Sedgefield Borough Council

Community Appraisals Brief

August 2007

Contents

Glossary of Terms

CAVOS	Community and Voluntary Organisations in Sedgefield
LAA	Local Area Agreement
NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
O2P4	Objective 2 Priority 4 European Funding
SBC	Sedgefield Borough Council
SSC	Safer Stronger Communities
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
SRB	Single Regeneration Budget
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Sedgefield Borough Council wishes to appoint suitably experienced consultants to produce individual Community Appraisals for all the wards within Sedgefield Borough. Seven wards already have economic appraisals and some others have community appraisals, however, these will now be out of date. It is anticipated that all wards will have an appraisal that will cover both these elements within the new appraisals.

1.2 The appraisals that are economically based were to specifically allow those wards to access Objective 2 Priority 4 European funding from the 2000–2006 programme. The new/ extended/ refreshed appraisals should continue to enable communities to access appropriate external resources from large and small funding sources.

1.3 This brief sets out the requirements of the Borough Council and the need for extensive community engagement and capacity building as part of the project. The successful consultancy may wish to use Community and Voluntary Organisations Sedgefield (CAVOS), although this is not a requirement, to assist in the delivery of the community engagement element of this project. This appraisal requires community engagement for priority setting purposes, identification of capacity and liaison with local VCS infrastructure to allow the development and sustainability of organised community groups where capacity is limited or non-existent. This should demonstrate a strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement and consultation and will show a clear understanding of the skills and approaches required for the various aspects of the project.

1.5 Shildon, Chilton and Fishburn Councils have decided to develop Parish Plans to which this Community Appraisal will contribute. It is expected that the successful consultants will work collaboratively with those Town and Parish Councils undertaking their Parish Plan. Additional information identified by these Town and Parish Councils that is above and beyond that required by the Borough Council for the Community Appraisals can be charged separately, by agreement, to those Councils. The Town Council's requirements will be identified by those councils.

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2   Sedgefield Borough Council Background

2.1   Sedgefield Borough Council is situated in South West County Durham it has a population of over 87,000, and covers an area of 21,740 hectares. The Borough lies astride the main axis of north / south communications in County Durham, the A1 (M) motorway. (Figure 1) East of the motorway the area is generally rural in character with low-lying agricultural land. It is the former Durham coalfield area with a number of smaller settlements many of which are former mining communities.   West of the motorway the area is more densely populated with the four major towns: Spennymoor, Ferryhill, Shildon and Newton Aycliffe.   Figure 3 illustrates the location of the major communities in the Borough.

2.2   Manufacturing employment dominates the local economy, providing approximately 30% of all employment, twice the national average. Due to the decline of the manufacturing industry over the past 20 years, efforts have been made to restructure and strengthen the local economy. However recent progress has not fully compensated for the loss of the Borough's traditional industries and a major focus of the Borough Council is in developing sustainable regeneration solutions for many of the towns and villages.

2.3   Sedgefield Borough has been attracting Central Government and European funding for regeneration initiatives since the 1980's. The Strategy and Regeneration Section at Sedgefield Borough Council has been responsible for four Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) programmes, SRB1 used in the housing focussed transformation of Bessemer Park, Spennymoor, SRB3 used in renewing Shildon town centre and contributing to the Jubilee Fields Community Centre among other projects, SRB5 concentrating on the economic centres Spennymoor and Newton Aycliffe, and SRB6, concentrating on social regeneration in the EU targeted communities.   A further two-year Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) allocation has been made until 2008, and the Borough has also benefited from the North East of England Objective 2 Priority 4 Programme; the new programme to commence in 2007. Children's Fund monies have been extended to March 2008.

2.4   In addition the Borough attracts funding from a range of other sources managed by external organisations such as Single Programme and the Lottery.

2.5   Previous Borough wide appraisals that have been conducted that should be consulted during the research process include: Sedgefield Community Survey and Panel Recruitment (October 1999) and People Places and Priorities Agenda 21 Strategy for Sedgefield Borough January 2001-March 2002 (October 2000), Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (2002-7), Community Strategy (2004-2014), Community Strategy Action Plan (2006) Sedgefield

Borough Local Plan Strategy (2004) and related documents, Best Value User Satisfaction General Survey (2006/07), LAA SSC Survey (2006/07), and the Quality of life survey due to report mid August 2007. The Community Economic Appraisals have were refreshed for the priority areas within the Borough in 2006.

2.6   Further information about the Borough can be found on the Council's website at www.sedgefield.gov.uk.

3   Project Scope

3.1   Community engagement will be a key element of the work undertaken by the successful consultancy. The Borough Council is committed to ensuring that community capacity within local communities is increased to enable real decision making from within communities and participation in the council and LSP structures is improved. These appraisals will feed into the local Area Frameworks used by the Area Forums allowing communities to prioritise their needs aligned to or in support of council priorities.

3.2   The Borough Council will provide the most up to date information possessed at the time of the appraisals to the successful consultancy. It is expected that the consultancy will not rely solely on that data but verify and collect data from a number of sources prior to analysis. All analysis and data will be provided at ward and SOA level in the Community Appraisals.

3.3   Research into recent regeneration initiatives will be required alongside an extensive programme of consultation with the local community and key service providers. Each appraisal should provide a profile of the ward using the most recent statistical data, and include a SWOT/STEP analysis. Any progress the area has made in recent years should be assessed and realistic priorities for action should be provided which consider how the quality of life for residents in the various communities can be improved, and the vision to deliver a Healthy, Prosperous and Attractive Borough with Strong Communities can be delivered. The appraisals will cover the following key areas noted below, not necessarily in this order.

Methodology
3.4   The appraisals should comment on the methodology used to conduct the research and reach findings/ recommendations. It is expected that the successful consultancy will wish to use community volunteers to help in the consultation/ surveying of local people.

History
3.5   Each ward should be presented in context with a brief history of the area.

Socio-Economic Profile
3.6   Each appraisal should include the latest available figures on relevant topics including population, employment, social structure, benefits, health, education, households, environment and transport, liveability, crime, and deprivation to generate a profile of the area. All data should be presented at a Ward level and lower SOA level.

SWOT/STEP
3.7   A SWOT and/or STEP analysis high lighting the key Strengths weaknesses threats and opportunities should be conducted for each

area. This alongside the statistics and consultation, the successful consultancy should evaluate the need for regeneration. The STEP analysis should identify the Social, Technological, Economic and Political issues and appropriate actions to address these.

Consultation and engagement

3.8　It is a key feature of this contract that the local communities, organisations and partnerships are engaged in this process and that community volunteers play a role in the engagement process in their communities. It is expected that the following groups and organisations will be consulted: local resident/ tenant and community groups, local authorities (Sedgefield Borough Council, Durham County Council, Town and Parish Councils), local businesses, local health authority (primary Care Group and Local Advisory Groups), youth and community centres in the areas, local schools and further education colleges, employment service, local volunteer bureau – CAVOS (Community and Voluntary Organisations Sedgefield) and the PCT volunteer bureau, active religious groups, local police authority, arts and environmental organisations such as Groundwork East Durham. This is not an exhaustive list.

Capacity, Barriers and Local Potential

3.9　The appraisal should identify the capacity, or lack of it, to engage in the regeneration process taking into account any barriers to involvement within the Borough's communities, along with the potential to access resources.

Work with established VCS infrastructure to develop local community organisations if not already present

3.10　Identification of how the consultancy will ensure the sustainability of community organisations already present and how new community organisations will be established and recommendations for their future support.

Appraise progress from last appraisal

3.11　Summarise progression the community has made since the last community appraisal (if there is one). Assess the current situation of the community outlining the key issues that identified by the community and organisations. Opportunities for further development should be identified, making relevant links to the Quality of Life survey. Any recent or current regeneration initiatives should be appraised to identify potential developments and any elements of good practice. Any emerging new initiatives and how they will assist with community need should also be considered.

Analysis and Opportunities arising from current appraisal

3.12　Summarise where applicable any progression the community has made since the last community appraisal. Assess the current situation of the community outlining the key issues

Sustainable Community Strategy and Action Plan linkages

3.13 The vision in the Community Strategy to deliver a "Healthy, Prosperous and Attractive Borough with Strong Communities" should be taken into account during the research and consultation process. In particular the Key Priorities, Current Position and Target for the Borough to achieve by 2014 should be taken into consideration alongside the programme of key activities for the term of the contract. The Community Strategy Action Plan describes clearly how the themes in the Community Strategy will be achieved. This Plan gives detailed statistics and trajectories regarding the Borough's progress and future likely progress towards achieving its goal of delivering a "Healthy Prosperous and Attractive Borough with Strong Communities. Consideration should be given to the key priorities and their relationship to the Community Appraisals and the Area Framework documents.

Review of communication networks and partnership opportunities

3.14 A review of the current communication networks available to community groups and their effectiveness should be undertaken. This should include formal and informal networks; like the Area Forums and LSP, as well as resident's association secretaries meeting up and resident's federation meetings.

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4   Area Analysis

4.1   Sedgefield Borough Council is seeking to develop Community Appraisals for all of the Borough's 19 wards aggregated to County Divisional level because of the ongoing transition issues. Figure 1 shows the layout of the wards and Figure 3 the major towns in the Borough. A short synopsis of each main town/area in the Borough is noted below alongside the wards that make up the different communities. A summary of each relevant is then detailed, outlining the key issues highlighted in the Index of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004). Areas that fall within the worst 30% of all SOAs on the overall ID 2004 domain are referred to as nationally deprived. The ID 2004 results for Sedgefield Borough are available at Appendix 4.

4.2   Although each area boasts a number of active community groups, at this stage information is only provided regarding which towns have Community Partnerships and Residents Associations.   Additional details concerning other community groups will be provided on appointment although it is anticipated that part of the project itself will be to carry out a micro mapping exercise for each area to update the directory of local organisations.

Shildon (Byerley, Thickley and Sunnydale Wards)

4.3   Shildon a typical 'one industry town' previously relied on the British Rail Engineering Wagon Works for its main source of employment, and when it closed in 1984 it had a major resultant impact on the economic and social life of the community. Subsequently it was the focus of the SRB3 regeneration programme (1997 – 2003), which generated £16.4m investment and supported 42 projects including Locomotion, the National Railway Museum at Shildon.

4.4   Active residents associations include the New Shildon Residents Association, and Sunnydale Residents Association.

4.5   An community economic appraisal was conducted of Shildon in 2006 and should be consulted in terms of the over arching Community Appraisal alongside the Big Q Report, Report of the Shildon Community (June 1998)

Byerley
i. Byerley Ward forms the Western area of Shildon. However unlike its counterparts of Thickley and Sunnydale, it has not previously been classed as sufficiently deprived and therefore has not been targeted to receive the major funding streams, although complementary benefits will have been experienced.

The Index of Deprivation (ID) 2004 does however indicate that Byerley has a Super Output Area (SOA) that is regarded as being within the most 20% deprived nationally for the overall ID 2004.

Thickley

ii. Thickley ward has a population of 3,651 and has two SOAs placed in the top 10% most deprived nationally. This ward was one of the European and NRF targeted wards in the Borough being particularly high in ranking for health deprivation. Residents feel that antisocial behaviour, teenagers hanging around, are issues for the area.

Sunnydale

iii. Sunnydale ward has a population of 3,548 in 1,601 households, and is in the top 10% most deprived SOAs in England. This ward was one of the European and NRF targeted wards in the Borough. Residents feel that antisocial behaviour, teenagers hanging around are issues for the area.

Newton Aycliffe (West, Woodham, Greenfield Middridge, Shafto St Mary's, Neville and Simpasture Wards)

4.6 Newton Aycliffe is the largest town in the Borough with a population of around 27,000. It was the first new town in the North of England and contains one of the largest concentrations of employment in the south of the region. The recent expansion of the town centre will significantly improve amenities and the town will continue to be a focus for new housing. West Ward is regarded as the most deprived ward in the Borough due to the ID 2000 ranking the area in the top 5% of most needy wards nationwide, and is the only ward targeted for NRF and Objective 2 funding in the town. The area has benefited from the 7 year SRB5 scheme and has been the focus of a Neighbourhood Management Initiative pilot to address housing conditions and the local environment, help residents feel safer, increase employment opportunities and improve access to services.

4.7 Williamsfield Residents Association and Linden Place Residents Association are two of the key community groups within the town.

West

i. West ward in Newton Aycliffe ahs a population of 5,700. The ward has a relatively young population compared to the other targeted communities with the highest proportion of under 15s and the lowest proportion of over 65s. The working age population accounts for 64% of the total population.

West ward is made up of four SOAs two of which are within the top 10% most deprived in England.

Woodham

ii. Woodham ward forms the North of the Newton Aycliffe area and has some of the least disadvantaged SOAs within its boundaries. However the ID 2004 has identified that one SOA that lies adjacent to West Ward is actually very deprived and is regarded as being within the most needy 15% of SOAs nationally and the 8th most deprived

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SOA in the Borough. Consideration must therefore be given to this 'hotspot' of disadvantage within a ward that is commonly regarded as prosperous.

Greenfield Middridge
iii. Greenfield Middridge ward lies to the West of Newton Aycliffe and is similar to Woodham with only one deprived SOA. It is actually the 4th most deprived SOA in the Borough, and also lies adjacent to West Ward.

Neville and Simpasture
iv. Forming the most Southerly area of Newton Aycliffe this ward is split into three SOAs, two of which are within the 30% most deprived areas nationally. However the most southerly area that consists of Newton Aycliffe Industrial Estate and Aycliffe Village fares more positively.

Shafto St Mary's
v. Situated to the East of the town, Shafto St Mary's has 3 urban SOAs, which are regarded as deprived. The remaining SOA is largely rural and is therefore regarded as less disadvantaged.

Spennymoor (Lower Spennymoor and Tudhoe Grange, Tudhoe, Spennymoor, and Middlestone ward)

4.8 Spennymoor as the Borough's second largest town has been the focus of recent major house building and this is set to continue with the Whitworth development of a planned 230 houses. Spennymoor and Newton Aycliffe have been the focus of the seven-year SRB5 programme, which aimed to establish the local economies as locations of economic competitive advantage. The town centre is also benefiting from £3m Borough Council and Single Programme investments to improve the physical appearance of the town centre. All this recent investment is improving the vitality of the town centre and has renewed confidence, resulting in a number of new retailers locating in the town.

Tudhoe Grange
i. Tudhoe Grange forms the Northern part of Spennymoor town, and Middlestone Moor the Western area whilst Tudhoe lies to the North East of the town.

The Eden Residents Association is Spennymoor's only active Residents Association.

Lower Spennymoor and Tudhoe Grange Ward
ii. This ward consists of Tudhoe Grange and the East of Spennymoor Town Centre. It has four SOAs of which two areas near to Spennymoor town centre are within the most deprived 30% of areas nationally.

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Tudhoe Ward

iii. Aside from Tudhoe Village and part of Spennymoor town this ward is largely rural. However the Southerly part of the ward that consists of part of Tudhoe Village, Green Lane Industrial Estate and the residential area near to the Council Offices is within the 20% most deprived areas in the country.

Spennymoor Ward

iv. The central area of this ward, which includes Spennymoor High Street, is within the 20% most deprived areas in the country. The area South of the High Street is also largely urban but is not classed as nationally deprived, whilst the Northern part of the ward is mainly rural and more prosperous.

Middlestone Ward

v. This ward is largely rural and fares positively in terms of the ID 2004,with the exception of the Middlestone Moor area which makes up the far west of Spennymoor.

Ferryhill, Chilton and West Cornforth (Broom, Chilton, Ferryhill, Bishop Middleham and Cornforth wards)

4.9 All three towns/villages are traditional mining settlements, and both Ferryhill and Chilton are situated on the A167. The Chilton Bypass has recently opened, which will have a major impact and provide a range of opportunities to improve the environment of the town. The three settlements are eligible to receive SRB6, and both Ferryhill Station and Cornforth can access NRF and Objective 2.

4.10 The area has three active Community Partnerships and five Residents Associations, which should be used as key groups during the consultation process: Chilton Community Partnership, Ferryhill Partnership, Cornforth Partnership, Dean Bank Residents Association, Ferryhill Station Residents Association, Lakes Residents Association, Chilton West Residents Association and Castles Residents Association.

Broom Ward

i. The Broom ward forms the eastern part of Ferryhill. It has three SOAs of which two are within the most deprived 30% in the country.

Chilton Ward

ii. Chilton Ward is mainly rural with the exception of Ferryhill Station towards the North of the ward and Chilton settlement in the centre. The SOAs that consist of the urban areas are both within the most deprived 20% areas in the country. The appraisal would not need to focus on Ferryhill Station as a separate community economic appraisal has been commissioned for this area.

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A Community Appraisal of Chilton and Windlestone was conducted in January 2002 and should be consulted when preparing this report.

Ferryhill Ward

iii. This ward is split into three SOAs, of which the two that make up the community of Dean Bank are nationally deprived.

Dean Bank has an active community forum, which is currently involved in the delivery of a major physical regeneration project in the area.

The Ferryhill Community Appraisal Draft Report (September 2000) should be taken into account for this report.

Bishop Middleham and Cornforth Ward

iv. This ward is mainly rural and is divided into two SOAs. The first SOA forms the North of the ward and has Cornforth village situated within it. It is a deprived area within the worst 20% nationally. In contrast Bishop Middleham in the South of the ward is significantly less deprived.

The appraisal only needs to focus on Bishop Middleham, as Cornforth is covered within the refreshed Community Economic Appraisal (2006).

v. Bishop Middleham and Mainsforth Community Appraisal (August 2003) should be referred to before carrying out this Appraisal.

Rural East (Fishburn and Old Trimdon, New Trimdon and Trimdon Grange, and Sedgefield Wards)

4.11 The east of the Borough is diverse in character, with traditional mining settlements such as Fishburn and the Trimdons, small agricultural villages, and the larger distinctive village of Sedgefield, which has a number of active partnerships.

4.12 The Trimdons benefit from two Community Partnerships, the Joint Trimdons Partnership and Trimdon 2000 which only operates in Trimdon Village. Sedgefield also has a Development Partnership.

4.13 Old Trimdon, New Trimdon and Trimdon Grange are eligible for NRF and Objective 2 funding and is therefore covered within the refreshed Community Economic Appraisal (2006).

Fishburn and Old Trimdon Ward

i. Fishburn and Trimdon Villages are situated within this ward. Each village is split into two SOAs all of which are regarded as deprived with the exception of the area forming North of Fishburn Village and the surrounding rural locality. A community appraisal is only required for the Fishburn area.

New Trimdon and Trimdon Grange

ii. This ward is located at the East of the Borough on the boundary with Easington DC and has a population of 1,903 in 796 households. NETPark is a 250-acre science park located near the Trimdons.

Sedgefield Ward

iii. Sedgefield is commonly referred to as the most prosperous ward in the Borough and is mainly rural with the exception of the attractive village. It has recently been the focus of a major housing development at the Winterton site.

4.14 The Sedgefield, Bradbury and Mordon Community Appraisal November 2002) should be taken into account for this refreshment of the Community Appraisal.

5   Procurement Process and Timetable

5.1   Sedgefield Borough Council has selected between 5 and 7 consultancies to be invited to tender from those consultants who returned their pre-qualification questionnaire, using the OJEU Notice, and from the evaluation of the response against the weightings identified in the PQQ.

5.2   You will be expected to show that all employees are competent and experienced in, but not limited to, the following areas:
- Health and safety standards (appropriately trained /skilled)
- Customer awareness (appropriately trained /skilled)
- Efficient time management (demonstrated/ evidenced)
- On time service delivery (to the right quality and agreed cost)
- Efficient working practices (demonstrated/ evidenced)
- High standards of behaviour and professionalism (demonstrated/ evidenced)
- High quality community engagement (demonstrated/ evidenced)

5.3   The successful Consultancy will be required to bring forward written proposals, which will indicate:
- Understanding of the issues faced
- Interpretation of the Brief
- Methodology to be employed
- Approach to community engagement and consultation
- Engagement/ inclusion of CAVOS or alternative
- Project Plan / Gantt chart identifying likely progress
- Case studies of similar commissions
- Project Fees (exclusive of VAT) separately detailing likely expenses and the requirements of the Town and Parish Councils
- Names and *curriculum vitae* of consultants allocated to the project
- 3 hard copies of the proposals and an electronic copy

5.4   Following the written submission a short list for interview will be drawn up. Interviews will be held on the week commencing 10th December at the Borough Council Offices with representatives from the Borough Council. This is not a requirement but gives an opportunity to the shortlisted consultancies to visit the locality and discuss the brief with the relevant officers.

5.5   Following the receipt and evaluation of the tender responses, completion of interviews and site visits; Sedgefield Borough Council will award the contract to the successful contractor.

5.6   The assessment criteria is based on the:
i.   Price – the most economically advantageous tender will be considered along with the methodology as the two most important elements of this contract. The percentage weighting attached to this portion is 40%.

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ii. Track Record – the consultancy must be able to prove that they have successfully completed similar work for other organisations to the quality required for this contract. The percentage weighting attached to this portion is 10%

iii. Methodology – the methodology employed for this contract must reflect the significance of community engagement, and capacity building requirements. The percentage weighting attached to this portion is 30%

iv. Time – It is envisaged that this project would straddle two financial years, however, a shorter time period would be preferred. The percentage weighting attached to this portion is 20%

5.7 Once the final agreed document is received and the final payment is made the document and any electronic or CD copies become the property of Sedgefield Borough Council who will then have full and free use of the product.

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6   Outline programme for the project is as follows:

OJEU Contract Notice published	26th October 2007
Closing date for Expressions of Interest	26th November 2007
Issue ITT to shortlisted tenderers	4th December 2007
Interviews and site visits (not a requirement but staff available for discussions if required)	Week commencing 10th December 2007
Closing date for Tender Responses	18th January 2008
Notification of contract award	29th January 2007
Award Contract and Alcatel period	8th February 2007
Proposed Contract Start and inception meeting	W/c 11th February 2007

Project Management Arrangements

6.1   The Borough Council will provide a dedicated link officer for the purpose of this commission, which will be the Head of Strategy and Regeneration. Following appointment an inception meeting will be called to identify suitable points in the project work plan at which to undertake a formal review of progress.

5.13   These reviews will include staff from the Strategy and Regeneration Division along with the Neighbourhood Services and Resources Departments of the Borough Council, Elected Members, RSL partners, Community Representatives and English Partnerships. This group will be referred to as the Project Steering Group.

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7   Fee Budget

7.1   This project is seen as an essential element of improving conditions within areas of acute deprivation and following lengthy discussions, expectations within the community are high.

7.2   Consequently, this project must be delivered within tight time constraints and to a detailed level in order to allow progress to be made.

7.3   Sedgefield Borough Council recognises the intensive nature of this work and anticipates the project will cost no more than £173,000.

8   Maps and Images

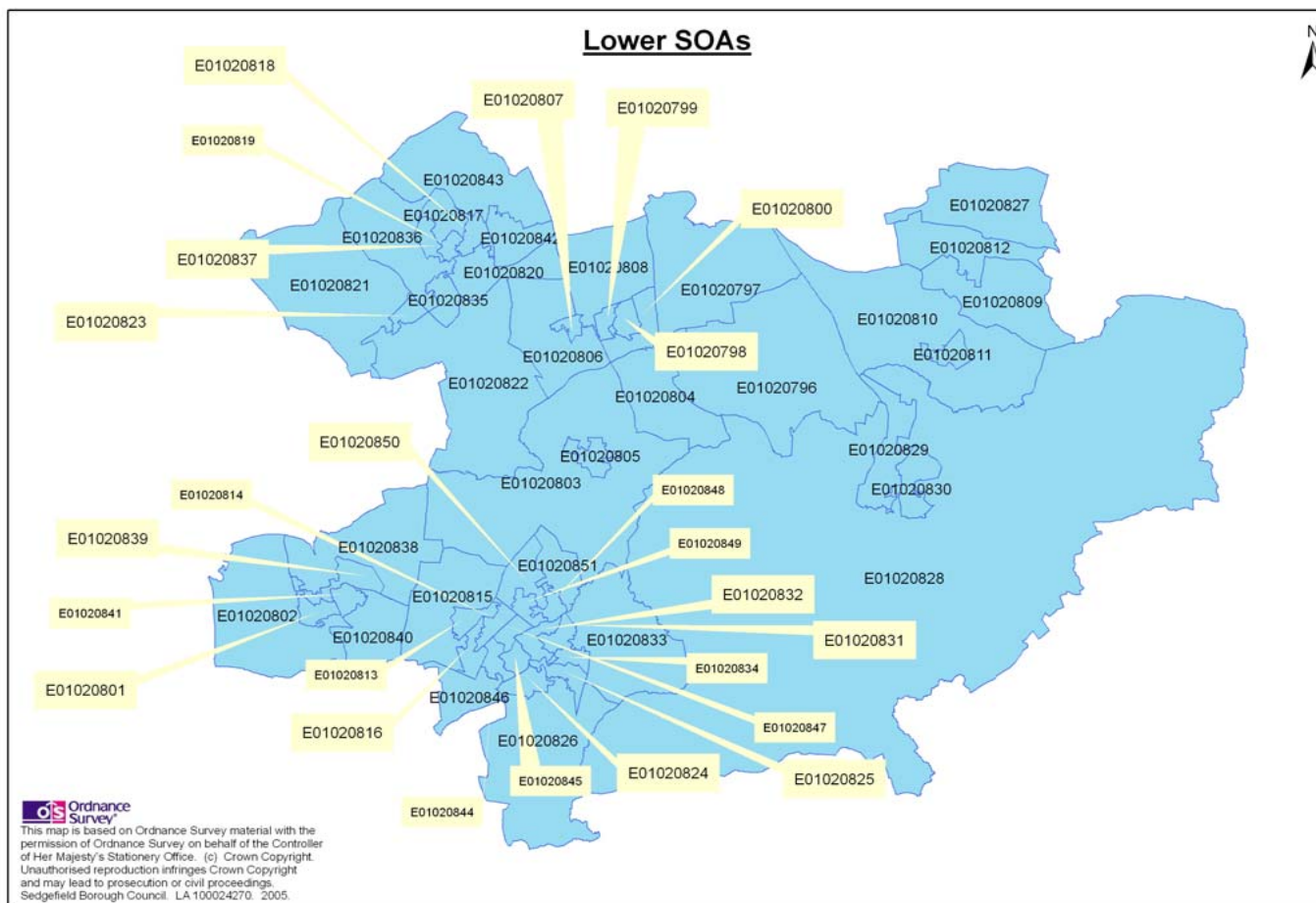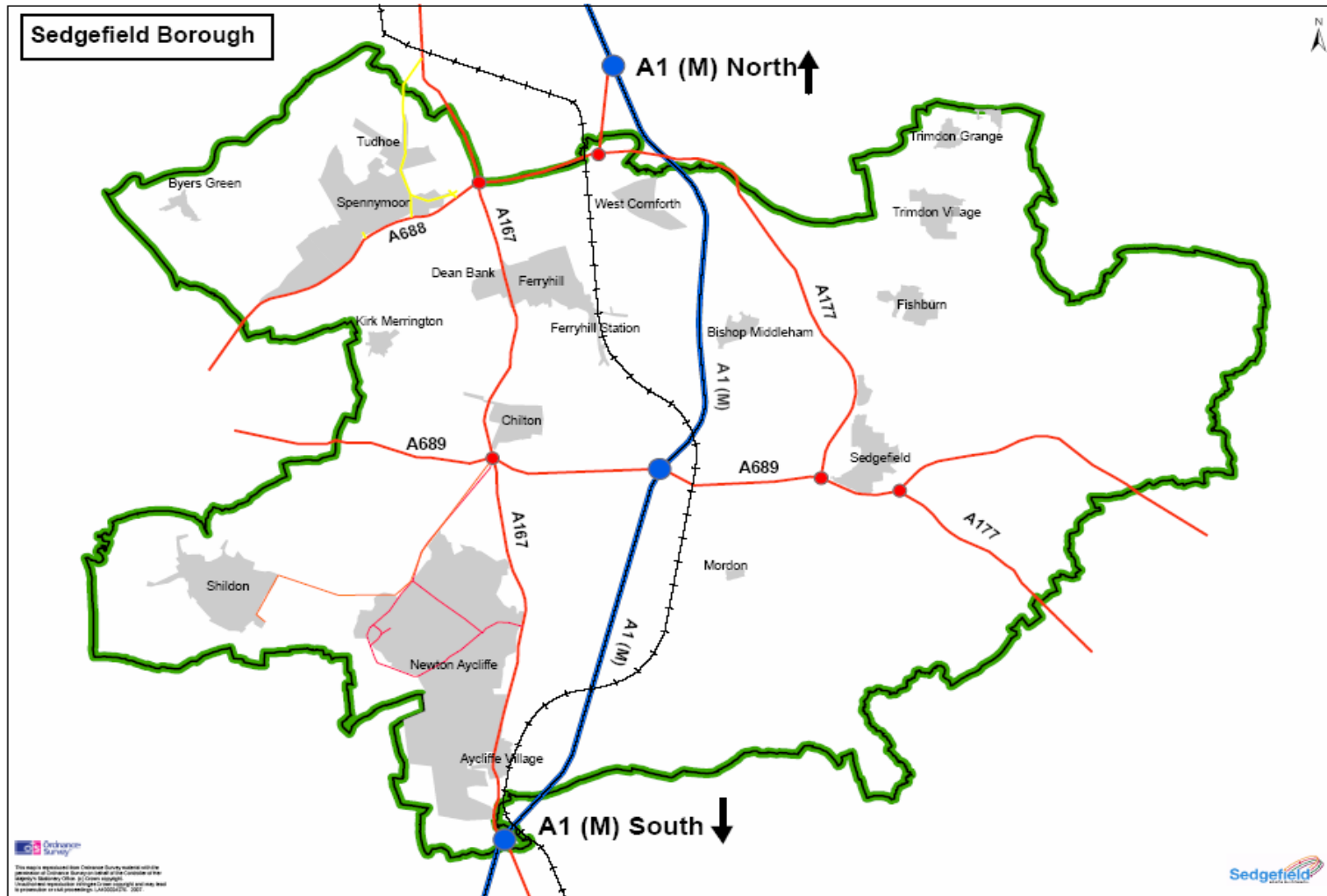| **Figure**	**Description**
1	Sedgefield Borough ward boundaries
2	Sedgefield Borough super output areas
3	Sedgefield Borough location of Towns and Villages
4	ID 2004 results for Sedgefield Borough

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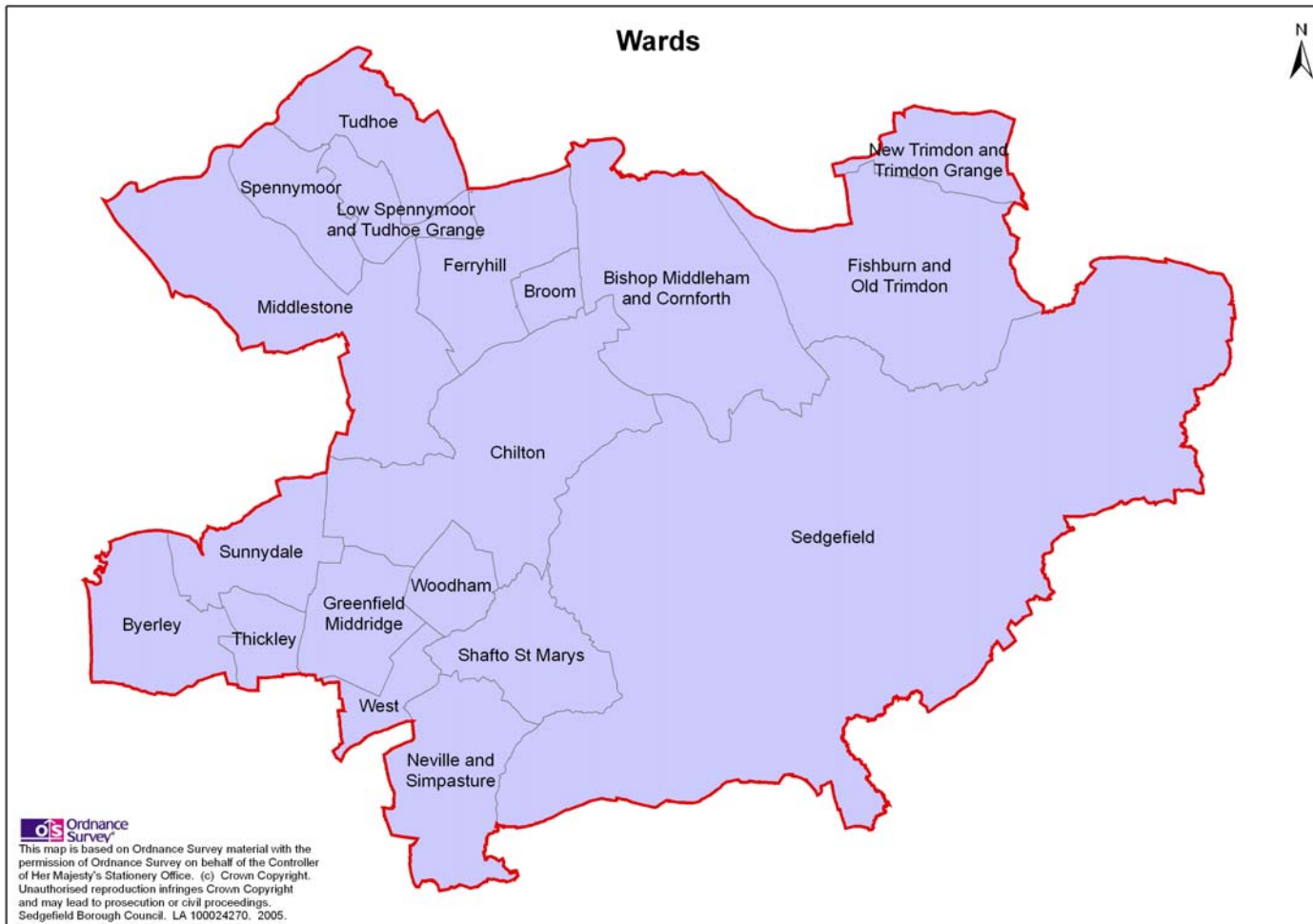
Figure 1

Figure 2

**Figure 3**

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Figure 4

Super Output Areas In Sedgefield Borough

Super Output Area	Rank*	IMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Barriers	Crime	Environment
Thickley North East	1,557								
West of West Ward	2,304								
North of West Ward	3,012								
Greenfield Middridge South	3,265								
Dean Bank East	3,491								
Thickley South	3,914								
Middlestone Moor	4,071								
The Agnews	4,216								
Trimdon Village South	4,487								
Lower Spennymoor & Tudhoe Grange South	4,580								
Lower Spennymoor & Tudhoe Grange West	4,704								
Sunnydale South	4,790								
Broom Road East	4,823								
Byerley West	5,009								
Chilton	5,318								
West Cornforth & Surrounding Area	5,440								
Tudhoe South	5,533								
Ferryhill Station and Surrounding Area	5,570								
North of Spennymoor Ward	5,915								
Fishburn Village South	5,961								
Sunnydale North	6,216								
Shafto St. Mary's South	6,759								
Dean Bank West, Lakes Estates & Dean Road area	6,786								
East of West Ward	7,032								
Trimdon Grange & Trimdon Colliery	7,327								
West of Broom Road	8,520								
Shafto St. Mary's Central	8,554								
Neville Simpasture North West	8,571								
Neville Simpasture North East	8,869								
Shafto St. Mary's West	9,350								
Trimdon Village North	9,572								
Lower Spennymoor & Tudhoe Grange East	10,070								
Ferryhill North	10,771								
South of West Ward	10,787								

Super Output Area	Rank*	IMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Barriers	Crime	Environment
Duncombe and South Broom	10,835								
Shafto St. Mary's East	11,043								
Middridge & Surrounding Area	11,519								
South of Spennymoor Ward	11,555								
Neville Simpasture South	11,813								
Byerley East	12,100								
Byers Green, Middlestone Moor North & Surrounding Area	12,505								
Surrounding Area of Chilton	12,922								
Fishburn Village North & Surrounding Area	13,028								
Sedgefield Village East	14,326								
Woodham Village South	14,494								
Tudhoe North & Surrounding Area	15,985								
Greenfield Middridge East	16,839								
Kirk Merrington, Middlestone Moor South West & Surrounding Area	19,881								
Bishop Middleham & Surrounding Area	20,334								
Surrounding Area of Sedgefield Village	20,957								
Woodham Village North	21,739								
East of Spennymoor Ward	22,321								
Lower Spennymoor & Tudhoe Grange North	22,566								
Greenfield Middridge West	23,086								
Sedgefield Village West	24,547								
Woodham Village West	25,110								

*SOA National IMD Rank from 1 (worst) to 32,482

KEY

	Ranked within the 10% most deprived SOAs nationally
	Ranked within the 10–20% most deprived SOAs nationally
	Ranked within the 20–30% most deprived SOAs nationally

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