

Robertson Property Ltd and Cardiff
Council

Cardiff Arena

Baseline Conditions

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Ove Arup & Partners Ltd
8 Fitzroy Street
London
W1T 4BJ
United Kingdom
www.arup.com

ARUP

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			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Zuzana Kupcikova	Rowena Ekermawi	
		Signature			
		Filename			
		Description			
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name			
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1 Introduction

This report sets out the health baseline which will be used to determine the overall health and wellbeing of the population that interacts with the Proposed Development. The study area includes the ward (Butetown) within which the Proposed Development is located within. Where available, data will also be identified at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, which represents smaller populations and is therefore more representative of the population close to the Proposed Development. Data for LSOAs was collected for LSOAs surrounding/adjacent to the LSOA for which the Proposed Development is located within (Cardiff 048B). Note that as the Proposed Development falls mainly within Cardiff 048B, this was the LSOA used for setting adjacent LSOAs to include within the LSOA study area. Where data is not available at the ward or LSOA scale, or it is also relevant to include a wider population, it is presented for Cardiff as a whole as the site sits within Cardiff and is closer to the main population centres of the city.

2 Baseline Conditions

2.1 Population profile

Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2019 mid-year population estimates show that Butetown has a population 14,094 and Cardiff has a population of 369,202¹. Table 1 sets out the detailed population profile for the study area. The age profile of Butetown shows that it has a higher proportion of individuals aged 16 – 64 than Cardiff and Wales. Table 2 sets out the age profile for the study area.

The study area is a diverse neighbourhood. According to the 2011 Census LSOA data, 69% of residents in the local area are White compared to the Cardiff and Wales levels of 85% and 96%, respectively². Black/African/Caribbean/Black British residents make up the largest minority ethnic group at 9.3% followed by Asian/Asian British at 8.9%³.

According to the 2011 Census LSOA data, the religious profile shows that the local area has a high proportion of Muslim (22.7%) individuals and a lower proportion of Christian (35.6%) individuals when compared to the Cardiff (Muslim – 6.8%, Christian - 51.4%) and Welsh (Muslim – 1.5%, Christian – 57.6%) proportions⁴.

Table 1 Population of the Study Area

Location	Population
LSOA	
Cardiff 048A	2,641

¹ Office for National Statistics. Mid-2019 Population Estimates for Local Authorities. Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/dataset/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

² Nomis (ONS) Census 2011: Ethnic group (KS201EW)

³ Nomis (ONS) Census 2011: Ethnic group (KS201EW)

⁴ Nomis (ONS) Census 2011: Religion (KS209EW)

Cardiff 048B	1,506
Cardiff 048C	1,687
Cardiff 049A	1,710
Cardiff 049B	1,484
Cardiff 049E	1,499
Total	10,527
Ward	
Butetown	14,094
Region	
Cardiff	369,202

Table 2 Age profile of the Study Area

Age band	Butetown	Cardiff	Wales
Aged 0-15	11.8%	18.4%	17.8%
Aged 16-64	80.4%	67.3%	61.2%
Aged 65+	7.8%	14.3%	21.1%

2.2 Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) (WIMD)⁵ provides a measure of relative deprivation at the small area level based on Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). The WIMD is currently made up of eight separate types (domains) of deprivation: income, employment, health, education, access to services, community safety, physical environment and housing. These domains are combined to also provide an indication of overall deprivation. Table 3 sets out the overall deprivation levels for each LSOA.

The LSOAs in the study area vary in terms of deprivation. The Proposed Development falls within Cardiff 048A which falls within 50% least deprived LSOAs. Overall, there is indication that the areas around the site are not very deprived, although pockets of high deprivation exist, notable in Cardiff 049A and Cardiff 049B.

Table 3 WIMD Deprivation Index

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile	WIMD Rank ⁶
Cardiff 048A	50% least deprived	1221
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1691
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1707
Cardiff 049A	10% most deprived	150

⁵ WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

⁶ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

Cardiff 049B	10 – 20 % most deprived	301
Cardiff 049E	50% least deprived	1143

2.3 Health and Wellbeing

Health deprivation

The health deprivation domain⁷ measures the lack of good health, using seven indicators such as long-term illnesses, death rates, birth weights and obesity levels. Table 4 shows that generally the population of the local area is healthy, with the majority of LSOAs falling in the 50% least deprived areas in Wales. There are localised areas of high levels of health deprivation, particularly in Cardiff 049A and Cardiff 049B which are 10% and 30-50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales in terms of health, respectively.

Table 4 WIMD health domain deprivation

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile	WIMD Rank ⁸
Cardiff 048A	50% least deprived	1909
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1895
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1881
Cardiff 049A	10% most deprived	56
Cardiff 049B	30-50% most deprived	582
Cardiff 049E	50% least deprived	1766

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for females was 83.0 years in Cardiff which is broadly in line with the Welsh average of 82.3 years for the period between 2017-2019⁹. Life expectancy at birth for males was 78.4 years in Cardiff which is also in line with the Welsh average (78.5 years) for the period between 2017-2019.

⁷ WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

⁸ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

⁹ InfoBase Cymru. Life Expectancy for period between 2017-2019. Available online at: <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/themes/healthandsocialcare/generalhealth/tabular?viewId=47&geoId=1&subsetId=>

Self-rated health

According to the 2011 Census LSOA data, the majority of residents in the local area report good or very good self-rated health (85%)¹⁰. This is higher than the average reported by residents in Cardiff and Wales, where 81% and 78% of resident's self-report good or very good health, respectively.

Disease

The most recent data (2017) shows that the cancer mortality rate per 100,000 population was 286.3 in Cardiff, which is higher than the rate in Wales at 278.2 (per 100,000 population)¹¹.

The most recent data (2017) shows that the Dementia/Alzheimer's mortality rate per 100,000 population was 140.0 in Cardiff, which is higher than the rate in Wales at 131.0 (per 100,000 population)¹².

The most recent data (2017) shows that the respiratory mortality rate per 100,000 population was 167.1 in Cardiff, which is higher than the rate in Wales at 155.9 (per 100,000 population)¹³.

The most recent data (2017) shows that cardiovascular mortality rate per 100,000 population was 236.1 in Cardiff, which is lower than the rate in Wales at 261.7 (per 100,000 population)¹⁴.

Disability

According to the 2011 Census ward data¹⁵, 13% of individuals in Butetown reported having their day-to-day activities limited a little or a lot which is lower than the Cardiff (18%) and Welsh (22%) proportion.

Access to health services

The Cardiff and Vale University Health Board provides health care for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. As of March 2020, there were 325 GP practitioners (excluding locums, GP Registrars, and GP Retainers) within the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. A GP practice named Butetown Medical Practice is located within the study area however, it is currently closed to new registrations and will be for at least the next six months as reported by the practice's website¹⁶.

There are several hospitals in the Cardiff and Vale University area including University Hospital of Wales, St David's Hospital and Barry Hospital. There are

¹⁰ Nomis (ONS) Census 2011: General Health

¹¹ Health Map Wales. Cancer Mortality (2017). Available online at:

<https://www.healthmapswales.wales.nhs.uk/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=127&geoId=108&subsetId=>

¹² Health Map Wales. Dementia/Alzheimer's Mortality. (2017). Available online at:

<https://www.healthmapswales.wales.nhs.uk/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=214&geoId=108&subsetId=>

¹³ Health Map Wales. Respiratory mortality. (2017). Available online at:

<https://www.healthmapswales.wales.nhs.uk/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=151&geoId=108&subsetId=>

¹⁴ Health Map Wales. Cardiovascular Mortality. (2017). Available online atL

<https://www.healthmapswales.wales.nhs.uk/IAS/dataviews/view?viewId=132>

¹⁵ Nomis (ONS) Census 2011: Long term health problem or disability by health by sex by age (DC3302EW)

¹⁶ Butetown Medical Practice Website. Available online at: <http://butetowndoctors.co.uk/wordpress/>

also Community hospitals, as well as minor injuries units, and mental health services¹⁷.

The scheme does not directly impact upon health care services. It does, however, have potential implications for access, accessibility and response time to facilities.

2.4 Education, Employment and Income

The WIMD education domain¹⁸ considers education, training and skill using six indicators including results for different key stages and the number of adults with qualifications. Table 5 identifies that LSOAs within the study are deprived in terms of education, with Cardiff 048A particularly deprived (10-20% most deprived).

The employment domain considers four indicators including the number of people applying for different Government benefits or allowances, whereas the income domain assesses the proportion of people below a defined level of income. The employment and income domain show that the LSOAs within the study area are not very deprived however, pockets of deprivation are observed in Cardiff 049A and Cardiff 049B.

Further baseline information in relation to education, employment and income is described in the Socio-economic assessment.

Table 5 WIMD income, employment, and income domain deprivation

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile, Rank ¹⁹ - Education	WIMD Decile, Rank ²⁰ - Employment	WIMD Decile, Rank ²¹ - Income
Cardiff 048A	10-20% most deprived, 293	50% least deprived, 1864	50% least deprived, 1621
Cardiff 048B	30-50% most deprived, 803	50% least deprived, 1876	50% least deprived, 1818
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived, 1483	50% least deprived, 1900	50% least deprived, 1673
Cardiff 049A	30-50% most deprived, 676	20-30% most deprived, 393	10% most deprived, 121
Cardiff 049B	30-50% most deprived, 582	20-30% most deprived, 461	10-20% most deprived, 301
Cardiff 049E	30-50% most deprived, 629	50% least deprived, 1723	50% least deprived, 1540

¹⁹ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²⁰ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²¹ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

2.5 Access to services and recreational facilities

The WIMD Access to services domain²² considers average of public and private travel times to food shops, GP surgeries, schools, post office, library, pharmacies, sports facilities and petrol stations (private transport only). Table 6 identifies that Cardiff 049A, Cardiff 049B and Cardiff 049E have medium to high levels of deprivation in terms of access to services.

Table 6 WIMD access to services domain score

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile – Access to services	WIMD Rank ²³ – Access to services
Cardiff 048A	50% least deprived	1236
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1122
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1170
Cardiff 049A	20-30% most deprived	463
Cardiff 049B	20-30% most deprived	563
Cardiff 049E	20-30% most deprived	549

2.6 Physical Environment

The physical environment domain²⁴ measures factors in the local area that may impact on the wellbeing or quality of life of those living in an area. This includes the measurement of indicators such as air pollution, flood risk, ambient green space, and proximity to accessible, natural green space. Table 7 identifies that all LSOAs within the study area are deprived in terms of physical environment with deprivation ranging from 10-50% most deprived across the LSOAs.

An analysis of public open space²⁵ in the LSOA study area identified the following open spaces:

- Britannia Park (~ 14-minute walk, 0.7 miles)
- Bute East Dock (~5-minute walk, 0.3 miles)

²⁰ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²¹ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²² WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

²³ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²⁴ WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

²⁵ Ordnance Survey. Greenspace Map. Available online at:

<https://explore.osmaps.com/en?lat=51.479593&lon=-3.166564&zoom=16.7779>

- Canal Park (~11-minute walk, 0.5 miles)
- Cardiff Bay Wetlands Reserve (~17-minute walk, 0.8 miles)
- Children's Playground (~26-minute walk, 1.3 miles)
- Craiglee Drive Children's Playground (~12-minute walk, 0.6 miles)
- Hamadryad Park (~17-minute walk., 0.8 miles)
- Silurian Park (~7-minute walk, 0.3 miles)
- St Marys Church (~15-minute walk, 0.8 miles)
- Waterfront Park (~13-minute walk, 0.6 miles)

Further, the Proposed Development site currently has one public right of way (PRoW) that crosses the site, the Wales Coast Path.

Table 7 WIMD physical environment domain score

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile – Physical environment	WIMD Rank ²⁶ – Physical environment
Cardiff 048A	10% most deprived	99
Cardiff 048B	30-50% most deprived	575
Cardiff 048C	10% most deprived	187
Cardiff 049A	10% most deprived	79
Cardiff 049B	10-20% most deprived	207
Cardiff 049E	10% most deprived	89

2.7 Crime and Safety

Cardiff is covered by the South Wales police force area. The most common crimes in Cardiff are anti-social behaviour, violence, and sexual offences whereas the least common crime is the possession of weapons²⁷. Recent statistics show that in 2020, the crime rate per 1,000 residents increased for anti-social behaviour, drugs, public order, robbery (including mugging). The two wards which border Butetown, Adamstone and Splott are the second and third most dangerous wards within Cardiff as ranked by the crime count and rate²⁸.

²⁶ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

²⁷ Crime rate. Available online at: <https://crimerate.co.uk/south-glamorgan/cardiff>

²⁸ Crime rate. Available online at: <https://crimerate.co.uk/south-glamorgan/cardiff>

At a more local level, the community safety domain²⁹ considers deprivation relating to living in a safe community, using police and fire records such as records of criminal damage, anti-social behaviour and burglary.

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile – Community Safety	WIMD Rank – Community Safety
Cardiff 048A	10% most deprived	165
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1559
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1356
Cardiff 049A	10-20% most deprived	360
Cardiff 049B	10-20% most deprived	228
Cardiff 049E	10% most deprived	108

Table 8 shows that most of the local area is within a highly deprived area for community safety in Wales, with the exception of Cardiff 048B and Cardiff 048C, which are 50% least deprived LSOAs in Wales in terms of community safety.

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile – Community Safety	WIMD Rank ³⁰ – Community Safety
Cardiff 048A	10% most deprived	165
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1559
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1356
Cardiff 049A	10-20% most deprived	360
Cardiff 049B	10-20% most deprived	228
Cardiff 049E	10% most deprived	108

²⁹ WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

³⁰ Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

Table 8 WIMD community safety domain score

2.8 Housing

The housing domain³¹ considers deprivation relating to inadequate housing, in terms of physical and living conditions and availability using indicators such as overcrowding and poor-quality housing. Table 9 shows that most of the local area is within 50% least deprived LSOAs in Wales in terms of housing, except for Cardiff 049A and Cardiff 049B which are 10% most deprived in terms of housing.

Table 9 WIMD housing domain score

LSOA Name	WIMD Decile - Housing	WIMD Rank ³² - Housing
Cardiff 048A	50% least deprived	1754
Cardiff 048B	50% least deprived	1806
Cardiff 048C	50% least deprived	1787
Cardiff 049A	10% most deprived	116
Cardiff 049B	10% most deprived	96
Cardiff 049E	50% least deprived	1596

2.9 Vulnerable Groups

Based on the characteristics of the community described in Sections 2.1 – 2.8, Table 10 summarises the disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups present. This is based on Appendix 2 of the WHIASU Guidance. It should be noted that the most disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups are those that exhibit a number of characteristics, for example, children living in poverty. The groups that have been identified as applicable to this assessment are those that are identified as having the potential to be differentially affected by the Proposed Development. The prevalence of these groups in the development area and local community is described in relation to the national average.

Table 10 Vulnerable groups and subgroups

Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable sub-groups	Prevalence (Yes/ No)
Age related groups	Children and young people	Yes
	Older people	Yes

³¹ WIMD (2019) Available online at: <https://wimd.gov.wales/?lang=en>

³² Where 1 is most deprived and 1909 is the least deprived.

Income related groups	People on low income	Yes
	Economically inactive	Yes
	Unemployed	Yes
Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage	People with physical or learning disabilities/difficulties	Yes
	Refugee groups	Unknown
	People seeking asylum	Unknown
	Single parent families	Unknown
	Religious groups	Yes
	Lesbian and gay and transgender people	Unknown
	Black and minority ethnic groups	Yes
Geographical groups	People living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators	Yes