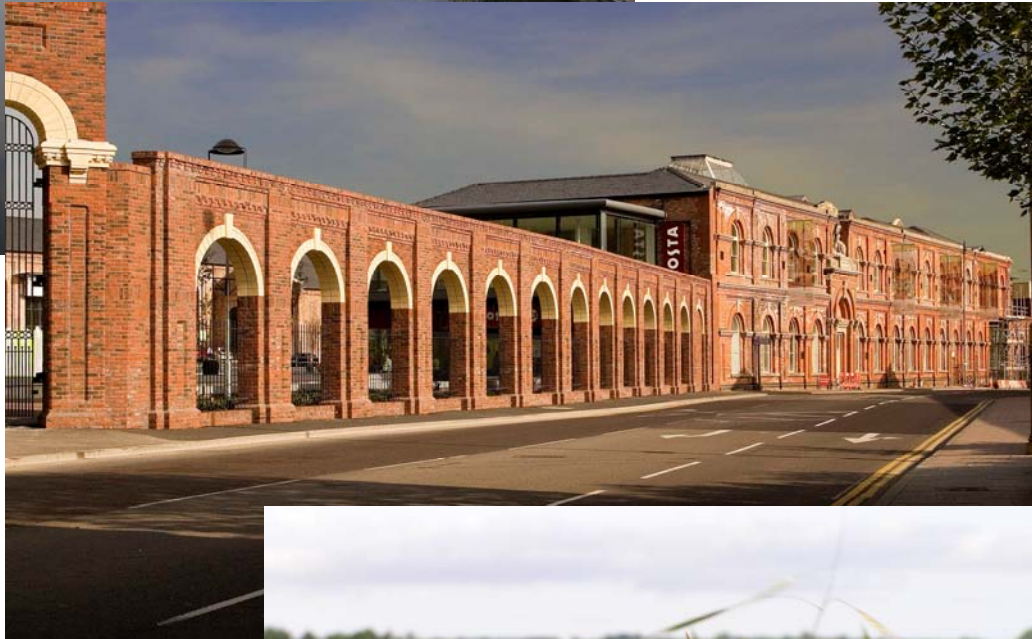


State of the District 2008



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Foreword

This document is West Lindsey District Council's first 'State of the District' report and details a number of factors that contribute towards the state of the district of West Lindsey.

West Lindsey covers the area immediately North of Lincoln and forms the north west gateway to Lincolnshire. It is 115,773 hectares (447 square miles) in area, is predominantly rural and provides an attractive setting for its three market towns of Caistor, Gainsborough and Market Rasen.

There are 25 wards in the district and throughout this document information to ward level is referred to where appropriate.

The district consists of 128 parishes, 72 of which have parish councils with 39 smaller ones having parish meetings.

The document looks at the current position as well as tracking progress over recent years and is viewed as a tool to identify issues that need addressing in order to progress the continued improvement of our district.



Councillor Bernard Theobald
Leader of the Council

Duncan Sharkey
Chief Executive

Population

Key Facts

- In 2006, West Lindsey's estimated population was 86,500 compared with 84,900 in 2005.
- Between 1991 and 2001 West Lindsey saw a population growth of 4.3%.
- Since the Census 2001 there has been a population growth of 6.7%.
- The age group that has increased the most since 2001 is the 60-64 band.
- The most significant fall in population is within the 30-34 age group.
- The population is expected to grow by 16% during the next twenty years.
- West Lindsey has a significantly high population of elderly people, a trend which looks set to continue over the next 20 years.
- It is forecast that the death rate will exceed the birth rate during the next 20 years.
- In 2006, 3.9% of the population were of ethnic origin, low compared to the national average of 15.3%.
- More people are moving into West Lindsey than are moving out.
- Eastern European nationalities make up the largest increase of migrant workers in West Lindsey, particularly in Gainsborough.
- The majority of retired people live in their own or rented homes.
- Higher than the national average, 39.6% of all families with dependent children are headed by a lone parent.

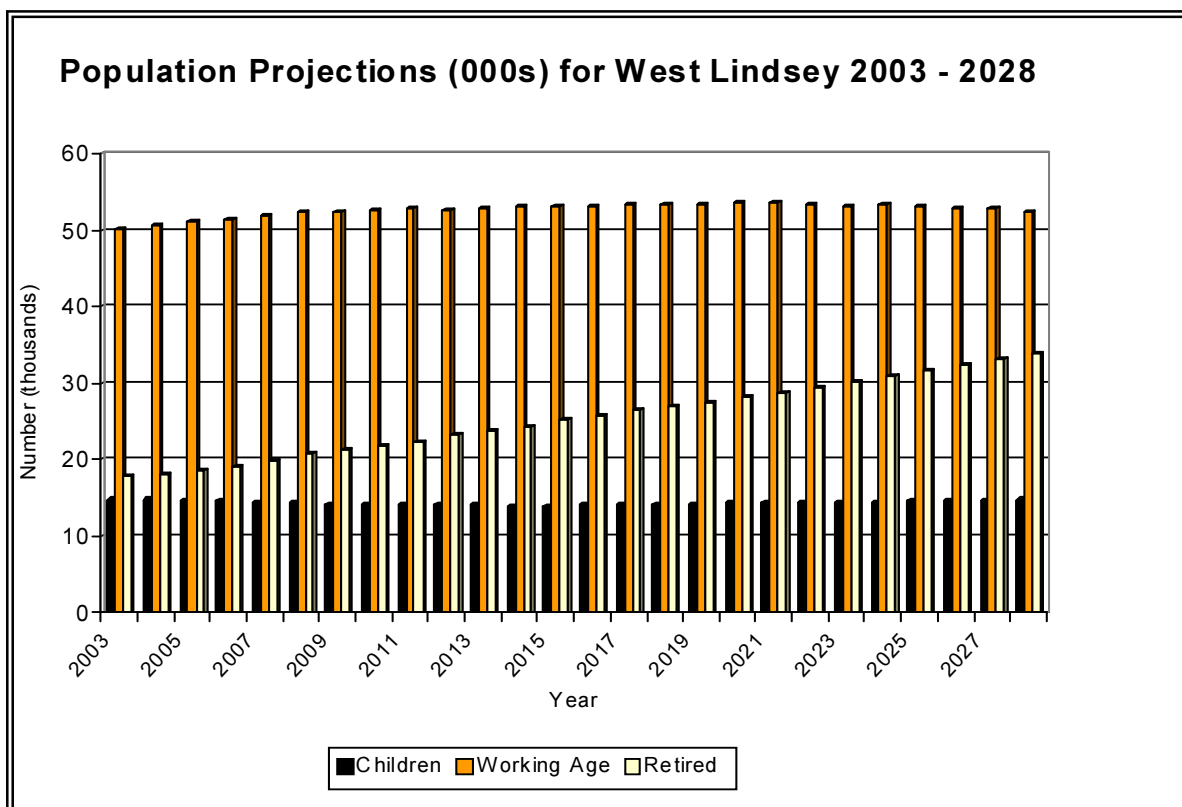
West Lindsey's changing population

The latest population figure for West Lindsey is 86,500 (Office for National Statistics mid 2006 population estimate), a 1.9% increase over the previous year. Between the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census, West Lindsey saw a population growth of 4.3%.

Over the last 10 years, the overall population of West Lindsey has steadily increased. Since the last Census in 2001, West Lindsey has seen a population growth of 6.7%. The largest increases have been in the 60-64 age group (21.3% increase) and the 55-59 age group (15.5% increase). The age

groups that have decreased the most are the 30-34 (10.2% decrease) and 25-29 (8.6% decrease). This decrease may be attributable to adults within these age groups, some with young families, wishing to pursue more interesting employment with better career prospects in other areas and perhaps better education for their children.

Over the next 20 years the resident population of West Lindsey is expected to increase by 16% compared with a growth in Lincolnshire of 17.8% and a regional growth of 10%.



Source: Office for National Statistics

During the period 1981 and 2001, West Lindsey's working age population remained very similar whereas there was a growing number of people of retirement age (34.1% increase). Between 2001 and 2008 the working age population increased by 8% and it is estimated that by 2028 the number will be similar to 2008. The number of people of retirement age, however, is expected to increase by 62.5% by 2028.

Between 1981 and 2001 the number of people over the age of 85 doubled and this trend looks likely to continue with the population projections for the next 20 years showing a growth in that age group of 110%.

The 80-84 age group which increased by 75% between 1981 and 2001 is also expected to more than double in the next 20 years.

Within West Lindsey the death rate is forecast to exceed the birth rate, which is in contrast to the regional and national trend. The natural change therefore is estimated to be between -200 and -500 for each five year period to 2028.

Net migration into West Lindsey is expected to stay fairly steady in the range of 1,000 to 1,100 for each five year period to 2028.

The diversity of West Lindsey's population

The ethnic population of West Lindsey at 3.9% in 2006 is the lowest of the Lincolnshire districts, the other six of which range between 4.3% and 6.7%.

These figures compare with a regional average of 10.8% and a national average of 15.3%.

Although West Lindsey's ethnic community in 2006 is relatively small it is very diverse

and spreads across the whole of the district with the highest percentages being in Gainsborough South West, Nettleham, Market Rasen, Welton and Gainsborough East wards.

Of the ethnic community in West Lindsey 21.2% are children, 63.6% are working adults and 15.2% are retired.

The percentage of the population of 0-15 year olds who are of ethnic minority is 4.3%.

The percentage of the working age population of West Lindsey who are of ethnic minority is 4.2%.

The percentage of the retired population of West Lindsey who are of ethnic minority is 2.7%.

In 2001 the ward in West Lindsey with the largest ethnicity was Sudbrooke with 4% of its total population being of ethnic minority. Other wards that have above 3% of ethnics are Gainsborough South West (3.7%), Caistor (3.6%) and Nettleham (3.4%).

The vast majority of West Lindsey's residents describe themselves as Christian but many other faith communities are represented including Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, Muslims and Sikhs.

The Census 2001 revealed that 18.7% of West Lindsey's residents declared that they suffered with a limiting long term illness. The wards with the highest number of its population with such disabling illnesses were Torksey (23.4%) and Gainsborough East (22.2%). Other wards with over 20% were Fiskerton (21.6%), Thonock (21.6%), Gainsborough South West (20.9%), Bardney (20.8%), Cherry Willingham (20.4%), Middle Rasen (20.4%) and Stow (20.4%).

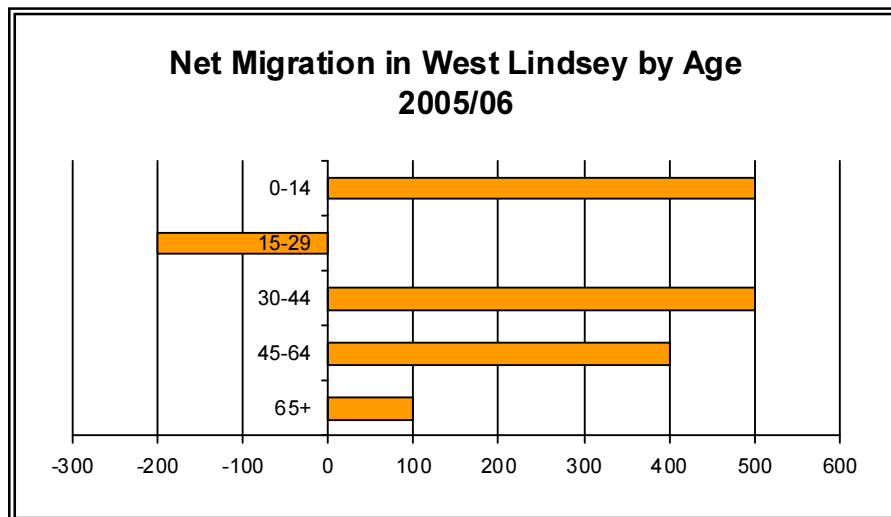
People moving in and out of West Lindsey

Figures showing in and out migration within the UK for the last few years reveal that more people move into the district each year than move out.

In the year 2005/06, approximately 5,100 people moved into West Lindsey with 3,700 leaving. The greatest loss was in the 15-19 age group with the largest gain being in the 35-39 age group and in each of the three age bands making up the 0-14 age group. This tends to suggest that on one hand we

are losing school leavers to pursue their further education at colleges and universities outside the district and on the other hand we are gaining families from other parts of the country.

Since 2002/03 the only broad age band (15 years) that has seen a greater outflow than inflow of people each year is the 15-29 band. The two bands that have had the largest inflow each year are the 0-14 years and 30-44 years.



Source: ONS – Internal Migration mid 2005 – mid 2006

Migrant workers

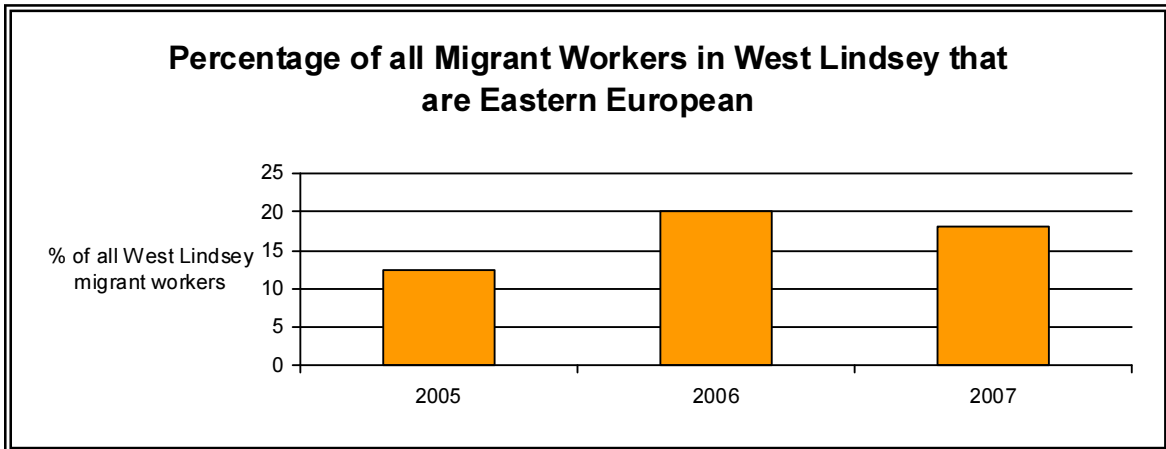
According to the Electoral Register the largest increase of migrant workers over the last three years has been amongst the

Eastern European countries, however this does not appear to be a major issue in West Lindsey. The only other significant increase

over the three years has been migrants from India.

the Eastern European Countries in West Lindsey has been in the Gainsborough wards, in particular the South West ward.

The largest influx of migrant workers from



Source: Register of Electors

From 2005 to 2006 there was a significant increase of migrants overall of 29% but between 2006 and 2007 the increase was only 3%.

Lithuanian, Slovakian, Hungarian and Russian. Lincolnshire Libraries statistics show that out of the seven districts in the county, West Lindsey has the lowest number of people who have English as a second language, although perhaps not all nationalities use the library facilities.

In libraries across West Lindsey District, the top languages other than English are Polish,

Older people

18.7% of the residents of West Lindsey are over the age of 65. With 6% of over 65s receiving support from the Lincolnshire County Council Adult Services and just over 8% living in communal establishments (Census 2001) this illustrates that the majority of retired people live in their own or

rented homes without the support of formal care services.

National data sources reveal that 12.5% of the population over the age of 60 live in income deprived households.

Children and families

Children under 16 years of age account for just under 19% of West Lindsey's population which is just below the regional and national average.

Families or those with dependent children account for just over a quarter of the households in West Lindsey.

Most children live with both sets of parents but West Lindsey has more lone parents than average, with 39.6% of all families with dependent children headed by a lone parent compared with 28.5% nationally.

At March 2008 there were 529 children in care in Lincolnshire, just over 16% of whom lived in West Lindsey.

Deprivation

Key Facts

- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 rank West Lindsey at 185 out of the 354 local authority districts in England (1 being the most deprived district and 354 being the least deprived).
- Just under 9% of West Lindsey residents live in neighbourhoods that rank in the 20% most deprived in the country.
- 21.7% of the population live within the 20% **least** deprived areas in the district.
- The most deprived wards in West Lindsey are the three Gainsborough wards – Gainsborough South West ward being the worst due to part of it being in the 5% most deprived areas in the country.
- In contrast, parts of Nettleham and Welton wards are within the 5% least deprived in the country with part of Saxilby within the 10% least deprived. 7.7% of the population of West Lindsey live within these areas.
- Of the seven domains of multiple deprivation the barriers to Housing and Services domain includes the highest percentage of the resident population at 17.2%.

West Lindsey compared to others

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) published at the end of 2007 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) measure the deprivation of areas by bringing together seven domains of deprivation to form an overall multiple deprivation score and rank.

The seven domains are:

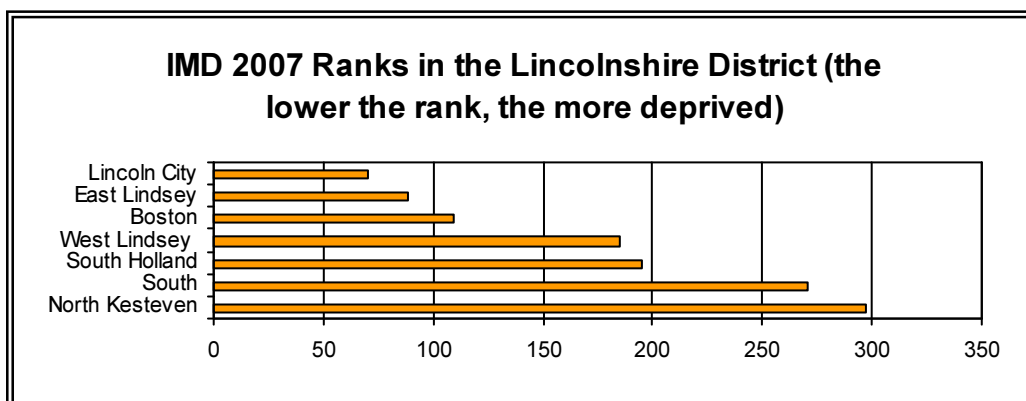
- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation & disability
- Education, skills & training deprivation
- Barriers to housing & services
- Crime
- Living environment deprivation

The Indices rank West Lindsey at 185 in England (out of 354 districts), 16 (out of 36 districts) in the East Midlands region and 4 (out of 7 districts) in Lincolnshire.

Just under 9% of West Lindsey residents live in neighbourhoods that rank in the 20% most deprived in the country.

21.7% of the population live within the 20% **least** deprived areas in the district.

The following chart shows the rankings of the Lincolnshire districts (out of 354). The lower the rank, the more deprived the area is.



Source: (DCLG) Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

How the different neighbourhoods compare

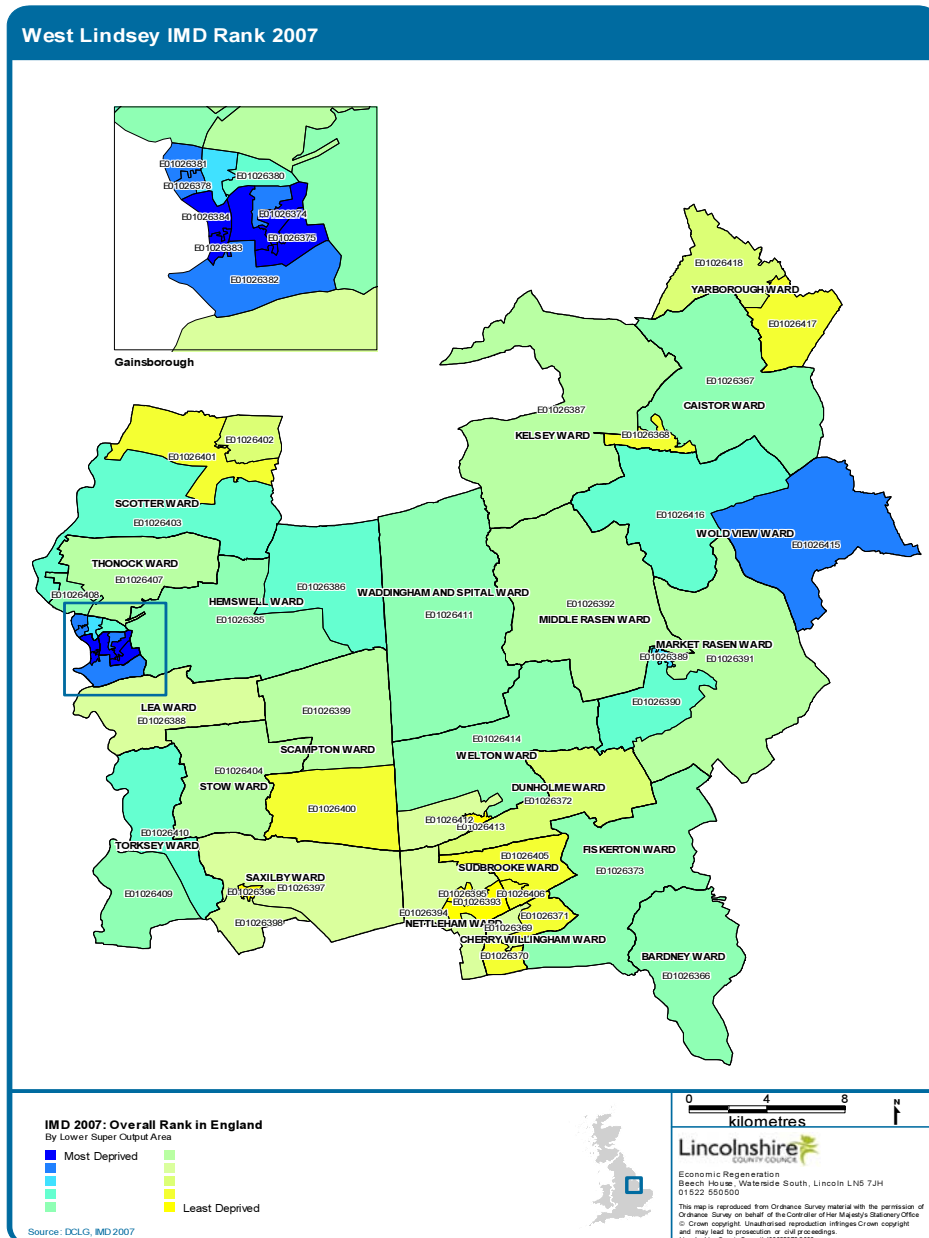
The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation using a smaller area of geography than ward level. These areas are called Super Output Areas (SOAs).

There are 32,482 SOAs in England and the Indices of Deprivation rank each of the SOAs out of 32,482. By using these smaller geographies it is possible to pinpoint areas where local problems and issues exist.

Each ward in West Lindsey district is made up of a number of SOAs ranging from one to four, depending on the size of the ward.

Taking into account all seven domains of deprivation, the Gainsborough South West and East wards are the most deprived in the district. Gainsborough South West has one of its three SOAs in the 5% most deprived in England and another in the 20% most deprived. Gainsborough East has one of its four SOAs in the 10% most deprived and two others in the 20% most deprived. In contrast, parts of Nettleham and Welton wards are the least deprived in the district.

The map below illustrates the extent of deprivation across West Lindsey.



Looking at the 10% most deprived areas in each of the seven domains, the Barriers to housing and services is the domain that includes the highest percentage of the resident population (17.2%). Parts of eight rural wards are included in the 10% most deprived areas under this domain. It is the only domain where a Gainsborough ward does not feature in the 10% most deprived areas.

It is, however, difficult to see the full picture of housing deprivation from the Barriers to housing and services domain which is one of the lower weighted domains and is structured into two sub-domains as follows:

'Wider barriers' includes issues relating to:

- Household overcrowding
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on the application for

assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made

- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation

'Geographical barriers'

- Road distance to a doctor's surgery
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office or Sub Post Office

The next highest domain with regard to the percentage of resident population is crime with just over 7% of the population of West Lindsey living in areas that rank in the 10% most deprived for crime, these areas being in the Gainsborough South West and East wards.

General characteristics of deprivation

It should be noted that England's most deprived 20% of LSOAs have the following characteristics on average:

- Just over a third of people (35.4%) are income deprived.
- One in five of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (20.3%) are employment deprived.

- Just under half of children (48.8%) live in families that are income deprived.

- 37.5% of older people are income deprived.

Economy

Key Facts

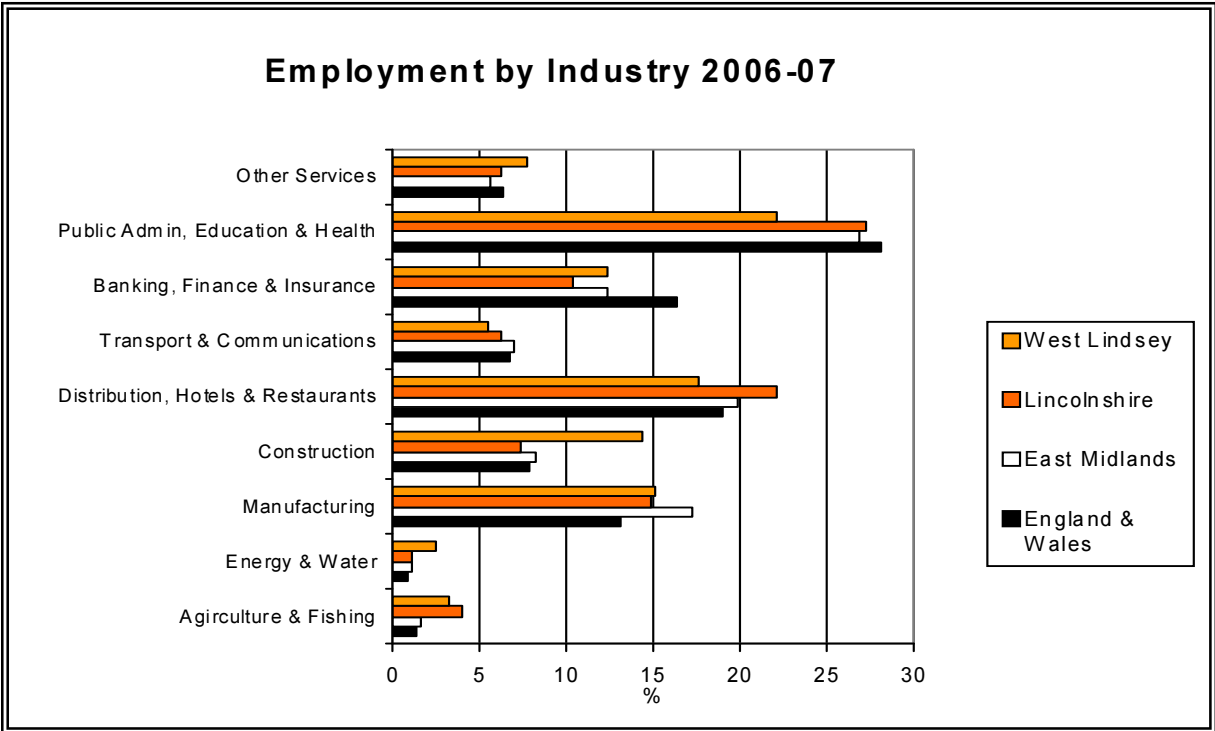
- Public Administration, Education and Health are the main sources of employment in West Lindsey.
- The percentage of people employed in manufacturing has decreased over the last two years whilst the construction industry employees have increased.
- The highest percentage of the workforce of West Lindsey is in skilled trades occupations at 23%.
- 17.1% of West Lindsey's employees are Managers and Senior Officials, higher than the national figure.
- A growth forecast of 46.3% by 2015 has been made for the construction industry.
- The unemployment rate for West Lindsey is 2.1% (February 2008).
- The three Gainsborough wards have the highest unemployment across the district.
- 12.7% of West Lindsey residents of working age claim key benefits.
- The gap between West Lindsey earnings and national earnings is 16.1% for males and 30.6% for females.
- 16.5% of those unemployed in West Lindsey have been unemployed for over six months.

Types of jobs in West Lindsey

In 2006, the largest employment sector in West Lindsey was Public Administration, Education and Health, employing just under a quarter of West Lindsey's workforce. This sector is also the largest nationally, regionally and in the county, with slightly higher percentages of employees.

Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants is the second largest sector in the district, in line with England and Wales, East Midlands and Lincolnshire. Manufacturing is the third largest sector in West Lindsey, Lincolnshire and East Midlands as opposed to Banking,

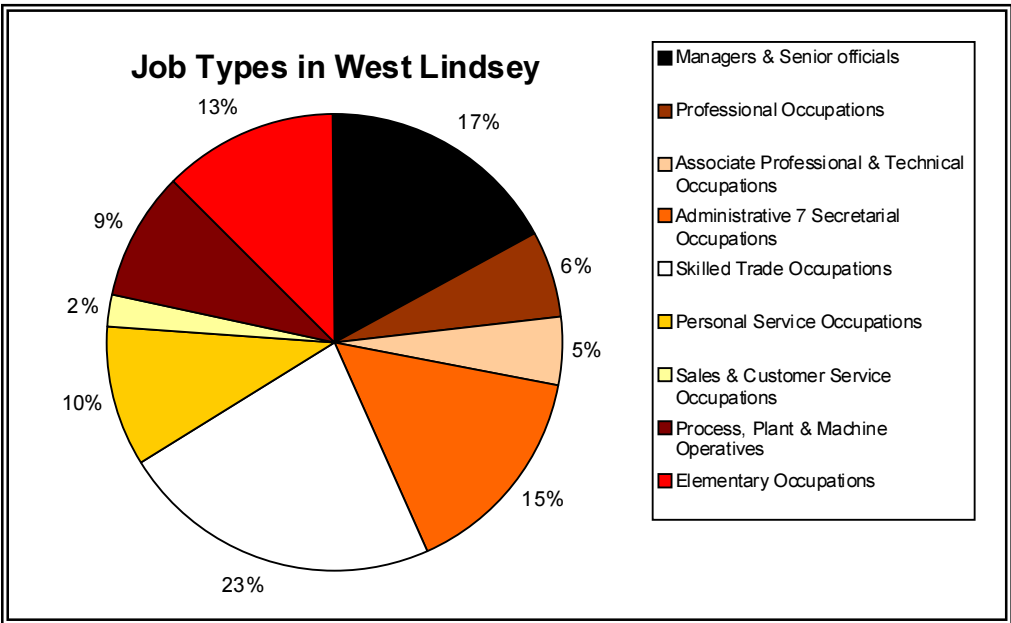
Finance and Insurance nationally. In West Lindsey, however, the percentage employed in the manufacturing sector has decreased by approximately 8% between 2004 and 2006, whereas nationally and regionally it has remained similar. On the other hand employment in the construction industry has increased by 8% in West Lindsey over the two year period, a sector that has slightly decreased in Lincolnshire in the same period.



Source: Annual Population Survey

Of West Lindsey's workforce, the highest percentage employed (23%) are in skilled trades occupations as opposed to only 12.9% in these occupations in Lincolnshire as a whole, 11.8% regionally and 10.9% nationally. Even though the group that

includes the highest percentage of the workforce nationally, regionally and county wide is Managers and Senior Officials, West Lindsey's percentage is still higher in that group at 17.1%.



Source: Annual Population Survey

Labour market projections

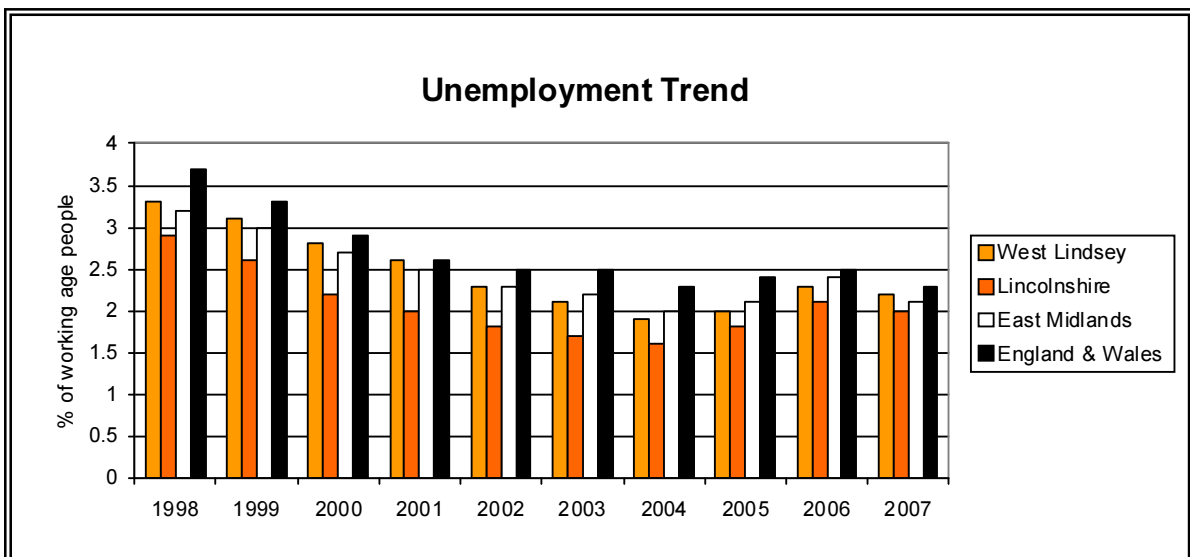
The most significant growth forecast for West Lindsey by 2015 is in the construction industry (46.3%), a similar story for Lincolnshire albeit not so significant at a 20% growth.

The other main growth sector within West Lindsey that is set to out perform that of Lincolnshire is in the financial and business services sector, forecast at 15.9% and 15.3% respectively.

Unemployment rates

In 1998 the unemployment rate for West Lindsey was 3.3%. A steady fall in unemployment rates occurred between 1998 and 2004 followed by a slight increase in 2005 and 2006. The rate has reverted back to a steady decrease since 2006 and at February 2008 was down to 2.1% when there were 1,053 people in West Lindsey claiming Jobseekers Allowance. This pattern is in line with the rest of the country.

At the beginning of 2008 the percentage of those unemployed in West Lindsey that have been out of work for between six and 12 months was 16.5% compared to the national average of 15.6%. The average percentage for long term unemployment in 2007 was 18.1% in West Lindsey and 17.4% in England and Wales.



Source: Nomis – ONS Claimant Count

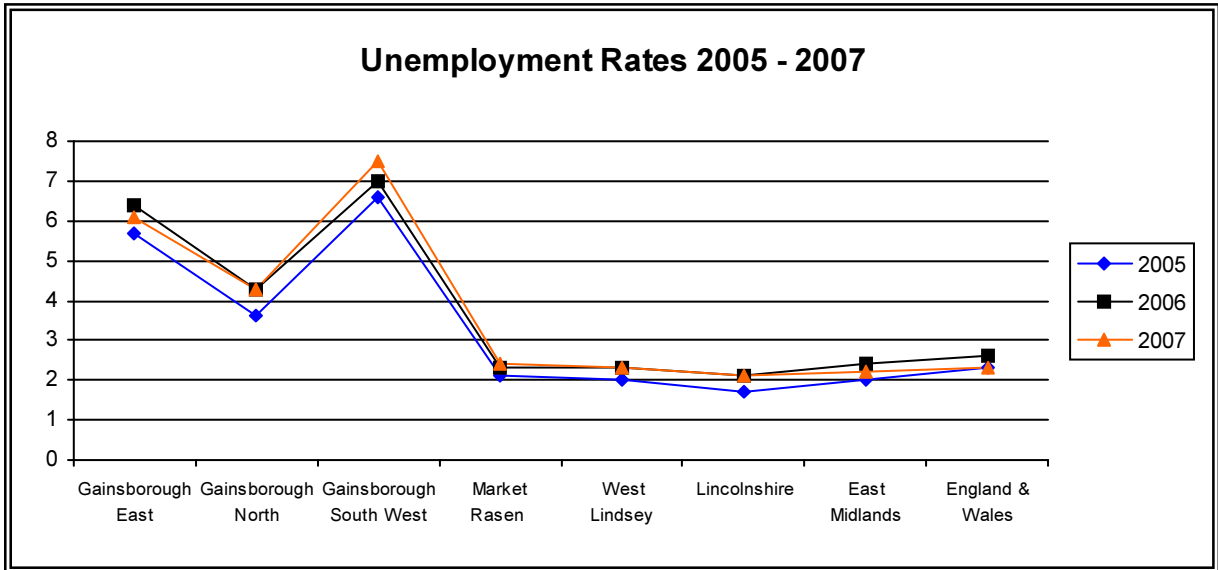
Unemployment pockets

Unemployment rates vary across West Lindsey, with the three Gainsborough wards having the highest unemployment rates.

In each of the years 2005-2007 all three wards have had a significantly higher average rate of unemployment than district, county, regional and national levels as shown in the chart below.

The only other ward to exceed the higher geography levels was Market Rasen.

It follows that Gainsborough wards in particular also have pockets of higher rates of poor educational attainment and higher levels of crime.



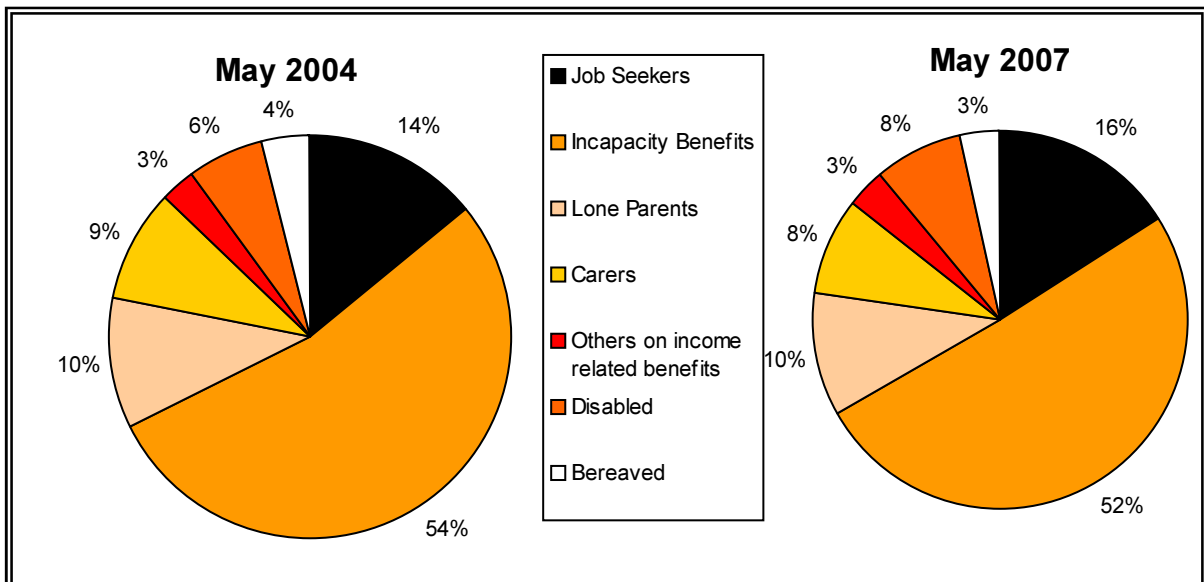
Source: ONS Claimant Count

Percentage of people claiming key benefits

Of the resident working age population in West Lindsey, 12.7% were claiming key benefits in May 2007, an increase of 0.2% since May 2004. The following charts illustrate each of the individual key benefits claimants as a percentage of all claimants at

May 2004 and at May 2007.

The key benefits statistical groups are defined in the glossary at the end of this document.



Source: DWP Benefit Claimants

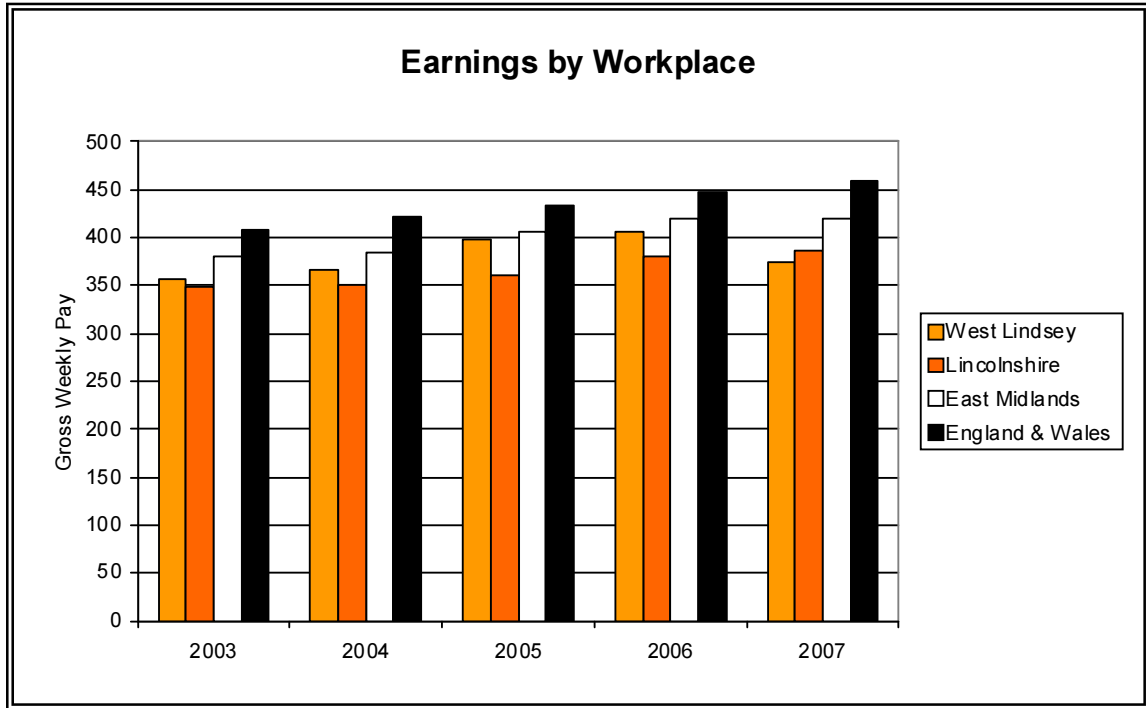
Wages in West Lindsey

Average earnings of those working in West Lindsey have fluctuated slightly over the last five years which is in contrast to the steady

rise in county, regional and national earnings over the same period.

Since 2003 the gap between earnings in West Lindsey and national earnings has increased by just over 17%.

The average earnings of males working in West Lindsey was £431.80 in 2007 compared to females earning £303.70. The gaps to national earnings are 16.1% and 30.6% for males and females respectively.



Source: Nomis – ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Business Growth and Activity

Key Facts

- The majority of West Lindsey's businesses are small, each employing less than 50 people
- 28% of the smaller businesses are in the wholesale and retail sector.
- A small percentage of the businesses in West Lindsey employ over 250 people.
- 51% of businesses have been established for between one and 10 years with 22% between 10 and 20 years.
- 5% of businesses have been established for more than 50 years.
- Biggest growth in businesses has been in Real Estate and Business.
- Manufacturing has suffered a significant decline with a 60% loss.
- Employment is forecast to rise by approximately 9% in the next 10 years.
- The overall number of VAT businesses has risen steadily since 2000.
- 12% of the economically active are self employed.

West Lindsey's local businesses

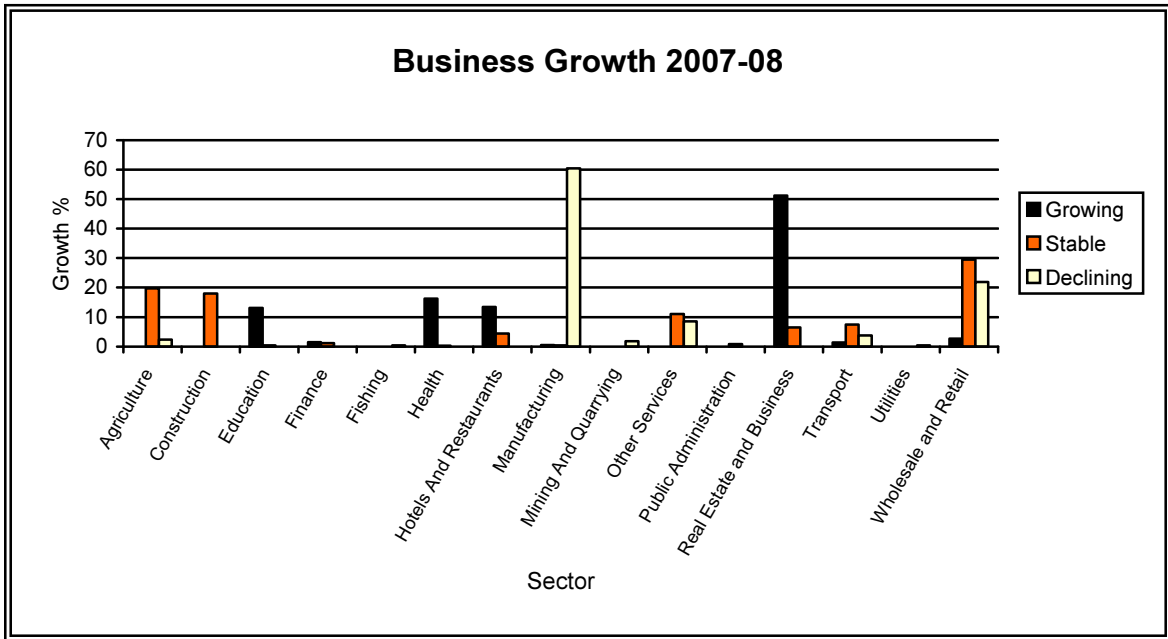
The majority of West Lindsey's SoHo, (Small Office Home Office), Micro and Small businesses each employ less than 50 people. The largest sector represented in these smaller businesses is the wholesale and retail sector at 28%.

A small percentage of businesses are classed as large each with over 250 staff.

51% of businesses have been established for between one and 10 years with 22% of all businesses operating between 10 and 20

years. Businesses that have operated in West Lindsey for more than 50 years represent 5% of all the businesses. They were attracted to the area by the availability of land and suitable premises.

The biggest growth in businesses in the West Lindsey district has been in Real Estate and Business. The Manufacturing sector has suffered a significant decline with a 60% loss. The chart overleaf gives an indication of the growth rates of each of the business sectors.



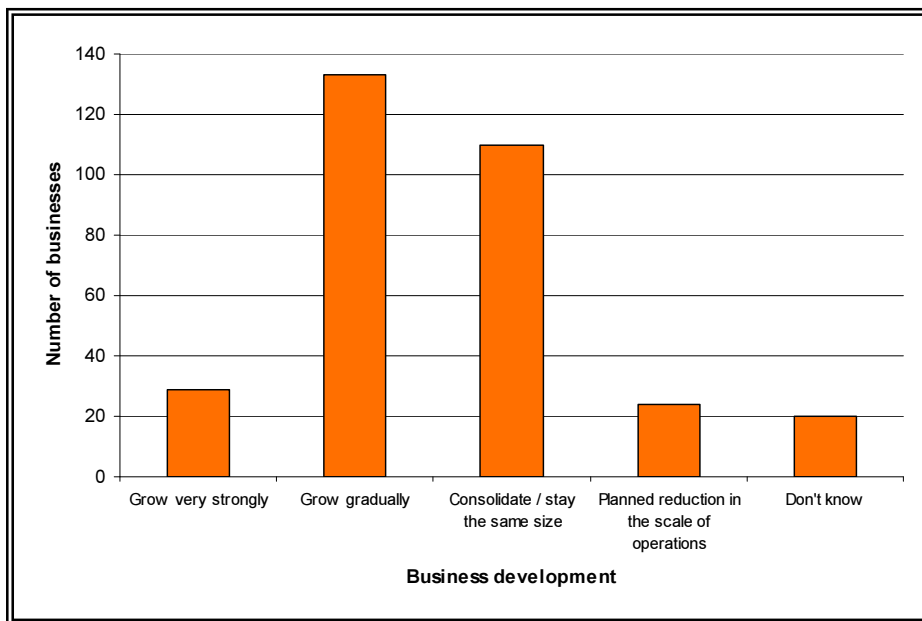
Source: Market Measures Business Directory

Based on available information, employment in the district is forecast to rise by approximately 9% or 2,500 jobs in the next 10 years. Key growth sectors are suggested to be construction, financial services and business services, public sector services and creative industries.

Following a local survey it became clear that local businesses are facing a number of challenges including increased costs, increased competition and falling customer

numbers. Some businesses are clearly going through a growth period and identified managing growth as a key challenge. Others, however, had a less optimistic view of the future and this was borne out by the limited number of businesses planning substantial growth in the short term. The vast majority see the next two years as a period for either gradual growth or retaining their current position. The following chart illustrates the results of the survey.

Business Development Planning



Source: West Lindsey Business Survey 2006

The survey indicated that almost 85% of businesses provide training for their employees and nearly 60% of training is provided in-house rather than using local providers. This makes it difficult to gauge the quality of the training provided.

Whilst our economy has steadily improved over the last six years, the growth in this district has been slower when compared to

regional and national trends. The table below shows the average number of VAT registered businesses in the district between 2000 and 2006. The net change in VAT registrations has risen steadily with the exception of 2005 when there was a dip in the upward trend, however the overall stock of businesses registering for VAT has steadily increased over this six year period.

| VAT Registrations | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Year | Registrations | De-registrations | Number of Businesses at year end | Net change |
| 2000 | 200 | 195 | 2750 | 5 |
| 2001 | 200 | 180 | 2770 | 20 |
| 2002 | 210 | 185 | 2800 | 25 |
| 2003 | 230 | 195 | 2835 | 35 |
| 2004 | 220 | 180 | 2875 | 40 |
| 2005 | 210 | 185 | 2895 | 25 |
| 2006 | 230 | 200 | 2925 | 30 |

Source: BERR – VAT Registration/Deregistrations by Industry

Entrepreneurship is well represented across the district with those in self employment representing 12% of all those economically active. This compares favourably with the regional average of 9% and national average of 9.3%.

Business support initiatives for new and existing businesses are available across most business sectors through the local

authority and regional business support agency Business Link.

In addition to the support offer, the district offers competitive commercial property prices, uncongested roads linking to the national road networks and two local airports within a 40 minute drive time which open up extensive market opportunities within relatively short travel times.

Infrastructure

Key Facts

- West Lindsey has a higher percentage of workers travelling to work by car or van than nationally with an under-average use of public transport.
- The percentage of people owning two or more cars is higher than the national average.
- Average distances travelled to work are under the national average.
- There is a lack of access to regular scheduled bus services for some rural settlements.
- Some small settlements have no access at all to any public transport or taxi service.
- Saxilby is the only rural settlement with a rail service.
- 9.5% of households are in unsuitable housing.
- The poorest housing in the district is in Gainsborough, Brookenby and Newtoft.
- According to the Stock Condition Survey 2003, 47.8% of private rented properties were in a poor state of repair.
- In 2007, 4.63% of the dwelling stock in West Lindsey was vacant.
- 80% of single people and 70% of couples are unable to access the housing market.
- House prices have increased steadily and are 30% lower than the national average.
- West Lindsey has a higher than average number of home owners.
- In 2006/07, 10% less houses were built on brownfield sites than the previous year.
- In 2007/08 the number of homeless families was similar to 2002/03 after being significantly lower in the intervening years.
- During the flooding caused by extreme weather conditions in 2007, 434 properties flooded and 79 families moved out of their homes.

Transport and traffic

An increased use of public transport and other modes would reduce the number of vehicles on our roads, resulting in a reduced level of congestion and pollution. In West Lindsey, however, it is difficult to be fully reliant on public transport due to the widespread, sparsely populated, rural nature of the district.

In West Lindsey, 45.6% of the population own one car or van which is similar to the national average of 43.8% for England and Wales. The number of people who do not own a car is 17.4%, significantly below the national average of 26.8%. The percentage of people owning two or more cars is, however, higher than the national average.

Travel to work

According to the Census 2001 just under 72% of the resident population of West Lindsey travel to work by private motor vehicle with only 3% using public transport.

Just under 13% get to work on foot or by cycling.

Average distances travelled to work in West Lindsey at just over 13 km is under the national average of 17 km and the regional average of 16 km.

Just over 18% of the resident population travel over 20 km to work.

1.5% of the workplace population travel over 60 km to work.

Access to services

West Lindsey district is predominantly rural and is the 17th most sparsely populated district in England with a population density of 75 persons per square kilometre. The sparsity factor makes access to services more difficult.

Although car ownership on the whole in West Lindsey is similar to the national average, a car is not available at all times for many people when needed. In many cases their needs cannot be met by conventional bus services.

An Accessibility Audit carried out by West Lindsey District Council in 2007 highlights the continuing problem of lack of access to the regular scheduled bus services for many of the small rural settlements across the district. There are in fact instances of settlements having no access at all to any form of public transport or taxi service.

At the time of the study in 2007, 64% of settlements across West Lindsey had access to a scheduled Stagecoach service. Of the 36% that didn't have access to this

service, 71% had an alternative bus service, i.e. Call Connect or Interconnect.

3% of settlements had no access to any public transport of any description or taxi service and had to rely on walking or cycling to access other settlements.

Saxilby was the only settlement having a rail service although other settlements could access Gainsborough and Saxilby rail service by walking, cycling or bus.

It is apparent from this study and the audit of services and facilities carried out the previous year that many of the rural settlements in West Lindsey do not have an adequate range of facilities to meet their inhabitants' daily needs and do not have the means to access those available from other settlements without the use of a car.

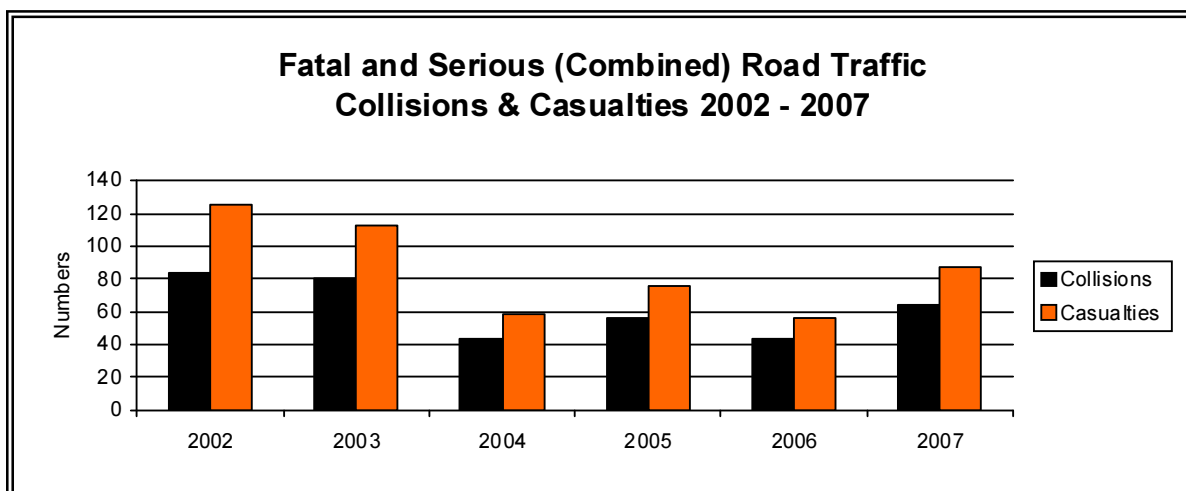
Lincolnshire County Council, through its Local Transport Plan is tackling the issue of accessibility as one of its priorities in order to improve access to key services such as employment, education and health facilities.

Road casualties

In 2006 and 2007 there has been a reduced number of road traffic casualties from previous years. Fatalities have been lower than previous years as have slight injuries, however serious casualties in 2007 were higher than they had been since 2003.

There was a total number of 323 road traffic collisions in West Lindsey in 2007. Fatalities

totalled 16 in 14 collisions, with serious injuries being sustained by 71 people in 50 collisions. 259 collisions resulted in slight injuries to 409 people. The following chart shows the number of serious and fatal collisions with the serious and fatal casualties resulting from these collisions. Less serious collision and casualty figures are not included in the chart.



Source: Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership

The main contributing factors over the last three years to accidents that have led to death or serious injury have been loss of control, failing to look properly, poor turning or manoeuvring or travelling too fast for the conditions.

In 2006 the number killed or seriously injured on West Lindsey's roads accounted for 14% of the total killed or seriously injured across Lincolnshire.

In 2007 there was a total of 14 fatal road traffic accidents on the roads of West Lindsey.

The road in West Lindsey where the most fatal accidents have occurred over the last three years is the A631 from Gainsborough to North Willingham. The highest number of collisions that have resulted in serious injuries have also occurred on the A631. The A46 (Swallow to Nettleham) and the A57 (Newton-On-Trent to Bishop Bridge) have the next highest number of collisions.

Housing in West Lindsey

In 1999, West Lindsey transferred its housing stock to Acis Group, a Registered Social Landlord, however the Council still has a statutory responsibility for the housing

register, homelessness and providing a housing advice service.

518 affordable housing units are required each year to meet identified need.

Housing need in West Lindsey

In 2007, 9.5% of households were in unsuitable housing. Of these, 28% were privately rented with 18% in social housing.

for people wanting to purchase their own home.

The range and type of accommodation required varies with need identified for one to four bedroom houses for socially rented and privately rented accommodation. Demand for larger properties exists mainly

Housing related support has been identified as a key issue for specific groups of people with the availability of supported housing and floating support services being limited and demand outstripping supply for most types of supported housing.

Housing standards in West Lindsey

A stock condition survey of private sector housing in West Lindsey updated in 2006 revealed that it will cost approximately £22m to bring all private sector homes into a decent condition.

The poorest housing in the district is in Gainsborough, particularly in the Gainsborough South West ward. Other areas where poor housing is identified are

Brookenby and Newtoft, which are ex RAF bases.

The percentage of Registered Social Landlord homes that meet the Decent Homes Standard is 90.16% and according to the West Lindsey Housing Assessment Survey 47.8% of private rented properties are in a poor state of repair.

Empty homes

Many habitable dwellings, especially in Gainsborough, are currently vacant. In April 2007 vacant dwellings made up 4.63% of the dwelling stock in West Lindsey. This compares with a regional figure for the East

Midlands of 2.8% and 3% nationally. The table below shows that we are continuing to reduce the number of vacant dwellings with the aim being to reflect the national and regional averages by 2016.

| Vacant dwellings in West Lindsey | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Year | No of Vacant Dwellings | Housing Stock | % of Vacant Dwellings |
| 2002 | 2218 | 35,933 | 6.17% |
| 2003 | 1860 | 36,155 | 5.14% |
| 2004 | 1860 | 36,704 | 5.01% |
| 2005 | 1578 | 37,292 | 4.23% |
| 2006 | 1820 | 37,996 | 4.79% |
| 2007 | 1797 | 38,837 | 4.63% |

Source: Housing Investment Programme/West Lindsey Council Tax Records 2007

Affordable housing

The entry level to the housing market is estimated at £107,000 and the average property is in the region of £170,000.

Private sector rent levels mainly vary from £360 to £560 per month depending on the size of the property but four bedroom houses can be around £1,000 a month. The average Registered Social Landlord rent was £54.91 per week at the end of March 2007.

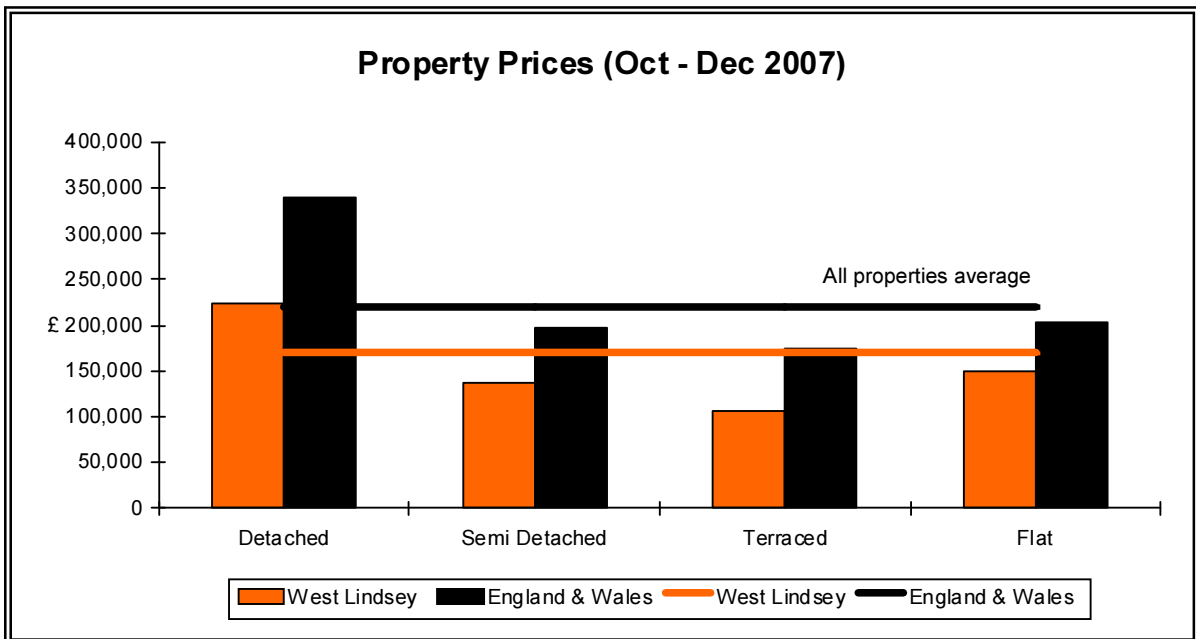
The average income in West Lindsey is £19,000 and approximately 25% of households claim benefits and it is apparent that 80% of single people and 70% of couples do not have sufficient income to access the housing market.

Mobile homes are being used more as a main form of residence due to lack of affordable housing. West Lindsey aims for a level of 25% affordable housing provision on all housing developments in order to meet current and future levels of housing needs.

House prices in West Lindsey

The average house prices for all properties in West Lindsey have increased steadily over the years and are 30% lower than the national average. The average price of a house in West Lindsey rose to £170,076 in 2007. The breakdown into property types reveals the prices to be:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Detached | £223,596 |
| Semi Detached | £137,400 |
| Terraced | £106,554 |
| Flat | £150,024 |



Source: Land Registry

Home ownership and house types

West Lindsey and Lincolnshire have a higher than average number of homeowners who own outright compared to the regional and national figures, and lower social rented tenures.

Numbers of detached dwellings in West Lindsey are more than double the average for England and Wales. Semi detached properties fall just under the average, whilst terraced and flat/maisonette properties fall significantly below the national average.

Housing completions

In 2006/07 there were 873 housing completions in West Lindsey compared with 897 the previous year. Just over 11% of the 2006/07 completions were built on

brownfield sites as opposed to 21% in 2005/06.

In 2006/07 8.6% of housing completions were on previously developed land.

Homelessness

Over the last five years the number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need has fluctuated slightly, with 93

in 2002/03, between 68 and 78 in the next four years and unfortunately rising to 90 in 2007/08.

Flood defence

The risk of flooding has become an increasingly important issue due to the expected rise in sea levels, possible increases in stormy weather and the differing patterns of weather arising from climate change.

The Environment Agency advises the Authority concerning flooding resulting from which a strong line is taken in respect of developments within the district that are likely to be at risk or to exacerbate flooding concerns.

Potential flooding in West Lindsey can be grouped into classes determined by the predominant landforms in the area:

1 Fenland -

- a flooding from embanked, high-level watercourses due to overtopping of the embankments or
- b due to breaching of the embankments.

2 Fenland

Flooding within a pump-drained catchment when the capacity of the drainage network or its pumping station is exceeded by the runoff generated by the flood event.

3 Lowland Plains

Flooding resulting from the overflowing of relatively large, slow moving rivers and tributaries onto a wide, extensive floodplain.

4 Upland River Valleys

- a These areas will be smaller but faster flowing due to them being closer to their headwaters and flooding will occur by overtopping of the banks but as the valley, and hence its floodplain, is relatively narrow the flooded area will be of limited extent.
- b Same origin as 4a but flooding occurs in urban areas where the watercourse has been extensively culverted.

5 Localised Flooding

- a Flooding resulting from a local urban drainage system being unable to cope

with the rate of runoff from a particularly heavy, intense storm larger than that for which it was designed.

- b Flooding at the downstream end of small local drainage systems, either urban or rural, as the result of 'floodlocking' of the local drainage outfall by flood levels in the river or watercourse into which the local system discharges.

Tidal flooding can occur both as a result of overtopping or breaching of flood defences, or simply by encroachment of tidal waters onto adjacent land during an exceptionally high tide. Along the Trent Estuary, where the river channel is heavily embanked, tidal flooding will therefore occur as a particular type of flooding Classes 1a or 1b (Fenland) rather than Class 3 (Lowland Plains).

Within West Lindsey, Classes 1 and 2 flooding would also be associated with the river Ancholme levels along its entire length. Class 3 would be associated with the low lying areas along the River Trent upstream of Gainsborough, and along the River Witham. Class 4 flooding would occur in the upstream reaches of the River Rase in the Wolds. Class 5a flooding could occur almost anywhere within the urban areas but is most likely along the routes of large surface water sewers. There are very few areas in West Lindsey where Class 5b flooding is considered to be a significant or widespread risk.

As a result of extraordinary periods of extremely heavy rainfall during June and July 2007, there was some major flooding in the district resulting in emergency planning procedures being put into operation. A total of 434 properties are known to have flooded and 79 families moved out of their homes.

As part of a Public inquiry into the flooding, in August 2007 a survey was sent to every household and business in the district. All the results were used to identify significantly

flooded areas in order that further information could be gathered, and to identify issues that needed to be focussed on. As part of the inquiry informal Parish Council meetings were held and a public meeting took place in Middle Rasen. Case studies were also put together based on the worst affected areas.

The evidence gathered was presented to a Citizens' Jury in January 2008 where a total of 58 recommendations were made from which an Action Plan has been produced with the intention that this will be delivered by the Multi-Agency Flood Working Group set up in 2004 to allow information sharing between the agencies and subsequently working together on solutions to flooding.

Health

Key Facts

- 22% of adults in West Lindsey are smokers, the highest percentage being in Gainsborough. The national average is just under 26%.
- Adult obesity in West Lindsey is just over 25%, Gainsborough wards being the highest. The national average is just over 22%.
- Adult binge drinking in West Lindsey stands at just over 14%, being at its worst in the Gainsborough North ward. The national average is just under 18%.
- Just under 23% of adults in West Lindsey eat the recommended daily amounts of fruit and vegetables. The national average is just under 24%.
- Just under 20% of adults participate in at least 30 minutes a day on three days a week of moderate active sport and recreation.
- There has been a decrease in the number of live births during the last three years.
- During the last three years 8.58% of live births were low weight babies.
- Life expectancy in West Lindsey is 76.7 for males and 80.8 for females, similar to the national average.
- The death rate is gradually falling across the district as a whole but rates in a number of wards are significantly high.
- Premature mortality is also gradually decreasing over the district but Gainsborough South West ward is almost double the district rate.
- Teenage pregnancies in West Lindsey are 9% below the national average, the Gainsborough wards having significantly higher teenage pregnancy rates.

Lifestyle behaviours in West Lindsey

From the synthetic estimates for a range of lifestyles carried out by the National Centre for Social Research we are able to see a representation of behaviours across the district.

It is estimated that across West Lindsey as a whole 22% of adults are smokers, compared with a county average of just under 30% and a national average of just under 26%. Given the characteristics of each of the wards in West Lindsey it is expected that the highest percentage of adults who smoke are in Gainsborough, being over 30% in all three wards. This is in contrast to Sudbrooke ward at 13% and Nettleham at 15.2%.

In the case of adult obesity in West Lindsey, which is estimated to stand at just over 25%, Gainsborough wards all score highest at over 30%, with the East ward in particular ranking the third highest ward in Lincolnshire (out of 188 wards in the county). Sudbrooke

and Nettleham have the lowest prevalence of obesity at 20% and 21.5% respectively. The national average is 22.1%

In West Lindsey, adult binge drinking is estimated to be at its worst in the Gainsborough North ward at 18.5% followed by Scampton ward at 17.4%. Fiskerton and Torksey have the lowest prevalence at just under 10%. The West Lindsey average is just over 14% compared with 17% in Lincolnshire as a whole, and 17.9% nationally.

Just under 23% of adults in the district consume the recommended daily amounts of fruit and vegetables, the lowest amounts consumed being in the three Gainsborough wards followed by Wold View and Hemswell wards. Again, Sudbrooke and Nettleham enjoy the healthiest lifestyle with regard to fruit and vegetable consumption. The national average is 23.7%.

Physical exercise

According to the Active People Survey carried out on behalf of Sport England, West Lindsey's residents are slightly less active than their counterparts nationally and regionally and just very slightly more active than county residents. Just under 20% of

adults participate in at least 30 minutes a day on three days a week of moderate active sport and recreation. Females in West Lindsey participate in almost 2% more active sport and recreation than males.

Live births

During the last three years, 2005 – 2007, there has been a decrease each year in the number of live births in West Lindsey. In contrast, between 2000 and 2004 there was a gradual 15% increase. This could be a reflection of the more rapid increase in the female population aged between 15 and 44 years during those earlier years which has recently been less significant.

In West Lindsey as a whole during the last three years (2005 – 2007) 8.58% of the live

births have been low weight babies. This compares with the Lincolnshire average of 8.8%.

The Yarborough ward has had a significantly high percentage of low birth weight babies during the same period at just over 17%, followed by Gainsborough North, Gainsborough East, Kelsey and Market Rasen wards all ranging between 11% and 11.91%.

Life expectancy

In West Lindsey overall, life expectancy at birth at 76.7 for males and 80.8 for females is similar to the England average. There are a number of wards, however, where the life expectancy is lower, demonstrating the health inequalities that exist in the district.

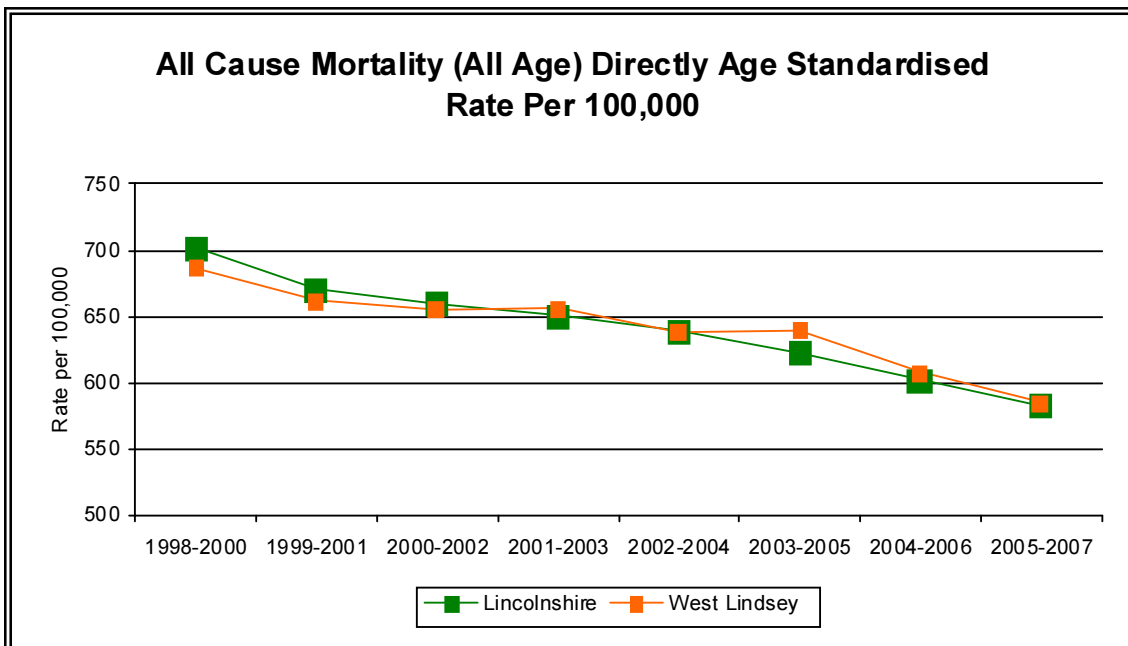
Life expectancy is significantly low in the Gainsborough wards and also Hemswell and Thonock wards which correlates with the health deprivation scores. The highest life expectancy in the district is within Middle Rasen and Welton wards.

Mortality

Whilst the mortality rate for West Lindsey is slightly higher than that of Lincolnshire as a whole, the rate is gradually falling year on year. The rates, however, are significantly higher in a number of wards. The mortality rate in the Gainsborough South West ward is 60% above the district rate followed by Thonock and Gainsborough East wards at 38% and 31% higher than the district rate respectively.

Since 2002 the death rate has gradually fallen in the Gainsborough East and North wards, whereas it has increased considerably in the Gainsborough South West ward.

Nettleham ward has a significantly low death rate followed by Yarborough, Welton and Cherry Willingham wards.

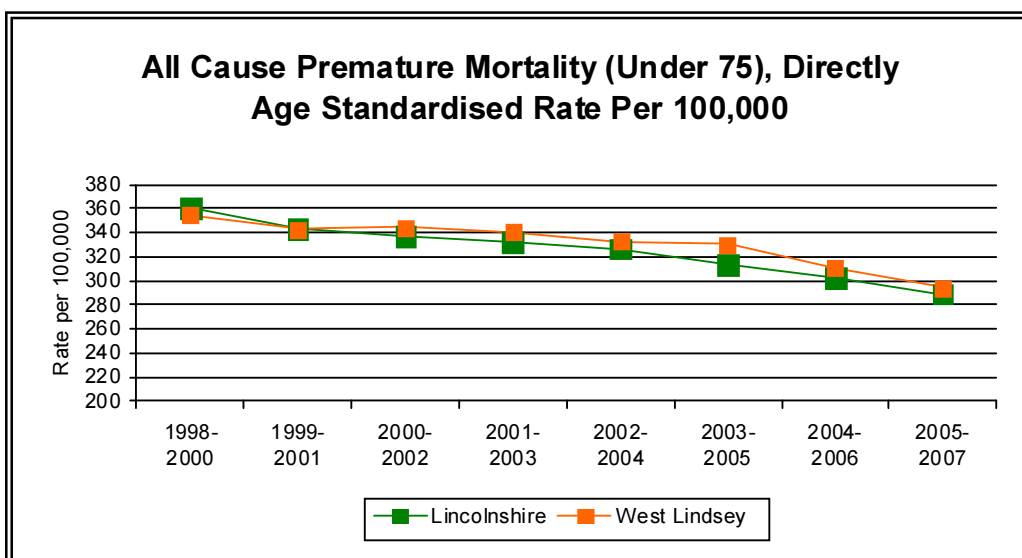


Source: Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust

Premature mortality (under 75 years) in West Lindsey is also slightly higher than Lincolnshire as a whole. The rate in the Gainsborough South West ward is significantly higher than other wards in the district at almost double the West Lindsey rate. Thonock and Gainsborough East wards also have quite significantly high premature mortality rates, but whereas Gainsborough East ward rate has been

falling over the last few years, Thonock's rate has been increasing.

The lowest premature mortality rate is in the Fiskerton ward which has almost halved during the last three years. Lea ward's rate is not much higher than Fiskerton ward's and has also halved during the last three years. Saxilby and Nettleham wards also have significantly low rates.



Source: Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust

The main cause of premature death in West Lindsey is cancer followed by cardiovascular disease and coronary heart disease. Cancer accounts for 40% of deaths amongst

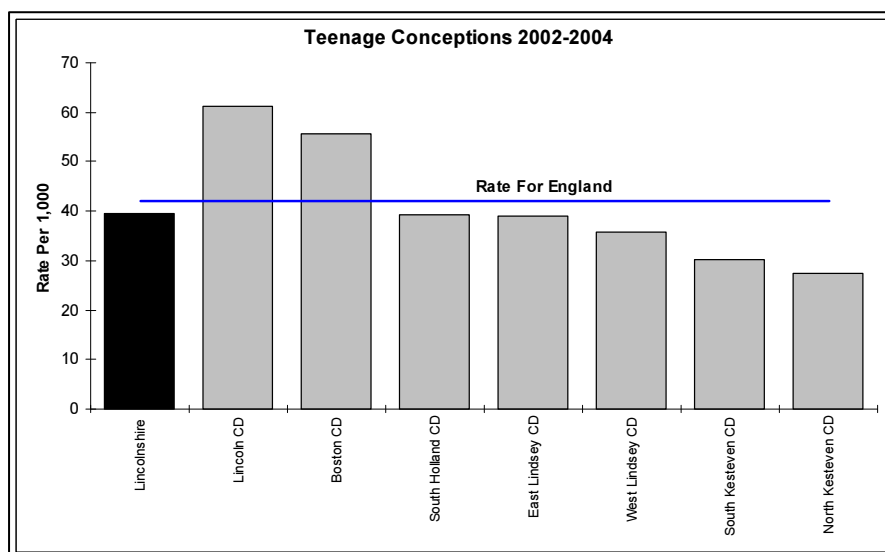
people in West Lindsey under the age of 75 years. Cardiovascular disease is less prevalent at around 28% and coronary heart disease at 15% of premature deaths.

Teenage pregnancies

Teenage pregnancies in West Lindsey are 9% below the national average and 4% lower than Lincolnshire. There are, however, three wards in West Lindsey that have significantly high teenage pregnancy rates: Gainsborough East is almost double the West Lindsey rate with Gainsborough South West and North wards having slightly

lower rates than the South West ward. This correlates with the level of deprivation in the Gainsborough Wards.

The chart below shows the levels of teenage conceptions in the Lincolnshire districts compared with the national rate.



Source: Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust

Learning and Skills

Key Facts

- One Local Authority Nursery School and 22 Early Years Settings provide pre-school activities for children under school age.
- Two well established Sure Start centres in Gainsborough provide support in numerous ways for children under five and their parents.
- Five further Sure Start Centres have recently opened in the district.
- 83% of 11 year olds at schools in West Lindsey achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 in English compared to the national average of 80%. This was an improvement in West Lindsey of 3% on the previous year.
- 78% of 11 year olds at schools in West Lindsey achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 Maths, an improvement of 2% on the previous year and 1% above the national average.
- 81% of 14 year olds at schools in West Lindsey achieved Key Stage 3 Level 5 in English, 7% higher than the national average but 2% lower than the previous year in West Lindsey.
- 80% of 14 year olds at schools in West Lindsey achieved Key Stage 3 Level 5 in Maths, 4% higher than the national average but 4% lower than the previous year in West Lindsey.
- 67.2% of pupils in West Lindsey at the end of Key Stage 4 achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, 7.1% higher than the national average.
- 96.2% of pupils in West Lindsey achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-G, 4.6% above the national average.
- The number of young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training has only slightly fallen in the last year.
- The percentage of working age people in West Lindsey who are more highly qualified (NVQ3, 4, or 5) is below the national and regional averages.
- The percentage of those with NVQ1 or 2 or equivalent is higher than the national and regional averages.
- Just under 11% of working age residents have no qualifications.
- Adult basic skills in literacy and numeracy are broadly comparable with the national figures.
- Basic skills in adult literature are better than those in numeracy.
- The three Gainsborough wards have the poorest basic adult skills in both literacy and numeracy.

Early learning

Within West Lindsey there is one LA Nursery School that is maintained by the local education authority, providing education for children who have reached the age of 2 but are under compulsory school age. This school is in Gainsborough. At January 2007 88 children were registered at the school.

Across the district there are 22 Early Years Settings which include private and voluntary day nurseries, pre-school, childminding networks, and local authority day nurseries. It should be noted these only include those that are registered with the Lincolnshire Early Years Development Plan and Childcare Partnerships.

Sure Start plays an important part in early learning in West Lindsey, particularly in Gainsborough. There are two well established Sure Start Centres in West Lindsey with the main one being in a purpose built Children's Centre building in the heart of Gainsborough town.

Sure Start centres are government funded and provide children under 5 years old and their parents with the opportunity to receive education, care, family support, health services and support with employment.

At the Gainsborough centres, services have been set up including those requested by the parents themselves. Amongst these are parenting training, career training, and numerous family orientated activities. The organisation has strong partnership connections with other organisations that provide services within the centres to improve awareness and help parents towards improving children's health through parents receiving support and advice on such issues as antenatal and post natal support, dental advice, accident prevention, cessation of smoking and drug taking.

Home safety courses looking at every aspect of safety with children are provided and it is felt that, in Gainsborough, the provision of such training has gone some way towards the reduction in the number of people entering hospital due to home accidents.

The events and activities that have been provided by Sure Start within the area over the last two years have been used by over 2,000 individuals as shown below. These individuals take part on multi occasions and in 2006/07 alone made over 80,000 attendances between them. A total of 1,066 families were involved last year compared with 974 in 2006/07.

Further Sure Start Centres have recently opened across West Lindsey at Binbrook/Brookenby, Caistor, Hemswell, Market Rasen and Welton which will help to spread across the district the advantages gained from similar services to those provided at Gainsborough.

| Number of Individuals Participating in Sure Start Activities | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 2006/07 | 2007/08 |
| Total number participating | 2,116 | 2,164 * |
| Adults | 1,096 | 1,076 * |
| Children | 1,020 | 1,088 * |

Source: Sure Start Gainsborough Records

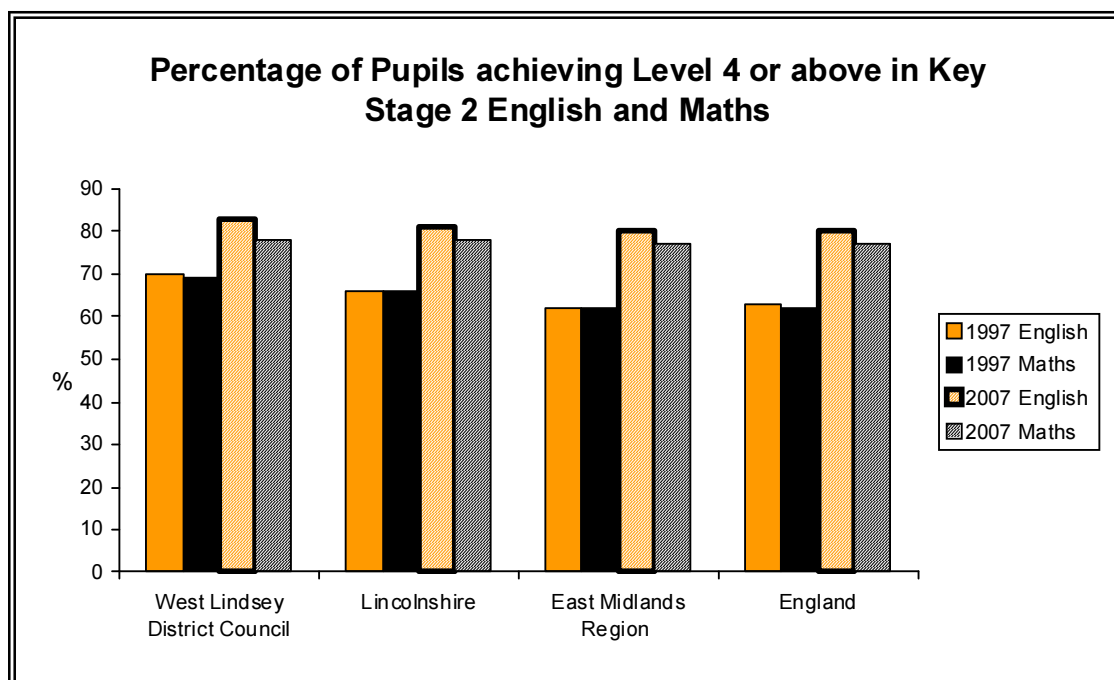
*One months figures missing due to computer system changeover which suggests that these figures should be higher.

Literacy and numeracy at age 11

The results of tests carried out by 11 year old pupils (Key Stage 2) reveal that primary school children are performing better than ever in West Lindsey schools. In English and Maths, between 1997 and 2007 those achieving the required standard of Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 has increased from 70% to 83% and 69% to 78% respectively. Improvement from 2006 to 2007 was 3% in English and 2% in Maths. In English the standard is higher than the Lincolnshire,

East Midlands region and national levels. In Maths it is the same as the county and just higher than the regional and national level.

At this required standard of Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 tests, a total of nine out of the 25 wards in West Lindsey performed below the national average in English and eight in Maths. In 2007 the worst performing ward at this level in both subjects was the Gainsborough North ward.



Source: Dept for Children, Schools and Families (dcsf)

Literacy and numeracy at age 14

When looking at achievements in West Lindsey's secondary schools it should be borne in mind that, unlike primary schools, a proportion of the pupils live outside of the district, and therefore the school results may not reflect the achievements of West Lindsey resident children.

In addition to test results, Contextual Value Added (CVA) measures are now being used. Some pupils find it particularly difficult to reach the level expected for their age in assessment tests. It may be, for example, that they have significant special educational needs, or other factors outside a school's control, such as gender, movement between schools, and family circumstances, all of which are known to affect a pupil's performance.

Taking into account these outside factors, the progress is measured that individual pupils have made between tests when they are in year 6 (KS2), generally aged 11, and tests taken when they are in year 9 (Key Stage 3) and generally aged 14.

Each pupil's CVA score is based on a comparison between their actual KS3 performance and the KS3 performance predicted for each pupil by the CVA model. An average of all pupils' CVA scores is

produced for a school. That average is adjusted by the CVA model to account for cohort size, which then produces a school level CVA measure.

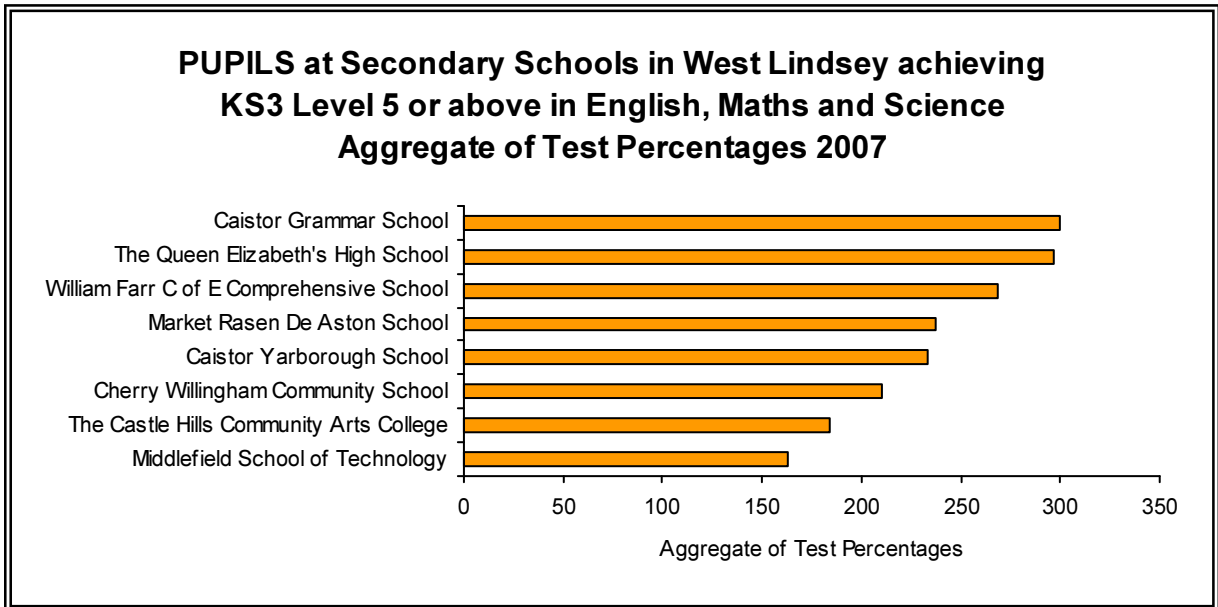
The CVA measure is presented as a number based around 100. Scores above 100 represent schools where pupils on average made more progress than similar pupils normally, while scores below 100 represent schools where pupils made less progress.

This all means that CVA gives a much fairer **statistical measure of the effectiveness of a school** and provides a solid base for comparison. Nevertheless, no single measure of performance can tell the whole story about a school's effectiveness and therefore attainment data continues to play an important role in painting the full picture of a school's performance

During the last 10 years, achievements of pupils in West Lindsey aged 14 have improved in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3. Figures for 2007 show that 81% of 14 year olds reached the required standard of Level 5 or above in English, up from 67% in 1997. In Maths, 80% reached the required standard, up from 27% in 1997. In 2007 there was a 2% fall in English

attainment from the previous year and a 4% fall in Maths.

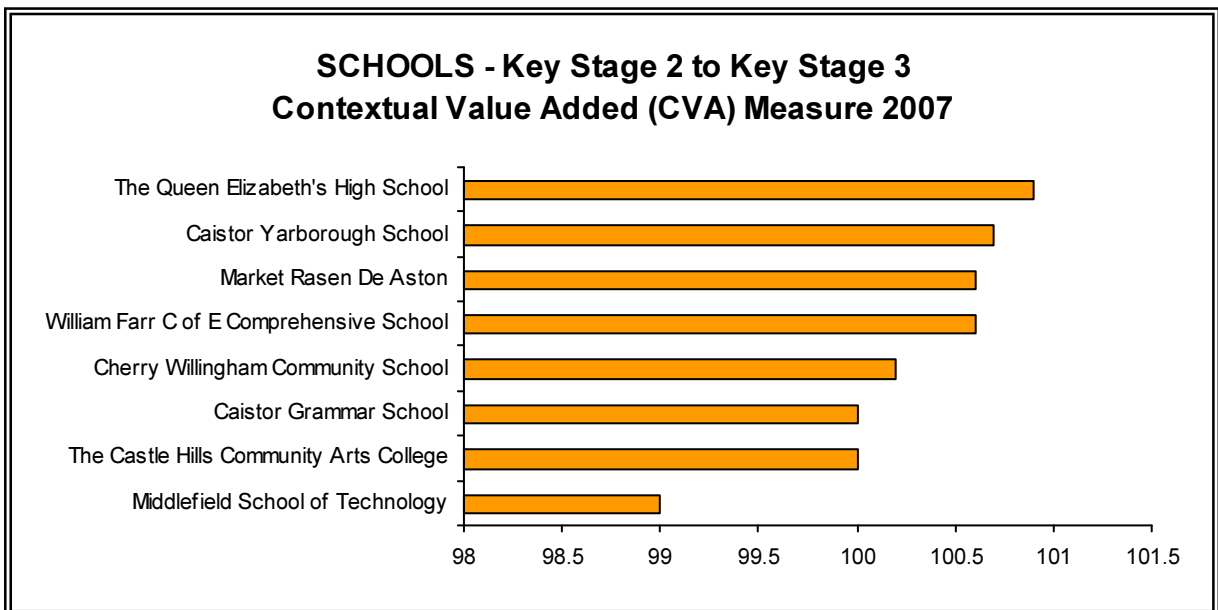
Both sets of achievements are above the national, regional and county levels.



Source: Dept for Children, Schools and Families (dcsf)

Using the CVA measure described previously, the chart below illustrates the

difference in rankings of the schools with regard to their overall effectiveness.

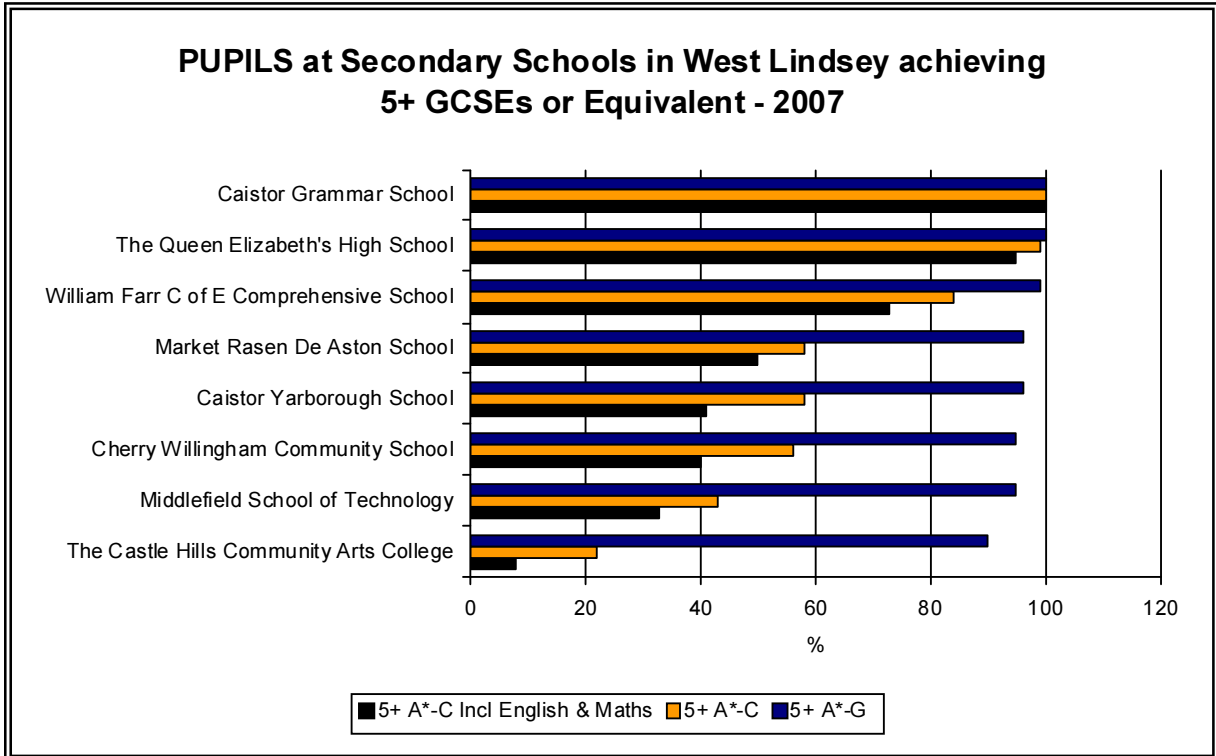


Source: Dept for Children, Schools and Families (dcsf)

GCSE and equivalent results

GCSE results across West Lindsey show that in 2007, 67.2% of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieved five or more GCSE and equivalents at grades A* - C, up from 53.5 % of 15 year olds in 1997.

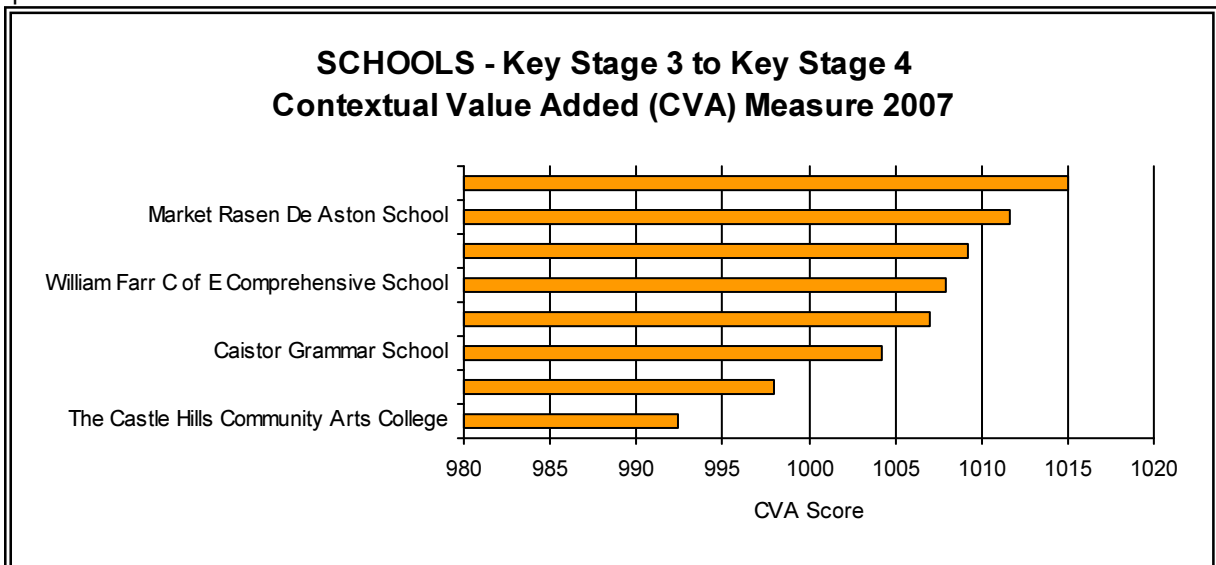
The figures show that 96.2% of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 attained five or more GCSE and equivalents at grades A* - G, up from 92.3% in 1997.



Source: Dept for Children, Schools and Families (dcsf)

For Key Stage 3 to Key Stage 4 the CVA score indicating the value the school has added on average for its students, given what is known about its student intake, is presented as a number based around 1000.

The chart below again indicates the differing rankings of the West Lindsey secondary schools when using this fairer measure of overall effectiveness.



Source: Dept for Children, Schools and Families (dcsf)

Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

In December 2007 the number of young people aged 16-18 in West Lindsey who were not in education, employment or training was 120 compared with 122 in December 2006.

Nationally, the proportion of 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment or training has remained broadly level over the last decade, although there are signs of a downward trend.

Reductions in the proportion of NEET young people are the result of a wide range of organisations.

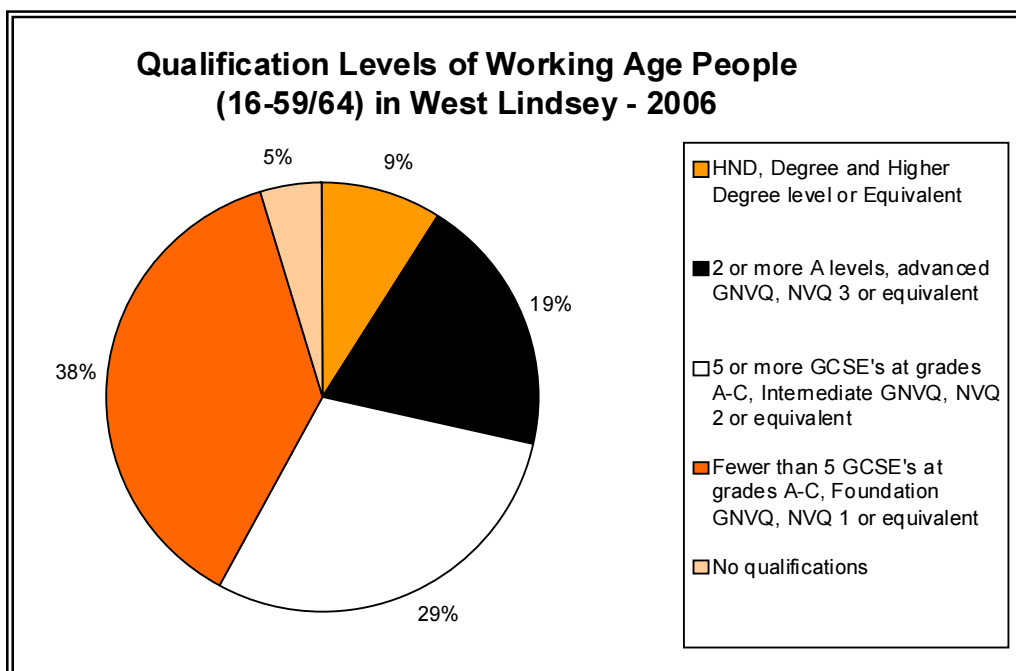
Work to reduce the NEET population is building on the experience of Connexions partnerships in multi-agency working with other services supporting young people. Connexions' work with schools also forms a vital part of the strategy, by giving young people the support they need to continue in learning and preventing them from falling into the NEET group.

Further education

At just under 21%, the percentage of working age people in West Lindsey who have qualifications at degree level (NVQ 4/5) is 6% below the national average and 4% below the regional average. Those with NVQ 3 qualifications are nearer to the national average at only 1.5% below and 0.4% below the regional average. Residents with NVQ 1 and 2 qualifications are, however, above national and regional

averages. It should be noted that provision for NVQ4 training is low in West Lindsey and if there was more provision then skills may stay in the district.

Just under 11% of the working-age population have no qualifications. This compares with 13.6% in England and 13.9% in the East Midlands region.



Source: Nomis – Qualifications (Jan – Dec 2006)

Basic skills

An estimate of basic skills has been modelled from the Skills for Life Survey (DfES 2003). This identifies the levels of poor basic skills amongst the adult population in West Lindsey and England based on numeracy and literacy. The table below indicates that West Lindsey's adult

basic skills are broadly comparable to those of the national average and highlights the fact that adult numeracy skills are poorer than their literacy skills. The wards in the district with the poorest basic skills in both literature and numeracy are the three Gainsborough wards.

| | Adults Basic Skills (Population Aged 16- 60) | | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | Poor Literacy | | | Poor Numeracy | | |
| | Entry Level ¹ | Level 1 ² | Level 2 ³ | Entry Level | Level 1 | Level 2 |
| West Lindsey | 10% | 45% | 45% | 48% | 31% | 21% |
| England | 16% | 40% | 44% | 46% | 28% | 25% |

Source: Department for Education and Skills, Read Write Plus, Skills for Life Survey 2003

¹ Entry Level is below a low level GCSE

² Level 1 is broadly comparable with a low level GCSE (D - G)

³ Level 2 is comparable with a high level GCSE (A* - C)

Leisure and Culture

Key Facts

- West Lindsey has a mix of Council managed and private sector sports and leisure facilities.
- A deficiency of sports and leisure facilities exists and is being addressed.
- The number of people in the age groups taking part in pitch sports is projected to fall by 2011.
- 39% of residents live within 20 minutes travel time of three different sports facilities.
- 19.8% of people participate in the recommended active sport and recreation each week, 1.2% less than nationally.
- 5.6% volunteer for at least one hour per week, almost 1% above the national average.
- Visits to libraries increased in 2005/06 but dropped the following year.
- The number of tourists to the district has increased over the last three years.

Sports and leisure

Within West Lindsey the District Council manages a number of facilities which include:

- Wolds Leisure operating a shared facility with Caistor Yarborough School and De Aston Sports Centre which is a shared facility with De Aston School
- Gainsborough Leisure Centre
- Marshalls Sports Ground, Gainsborough
- Roses Sports Ground, Gainsborough
- Richmond Park, Gainsborough

The facilities administered by the Council together with a number of private sector facilities within West Lindsey include:

- 6 golf venues
- 22 grass pitches facilities
- 6 health and fitness suites
- 2 indoor bowls facilities
- 1 indoor tennis court facility
- 7 indoor sports hall facilities
- 2 swimming pool facilities

There is, however, a deficiency of facilities across the district and the following have been earmarked as suggested requirements:

- Improve swimming and fitness facilities in Gainsborough and Caistor
- Swimming pool in Market Rasen
- Outdoor tennis courts in Gainsborough
- Squash courts in Market Rasen

- Floodlit, synthetic turf pitch in Gainsborough and Caistor
- Improvement to most outdoor tennis courts and village halls

West Lindsey has a variety of Sports Clubs organised by voluntary members, some of which have their own facilities.

There is 6% lower participation and demand for playing pitches in West Lindsey than there is nationally. Although the district population is projected to rise by 7.4% by 2011, the number of people in the age groups actively participating in pitch sports (6-44) is projected to fall by 1.3%.

Of the resident population of West Lindsey, 39% live within twenty minutes travel time of a range of three different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark.

Overall, 85% of residents think that sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same over the last three years.

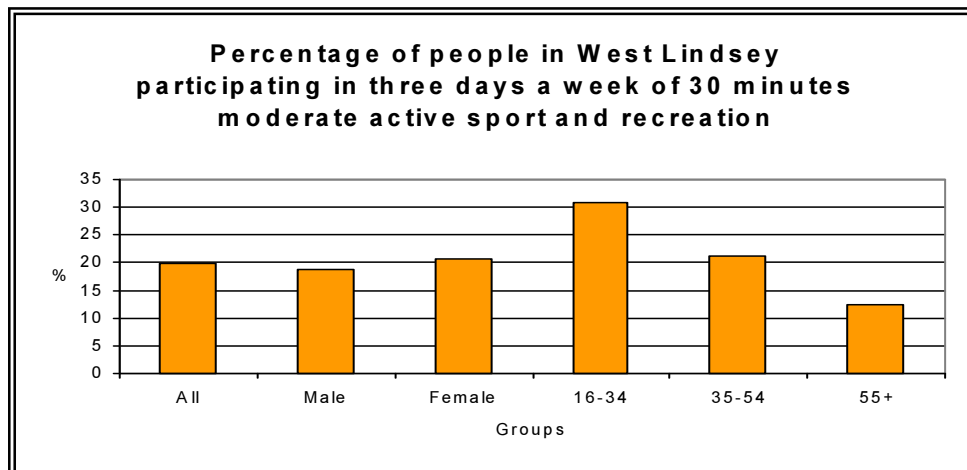
The Active People Survey carried out on behalf of Sport England between October 2005 and October 2006 revealed that 19.8% of West Lindsey respondents participate in at least three days a week of 30 minutes moderate active sport and recreation. This

compares with 21% nationally, 20.8% regionally and 19.6% in Lincolnshire.

Male participation was considerably lower than the national male average at 18.8% against 23.7% nationally. In contrast, however, female participation was higher

across West Lindsey at 20.7% than the female national average of 18.5%.

Nationally the male participation rate is higher than females but this is not the case in West Lindsey with the female average being almost 2% higher than the males.



Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006

The survey reveals that across West Lindsey, 5.6% of respondents volunteer for at least one hour per week to support sport, nearly 1% higher than the national average.

The above highlights a number of changes that need to be made in the district:

- Urban and rural areas need to be catered for.
- The provision of opportunities and activities for an ageing population,

considering that the highest levels of activity are in the 16-34 age range.

- Expansion of the limited details regarding clubs in the district.
- Increased male participation to bring it in line with the national average.
- Help towards improving health inequalities, particularly in Gainsborough.

Libraries

There are nine libraries spread across the West Lindsey district at Caistor, Cherry Willingham, Gainsborough, Keelby, Market Rasen, Nettleham, Saxilby, Scotter and Welton. IT facilities are available at each library.

A mobile library service is provided from all of the libraries except for Keelby which has the lowest number of people in its catchment area.

Visits to our libraries in 2005/06 increased considerably by 9.4% over the previous year with the number of physical visits being just under 300,000. In 2006/07 the number of visits dropped by 1% but this is still over 8% higher than 2004/05.

Active borrowers across the district increased by 4% in 2005/06 rising to 12,917 but fell slightly to 12,574 in 2006/07. Active borrowers as a percentage of the target population stands at an average of 15% for West Lindsey, the two libraries having the highest percentage being Nettleham and Saxilby at 22.7% and 20% respectively. March 2007 figures show that 1,449 users registered at West Lindsey libraries also used other branches around the County.

In a Public Library Users Survey carried out in November 2005 an average of 57% of users had a very good overall view of libraries in West Lindsey.

Heritage

Gainsborough proudly possesses one of the best preserved timber framed medieval manor houses in the country, Gainsborough Old Hall. Visits to the Old Hall offer a fascinating insight into bygone days of medieval splendour.

Aviation heritage in West Lindsey includes the Bomber County Aviation Museum at RAF Hemswell plus the RAF Scampton Historical Museum.

West Lindsey is proud to be home to the world famous RAF Red Arrows aerobatic display team.

Some of the country's finest religious heritage and architecture is within West Lindsey. Over two weekends in May 2008 the 12th annual churches festival saw approximately 75 churches open their doors to visitors.

West Lindsey's towns and villages contain considerable history with over 1,000 listed buildings within the district. There are over 100 scheduled ancient monuments covering such remains as Bronze Age Burial Barrows, deserted medieval villages and moated manor house sites.

We have four nationally regarded historic parks and gardens at Brocklesby, Hackthorn, Riseholme and Fillingham, with many smaller examples such as that at Blyborough Hall.

The Lincolnshire Wolds are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which in planning terms enjoys the same status as the National Parks.

Market towns

Market Rasen is famous for the only race course in Lincolnshire and is one of the gateways to The Wolds with its beautiful countryside.

Caistor is a few miles North of Market Rasen and has an attractive mix of Georgian and

Victorian buildings. Caistor was once a Roman settlement of some importance.

Gainsborough is a small Market town on the Eastern bank of the River Trent and displays some fine 17th century architecture and one of the finest medieval manor houses in the country, Gainsborough Old Hall.

Theatres

The Trinity Arts Centre in Gainsborough has a 300 seat theatre cinema offering a wide range of entertainment.

The Broadbent Theatre is another small theatre in the village of Wickenby.

The Sands in Gainsborough is a jazz venue that opened in 2004 in the original Town Hall building and hosts live music acts.

The State Club has recently opened in Gainsborough and serves up a blend of high quality dance music and live entertainment

whilst also showing films and live television sporting and other events.

The Old Nick Theatre in Gainsborough is the home of the Gainsborough Theatre Company that produces at least four shows each year. The building started its life as Gainsborough's police station and courthouse – hence the name.

Many of the village halls throughout the district are part of the Rural Touring Scheme which brings theatre and live shows to small rural communities.

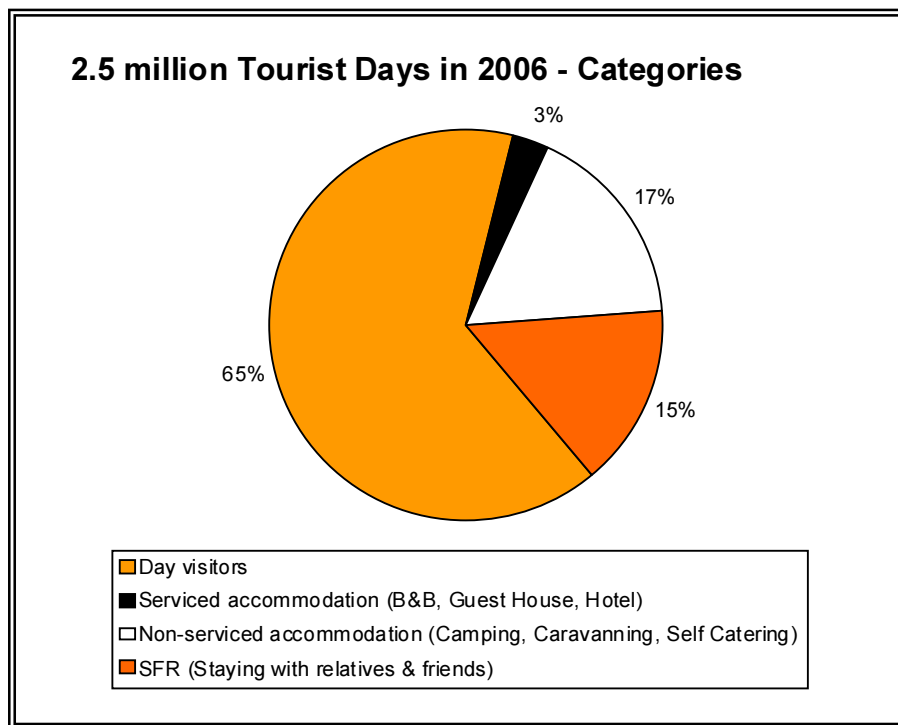
Tourism

Over the years 2004 – 2006 there has been an increase in the number of tourists to the district, rising from 1,823,000 in 2004 to 1,969,000 the following year and 2,009,000 in 2006.

The number of tourist days also increased during the three year period increasing from 2,259,000 in 2004 to 2,423,000 and 2,476,000 in the following two years.

As would be expected, the numbers are higher in the summer months.

Visitors are drawn to West Lindsey by the wide variety of things to do and places to visit from churches, historic sites, the racecourse at Market Rasen and aviation heritage to rural routes, town trails, unspoilt countryside, and farm parks for families. The three market towns in West Lindsey ~ Gainsborough, Market Rasen and Caistor ~ each have their individual characteristics and are within easy reach of some of the best attractions in Lincolnshire.



Source: West Lindsey Trends 2004-2006

The economic impact with regard to expenditure generated by tourism in West Lindsey has increased from £67m in 2004 to £74m in 2006. During 2006, 1,428 full time

equivalent jobs on average per month were generated through tourism. This compares with 1,354 a month two years previously.

Safe, Clean and Green

Key Facts

- In respect of the 10 British Crime Survey comparator crimes, 11% of the recorded offences in Lincolnshire in 2007/08 occurred in West Lindsey.
- Between 2003/04 and 2007/08 all recorded offences in the 10 comparator crimes in West Lindsey have decreased by 18%.
- In 2007/08 the three largest proportions of recorded British Crime Survey (BCS) crimes were criminal damage, theft from a vehicle and wounding.
- The most significant issue is the 10% increase in criminal damage since 2003/04, accounting for 50% of the 10 British Crime Survey comparator crimes in West Lindsey in 2007/08.
- There has been a 5.9% decrease in acts of domestic burglary since 2003/04.
- 51% of General User Survey respondents felt safe outside after dark compared with 86% feeling safe outside in the daytime.
- West Lindsey employs seven street force wardens to work closely with the police, waste control officers and the local community in particular.
- More incidences of environmental crime, e.g. fly tipping, graffiti etc are being dealt with by the newly set up Street Force Team.
- West Lindsey has good air quality and carbon emissions per capita in West Lindsey are lower than the regional average.
- Biological quality of rivers is good but chemical quality is poor.
- There has been a 3.5% increase during the last two years of household waste collected per head of population with an increase of 7% of household waste recycled during the same period.
- Household waste composted increased to 13.7% in 2006/07.
- Household waste sent to landfill reduced by 9.2% in 2006/07.

Crime in West Lindsey

The figures for the 10 British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes (those shown in the chart overleaf) reveal that 11% of all recorded offences in Lincolnshire occurred in West Lindsey. Of the seven districts in the county, this is the 4th highest level.

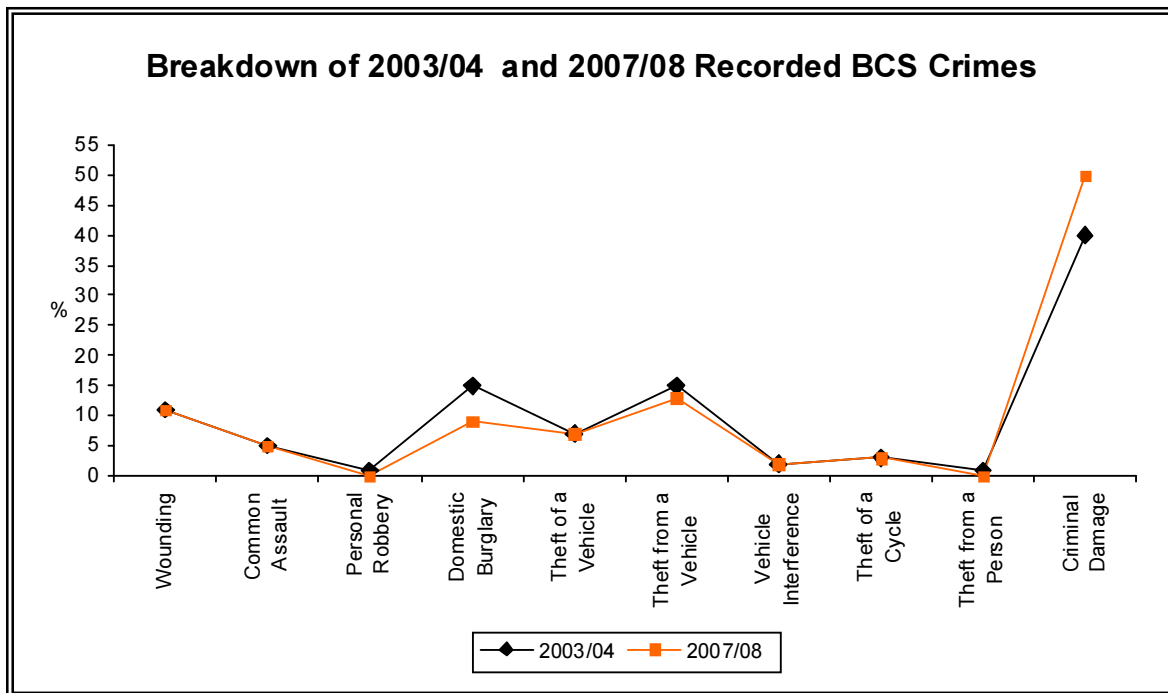
Between 2003/04 and 2007/08 recorded crimes in these 10 comparator areas overall have decreased by 18%, having fallen gradually year on year.

In 2003/04 criminal damage accounted for 40% of the 10 comparator crimes in West

Lindsey with theft from a vehicle and domestic burglary each accounting for 15%.

In 2007/08 criminal damage increased to 50% of recorded crime with the next two offences being theft from a vehicle at 13%, and wounding at 11% (same as 2003/04). More detail is given in the paragraphs beneath the chart.

The most significant change between 2003/04 and 2007/08 has been the 10% increase in criminal damage and a 5.9% decrease in domestic burglary.



Source: Lincolnshire County Council, Crime and Disorder Reduction Team

Criminal Damage

Although the overall crime rate in West Lindsey is falling each year, criminal damage has increased since 2003/04, accounting for 50.3% of BCS Crime Offences in 2006/07 but falling by 0.3% in 2007/08.

Between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007 the highest rates per 1,000 population were within the Gainsborough South West ward followed by the Gainsborough East ward

and Gainsborough North ward. These accounted for 38% of all criminal damage offences committed in West Lindsey during that period.

The majority of the criminal damage offences in Gainsborough were damage to motor vehicles (33.9%), damage to property (25.8%), damage to dwellings (20.7%) and damage to buildings other than dwellings (13.4%).

Theft from a Vehicle

In 2006/07 theft from vehicles accounted for 13.1% of the BCS Crime Offences falling by 0.1% in 2007/08. Between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007 the highest rates per 1,000 population were within the Gainsborough

South West and East wards and accounted for 32% of all theft from vehicle offences that took place in West Lindsey during that period.

Wounding

In 2006/07 wounding offences accounted for 10.9%. The highest rates for the period 1 July 2006 – 30 June 2007 were in the Gainsborough wards, in particular Gainsborough South West and East wards,

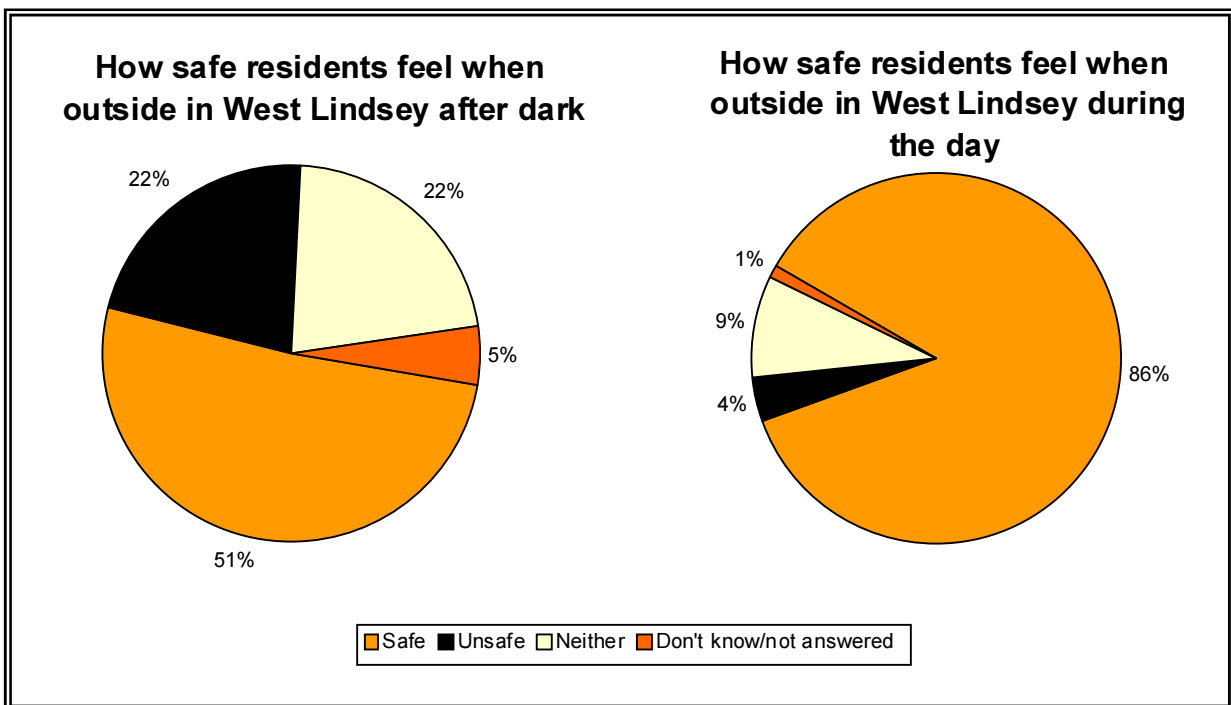
and these account for 40% of all wounding offences across the district. 94.2% of these offences in Gainsborough were assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Fear of Crime

The 2006/07 British Crime Survey shows that crime in general had an impact on the quality of life for just over a quarter (27%) of respondents, and fear of crime had an impact for just over a third (37%). These figures were higher for those who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months.

As part of the General User Survey carried out in 2006, West Lindsey residents were asked to respond to two questions relating to how safe they felt in West Lindsey during the day and during the night.

The two charts below reveal that of those who responded to these questions, 51% felt safe outside after dark compared with 86% who felt safe outside in the daytime. Figures collected by the Police for the previous year show that 23% more residents felt safe after dark with 12% more feeling safe in the daytime. This is a significant decrease in the number of people feeling safe outside and mirrors people's perception of increased crime.



Source: General User Survey 2006

The West Lindsey Street Scene

The quality of neighbourhoods and the quality of life of local residents is a top priority for the Council. We have created a team of seven street force wardens working closely with our partners, waste control officers, the local police, police community support officers and local communities.

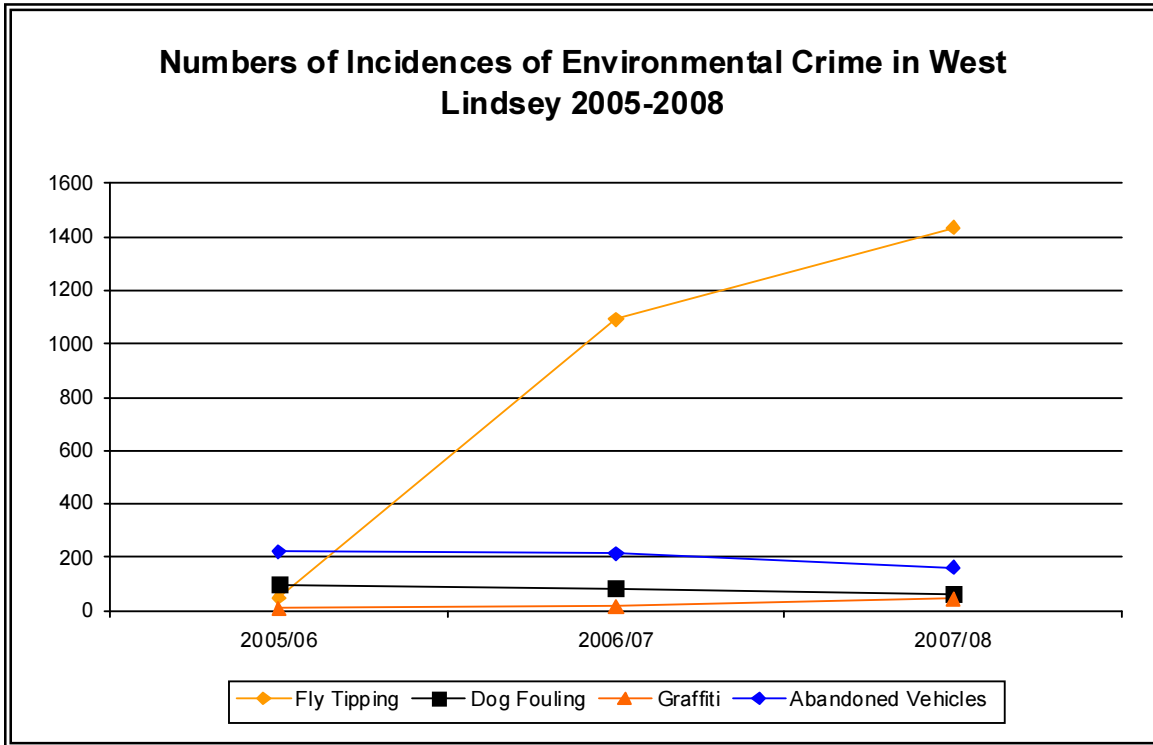
The team targets environmental crime as a priority, dealing with problems that are of major concern for local residents, e.g. fly tipping, dog fouling, graffiti and abandoned vehicles. The team also assists our partners in dealing with anti social behaviour.

The chart below shows the number of incidences of environmental crime dealt with by the Street Force Team.

Although it appears from the chart below that there has been a massive increase in fly tipping, the fact is that since the street force wardens have been operating, they have been actively looking and dealing with this issue whereas prior to the team's existence, the Council was only aware of and acting on reported incidents. Therefore the incidences could have been as high without us being

aware. With regard to dog fouling the wardens have issued warnings and fines and it is felt that dog owners are realising from this that it is unacceptable not to clean up after their pets. Graffiti is another instance where the wardens are out looking and not having to rely only on reported incidents. It can be seen that abandoned vehicle incidents dropped quite significantly

last year, probably due to the high prices being paid for scrap, encouraging opportunists to benefit by taking them away before the team was aware of their abandonment. It is clear that the street force wardens are already making a positive difference towards the environment in which we live.



Source: West Lindsey District Council

Effective partnership working is key to improving our neighbourhoods and quality of life for residents. We want our local communities to be assured that we are producing outcomes that really make a difference.

We monitor progress through not only reporting against national performance indicators, but also by trying to seek the opinions of local residents to let us know how we are doing in their eyes.

The General User Survey carried out in 2006 revealed that the vast majority of comments by respondents on community safety related to a perceived lack of police presence in their area. Residents wished to see more police officers and/or community support officers in their area and these

comments were made across the district. Our street force wardens are helping the police in specific areas of the district and are a physical presence in the street scene.

From the same survey, 86% of residents said they felt safe when outside in the district during the day whereas fewer people, 51% of respondents, felt safe when outside in the district after dark. We hope to improve these perception figures by increased presence of our street force wardens.

It is good to see that 75% of residents think that over the past three years, the cleanliness of their streets has got better or stayed the same and that only 8% think that land and streets have unacceptable levels of litter and detritus.

A clean environment

A positive effect of the limited road network and the rurality of West Lindsey is the fact that the area enjoys good air quality with only 13 Air Quality Management (AQM) sites being established as a result of NO₂ vehicle submission. Carbon emissions per capita are also lower than the regional average.

In terms of river quality, biological quality is good in West Lindsey although chemical quality in all the Lincolnshire districts is amongst the poorest in the region. The latter can partly be explained by the size and presence of the agricultural industry and its use of pesticides and other chemicals.

Parks and playing fields

Richmond Park is the main park in Gainsborough and is owned by West Lindsey District Council along with nine other smaller parks/park areas in the town. The Council also owns and looks after five

playing fields in Gainsborough. There are numerous other parks and playing fields across the district that are in the ownership of the town and parish councils in whose area they are situated.

Household waste and recycling

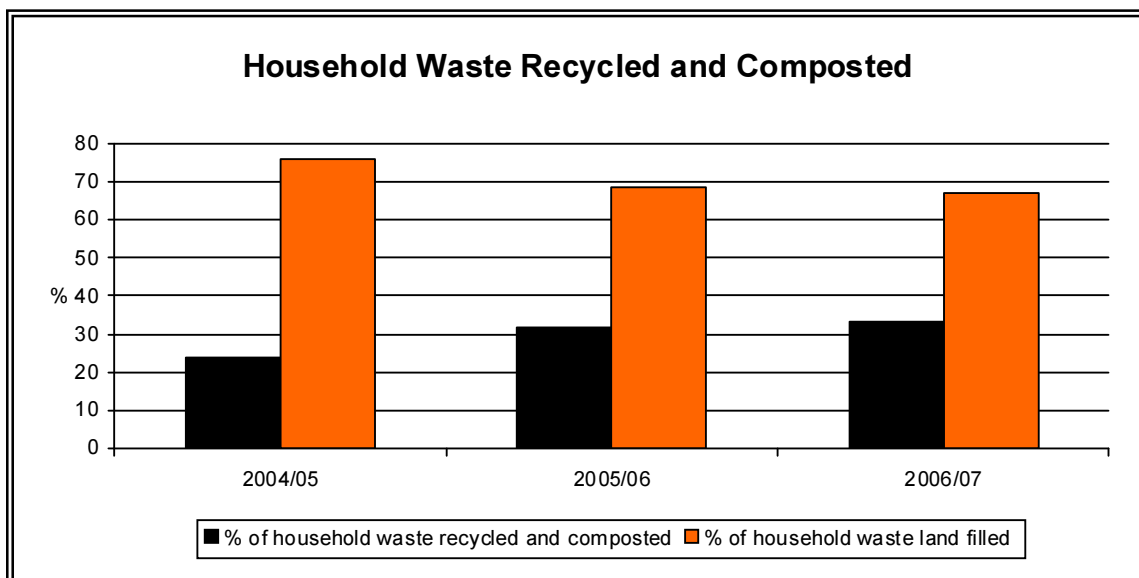
Each year the amount of household waste produced rises, and for this reason Councils have been set targets by the Government to increase the amount of waste recycled.

The amount of household waste collected per head of population in West Lindsey rose to 421.8 kg in 2006/07 from 407.70 kg two years previously, a 3.5% increase. During this same period the amount of household waste recycled has increased by 7% to 19.6%. However, with the national average for waste recycled standing at 31%, more participation by residents in recycling needs

to be encouraged. This is presently being achieved by the increased types of waste now being accepted for recycling.

The amount of household waste composted has increased from 11.5% in 2004/05 to 13.7% in 2006/07.

Consequently, the amount of household waste sent to landfill has reduced by 9.2% since 2004/05 with 23,892 tonnes of household waste collected in West Lindsey being land filled in 2006/07.



Source: Lincolnshire County Council, Waste Services

The cost per household of waste collected in 2006/07 was £58.11, a reduction of £3.69 per household from two years previously.

The latest figures for 2007/08 (yet to be confirmed at the time of production of this report) show that there has been a further 2.6% increase in the amount of household waste recycled and 1.7% increase in the composting element. The total amount of household waste sent to landfill during 2007/08 was 3.3% less than the previous year. This brings the current total recycling rate to approximately 38%, which is in line with the Government's requirement that at least 40% should be recycled by 2010.

There are various options used for disposing of garden waste. The Council operates a garden waste collection service used by approximately 13,000 customers who pay an annual charge for the collection of their garden waste. Others choose to take their

garden waste to a recycling centre in West Lindsey district, or an adjacent district, whilst others compost and the Council provides subsidised composters on request.

There are 32 recycling collection sites spread across the district, 12 situated in The Wolds area, 11 in the Lincoln Villages area and nine in the Gainsborough and surrounding area.

Recycling generated the most comments under the Waste heading in the General User Survey, with the majority wishing to be able to place a larger range of materials in their blue bins for fortnightly collection. From March 2008 this actually happened with paper, all types of cardboard, tins, cans, aerosols, sweet/biscuit tins, aluminium foil, glass and plastics being collected from the kerbside either from the blue bins provided or in a few cases in recycling sacks.

Community Engagement and Cohesion

Key Facts

- Voting turnout at the 2008 local elections was 37.51%, an increase of 1.23% from 2006.
- Each year Young People are engaged with as part of Local Democracy Week.
- Area Forums in West Lindsey provide the mechanism for channelling information between the public and the Local Strategic Partnership.
- The number of people attending each of the Area Forums varies considerably.
- West Lindsey has 146 voluntary and community organisations registered with the Voluntary Sector Support Services West Lindsey.
- The highest concentration of voluntary sector organisations is in the towns of Caistor, Gainsborough and Market Rasen.
- Of the 72 Parish Councils in the district, eight have completed Parish Plans, six have Plans in progress and 17 are in the initial stages of the Plan process.
- According to the General User Survey the issue of levels of crime was seen as the most important aspect towards a good place to live.
- Anti-social behaviour is a concern for residents.
- Lack of police presence is conceived to be a problem.
- 20% of respondents would like to become more involved in decision making.

Local democracy in West Lindsey

The voting turnout for local elections has very gradually increased over the years. In 2002 it was 31.76% and between 2006 and 2008 it has increased from 36.28% to 37.51%. In the last three years' elections the Gainsborough wards have had the lowest turnout with the Gainsborough East turnout being just under 21% in 2007 and 2008, a drop of 2% from 2006.

The Council each year engages with Young People as part of Local Democracy Week. This year the Council has decided to extend this engagement to involve young people

through Members and Officers planning how this is carried out.

Local Democracy Week started in 1998 as a solitary week in October with the aim of celebrating democracy and highlighting the work of local government. Since then around 400 Councils and 4,000 schools across England and Wales have organised over 2,000 events under the banner of Local Democracy Week. It has been decided to expand Local Democracy Week into the Local Democracy Campaign as engagement should take place throughout the year not just in one week.

Area forums

Area Forums in West Lindsey were established in 2004 to provide a two-way channel of information between members of the public and the West Lindsey Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Assembly. For

the purpose of these Area forums, West Lindsey is divided into three geographical areas: Lincoln Area Villages; The Wolds (including Caistor and Market Rasen); and Gainsborough and its surrounding area.

Since 2005 each Area Forum has met three times a year, usually in March, June and October. However, from 2008 the meeting in June will be a joint event. The Forums discuss topics that the public feel are important to the area and all relevant points are taken to the LSP Assembly whose

responses are shared with the public at the subsequent Area Forum.

The table below shows attendances at the Area Forums which can vary depending on any number of influences such as the venue, topics for discussion and even the weather.

| Attendances at Area Forums | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Lincoln Area Villages | The Wolds | Gainsborough & Surrounding Area |
| June 2004 | 35 | 36 | 52 |
| October 2004 | 18 | 36 | 35 |
| March 2005 | 24 | 42 | 27 |
| June 2005 | 35 | 42 | 37 |
| October 2005 | 36 | 44 | 34 |
| March 2006 | 24 | 22 | 21 |
| June 2006 | 60 | 40 | 32 |
| October 2006 | 21 | 18 | 46 |
| March 2007 | 15 | 26 | 36 |
| June 2007 | 18 | 22 | 24 |
| October 2007 | 14 | 32 | 33 |
| March 2008 | 35 | 30 | 40 |

Voluntary sector

The voluntary sector in West Lindsey is developing and is very active. Many organisations are concentrated around Gainsborough and are partners in the Gainsborough Stakeholder Network with rural areas being supported through Community Lincs. A number of countywide and national charities have local branches.

West Lindsey has 146 voluntary and community organisations registered with the Voluntary Sector Support Services West Lindsey, an increase from 112 in 2006/07 and 80 in 2005/06.

The highest concentration of these organisations is in the towns of Caistor, Gainsborough and Market Rasen.

With two newly appointed Outreach Workers now working for the Voluntary Sector Support Services to make contact with other organisations, it is expected that there will be a greater increase in those registering during the current year.

The number of people enquiring about opportunities to volunteer during 2006/07 was 318 and this number has increased each year for the previous few years.

The purpose of the organisation is to provide a wide range of support services to voluntary and community groups in West Lindsey, such as free publicity, loan of equipment, representation on decision making bodies, support from specialist staff, access to resources, newsletters, recruitment of volunteers, training, the provision of information and development facilities.

In 2004 the Volunteer Bureau (as the organisation was then known) established the West Lindsey Voluntary Sector Forum to which some 40 organisations are now signed up to and which an average of 15 people attend the bi-monthly meetings. This Forum elects two representatives to sit on the Local Strategic Partnership.

With regard to voluntary activity, the above is just the 'tip of the iceberg' as communities organise themselves to undertake a whole

range of locally important projects. These can range from running the village hall or being a parish councillor to small village or street level cultural events. Thousands of hours per year are given over to organising community activity. Just in sport alone nearly 14,000 people over the age of 16 take an active part – 19.8% of the adult

population (Active People District Analysis 2006).

Some community run activities become much grander projects contributing widely to the well-being and the economy of the area. The Riverside Festival in Gainsborough and Keelby Sports Centre are just two examples.

Parish plans

Parish plans encourage communities to come together to identify their needs, prioritise the issues raised and address them with an agreed action plan. Of the 72 Parish Councils (including the three Town Councils) within West Lindsey, eight have completed plans, six have plans in progress and 17 are

in the initial stages of the Parish plan process.

Those that have completed Parish plans are Bardney, Burton, Nettleham, Scotter, Sturton by Stow, Sudbrooke, Welton and Willingham by Stow.

How residents feel about their district

In 2006 when the General User Survey asked residents what they thought were the most important aspects of making somewhere a good place to live, the most popular responses were: the level of crime, health services, affordable decent housing, clean streets and public transport.

When asked the aspects that they felt most needed to be improved in the area the overall response was: activities for teenagers, road and pavement repairs, public transport, level of crime, and health services.

The level of crime was seen as the most important aspect of making somewhere a good place to live and it ranked fourth in the top five of things that most need improving, particularly in Gainsborough, Market Rasen and Caistor. West Lindsey District Council's figures, however, show that we are in the top 25% of District Council's nationally for the least amount of violent crime and robberies across the district and therefore there is an obvious difference between the perception of crime and actual crime levels.

Local residents expressed concern about anti-social behaviour. A large number of residents, particularly in Gainsborough, commented on problems with young people hanging around the streets and being noisy during unsocial hours.

A large majority of residents stated they felt safe outside both during the day and at night

and also felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together. There was, however, some concern about the lack of visible police presence in their area which was perceived as a county wide problem.

When asked whether residents would like to become more involved in local decision making only 20% responded that they would like to. Although a third said they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with opportunities for such participation, half feel they cannot influence decision making.

Just over 50% said it depended on the issue and almost 50% felt they could make a difference to decision making by working together.

In 2007 the Council established a Citizen's Panel made up of 1,000 residents, representative of the resident population of West Lindsey. The establishment of a Citizens' Panel marks an important future step in the Council's overall improvements. It will provide the Council with statistically valid views and comments from the residents of West Lindsey, allowing for more effective decision making and will clearly demonstrate that the Council is willing to listen seriously to the needs of its citizens.

Results from a survey carried out in July 2007 show that 79% of respondents said they were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the area as a place to live.

Glossary

| | |
|--|---|
| Adult Basic Skills: Entry level Level 1 Level 2 | Below a low level GCSE Broadly comparable with a low level GCSE (D-G) Comparable with a high level GCSE (A*-C) |
| BCS | British Crime Survey |
| Benefits: Job Seekers | For people who are available for and actively looking for work. |
| Benefits: Incapacity Benefits | For people who cannot work because of ill health or a disability. |
| Benefits: Lone Parents | Income Support Claimants with a child under 16 and no partner. |
| Benefits: Carers | For people who care for someone who is severely disabled. |
| Benefits: Others on income Related Benefits | Income Support or Pension Credit claimants under State Pension age. |
| Benefits: Disabled | For people who have severe difficulty walking, need help getting around or need looking after. |
| Benefits: Bereaved | There are three types of bereavement benefit payable on the death of a husband, wife or civil partner. |
| BERR | Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform |
| Bronze Age Burial Barrow | Earth-built grave mound |
| Direct Age Standardisation (of mortality rates) | Mortality rates for the population covered by a Primary Care Trust (PCT) depend to some extent on the ages of the people in that area. Age standardisation facilitates comparisons across geographical areas by accounting for differences in the age structure of local populations. Direct age standardisation involves the calculation of the mortality rates that would have been observed had the age profile of the population of the PCT been the same as that of a standard population (the European standard population). |
| GCE A Level | General Certificate of Education Advanced Level |
| GUS | General User Survey |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Key Stage Tests | <p>Progress through the National Curriculum is divided into four parts of Key Stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 1 is designed to cover children's education from the ages of 5 to 7; • Key Stage 2 covers 8 to 11 year old pupils; • Key Stage 3 covers 12 to 14 year-old pupils; • Key Stage 4 covers 15 to 16 year-old pupils. <p>The National Curriculum sets standards of achievement in each subject for pupils aged 5 to 14. For most subjects, these standards range from Levels 1 to 8. Pupils progress up the levels as they get older and learn more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most 7 year olds are expected to achieve Level 2 • Most 11 year-olds are expected to achieve Level 4 <p>Most 14 year-olds are expected to achieve Levels 5 or 6</p> |
| LSOAs | Lower Layer Super Output Area (See SOAs) |
| Mortality – premature | Deaths of those under the age of 75 years |
| NEET | 16-18 year-olds not in education, employment or training |
| No qualifications | No formal qualifications held |
| NVQ 1 | National Vocational Qualification Level 1 equivalent to fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, Foundation GNVQ, NVQ1 |
| NVQ2 | National Vocational Qualification Level 2 equivalent to 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, Intermediate GNVQ, NVQ2 |
| NVQ3 | National Vocational Qualification Level 3 equivalent to 2 or more A levels, Advanced GNVQ, NVQ3 |
| NVQ4/5 | National Vocational Qualification equivalent to HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualification or equivalent |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| Other qualifications | Includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications |
| Premature mortality | See Mortality - premature |
| SOAs | Super Output Areas – a spatial definition for the collection of small area statistics. There are currently two layers of SOA, allowing comparison at different spatial levels. There are 32,482 Lower Layer SOAs in England (LSOAs). This level is used in the measure of deprivation. |

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