

Profile of Wold View Ward



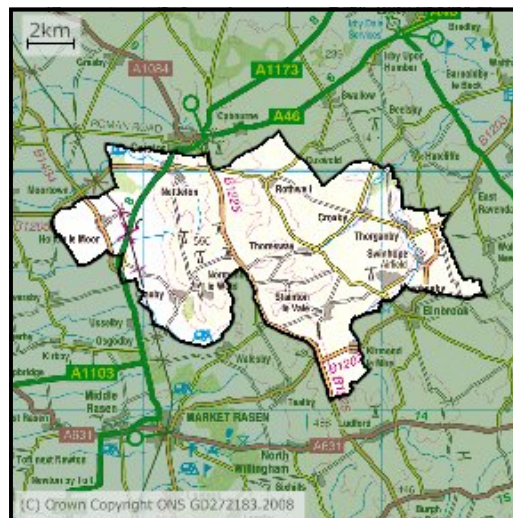
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Foreword

Wold View ward is situated in the north east of West Lindsey district and lies north of Market Rasen ward and south of Caistor ward. The ward is 9,532 hectares comprising the parishes of Brookenby, Claxby, Holton-le-Moor, Kirmond-le-Mire, Nettleton, Normanby-le-Wold, Rothwell, Stainton-le-Vale, Swinhope, Thoresway and Thorganby.

This profile has been prepared to give detailed information about the ward, looking at the current position as well as tracking the position over recent years.



Population

Key Facts

- The population of Wold View ward increased by 2.6% during the period 2001-2005, compared with a district increase of just under 7%.
- The 85+ age group in Wold View ward saw the largest increase (30%) between 2001 and 2005.
- The 25-29 and 30-34 age groups in the ward had the most significant decreases 2001-2005 - comparable with West Lindsey as a whole.
- 21% of the ward population are children.
- 20% of the ward population are people of retirement age.
- 2.1% of the population of Wold View ward are ethnics.
- 38% of the ward's migrant workers are from the A8 countries.
- 1% of the working age population of Wold View ward are not of British nationality.
- 16.6% of households with dependent children are headed by a lone parent.

Population Profile

In mid 2001 an estimated 2,331 people lived in Wold View ward. In 2005 the population was estimated to be 2,392, an increase of 2.6%. This compares with an overall district increase of just under 7% for the same period.

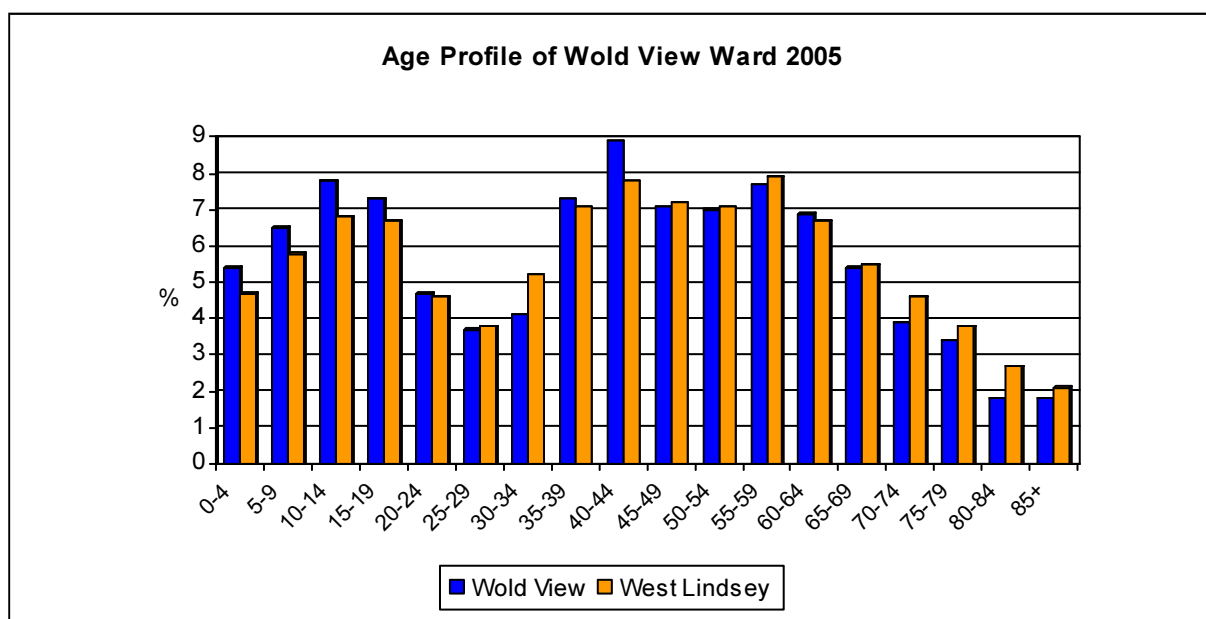
The largest increase in Wold View ward between 2001 and 2005 was the 85+ age group with a rise of just over 30% followed by the 15-19 age group with an increase of just under 30%. There has been a fall in the 25-29 age group (-15%) and an even more significant decrease (-35%) in the 30-34 age group during this period. These

are the two age bands that have also fallen the most across West Lindsey as a whole.

21% of the population in Wold View ward are children compared with just under 19% across the whole of the district.

20% of the residents of Wold View ward are people of retirement age compared with just over 22% across the whole of West Lindsey.

Of the population of Wold View ward in 2005, 49% were male and 51% were female which is the same as West Lindsey district.



Source: Office for National Statistics

Ethnicity

At the Census 2001 the ethnic community in Wold View ward represented just over 2% of the population of the ward. This is similar to the average for West Lindsey as a whole. The National Average at that time was just over 12%.

Just over 50% of the ethnic community in the ward classed themselves as White: Other White with the remainder being of White: Irish; Mixed White and Black; Mixed White and Asian; and Black Caribbean.

Migrant workers

Migrant workers move from one place to another to look for work and most arrive from the A8 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia).

According to the 2007 Electoral Register, 38% of Wold View's migrant workers were from the A8 countries with the next highest percentage

(21%) of migrants being from India. In West Lindsey district as a whole, 18% of its migrant workers in 2007 were from the A8 countries.

Based on mid-2006 population estimates, approximately 1.7% of Wold View ward's working age population are not of British nationality.

Children and families

Children under 16 years of age account for 21% of the population in Wold View ward compared with just under 19% across the whole of the district.

Most children in Wold View ward live with both sets of parents with 16.6% of households with dependent children being headed by a lone parent. This is similar to the district average, but below the national average of 21.8% for lone parent households.

Households with families or those with dependent children account for 33% of

households in Wold View ward compared with a district average of 29%.

It should be noted that the data relating to households with dependent children in the preceding two paragraphs is from the Census 2001 and is the only data available to ward level. It is not comparable with the district and national data used in the 2008 State of the District document for West Lindsey which was taken from the NCHOD site (National Centre for Health Outcomes Development) where different methodology and cohorts were used to arrive at that data.

Mosaic household 'types'

The Mosaic dataset is a marketing tool that is nationally recognised and classifies households into 11 different types according to the age, occupation and income of the main householder, the location and type of housing and the spending patterns which are associated with households with similar characteristics.

The five most common types of household in Wold View ward are shown in the chart overleaf and are compared with the West Lindsey average.

In addition to Mosaic being used as a commercial product it is now being applied within the public sector to help agencies improve take up of services in their area, target resources and plan their services in a more efficient way.

Shown on the following page are the definitions of each of the classified Mosaic groups with a summary of the most effective method for communicating information to these household 'types'. As these are national groupings, some of them may not be relevant to West Lindsey wards.

Mosaic data is © Experian Limited. The names and descriptions originate from Experian and are used in this document purely to aid understanding, analysis and interpretation of Mosaic and related information.

Rural Isolation (64% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who live outside major population centres, deep in the countryside within small communities.

Communication method: internet, telephone advice lines, broadsheet newspapers, heavyweight magazines.

Happy Families (17% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains younger age groups who are married, or in a permanent relationship, raising children in post war family houses.

Communication method: internet, email, digital TV, mid-Market tabloids.

Ties of Community (10% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who live in close-knit communities within inner city neighbourhoods or small industrial towns. Most own their own homes, drive their own cars and have responsible jobs.

Communication method: communal centres, red top newspapers.

Blue Collar Enterprise (8% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who live in houses they have bought from the local authority, own their cars and provide a reliable source of labour to local employers.

Communication method: TV, telemarketing, red top newspapers.

Twilight Subsistence (1% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains elderly people who are mostly reliant on state benefits and live in housing designed by local authorities and housing associations.

Communication method: TV, Post Office, personal contact.

Grey Perspectives (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) mostly contains pensioners who own

their own homes and have some source of income beyond the basic state pension.

Communication method: personal contact.

Municipal Dependency (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) mostly contains families on lower incomes who live on large municipal council estates.

Communication method: TV, posters, telemarketing, drop-in centres.

Suburban Comfort (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who have established themselves and their families in comfortable homes in mature suburbs.

Communication method: telephone advice lines, broadsheet newspapers.

Symbols of Success (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who have rewarding careers, live in sought after locations and drive modern cars.

Communication method: broadsheet newspapers, heavyweight magazines, telephone advice lines, internet.

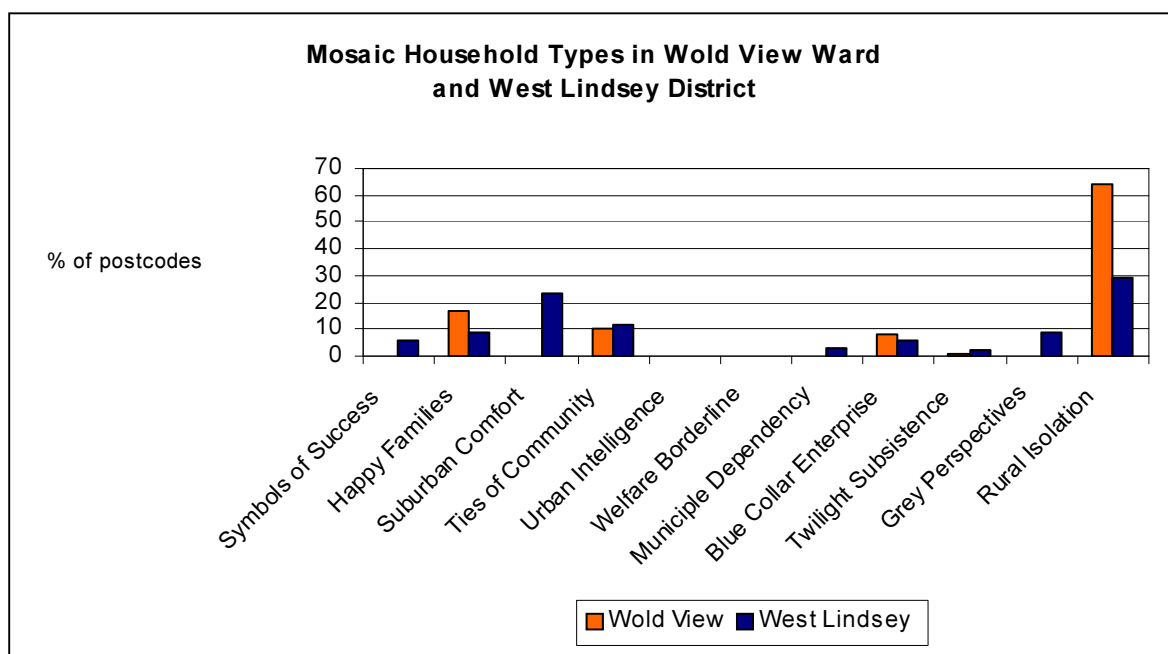
Urban Intelligence (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) mostly contains young and well educated people who are open to new ideas and influences.

Communication method: internet, leaflet/posters, direct mail, telephone advice lines, local shops, broadsheets.

Welfare Borderline (0% of Wold View ward postcodes) contains people who are unlikely to have responsible or rewarding jobs, live in council housing and rely on public transport.

Communication method: internet, magazines, broadsheets.

The chart below shows the percentage of Wold View ward postcodes in each of the Mosaic groups compared with West Lindsey as a whole.



Deprivation

Key Facts

- 1 Super Output Area (SOA) in Wold View ward is within the 30% most deprived in England.
- The second SOA is within the 45% most deprived.
- Part of Wold View ward is the 7th most deprived SOA in West Lindsey (out of 53 SOAs in the district).
- There is significant disparity between the two SOAs in the Income, Employment, Health, and Education domains of deprivation.
- Both SOAs rank in the 20% most deprived for barriers to housing and services.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

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 measure combines data on income, employment, health, education, crime, housing and access to services, and living environment.

The IMD scores and ranks have been calculated for all local authorities in England and also for 32,482 small areas within each local authority which are known as super output areas (SOAs).

The indices rank West Lindsey at 185 in England (out of 354 districts).

Wold View ward is made up of two SOAs and the ranking of each is as follows:

- 1 SOA is within the 30% most deprived of the 32,482 SOAs in England
- 1 SOA is within the 45% most deprived of the 32,482 SOAs in England

To clarify, this means that the SOA that is in the 30% most deprived in the country, is the more deprived of the two SOAs in the Wold View ward.

General characteristics of deprivation

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

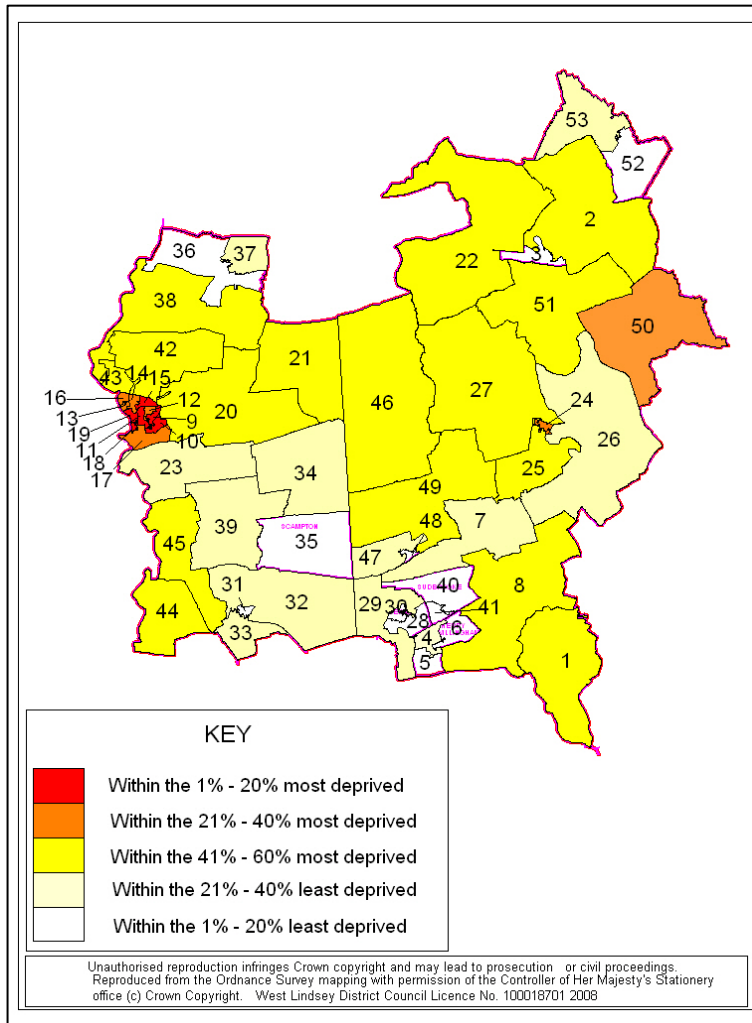
- Just over a third of people (35.4%) are income deprived.
- One in five of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (20.3%) are employment deprived.
- Just under half of children (48.8%) live in families that are income deprived.
- 37.5% of older people are income deprived.

How Wold View ward compares with other areas in the district

The map on the following page shows the different levels of deprivation in the super output areas in the district. As can be seen from the key, the areas in red rank amongst the 20% most deprived areas in the country and those shown white rank amongst the 20% least deprived.

It shows that part of the Wold View ward (number 50 on the map) is within the 21-40% level of deprivation and is quite clearly more deprived than the majority of areas in the district with only parts of Gainsborough being more deprived. This SOA is the 7th most deprived in West Lindsey (out of the 53 SOAs in the district).

Deprivation in West Lindsey by Super Output Areas








SOA Ref	Ward that SOA is part of	SOA Ref	Ward that SOA is part of
1	Bardney	28	Nettleham
2	Caistor	29	
3		30	
4	Cherry Willingham	31	Saxilby
5		32	
6		33	
7	Dunholme	34	Scampton
8	Fiskerton	35	Scotter Ward
9	Gainsborough East Ward	36	Stow Ward
10		37	Sudbrooke
11		38	
12		39	Thonock Ward
13	Gainsborough North Ward	40	
14		41	Torksey Ward
15		42	Waddingham by Spital
16		43	Welton
17	Gainsborough South West Ward	44	
18		45	Wold View
19		46	Yarborough
20	Hemswell Ward	47	
21		48	
22	Kelsey	49	
23	Lea Ward	50	
24	Market Rasen	51	
25		52	
26		53	
27	Middle Rasen		

The seven domains of deprivation

The table below shows how each of the two super output areas within the Wold View ward rank nationally in the different domains of deprivation.

Rank of Wold View area scores for the different domains of deprivation		
Wold View SOAs	SOA 50 on map	SOA 51 on map
Income deprivation	Orange	Yellow
Employment deprivation	Orange	Yellow
Health deprivation and disability	Orange	Yellow
Education, skills and training deprivation	Orange	Yellow
Barriers to housing and services	Red	Red
Crime	Light Yellow	Light Yellow
Living Environment deprivation	Orange	Orange

Source: (DCLG) Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

KEY		1% - 20% most deprived
		21% - 40% most deprived
		41% - 60% most deprived
		21% - 40% least deprived
		1% - 20% least deprived

As the table above shows, the two areas differ in the Income, Employment, Health and Education domains. It can be seen that both areas, however, rank in the 20% most deprived nationally for Barriers to housing and services.

Economy

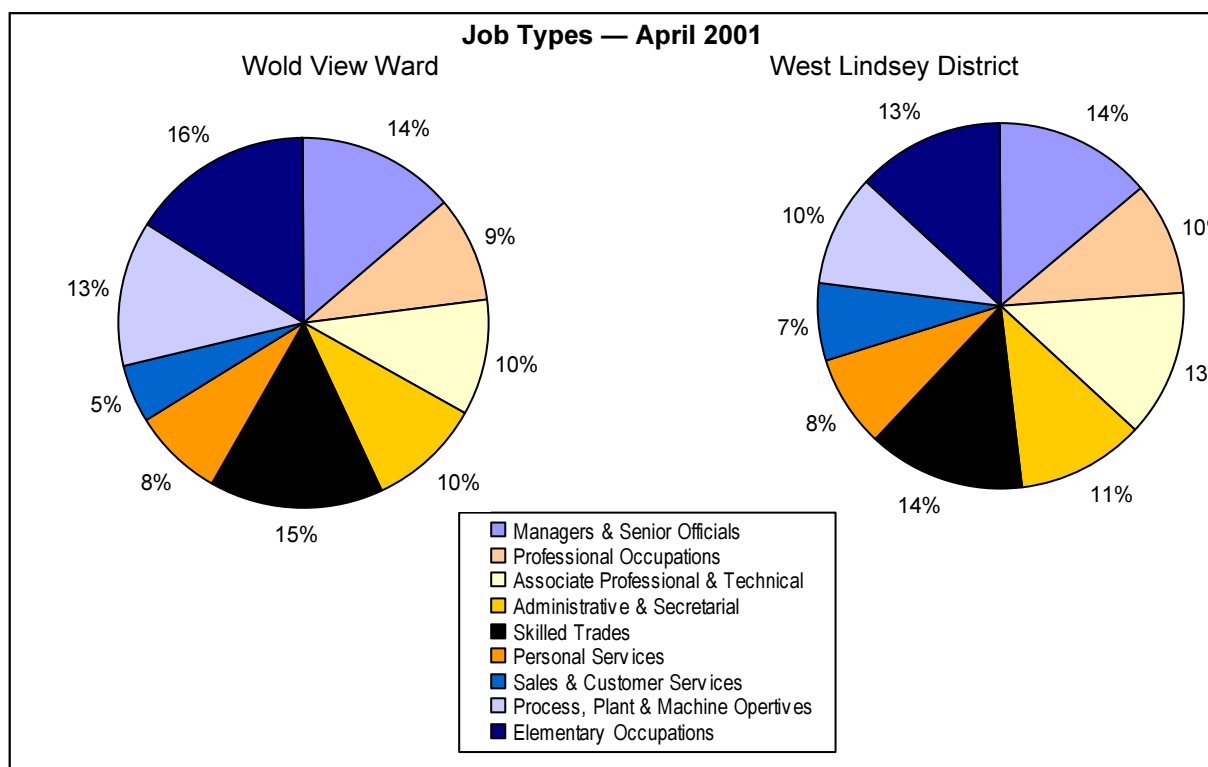
Key Facts

- At the Census 2001, 74% of the working age population in Wold View ward were economically active.
- 69% of the working age population were in employment.
- The highest percentage of those in employment were those in Elementary Occupations (16.5%) followed by those in Skilled Trades (15.1%).
- 2.1% of the working age population were unemployed in 2007 compared with 2.3% in 2004.
- In 2007, 30% of those unemployed had been out of work for over six months, compared with 33% in the district.
- 15.3% of the working age population in Wold View ward were claiming key benefits in November 2007 compared with 16.7% in November 2004.
- The highest percentage of all claimants (49%) are those on Incapacity Benefits.

Job types

At the Census 2001, 74% of the working age population in Wold View ward were economically active with 69% of the working age population being in employment. The highest percentage of those in employment were those in Elementary Occupations (16.5%) followed by

those in Skilled Trades (15.1%). The charts below compare the job types of residents in Wold View ward with those living in West Lindsey district as a whole in 2001. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.



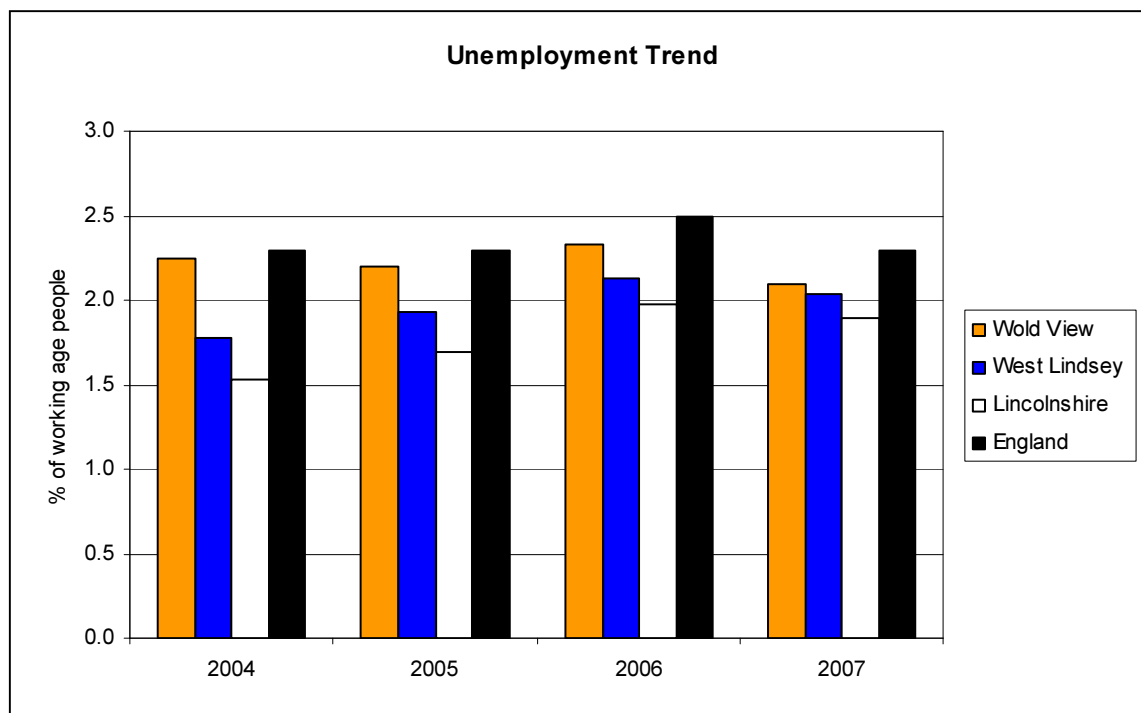
Source: National Statistics Office—Census of Population (Table CAS033)

NB: Census figures are used as they provide the only comprehensive source of labour market information at ward level.

Unemployment rates

In 2004 an average for the year of 2.3% of the resident working age population of Wold View ward were unemployed. This compares with 1.8% across West Lindsey district. The average rate increased very slightly in 2006 but fell to 2.1% in 2007. The average rate for both West Lindsey and England and Wales in 2007 was 2.3%.

During 2007 the average percentage of those unemployed in the Wold View ward who were long term unemployed (over six months) was approximately 30%. This compares with 33% in West Lindsey and 34% nationally.

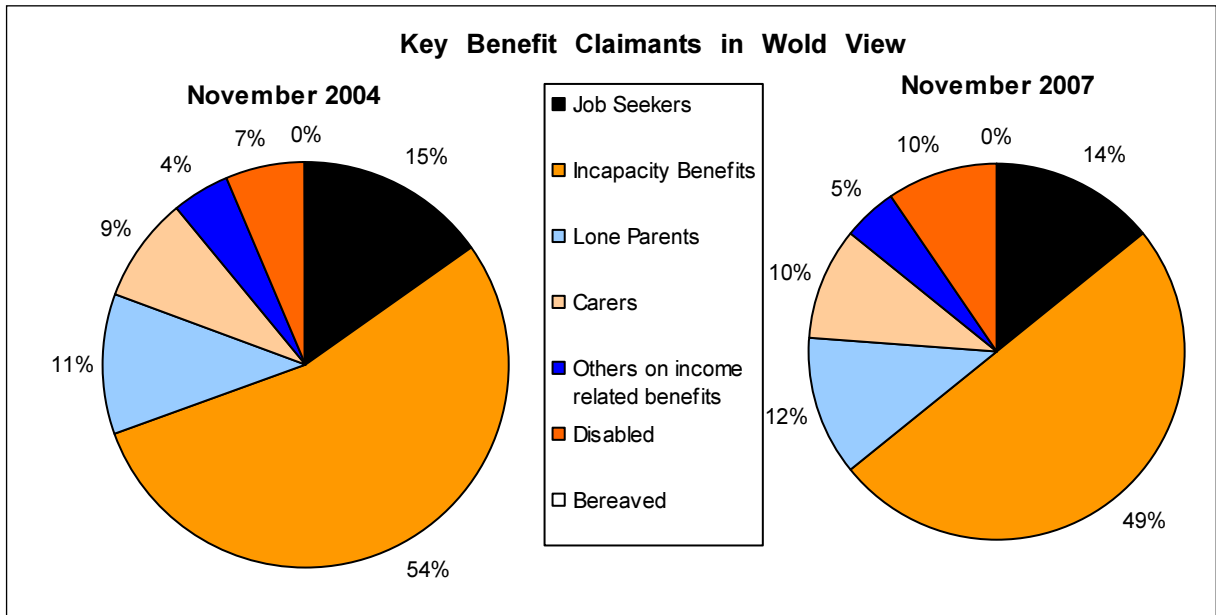


Source: DWP Benefit Claimants

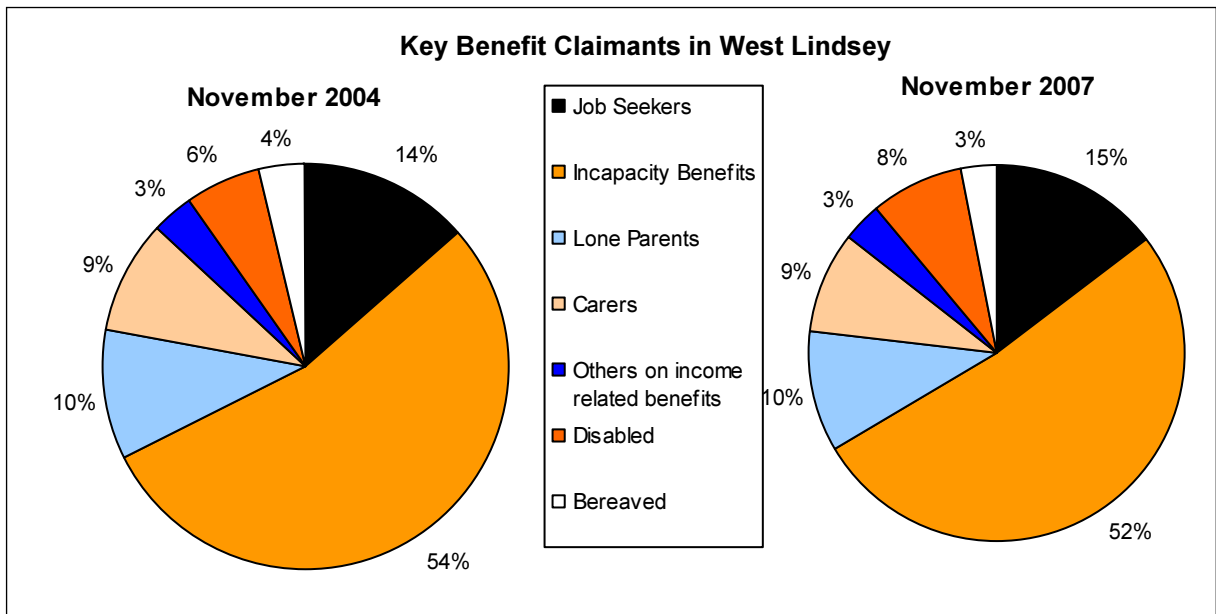
Percentage of people claiming key benefits

Of the resident working age population in Wold View ward, 15.3% were claiming key benefits in November 2007 as opposed to 16.7% in November 2004. This compares with 12.4% claiming key benefits in West Lindsey and 13.7% nationally in November 2007. The

following charts illustrate each of the individual key benefits claimants as a percentage of all claimants in Wold View ward and in West Lindsey as a whole in November 2004 and November 2007.



Source: DWP Benefit Claimants



Source: DWP Benefit Claimants

Business Growth and Activity

Key Facts

- 184 businesses are located in Wold View ward employing 1,460 people.
- The largest percentage of the smaller businesses is in the Real Estate and Business and the Agriculture sectors.
- 1% of the businesses in the ward employ over 250 members of staff.
- 49% of the businesses have been established for between one and 10 years.
- The largest growth sector is Real Estate and Business.
- The manufacturing sector has suffered a significant decline in 2007/08.

Wold View ward's local businesses

There are 184 businesses currently located in this ward, employing 1,460 members of staff.

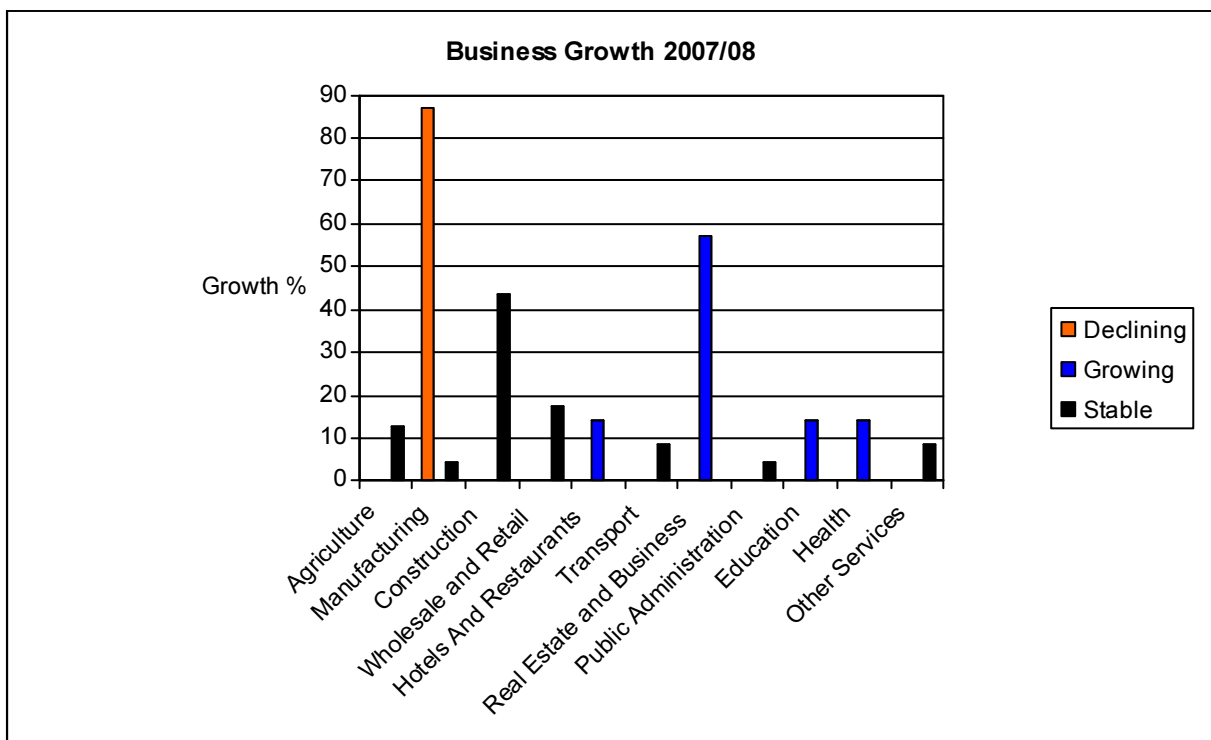
The majority of businesses in the Wold View ward are SoHo (Small Office Home Office), Micro and Small businesses each employing less than 50 people. The largest percentage represented in these smaller businesses is in the Real Estate and Business and Agricultural sectors both representing 19%.

4% of businesses are classed as medium sized, employing over 50 members of staff and 1% of all businesses across this ward employ over 250 members of staff, falling into the large business category.

49% of businesses have been established for between one and 10 years with 16% of all businesses operating between 10 and 20 years. Businesses that have operated in the ward for more than 50 years represent 3% of all the businesses.

The largest growth sector in this ward is Real Estate and Business. The Manufacturing sector has suffered a significant decline with 87% of manufacturing related businesses in decline which is demonstrated in the chart below.

The Wold View ward demonstrates a 33% growth in small businesses, while 53% of all SoHo based businesses are in a stable position.



Source: Market Measures Business Directory

Infrastructure

Key Facts

- According to Census 2001 48.2% of households own one car or van, higher than both the district and national averages.
- 40% own two or more cars, higher than district and national averages.
- 11.3% of households have no vehicle at all, lower than the district and national average.
- 72.4% of the working age population travel to work by private motor vehicle with only 2.5% using public transport.
- Only three of the 11 settlements in Wold View ward have access to a scheduled Stagecoach service.
- Seven settlements have access to Call Connect and Interconnect.
- Only four settlements have a taxi service based within 5 km.
- None of the parishes have a GP Surgery and only one Parish has a village shop.
- There were three fatalities resulting from road accidents in Wold View ward in 2007.
- 21-24% of private sector dwellings are in disrepair.
- 60-65% of private sector dwellings are non-decent.
- 20-22% of private sector dwellings are occupied by vulnerable households.
- 14-15% of private sector vulnerable households are living in non-decent homes.
- 14-15% of private sector households are in fuel poverty.
- The average house price of all property types in Wold View ward is 15% higher than the average for the district and 11% below the national average.
- 59.7% of households in Wold View ward are owner occupied compared with the district average of 75%.
- 22.9% are private rented compared with the district average of 10%.
- In 2007/08 almost one in five households were in receipt of Council Tax benefits, just above the district average.

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 rural areas such as Wold View ward it is difficult to be fully reliant on public transport.

In Wold View ward, according to the Census 2001, 48.2% of households own one car or van which is higher than the district average of 45.6% and the national average of 43.8%.

The percentage of Wold View households owning two or more cars is just over 40%

compared with 37% in West Lindsey and significantly higher than the national average of just over 29%.

The percentage of households in Wold View ward with no vehicle at all is 11.3% which is considerably lower than the district average of 17.4% and significantly below the national average of 26.8%.

The fact that just under 89% of households in Wold View ward own one or more vehicle emphasises that rural households are reliant on car ownership and the car remains central to the

Travel to work

According to the Census 2001, 72.4% of Wold View ward's working population aged 16 to 74 travel to work by private motor vehicle (including motor cycles), with only 2.5% using public transport. This is fairly comparable with

the district average of 71.4% and 3.1% respectively. 11% get to work on foot or by cycling compared with just under 13% in West Lindsey as a whole.

Access to 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 rural settlements across the district.

Of the eleven settlements within the Wold View ward only three have access to a scheduled Stagecoach service. Seven have access to Call Connect (a flexible minibus service operating on a 'dial a bus' basis) and also to the Interconnect service (a frequent scheduled bus service) visiting 26 other settlements.

Only four of the settlements have a taxi service based within 5km.

The Settlement Services and Facilities Audit 2006 highlights that none of the parishes within Wold View ward have a GP Surgery and only one parish has a village shop.

It is apparent that Wold View ward as a whole does not have an adequate range of facilities to meet their residents' daily needs and do not have the means to easily access those available from other settlements without the use of a car.

Road casualties

On the roads in Wold View ward there were ten collisions in 2005, eight in 2006 and nine in 2007. Three fatalities resulted in 2007 with none in the previous two years. The accidents resulted in one serious injury in each

of the three years. Slight injuries were lower in 2007 than the previous two years.

The highest percentage (30%) of the collisions occurred on the A46, with 22% on unclassified roads and 19% on the B1225.

Housing in Wold View ward

In 1999, West Lindsey District Council 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.

Housing standards in Wold View ward

The number of private sector dwellings in the Wold View ward totals 769 of which 21-24% are in disrepair. There is only one other ward (Gainsborough South West) in the district that has a higher percentage of dwellings in disrepair. Wold View also equals Gainsborough South West ward with 60-65% of dwellings that are non-decent.

The percentage of private sector dwellings in Wold View ward that are occupied by vulnerable households is 20-22% with only the three

Gainsborough wards having a higher percentage. 14-15% of private sector vulnerable households in Wold View ward are living in non-decent homes, the second highest ward in the district behind Gainsborough South West.

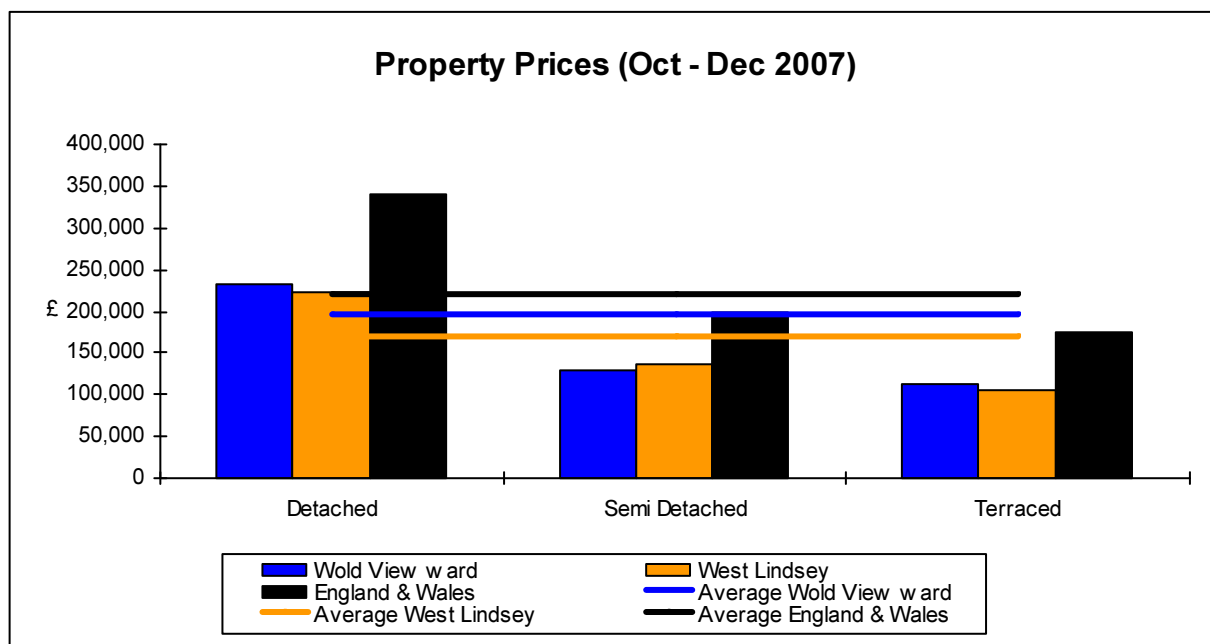
Of the private sector households in Wold View ward, 14-15% are in fuel poverty, being the highest percentage in the district along with the wards of Middle Rasen, Bardney, Hemswell, Market Rasen and Waddingham and Spital.

House prices in Wold View ward

Over the last few years the average house price for all properties in the Wold View ward has increased steadily but is still below the average for England and Wales. At the end of 2007 the average house price of all property types in Wold View ward stood at £196,148 being 11% below the national average and just

over 15% higher than the average for West Lindsey district.

The chart below shows the comparison between house prices in Wold View ward, West Lindsey district and England and Wales. It is not possible to include Flats in this chart due to the small numbers within the Wold View ward.



Home ownership

Tenure (2001)	Total Households No	Owner occupied		Social Rented		Private Rented		Living Rent Free	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Wold View ward	910	543	59.7	104	11.4	208	22.9	55	6.0
West Lindsey	32,872	24,656	75.0	3,995	12.2	3,305	10.0	916	2.8

Source: National Statistics

Housing types

Type	Detached		Semi		Terraced		Flat/ Maisonette		Mobile/ Caravan	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Wold View ward	371	37.8	376	38.3	189	19.3	13	1.3	32	3.3
West Lindsey	17,217	49.3	9,629	27.5	5,856	16.8	1,713	4.9	517	1.5

Source: National Statistics

Council Tax benefit

Council Tax benefit is a means tested benefit that is paid to help taxpayers who have a low income to pay their Council Tax. In 2007/08

almost one in five households in Wold View ward were receiving Council Tax benefits which is just above the average for the whole district.

Housing completions

In 2007/08 there were eight house completions in Wold View ward, one of these being built on a brownfield site. There were eight completions

in 2006/07 and four in 2005/06, none of these on brownfield sites.

Homelessness

There has been a very small number of homelessness applications over the last three years in the Wold View ward. These include a few in Holton-le-Moor, Normanby-le-Wold and Rothwell. Also, a small number of

applications have been received from Brookenby as it has a high ratio of private rented properties, but applications have been infrequent.

Health

Key Facts

- 27.2% of the adult residents of Wold View ward are smokers, higher than the district average.
- Wold View ward has the 7th highest prevalence of adult obesity out of the wards in the district at 27%, higher than the district average.
- Adult binge drinking is 15.9%, higher than the district average.
- Just over 20% eat the recommended daily amounts of fruit and vegetables, lower than the district average.
- 8.33% of births have been low weight babies, similar to the district average.
- Life expectancy is 72.9 for males and 77.7 for females, lower than the district average.
- The mortality rate is 17% higher than the average rate for the district, but is 14% lower than seven years ago.
- Premature mortality is 16% higher than the district rate and is 12% higher than seven years ago.
- The teenage pregnancy rate at 34.8 is slightly lower than the district rate.

Lifestyle Behaviours

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 of West Lindsey.

It is estimated that 27.2% of the adult residents of Wold View ward are smokers, compared with the Lincolnshire average of just under 30% and a national average of just under 26%. The district average is just under 22% and of the 25 wards in West Lindsey, Wold View has the 4th highest prevalence of smoking.

In the case of adult obesity, Wold View ward scores just under 27% and has the 7th highest prevalence of adult obesity in the district. The

West Lindsey average is 25% compared with a relatively high score of 28.6% in Lincolnshire as a whole as opposed to the significantly lower national average of just over 22%.

In the Wold View ward, adult binge drinking is estimated to be 15.9% which is higher than the district average and lower than the county and national averages.

Just over 20% of adults in the Wold View ward are estimated to consume the recommended daily amounts of fruit and vegetables, considerably lower than both the district average of 23% and the national average of just under 24%.

Live births

In Wold View ward during the last three years 8.33% of births have been low weight babies.

This compares with 8.58% in West Lindsey and 8.8% in Lincolnshire.

Life expectancy

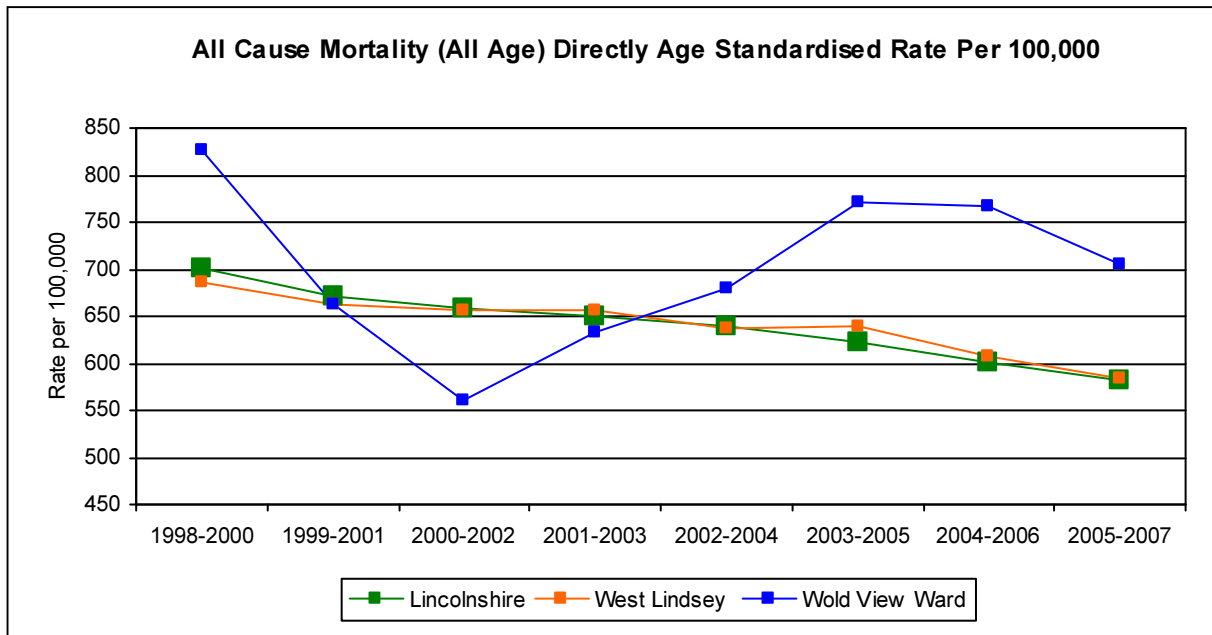
Life expectancy in Wold View ward is 72.9 for males and 77.7 for females. This compares with a West Lindsey average of 76.7 for males

and 80.8 for females which is similar to the national average.

Mortality

The mortality rate for Wold View ward is 17% higher than the average rates for West Lindsey and for the county. The rate for Wold View has fluctuated over the last few years and

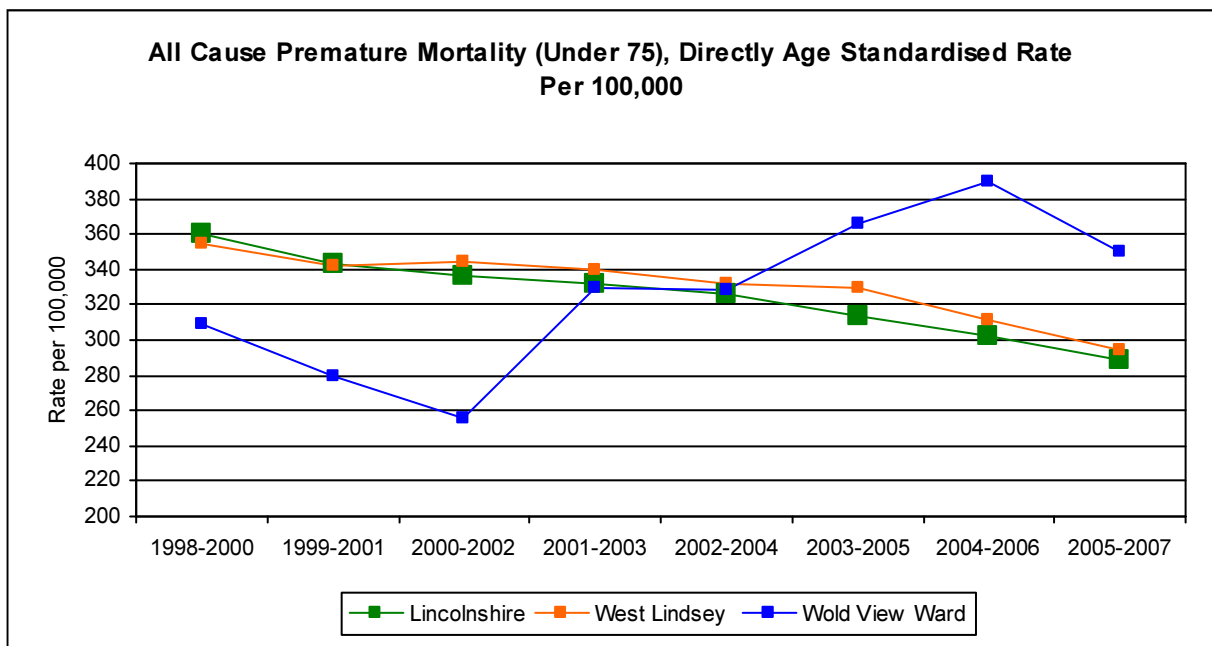
is now 14% lower than seven years ago. A similar percentage decrease has occurred across the district as a whole over the same period of time.



Source: Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust

Premature mortality (under 75 years) in Wold View ward is 16% higher than the average rate for West Lindsey and 17% higher than Lincolnshire. This rate has fluctuated over the last few years and is now 12% higher than seven years ago.

The main cause of premature deaths in Wold View ward is cancer, followed by cardiovascular disease and coronary heart disease. This follows the same pattern as the district.



Source: Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust

Teenage pregnancies

For the period 2002-2004 (pooled), the teenage pregnancy rate in Wold View ward was 34.8 per 1,000 female population, compared with West Lindsey at 35.7 and England and

Wales at 42.3. Of the 25 wards in the district Wold View's teenage pregnancy rate is the seventh highest.

Learning and Skills

Key Facts

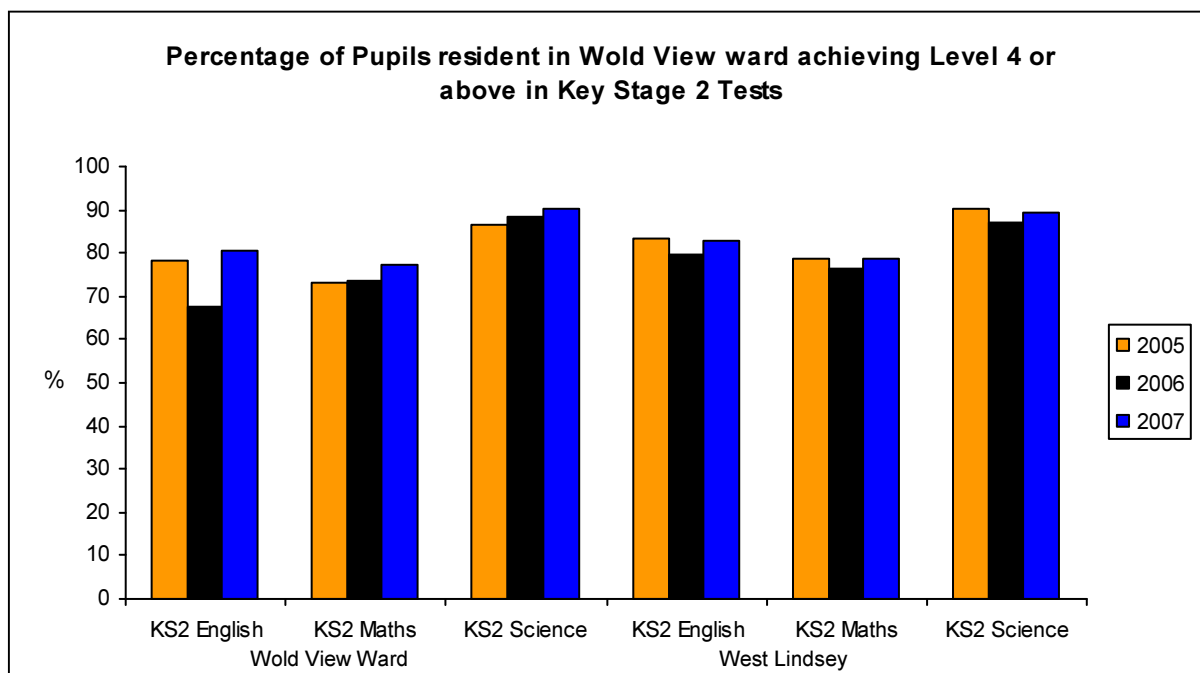
- KS2 Maths and Science test results for pupils resident in Wold View ward have improved over the last three years.
- KS2 English test results dipped in 2006 but in 2007 were higher than 2005.
- KS3 test results increased in 2006 but fell significantly in 2007 in all three subjects.
- GCSE A*-C successes were particularly poor in 2006 but increased by almost 12% in 2007.
- GCSE A*-G test results dipped in 2006 but in 2007 a 97.22% success rate was achieved.
- NEET young people in Wold View represent 1.68% of the NEET total for West Lindsey.
- Of the population aged 16-74 in Wold View ward in 2001, only 17% had higher level qualifications, in line with the district average.
- Adult basic skills in Wold View ward are similar to the district and national average with numeracy skills being poorer than literacy skills.

Early learning

There is a Sure Start Children’s Centre on the edge of Wold View ward at Binbrook which provides integrated education, care, family support and health services.

Literacy and numeracy at age 11

Tests carried out by eleven year old pupils who are resident in the Wold View ward reveal that those achieving the required standard of Level 4 has mostly increased over the last three years, with a dip in 2006 in English. It can be seen from the chart below that the district averages show a similar dip in all three subjects. The district averages are mostly higher than the Wold View results.

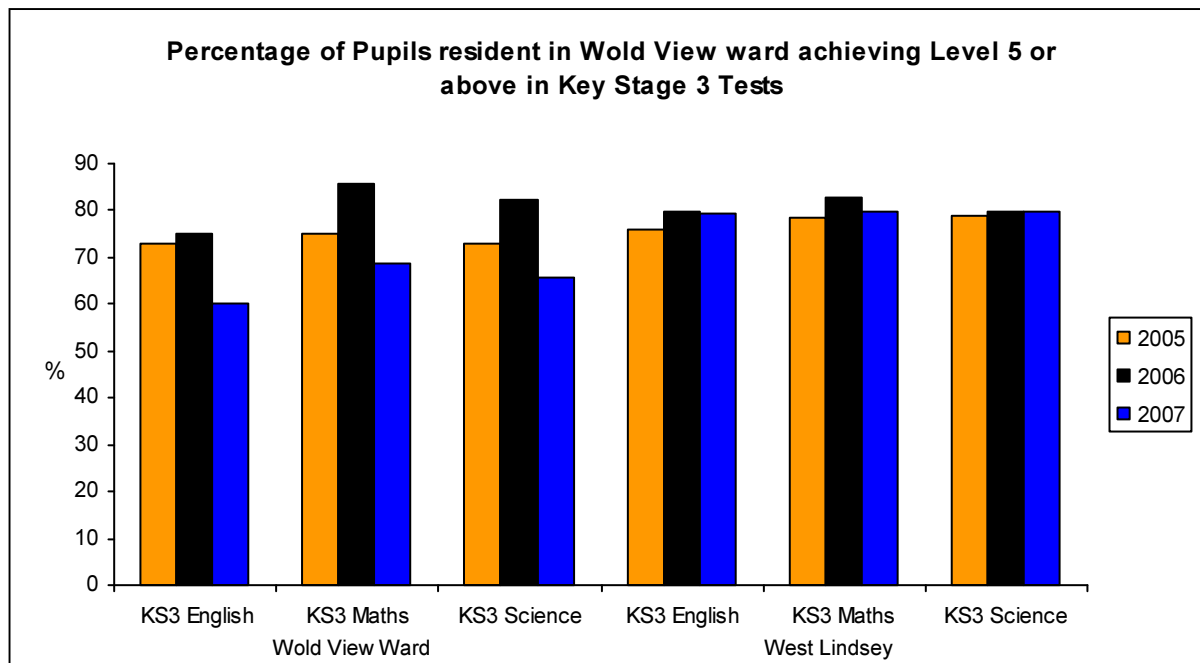


Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory

Literacy and numeracy at age 14

Tests carried out by 14 year old pupils who are resident in the Wold View ward reveal that those achieving the required standard of Level 5 increased in 2006 but then fell quite

significantly in 2007 in all three subjects. In comparison the district averages have remained more constant and are mostly higher.

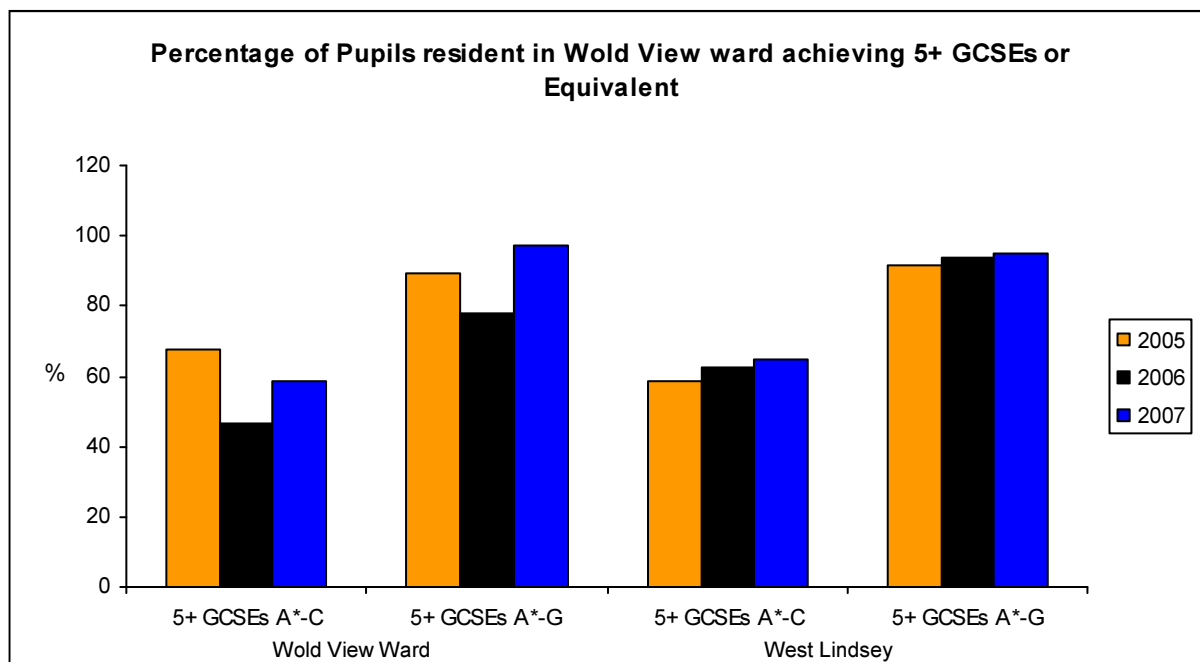


Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory

GCSE and equivalent results

GCSE results for pupils who are resident in the Wold View ward reveal that the number achieving 5+ GCSEs A* - C was higher in 2005 than the following two years with 2006 showing particularly poor achievement. However the

chart below shows that in 2007 the achievement of 5+ A* - G successes was significantly high at 97.22%. The district averages achievements are in the main more successful.



Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory

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

In December 2007 the number of young people aged 16-18 in Wold View ward who were not in education, employment or training (NEET) represented 1.68% of the NEET total for West Lindsey. This has fallen considerably from December 2006 when the percentage was 4.16%.

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.

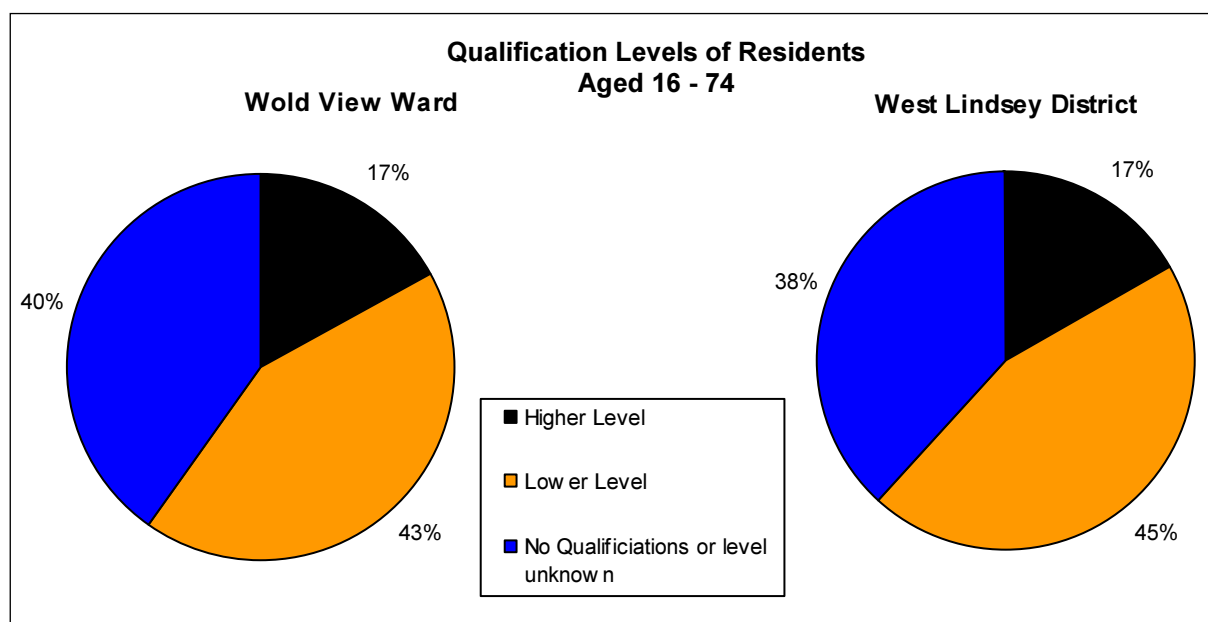
Qualifications

In 2001, of the residents of Wold View ward aged between 16 and 74 just under 17% had higher level qualifications¹, with 43% having lower level qualifications² and just over 40% having either no qualifications³ or unknown level.

Of the people aged 16 to 74 who were in employment at that time, just over 22% had higher level qualifications, just under 49% had

lower level qualifications and just under 29% had no qualifications or level unknown.

Of those in the same age group who were unemployed, 4.6% had higher level qualifications, just under 54% had lower level qualifications and 41% had no qualifications or unknown level.



Source: Census of population (Table CAS032)

1. 'Higher level' qualifications refer to first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications
2. 'Lower level' qualifications refer to GCSEs, O levels, A levels, NVQ levels 1–3
3. 'No qualifications' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications

Basic skills

An estimate of basic skills has been modelled for the Skills for Life Survey (DfES 2003). This identifies the poor levels of basic skills based on literacy and numeracy. The table below indicates that Wold View ward's adult basic skills are quite similar to both the West

Lindsey and the national averages. The percentages highlight that adult numeracy skills are poorer than their literacy skills as those reaching level 2 are fewer than those only achieving Entry Level.

	Adults Basic Skills (Population Aged 16—65)					
	Basic Literacy			Basic Numeracy		
	Entry Level ¹	Level 1 ²	Level 2 ³	Entry Level	Level 1	Level 2
Wold View Ward	13%	42%	45%	52%	28%	21%
West Lindsey	10%	45%	45%	48%	31%	21%
England	16%	40%	44%	46%	28%	25%

-
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)
-

Recreation and Leisure

Key Facts

- Only basic sport and leisure facilities exist in Wold View ward.
- A development project is currently being worked on by Brookenby Parish Council.
- The extremely rural nature of the ward means that there are fewer opportunities to develop sports facilities and activities.
- Sure Start are currently working with groups in Brookenby.
- Play Rangers - a mobile play service - are running activity sessions at strategic places in the ward.

Sports and Leisure

Wold View ward has sport and leisure facilities, such as open recreation areas in Brookenby and Nettleton, some with pitch markings and fixed play areas. There are, however, opportunities for further developments and Brookenby Parish Council is currently working on a development project to offer more recreation space in the village. This project will include a football pitch, changing facilities, kitchen, playground and a community garden.

The extremely rural nature of the ward, with very small settlements means there are fewer opportunities to develop sports facilities and activities in the same way as some other parts of the district.

Sure Start have been commissioned to work with groups in Brookenby, running regular sessions with parents and children under 5 years old.

Sure Start are working closely with parents to develop sustainable parent and toddler groups.

Following a successful bid to the Big Lottery, the Council appointed two Play Rangers to cover the whole of West Lindsey for a period of three years. This mobile play service holds sessions in strategic places where needed, such as Brookenby, and are aimed at 5-15 year olds and free to those attending. Young people become involved in activities such as outdoor cooking, den building and rocket making amongst other activities.

Nettleton Lodge Caravan Park has fishing lakes, a nine hole pitch and putt facility and some fixed play equipment. There are also opportunities to enjoy the open countryside of The Wolds with numerous walks, cycle paths and bridleways.

Crime

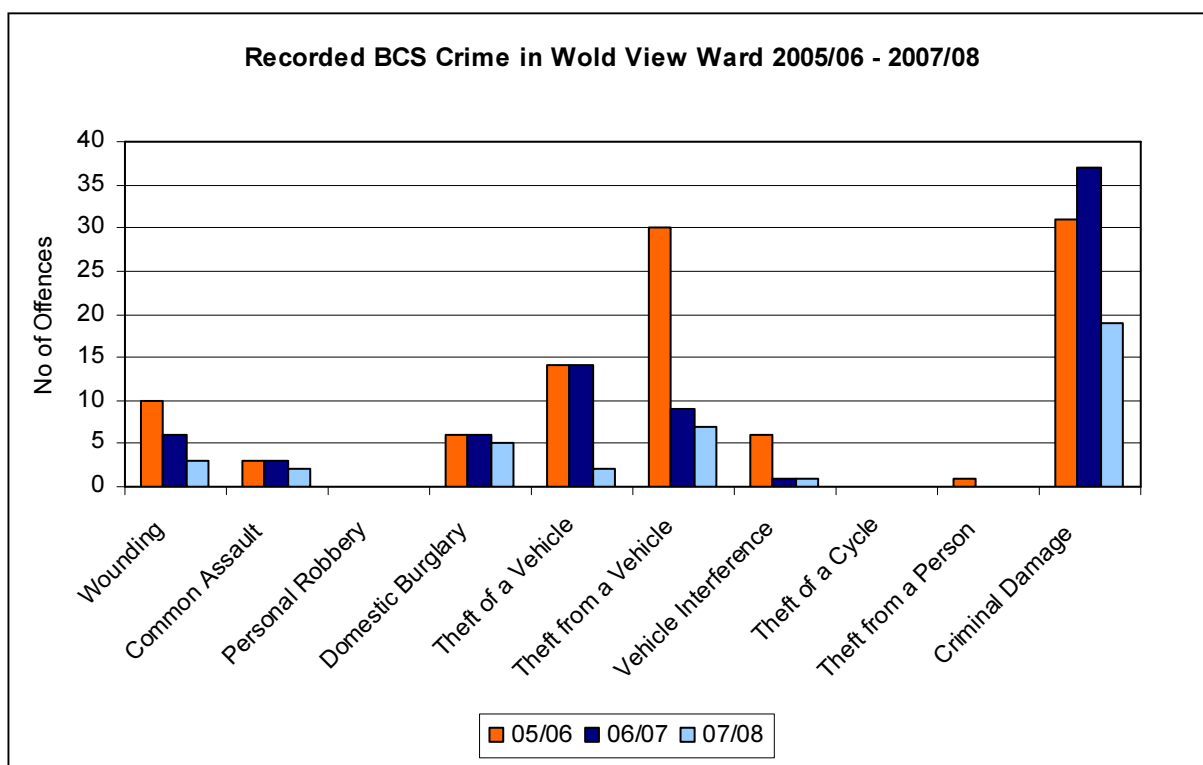
Key Facts

- There has been a 57.7% decrease in all crime committed in the ward over the last three year period.
- Criminal damage accounts for the highest number of BCS offences, however the figure has decreased by 38.7% since 2005/06.
- Of the eight of the 10 BCS crimes where crimes have been committed in Wold View ward, all have decreased over the last three years.

Crime in Wold View ward

Figures for the 10 British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes (those shown in the chart below) reveal that over the three year period 2005/06 – 2007/08 there has been year on year decreases in recorded crime in Wold View ward,

resulting in a 61.4% decrease in BCS crime for this three year period. A 51.6% decrease has also occurred in all other crime resulting in a 57.7% decrease in all crime committed in Wold View ward for the same period.



Source: Lincolnshire County Council, Crime and Disorder Reduction Team

All other recorded crime (non BCS crime) accounted for 43.5% of all recorded crime committed in 2007/08 in Wold View ward, while recorded BCS crimes accounted for 56.5% of all Wold View ward's recorded crime in that year.

In each of the three years 2005/06 – 2007/08 criminal damage has accounted for the highest number of BCS offences in Wold View ward, however this figure has decreased by 38.7%

since 2005/06. In 2007/08 criminal damage accounted for 48.7% of all BCS crime and 27.5% of all crime in Wold View ward.

This crime is also the highest of the BCS offences in West Lindsey as a whole, accounting for 50% of all BCS crime offences.

Of the eight of the 10 BCS crimes where offences have been committed, all have

decreased over the last three years with some showing a far greater decrease than others. The largest percentage decrease at 100% was in the number of thefts from a person offences

committed, followed by thefts of motor vehicles with a 85.7% decrease and motor vehicle interference offences with an 83.3% decrease.

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.
Direct Age Standardisation (of mortality rates)	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Key Stage Tests	<p>Progress through the National Curriculum is divided into four parts of Key Stages.</p> <p>Key Stage 1 is designed to cover children's education from the ages of 5 to 7;</p> <p>Key Stage 2 covers 8 to 11 year old pupils;</p> <p>Key Stage 3 covers 12 to 14 year-old pupils;</p> <p>Key Stage 4 covers 15 to 16 year-old pupils.</p> <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> <p>Most 7 year olds are expected to achieve Level 2 Most 11 year-olds are expected to achieve Level 4 Most 14 year-olds are expected to achieve Levels 5 or 6</p>
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
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.

If you would like a copy of
this in large, clear print,
audio, Braille or in another
language, please
telephone

01427 676676

Guildhall
Marshall's Yard
Gainsborough
Lincolnshire DN21 2NA

Tel: 01427 67667
Fax: 01427 675170

DX 27214 Gainsborough

www.west-lindsey.gov.uk

