



West Lindsey State of the District Report 2018



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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to West Lindsey District Council's annual State of the District Report for 2018. The report aims to mirror the structure of the Council's next Corporate Plan and therefore focuses on two of the main priority areas of 'People' and 'Place'. The report is designed to support and inform the Council's decision making; as well as acting as a source of information for other stakeholders in the District.

This report provides important information relating to the District of West Lindsey, such as the economy, health and wellbeing, employment, education and crime. It also provides up to date facts and figures relating to the demographics of the District.

West Lindsey is one of the largest districts in England and one of the most rural in the County of Lincolnshire. One of seven District areas in the County, West Lindsey covers 1,156km² (447 square miles), with the administrative centre in Gainsborough on the River Trent to the west, and the smaller market towns of Caistor and Market Rasen to the east. Following boundary changes in 2015, West Lindsey is currently made up of 20 wards with a total of 97 parishes within the District.

Information is intended to be as up-to-date as possible. Wherever possible, information in this report is presented at ward level. However, in practice the most recent reliable data in many cases is from the 2011 Census. In some cases a given dataset has not been updated this decade.



OVERVIEW

There are great differences in the characteristics and levels of need across the district. Some wards experience the highest levels of deprivation in the country while others are amongst the most affluent. This range of characteristics, such as wealth, accessibility, infrastructure and deprivation factors have a varied effect on the needs and aspirations of local people and the delivery of services in the District

Overall, it can be said that the state of the district remains strong, despite the growing number of challenges.

West Lindsey residents benefit from good mental and physical health and declining mortality rates as well as a decline in the overall number of people claiming out of work benefits. Whilst the rest of the region and the country as a whole is experiencing increasing homelessness, for West Lindsey rates of homelessness remain low. There has been a decline in the number of empty homes and the Council has a comprehensive plan to ensure new housing is built over the next decade.

In terms of the District's economy, business confidence has improved in recent months and there has been a jump in recruitment activity in the business sector. Average weekly earnings are on a par with the rest of the country and the District benefits from a higher than average number of managers, professionals and skilled tradespeople compared to the rest of the region.

Studies show that social mobility is improving and West Lindsey has moved up seven places in the Vibrant Economy Index which ranks all local authorities based on a number of factors including prosperity, health and wellbeing, happiness, prosperity and opportunity. The annual survey of the District's residents found that people in West Lindsey continue to rate themselves high on the happiness and personal wellbeing scale.

As with all other local authority areas, West Lindsey faces a number of challenges. The population is projected to increase over the next decade. The district has an increasingly ageing population with significantly higher rates of obesity, diabetes and road traffic accidents than the national average. Rates of physical activity remain lower than the national average.

Employment rates have been in decline since 2016 and remain lower than the national and regional averages. Youth unemployment rates are particularly high and there has been a decline in the District's economic output. The District has a significantly lower skills profile compared to the rest of the region and the country as a whole and the number of people with no formal qualifications has increased.

Poverty levels are predicted to rise sharply in the East Midlands region and child poverty is a particular issue for West Lindsey with 25.59% of the District's children currently living in poverty, higher than the average for the rest of the County. Fuel poverty remains a concern in pockets of the District with parts of Gainsborough having more than double the national average number of households classed as fuel poor.

Nationally, the impact of Brexit continues to cause economic uncertainty both in the short and long-term. Business confidence in the UK economy has decreased and there is concern around damage to trade. Over half of all businesses in the East Midlands region think that the UK's global influence will decrease after Brexit. The increasing skills gap is expected to widen further which will place a particular burden on the East Midlands which has a heavy reliance on migrant workers.

PEOPLE



POPULATION

Whilst there is a population estimate from mid-2017, some figures quoted below are taken from the 2011 Census, which is the most up to date source of information. The 2017 mid-year population figure is an estimate only and experience has shown that this is often underestimated by around 1% which equates to approximately 900 people.

Overall Population

The mid-year population estimate for 2017 is 94,300, an increase of 566 people or 0.6% compared to 2016. This is in comparison to the overall England growth rate of 0.8%. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections suggest that the population of West Lindsey will continue to rise to 105,663 by 2041, an overall increase of 12%. The East Midlands has experienced the fastest population growth rate (0.98%) of all the regions in the UK.



Gainsborough Rooftops

The ONS has released ward based population data based on 2016 population figures. This is set out in the table below, though it should be noted that the data is experimental and should be used as a guide only. Overall, women make up 51.1% of the District's population compared to 48.9% for men.

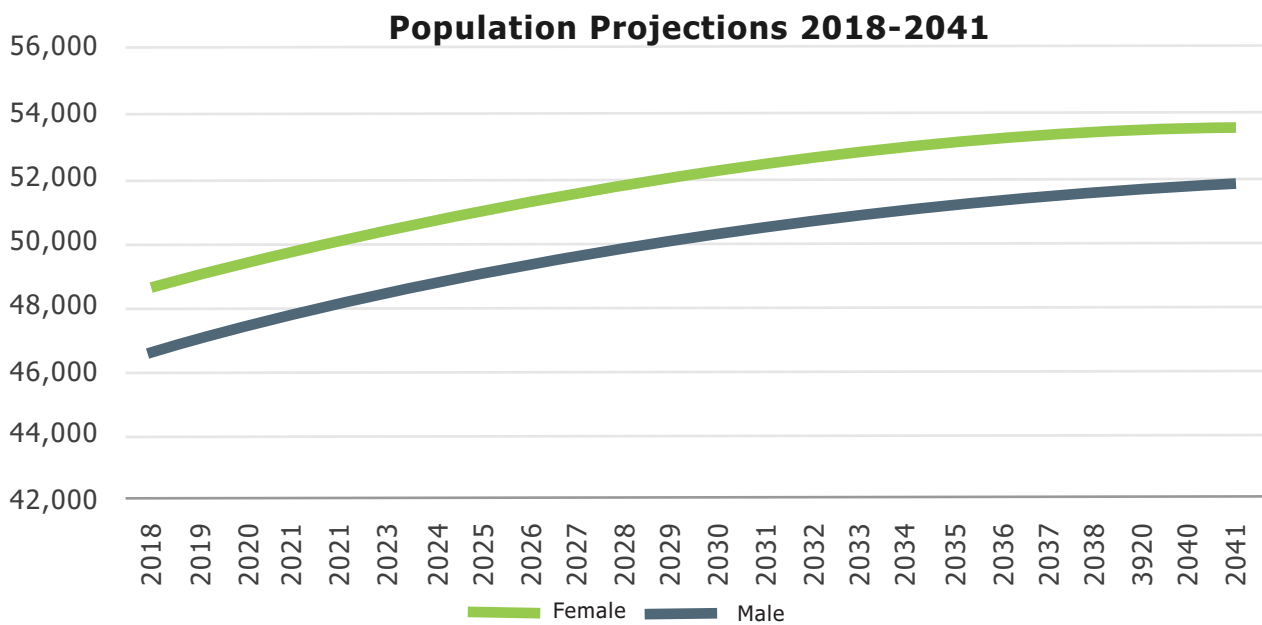
2016 Population breakdown by ward (based on 2016 wards)			
Ward	Total Population	Males	Females
Bardney	2,600	1,250	1,350
Caistor and Yarborough	5,464	2,639	2,825
Cherry Willingham	7,618	3,673	3,945
Dunholme and Welton	8,287	4,025	4,262
Gainsborough East	7,607	3,614	3,993
Gainsborough North	7,227	3,511	3,716
Gainsborough South-West	5,463	2,710	2,753
Hemswell	2,928	1,523	1,405
Kelsey Wold	2,634	1,333	1,301
Lea	2,141	1,012	1,129
Market Rasen	8,902	4,389	4,513
Nettleham	4,081	1,932	2,149
Saxilby	5,384	2,633	2,751
Scampton	2,885	1,479	1,406
Scotter and Blyton	7,565	3,662	3,903
Stow	2,299	1,133	1,166
Sudbrooke	2,654	1,287	1,367
Torksey	2,921	1,471	1,450
Waddingham and Spital	2,475	1,255	1,220
Wold View	2,599	1,273	1,326
Total	93,734	45,804	47,930

Population Change

In 2016, there were 898 live births (the second lowest in the county) compared to 950 deaths (the third lowest in the county) which is a difference of 52. Since 2008, the birth and death rates have remained relatively stable with little fluctuation. The increase in the population of West Lindsey can be attributed to migration levels which have continued to increase year on year. For 2016, a total of 860 people moved into the District.

Population Projections

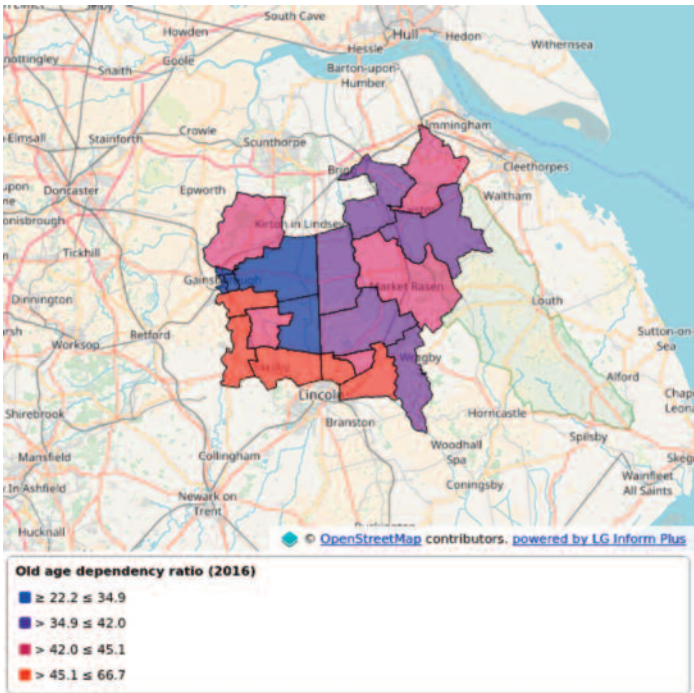
The number of people of working age is likely to continue to increase according to official ONS projections. This is due to a combination of general population growth but also the rise in the state pension age. The number of people between state pension age and 79 is projected to decline slightly as a result, however, the number of people aged 80 and over is set to increase by 56.4% over the next ten years. The current old age dependency ratio (the difference between the number of people aged 65 plus and the number of people aged 15-64 expressed per 100 persons of working age) stands at 433.5 and, based on current projections, this is set to rise to 537.2 by 2041.



Age distribution

In line with the national trend, West Lindsey continues to have an ageing population. As of 2015, ONS estimates showed that the population of West Lindsey had an average age of 47, significantly higher than the UK average of 40 and the County average of 41.4.

This map shows rates of ageing across the District which range from slightly ageing in Gainsborough to rapid ageing in Scampton and Torksey.



Ethnicity

N.B there has been little update on these statistics since the 2011 Census.

As of 2011, 3.6% of West Lindsey residents were classed as Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME). The highest proportion of the BAME population can be found in Gainsborough South-West (8.2%) and Sudbrooke (6.9%) whilst the lowest proportion is in Stow (0.01%).

Migration

Internal migration increased between 2011 and 2016, from 240 in that year, to 860 in 2016. The higher number means that net migration is positive for every age group except 15-24 year olds, who leave for higher education. Nonetheless, these figures are lower than they were five years ago. Among 15-34 year olds, there is a net outflow and it is these retentions and returns from the younger working population which appear to determine overall internal migration, which in turn tends to dictate overall population increase, accounting for almost all of it

Localised Population Growth

The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan forms the framework of where growth sits which allows modelling to take place to show where in the district growth is likely to take place.

Gainsborough

The population of Gainsborough expanded to 20,297 in 2016 and the current growth rate suggests a likely population of between 26,514 and 31,869 by 2036, making it likely that the Growth Point target of 30,000 will be met.

The density of Gainsborough stands at 2,040.10/km²; this is approximately equivalent to that of the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral.

Market Rasen and Caistor

Market Rasen is the fastest growing ward in the District with a population of 8,902 as of 2016. The ward is growing faster than the District as a whole and contains 9.5% of the District's overall population; a figure which is predicted to grow further by 2021 based on current growth rates.

The Caistor and Yarborough ward appears to be the only other ward experiencing growth in the Wolds area and examination of the data suggests that the growth is largely occurring in Caistor itself. This points to a continuing trend of urbanisation across the District, with larger market towns showing the fastest levels of growth

Lincoln Fringe

There is a mixed picture for the Lincoln Fringe in terms of population growth. The Dunholme and Welton areas have experienced slow growth since 2011 compared to more rapid growth around Cherry Willingham and Bardney. Growth around Saxilby has been moderate but overall, growth for the Lincoln Fringe area has been slower since 2011 than it has for Gainsborough and the surrounding area.



Health Profile

The health of residents in West Lindsey is varied when compared to the national average. 20% of children live in low income families. Life expectancy is similar to the national average. Obesity rates and the number of people killed or seriously injured on the district's roads are higher than the national average. These, coupled with diabetes, remain the three biggest health concerns for the area. West Lindsey is currently ranked 39th worst in the country (out of 324) for rates of diabetes and is in the bottom quartile for deaths or serious injury as a result of road traffic accidents.

The gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate is 38.7% for 2017. This has widened significantly compared to the previous year (27.8%) and places West Lindsey in the lowest 25th percentile nationally.

A link to the latest ONS Health Profile for West Lindsey (2017) can be found [here](#). This provides a useful picture of how the health of people in the district compares to the rest of England in a range of categories.

Life Expectancy

There is a strong correlation between life expectancy and deprivation. The average life expectancy for people born in West Lindsey today is 82.1 years compared to 81.3 years for the country as a whole.

Life expectancy for men is broadly in line with the national trend while for women, it is significantly higher than the national average, placing the District just outside the top 25th percentile. These figures have remained broadly static since 2007.

Life expectancy is 6.8 years lower for women and 8.4 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of the district compared to the least deprived.

The under 75 mortality rates for all causes (302 per 100,000) and cancer (123.2 per 100,000) are both significantly lower than the national average and whilst the country as a whole has experienced a slight increase in mortality rates for cancer since 2011, West Lindsey has experienced a marked decline.

Based on the latest figures available (2014), women born in Lincolnshire today can expect to live 74.5% of their lives disability free compared to 81.3% for men. It is not possible to break the figures down to district level. The figures for Lincolnshire are better than the regional East Midlands average. However, in line with national trends, the figures are slowly declining for both women and men and as life expectancy continues to increase, the proportion of a person's life spent disability free will decrease, placing greater pressure on health and related support services, as well as informal support networks.

Child Health

ONS figures for 2015 show that the proportion of children under 16 living in low income families stands at 19.9%, roughly in line with the England average. This is higher than the national average after previously being much lower than the national figure year on year between 2006 and 2013.

For children leaving primary school (age 10-11), a total of 17.2% are classified as obese. This is lower than the national average of 19.8% but represents a year on year increase in line with the national trend.

The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions for under 18s is 31 (per 100,000 of the population) which is lower than the national average of 37.4. The teenage pregnancy rate is also slightly lower than the national average.

Lifestyles

A total of 68.1% of adults are classed as obese. This is significantly higher than the national and regional averages and places West Lindsey in the lowest 25th percentile.

Nationally, smoking prevalence has been in gradual decline over the last 15 years and data for West Lindsey broadly follows this trend. In total, 18% of adults in West Lindsey smoke which is comparable to the national average of 17%, as well as the regional average. Smoking is more common amongst those in routine and manual occupations with a rate of 34.4% amongst this cohort.

The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions among adults in West Lindsey is 564 (per 100,000 of the population) which has been in steady decline since 2014 and is better than the national average. At a rate of 7.2 (per 100,000), alcohol related mortality as a result of chronic liver diseases is significantly lower than the national average of 15.7 (per 100,000).

Mental Health

The overall picture for mental health is positive for West Lindsey when compared to the country as a whole. The rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm is 157 (per 100,000 of the population) which is better than the national average.

At 9.1 (per 100,000), the suicide rate is in line with the national average and figures have remained broadly similar since 2012.

Since 2011, the Office for National Statistics have asked personal well-being questions to adults in the UK in order to gain a better understanding of how they feel about their lives. Respondents are asked to state how satisfied they feel with their lives on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (completely). The table below shows that West Lindsey residents remain highly satisfied with their lives overall and that levels of anxiety remain low; figures that have been broadly static since 2011.

The estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people (aged 5-16) is 9.1%, matching the figure for the country as a whole. There is not enough data available to identify trends for previous years but the overall picture for the UK points to an increase in demand for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and this is likely to be the case in West Lindsey.

It is not possible to analyse information relating to recorded diagnoses of dementia at district level, however, the latest figures available for Lincolnshire as a whole show that the proportion of over 65s with a diagnosis of dementia stands at 3.95%, lower than the national average of 4.33%.

Feelings of wellbeing - average response

	West Lindsey	UK
How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	7.94	7.68
To what extent do you feel that the things in your life are worthwhile?	7.99	7.86
How happy did you feel yesterday?	7.91	7.51
How anxious did you feel yesterday?	2.32	2.90

Disability

Data from the 2001 Census showed that 18.7% of the working age population described themselves as having a long-term health condition, illness or disability, which is comparable to the national average. Just under 11% of people stated that they provide some form of unpaid care to friends, family members or neighbours which is also in line with the national average.

More recent data at a local level is not available, however, recent studies by the ONS and disability charity Scope show that people living with long-term health conditions and

disabilities face significant challenges. They are more likely to live in poverty and less likely to be in employment. Currently, ONS figures show that the national gap between people with a disability in employment and those without a disability in employment stands at 30.1 percentage points.

Nationally, one in three people living with a disability or long-term health condition do not access public, commercial and leisure goods or services and one-fifth experience regular difficulties accessing public transport, a problem that is particularly prevalent in rural areas. 1 in 3 people living with a disability live in poor quality or unsuitable accommodation and these are all factors to be taken into consideration at a local level.

Participation in Physical Activity

The latest data available (2017) shows that the proportion of physically active adults in West Lindsey is on a par with the national

average with 65.9% of adults reporting to take part in at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week. There is no data currently available relating to child participation in physical activity.

By comparison, 23.9% of residents report being physically inactive which is higher than the country as a whole (22.2%).

Walking is widely recognised as one of the easiest forms of exercise in terms of cost, accessibility and effectiveness in aiding fitness and weight loss. In 2017, 47.6% of adults in West Lindsey reported walking at least 10 minutes per day, five times per week. This is lower than both the regional (49.1%) and regional average (50.6%).

In contrast, cycling rates for adults in West Lindsey are slightly higher with 4.9% of adults reporting that they cycle at least three times per week compared to the regional (3.8%) and national average (4.4%).



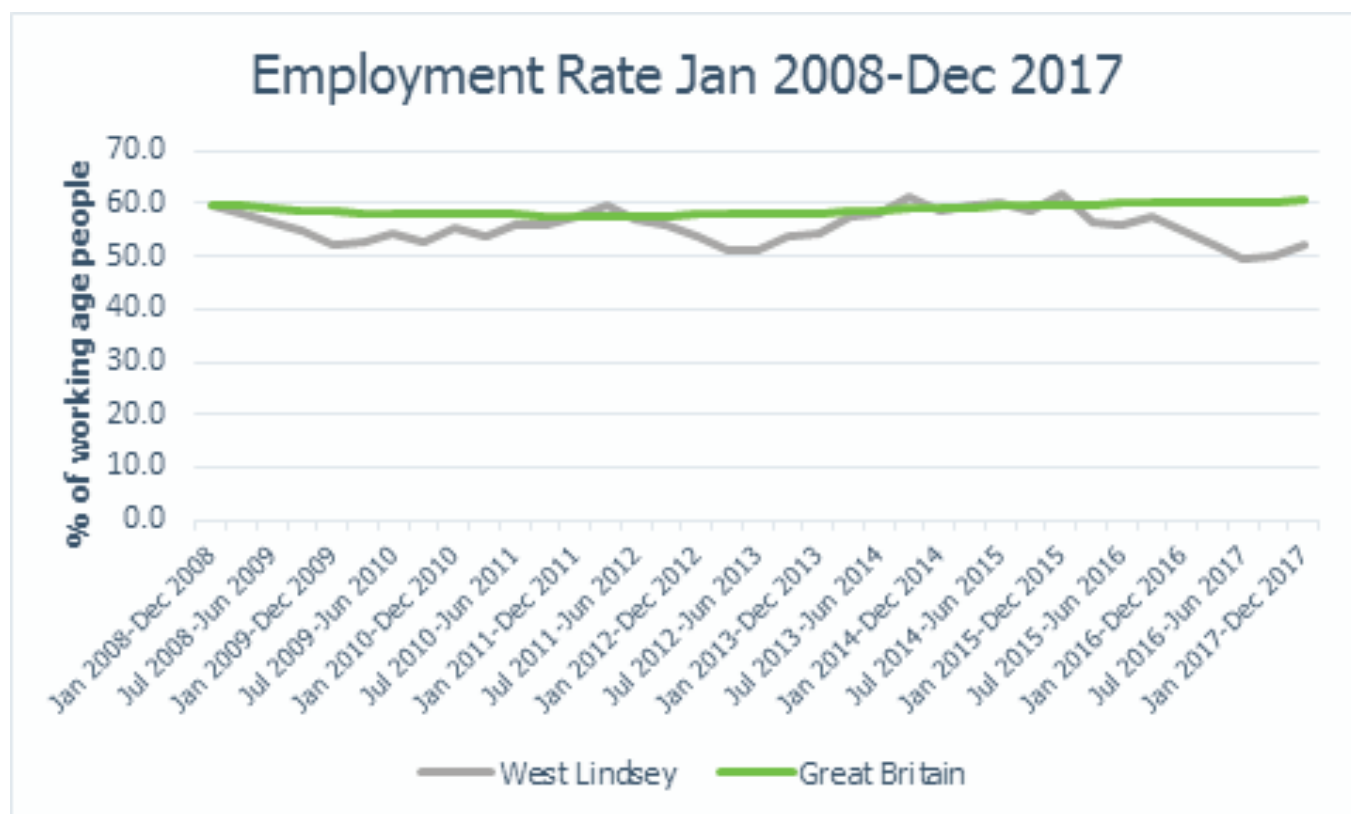
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Employment and Unemployment Rates

Whilst employment rates have remained fairly stable in recent years at a national and regional level, West Lindsey has experienced fluctuations and overall, it can be said that the employment rate has been in decline since 2016.

As of December 2017, the proportion of people of working age in employment stands at 67.5%. This is below both the national (74.9%) and regional average (74.1%).

In the 12 months to December 2017, the unemployment rate in West Lindsey stood at 5% which is above the national regional average of 4.4%. At the height of the economic downturn, the unemployment rate in West Lindsey was as high as 8.5% after which it went in to steady decline until June 2016 when it began to rise again. Nationally, the unemployment rate has been in steady and continuous decline since 2012





Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment, as traditionally defined by those claiming JSA between the ages of 18 and 24, stood at 4.0% in May 2017, down from 4.7% as of May 2016, and 6.0% in March 2015. This places the district within the fourth quartile of English local authorities. It should be noted that youth unemployment has traditionally been under-reported due to those not in education or training (NEETs) not being included in the figures.

In May 2017 West Lindsey ranked 275th out of 324 for youth unemployment (an improvement from 304th in May 2016 and 316th in August 2014). West Lindsey ranked 296th for JSA claimants in May 2017, compared to 310th in May 2016, suggesting that Universal Credit has not distorted figures heavily but is doing so at an increasing rate.

The youth claimant count in West Lindsey was higher than the national average even before the previous recession, suggestive of a persistent and notable issue. In 2008, just prior to the recession, the gap stood at 1.0 percentage points above the national figure. After a significant annual increase up to 2015, the gap has since contracted and now stands at 1.3 percentage points above the national average as of May 2017. This suggests that youth unemployment is a continuing though slightly improved issue for the district.

Out of Work Benefits

Key out of work benefits include Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit and other income related benefits. Under Universal Credit, a broader span of claimants are required to look for work and as Universal Credit continues to roll out, the claimant count is expected to increase.

As of May 2018, there were 1,190 working age people claiming key out of work benefits in the district, representing 1.3% of the population. This is slightly lower than the national average and represents an increase of 125 people compared to the same period last year.

When broken down by age, 5% of 18-24 year olds are claimants, higher than both the regional and national averages. This compares to the proportion of claimants in the 25-49 and 50+ age brackets which is lower than both the national and regional averages.

Jobseeking Benefits

There were 700 people out of work and claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in the District in November 2016. This is a decrease of 38.5% on the previous year and is in line with regional and national trends.

SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

Homelessness

In 2016-2017, a total of 65 households were accepted as being homeless and in priority need. This is an increase of six households on the previous year though the homelessness rate (1.61 per 1,000 households) is still significantly below the national and regional averages.

There were no recorded rough sleepers in West Lindsey during 2017 compared to the average rate of 15 (per 1,000 of the population) for the country as a whole.

Financial Support for Sick and Disabled People

There are a number of financial benefits designed to support people who are sick or disabled, depending on the nature and severity of the condition. For people of working age, Employment Support Allowance is the main financial benefit.

The latest figures (November 2016) show that a total of 6.3% of working age people claim ESA in West Lindsey, roughly on a par with the national and regional averages. This figure has remained relatively constant over the last decade and doesn't appear to have been significantly affected by the rise in the state pension age.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP) are the main financial benefits for people aged 0-65 who have a disability personal care needs and/or mobility needs. For people aged over 65, DLA is replaced with Attendance Allowance.

As of November 2017, a total of 9,001 people of all ages claimed either DLA, PIP or Attendance Allowance. This is equivalent to 9.54% of the population.

As more babies born prematurely survive due to advances in modern medicine, the numbers of children born with a disability continues to increase. This, coupled with a continued ageing population means that the number of people claiming financial assistance for disability or sickness is likely to continue to rise.

Poverty

Whilst it is difficult to track trends in poverty due to changes in methodology, nationally, it can be said that poverty levels have increased in recent years and projections show that this trend is set to continue. Poverty is influenced by factors such as long-term worklessness and low earnings, educational attainment, family instability and drug and alcohol dependency.

The Trussell Trust, which cites benefit delays, benefit changes and low income as primary drivers of food bank usage (as much as two-thirds of primary causes), lists no food banks in the district at present, although it runs centres in nearby Lincoln, Scunthorpe, Doncaster, Hull and Bassetlaw.

Child Poverty

Child poverty rates vary widely across the district, from 4.76% in Sudbrooke to 27.11% in Gainsborough East as of January 2018. The table below gives a breakdown of child poverty by ward.

Projections by the Institute for Fiscal Studies show that overall poverty, and child poverty in particular is predicted to rise sharply in the East Midlands over the next four years. Overall, child poverty in West Lindsey stands at 25.59% which is higher than the county average of 22%.

Local Authority and Wards	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
Bardney	13.34%	21.35%
Caistor	15.99%	25.11%
Cherry Willingham	11.88%	19.08%
Dunholme	10.89%	17.58%
Fiskerton	6.98%	11.44%
Gainsborough East	27.11%	41.21%
Gainsborough North	24.92%	37.97%
Gainsborough South-West	23.74%	36.92%
Hemswell	17.66%	27.71%
Kelsey	18.03%	27.95%
Lea	7.75%	12.69%
Market Rasen	21.89%	33.48%
Middle Rasen	11.83%	18.96%
Nettleham	6.87%	11.28%
Saxilby	13.26%	21.13%
Scampton	8.66%	14.12%
Scotter	9.88%	16.03%
Stow	8.64%	14.03%
Sudbrooke	4.76%	7.93%
Thonock	16.41%	25.8%
Torksey	14.26%	22.64%
Waddingham & Spital	10.78%	17.38%
Welton	12.50%	19.99%
Wold View	16.18%	25.49%
Yarborough	12.39%	19.86%
West Lindsey	16.20%	25.59%

Fuel Poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if required fuel costs are above the national average level and the residual income that a household is left with after fuel costs is below the official poverty line. The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a government energy efficiency scheme available to households in Great Britain to help reduce carbon emissions and tackle fuel poverty.

Fuel poverty varies across West Lindsey but, overall, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy figures show that 12.7% of households in the district were living in fuel poverty as at 2016 (the latest figures available). This is higher than both the regional average (9%) and the national average (11.1%).

The figures are broken down into Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and these show that parts of Gainsborough have the highest levels of fuel poverty with parts of Gainsborough South (LSOA 004E and 004F) experiencing 26.82% and 21.1% of households in fuel poverty respectively. In Gainsborough North (LSOA 004A), the figure stands at 20.1%. Conversely, other areas of the district experience low levels of fuel poverty with Torksey (8%) and Dunholme and Welton (7.4%) having the lowest levels in the district.

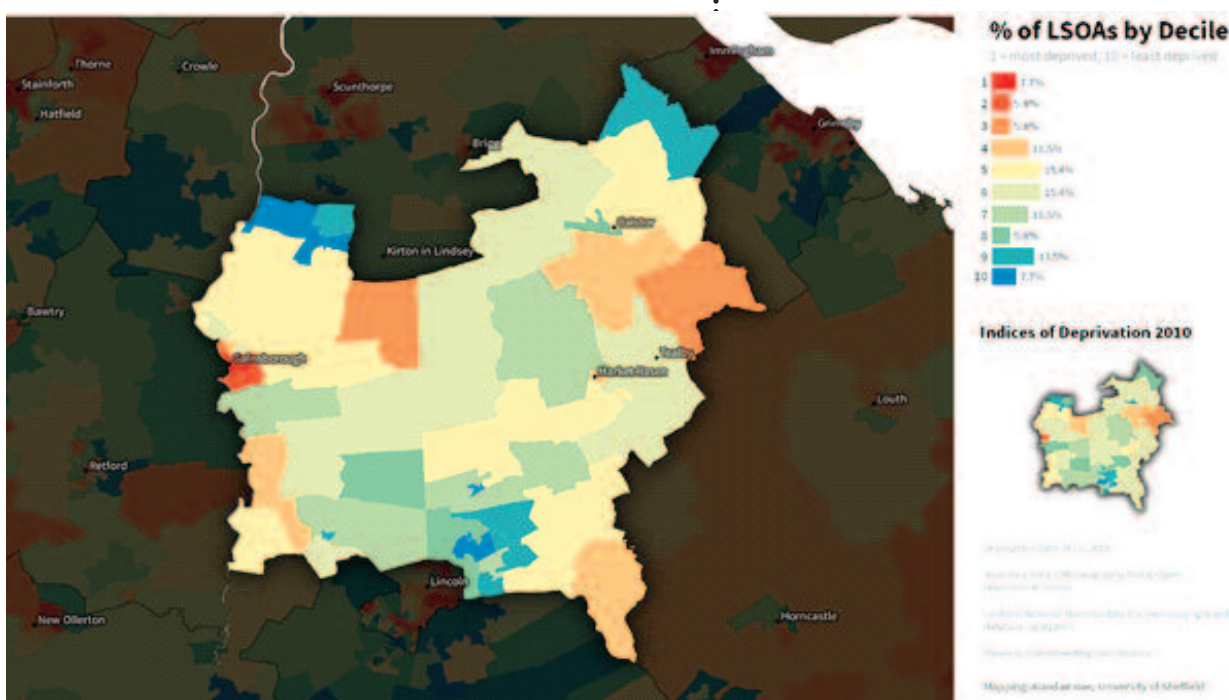
Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) were last updated in 2015. The IMD uses a series of indicators to measure deprivation (which is different to poverty) down to district and LSOA level. Overall, West Lindsey ranks 152nd most deprived of 324 local authorities, placing it slightly below the median.

004E – a part of Gainsborough which runs from Carr Lane and Washington Street in the south, to Florence Terrace, Thorndike Way and Willoughby Street to the north, and the railway line to the east – remains the most deprived part of West Lindsey, and ranks 149th most deprived of the 32,844 LSOAs in the country, placing it in the top 4% of most deprived areas in the country. Particular issues include employment, where it is ranked 76th, and crime, where it is ranked 9th due to high rates of burglary and criminal damage.

The least deprived part of West Lindsey is 010A, which covers the south and east of Nettleham village. It is among the 2% least deprived areas in the country. The area was especially low in crime.

The graph below shows a district profile of deprivation broken down into LSOA level. It is not possible to break the data down to ward level.



Source: ONS via Dr. Alisdair Rae, University of Sheffield

PLACE



St Mar's Church, Welton



Gainsborough Riverside



Nettleham



Torksey Lock



Walesby Woods



Market Rasen



Saxilby

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Education Profile

West Lindsey has a significantly lower skills profile compared to the rest of the country. In 2017, just under 70% of pupils attained 5 A*-C (including Maths and English) GCSEs, broadly in line with the rest of the East Midlands but lower than the national average of 74.7%. The gap widens further for post-16 education with 47% of people gaining a Level 3 qualification (equivalent to A Level) compared to 52% for the East Midlands and 57.2% for the country as a whole.

The proportion of the working age population that hold no formal qualifications has risen significantly from 7.8% in 2015 to 10.8% in 2017. This figure is also higher than the East Midlands (8.2%) and national averages (7.7%)

Over the past decade, the proportion of the population with a level 4 qualification (equivalent to HND, degree level or higher) has fluctuated, although it has steadily increased since 2012 narrowing the gap between West Lindsey and the national average.

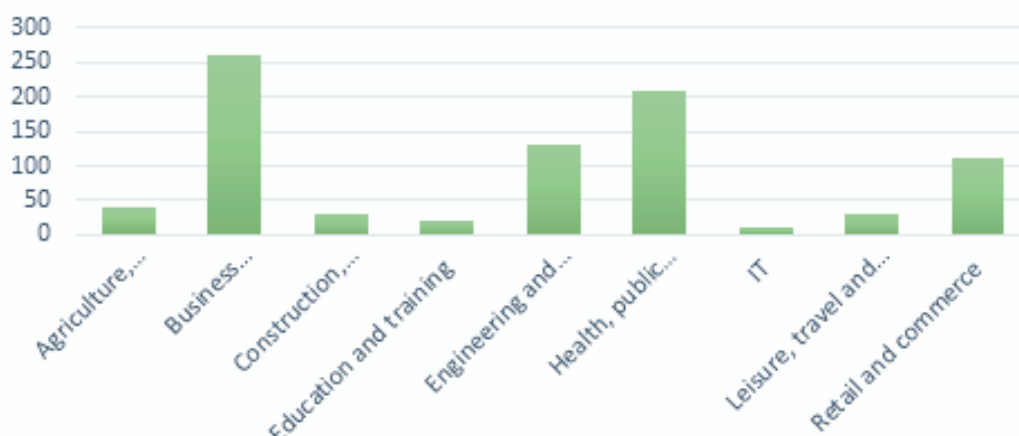
Educational Attainment (2017) as a % of people aged 16-64			
	West Lindsey	East Midlands	England
No Qualifications	10.8%	8.2%	7.7%
Level 1 and above	82.5%	83.6%	85.4%
Level 2 and above	69.9%	70.9%	74.7%
Level 3 and above	47%	52%	57.2%
Level 4 and above	36.7%	32.1%	38.6%
Other qualifications	6.7%	8.2%	6.9%

Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships generally lead to an increase in the skills profile of an area with higher level apprenticeships typically leading to a level 4 qualification and intermediate apprenticeships (the most common type) typically leading to a Level 2 qualification (the equivalent of five good GCSE passes).

For West Lindsey, there were a total of 840 apprenticeship starts in West Lindsey in 2017, a decrease of 10 on the previous year. Apprenticeships span a wide range of areas and a breakdown of these are shown in the chart below.

Apprenticeships Breakdown by Type



Employment by Sector

No definitive statistics on this subject have been released since the 2011 Census.

As of 2011, agriculture and manufacturing were the most predominant employment sectors in the District when compared to the national average.

In contrast, finance and insurance, information and communication and professional, scientific and technical activities are the sectors that have the lowest employment levels in the district when compared to the national average.

Employment by sector (2011)		
Sector	West Lindsey	England
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4.13%	5.56%
Administrative and Support Service Activities	3.56%	4.93%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.11%	0.81%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Services	4.08%	4.79%
Construction	8.47%	7.68%
Education	10.8%	9.9%
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.54%	4.39%
Human Health and Social Work Activities	14.1%	12.4%
Information and Communication	1.6%	4.07%
Manufacturing	11.17%	8.85%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	4.77%	6.7%
Public Administration and Defence	7.59%	5.9%
Transport and Storage	4.6%	5.01%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	15.75%	15.93%

Current data from the ONS (via the Rural Services Network) would appear to suggest a number of changes in employment over the course of the decade. At present, motor trades, wholesalers and IT businesses appear to be in outright decline. Other areas are seeing consolidation into a smaller number of businesses each with a larger set of employees, whilst some sectors are seeing an increase in freelancing and so-called 'self-employed vacancies'. The science/tech and real estate sectors are seeing overall increases in employment and business.

Self-employment

The self-employment rate in the District stood at 16.3% in 2014 (the most up to date figures available) which is higher than the national average of 15%. This also ranks 158th amongst the 380 lower-tier local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, in the second quartile of LAs.

Earnings

As of December 2017, average gross weekly earnings stood at £518.20, on a par with the regional average but lower than the national figure of £552.70.

ONS figures show that men in West Lindsey earn £133.80 per week more than women. This gap is wider than the regional average of £114 and the national average of £99.80.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

Occupations

Compared to the rest of the region, West Lindsey has a higher proportion of managerial and professional jobs suggesting an over reliance on

the public sector. The district also has a significantly higher proportion of skilled trades (18.3%) compared to the rest of the region (11.4%). A full breakdown is detailed in the table below.

% of jobs in the local economy by occupation level - December 2017		
Occupation	West Lindsey	East Midlands
Managers, Directors and senior officials	13.4%	10.7%
Professional	17.8%	17.0%
Associate Professional and technical	n/a*	13.5%
Administrative and secretarial	n/a*	10.2%
Skilled Trades	18.3%	11.4%
Caring, leisure and other services	n/a	9.2%
Sales and customer services	n/a	6.9%
Process, plant and machine operatives	9.9%	8.6%
Elementary occupations	11.3%	12%

*sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Number of Businesses

The number of active enterprises in West Lindsey rose to 3,735 in 2016, up 105 and 2.9% from 2015 marking the third successive year of rises.

The number of local units (i.e. business locations) within West Lindsey rose to 4,195 (c. 1.12 per business), the fourth successive year of rises, and 10.8% up on 2010.

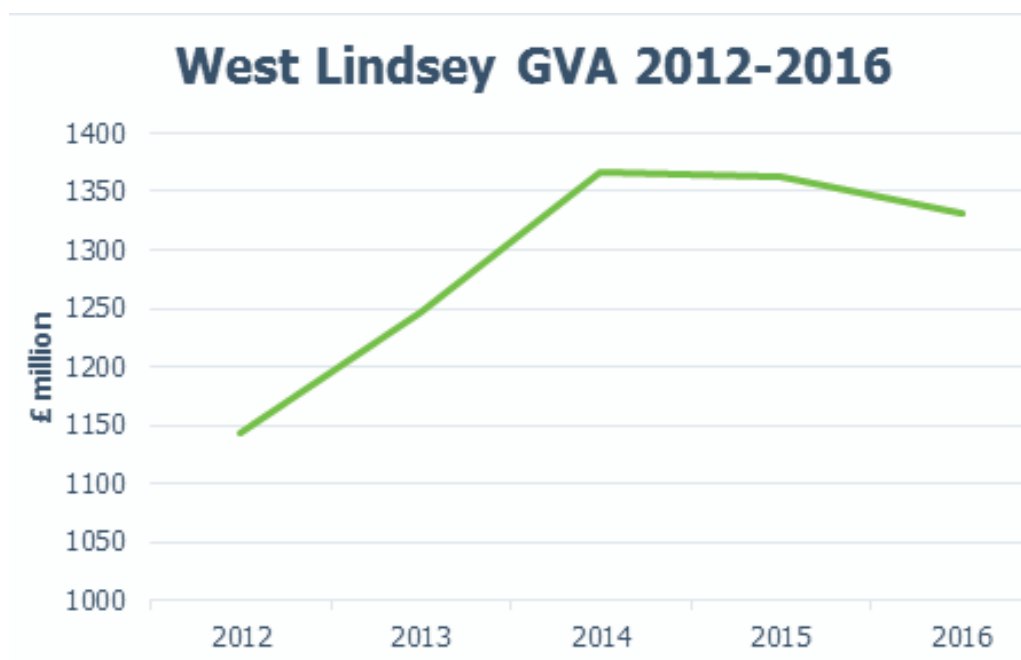
Change in Units, Rateable Value, and Floor space by Sector, 2000-2016			
	Units	Rateable	Space
All	+7.57%	+31.88%	+2.09%
Retail	-1.61%	+74.64%	+18.95%
Office	+56.52%	+64.17%	+16.67%
Industrial	-6.10%	+16.89%	-5.54%
Other	+17.14%	+70.15%	+32.89%
Excluded	+12.24%	+11.17%	n/a

Source: VOA

Valuation Office Agency (VOA) statistics also demonstrate the shape of the West Lindsey economy. Over the course of the 21st Century, rateable value has increased across the board, but the overall figure is slowed by a slow-growing industrial sector (just over 1.0% per year, as opposed to around 3.5% in the retail sector). Industrial units and floor space have also seen a decline, suggesting an overall decline in manufacturing in the district. Office units have boomed, as has value. Retail, on the other hand, has seen a fall in the number of units whilst also seeing a steady rise in floor space and a sharp increase in value – pointing to a trend towards concentration of retail in the district within a smaller number of large (multi-)national brands.

Economic Performance

The output of the local economy can be measured by its Gross Value Added (GVA). This measures the incomes earned by individuals (wages) and corporations (profit) in the production of outputs (goods and services). In 2016, ONS figures show that West Lindsey's GVA was £1.33 billion, a decrease of £30 million compared to 2015. When looked at over a five year period, there was a sharp increase in the district's GVA between 2012 and 2014, after which the figure began to fall gradually. However, although GVA is low, a recent study found that it increased at a greater rate than any other local authority area in Lincolnshire between 2012-2016.



Business Confidence

The Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce surveys business confidence within the county every quarter. Confidence regarding profitability amongst Lincolnshire businesses has improved with the final quarter of 2017 showing a marked improvement on the rest of the year, as well as the previous year.

The latest results for the survey point to a jump in recruitment activity for services and manufacturing. UK sales remain positive despite a dip in activity. Conversely, overseas sales are stagnant with order contracting and a deterioration in cash flow optimism.

Brexit

The uncertainties surrounding the UK's departure from the European Union in 2019 continue to cause economic turbulence. An independently analysed study of East Midlands businesses carried out by law firm Shakespeare Martineau found that, for the East Midlands region, people are needed to fill the skills gap but this gap will only be widened by post-Brexit immigration constraints. Just over one in four East Midlands businesses rely on migrant workers and for one in ten business, migrant labour makes up between 40%-80% of their workforce, a figure twice that of the West Midlands.

When questioned, over 70% of East Midlands businesses believe that businesses rely on immigration to fill a skills gap and 72% feel that immigration restrictions will make the market less flexible to demand.

East Midlands businesses are slightly more optimistic than other regions when it comes to trade though the picture is still bleak with over half of businesses in the East Midlands believing that the UK's leverage for trade deals will decrease post-Brexit. One fifth of the region's businesses state that they are planning to move some of their business functions out of the UK with 9% having already done so since the referendum result in 2015, higher than both the

West Midlands and London. One in ten East Midlands businesses have either cancelled strategic projects or plan to as a result of the uncertainty around Brexit. The economic impact of these decisions on the region, and on West Lindsey specifically, are not yet known but need to be taken into account of in future decision making.

Nationally, ONS figures show that for construction, the underlying pattern to April 2018 reveals a fall in output of 3.4% and this increases to 14% for the East Midlands region. This may act as an indicator of how confident enterprises are in investing in buildings and infrastructure as long-term investments post-Brexit.

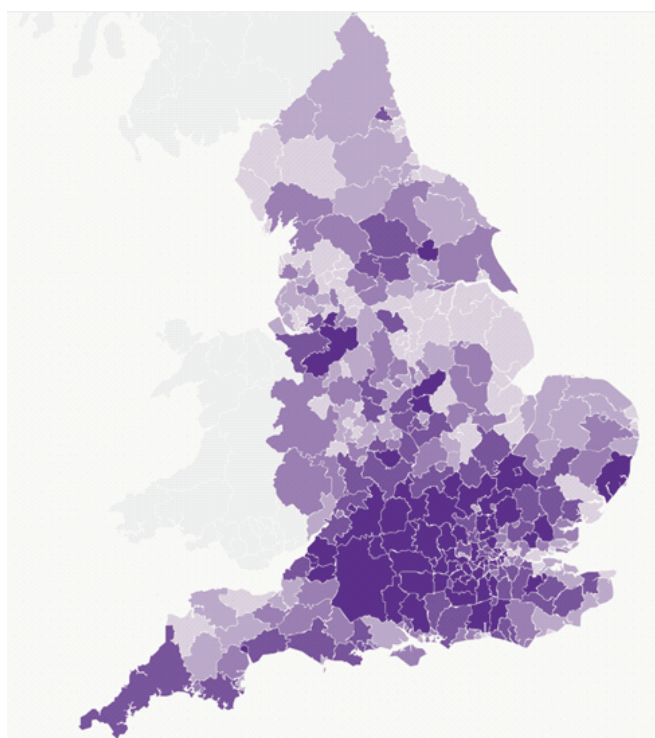


ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index

Grant Thornton's Vibrant Economy Index measures six groups of variables (Prosperity, Dynamism and Opportunity, Inclusion and Equality, Health, Wellbeing and Happiness, Resilience and Sustainability and Community, Trust and Belonging).

Overall, West Lindsey ranks 249 out of 324 local authority areas, placing the district in the bottom quartile though representing an improvement of 7 places on the previous year.



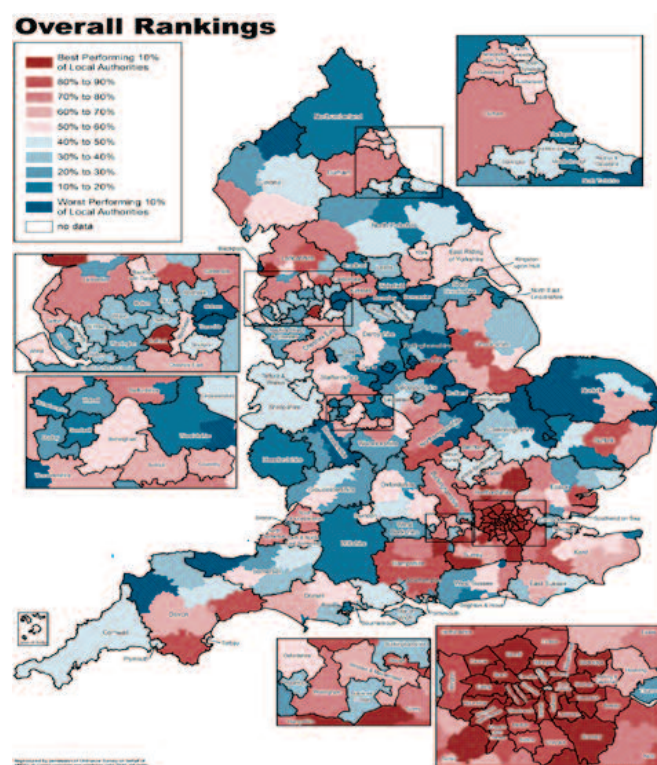
The 326 district/unitary LAs in England ranked from "very high" vibrant economy (darkest purple), through "high", "medium" and "low" to "very low" (lightest purple); Source: GT

Within specific indices, West Lindsey ranks 118th – i.e. median – for Health, Wellbeing and Happiness, a significant improvement on the previous year. The district is weaker on Prosperity (285th, measures pay, GVA, size of businesses) and Community (288th, crime, cultural amenities, community assets).

Social Mobility

West Lindsey ranks slightly above median for social mobility, according to the Government's 2016 assessment. The district ranks in the top 20% for Early Years education, high for primary education, but the trend continues until the district is ranked lower than average by adulthood.

In other words, West Lindsey residents stand the strongest chance of moving upwards, socioeconomically, if they are born in the district and best able to take advantage of local education. However, if they move into the district, the likelihood of moving up becomes notably reduced, to the point where the district is on the 'cold' side of the spectrum.



HOUSING

Housing Overview

West Lindsey is committed to housing growth and economic development, primarily through the development of new housing. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan commits to building 4,435 new homes in Gainsborough by 2036.

Housebuilding remains in recovery from the recession, with 330 completions in 2015/16. This compares to a low of 220 in 2011/12.

House Prices

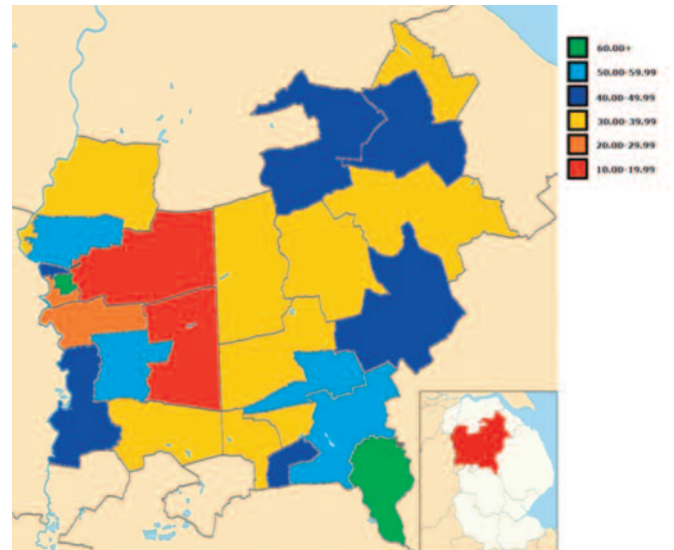
As of September 2017, the average house price in West Lindsey stood at £165,000. In line with overall trends, this represents an increase on the previous year (£153,000) but remains lower than the regional average of £180,000. Based on ONS figures, the affordability ratio (calculated using the average house price divided by the average gross annual wage) remains relatively static for West Lindsey at 5.90 in 2017 compared to 5.89 in 2016. This figure is lower than the regional ratio (6.60) suggesting that, on average, housing is relatively more affordable for people living in West Lindsey than the rest of the East Midlands.

Tenure

The figures below are taken from the 2011 Census, which is the latest information available

Across the district 72.6% of dwellings are owner occupied, with 13.7% privately rented (33.7% Gainsborough South West), compared to 63% and 17% for England, as of 2011.

Rates of home ownership fell 3.2% in relative terms across West Lindsey between 2001 and 2011, and social renting has fallen 9.0% within the same period, meaning that residents are 36.2% more likely to rent in the private sector. Rates of home ownership have fallen in 17 of 25 wards, and social renting has declined in 21, with rates of private renting increasing in 23 wards.



% of rented households that are social rents, by ward, 2011; Source: ONS

Of the four wards seeing an increase in social renting, Market Rasen saw the highest increase, while Gainsborough North saw the heaviest decrease.

The most drastic change has occurred within Gainsborough South-West, where home ownership rates fell by 10.97% and private renting rates increased by 10.43%.

Housing Stock

Around 23% of all houses in the district were built before 1919 (on par with the England Average); 62% in Gainsborough South-West. Only 6% were built between 1919 and 1944. Post 1990, 69% were built (but not in Gainsborough South-West, where the figure is 32%).

Statistics for non-decent homes at LA level have not been updated since 2010. Then, 35% of dwellings in the district failed the decent homes standard (56% in Gainsborough South West). The majority of these were privately rented. The primary reasons for failing were excess cold and hazards that could cause falls.

Other

CO2 emissions (2014) for the district are third-highest in the county at 6.90 tonnes per head – higher also than the England average of 5.97 tonnes per head, and a decline of 21.7% since 2005 compared to 30.1% nationally. The rural nature of the district is likely to exacerbate levels of emissions.

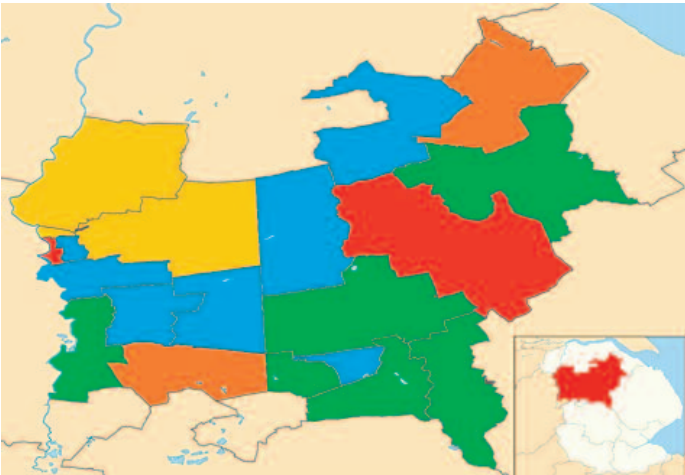
Of all households 20% are not in receipt of mains gas, and this is mostly concentrated in a band running from the Thonock and Blyton areas north of Gainsborough south-east to Welton, taking in Waddingham and Hemswell.

Band A and B properties made up 56.20% (2016) of properties in West Lindsey; the regional average is 60.30%.

Empty Homes

The number of empty homes across the District has declined by 56% over the last five years or so, from 931 long-term vacant homes in October 2012 to 409 in May 2017. Of this figure, one in six empty properties are in Gainsborough South-West (although this proportion has also declined from one in five). Along with Market Rasen, Saxilby, and Caistor & Yarborough, these four wards contain half of long-term empty homes, as of May 2017.

Gainsborough South-West has the single highest number of empty homes, long-term or otherwise and data suggests that, once abandoned, houses have a tendency to stay empty with just over 35% of all vacant homes becoming long-term vacant.



Number of long-term (2+ years) empty homes by ward; blue = 0-9, green = 10-19, gold = 20-29, orange = 30-49, red = 50+; Source: internal

Type

Almost a quarter of houses in the district are bungalows and almost a third are detached houses, reflecting the rural nature and age of the district's residents.

In those areas with high levels of deprivation there is less mobility and people tend to stay in the same area. Many of the houses in the district were built before modern standards. Low earnings, coupled with high levels of private letting means that many of the properties in the worse condition are unlikely to be renovated.

The poor condition of some of the properties will have an adverse effect on the most vulnerable of people, in particular the elderly. This problem will increase as the proportion of elderly people increases, particularly those living alone and where elderly people are caring for elderly relatives. This will potentially increase demand for council services such as Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs).

Condition surveys

Excess cold is a particular issue in rural areas. A June 2014 survey from Building Research Establishment (BRE) found that amongst private rented properties in West Lindsey, almost 35%

	Count	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%
(81-91) B	6	0.1%
(69-80) C	412	7.0%
(55-68) D	1,561	26.4%
(39-54) E	1,902	32.2%
(21-38) F	1,168	19.8%
(1-20) G	859	14.5%

	Count	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%
(81-91) B	14	0.0%
(69-80) C	3,408	9.5%
(55-68) D	12,388	34.6%
(39-54) E	10,602	29.6%
(21-38) F	6,027	16.8%
(1-20) G	3,387	9.5%

Numbers of West Lindsey households in each EPC ratings band; Source: BRE

Of all new housing built between 2013 and 2016, just 1% was built on converted industrial land; 11% on former residential areas, and 12% on former transport-used land.

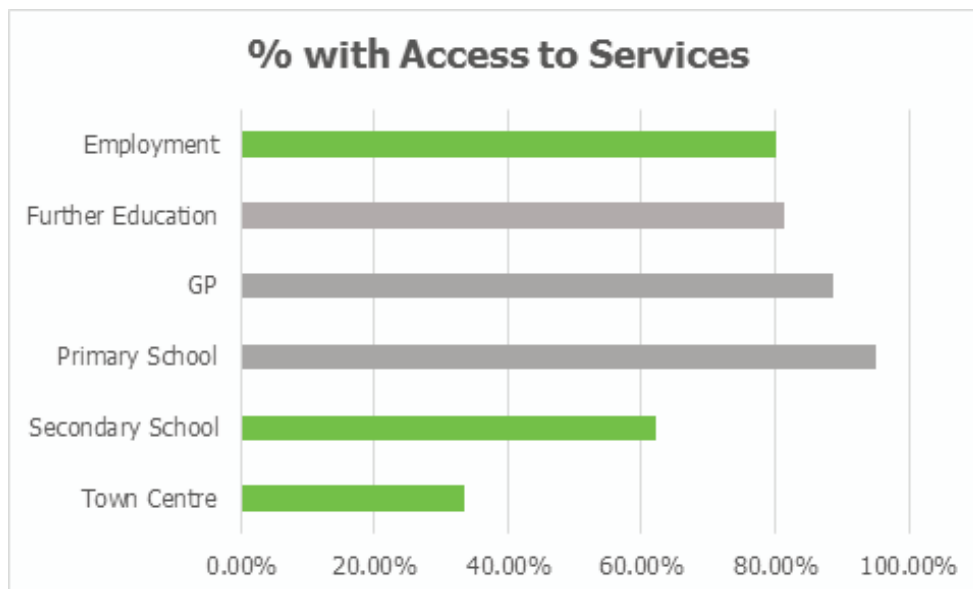
Occupation	Completions	Pop. Change	Pop./House
2005-06	860	1,226	1.43
2006-07	850	1,493	1.76
2007-08	670	916	1.37
2008-09	510	355	0.70
2009-10	490	748	1.53
2010-11	350	-114	-0.33
2011-12	220	797	3.62
2012-13	240	668	2.78
2013-14	320	1,072	3.35
2014-15	390	1,025	2.63
2015-16	330	922	2.79
2016-17	170	566	3.32

Land Use Change, West Lindsey, 2013-2016	
Community Service	0%
Defence	0%
Industry and Commerce	1%
Minerals and Landfill	0%
Residential	11%
Transport and utilities	12%
Other developed use	33%
Vacant - previously developed	4%
All previously developed uses	61%
Agriculture	2%
Forest, open land and water	1%
Outdoor recreation	0%
Residential garden	8%
Undeveloped land	7%
Vacant - not previously developed	21%
All non-previously developed uses	39%

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Access to services in West Lindsey such as local shops, schools and urban amenities is generally moderate to poor by Lincolnshire standards in areas outside Gainsborough, Market Rasen, or

nearby wards such as Thonock. However, car ownership is higher than the regional or national average.



2013 figures

Broadband

Superfast broadband is defined as equal to, or greater than, 24Mbps/second. Access to high speed broadband is to become a legal right delivered by a universal service obligation (USO) to provide everybody with access to speeds of 10Mbps/second. By 2020, it is anticipated that 98% of the country will be able to order a fixed, superfast broadband connection. On Lincolnshire have made a commitment to provide faster broadband to over 9,000 premises county wide as part of the roll out of phase 3, with 97% of these being in rural or very rural areas. It is not clear at this stage when this rollout will occur in West Lindsey.

As of May 2018, superfast broadband is available to 72.88% of households in West Lindsey, significantly lower than the national figure of 95.2%. Ultra-fast broadband is only currently

available to 12.23% of households. Access to broadband remains an issue across the district due to its size, topography and rural nature. Rural and very rural areas continue to experience the slowest progress in terms of access to superfast broadband.

Think Broadband data shows that, as a Parliamentary constituency, Gainsborough is ranked 578th out of 650 in terms of coverage and speed.

The areas with the most limited access to superfast broadband are rural villages such as Spridlington and Snitterby due to the distances from the respective BT cabinets. Cherry Willingham has also been affected by two new housing developments which haven't yet benefitted from access to superfast broadband. In Owmbly and the surrounding area, there is no access to either fibre or superfast provision and speeds are extremely low.

% of Premises with Access to Superfast Broadband (SFBB)							
Area	Superfast Broadband availability	Ultra-fast broadband availability	% able to receive full-fibre	% unable to receive 2Mbps/second	% unable to receive 5Mbps/second	% unable to receive 10Mbps/second	% unable to receive 30Mbps/second
Boston	86.17%	0.14%	0.1%	1.99%	3.72%	5.33%	13.14%
East Lindsey	79.27%	86.17%	0.3%	2.68%	5.51%	8.27%	17.35%
Lincoln City	18.08%	86.17%	-	-	-	-	-
North Kesteven	60.63%	86.17%	0.4%	1.48%	2.82%	3.91%	8.82%
South Holland	80.56%	86.17%	2.4%	1.08%	3.48%	6.48%	16.92%
South Kesteven	64.81%	86.17%	0.9%	0.66%	1.5%	2.41%	7.84%
West Lindsey	72.88%	86.17%	1%	3.03%	4.95%	7.05%	14.12%
Lincolnshire total	66.05%	86.17%	0.72%	1.56%	3.14%	4.35%	11.17%

Source: Ofcom

Community Amenities

West Lindsey has one Citizens' Advice Bureau, located in Gainsborough. There are 30 post offices in 27 parishes across the district. Some 67% of the West Lindsey populace in 2011 were in a parish containing a post office. There are, however, four wards with no post offices: Lea, Scampton, Kelsey and Sudbrooke.

Whilst some exist close to the district borders, West Lindsey itself has three youth centres in Stow, Bardney and Keelby.

There are 84 village halls or community centres in the district, overall.

The district has 1,050 listed buildings and properties, according to Historic England. This is around 56% higher per capita than England as a whole.



CRIME

For the purposes of making representative comparisons to previous years, crime statistics reported here are for the year ending in December 2017.



Lincolnshire Police neighbourhoods in West Lindsey, including Gainsborough Town North (dark red), Gainsborough Town South (bright red), and Gainsborough Uphills (purple)

Overall Crime

Lincolnshire Police recorded the overall crime rate in West Lindsey as 50.89 per 1,000 of the population, a notable increase from 45.7 per 1,000 in 2016/17, and 40.0 during 2015/16 and 39.5 in 2014/15.

Overall, there were 4,770 recorded crimes in the 12 months to December 2017, an increase of 12.2% on 2016 and 41.5% on 2015.

Lincolnshire Police data shows that the crime rate in West Lindsey is lower than average compared to the rest of the County which has a crime rate of 54.61 per 1,000.

As might be expected, regional differences appear correlated with population density and economics. Gainsborough has by far the highest rates in the district, and Gainsborough South-West in particular with figures showing that almost 31% of all crime in West Lindsey occurs in Gainsborough South-West, and 55% across the Gainsborough area as a whole.

Types of crime

Amongst individual crimes, major types include theft offences and burglary, criminal damage and arson, shoplifting and violent crime.

The table below shows a breakdown of crime by type. With the exception of homicide, theft from the person and vehicle offences all categories of crime have experienced an increase over the last twelve months to December 2017. Crime in West Lindsey accounts for 11.7% of all crime in Lincolnshire and this figure has risen year on year since December 2015.

Recorded Crime and Abuse in West Lindsey 2015-2017			
Category	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2017
All other theft offences	594	566	703
Bike theft	45	55	77
Criminal damage and arson	568	704	781
Death and serious injury caused by illegal driving	0	0	1
Domestic burglary	269	322	507
Drug offences	107	101	135
Homicide	0	2	0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	65	63	88
Non-domestic burglary	519	553	316
Possession of weapons offences	32	29	29
Public order offences	103	77	102
Robbery	34	16	32
Sex offences	95	16	147
Shoplifting	367	136	584
Stalking and harassment offences	50	364	98
Theft from the person	16	94	16
Vehicle offences	333	19	465
Violence with injury	332	532	433
Violence without injury	172	386	256
West Lindsey Total	3,369	232	4,770
Lincolnshire Total	35,514	4,251	40,597
West Lindsey % of all crime in Lincolnshire	9.48%	11.5%	11.7%

SPORT AND LEISURE

Sport

West Lindsey has three leisure centres outsourced to a private company which maintains attendance figures. West Lindsey Leisure Centre in Gainsborough accounts for 90-95% of use across the three sites in any given year. The Caistor site saw a significant drop in visitors in

2010, and there has been both a recovery between then and 2013/14, and a decline since to just above 1,000 visitors a year.

Overall, leisure centre usage in 2017/18 was 322,080, a decrease of 5,420 or 1.6% on the previous year.

Leisure Centre Attendance (Year Ending March)				
Year	Gainsborough	Market Rasen	Caistor	Total
2011/12	222,641	18,154	1,635	242,430
2012/13	243,355	17,246	1,519	262,120
2013/14	284,182	18,657	2,303	305,142
2014/15	302,077	21,175	1,626	324,878
2015/16	294,397	18,658	1,794	314,849
2016/17	306,741	19,724	1,035	327,500
2017/18	301,471	19,309	1,300	322,080

Source: internal

In terms of overall provision, West Lindsey has an abundance of grass pitches and golf courses. However, it also has fewer of other facilities given the population of the district. It is unclear whether demand is not being met or if supply is matching the existing demand.

West Lindsey had seven football clubs, six cricket clubs, two each of table tennis and tennis clubs, and one judo and netball club in 2013 with Sport England Clubmark accreditation, which assures quality for sports clubs with junior sections. There are other clubs which fall outside the classification, particularly athletics clubs such as Morton Striders and Gainsborough Parkrun.

Sports facilities		
	West lindsey	East Midlands
Athletics tracks	0	26
Golf	10	272
Grass Pitches	140	5,905
Health and Fitness Suite	9	565
Ice Rinks	0	3
Indoor Tennis Centre	1	25
Ski Slopes	0	5
Sports Hall	13	896
Squash Courts	5	358
Studios	8	417
Swimming Pools	5	396
Artificial Grass Pitch	7	431
Tennis Courts	16	754
Total	216	10.091

Culture

The Trinity Arts Centre (TAC) has successfully navigated the loss of Arts Council subsidy since 2010/11. Around this time, heavy restructuring of the TAC's overheads and programme, have resulted in an increase in revenue and reduction costs. Attendance stood at 17,602 in 2017/18, representing an increase of 1,558 on the previous year.

Lincolnshire has nine libraries within the district – Gainsborough, Scotter, Caistor, Market Rasen, Keelby, Cherry Willingham, Welton, Nettleham and Saxilby. These are a mixture of County Council run and volunteer or community run libraries. Outsourcing and uncertain voluntary services have replaced the existing setup in some areas and only Gainsborough and Market Rasen have core, full-time services. As such, the future continues to be uncertain for libraries overall which matches the national picture.

Tourism in West Lindsey has been a growing sector, albeit from a low base and levels of tourist and visitor spending are low compared to

other areas in Lincolnshire. The district has some difficulty in that it competes directly with Lincoln and East Lindsey, and cannot offer either a sizeable city, coastal resorts or most of the Lincolnshire Wolds which traditionally attract the most tourists.

The Mayflower 400 celebrations in 2020 are expected to lead to an increase in tourists to the district, particularly from American visitors keen to explore the birthplace of the Pilgrim Fathers.



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

CO2 emissions in West Lindsey have ranked higher than the national average. The latest figures (2014) suggest emissions of 6.90 tonnes per capita (-6.9% compared to 2013, an acceleration on the -3.2% drop from 2012), compared to a national mean of 5.96 (-10.7%). This also places the district some 86,300 tonnes above the national mean. It is worth noting that

this is likely to be due to rural location and greater industrialisation causing greater emissions from transport. Indeed, a strong negative correlation ($R^2 = 0.81$) was found between emissions per capita and the percentage of emissions which were domestic in origin for English authorities.

CO2 Emissions by Source (21014)		
Source	kt CO2	%
A. Industry and Commercial Electricity	112.20	17.71%
B. Industry and Commercial Gas	25.1	3.96%
C. Large Industrial Installations	0.0	0.00%
D. Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	36.8	5.80%
E. Agriculture	31.1	4.90%
Industry and Commercial Total	205.1	32.37%
F. Domestic Electricity	69.0	10.90%
G. Domestic Gas	74.5	11.75%
H. Domestic 'Other Fuels'	33.9	5.35%
Domestic Total	177.3	27.99%
I. Road Transport (A roads)	142.5	22.49%
J. Road Transport (Motorways)	0.0	0.00%
K. Road Transport (Minor roads)	67.3	10.63%
L. Diesel Railways	9.3	1.47%
M. Transport Other	5.2	0.83%
Transport Total	224.4	35.42%
N. LULUCF* Net Emissions	26.7	4.21%
Overall Total	633.5	100.00%





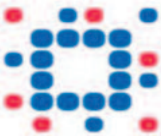





*change in land use

In terms of renewable sites, West Lindsey ranks 21st out of 326 English local authorities, with 60.0 per 1,000 households (up from 48.1 in 2014). However, for installed capacity, the district ranks 84th of 326, and for generation, ranks 103rd of 326, although these rankings are notably up from 2014. This points to strong take-up of microgeneration in the area, but also a relative lack of large-scale projects so far.

The evidence for this is strengthened when considering photovoltaics alone, where West Lindsey ranks 21st of 326 (5.92% of households)

for number of sites, 59th for installed capacity (0.80kW/household) and 64th for generation (572kWh/household).

A 4kWp PV installation facing directly south at a 30 degree tilt with minimal shading would generate around 3.7MWh per year, according to the Sheffield Solar Microgen database. This appears to be reasonably consistent across the district. The data suggests this is better performance than in Bassetlaw, but not better than North Kesteven, where up to 37% higher generation is possible.

 Office for National Statistics	 Department for Communities and Local Government	nomis
Neighbourhood Statistics	DCLG	Nomis Web
 Public Health England	 Department of Energy & Climate Change	DATA.POLICE.UK
Public Health England	DECC	Police.uk
	 Grant Thornton	 Social Mobility Commission
Mosaic	Grant Thornton	SMC
	 RURAL SERVICES NETWORK	 LOCALIS
Sport England	Rural Services Network	Localis