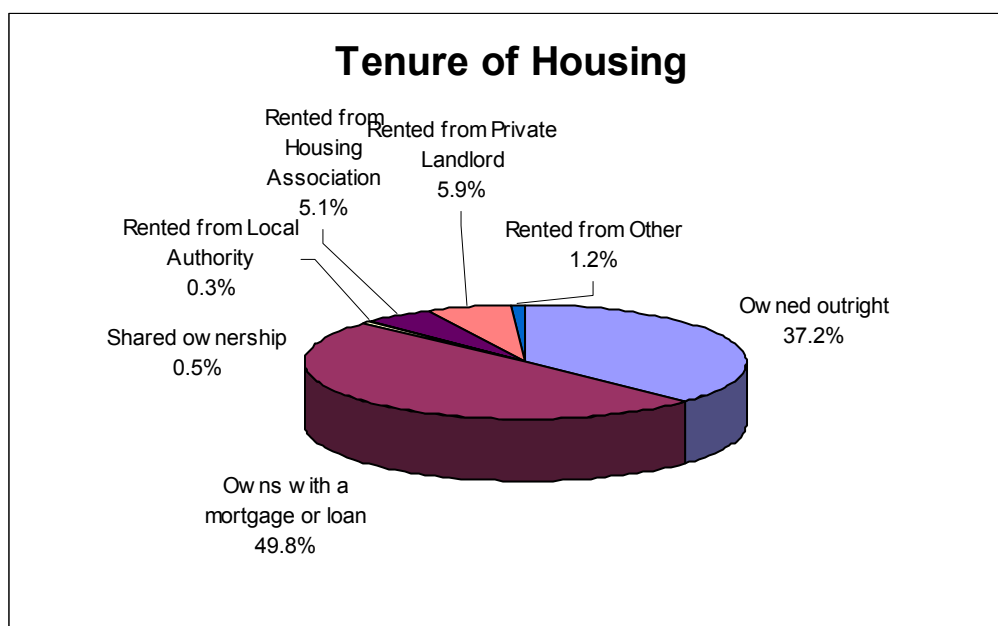
3.2 Household Composition

Households Comprising	Cuddington	Epsom & Ewell
One person: Pensioner	14.4%	14.9%
One person: Other	10.4%	12.0%
Households with pensioners only	25.1%	25.5%
Lone parents with dependent children	3.9%	4.6%
Households with dependent children	33.3%	29.6%

The above table does not add up to 100% as it contains only the information thought to be significant.

Cuddington ward has fewer one-person households than the Borough average (24.4% compared to 26.9%). However, there are a higher proportion of households with dependent children

3.3 Housing Tenure



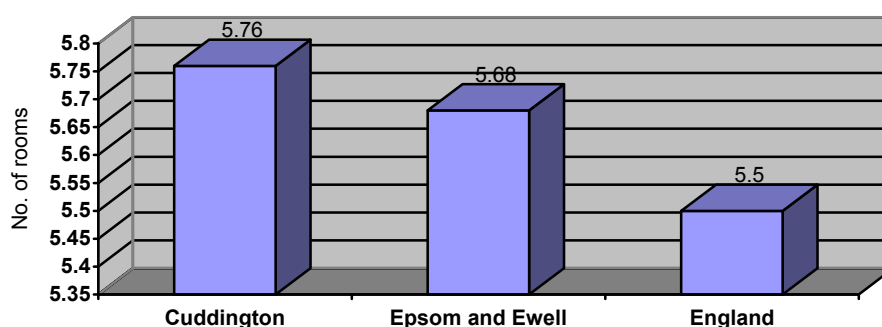
87% of properties in Cuddington ward are occupied by their owner, higher than the Borough average of 82.3%. The ward has a lower percentage of rented properties than the average (12.2% compared to 16.7%).

3.4 Accommodation Type

Accommodation Type	Cuddington
Detached	26.8%
Semi-detached	32.6%
Terraced	19.5%
Purpose built flats or tenement	20.0%
Part of converted house (including bed-sits)	2.5%
In commercial building	0.4%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0%

Cuddington ward has a mix of types of housing, with the majority of houses detached or semi-detached. 1.7% of properties in the ward are vacant.

3.5 Average Number of Rooms per Household



Cuddington ward has a higher average number of rooms than the Borough and national averages.

Source: Housing Needs Survey, 2004

3.6 Communal Establishments

Communal establishments include hospitals, retirement homes, other medical and care establishments (for example nursing homes or hospices), hostels and prisons.

There are no communal establishments in Cuddington ward.

4. Employment and Socio-Economic Groups

4.1 Economic activity

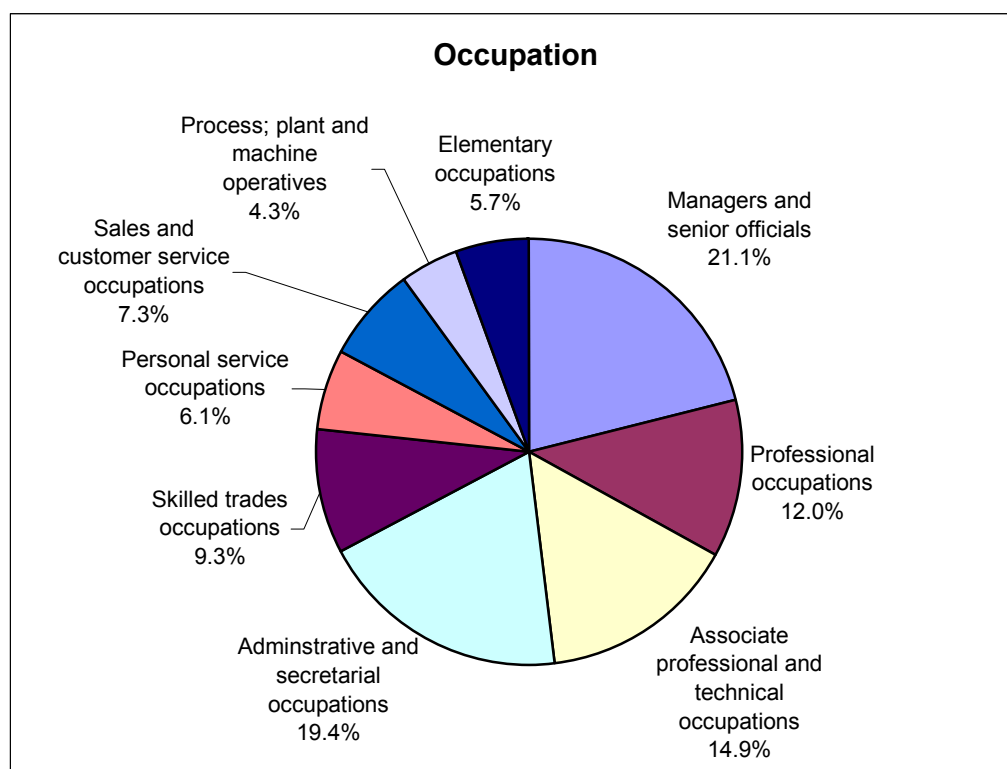
	Cuddington	Epsom & Ewell
Economically active: Part Time	15.26%	11.7%
Economically active: Full time	76.71%	43.9%
Self Employed	15.8%	10.3%
Unemployed	1.5%	1.8%
Retired	13.9%	14.1%

The above table does not add up to 100% as it contains only the information thought to be significant.

72.3% of the ward's residents are economically active. This is higher than the Borough as a whole, where 70.5% of people are active. The ward has a lower level of unemployment than the Borough average.

4.2 Occupation

There are 2,924 people in employment in Cuddington ward. The chart below shows the areas in which they work.



The highest proportions of people in Cuddington work as Managers and senior officials (21.1%) and in administrative and secretarial occupations (19.4%).

There are a low proportion of residents working in associate professional and technical occupations compared to the Borough average (17.1%), and a low proportion in elementary occupations (the average is 5.7%).

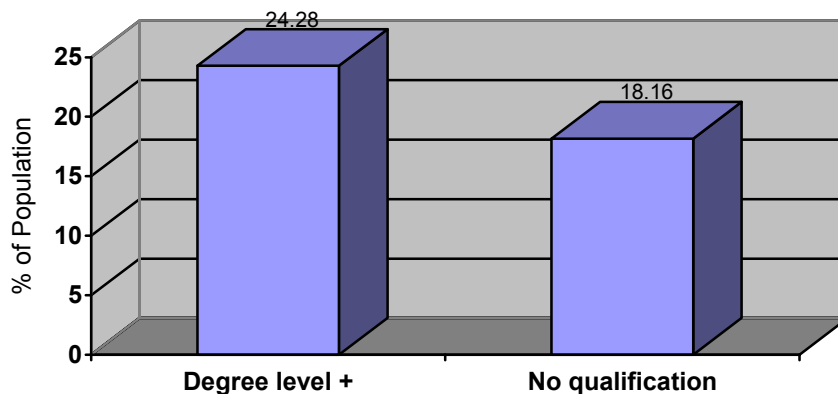
4.3 Industry

	Cuddington	Epsom & Ewell
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	0.4%	0.7%
Mining & Quarrying	0.3%	0.4%
Manufacturing	6.9%	7.2%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9%	0.5%
Construction	7.5%	6.6%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	16.8% (2)	14.9% (2)
Hotels and catering	2.9%	3.4%
Transport, storage and communication	7.6%	7.1%
Financial intermediation	8.2% (5)	8.1% (4)
Real estate; renting and business activities	17.2% (1)	18.9% (1)
Public administration and defence	7.4%	6.7%
Education	8.3% (4)	7.9% (5)
Health and social Work	8.5% (3)	11.5% (3)
Other	7.0%	6.3%

Numbers in brackets denote the top 5 areas of work

The highest proportion of people living in Cuddington ward work in real estate; renting and business activities, or wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles. The ward has the highest proportion of people working in electricity, gas and water supply, and the fewest people working in health and social work.

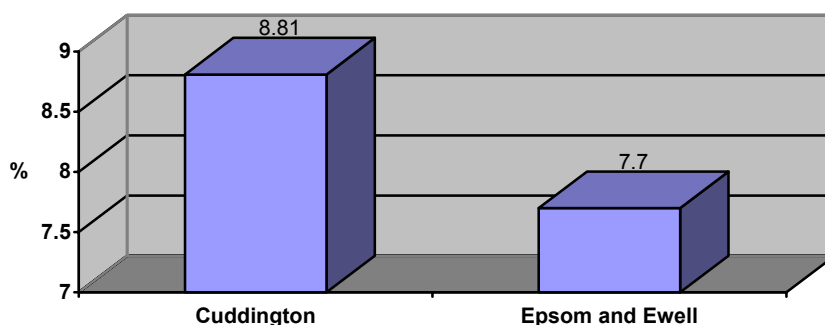
4.4 Levels of Qualification in Working Age Population



Cuddington ward has a higher proportion of people educated to degree level+ than those without a qualification. Cuddington ranks mid table for both these indicators.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

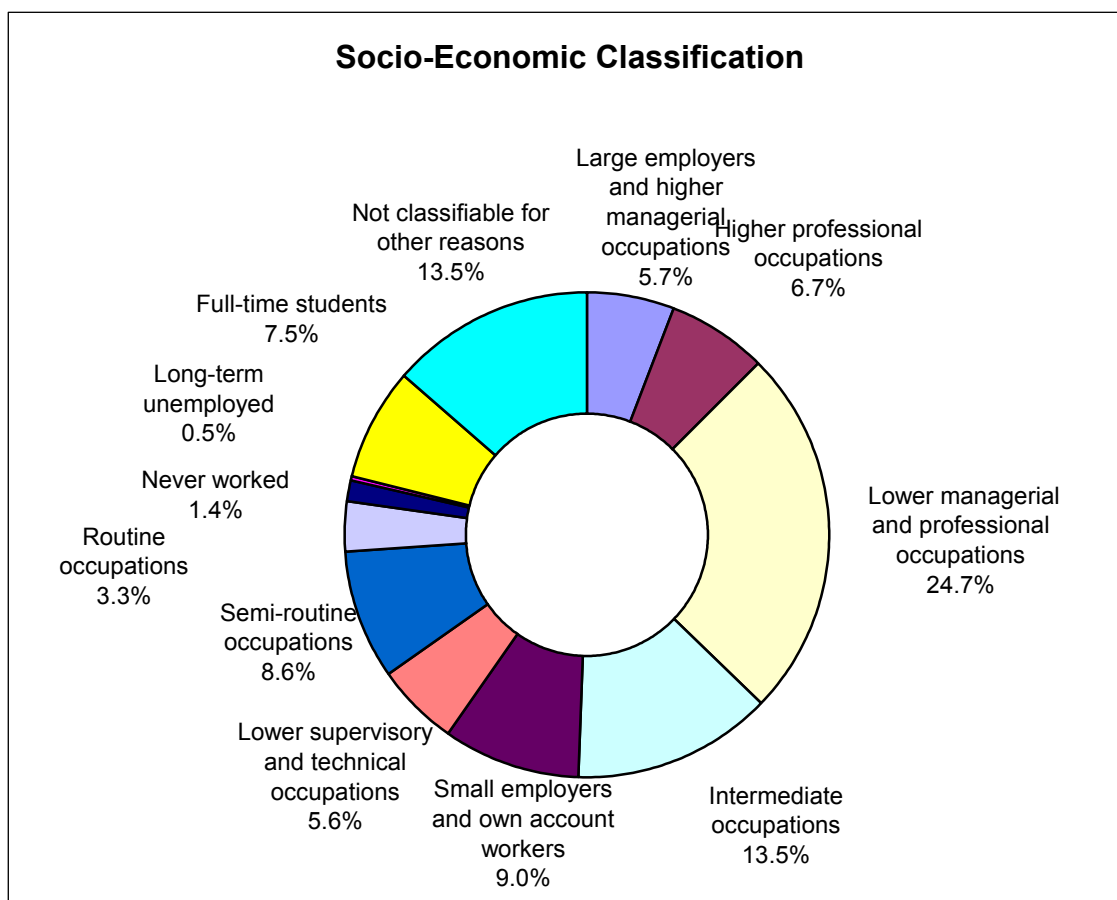
4.5 Share of District Employment



Cuddington ward has a higher share of district employment than the Borough average. It ranks second in the Borough.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

4.6 Socio-Economic Classification



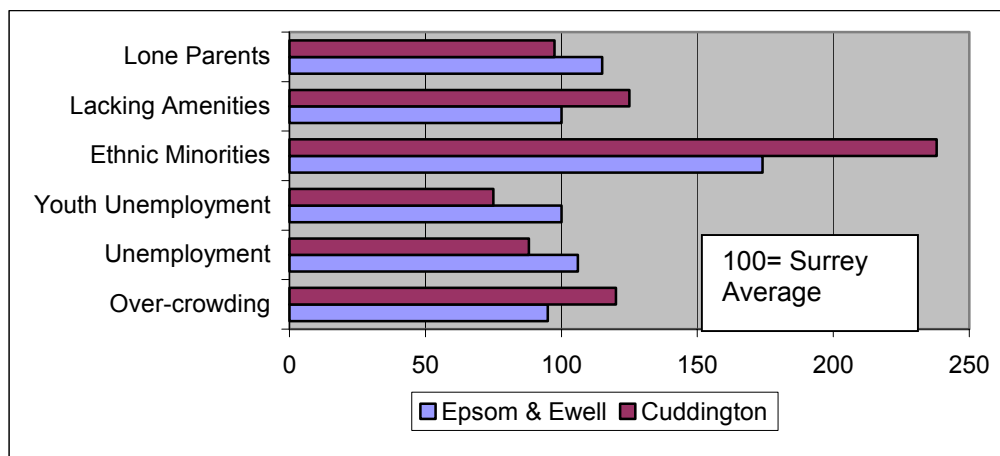
The table above shows the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification for the 4,140 people aged 16-74 living in Cuddington.

Cuddington has a high proportion of people working in intermediate occupations than the Borough average (13.5%), and a low proportion in routine occupations (the average is 4.2%).

Cuddington has a lower proportion of people who have never worked than the average for Epsom & Ewell (1.7%), but a slightly higher proportion of long-term unemployed (0.4%)

5. Social Deprivation

The table below shows indicators for social deprivation for both Cuddington and Epsom & Ewell as a whole, as compared to the Surrey average.



Cuddington ward has a higher number of over-crowded houses and properties lacking amenities compared to Epsom & Ewell and Surrey as a whole. However, the level of unemployment is lower than both the Borough as a whole and Surrey.

Cuddington's score on the DETR index of deprivation is 3.56, lower than the Borough average (6.83). Using this index, Cuddington is rated as the tenth most deprived ward in the Borough and is in the top half of all wards in Surrey (160/207) i.e. only 47 wards are less deprived.

Cuddington has been split up into four Super Output Areas.

Super Output Area	Rank in Borough (out of 44, 1= most deprived)
Cuddington 1	44
Cuddington 2	31
Cuddington 3	38
Cuddington 4	17

Cuddington 4 is not very deprived however it is considerably more deprived than Cuddington 1. This shows a range of deprivation within the ward.

Source: ODPM

5.1 Definition of Super Output Areas by Road

Cuddington 1

Auriol Close, Auriol Park Road, Cleveland Road, Cuddington Avenue, Delta Close, Delta Road, Edenfield Gardens, Fairford Gardens, Grafton Close, Northcliffe Close, Salisbury Close, Salisbury Road, Spinney Close, St Mary's Road, St Michaels Close, The Avenue, The Denningtons, Vale Road.

Cuddington 2

Alsom Avenue, Ardrossan Gardens, Cardinal Close, Dewsbury Gardens, Elmstead Gardens, Fairford Gardens, Inveresk Gardens, Vale Road, Wolsey Close.

Cuddington 3

Barrow Hill, Barrow Hill Close, Cromwell Road, Drumaline Ridge, Grafton Park Road, Grafton Road, Kingston Road, Mortimer Crescent, Old Malden Lane, Parkdale Crescent, Parklands Way, Royal Close, Worcester Park Road.

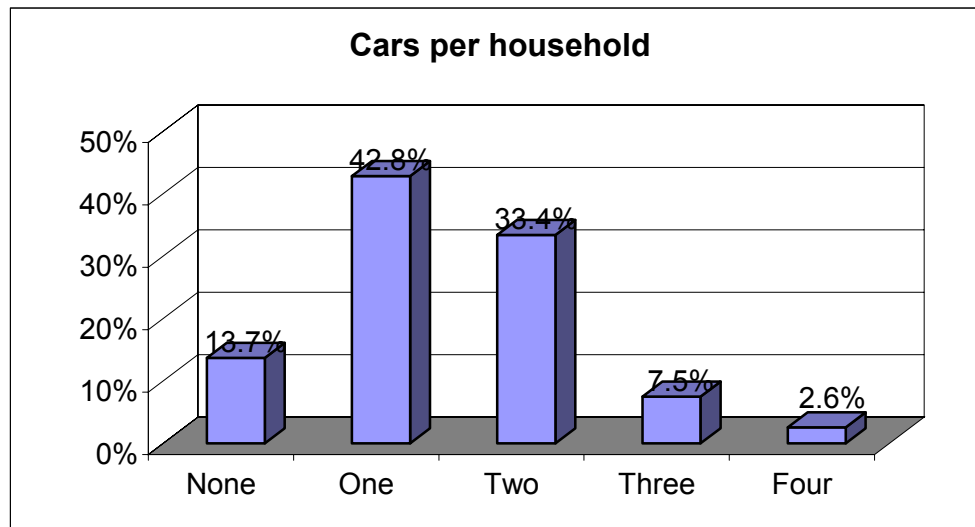
Cuddington 4

Avon Close, Badgers Copse, Cleveland Gardens, Dene Close, Edenfield Gardens, Fairford Gardens, Kingsley Drive, Kinross Avenue, Lansdowne Court, Longwood Court, Oland Way, Rushmere Court, Shadbolt Close, Squirrels Green, Suffolk Road, The Avenue, Woodlands Avenue.

Source: ODPM

6. Transport

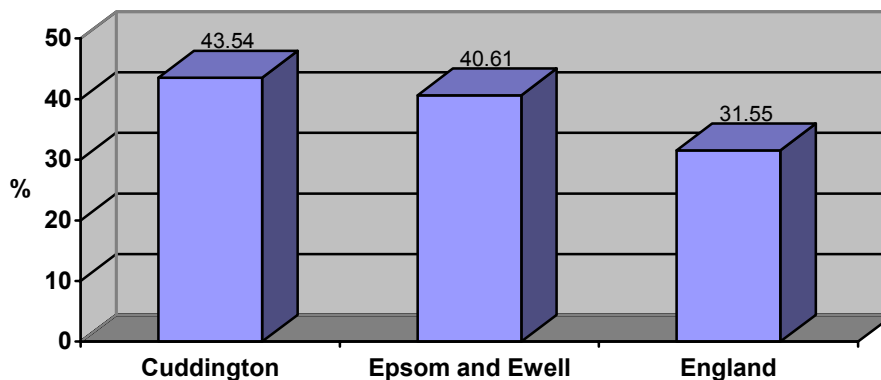
6.1 Car availability



There is an average of 1.43 cars per household in Cuddington ward, slightly higher than the Borough average of 1.37. There are fewer households with no vehicle than the Borough as a whole (13.7% in Cuddington compared to 15.3% in Epsom & Ewell).

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

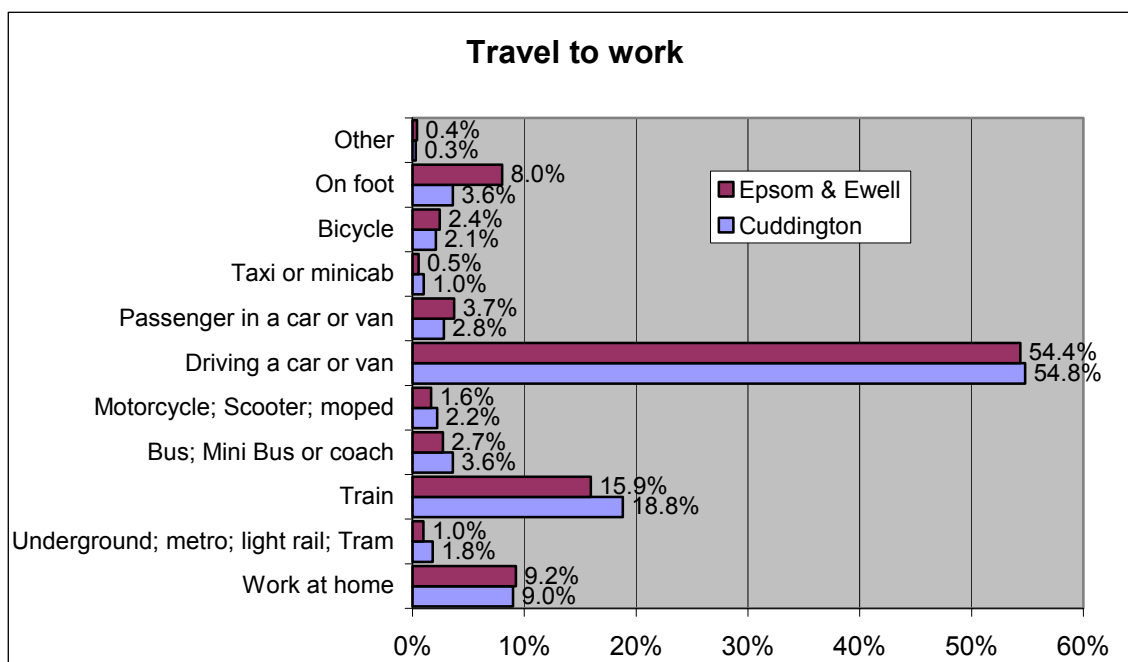
6.2 Proportion of all Households with 2+ Cars



Cuddington ward has a higher proportion of households with 2+ cars than the Borough and national averages.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

6.3 Travel to work



Driving to work is the most popular option for the residents of Cuddington ward, with over half of people using this option. There are a low proportion of people who walk to work, but a higher percentage that take the train.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

7. Crime

Cuddington ward has a crime rate of 3% of all crime in the Borough. It is in the bottom half of wards in the Borough for crime rates.

Cuddington ward is one of the hotspots for robbery in the Borough. Robbery constitutes 1% of all crime in the Borough and the crime type is on the decrease.

Source: Crime Audit, 2004