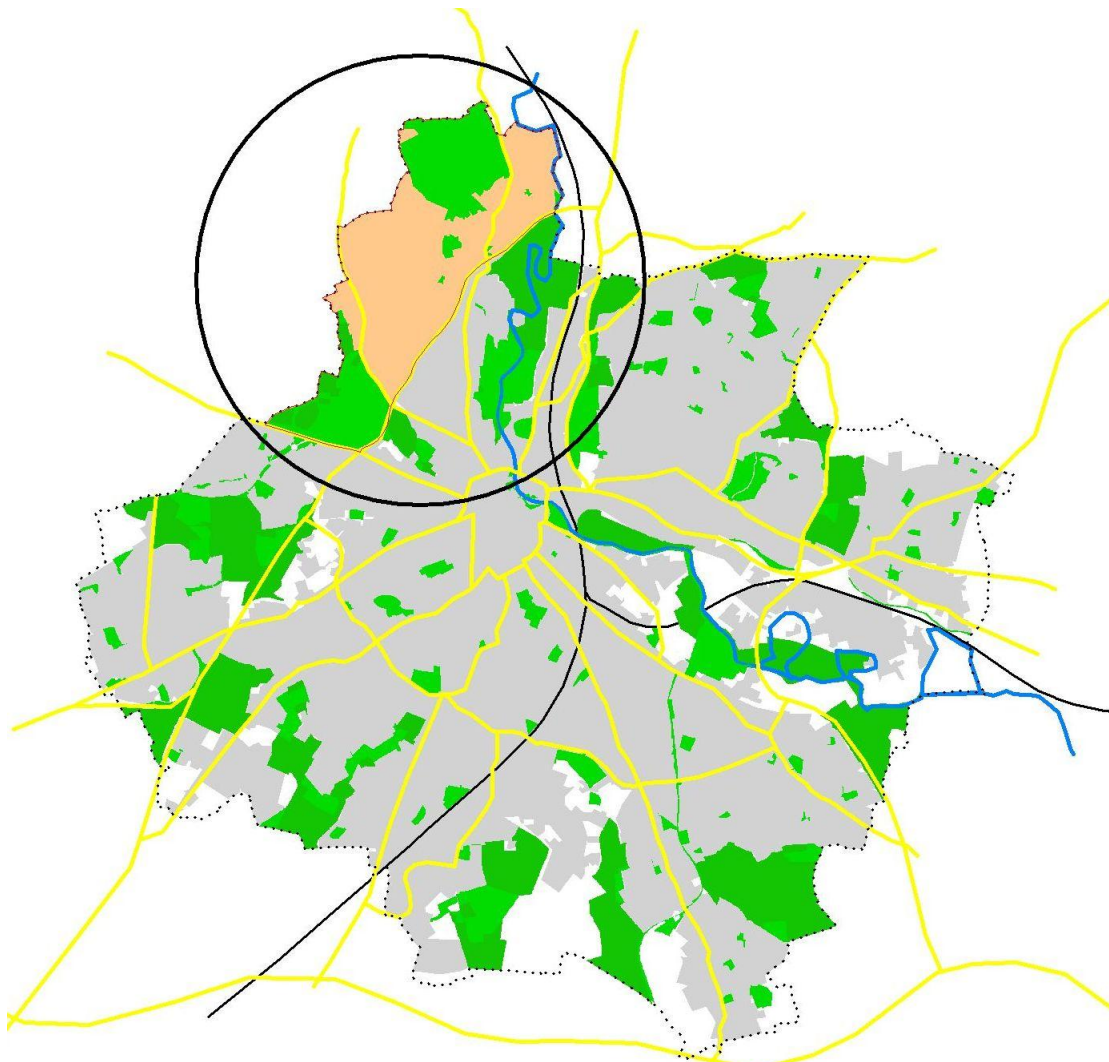


Allestree Profile 2011/12



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Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Introduction.....	4
Key Messages	5
Ward Map	8
General Ward Description.....	9
A Classification Of Residential Neighbourhoods (ACORN)	11
Ward Demographics	15
A Thriving, Sustainable Economy.....	19
Introduction.....	19
Infrastructure.....	19
Derby Plan	21
New Business Starts	21
Hi-tech Businesses.....	21
More Use of Shopping, Leisure and Tourist Facilities.....	21
A Better Built and Natural Environment	22
More People with Jobs	24
Less Carbon Emissions from Industry and Transport	27
More Good Quality Affordable Housing	28
Achieving their Learning Potential.....	31
Introduction.....	31
Infrastructure.....	31
Derby Plan	32
More Adults Learning	32
Better Results in Primary Schools	32
Attainment.....	32
More Qualifications Among Adults.....	32
Good Health and Well-Being.....	34
Introduction.....	34
Infrastructure.....	34
Derby Plan	35
Health Profile	35
Being Safe and Feeling Safe.....	39
Introduction.....	39
Infrastructure.....	39
Derby Plan	40
Less Harm Caused by Alcohol – National Indicator (NI) 20	40
Less Injuries and Harm to Vulnerable Children and Adults	40
Less Fear of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	41
Less Crime.....	41
A Strong Community	42
Introduction.....	42
Infrastructure.....	42
Derby Plan	43
More People Volunteering	43
More People Influencing Local Decisions	43
More People Feel They Belong to Their Neighbourhood	44
More People Feeling that People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together ..	44
Less Household Carbon Emissions.....	44
An Active, Cultural Life.....	45
Introduction.....	45

Infrastructure.....	45
Derby Plan	46
More People Taking Part in Cultural Activities	46
More People Taking Part in Physical Activities	46
Appendix 1 - List of Tables.....	48
Appendix 2 - List of Figures.....	49
Appendix 3 – Indicator Data.....	50
Appendix 4 – Key Contacts.....	54
Appendix 5 – Business Register and Employment Survey Hi-Tech and Medium-Tech Industries	55
Appendix 6 – Definitions for Childcare Types	57
Appendix 7 – Examples of Qualifications	59
Appendix 8 – Ward Area Health Profile - Sources and Definitions.....	60
Appendix 9 – Derby Safer Neighbourhood Areas.....	61
Appendix 10 – British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes	62
Appendix 11 – Allestree Casualties by Severity	63
Appendix 12 – Map of Derby Community Centres.....	64
Appendix 13- Glossary of Terms.....	65

Introduction

Working to improve the quality of life for everyone in Derby both now and for future generations is the main priority for Derby City Council and its partners and this will be achieved with the aid of the Derby Plan. The Derby Plan identified several areas to work on that will improve life in Derby between now and 2026. Within these areas there are a number of priorities which we will work on that we believe will make the biggest difference to quality life in Derby.

The neighbourhood profiles support the Derby Plan and are laid out under the Derby Plan headings and indicators.¹ They will provide the evidence base for identifying local priorities. The profiles will be used by a wide ranging audience from Neighbourhood Boards to services involved in tackling key problems and those involved in developing the future of the City.

This profile provides a breadth of information about each neighbourhood including: population make up; economic indicators; learning achievement; the overall health of the population; issues of crime and community safety; how people relate to each other and their feelings about the place they live and finally, involvement in cultural activities.

¹ Where no data around a specific indicator is available at ward level a proxy measure has been included.

Key Messages

This section must be read in conjunction with the full profile for a detailed overview.

Key policy messages uses the data and provides a summary of areas within the ward which are worse than the City as well as areas where there is “room for improvement”. In some areas numbers are small and a handful of incidents maybe the difference between being worse than the Derby average rather than comparable.

These key policy messages do not reflect overall community concerns and neighbourhood priorities, levels of community impact, physical and psychological harm, cost and the resources available to address them.

These areas will be added to key neighbourhood messages and will be completed by neighbourhood mangers and neighbourhood boards. They will provide a chance for comparison between what the data and the neighbourhoods are saying.

A Thriving Sustainable Economy	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
New business starts	
More hi-tech businesses	
Low numbers employed in Hi-tech businesses.	
More use of shopping, leisure and tourist facilities	
A better built and natural environment	
	Environment and Open Spaces
More people with jobs	
Less carbon emissions from industry and transport	
Traffic congestion	Environment and Open Spaces
More good quality and affordable housing	
Average house sale prices are much higher than the Derby average.	

Achieving their Learning Potential	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
More adults learning	
Better results in primary schools	
Attainment	
More qualifications among adults	

Good Health and Well-Being	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
More people living longer in better health	
Excess Winter Deaths are significantly high. Adult hospital admissions for injury are higher than average for Derby.	Improving the offer for older and young people in Allestree
Better health at work	
Better mental health and well-being	
More choice and influence over services.	
	Improving the offer for older and young people in Allestree

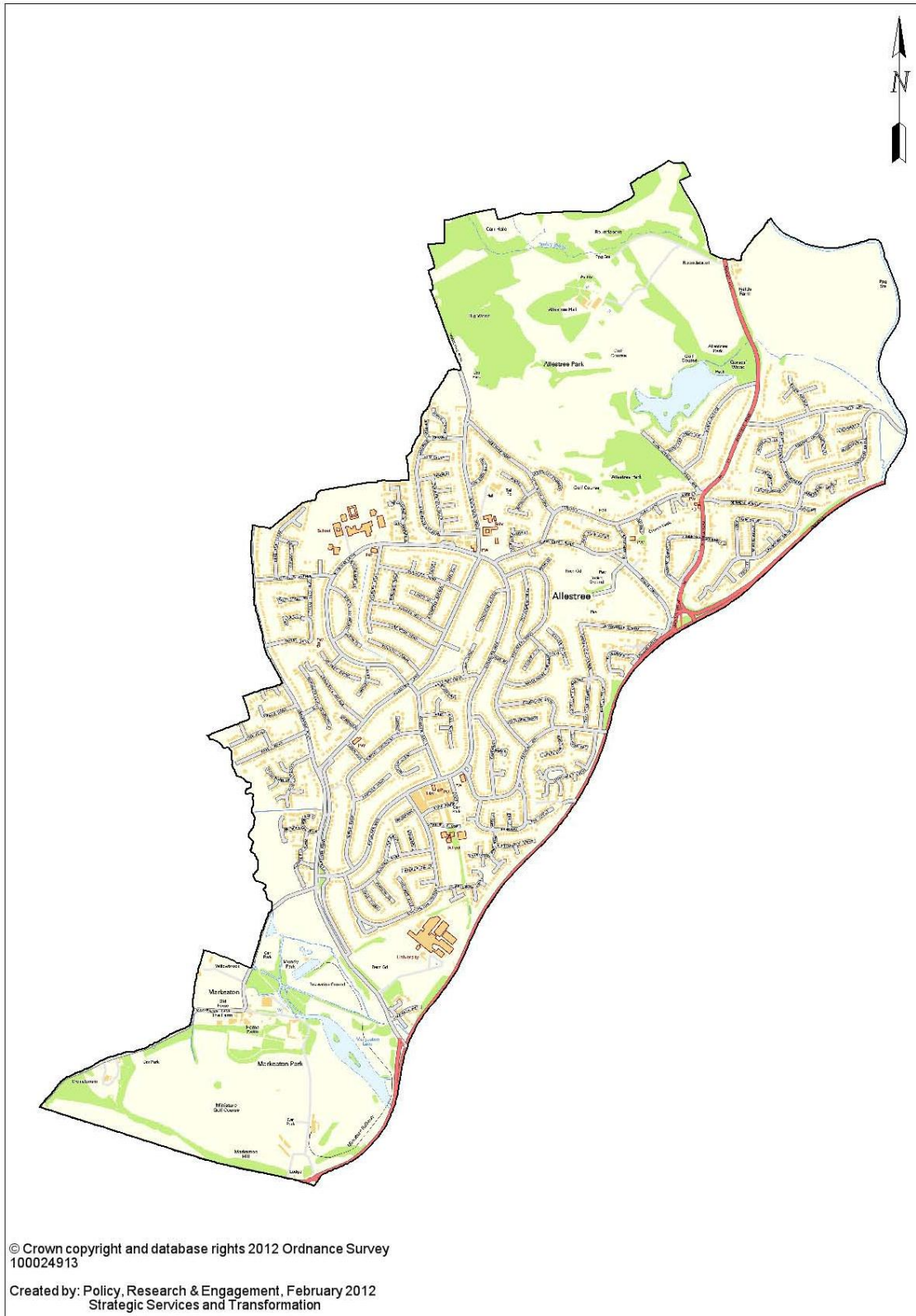
Being Safe and Feeling Safe	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
Less harm caused by alcohol	
Less harm and injuries to vulnerable children and adults	
One traffic fatality	
Less fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	
Less crime	

A Strong Community	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
More people volunteering	
More people influencing local decisions	
Fewer people felt informed as to what was being done to improve their neighbourhood.	Communication with Allestree Residents
More people feel they belong to their neighbourhood	
	Communication with Allestree Residents
More people feel that people from different backgrounds get on well together	
Less household carbon emissions	

An Active Cultural Life	
Key Messages to Inform Policy	Neighbourhood Priorities – 2012/13
More people taking part in cultural activities	
	Projects to support local community groups
More people taking part in physical activities	
Lower than Derby average gym membership.	Projects to support local community groups

Ward Map

Figure 1: Map of Allestree ward. Please refer to this when using the maps in other sections.



General Ward Description²

The ward covers approximately 650 hectares and is bordered by the wards of Mackworth and Darley and the administrative area of Amber Valley to the north and west. The centre of the ward is approximately 2 miles from the city centre and access is predominantly along the Kedleston Road, Duffield Road and A38 transport corridors.

Like many of Derby's suburbs, Allestree was historically a distinct village surrounded by countryside. The historic core of the ward is centred upon the Park Lane, Cornhill and St Edmunds's Close areas. This area is flanked by 1930s development to the east and west. Combined, these areas form the mature parts of the ward.

Significant housing development in the Park Farm and Blenheim Drive areas through the 1960s and 70s eventually led the area being incorporated into the Borough of Derby. Built development has now reached the extent of the city boundary which has led to pressure to redevelop brownfield infill sites. Consultation on the Core Strategy has identified concerns relating to infill / garden developments and the erosion of the local character of the neighbourhood.

The ward is flanked by the two City Parks to the north and south, Markeaton and Allestree. These areas of open space enable the area to maintain a separate identity from other parts of the built up area of the city. This separate identity is reinforced by the severance of the A38 to the east.

Public open space accounts for nearly 30% of all land within the ward, although access to smaller areas of public open space within the residential areas of the ward is more limited. There is a substantial area of green belt land in the north of the ward, which is also within the boundary of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

Beyond the western boundary of the ward, the landscape opens out into estate farmland surrounding the villages of Mackworth, Kedleston and Quarndon. Beyond the northern boundary of the ward (including parts of Allestree Park) the landscape is characterised by wooded slopes and valleys and riverside meadows that form the Derwent Valley.

The area contains a conservation area, centred upon the old village. There are a number of significant buildings within the conservation area including the Church of St Edmund, which dates back to the 12th century. Kedleston Hall and its historic gardens is located approximately a mile and a half from the western boundary of Allestree.

Allestree is a residential suburb, providing homes for people working within the city and areas beyond such as Amber Valley. However, the proportion of residents working within the city is lower than other parts of the city and residents tend to travel further to work than residents of other wards.³ Residents of Allestree are also more likely to travel to work by car or van. The increasing dominance of journey to work by private motor vehicles has influenced the level of congestion along Kedleston Road, Duffield Road and at Markeaton Island.

Whilst being a leafy residential suburb, the ward also contains the main campus of Derby University. In total the University employs approximately 3000 people. There are very few








² Local Development Framework - Neighbourhood Overview – Spatial and Transport Planning, DERBY CITY COUNCIL (DCC)

³ 2001 Census – this will be available for 2011 at a later date

other employment generating uses although Park Farm provides a range of shops and other neighbourhood facilities.

Figure 2: Local Development Framework Ward Character Map⁴



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Lambourn Drive – 1970s estate, bungalows and detached |  | Evans Avenue / Ford Lane – Inter war, detached |
|  | Baslow Drive – Early 21 st Century, townhouses and apartments |  | Cavendish Avenue – Inter war, semi detached |
|  | Park Farm – 1960s and 70s, suburban, detached and bungalows |  | Former Rugby Club – 1990s estate, detached |
|  | Village Centre – Historic centre and inter war growth |  | Blenheim Drive – 1970s estate, semi detached and bungalows, 1930s linear growth along Allestree Lane |

⁴ The map is an indication of the extent of different townscape character areas within the ward. It is based on draft assessments completed by the Spatial Planning team as part of work on the Core Strategy. Boundaries are purely indicative and descriptions are broad brush based on the overriding character of an area.

A Classification Of Residential Neighbourhoods (ACORN)

The following are ACORN generic definitions which relate to table 1 below:

ACORN is a segmentation of the UK's population. It segments small neighbourhoods, postcodes, or consumer households into 5 Categories, 17 Groups and 56 Types. By analysing significant social factors and population behaviour, it provides precise information and in-depth understanding of the different types of people in every part of the UK.⁵

Category One – “Wealthy Achievers”

This is made up of three groups. Group A, “Wealthy Executives” and these are some of the most affluent people in the UK living in wealthy high status suburban, rural and semi-rural areas of the country. Group B are the “Affluent Greys” and these people tend to be older empty nesters and retired couples. Many live in rural towns and villages, often in areas where tourism is important. Group C are “Flourishing Families” and these are wealthy families with mortgages. They live in established suburbs and new housing developments around commuter towns.

Category Two - “Urban Prosperity”

This is also made up of three groups. Group D, “Prosperous Professionals” are the most prosperous people living in our main cities. They are very well educated and tend to be employed in senior managerial and professional occupations. Group E, the “Educated Urbanites” are young people who are highly qualified. The majority live in flats in our major cities. Most are in professional and managerial roles and many are working hard to further their careers. Group F are the “Aspiring Singles” and are young and live in urban or suburban locations, frequently around London. There are large numbers of both students and well qualified young people who have recently finished their studies and started working.

Category Three - “Comfortably Off”

This is made up of four categories. Group G; “Starting Out” are young adults, many just starting out on their careers. They are in their twenties and early thirties. There are a lot of students and young singles in their first jobs, as well as young couples and some young families with children under five. Group H – “Secure Families” comprises home-owning families living comfortably in stable areas in suburban and semi-rural locations. They mainly live in three bedroom semi-detached homes. Families might include young children, teenagers or even young adults who have not yet left home. Group I; “Settled Suburbia” are more established communities that are made up of empty nesters and retired older couples. Group J are the “Prudent Pensioners” and these are comfortably-off retired people found in many seaside towns and elsewhere around the country. There are many over 75s as well as younger retired. A lot of the households are pensioner couples or singles.

Category Four - “Moderate Means”

This is made up of three categories. Group K “Asian Communities” which are urban areas where the concentration of Asian families is a key characteristic. These young families live in the terraced streets of many major cities and there are lots of children in these families,

⁵ CACI ACORN User Guide

which also feature the highest levels of children under the age of five. Group L are “Post-Industrial Families.” These would have been traditional blue-collar areas but with the decline of heavy industry, people are quite likely to work in office or clerical jobs and in shops. Most households are traditional families with school age children. Group M “Blue Collar Roots” are communities where most employment is in traditional blue collar occupations. Families and retired people predominate with some young singles and single parents.

Category Five - “Hard Pressed”

This is made up of four categories. Group N; “Struggling Families” are low income families living on traditional low-rise estates. Some have bought their council houses but most continue to rent. Group O; “Burdened Singles” is an urban group that is characterised by high numbers of single adults. These include single pensioners, young singles and lone parents. Group P; “High Rise Hardship” are communities which have very high numbers of older residents, especially over 65s. There are very few traditional families and middle aged people. There are also fewer children in this group overall, although some areas contain high numbers of single parents with children under 5. Group Q is “Inner City Adversity” and these are densely populated urban areas with a young multi-ethnic population. Households are typically young singles and young families, often single parent.

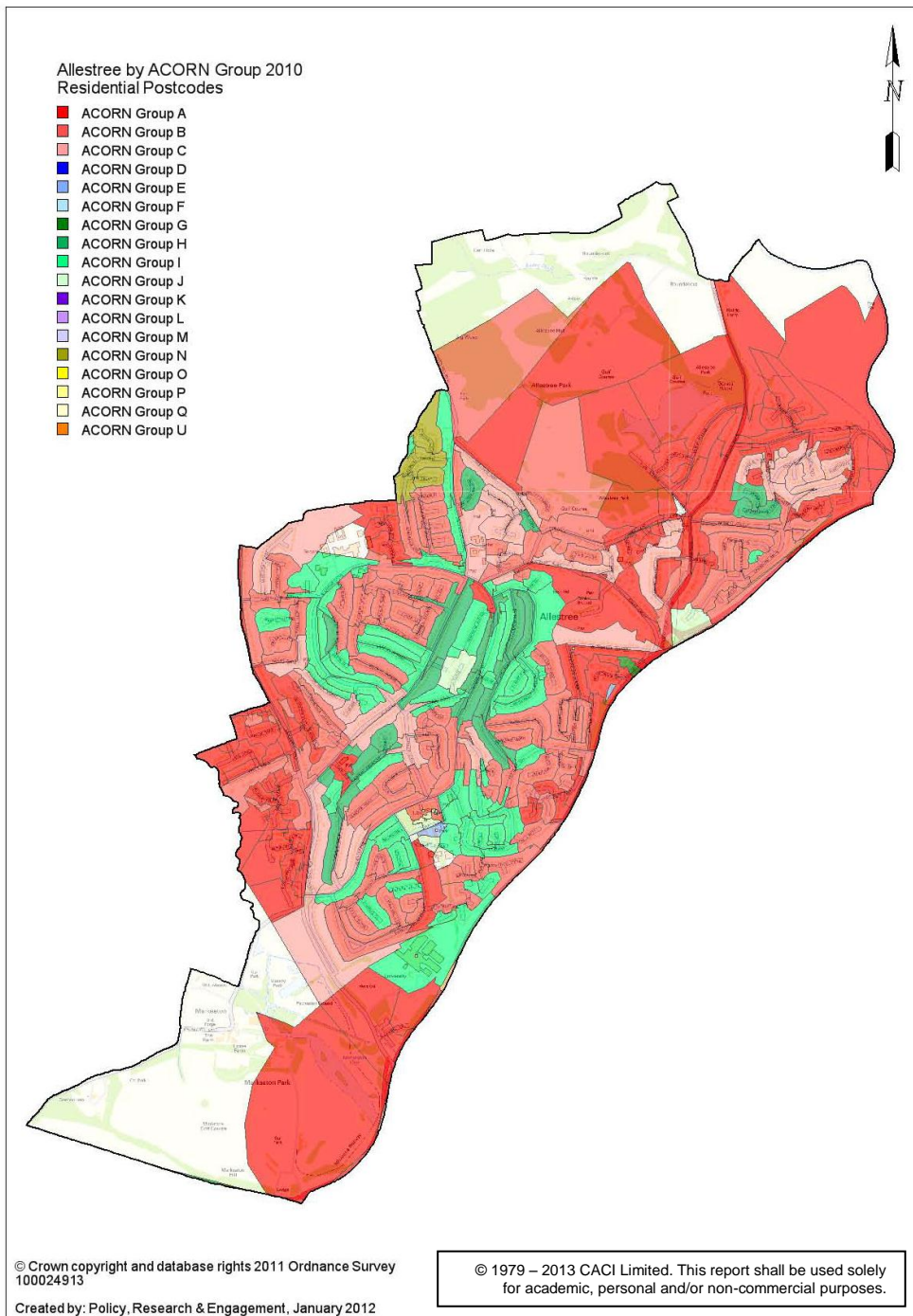
Table 1: Percentage of Allestree Residents per ACORN Group compared to Derby

ACORN Categories	ACORN Group	Derby Population	Percentage of Allestree Residents
Wealthy Achievers	Group A – Wealthy Executives	7.3	20.5
	Group B - Affluent Greys	6.2	32.6
	Group C – Flourishing Families	8.3	14.8
Urban Prosperity	Group D – Prosperous Professionals	0.5	0.0
	Group E - Educated Urbanites	2.1	1.1
	Group F – Aspiring Singles	1.3	0.0
Comfortably Off	Group G – Starting Out	5.3	0.3
	Group H – Secure Families	17.6	9.7
	Group I – Settled Suburbia	8.1	17.6
	Group J – Prudent Pensioners	1.3	1.3
Moderate Means	Group K - Asian Communities	5.1	0.0
	Group L – Post-Industrial Families	1.3	0.0
	Group M – Blue Collar Roots	8.1	0.0
Hard Pressed	Group N – Struggling Families	19.7	2.0
	Group O – Burdened Singles	4.2	0.0
	Group P – High Rise Hardship	2.1	0.0
	Group Q - Inner City Adversity	0.0	0.0
	Group U - Unclassified	1.4	0.0
		100	100

Allestree has a considerably higher percentage of residents than the city in the “wealthy achievers” category which includes Groups A; “wealthy executives”, B; “affluent greys” and C; “flourishing families”. These predominantly tend to be resident around the perimeter of the ward. It also has almost double the Derby average of those in Group I; “settled suburbia” with these tending to be located in the centre of the ward.

Allestree has a considerably lower percentage of residents than the city in the “moderate means” and “hard pressed” categories.

Figure 3: ACORN map of Allestree



Indices of Deprivation (IMD) 2010 Overall Score

The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators covering a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

All LSOA's in Allestree are in the least deprived 20% nationally.

Ward Demographics

The 2011 Census puts Allestree's resident population at 13,622, an increase of 3.93% on the 2001 Census figure.

Of these, around 51.6% are female and 48.4% are male compared to a city split of 50.5% female and 49.5% male.

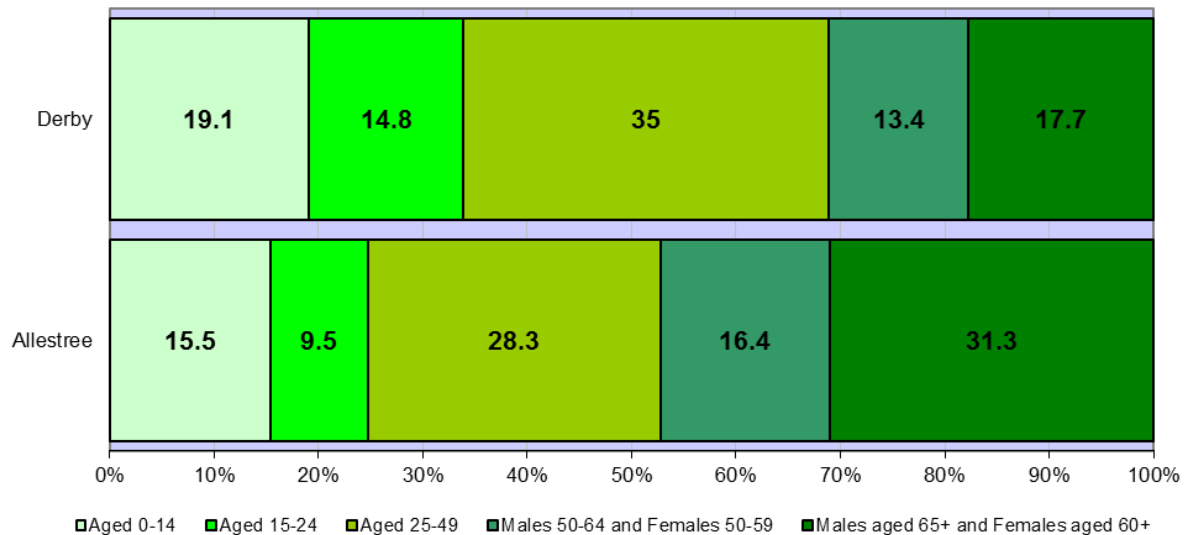
Between 2001 and 2011, Allestree's population density has increased from 2,026 people per square kilometre to 2,103. This compares to a city average of 3,188 people per square kilometre.

Table 2: Population Density

	Population Estimate	Area (Hectares)	Gross Pop. Density (per sq Km)
2001 Census	13,107	6.48	2,025.59
2011 Census	13,622	6.48	2,103.43
City total	248,752	78.03	3,187.86

Allestree has a considerably higher percentage of residents above working age than the city average.

Figure 4: Comparison of Age Categories in Allestree and Derby⁶



⁶ Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

General Fertility Rate⁷

The birth rate in Allestree is lower than that of the city figure.

Table 3: Allestree 2010 fertility rate compared to Derby

	Denominator	Numerator	Birth rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-44	95% CI	
	Female population aged 15-44	Live births to females aged 11-49		RateLL	RateUL
Allestree	2,063	98	47.5	38.3	56.7
Derby	53,316	3,540	66.4	64.0	68.2

Ethnicity⁸

Allestree's population is less ethnically diverse than Derby as a whole as can be seen from the table below.

Table 4: Number and Percentage of Allestree and Derby residents by ethnicity

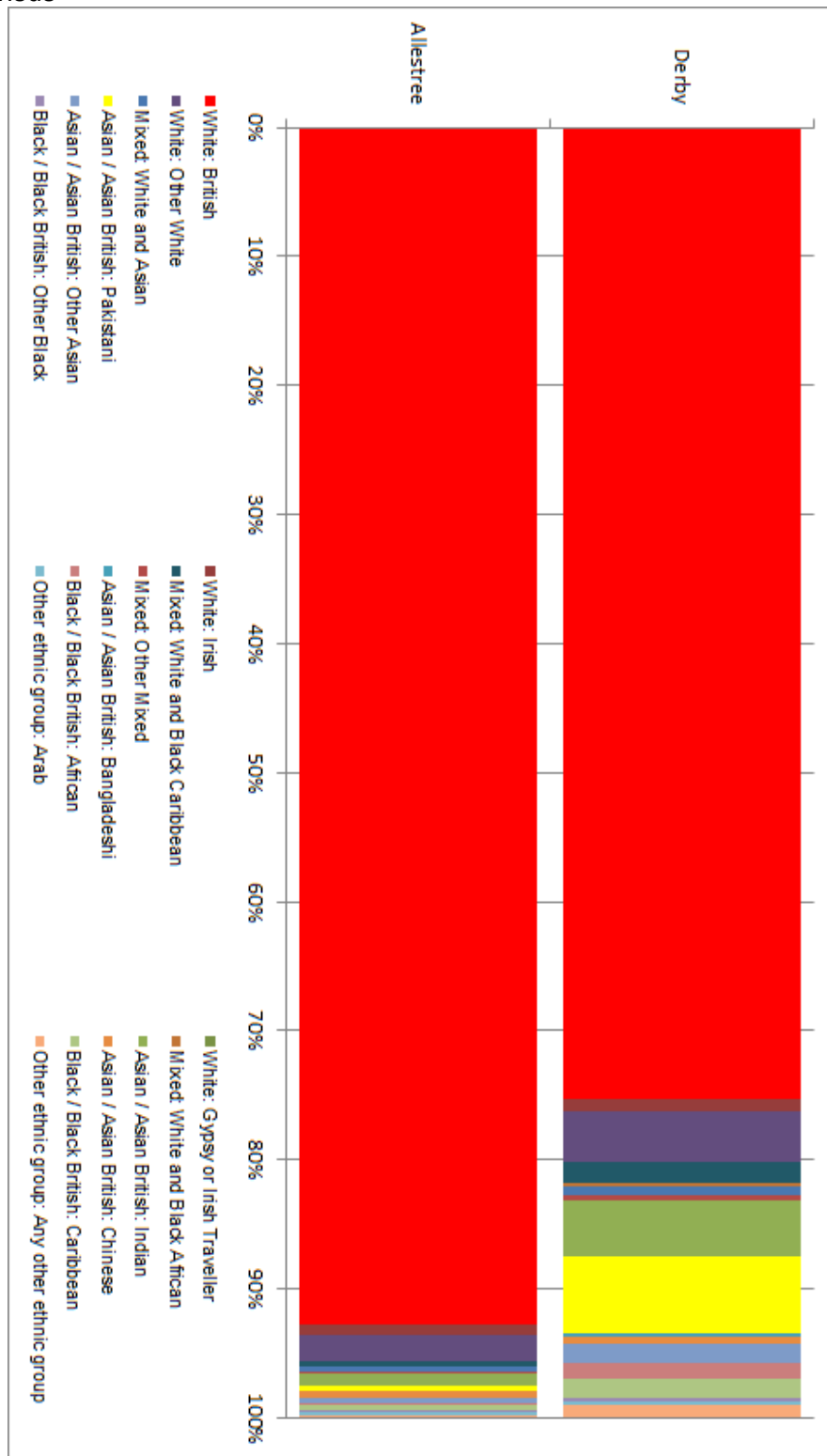
	Allestree Percentage	Derby Percentage
White: British	92.7	75.3
White: Irish	0.9	0.9
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0	0.1
White: Other White	2.1	3.9
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.3	1.6
Mixed: White and Black African	0.0	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	0.4	0.7
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.2	0.4
Asian / Asian British: Indian	0.9	4.4
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	0.3	5.9
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.0	0.3
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	0.6	0.5
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	0.4	1.5
Black / Black British: African	0.1	1.3
Black / Black British: Caribbean	0.4	1.4
Black / Black British: Other Black	0.1	0.3
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.3	0.3
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.2	1

⁷ Source: Information Centre Indicator Portal; ONS

⁸ Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

According to the 2011 census around 7% of Allestree's population was non-White British compared to approximately 16% in the city.

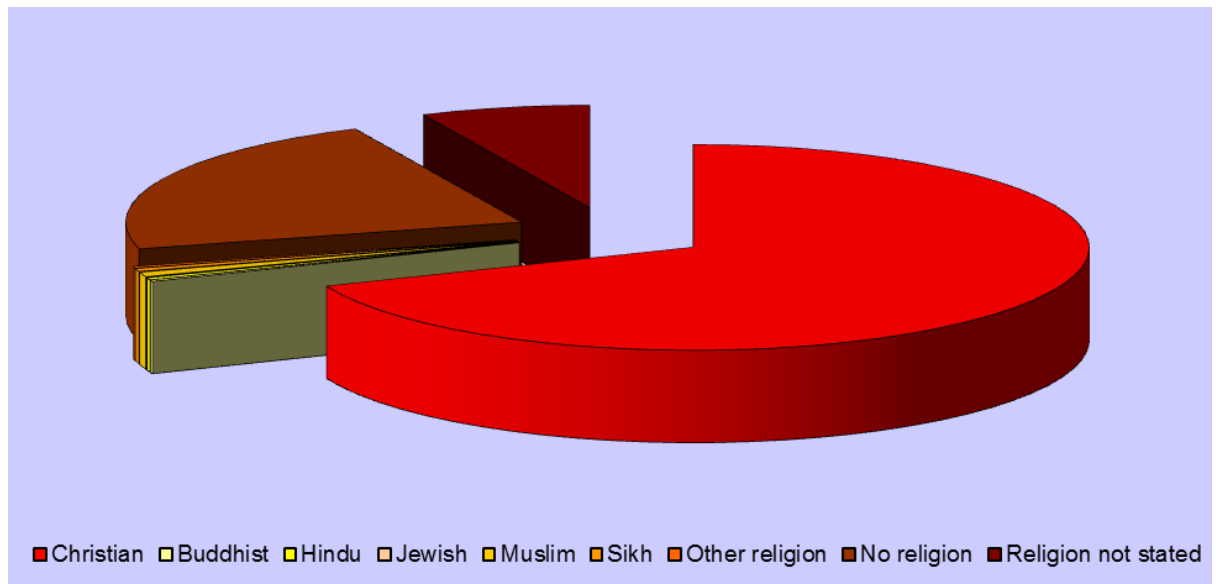
Figure 5: Breakdown by Ethnicity of Allestree Residents Compared to Derby from 2011 Census⁹



⁹ Source: ONS Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

Religion¹⁰

Allestree has a considerably higher percentage of those declaring themselves as Christian and a lower percentage with no religion when compared to the city average.



¹⁰ Source: ONS Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

A Thriving, Sustainable Economy

Introduction

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are led by local authorities and businesses across economic areas. They provide the vision, knowledge and strategic leadership needed to drive sustainable private sector growth and job creation in their area. There is a LEP for Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. At a local level, in 2010 the Council launched a £10 million Regeneration Fund to support the delivery of new high quality commercial development to establish Derby as a 21st Century investment location.

Infrastructure

Public Transport¹¹

Both the Kedleston Road and Duffield Road corridors serve the Allestree area, providing direct access to the city centre and suburban periphery.

Routes along these corridors include:

Kedleston Road - Route Destination Frequency (minutes)

Ar / Ab Allestree (7/8)

5 Royal Derby Hospital to University (30)

6 Rail Station to University (10)

17a Allestree (120)

109 Ashbourne (6 journeys a day)

Duffield Road - Route Destination Frequency (minutes)

6.1/6.2/6.3/6.4 Belper (15)

Transpeak Manchester (60)

17/17A Allestree/ Duffield (60)

Bus operators have identified that there are congestion problems on Kedleston Road and Duffield Road as it passes through Darley ward. This is outside of Allestree but impacts upon journeys originating from Allestree. The Woodlands Road area has also been identified as problem areas for buses due to roadside parking.

Cycle routes

Part of the orbital Route 66 passes through, linking Kedleston Road to Darley Abbey.

Job Centre Plus

There are three Job Centre Plus offices in the city; on Gower Street, Becket Street and Normanton Road and all of these are in Arboretum Ward.

¹¹ Highways and Transport, DCC

Parks

Public open space accounts for nearly 30% of all land within the ward and the ward is flanked by the two City Parks to the north and south, Markeaton and Allestree. Access to smaller areas of public open space within the residential areas of the ward however is more limited.

Housing Offices

There is no Derby Homes housing office located in Allestree ward.

Neighbourhood Centres/Shopping Centres

Park Farm is the only district centre within Allestree, providing shops, restaurants and services such as doctors, dentists and a library. Park Farm serves the whole ward and areas beyond. There are also Neighbourhood Centres located on Blenheim Drive and Duffield Road.

Childcare Places ¹²

Data has not been included on registered places because the recording system is being developed due to the new Early Years Foundation Stage coming into place in September. This should be available for future profile updates

Table 5: Childcare Institutions¹³ in Allestree and Derby

Type of Institution	Institutions in Ward	Institutions in Derby
After School	4	43
Before School	4	46
Childminder	8	147
Crèche	0	10
Day Nursery	1	41
Extended Playgroup	2	8
Holiday Scheme	4	38
Home Child carer	0	3
Maintained Nursery School	0	5
Maintained Nursery School with Day Care	0	3
Network Childminder	3	31
Nursery Unit	0	33
Nursery Unit Of Independent School	0	3
Out Of School	3	15
Pre-School Playgroup	0	17

¹² Families Information Service, Children and Young People (CYP)

¹³ This gives only Ofsted registered childcare settings although there are non-registered crèches and pre-schools in Derby Research and Intelligence Team, Policy, Research and Engagement Division, Strategic Services 20 and Transformation, Chief Executive's Office. For more information please contact Richard Brett – richard.brett@derby.gov.uk – 01332 643478

Derby Plan

New Business Starts

This will be measured via the Office for National Statistics (ONS) but data is available only at a city level.

Number of Businesses

There are 407 businesses in Allestree.¹⁴

BankSearch New Business Start Ups

The number of new business start-ups in Allestree increased in 2011.

Table 6: Number of New Business Start Ups¹⁵ in Allestree for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

2008	2009	2010	2011	2008- 2011
88	63	88	105	✓

Hi-tech Businesses

This will be measured via Annual Business Inquiry and available only at city level.

According to the 2010 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)¹⁶ there are 4,174 people employed in Derby in hi-tech and medium-tech industries¹⁷. Of these 3 are located in Allestree.

More Use of Shopping, Leisure and Tourist Facilities¹⁸

This will be measured only at city level.

Park Farm is the only district centre within Allestree, providing shops, restaurants and services such as doctors, dentists and a library. Park Farm serves the whole ward and areas beyond. There are also Neighbourhood Centres located on Blenheim Drive and Duffield Road.

Convenience shopping provision at Park Farm is led by a Co-op supermarket and a Farmfoods frozen goods store. Comparison offer is led by a Wilkinson store, with other retailers present including Boots, and Hallmark. There is also a range of banks and building societies. The centre therefore is well supported by a combination of national multiple retailers alongside independent retailers, reflecting positively on the viability of the centre.

¹⁴ EMDA database

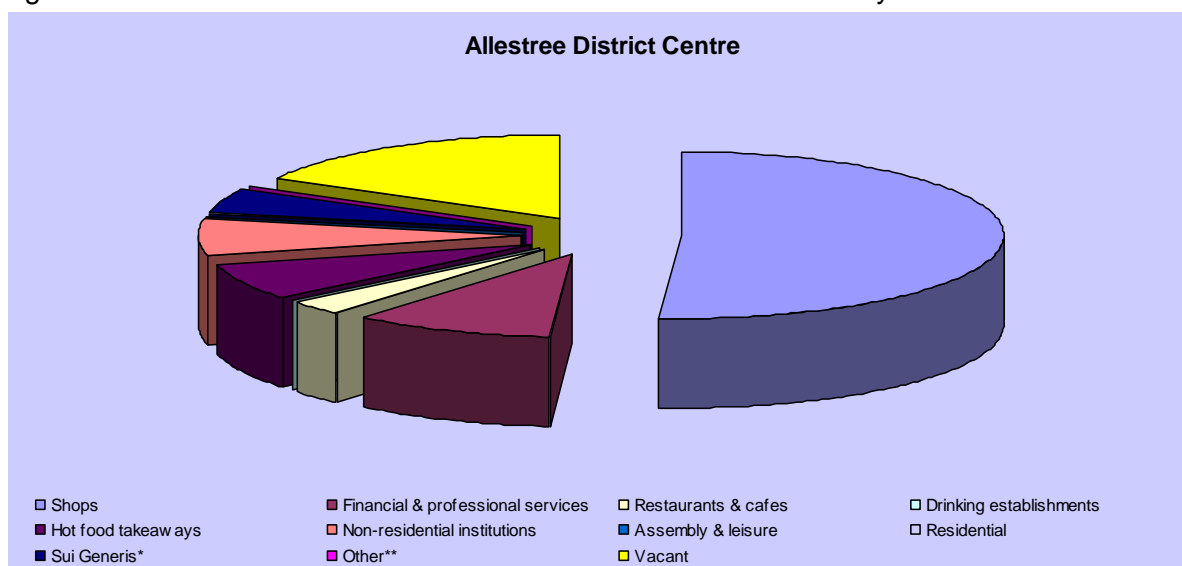
¹⁵ Information created by BankSearch Information Consultancy Ltd.

¹⁶ Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from NOMIS on 17 April 2012]

¹⁷ See appendix 5 for a list of BRES hi-tech and medium-tech industries

¹⁸ Leisure Facilities are covered in the Active, Cultural Life section

Figure 6: Break down of Use Class for Allestree District Centres May 2011¹⁹



* Sui Generis: a use on its own for which any change of use will require planning permission

** Other: includes offices and general industry

A Better Built and Natural Environment

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

CSP Survey 2008 found that the percentage of residents very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood in Allestree was considerably higher than Derby.

Environmental Crimes²⁰

Calls to Derby Direct²¹ concerning abandoned vehicles, dog fouling, fly tipping, graffiti, litter and needles in Allestree are amongst the lowest of all wards.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - The Living Environment

Four indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Housing in Poor Condition
- Houses without Central Heating
- Air Quality
- Road Traffic Accidents.

Derby is ranked the 46th most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Living Environment domain. Allestree is amongst the 20% to 40% least deprived wards in the country and is ranked the 2nd least deprived of all Derby wards.

¹⁹ DCC Spatial and Transport Planning

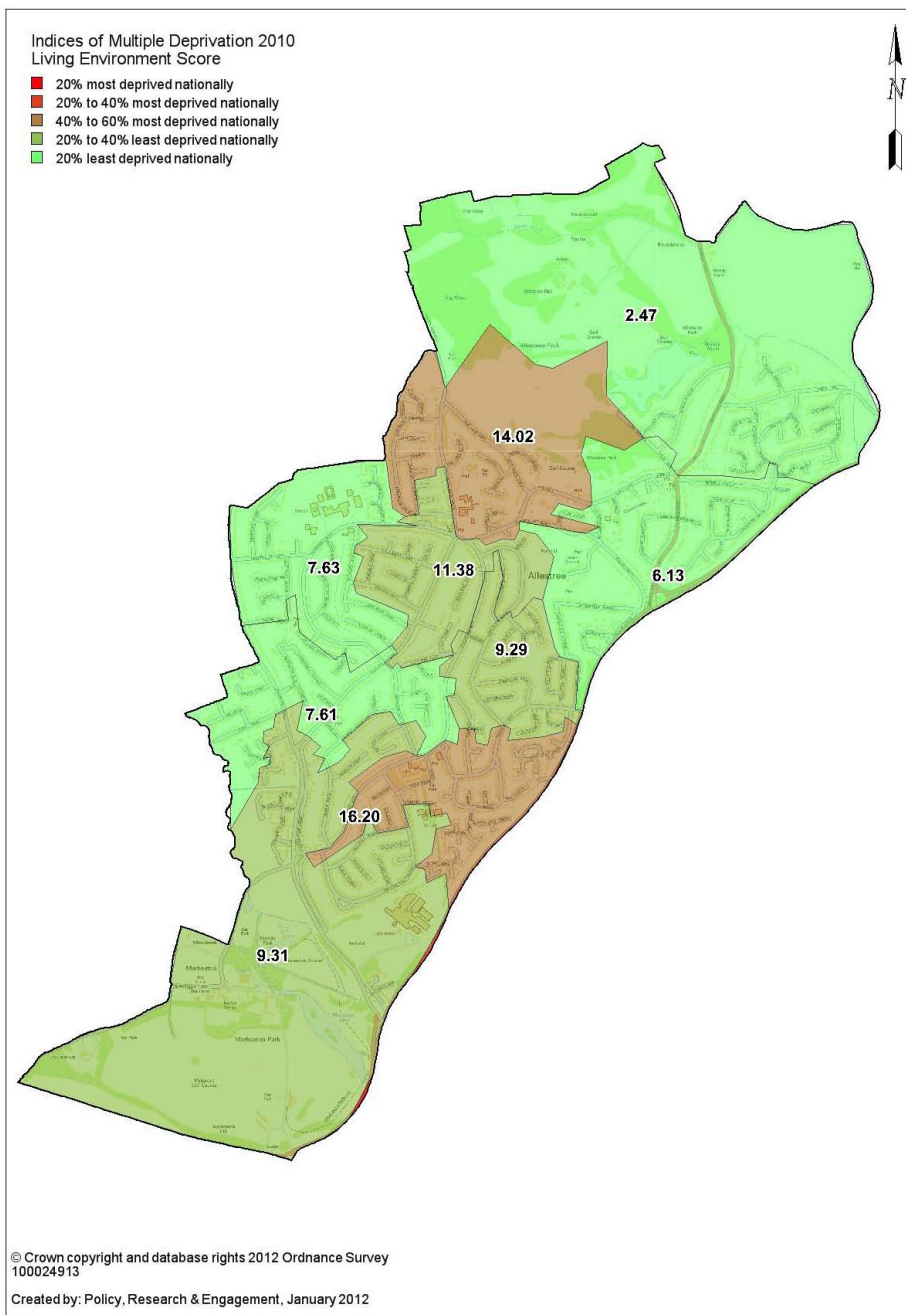
²⁰ Future neighbourhood profiles will use the new Lagan Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system which records these transactions and will be able to take advantage of more current data

²¹ 1 April 2010 to 23 February 2011

No LSOA's in Allestree are in the most deprived 40% nationally.

Two LSOA's in the ward are amongst the 40% to 60% most deprived nationally and these are the areas around West Bank Road in the north west and Park Farm Drive/Ferrers Way in the south east.

Figure 7: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Living Environment by LSOA



More People with Jobs

This will be measured via National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS, part of the ONS providing labour market statistics) dealing with Annual Population Survey and will not be available at Ward level.

Employment²²

The proportion of working age residents of Allestree working within the city is noticeably below the citywide average and is amongst the lowest in the city. The proportion of residents living in Allestree and working in Amber Valley is over double the citywide average, whilst the proportion of residents working outside of the adjoining and 'local' area is also above the citywide figure.

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants²³

Allestree had 141 JSA claimants in November 2011, considerably lower than the Derby average.

Allestree has a figure considerably lower than the city in all JSA claimant areas – males and females, those aged 24 and under, 25 to 59 and aged 60 plus²⁴.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - Employment Deprivation Domain

Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Participants for New Deal for under 25's
- Participants in New deal for 25+
- Participants for New Deal for Lone Parents.

Derby is ranked the 82nd most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Employment domain. Allestree is among the 20% least deprived wards in the country and is ranked the least deprived of all Derby wards.

No LSOA in Allestree is in the 60% most deprived nationally.

²² 2001 Census – this will be available for 2011 at a later date

²³ NOMIS download 06/01/12

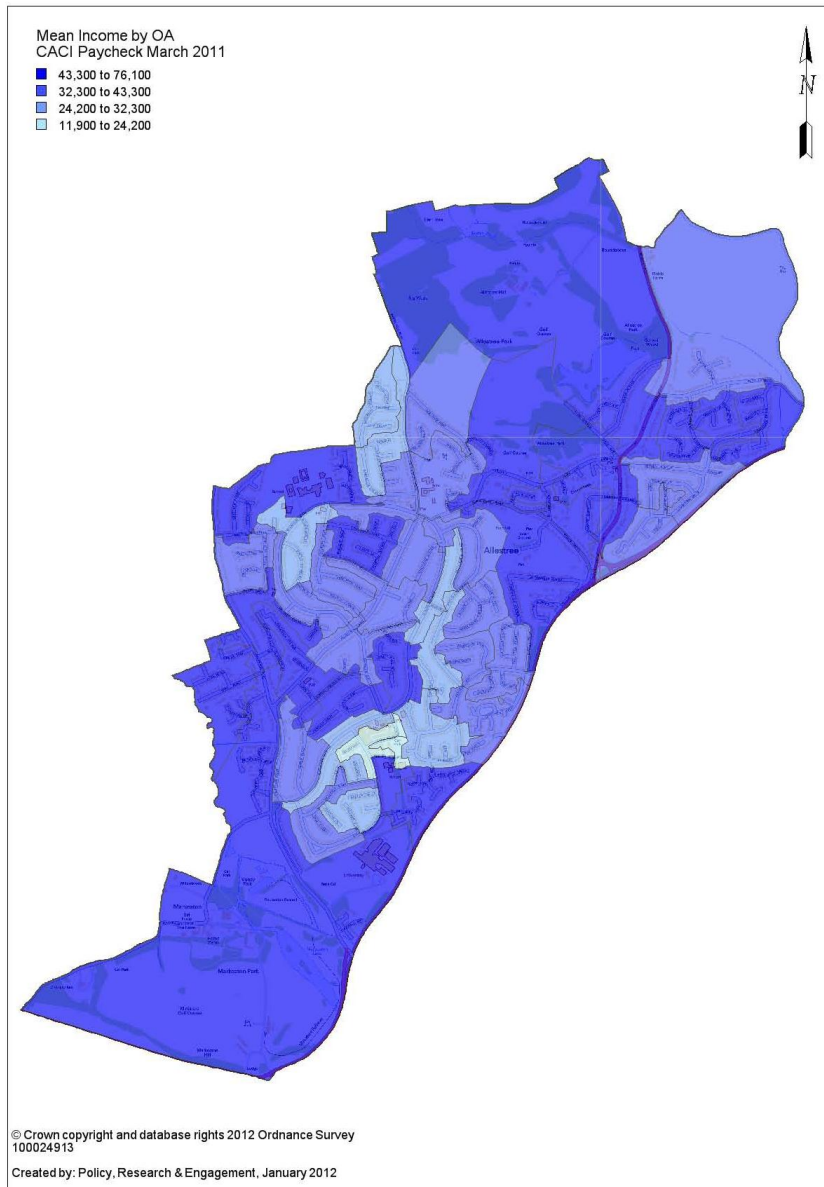
²⁴ Very low numbers

Income

Allestree's mean annual income is considerably higher than that of the city average and over 16% higher than that of the East Midlands average.

There is however a pocket of lower annual income towards the south of the ward around Park Farm Drive.

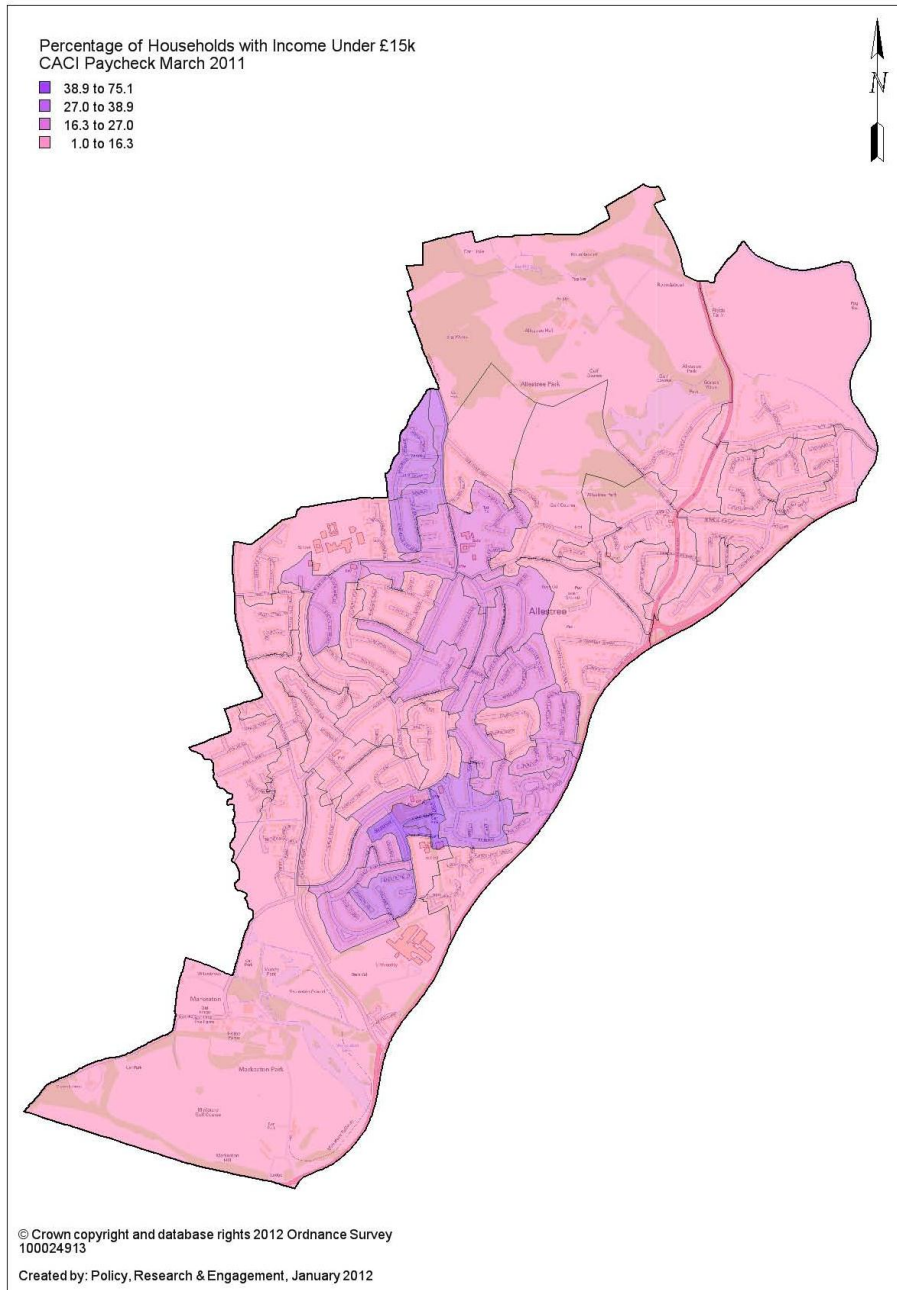
Figure 8: Mean Income by Output Area (OA), CACI Paycheck 2011



The percentage of households in Allestree with an annual income under £15k is more than a third lower than that of the city average and just under a third lower than that of the East Midlands average.

Again to the South of the ward around Park Farm Drive there are areas with higher levels of mean annual income under £15k.

Figure 9: Percentage of Households with Income Under £15k by OA, CACI Paycheck 2011



Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Income Domain

Five indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Adults and children in income support family
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in certain Child Tax Credit families
- Asylum seekers receiving subsistence/accommodation support.

Derby is ranked the 62nd most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Income domain. Allestree is among the 20% least deprived wards in the country and is ranked the least deprived of all Derby wards.

No LSOA in Allestree is in the 60% most deprived nationally.

Less Carbon Emissions from Industry and Transport

This will be measured via AEA and available only at city level.

Travel to work²⁵

The percentage of residents travelling to work from Allestree by car and van is substantially higher than the city average. Allestree also has a higher percentage working from home.

Distance Travelled to Work²⁶

44% of the working population work within 5 kilometres of the ward boundary, which is well below the city average of 56%. A further 9% of the working population work from home.

Approximately 22% of the working population travel between 5 and 10 kilometres, compared to the city average of approximately 15%.

Congestion

The A6 and Kedleston Road suffer from congestion during the weekday morning and evening peak periods.

There are also specific localised congestion problems at Markeaton Island and at the intersection of the A38 and Kedleston Road.

²⁵ Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

²⁶ 2001 Census – this will be available for 2011 at a later date

More Good Quality Affordable Housing

The measure is currently under development and will be signed off shortly and it should be available at ward level.

Housing Tenure

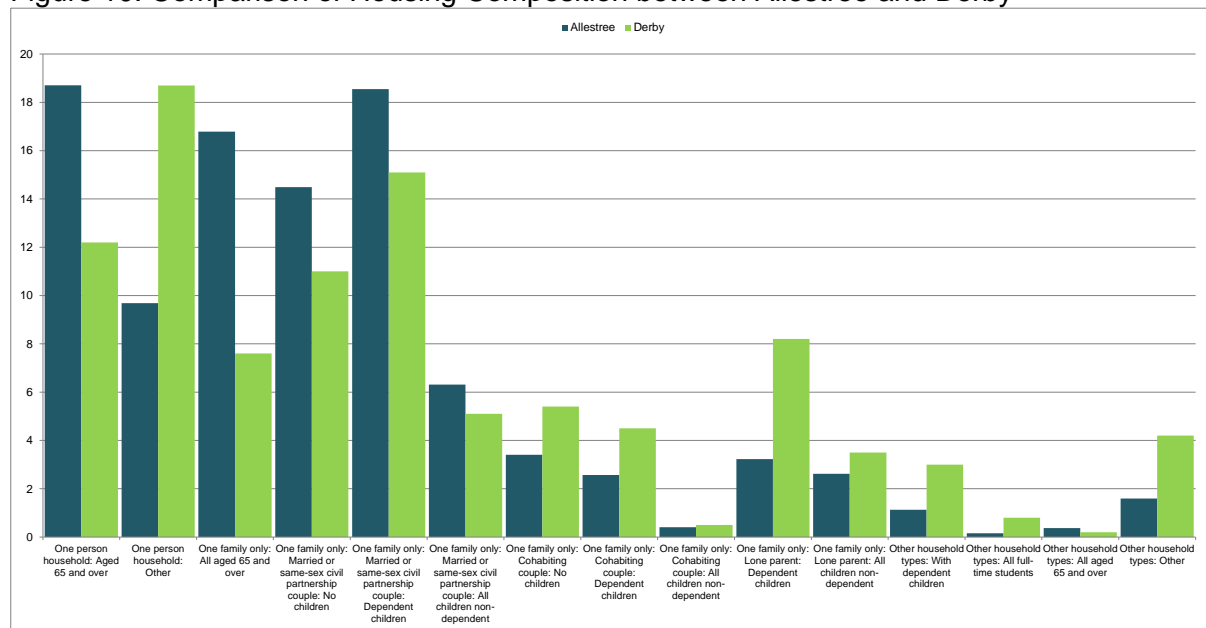
The 2011 Census identified that Allestree's rate of owner occupied housing stood approximately 27% higher than the city average and accounted for almost 90% of all housing stock. Derby Homes properties constitute only around 1.6% of the housing stock in this area and are concentrated in and around Laburnum Crescent / Woodlands Road.

Housing Composition

The rate of other student only households and lone parent households are lower in Allestree than the Derby average.

Allestree has a much higher rate of one person household: aged 65 and over and one family only: all aged 65 and over than the Derby average. A breakdown can be seen in the chart below.

Figure 10: Comparison of Housing Composition between Allestree and Derby²⁷

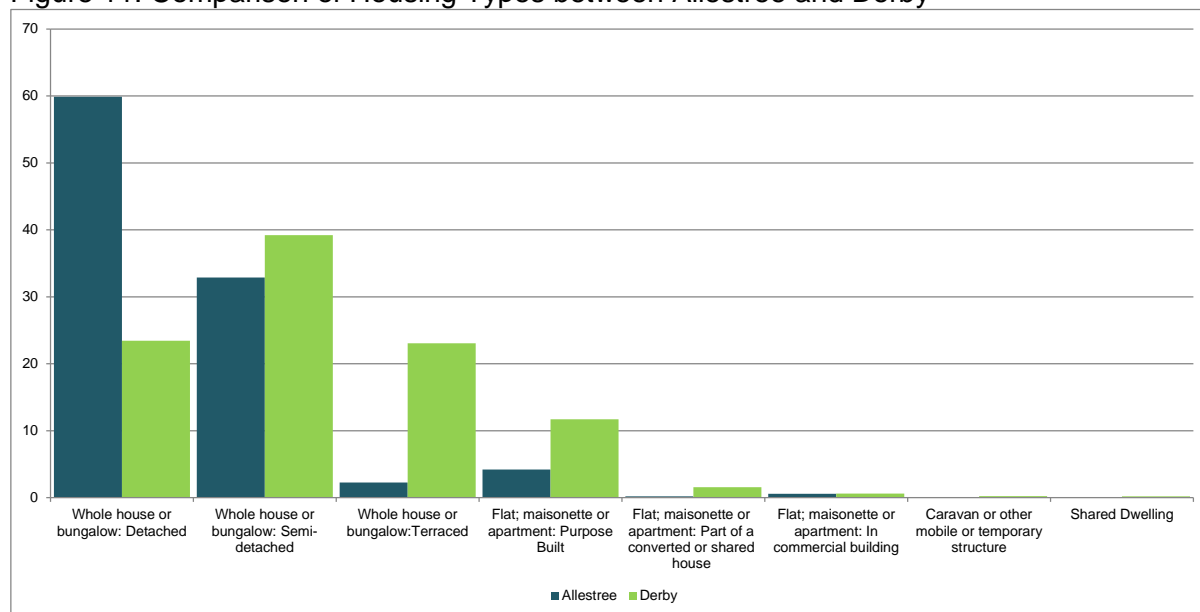


Housing Types

The 2011 Census identified that whole house or bungalow; detached forms the largest proportion of households in Allestree. Whole house or bungalow: terraced and flat; maisonette or apartment: purpose built are both very under-represented in the area.

²⁷ ONS Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

Figure 11: Comparison of Housing Types between Allestree and Derby²⁸



House Prices²⁹

Allestree had the fourth highest volume of house sales of all wards in Derby in 2010 and the average house sale price was approximately 50% higher than the Derby average.

House price to income ratios in Allestree are approximately 6.7:1, compared to a city average of 4.4:1.

Table 7: Number of House Sales in Allestree 2010 and Average House Sale Price compared to Derby

Allestree Total Number of House Sales 2010	Derby Total Number of House Sales 2010	Allestree Average House Sale	Derby Average House Sale
199	2,597	£214,570	£141,906

Housing Condition³⁰

There are less non-decent private sector dwellings in Allestree when compared to the city average as well as less in disrepair and lacking modern facilities.

Empty Properties³¹

Allestree has less long term empty properties than the Derby Average.

²⁸ ONS Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

²⁹ Housing Intelligence for East Midlands, Land Registry House Sales 2010

³⁰ Housing Intelligence for East Midlands, House Condition Surveys using Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS), Derby 2006

³¹ Data from Council Tax database as at 14/02/12

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

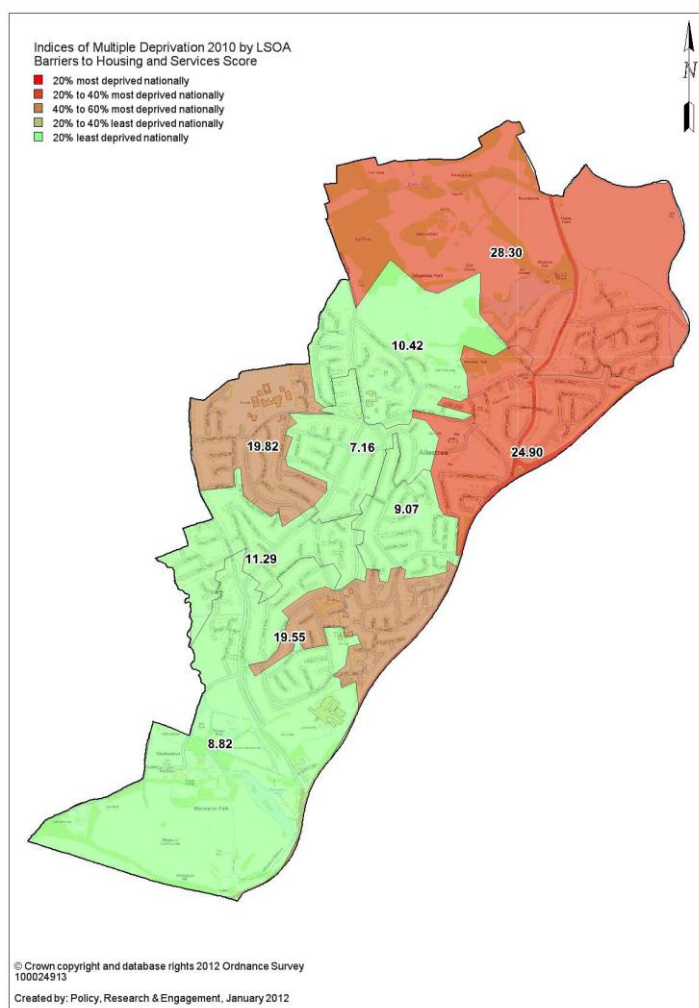
Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Road distance to a GP
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a post office
- Overcrowding
- Housing Affordability
- Homelessness.

Derby is ranked the 273rd most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Allestree is among the 20% to 40% least deprived wards in the country and is ranked the 7th most deprived of all Derby wards.

No LSOA in Allestree is in the 20% most deprived nationally. The two LSOA's in the north/north east of the ward to the east and west of Duffield Road however are in the 20% to 40% most deprived nationally.

Figure 12: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain by LSOA



Achieving their Learning Potential

Introduction

Nationally, the Government is working to tackle the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs). For example, it is supporting thousands of apprenticeships up to degree equivalent. In Derby, libraries are working with Jobcentre Plus to provide job clubs to help local people get into employment. The Council's Adult Learning Service provides a range of courses and is aiming to increase the participation in adult learning.

Infrastructure

Schools

There are three primary schools in the ward: Lawn Primary, Portway Infant and Portway Junior.

There is one secondary school in the ward: Woodlands Community which also has a sixth form centre providing further education.

School Capacity³²

This information is correct as of January 2012.

School catchment areas do not always align with neighbourhoods or ward boundaries and therefore schools may serve a wider area than the neighbourhood they are based in.

All three of the primary schools in Allestree had a surplus of places in 2012. The only secondary school in the ward had a surplus of 4%.

Table 8: Capacity of Allestree Schools with Surplus and Shortfall Percentages 2012

Primary	Number on Roll	Net Capacity	Surplus %	Shortfall %
Lawn Primary	405	420	4%	0%
Portway Infant	233	240	3%	0%
Portway Junior	272	320	15%	0%
Secondary	Number on Roll	Net Capacity	Surplus %	Shortfall %
Allestree Woodland School ³³	1,206	1,260	4%	0%

³² DCC – CYP Directorate – School Organisation and Provision

³³ Recently converted to an academy from Woodlands Community School

Adult Education Colleges

There are no adult education colleges in Allestree. There are three however in the adjoining ward of Darley at the Kedleston Road Centre; at Landau Forte College and the Rycote Centre.

Derby Plan

More Adults Learning

This will be measured via Derby Plan Survey although confidence levels will not be very high for ward level information.

Better Results in Primary Schools

Key Stage 2³⁴

Allestree has a considerably higher percentage achieving Level 4 and above in English and Mathematics when compared to the Derby average.

Early Years³⁵

Allestree has a considerably higher percentage achieving 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) than the Derby average.

Attainment

Key Stage 4³⁶

Allestree has a higher percentage achieving 5+ A* - C including English and mathematics when compared to the Derby average.³⁷

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)³⁸

Allestree has a NEET figure considerably lower than the city average and has the second lowest of all of Derby's wards.

More Qualifications Among Adults

This will be measured via NOMIS but will not be available at ward level.

³⁴ Performance and Improvement, Chief Executive's Office, DCC May 2012

³⁵ Performance and Improvement, Chief Executive's Office, DCC May 2012

³⁶ This analysis excludes Landau Forte Academy and non maintained schools

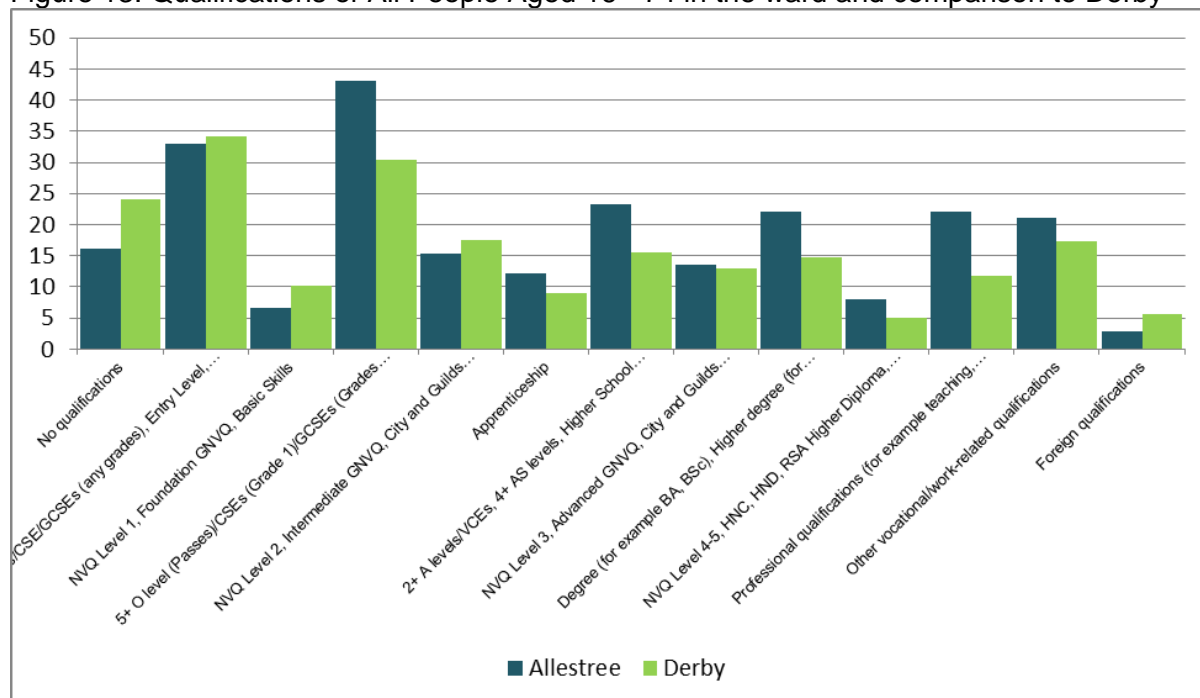
³⁷ KS4 is proving difficult to match following some conversion of schools to academies. If there is a fix then more current information will be included in the next version of the profiles.

³⁸ Connexions Derbyshire, November 2011 Snapshot

Qualifications of All People Aged 16 – 74³⁹

The 2011 census showed that there were a lower percentage of people in Allestree with no qualifications than the Derby average.

Figure 13: Qualifications of All People Aged 16 - 74 in the ward and comparison to Derby⁴⁰



Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Education, Skills and Training Domain

Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- KS2 Attainment
- KS3 Attainment
- KS4 Attainment
- Secondary School Absence
- Staying on in Education
- Entry to Higher Education
- Adult Skills.

Derby is ranked the 78th most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Education, Skills and Training domain. Allestree is among the 20% least deprived in the country and is ranked the second least deprived of all Derby wards.

No LSOA in Allestree is in the 60% most deprived nationally.

³⁹ This material is Crown Copyright. Users are granted permission to reproduce Crown Copyright material provided that a Click-Use Licence has been obtained from HMSO. The Click-Use Licence can be obtained from <http://www.clickanduse.hms.gov.uk>. When reproducing this material, the source should be acknowledged.

⁴⁰ ONS Census 2011. Copyright@ONS.gov.uk

Good Health and Well-Being

Introduction

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 has heralded significant changes in the health system. Clinical Commissioning Groups – led by GPs – will be responsible for the majority of the health budget. Further, responsibility for public health is moving from the NHS to local government. The Act also required the establishment of Health and Wellbeing Boards and development of local Health and Wellbeing Strategies (HWbS). In Derby, a Health and Wellbeing Board has been in place for 18 months, and the priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy were agreed by the Board in May 2012.

One of the functions of the Health and Wellbeing Board will be to implement and monitor the health and wellbeing aspects of The Derby Plan (Sustainable Community Strategy). As a designated outcome board of Derby City and Neighbourhood Partnership (DCNP), members must take into account the DCNP Agreement and particularly its requirements regarding implementation of The Derby Plan and delivery back to their own organisations.

Infrastructure

While specific services may not always be present in certain Wards, access to primary care in Derby has always been seen as a strength of the local health system; with a network of services in the heart of communities. The following list highlights the primary care services that can be found in this Ward:

GP Practices

Park Farm Medical Centre; Park Farm Surgery; Park Lane Surgery; University of Derby.

Pharmacies

B Payne and Son Ltd; Boots; Lloyds Pharmacy.

Dental Practices

Allestree Dental Care; Darren Bywater, Dentist; Duffield Road Dental Care.

Optometrists

Allestree Eye Care; Phillip Bradley Opticians.

Care Homes

There are no care homes within the ward.

Derby Plan

Specific indicators are in the process of approval for the 'Good Health and Well-being' domain of the plan. It should be noted that whilst a variety will be available at a city level, there is currently limited availability for measures at a small area geography; for instance, covering aspects of workplace and Mental Health. The four themes of this element of the Derby Plan (prioritised within the HWbS), are:

1. *More people living longer in better health*
2. *Better health at work*
3. *Better mental health and well-being*
4. *More choice and influence over services.*

The Government wants people to have more choice and influence over the services they receive. This is known as personalisation. In Derby, adult social care is changing to give residents more choice and control over the support they receive. Through 'Personal Budgets', support is personalised so that residents have more involvement.

While specific indicators have not yet been signed off, it should be noted that every indicator presented in the Ward health profile will influence people living longer in better health in the city.

Health Profile

The health profile overleaf shows how the health of individuals in this neighbourhood compare with the rest of Derby, as well as England (where available). The Ward's outcome in each measure is shown as a coloured circle, while the average for Derby is marked by a black line making up the 'spine' of this chart. The range of outcomes for all Wards in Derby are highlighted by a grey bar.

Where the outcome is illustrated by a red circle, this means that the outcome in this measure is significantly worse than seen across the city. An amber circle signifies an outcome that is comparable to the Derby average, and while a green circle signifies a significantly better outcome; it should be noted that this may still indicate an important public health issue for Derby. Outcomes that are highlighted by a clear circle denote a measure where no significance can be calculated, or where it might not be appropriate to signify a 'better' or 'worse' outcome.

Data sources, timeframes and values i.e. whether a rate, ratio or proportion, can be found in appendix 8 of this document.

For more information about the national Health Profiles programme, please visit the Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO) website via this link: <http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49802>. Alternatively, Local Authority employees can access the DORIS Report Library, and then follow the following sequence of links: Adults, Health and Housing > Key Statistics > Health. The 2011 national Health Profile for Derby as well as an informative local briefing of the programme is available for use.

Research and Intelligence Team, Policy, Research and Engagement Division, Strategic Services and Transformation, Chief Executive's Office. For more information please contact Richard Brett – richard.brett@derby.gov.uk – 01332 643478

Ward Health Summary compared with Derby City

Allestree Ward is Derby's least deprived neighbourhood.

Excess Winter Deaths (a continuous and important public health issue) are significantly high. This is mainly due to a greater elderly population found in this Ward when compared to the rest of the city, and is concerning as most excess winter deaths are potentially amenable to effective intervention – such as tackling fuel poverty and energy efficiency in housing.

Allestree has the lowest birth rate of any Ward in the city.

The rate of mortality at any age from any cause, premature mortality from Cancer, CVD and Chronic Liver Disease is all significantly lower than elsewhere in the city; and as such life expectancy in both males and females is highest in Derby – life expectancy in the least deprived neighbourhoods of Derby is in fact higher than compared to the least deprived neighbourhoods of Leicester and Nottingham Cities, though Derby has the widest life expectancy gap in the East Midlands.

Healthy lifestyles are in the main, already being led in Allestree, with significantly fewer individuals smoking and binge drinking, and more eating healthily – though as with any population there is always room for continued improvement.

Children have some of the best starts to life in this Ward through mothers choosing not to smoke in pregnancy, breastfeeding from birth, and continuing to breastfeed to 6 weeks. Breastfeeding protects the health of baby and mother, and reduces the risk of illness. It is therefore the best form of nutrition; and exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first six months (26 weeks) of an infant's life.

There are fewer emergency hospital admissions from residents of Allestree, and the lowest rates of A&E attendance at any age. However, adult admissions for injury are (while not significantly) higher than average for Derby. Years of life lost due to injury is high across the UK. Most will be preventable, making injuries a serious, but often 'hidden' public health issue.

Health and wellbeing is determined by many factors, for example; Lifestyle e.g. diet, alcohol consumption, and levels of exercise. For example, individuals who are obese increase their risk of developing heart disease by 46%, while in those who are physically inactive the risk is increased by 37%. In fact, many diseases and cancers are easily preventable through adopting healthier lifestyle behaviours.

Wider determinants; such as poverty, employment, education, housing and hereditary traits will also determine the overall health and wellbeing of a population. Similarly, many of these factors are positively influenced by good health and wellbeing.

As such, any measure, whether currently performing positively or negatively, needs to be understood in the context of others. For instance, whether a mother chooses to breastfeed her baby will impact upon the health of mother and child, and the child's risk of developing problems such as Type 2 Diabetes, high blood pressure and cholesterol; which in turn will increase that child's risk in adulthood of heart disease or having a Stroke; which could consequently result in premature mortality.

Ward Area Health Profile

March 2012

Key:

- Significantly better than Derby average
- Not significantly different
- Significantly worse than Derby average
- No significance can be calculated
- ◆ England average

Allestree

Derby average
 Worse/Less than 25th percentile | Better/Greater than 75th percentile

	Indicator	Local number	Local value	Derby ave.	Derby worst	Children's Centre Range	Derby best
Birth and Mortality	1 Birth rate (aged 11-49 years) [best/worst not applicable]	98	23.3	66.0	23.3		120.9
	2 Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)	<5	3.4	5.9	10.7		2.3
	3 All age all cause mortality rate	397	372.4	584.0	909.4		372.4
	4 Premature mortality rate from Cancer	38	63.7	118.8	162.9		63.7
	5 Premature mortality rate from CVD	23	37.7	79.9	140.0		37.7
	6 Premature mortality rate from Chronic Respiratory Disease	7	13.4	30.7	54.4		8.6
	7 Premature mortality rate from Chronic Liver Disease	5	11.1	14.0	42.1		4.0
	8 Excess Winter Deaths	39	32.8	16.9	32.8		-7.2
	9 Life expectancy - Males	n/a	83.4	77.9	70.4		83.4
	10 Life expectancy - Females	n/a	89.1	81.9	76.6		89.1
Health protection	11 MMR immunisation (by age 2 years)	102	89.5	82.9	63.6		100.0
	12 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Hib immunisations (by age 2 years)	109	95.6	91.7	66.7		100.0
Deprivation	13 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010	n/a	4.8	27.3	4.8		47.0
	14 Health Deprivation & Disability Domain	n/a	-0.8	0.0	-0.8		0.9
	15 IDA OPI	n/a	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.5
Health improvement	16 Low birth weight births (<2500g)	5	4.7	8.9	14.2		3.9
	17 Obese children (age 4-5 yrs)	<5	2.8	9.7	13.8		2.8
	18 Obese children (aged 10-11 yrs)	20	14.5	18.9	27.1		12.8
	19 Teenage conception rate (age under 18 years)	17	26.2	48.6	93.6		12.0
	20 Adults smoking	1686	14.3	24.6	36.4		14.3
	21 Binge drinking adults	2069	17.5	19.0	29.6		12.0
	22 Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions	46	64.3	146.8	359.6		61.1
	23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse	5	39.8	129.1	247.4		12.9
24 Healthy eating adults	4254	36.0	28.6	21.3		36.0	
Prevention of ill health	25 Smoking in pregnancy	5	5.7	15.3	24.5		3.4
	26 Breastfeeding initiation	77	91.7	73.4	58.4		91.7
	27 Breastfeeding at 6w ks	49	58.3	39.0	19.6		60.7
	28 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	1111	72.4	113.4	165.7		72.4
	29 Hospital admissions for stroke	68	82.8	104.3	165.2		81.9
	30 Hospital admissions for CVD	443	84.7	111.2	162.0		84.7
	31 Hospital admissions due to injury (<18 years)	42	1881.6	1834.8	2611.2		916.3
	32 Hospital admissions due to injury (>18 years)	359	3181.8	3325.1	4102.2		2553.4
	33 Hospital admissions due to self-harm	50	131.0	319.2	672.7		131.0
	34 Hospital admissions for COPD	56	66.6	185.5	453.2		66.6
	35 Hip fracture in 65s and over	44	287.7	429.2	614.8		287.7
	36 A&E attendances (<18 years)	729	286.1	382.4	458.3		286.1
	37 A&E attendances (>18 years)	2186	190.7	273.5	349.7		190.7
	38 Unnecessary A&E attendances	1017	34.9	39.0	43.7		33.8

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

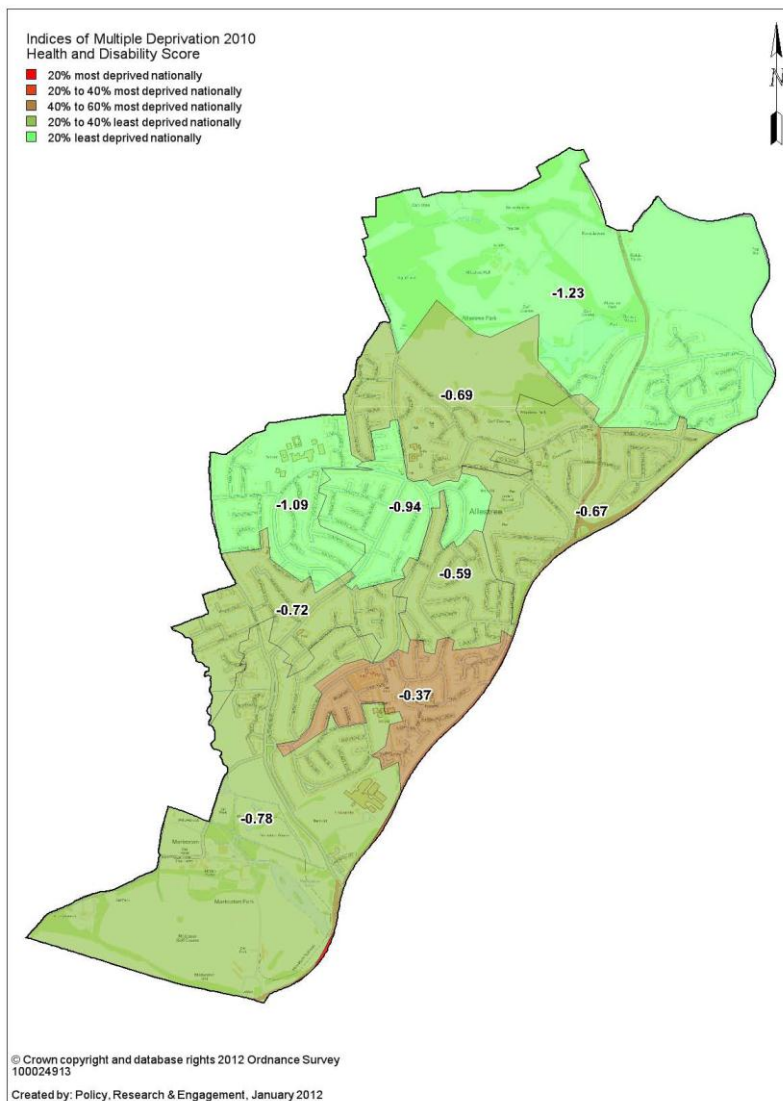
Four indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age/sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age/sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age/sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood or anxiety disorders.

Derby is ranked the 126th most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Allestree is among the 20% to 40% least deprived wards in the country and is ranked the least deprived of all Derby wards.

Only LSOA in the ward is in the 40% to 60% most deprived nationally and that is around Park Farm Drive/Ferrers Way in the south east.

Figure 14: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Health and Disability Domain by LSOA



Being Safe and Feeling Safe⁴¹

Introduction

Partnership working is at the heart of community safety in the city, with the responsible authorities⁴² working together to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse. Derby City and Neighbourhood Partnerships within Derby City Council acts as the statutory Community Safety Partnership for the city to enable effective partnership working in these areas.

From November 2012, Police and Crime Commissioners will be elected in the city. They will replace the Police Authority and will have responsibility for managing the Force and Community Safety Budget, setting the police and crime priorities for the area and for holding the Chief Constable to account.

Infrastructure

Police

Allestree is covered by the Derby North Policing Section and there is a Community Police Office at Park Farm.

Allestree ward is covered by the Allestree and Darley Safer Neighbourhood Area (see appendix 9 for a map).

The Allestree and Darley Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) is made up of a Sergeant, five Police Constables as well as three Police Community Support Officer and one Special Constable.

The Safer Neighbourhood Teams also holds a drop in surgery.

Neighbourhood Watch⁴³

There are 195 neighbourhood watch groups in Derby, 47 of which are in Allestree ward, the highest in Derby.

Domestic and Sexual Violence

The Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocate team cover the whole of Derby and provide support, advice and information to victims of domestic and sexual violence, forced marriage and honour based violence, stalking and harassment; working in partnership with the police,

⁴¹ The micro-charts in the Being Safe and Feeling Safe section show most recent eight quarters as well as high and low point over those eight quarters. Individual crimes also show Derby ward average for the quarter.

⁴² In Derby City the Responsible Authorities are: Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue, Derbyshire Probation Services, Derbyshire Police Authority, NHS Derby City, Derby City Council

⁴³ Community Safety, Derbyshire Constabulary

health services, housing providers as well as local third sector organisations to try to ensure the safety of victims and their families.

Crime Prevention

A Crime Prevention Team operates across the city, primarily providing a service for Derby Homes tenants and victims of burglary, installing security locks etc and providing expert advice on how to reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim of burglary as well as supporting those at risk of harm identified by the Domestic and Sexual Violence Unit and other vulnerable people.

Transport

At present decisions have not been made to changes to the transport infrastructure for the city and for ward specific issues. These will be available later in the year and will be included in future profile updates.

Community Safety Team

There is a Community Safety Team operating throughout the city. They work with partners to respond to complaints of ASB and use a wide range of tools and powers to positively change the behaviour of offenders and provide support for victims.

Derby Plan

Less Harm Caused by Alcohol – National Indicator (NI) 20

NI20, while not an actual measure of harm caused by alcohol is a good proxy measure for alcohol related violence and its links to the Night Time Economy and public place violence.

The number of assaults with less serious injury decreased from 29 in 2010 compared to 19 in 2011 and the figure remains considerably lower than the Derby average.

Less Injuries and Harm to Vulnerable Children and Adults

Measure is currently under development and will be signed off shortly

Traffic Casualties⁴⁴

Allestree saw one traffic collision fatality between October 2008 and September 2011. There were however lower volumes of serious collisions, slight collisions and collisions involving children than the Derby ward average.⁴⁵

A map highlighting road injury collision locations can be found in appendix 11.

⁴⁴ DCC – Traffic Management and Road Safety

⁴⁵ See Appendix 3 Indicator Data numbers of collisions

Less Fear of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

This will be measured via Derby Plan Survey although confidence levels will not be very high for ward level information.

According to the Derby CSP 2008 Survey a considerably lower number of Allestree residents felt that ASB was an issue in their neighbourhood when compared to the city figure.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

The number of ASB Calls for Police Service (CFS)⁴⁶ increased slightly in 2011 when compared to the previous year but the figure remains lower than the Derby average.

Less Crime

This will be measured via British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes or the monthly crime statistics

The number of BCS comparator crimes⁴⁷ decreased in 2011 when compared to the previous year and the figure remains considerably lower than the Derby average.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Crime Domain

Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010. They are:

- Recorded crime rate for burglary
- Recorded crime rate for violence
- Recorded crime rate for theft
- Recorded crime rate for criminal damage.

Derby is ranked the 89th most deprived local authority out of 326 in the Crime domain. Allestree is among the 20% least deprived in the country and is ranked the least deprived of all Derby wards.

No LSOA's in Allestree are in the 40% most deprived nationally.

Youth Offending⁴⁸

The number of young offenders from Allestree in the Youth Offending Service in 2011 saw a reduction on 2010 and is considerably lower than the Derby average.

⁴⁶ These are calls to the Police requesting assistance and one CFS does not necessarily equal one incident. ASB issues are also reported directly to the Community Safety Team and raised at neighbourhood boards/forums

⁴⁷ For a full list of crimes see appendix 10

⁴⁸ CYP, Youth Offending Information System (YOIS) Case Management System – data cut taken 08/02/12

A Strong Community

Introduction

The Government's policy agenda is heavily focused around decentralisation and localism. The Big Society is about transferring power from central Government to local communities. In addition, the Localism Act gives new rights and powers for communities and individuals. In Derby, Neighbourhood Boards and Forums give local people the opportunity to discuss local needs and concerns with councillors, police and the fire service.

Infrastructure

Community Centres

Allestree has no community centres (see appendix 12 for a map of Derby community centres).

Neighbourhood Forums

Allestree holds four neighbourhood forums per financial year; two of them held at Lawn Primary School and the other two at Woodlands School.

Voluntary Groups

At the end of June 2012 the Community Action Derby database had 707 voluntary organisations in their database who stated they operated within Derby and its wards. Of those, 21 operate solely for residents in and around Allestree ward providing a wide variety of services.

Less Household Carbon Emissions

Since August 2011 the Council has been working with Apex Carbon Solutions Ltd on the Warmstreets for Derby Scheme which offers private householders and private tenants free or discounted loft and cavity wall insulation. The Scheme is funded through the Fuel Suppliers' Carbon Emissions Reduction Target obligation and is scheduled to run until the end of 2012.

Derby Homes, mainly through its fuel supplier/generator funded Community Energy Saving Programme, has installed in Derby (up to the end of December 2011):

- 257 solid wall insulations (internal drylining)
- 76 cavity wall insulations
- 1,207 loft insulations
- 792 new central heating systems.

From October 2012 the Council will be aiming to work in partnership to promote the Government's new Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation initiative. The Green Deal will allow consumers and businesses to make energy efficiency improvements to their properties without upfront costs. The Energy Company Obligation underpins the delivery of the Green Deal and replaces the existing Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and the Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP).

Derby Plan

More People Volunteering

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

According to the Derby CSP 2008 Survey a slightly higher rate of Allestree residents had given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations when compared to the city figure.

Library Volunteering

Between April 2011 and December 2011 there were 145.3 hours volunteered to Allestree library, the fourth highest volume of all Derby libraries.

More People Influencing Local Decisions

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

The CSP 2008 Survey found that Allestree has a higher rate of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

Electoral Turnout⁴⁹

The turnout in Allestree for the 2011 local election was over a third higher than the Derby figure and showed an increase on the 2008 election.

All four polling districts in Allestree are in the upper range of high electoral turnout.

People Attending Forums and Boards

Allestree has a considerably higher average attendance at the neighbourhood forums than the city average and has the highest average attendance of any forum.

⁴⁹ DCC Electoral Services

Community Engagement/Empowerment

According to the Derby CSP 2008 Survey a comparable percentage of Allestree residents had been involved in a decision making groups or had been a councillor when compared to the city figure.

More People Feel They Belong to Their Neighbourhood

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

Allestree has a higher rate of people who feel they very strongly/fairly strongly belong to their local neighbourhood when compared to the city figure.

Communication

According to the Derby CSP 2008 Survey a lower rate of Allestree residents felt well informed about what is being done to improve their local area when compared to the city.

Table 9: Percentage who feel well informed about what is being done to improve their local area⁵⁰

	Allestree	City	Difference to city
Percentage who feel well informed about what is being done to improve their local area	42.67	50.03	-14.72%

More People Feeling that People from Different Backgrounds Get on Well Together

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

According to the Derby CSP 2008 Survey a comparable percentage of Allestree residents definitely/tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well when compared to the city figure.

Less Household Carbon Emissions

Measure is currently under development and will be signed off shortly.

Warm Streets

It will not be possible to obtain ward based information around Warm Streets as only the general postcode is recorded.

Green Scheme

This will be starting in October and should be measurable next year.

⁵⁰ Derby Community Safety Partnership Survey 2008

Introduction

By hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games the Government hopes to inspire a new generation to play sport ; encourage community sports participation and increasing participation in physical activity across the whole population, with a particular focus inspiring on young people. People being more physically active also contributes towards the government's objectives in reducing obesity and the health agenda?

In Derby, the Council's Leisure Facilities Strategy is the biggest legacy from the Olympic Games. Two large iconic sporting 'hubs' will be the centre of the proposed sports facilities, which will be complemented by 4 satellite facilities in each of the 4 geographic locations of the city. Other smaller community facilities are based across the city.

Derby has a unique heritage and culture and saw the world's first factory and in Arboretum, England's first public park as well as being home to the world's largest collection of Joseph Wright's paintings. Derby also hosts a number of regionally and nationally recognised festivals and events.

Infrastructure

Facilities

There is no leisure centre in Allestree or in the adjoining wards of Darley or Mackworth.

There are a range of sporting facilities at the University of Derby, including a recently launched gym.

School sports and arts facilities are available at Woodlands Community School.

Allestree Park Golf Course at Allestree Hall on Duffield Road.

Allestree accommodates the two City Parks, Allestree and Markeaton. Allestree Recreation Ground is also located within the ward, covering approximately 5 hectares and serving as a Neighbourhood Park within the parks hierarchy (see figure 1 - the map includes open spaces).

Allestree has a library at the Park Farm Centre which from 23rd January 2012 opens for 26 hours per week.

Cultural Activity

Participation in cultural activity is also enabled through one off and recurring events in Derby. Alongside headline city centre events such as Derby Feste, many smaller and more community focussed events happen throughout the city.

Due to many of these events being non ticketed and community led it is not always possible to accurately track participation. They do however provide opportunity for many thousands of people to participate in cultural activity. It is therefore an intention to implement methods of gathering this information for inclusion within neighbourhood profiles in future years.

Derby Plan

More People Taking Part in Cultural Activities

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

Allestree has a higher rate of people who have attended a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months when compared to the city figure.

Library Services

There were 615 new members registered in 2010/11.

In 2010/11 Allestree library saw 98,243 user visits and 105,257 book loans, both of these being the third highest per hour open of all libraries, Allestree had a higher than average percentage of loans to children than the over all city figure.

Table 10: Percentage of books loans to children 2010/11 and comparison to Derby

% Allestree Loans to Children ⁵¹	% Loans to Children (all libraries)
35.4	32.4

The customer satisfaction figure was higher than that of the city figure.

Table 11: Customer Satisfaction 2010/11 and comparison to Derby

Allestree Customer Satisfaction 2010/11	Overall Customer Satisfaction 2010/11
94%	89%

More People Taking Part in Physical Activities

This will be measured via the Derby Plan Survey. Confidence levels however will not be very high for ward level information but figures will provide an indication of the feeling in Allestree. The results for this should be available shortly and will be included in the next update of the profiles.

⁵¹ November 2011

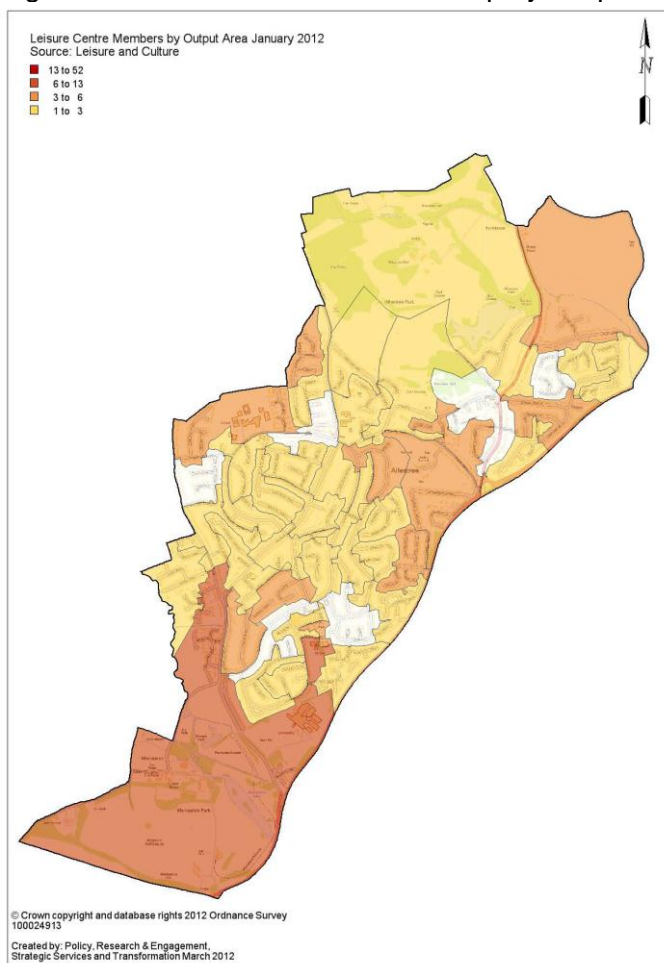
Physical Activities

The proportion of year 4 students attending schools within Allestree and achieving 7 hours of moderate physical activity a week is well above average, compared to the city as a whole. The proportion of year 8 and 10 students achieving the same target is also well above average.⁵²

Sports centre membership

There are only 80 members of Derby City Council leisure centres in Allestree; the second lowest of all wards. This may be affected by distance from a gym or the fact that Allestree is one of the more affluent wards and so more people are taking out private leisure centre membership. Higher numbers of members are located to the south of the ward around Kedleston Road.⁵³

Figure 15: Leisure Centre Membership by Output Area January 2012



⁵² Physical Activity DCC data, Active People and b-active Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) data derived on a school by school basis

⁵³ This section applies to gym membership only and not to casual attendance. Attendances to all leisure centres are much higher totalling 1,175,361 across the city between 1 January and 31 December 2011 and is broken down as follows:

- Moorways Sports Centre 257,563
- Moorways Swimming Pool 325,125
- Queens Leisure Centre 323,666
- Shaftesbury Sports Centre 21,478
- Springwood Leisure Centre 247,529

Appendix 1 - List of Tables

Table 1: Percentage of Allestree Residents per ACORN Group compared to Derby.....	12
Table 2: Population Density	15
Table 3: Allestree 2010 fertility rate compared to Derby	16
Table 4: Number and Percentage of Allestree and Derby residents by ethnicity.....	16
Table 5: Childcare Institutions in Allestree and Derby	20
Table 6: Number of New Business Start Ups in Allestree for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 ...	21
Table 7: Number of House Sales in Allestree 2010 and Average House Sale Price compared to Derby	29
Table 8: Capacity of Allestree Schools with Surplus and Shortfall Percentages 2012	31
Table 9: Percentage who feel well informed about what is being done to improve their local area	44
Table 10: Percentage of books loans to children 2010/11 and comparison to Derby.....	46
Table 11: Customer Satisfaction 2010/11 and comparison to Derby	46

Appendix 2 - List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Allestree ward. Please refer to this when using the maps in other sections.	8
Figure 2: Local Development Framework Ward Character Map	10
Figure 3: ACORN map of Allestree	13
Figure 4: Comparison of Age Categories in Allestree and Derby.....	15
Figure 5: Breakdown by Ethnicity of Allestree Residents Compared to Derby from 2011 Census	17
Figure 7: Break down of Use Class for Allestree District Centres May 2011	22
Figure 8: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Living Environment by LSOA.....	23
Figure 9: Mean Income by Output Area (OA), CACI Paycheck 2011.....	25
Figure 10: Percentage of Households with Income Under £15k by OA, CACI Paycheck 2011	26
Figure 11: Comparison of Housing Composition between Allestree and Derby	28
Figure 12: Comparison of Housing Types between Allestree and Derby	29
Figure 13: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain by LSOA	30
Figure 14: Qualifications of All People Aged 16 - 74 in the ward and comparison to Derby.	33
Figure 15: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Health and Disability Domain by LSOA	38
Figure 16: Leisure Centre Membership by Output Area January 2012	47

Appendix 3 – Indicator Data

A Thriving Sustainable Economy

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate	Derby Number	Derby Rate
IMD 2010	-	4.87		24.59
New business start-ups (2011)	105	+19.32% ⁵⁴	3,950	1.91% ⁵⁵
A better built and natural environment (CSP Survey 2008)	-	93.07%	-	80.58%
IMD 2010 The Living Environment	-	9.21	-	31.22
JSA all ages November (2011)	141		7,970	
JSA males November (2011)	83		5,351	
JSA females (November 2011)	58		2,619	
JSA aged 24 and under (November 2011)	50		2,610	
JSA aged 25 to 59 (November 2011)	85		5,245	
JSA aged 60 plus (November 2011)	0		80	
IMD 2010 Employment	-	0.05	-	0.11
House price/income ratio (2010)	-	6.7:1	-	4.4:1
Percentage of private sector dwellings non-decent (2006)	-	26.4%	-	33.51%
Percentage of private sector dwellings in disrepair (2006)	-	6.81%	-	10.78%
Percentage of private sector dwellings lacking modern facilities (2006)	-	1.06%	-	1.88%
Empty properties as at (14/02/2012)	-	0.97%	-	1.36%
IMD 2010 Barriers to Housing	-	15.38	-	14.95
Mean annual income (2011)	-	£39,369	-	£32,205
Percentage of households with income under 15k (2011)	-	15.75	-	24.94
IMD 2010 Income	-	0.04	-	0.17
Abandoned vehicles (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	6	4.45	184	4.10
Dog fouling (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	5	3.71	238	5.61
Fly tipping (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	8	5.93	555	12.25
Graffiti (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	8	5.93	255	5.41
Litter (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	6	4.45	284	7.25
Needle finds (01/04/2010 – 23/02/11)	0	0.00	113	3.32

⁵⁴ Percentage increase on 2010

⁵⁵ Percentage increase on 2010

Achieve their Learning Potential

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate	Derby Number	Derby Rate
IMD2010 Education, Skills and Training	-	4.78	-	27.02
No qualifications	-	16.07	-	24.10
1-4 O levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	-	33.06	-	34.15
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	-	6.57	-	10.22
5+ O level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A level/2-3 AS levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccaulaureate Intermediate Diploma	-	43.14	-	30.41
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	-	15.25	-	17.45
Apprenticeship	-	12.26	-	8.93
2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccaulaureate Advanced Diploma	-	23.22	-	15.62
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	-	13.54	-	12.96
Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE)	-	22.14	-	14.69
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	-	7.97	-	5.02
Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)	-	22.18	-	11.86
Other vocational/work-related qualifications	-	21.10	-	17.38
Foreign qualifications	-	2.83	-	5.69
NI72 EYFS Profile (2010/11)	99	85.00	-	52.00
Key Stage 2 (2010/11)	-	89.00	-	69.00
Key Stage 4 (Summer 2010)	87	78.00	-	53.00
NEET (November 2011)	-	1.8	-	8.0

Good Health and Well-Being

Please see main document for Good Health and Well-Being figures

Being Safe and Feeling Safe

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate	Derby Number	Derby Rate
Less harm caused by alcohol (NI20) 2011	19	1.58	1,962	9.62
Fatal traffic collisions (October 2008 to September 2011)	1		8	
Serious traffic collisions (October 2008 to September 2011)	7		271	
Slight traffic collisions (October 2008 to September 2011)	66		2,152	
KSI (October 2008 to September 2011)	8		279	
Traffic injury collisions involving Children (October 2008 to September 2011)	6		324	
Less fear of crime and ASB				
ASB is an issue in their area (CSP Survey 2008)	-	0.60%	-	12.50%
BCS Comparator Crimes 2011	190	15.83	12,495	61.25
IMD 2010 Crime	-	-1.21	-	0.18
ASB Calls for Service 2011	361		19,972	
Youth offending (YOIS) 2011	17	136.44	1,190	522.73
Neighbourhood watch (2011)	47		195	

A Strong Community

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate	Derby Number	Derby Rate
More people volunteering (CSP Survey 2008)	-	22.40%	-	20.18%
Electoral turnout (2011)	-	53.9	-	39.2
People who feel they can influence decisions (CSP Survey 2008)	-	34.67%	-	32.99%
Attendance at neighbourhood forums	272	68 ⁵⁶	2,389	28 ⁵⁷
People who feel they belong to their neighbourhood (CSP Survey 2008)	-	73.07%	-	68.78%
People who think that their neighbourhood is a place where people get on well (CSP Survey 2008)	-	71.73%	-	70.37%
People who feel well informed about what is being done to improve their local area (CSP Survey 2008)	-	42.67%	-	50.03%
People who have been involved in decision making groups or have been a local councillor (CSP Survey 2008)	-	3.20%	-	3.00%

An Active, Cultural Life

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate	Derby Number	Derby Rate
Leisure Centre Membership Live (at January 2012)	80	59.29	2,536	103.89
Cultural visits (CSP Survey 2008)	-	28.27	-	18.26
Library user visits 2010/11	98,243	76 per hour open	1,092,202	60 per hour open
Book Loans 2010/11	105,257	81 per hour open	1,118,484	63 per hour open

⁵⁶ Average attendance per forum

⁵⁷ Average attendance per forum

Appendix 4 – Key Contacts

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Appendix 5 – Business Register and Employment Survey Hi-Tech and Medium-Tech Industries

19201 : Mineral oil refining
19209 : Other treatment of petroleum products (excluding mineral oil refining petrochemicals manufacture)
20110 : Manufacture of industrial gases
20120 : Manufacture of dyes and pigments
20130 : Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
20140 : Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals
20150 : Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds
20160 : Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
20170 : Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms
20200 : Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products
20301 : Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, mastics and sealants
20520 : Manufacture of glues
20530 : Manufacture of essential oils
20590 : Manufacture of other chemical products nec
26511 : Manufacture of electronic instruments and appliances for measuring, testing, and navigation, except industrial process control equipment
26513 : Manufacture of non-electronic instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, except industrial process control equipment
26514 : Manufacture of non-electronic industrial process control equipment
26701 : Manufacture of optical precision instruments
26702 : Manufacture of photographic and cinematographic equipment
27110 : Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
27120 : Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
27200 : Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
27310 : Manufacture of fibre optic cables
27900 : Manufacture of other electrical equipment
28110 : Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
28120 : Manufacture of fluid power equipment
28131 : Manufacture of pumps
28132 : Manufacture of compressors
28140 : Manufacture of other taps and valves

28150 : Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
28220 : Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
28240 : Manufacture of power-driven hand tools
28250 : Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment
28290 : Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery nec
28301 : Manufacture of agricultural tractors
28302 : Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (other than agricultural tractors)
28410 : Manufacture of metal forming machinery
28490 : Manufacture of other machine tools
28910 : Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
28921 : Manufacture of machinery for mining
28922 : Manufacture of earthmoving equipment
28923 : Manufacture of equipment for concrete crushing and screening roadworks
28930 : Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
28940 : Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
28950 : Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production
28960 : Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery
28990 : Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery – not elsewhere classified (nec)
29100 : Manufacture of motor vehicles
29310 : Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles
29320 : Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles
30110 : Building of ships and floating structures
30120 : Building of pleasure and sporting boats
30200 : Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock
30400 : Manufacture of military fighting vehicles
30910 : Manufacture of motorcycles
30920 : Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages
30990 : Manufacture of other transport equipment nec
32500 : Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies

Appendix 6 – Definitions for Childcare Types

Home child carer

A home based child carer is a nanny that has registered with Ofsted and will have training in the common core skills for looking after children, had an enhanced CRB check and met other requirements such as holding an appropriate first aid qualification. Nannies are registered on the Voluntary Childcare Register (VCR) will also hold Public Liability Insurance.

Childminders and Network Childminders

Childminders are registered by Ofsted to look after children in their own home. Childminders have different skills and experiences, but all childminders will hold a relevant childminding qualification such as Introduction to Childminding Practise and a Paediatric First Aid certificate. Childminders typically work from 8.00am to 6.00pm, but some offer longer days and most are flexible about hours children attend. Some childminders offer places over the weekend and some offer overnight care.

Day nurseries

Day nurseries vary in size from small individual privately owned nurseries to nurseries run by large national companies, they will be registered with Ofsted. They usually open at 8.00am, sometimes earlier and close at around 6.00pm and usually open most weeks of the year; part-time places are often available. Nurseries generally cater for children 0-5 years old but some do offer out of school places.

Pre-school playgroups and Extended Pre-school Playgroups

Pre-school playgroups provide an opportunity for young children aged 2 – 5 years to be cared for in a group setting on a sessional basis, usually for three hours in the morning or afternoon during term time. They are often run by Parent Committees as non-profit making groups and are generally registered with Ofsted. Parents/carers do not have to stay with their children however; some parents do stay to help out at the sessions.

Maintained Nursery Schools and Units

Most nursery units and nursery schools are part of the local authority education system (maintained sector) and most are free (excluding meals and trips.) Some are run by private schools and they charge fees although you may be able to access a funded 3 or 4 year old place with them. Nursery units are part of primary schools or independent schools. Nursery schools are separate schools that run independently under the Local Authority. Nursery classes and nursery schools provide early education for 3 and 4 year olds, some provide childcare as well in the form of before school, after school or holiday schemes. Nursery schools and classes are likely to close for school holidays of at least 13 weeks in the year unless they offer a holiday scheme.

Out of school childcare

Out of school services are for mostly available for primary school age children to play and learn and have fun in groups. Some clubs do take older children and care for children in age grouped rooms. They are usually based in or near schools. Some groups are managed by volunteer management committee's with parents playing an active part in the management of the club whilst other groups are privately owned.

- **Before school clubs** (sometimes referred to as breakfast clubs) – open in the morning before school starts, usually from around 8.00 am. Most offer children the opportunity to enjoy breakfast with friends and some will offer other activities.
- **After school clubs** – usually from the time school ends to about 6.00pm. Children are collected either by bus or club staff collect the children and walk them safely to the club.
- **School holidays** - run in the school holidays and sometimes on in service/teacher training days, usually between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm. often part time sessions are also available.

Crèche

Crèches are generally provided within another 'setting' i.e. to accompany adult learning courses. Generally they will care for children aged 6 months to 8 years for short periods of time, some are Ofsted registered.

Appendix 7 – Examples of Qualifications⁵⁸

Level	Examples of National Qualifications Framework qualifications	Examples of Qualifications and Credit Framework qualifications
1	GCSEs grades D-G BTEC Introductory Diplomas and Certificates OCR Nationals Key Skills at level 1 Skills for Life Functional Skills at level 1	BTEC Awards, Certificates, and Diplomas at level 1 Functional Skills at level 1 Foundation Learning Tier pathways NVQs at level 1
2	GCSEs grades A*-C Key Skills level 2 Skills for Life Functional Skills at level 2	BTEC Awards, Certificates, and Diplomas at level 2 Functional Skills at level 2 OCR Nationals NVQs at level 2
3	A levels GCE in applied subjects International Baccalaureate Key Skills level 3	BTEC Awards, Certificates, and Diplomas at level 3 BTEC Nationals OCR Nationals NVQs at level 3
4	Certificates of Higher Education	BTEC Professional Diplomas Certificates and Awards HNCs NVQs at level 4
5	HNCs and HNDs Other higher diplomas	HNDs BTEC Professional Diplomas, Certificates and awards

⁵⁸ Source Directgov - http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/educationandlearning/qualificationsexplained/dg_10039017

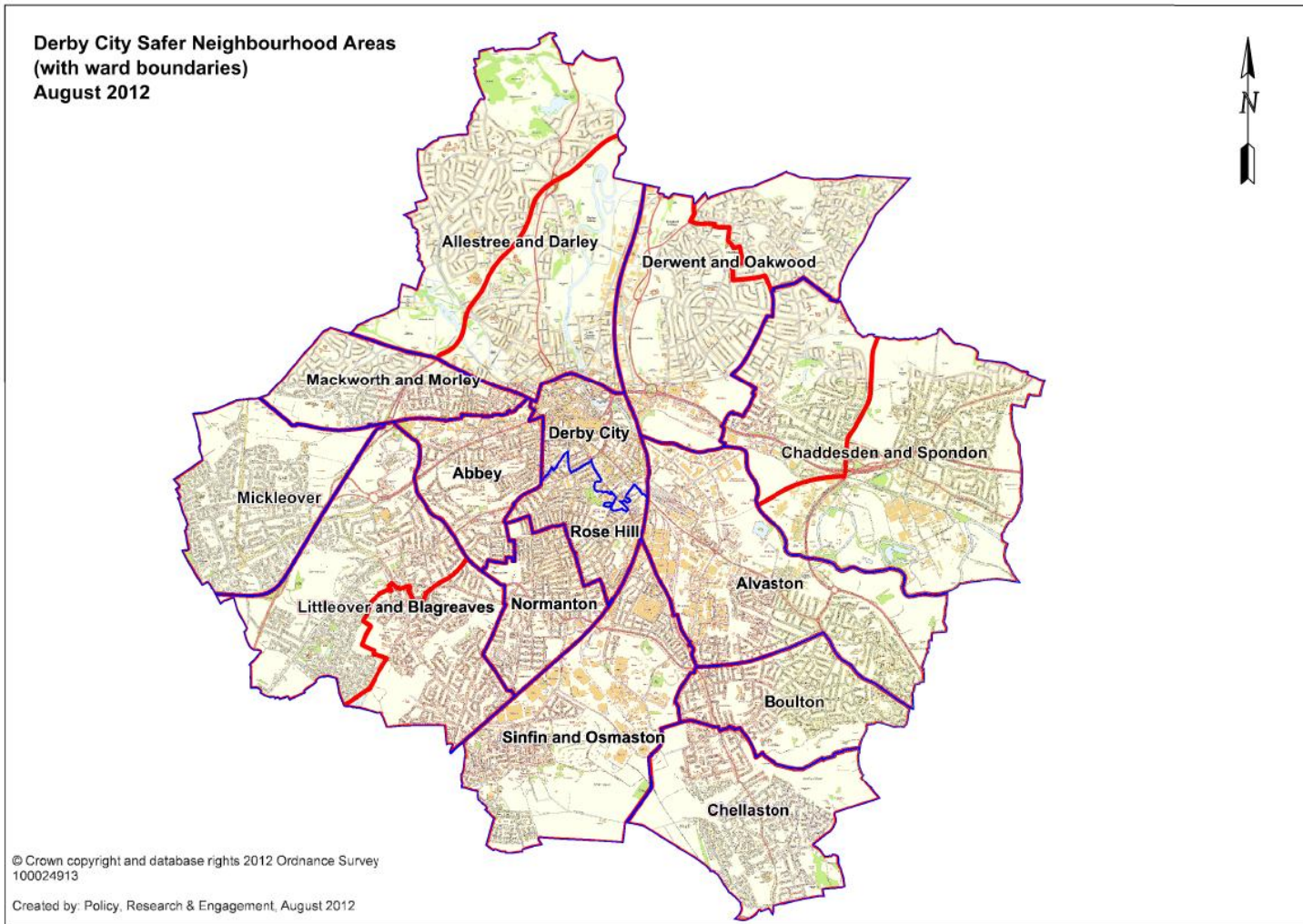
Appendix 8 – Ward Area Health Profile - Sources and Definitions

Ward Area Health Profile

Sources & Definitions

	Indicator	Measure	Period	Source
Birth and Mortality	1 Birth rate (aged 11-49 years) [best/worst not applicable]	Rate per 1,000 females aged 11-49 years	2010	Public Health Birth File (PHBF)
	2 Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)	Rate per 1,000 live births	2005-2010	PHBF
	3 All age all cause mortality rate	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2008-2010	Public Health Mortality File (PHMF)
	4 Premature mortality rate from Cancer	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 under 75 yrs	2008-2010	PHMF
	5 Premature mortality rate from CVD	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 under 75 yrs	2008-2010	PHMF
	6 Premature mortality rate from Chronic Respiratory Disease	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 under 75 yrs	2008-2010	PHMF
	7 Premature mortality rate from Chronic Liver Disease	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 under 75 yrs	2008-2010	PHMF
	8 Excess Winter Deaths	Ratio of expected deaths based on non-winter deaths	Aug 2007 - Jul 2010	PHMF
	9 Life expectancy - Males	Life expectancy for boys from birth	2005-2009	Exeter patient register and PHMF
	10 Life expectancy - Females	Life expectancy for girls from birth	2005-2009	Exeter patient register and PHMF
Health protection	11 MMR immunisation (by age 2 years)	% uptake	2010/11	TPP: SystmOne (Child Health System)
	12 Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Hib immunisations (by age 2 years)	% uptake	2010/11	TPP: SystmOne
Deprivation	13 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010	IMD Score	2010	Department for Communities and Local Government
	14 Health Deprivation & Disability Domain	Weighted Score	2010	DCLG
	15 IDAOP	Weighted Score	2010	DCLG
Health improvement	16 Low birth weight births (<2500g)	Percentage of total births	2010	PHBF
	17 Obese children (age 4-5 yrs)	Percentage of measured children	2010/11	National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)
	18 Obese children (aged 10-11 yrs)	Percentage of measured children	2010/11	NCMP
	19 Teenage conception rate (age under 18 years)	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17	2008-2010	TPP: SystmOne
	20 Adults smoking	Synthetic prevalence (%) estimate	2010	Experian's Mosaic Public Sector: British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
	21 Binge drinking adults	Percentage of the adult (16+) population	2007-2008	Association of Public Health Observatories Estimates of Adults' Health and Lifestyles
	22 Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2010/11	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
	23 Hospital admissions due to substance misuse	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2010/11	HES
24 Healthy eating adults	Percentage of the adult (16+) population	2006-2008	APHO - Estimates of Adults' Health and Lifestyles	
Prevention of ill health	25 Smoking in pregnancy	Percentage of total births	2008/09 - 2010/11	Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust maternity dataset
	26 Breastfeeding initiation	Percentage of total births	2008/09 - 2010/11	DHFT maternity dataset
	27 Breastfeeding at 6w ks	Percentage of total births	2008/09 - 2010/11	TPP: SystmOne
	28 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR)	2010/11	HES
	29 Hospital (emergency) admissions for stroke	Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR)	2008/09 - 2010/11	HES
	30 Hospital (emergency) admissions for CVD	Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR)	2008/09 - 2010/11	HES
	31 Hospital (emergency) admissions due to injury (<18 years)	Rate per 10,000	2010/11	Secondary Uses Service (SUS)
	32 Hospital (emergency) admissions due to injury (>18 years)	Rate per 10,000	2010/11	SUS
	33 Hospital (emergency) admissions due to self-harm	Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR)	2008/09 - 2010/11	HES
	34 Hospital (emergency) admissions for COPD	Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR)	2008/09 - 2010/11	HES
	35 Hip fracture in 65s and over	Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000	2008/09 - 2010/11	HES
	36 A&E attendances (<18 years)	Rate per 1,000	2010/11	SUS
	37 A&E attendances (>18 years)	Rate per 1,000	2010/11	SUS
	38 Unnecessary A&E attendances	Percentage HRG coded as V08, of total A&E attendances	2010/11	SUS

Appendix 9 – Derby Safer Neighbourhood Areas



Research and Intelligence Team, Policy, Research and Engagement Division, Strategic Services and Transformation, Chief Executive's Office. For more information please contact Richard Brett – richard.brett@derby.gov.uk – 01332 643478

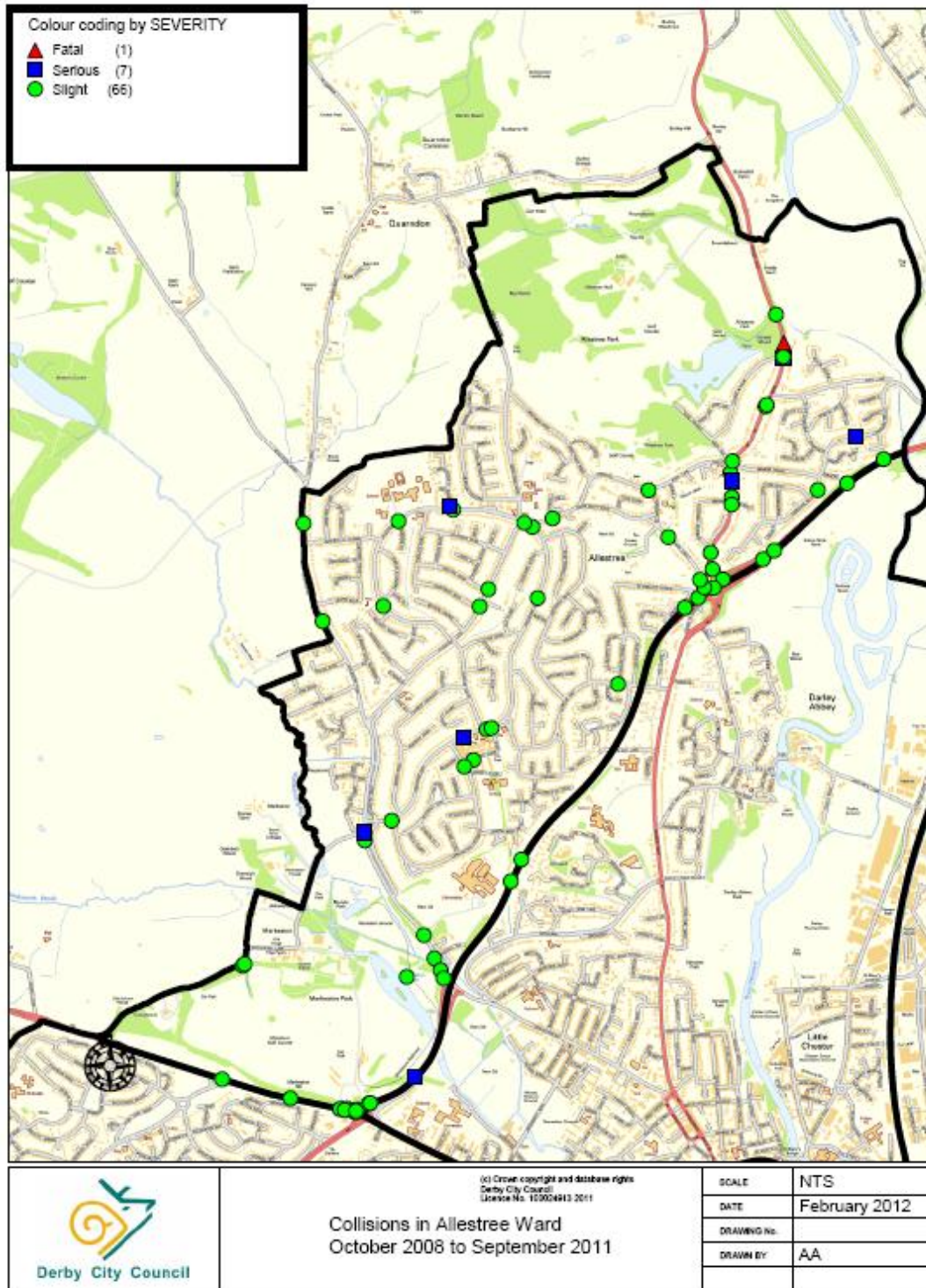
Appendix 10 – British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

Bicycle theft
Burglary
Common Assault
Interfere with Vehicle
Robbery
Theft from person
Theft From Vehicle
Theft of Vehicle
Vandalism (criminal damage)
Wounding

The survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exceptions, including homicides and incidents against those living in communal establishments or people who are homeless.

The main BCS count of crime also does not include fraud, sexual offences or drug use. However, these are covered in additional modules within the survey and are reported on separately.

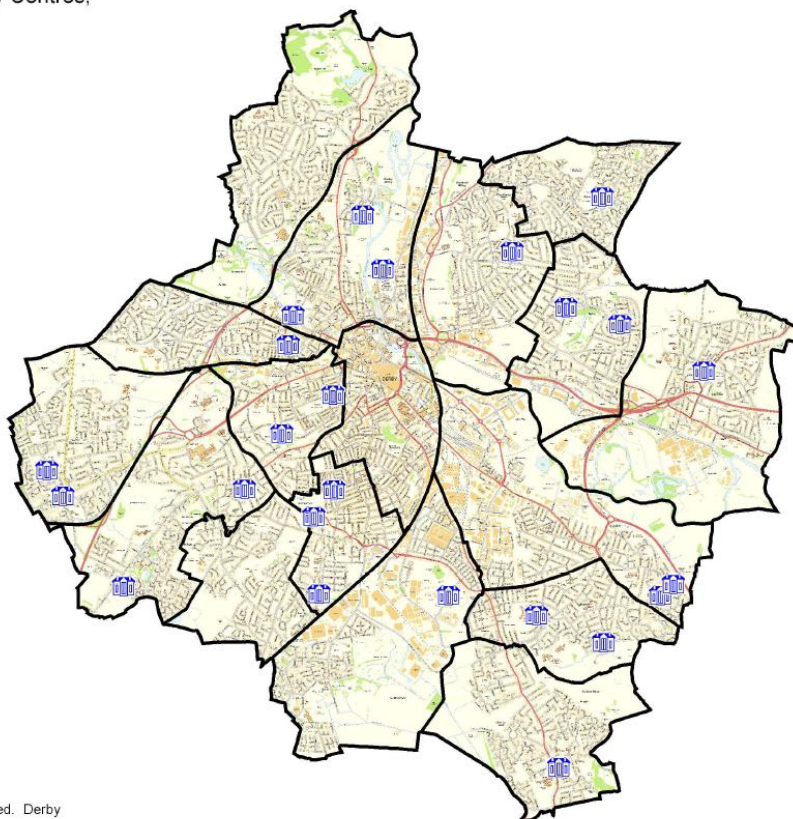
Appendix 11 – Allestree Casualties by Severity



Appendix 12 – Map of Derby Community Centres

Location of Community Centres,
July 2010

 Community Centre



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City Council. 100024913 (2010).

Appendix 13- Glossary of Terms

Directly age-standardised rates

These are rates where the underlying figures have been standardised to take account of the age and sex structure of the population, allowing comparisons between areas with different population sizes and demography. For this piece of work this means that these rates can be compared across different wards regardless of differing populations. A high rate reveals problems, such as high number of people dying prematurely or conversely, small numbers of deaths. Rates are less robust when small numbers are involved.

Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)

LSOAs were created for the 2001 census and contain approximately 600-750 households on average. Importantly within the LSOA the households have similar characteristics.

British Crime Survey

The survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exceptions, including homicides and incidents against those living in communal establishments or people who are homeless.

The main BCS count of crime also does not include fraud, sexual offences or drug use. However, these are covered in additional modules within the survey and are reported on separately.

The BCS Comparator Crimes are bicycle theft, burglary, common assault, interfere with vehicle, robbery, theft from person, theft from vehicle, theft of vehicle, vandalism (criminal damage) and wounding.

Confidence Interval (CI)

A CI gives an estimated range of values which is likely to include an unknown population parameter, the estimated range being calculated from a given set of sample data.⁵⁹

Confidence Level (CL)

A CL is a measure of the reliability of a result. A CL of 90 per cent means that there is a probability of at least 90 per cent that the result is reliable

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Communities and Local Government states that “The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 use 38 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010.

This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The IMD

⁵⁹ STEPS statistics glossary

2010 can be used to rank every LSOA in England according to their relative level of deprivation.

The English Indices of Deprivation are a continuous measure of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not.“