

~ Kingsteignton ~

A Survey of Community Needs



Compiled by
Rev. David Goddard
And members of



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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report has been produced to highlight particular areas of social need within Kingsteignton. The Kingsteignton Community Plan has been drawn up to reflect the general consensus of the residents as to how the residents want to see town develop. This report complements the Community Plan by focusing on social needs which may not have been picked up in the Community Plan consultations. Then a cooperative effort of the Town Council, existing voluntary organisations and the community in general is required to plan ways to meet these needs.



Information has been gathered from reliable statistical sources and through interviews with key personnel and organizations working within the town.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to all those who have given of their time and effort to give information about the town. Thanks are also due to the team researching the town, Sarah Oddy, Christina Greeves and Tessa Brown.

Rev.David Goddard

THE TOWN

Kingsteignton lies at the head of the Teign estuary in South Devon, adjacent to the A380 and within easy reach of the A38. It has road access to Torbay to the South, Exeter to the North, Teignmouth and Dawlish to the East and Dartmoor to the West. There is a mainline railway connection at nearby Newton Abbot. It has a population of just over 11,000 people making it the fourth largest town in the district of Teignbridge.

Kingsteignton was founded in the early 8th century as the centre of a large royal estate that extended from Manaton to Teignmouth. There is a designated conservation area centred on the 15th century St Michael's church. Vast deposits of ball clay are present to the West and the exploitation of these deposits has shaped the prosperity of the community over the last 200 years. It gave rise to the building of the historic Stover Canal which is now disused but undergoing restoration.

Today, Kingsteignton boasts a retail area and industrial units, supermarkets, leisure venues and a large number of social and sporting activities, clubs and associations. There is a mixture of new and old private housing, social housing and a diverse population of residents from all age groups¹.

In recent years the growth of the town has been predominantly housing led.



Courtesy of Kingsteignton.image.bank

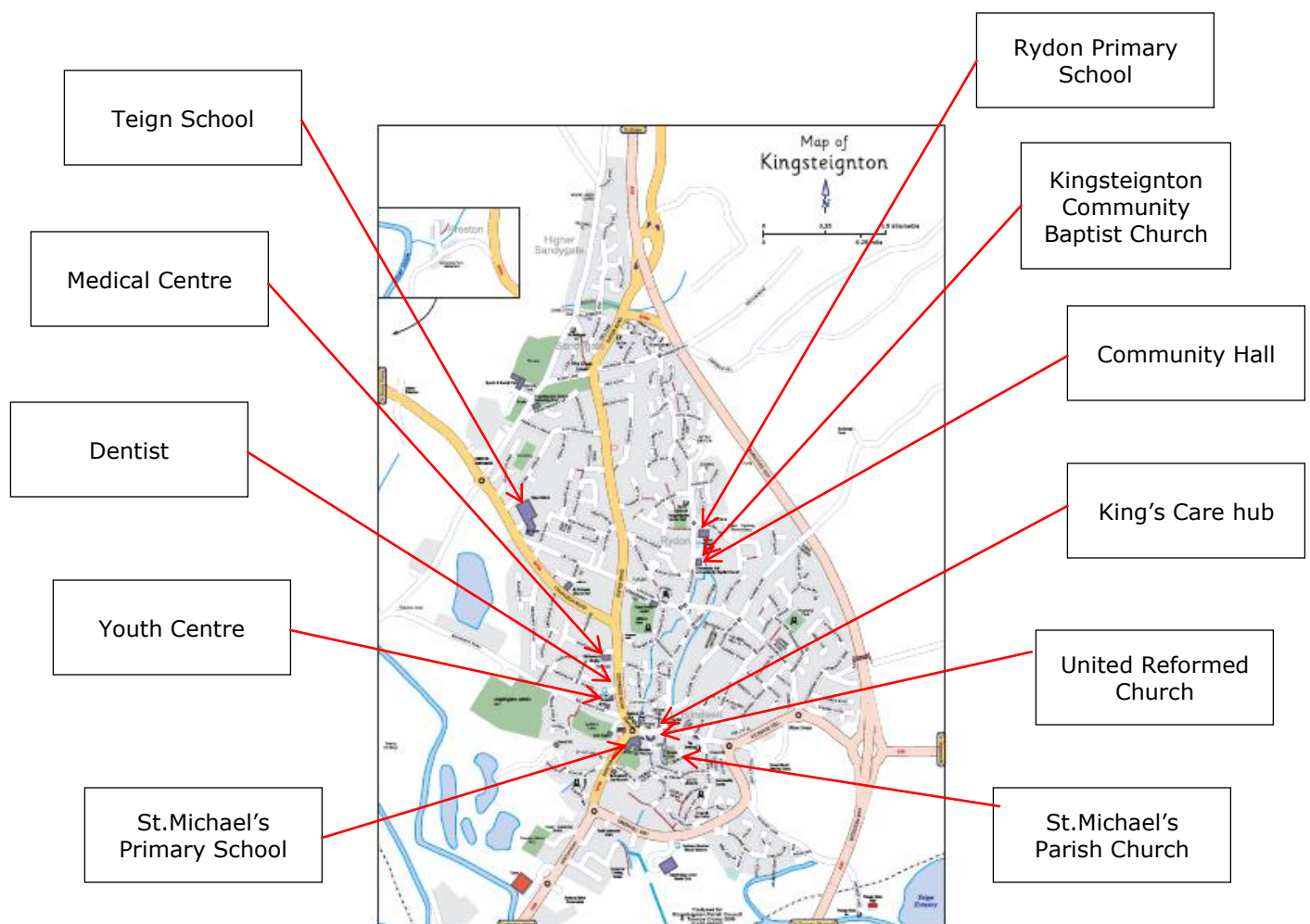
¹ From the Kingsteignton Community Plan - January 2012 revision

THE COMMUNITY

Statistical information for Kingsteignton is held by Teignbridge District Council in their Ward Profiles. The data is given separately for the two political wards of which Kingsteignton is the major part. The wards are as follows and are shown on the maps.

Kingsteignton West Ward comprises part of Kingsteignton Parish and the whole of Teigngrace Parish. The area is a combination of residential housing to the south east and a large expanse of clay pit workings to the north and west.

Kingsteignton East Ward comprises part of Kingsteignton parish and the whole of Ideford Parish. The area is residential in the south west with the remainder being largely agricultural land.



From map produced by Kingsteignton Parish Council 2006.
Used with permission

For the purposes of the demographic analysis, 'Kingsteignton' refers to both wards unless otherwise stated and though the data covers Teigngrace and Ideford parishes it is assumed that the major influence is Kingsteignton town.

AGE PROFILE



Using the 2010 figures, the age profile is increasing in the age groups 45-49, 60-64, 85+ whilst the 30-34 age group shows a significant reduction. 26.3% of the households are of pensionable age. There is expected to be a 49% increase in the number of residents aged 70-74 by 2021. ²The population in Newton Abbot and Kingsteignton is expected to rise by 13% on 2006 figures by 2021, equating to 9,000 people. 37% of the overall growth is in residents over 65 ³.

The proportion of births in Kingsteignton is higher than the Devon average (52.4 births per 1000 population vs Devon average of 50.0, 2003-7). The under 18s conception rate is above average in some parts of Kingsteignton⁴.

Life expectancy is above average for Devon (83.1 deaths per 1000 per year for females (83.0 in Devon), 80.3 for males (78.8 in Devon))⁵.

Implications: The projected increase in the elderly population would result in a need for more facilities such as day care centres, medical care, suitable leisure (keep fit, meeting places, leisure trips, transport network), visiting for housebound. An increase in the elderly population would result in a need for more support for paid and voluntary carers. The town needs to allow for an increase in community halls to hire, preferential planning for day care centres, and an increase in the provision of the Medical Centre.

Because of the above average birth rate, childcare facilities and pre-school provision in the town should be sustained. The development of the Sure Start work in Kingsteignton should benefit the community.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The number of people living as couples is higher than the national average though consistent with the Teignbridge area. In 2001, the living arrangements were:

Living in a couple	63%
Single (never married)	16%
Widowed	8% ⁶



² Kingsteignton Community Plan – Jan.2011

³ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p6

⁴ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

⁵ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

⁶ ONS 2001 Census

Of the households in 2001,

Total households	4694
Single occupancy	26%
Pensioner	15%
Lone parents, dependent children	6% ⁷

The number of one person households is lower than national and local averages. People in this group are more likely to be living in flats, apartments and maisonettes. Kingsteignton has a higher percentage of detached family housing than national figures and this make up of housing stock may explain the lower levels of one person households.

The largest category is couples with dependent children.

Implications: The need is to provide what families require, namely good local schools for local people, sports and leisure within reasonable distance, and open spaces with play facilities. There is a need to plan for increasing the school provision through investment in developing Teign School and if Primary Schools cannot be expanded, building another local primary School.

Open space should be preserved, with play parks built in to new developments.

NEW RESIDENTS

There is a significant movement of people in and out of Kingsteignton, though Data Protection legislation prevents gathering of accurate information. Local Estate Agent indications would lead to a figure of maybe 300-400 house moves in 2011. There is a roughly equal split between purchases and rentals. Conversations with new residents highlight two difficulties: finding out what the town has to offer and finding ways of getting to know other residents. It cannot be assumed that those who have chosen to move into the town because of its convenience for commuting to work are uninterested in getting involved locally. There is a growing trend nationally to prefer what the local area offers while using the internet to connect globally.



'[With the internet] it's now possible to imagine living your whole life in a small ambit but with a window open to the world for the old prejudices to flow out and new ideas to flow in⁸.'

⁷ ONS 2001 Census

Implications: New residents would benefit from any help given to integrate them into the town life and make use of its facilities. Information on the town must be easily accessible in a wide variety of formats such as noticeboards and websites. A welcome pack should be considered as a supplementary way of delivering information to new households. There is a need to contact new residents at an early stage and give them an opportunity access information on the area and to build contacts with the local population.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Although figures are only available for 2001 from the ONS, that year there were 162 people of non-British origin. Of these, the 52 Chinese were the largest group.

Implications: Though the number of people from a non-British ethnic origin is relatively small, their needs are significant. Unfamiliarity with British culture and difficulty with mastering spoken and written English often results in isolation, vulnerability to exploitation and lower earning potential. A central information and advice facility may make the targeting of help more effective. Local provision of funded English as an Additional Language classes may prove profitable if there is a great enough need or at least a cooperation with Sure Start in Newton Abbot and Chudleigh to ensure easy transport to English classes held there.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY



The majority of men work between 38-48 hours a week. There is a higher than national average percentage of people (usually women) who are in part time employment and the cost of childcare and limited spaces in childcare centres could be contributing factors. The average weekly hours worked in 2001 were consistent with Teignbridge and national averages with men working 42 hours, women 29 hours⁹.

The main professions of Kingsteignton residents are skilled manual workers and trades (C2 in the socio-economic classification used by Market Research and Marketing

⁸ Bill McKibben, adapted from a lecture given at Sustainability in Crisis.

⁹ ONS 201 Census

Industries), and supervisory, clerical, junior management, administrator, professional (C1 classification). The C2 group figure is higher than the national average and such work is available locally. The C2 groups figure is as expected. The group consisting of higher and intermediate managerial, administrative and professionals (AB classification) are considerably less represented than nationally. 30% of residents were economically inactive in 2001. More people were retired than nationally according to the ONS 2001 Census.

In 2009 the largest group in receipt of benefits are those claiming pension credit, a figure significantly higher than the Teignbridge average. 4-5% are on incapacity benefit. 2% job seekers allowance, 4-5 % receive disability living allowance, and 2-3% receive income support¹⁰.

Implications: With an expected increase in redundancies and fewer jobs being available for school leavers there is a need for support being available to local people seeking employment. Job Centres are available in Newton Abbot but there may be a need for a One-Stop-Shop in Kingsteignton to help direct people to finding suitable work. Local planning of commercial units might benefit local initiatives if the units are carefully crafted and suitable advice is available to people setting up small businesses.

EDUCATION AND ATTAINMENT

Currently there is an under provision of state schools in Kingsteignton and Teign School is currently at 102.3% capacity, Rydon Primary School is at 98.6%¹¹. St.Michael's Primary School reports being at full capacity at the start of 2011.

'An increase in population growth will require an increase in education provision at both primary and secondary school level to avoid further pressures to the existing schools in Newton Abbot¹².'

The primary schools perform well academically with high attainment grades at KS2 (end of Primary). In 2011, Teign School Students got 62% 'level 2' achievement at GCSE (5 C grades or higher including English and Mathematics). The Devon average is 59%¹³.

27.9% of residents have no qualifications¹⁴ but it must be borne in mind that 'national statistics suggest that older people are more likely to have no qualifications.'

¹⁰ Department of Work and Pensions, Feb. 2009

¹¹ Teignbridge District Council East and West Kingsteignton Ward Profiles April 2009

¹² Teignbridge District Council Kingsteignton East Ward Profile April 2009

¹³ Teign School website <http://www.teignacademy.co.uk>

For pre-school, the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment suggests there are 1.2 places per child (3-4½ yrs old) but the growing population could soon change this.

The proportion of children with Special Educational Needs is average for the area¹⁵ whereas the number of students with English as an additional language is well below the national average¹⁶.

Kingsteignton contains one area where educational attainment is very poor for school age pupils, well below the national standard¹⁷.

Implications: The school provision in Kingsteignton is now at full capacity, yet the population of children and young people is set to increase with new residential developments. Schools don't just provide education but provide a hub for building local community. Shipping pupils out to schools outside the town militates against local community cohesion and identity. School provision needs to be expanded through investment in developing Teign School and if Primary Schools cannot be expanded, building another local primary School.

WEALTH

In 2011, the average house price was £228,425. This is consistently lower than the rest of Teignbridge over the period 2001-2011. There is a higher proportion of homes owned outright or with a mortgage than national figures, with an increase in older households¹⁸.

About 9% of people live in socially rented homes, which is much lower than national average though comparable with Teignbridge district. Affordability and access to housing is a significant issue in Teignbridge. In 2009 there were 3,800 people on waiting list. 9% of people live in private rented accommodation. In 2001, about 50 people lived in a caravan or another mobile or temporary structure¹⁹.

The average income was £26,126 in 2011²⁰.

The percentage of children having free school meals is 3% at Rydon Primary²¹.

¹⁴ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p1

¹⁵ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

¹⁶ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

¹⁷ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p6

¹⁸ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p1

¹⁹ ONS 2001 Census

²⁰ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011

²¹ Department for Education

Implications: Despite the lower than average proportion of social rented property, it is important to ensure that the more economically vulnerable have access to information and advice, especially where children are part of the household.

HEALTH



The majority of residents are in good physical health, with the overall health spectrum being in line with local and national expectations. 18% have a limiting long-term illness²².

The number of people with mental health problems of depression, neurotic disorder, personality disorder and psychotic problems is predicted to increase by 8% over the period 2008 – 2025.

The proportion of people with learning disabilities aged 18-64 is comparable to the overall Devon average. The proportion placed in Care Homes is over represented when compared to the overall Devon average. The dementia rate is about 7.5% of the over 65 population²³.

Alcohol related admissions to hospital are average for Devon and Kingsteignton is the lowest for the Teignbridge towns with 155 annually in 2006-08.²⁴

Implications: Though the health of the town's population is as expected, there will be an under provision of health care through the local medical centre as the population increases. The present Health Centre is now nearing full capacity. One way forward is to plan for a new health centre alongside new housing development.

SPIRITUAL PROVISION

Kingsteignton has three churches which serve the spiritual needs of the community (see page 15). There are other church denominations and religions which have centres in the Newton Abbot area. The contribution of the Christian community in the town comes not just through the church run activities but also through the activity of individuals seeking to express their faith in action.



²² NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

²³ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

²⁴ NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

All three denominations actively work together through the Christians Together in Kingsteignton forum and worship together at regular times throughout the year.

Historically, churches have played a major role in the life and culture of the town. Notwithstanding the role that can be played by other spiritualities, the Christian churches still have much to offer for the good of the town.

'In the politics of the common good, there has never been a greater need for the gifts that the Christian tradition brings, of which the greatest is love ²⁵.'

Though the number of people currently involved in the Kingsteignton churches is not a high proportion of the local population, there is scope for the churches to make a more significant contribution to the well being of the town. This is even recognised at a political level.

'[T]he new role for Christianity... is to actually create new vehicles to create good or moral or religious options in every field, from social care to economic development to building homes to aesthetics to whatever you care to name. Because what I'd like to see is the church re-involved in every level of the public sphere... ²⁶'

Implications: The churches should seek to develop their present engagement with the community. Strong links with other community groups should be maintained and, where possible, developed. The churches may find there are new opportunities to get involved in the life of the town, especially in meeting some of the community needs whether they are practical or spiritual in nature.

²⁵ Baron Glasman of Stoke Newington and of Stamford Hill, advisor to the Labour Party in an interview in Third Way, March 2012, vol 35 number 2

²⁶ Phillip Blond, advisor to David Cameron in an interview in Third Way, March 2012, vol 35 number 2

VOLUNTARY CARE GIVERS



About 7% people provide 1-19 hours per week of unpaid care, 1% give 20-49 hours, 3% give more than 50 hours care, though there is no reference as to whether this care is given within the household or outside. This is in line with local and national figures²⁷.

Implications: Consideration should be given as to how unpaid carers are supported.

MEASURES OF DEPRIVATION²⁸

The Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2007 was calculated by collecting data for 38 indicators distributed across seven domains, each one measuring a different aspect of deprivation. The domains are: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation; crime.

Kingsteignton is divided up into 8 domains and a rank is given for each category measured. The following areas are highlighted as giving cause for concern:



West - Area 009D has low scores for education, skills and training and living environment. Quite low scores for overall Index, Income, Employment, income affecting children and older people.

West - 013D has low score for Barriers to housing and services, quite low on living environment and crime.

West - 009F has quite low score on barriers to housing and service.

East - 009B has quite low scores on income, employment, education, barriers to housing, crime and income affecting children.

East - 009C has quite low score on barriers to housing.

East - 011C has low score on barriers to housing and service.

²⁷ ONS Census 2001

²⁸ Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007. Further information and area codes available from website

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indicesdeprivation07>

Overall, Kingsteignton has lower (better) IMD scores than Newton Abbot and Chudleigh and is lower than the Devon average.

Implications:

A cursory glance at the town Measures of Deprivation shows Kingsteignton to be relatively free from the deprivation that is more visible in some other areas of the country. However, these figures do show that within the town there are pockets of deprivation and they should not be overlooked. The fact that there are comparatively few problems with deprivation should mean that support can be targeted and resources should not be stretched. However, lower levels of need do not mean that action should not be urgently and intelligently planned.

CURRENT COMMUNITY FACILITIES

EDUCATION

There are three schools at serving the town as follows:



Rydon Primary School had an intake of 457 pupils in 2010-11 though has no nursery. It is part of the Templar Academy Schools Trust and has no religious affiliation. It is fully subscribed and the site is too small to enable future expansion.

St.Michael's Nursery and Primary School is a Voluntary Controlled school catering for children aged 3 – 11 years old. The school offered a total of 443 places in 2009-10 of which 60 are part-time places in the nursery unit. The school is usually fully subscribed. The proportion of pupils with a statement of special educational need is well above the Devon average (OFSTED 2009).



Both Primary School sites are too small to enable future expansion. Rydon school currently falls below the (former) Department for Children Schools and Families (DCFS) standards for floor area and site area ²⁹.

Teign School provides Secondary Education up to sixth form. It is an Academy school with a science specialism and is part of the Templar Academy Schools Trust. It is a mixed school with 1,124 students on the roll in September 2011, 197 of whom are in the sixth form. Teign School is a larger than average secondary school.



Most students are of White British heritage and the vast majority speak English as their first language. The proportion of students known to be eligible for free school meals is well below the national average. The proportion with special educational needs and/or disabilities is above the national average; their needs include specific learning difficulties, moderate learning difficulties and behavioural, emotional and social difficulties. The proportion of students who have a statement of special educational needs is higher than that found nationally. The school has been a specialist science school with a rural dimension since 2004. The school currently holds a number of awards including the award for Education Business Excellence and the Healthy Schools Plus award³⁰.

²⁹ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p6

³⁰ Ofsted report October 2011

The site is too small to enable future expansion and currently falls below the DCFS standards for floor area and site area³¹.

MEDICAL

The Kingsteignton Medical Practice employs nine GP's, three Nurse Practitioners, four Practice Nurses and three Healthcare Assistants. They offer a full general practice service and run specialist clinics for children and pregnant women, diabetes, heart care, chest problems (asthma / COPD) and for patients requiring minor surgery.

There is a dental practice in Gestridge Road.



KINGSCARE



KingsCare League of Friends is the patient support group attached to Kingsteignton Medical Practice. Their aim is, through voluntary help, to improve the quality of life of those in need within our community. They run the Hub,

which has a small café area, a charity shop and is a focal point for their work. They provide befriending support, transport to the medical centre, a luncheon club, exercise groups and outings³².



CHURCHES



Kingsteignton Community Baptist Church have met in the Community Hall for all of their 25 year history. They run a number of activities from there.

As well as Sunday worship services, there is a weekly Craft and Coffee group, a toddler group (KILTS), and outings arranged for senior citizens. A number of groups meet in homes during

³¹ Your Kingsteignton, Teignbridge District Council, Jan.2011, p6

³² www.kingscare.co.uk

the week for prayer and Bible learning. The church is represented at the town Ram Fair as well as the September Craft and Produce show.

The parish church is **St. Michael's**, which is situated in the old part of town. There is an extensive graveyard.

It has served the community for many centuries, providing for many of the spiritual needs of the community. People are involved in many ways, including bell ringing, a choir and the Mother's Union. They also have Bible studies, Worship Workshops and a Prayer and Healing Group.



The **United Reformed Church** has a chapel and an adjacent hall located in the old part of town. The hall is hired out to a number of organizations. Linked with the Methodists in Newton Abbot, they have, in addition to their worship services, a Bible study and a Women's Guild. They are active in supporting fund raising for a number of causes.

FOR 65+

As well as care given through the statutory services, Kingsteignton has a number of clubs and activities for retired people. Kingscare League of Friends run outings, support and transport (see page 15). The OAP Club run a number of activities, including lunches.

The University of the Third Age is a lifelong learning co-operative for older people no longer in full time work, providing opportunities for their members to share learning experiences for fun.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

As well as the Youth Centre, there are a number of activities and clubs for young people.

The Scouts and Guides have a full range of groups running in the town and there is a dedicated Scout Hut which has been recently refurbished. The Woodcraft Folk provide activities for children 6 years old upwards.

The churches run activities for young people, including Rock Solid, for 10-16 year olds.

In 2011, a new skateboard and BMX facility was opened in Clifford Park.



YOUTH CENTRE

The town has a purpose built Youth Centre where young people meet their friends, access support and gain extra skills including Accreditations such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award, the Devon Award and Youth Achievement Awards.

They also provide a comprehensive curriculum that young people can engage in. They run an Extended Chances programme for year 11 students who are close to being excluded from mainstream school.

The Junior and Senior sessions offer a variety of activities including sports, arts and crafts, computers, team games, games consoles, cooking, curriculum and offer information and advice on issues such as sexual health.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Despite not having a clear physical centre to the town, there are many sports clubs, societies and activities that run throughout the town.

The swimming pool is an open air, heated pool and is popular with many residents.



Information about many of the activities can be found on the Town Council website at www.kingsteignton.gov.uk/72/Clubs_and_Organisations.aspx

COMMUNITY CENTRE



Housing the Town Council office, the centre has a hall and side rooms which can be hired out for community use. A grass area is used for occasional community events and an enclosed grassed area provides a safe outdoor area for play groups. There is an adjacent car park.

RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES

Residential care for the Elderly in Kingsteignton is provided by three homes; Coombeswood, Penns Mount and Greenhills. Penns Mount specialises in caring for people with a mild/early Dementia and Coombeswood also has a strong interest in caring for those with this condition. Greenhills' specialism is for those with a physical disability, mild dementia or those who are frail.

Day care provision in the area is mainly provided by the Greenhills Day care Centre. The centre is open six days a week and is used by around twenty-two people a day. These people come from both Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot. Those attending the centre can benefit from personal care as well as from activities, or just social contact. Coombeswood provides day care for one or two people a day, though they could take up to four. Penns Mount does not generally provide day care, as this would be likely to have an adverse impact on their residents. However they will provide it, if they feel it would really benefit a particular individual. Funding for people to access day care has been cut back, meaning people can't afford as much as they would probably like, and the variety of activity available is somewhat limited.



SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

After considering the current situation and the predicted future trends, we are now in a position to highlight some of the more pressing social needs for the town.

- ✚ With the projected increase in the elderly population, there is need for planned provision for more facilities such as day care centres, medical care, suitable leisure (keep fit, meeting places, leisure trips, transport network) and carer support.
- ✚ Childcare facilities should be sustained along with pre-school provision. Increased SureStart work in the town will be of benefit to many families.
- ✚ Provision of school places must be adequate to cater for all local children and young people. This may necessitate building a new Primary School.
- ✚ New residents may find it harder to integrate into a growing town. Proactive steps are required so that people moving into the town can find out about the many activities and facilities that exist and also have opportunities to build relationships with other residents.
- ✚ There is a projected shortfall in local health care provision which can be met through either relocating the present Centre to a larger site or building a supplementary health centre within the town.
- ✚ As well as playing a primary role in meeting the spiritual needs of the community, the churches are well placed to help meet more of the practical community needs.
- ✚ To help people of a non-British ethnic origin integrate more effectively and realize their earning potential, a centralized information and advice facility may help, as would local provision of funded English classes.
- ✚ To enable local groups to have suitable places to meet, community hall provision needs to be expanded to cope with the increasing population.
- ✚ With an expected increase in redundancies and fewer jobs being available for school leavers there is a need for support being available to local people seeking employment. There may be a need for a One-Stop-Shop in Kingsteignton to help people find suitable work.

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Teignbridge District Council Ward Profile for Kingsteignton East. Most data sourced from the Office for National Statistics and Nomis.

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