

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 2, Appendix 30.1: Population Baseline

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30 Population Baseline

30.1 Introduction

30.1.1 This document forms part of Volume 6, Chapter 30: Human Health and outlines the population baseline across the district councils of East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland. This document should be read in conjunction with the Section 4.3 of the Chapter which summarises the main baseline comparisons.

30.2 East Lindsey

Resident Population

30.2.1 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021 Census provides the most recent population statistics that show that the resident population of East Lindsey was approximately 143,000, which would be 18.6% of Lincolnshire's population of 769,500. Of the East Lindsey population, 51.1% (73,100) were female and 48.9% (69,900) were male.

30.2.2 Regarding the working age of the population (those aged 16-64), the proportion of East Lindsey's residents within this age range was 54.8% (78,400), which is lower than that of the wider Lincolnshire population at 59.8%, the East Midlands Region at 62.3%, England at 63% and Great Britain at 62.9%.

Employment and Unemployment Rates

30.2.3 The population of East Lindsey shows an economic activity rate - aged 16-64, of 58.7% (October 2021 - September 2022) which is lower than that of the East Midlands (77.8%) and Great Britain (78.4%). Out of the population of East Lindsey, 40,400 (53.6%) are in employment and 3,800 (8.6%) are unemployed. It should be noted that this unemployment figure is model based. This unemployment data shows a rate that is higher than the East Midlands region (3.0%) and Great Britain (3.7%).

30.2.4 The full employment statistics are shown in Figure 30.1.

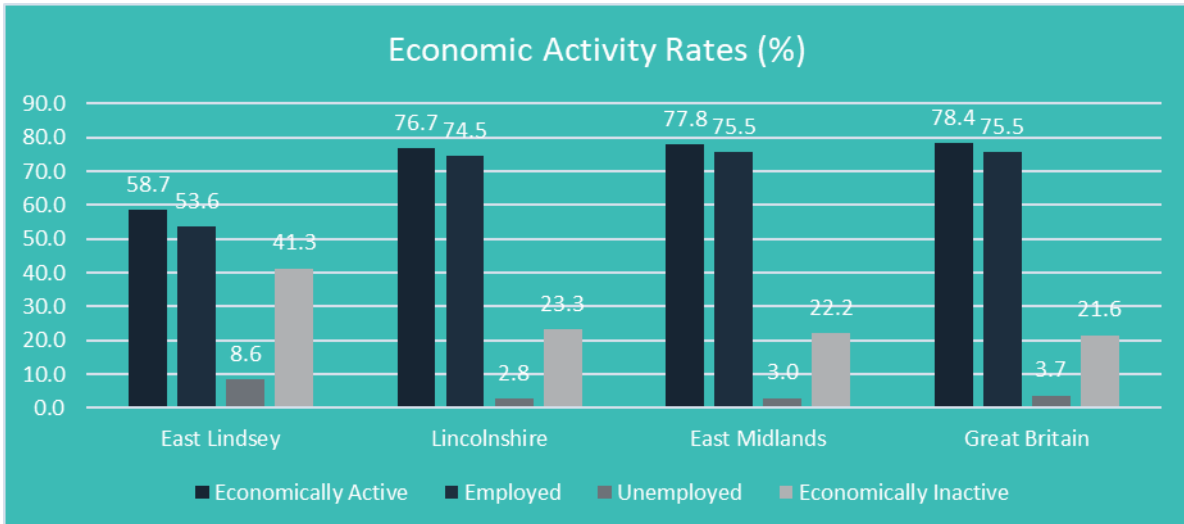


Figure 30.1: East Lindsey economic activity rates

- 30.2.5 The data shown in Figure 30.1 highlights that in terms of economic activity and those in employment, East Lindsey has significantly lower outcomes compared to the rest of Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, England and Great Britain. It also has higher rates of unemployment than its comparative areas, and significantly higher rates of economic inactivity. The ONS highlights that the 2021 Census took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which was characterised by unparalleled and rapid change, lockdown, guidance and furlough measures that will have affected the labour market. It is also states that the economically active population includes people who were put on furlough at the time of the Census.
- 30.2.6 Another differentiator used to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the Gross Weekly Pay ; the average pay that a resident may receive, separated into weeks pre-tax. This can help identify the level of quality of the jobs and income from employment; an area may have high employment; however, this employment may provide low income, which may not actively reduce deprivation. Figure 30.2 details the outcomes of this data.

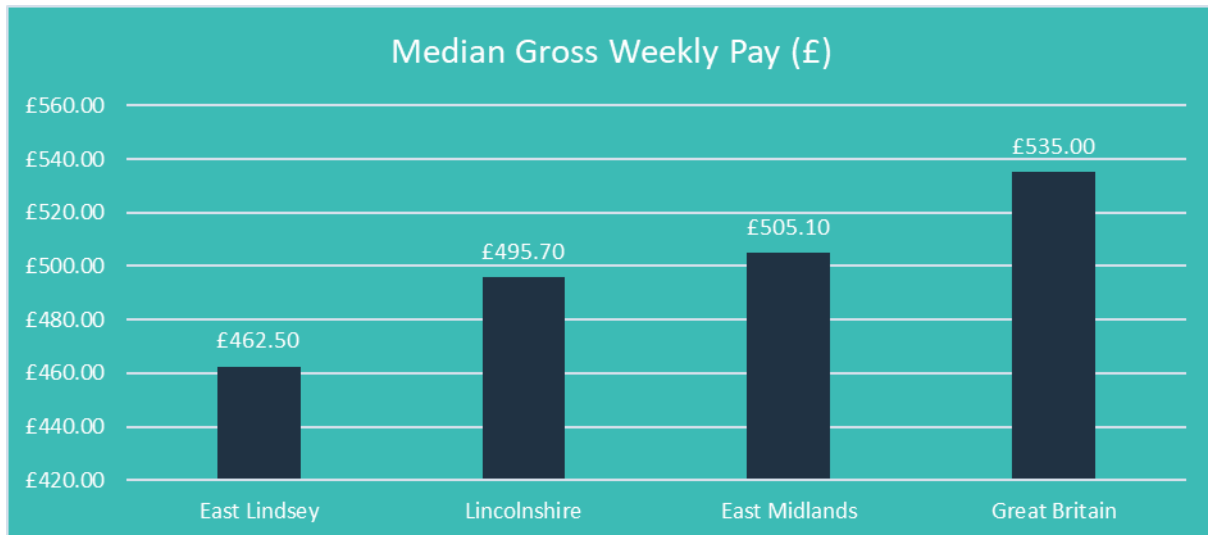


Figure 30.2: East Lindsey median gross weekly pay

30.2.7 East Lindsey has a Gross Weekly Pay (inclusive of full-time and part-time), of approximately £462.50, which is lower than the average for Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and significantly lower than the average for Great Britain. This alludes to a poor degree of quality income, compared to the national average due to lower rates of employment and lower levels of income than the average for Lincolnshire.

Occupations

30.2.8 The data, provided by ONS from 2021 details types of employment by industry. In East Lindsey, 28,475 (62.5%) are full time and 16,875 (37%) are part-time, which is a slightly lower ratio of full-time to part-time roles than Lincolnshire, at 65.7% to 34.4% respectively. The individual sectors have been detailed in Figure 30.3.

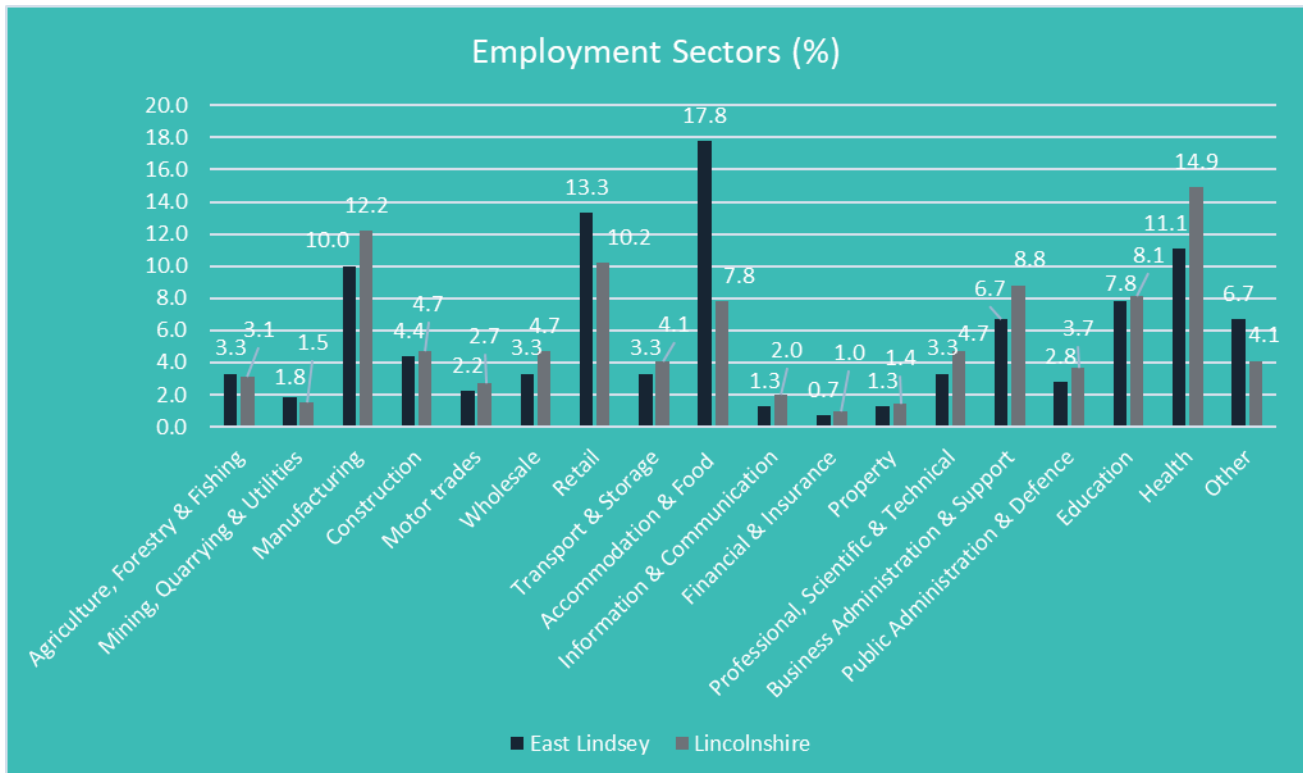


Figure 30.3: East Lindsey employment sectors

30.2.9 The highest proportion of people are employed in 'Accommodation and Food Service' occupations. In East Lindsey 17.8% of jobs are within this sector, a significantly greater proportion than in Lincolnshire, at 7.8%. 'Retail' is the second largest representation at 13.3%, which is higher relative to that of the Lincolnshire County, at 10.2%, whilst 'Health', at 11.1%, is lower than the Lincolnshire average of 14.9%.

Qualifications

30.2.10 According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 - December 2021 the average proportion of East Lindsey residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications was 18.8%; this is higher than the average for Lincolnshire (8.3%), the East Midlands (7.5%) and Great Britain (6.6%). The proportion of people with qualifications at NVQ4 and above in East Lindsey (24.4%) is lower than Lincolnshire (32.6%), the East Midlands (35.7%) and significantly lower than Great Britain (43.6%), with the full data shown on Figure 30.4. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in East Lindsey compared with the national average.

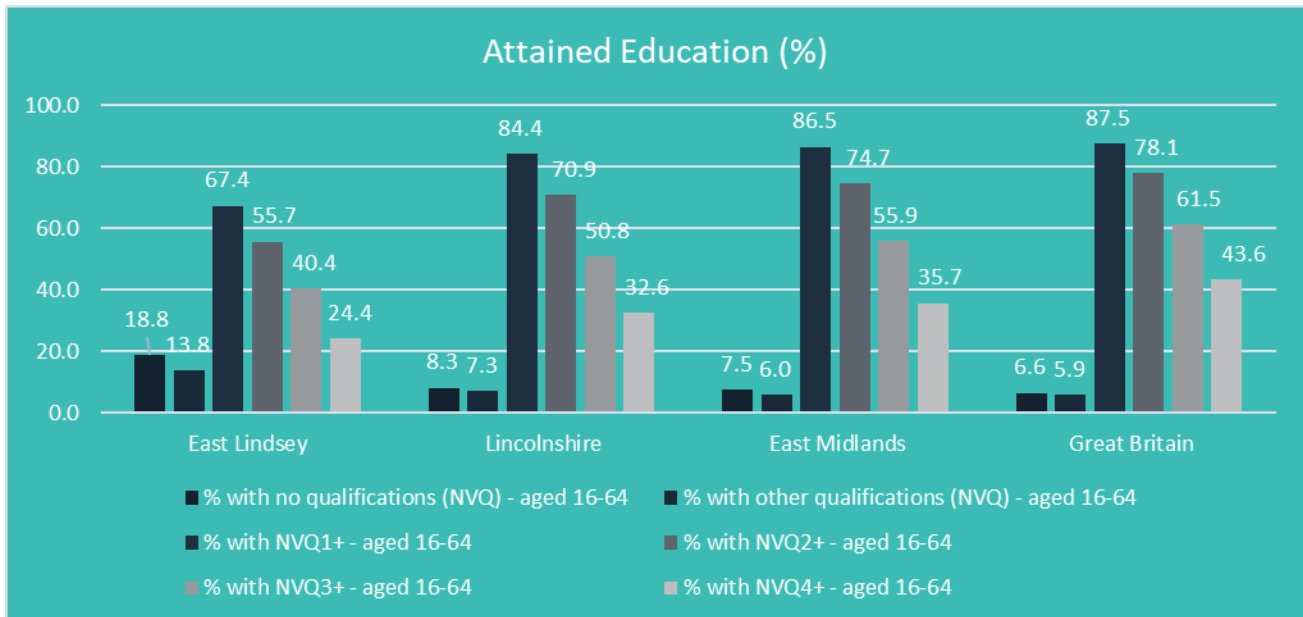


Figure 30.4: East Lindsey qualifications

Community Safety

30.2.11 The reported crime rate for East Lindsey during the 12-month period from September 2021 to September 2022, was 77.0 recorded offences per 1,000 population. This is the third highest crime rate in Lincolnshire, where the highest was Lincoln (142.0) and the lowest was North Kesteven (42.0), with the average rate for Lincolnshire being 75.0 per 1,000. Police recorded crimes per 1,000 are on average, lower than that of the East Midlands (85.0) and England (91.9).

Health

30.2.12 Data for East Lindsey, produced by the Office for Health Improvements and Disparities for 2021 shows that the average life expectancy at birth for both males (78.1) and females (81.8) is below the average for Lincolnshire (79.2 and 82.8 respectively) and the East Midlands region (78.5 and 82.3 respectively).

30.2.13 The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese between 2020/21 was 62.4% in East Lindsey when compared with 67.6% for Lincolnshire, 66.6% for the region and 63.5% nationally. The population of East Lindsey also has a lower percentage of adults who smoke (12.5%), than Lincolnshire (13.3%), the wider region (13.4%) and the national average (13%) .

30.2.14 Data gained from the 2021 Census shows 24.9% of the population in East Lindsey are registered disabled under the Equality Act and report that their day-to-day activities are limited (either a lot or a little). This is greater proportion compared to Lincolnshire (20.2%), the East Midlands (18.4%) and England (17.3%). A full review of this data is illustrated in Figure 30.5 below.

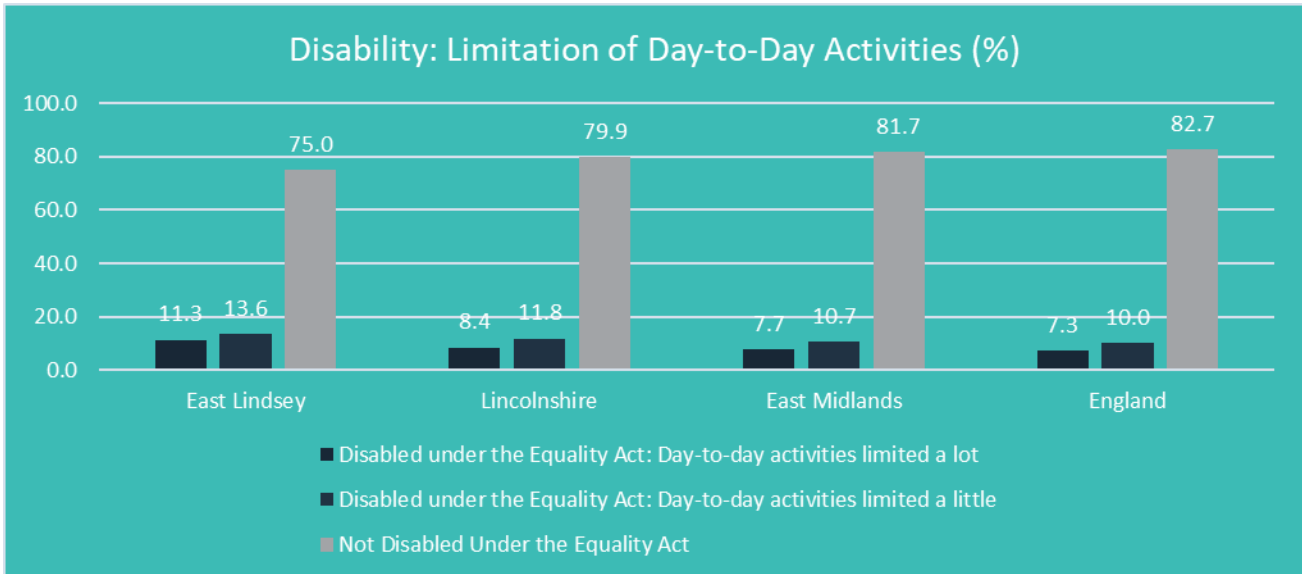


Figure 30.5: East Lindsey disability - limitation of day-to-day activities

30.2.15 1.9% of the population in East Lindsey consider they are in very bad health; 37.9% of the population are in very good health, with 73.6% considering themselves to have good health or better. The proportion of residents who consider themselves to be in good or very good health is lower than that of Lincolnshire as a whole (79.3%), the East Midlands (81.0%) and England (82.2%). A graphical comparison is displayed in Figure 30.6 below.

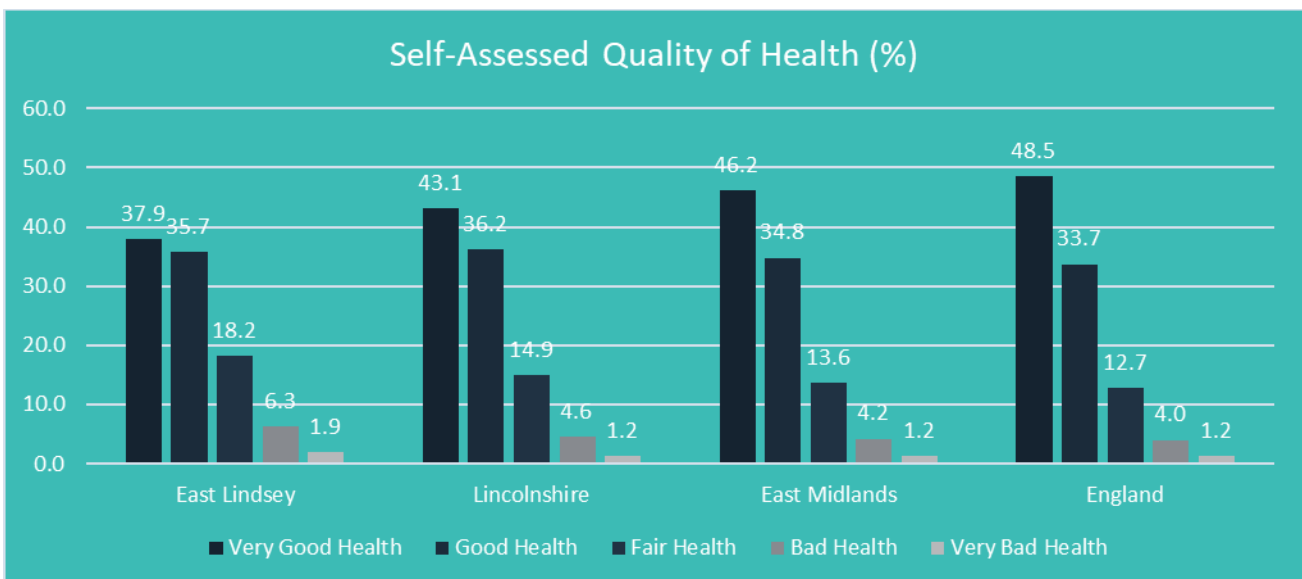


Figure 30.6: East Lindsey self-assessed quality of health

30.2.16 As an indicator of environmental health, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in East Lindsey in 2021 was 4.7%, lower than that of Lincolnshire (5%), the East Midlands (5.6%) and England (5.5%).

Transport

30.2.17 According to the 2021 Census data the proportion of households in East Lindsey that do not own a car or van (16.7%) is similar to that of Lincolnshire (16.4%), but lower than the average for the East Midlands (19.1%) and England (23.5%). By contrast, the number of residents who own one or more cars and vans in East Lindsey (83.3%) is comparable with the average for Lincolnshire (83.6%) and higher than the averages for the East Midlands (80.9%) and England (76.5%). The full statistics on car and van availability are shown below in Figure 30.7.

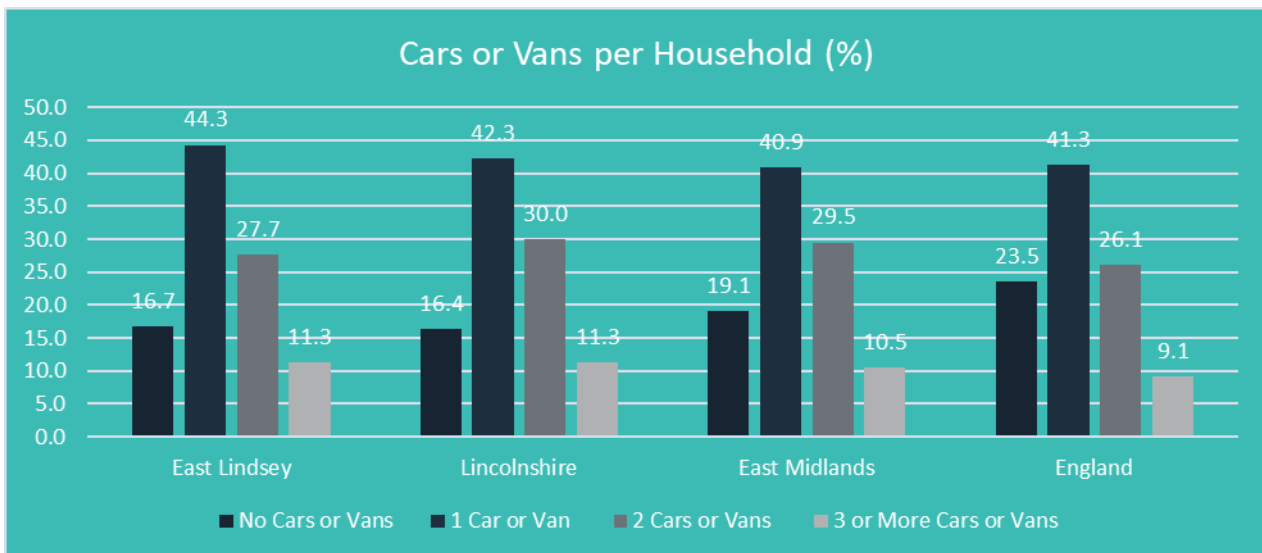


Figure 30.7: East Lindsey number of cars or vans per household

30.2.18 According to the latest government published statistics the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in East Lindsey (74.8%) is less than the average for Lincolnshire (77.1%), the East Midlands (77.2%) and England (78.4%). Further information on how active East Lindsey is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Figure 30.8.

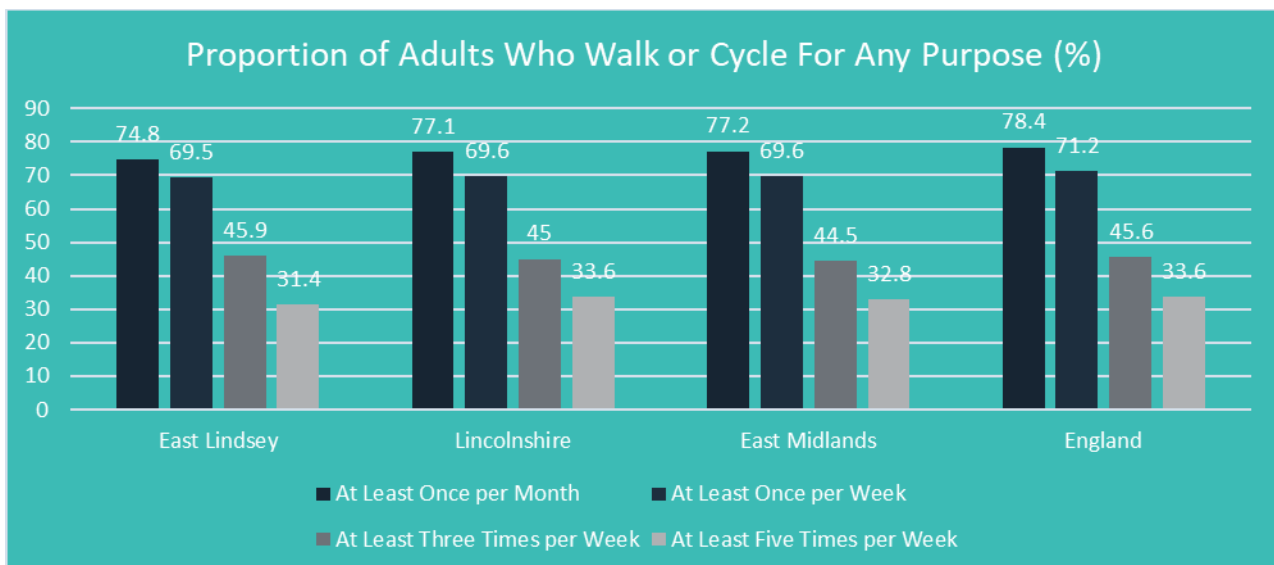


Figure 30.8: East Lindsey proportion of adults who walk or cycle

Deprivation

30.2.19 Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by Government¹ and are derived from a combination of income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and crime to create an overall score of deprivation. They therefore provide a useful summary of many of the issues noted above. The most recent (2019) average indices rank for East Lindsey is 30 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Figure 30.9 illustrates East Lindsey's domain rankings from 2019 within the context of the 317 local authorities of England, where one is the most deprived local authority and 317 is the least.

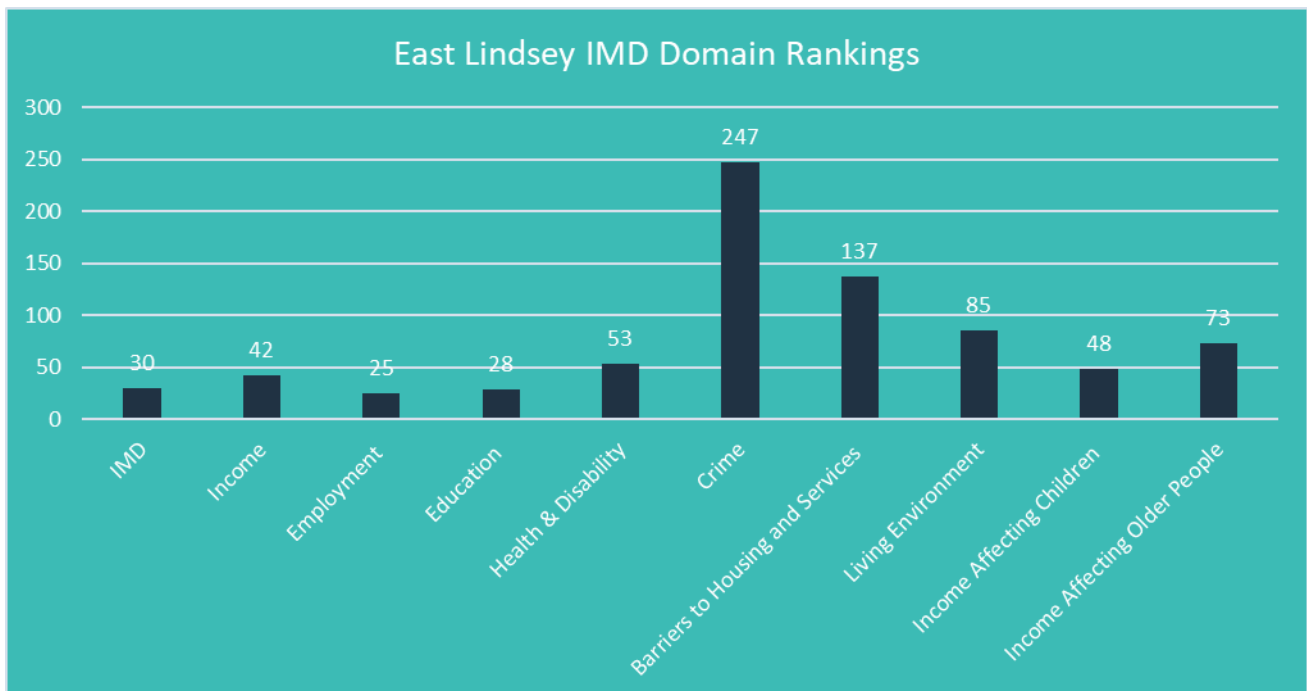


Figure 30.9: East Lindsey Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings

30.2.20 East Lindsey's most deprived domain is 'Employment', ranking 25th. Other notably deprived domains include 'Education', ranking 28th and 'Income', ranking 42nd. Of those illustrated above, the highest-ranking domain is 'Crime' at 247th.

Community Facilities

Education

30.2.21 In total there are 131 schools in East Lindsey, of which there are:

- Four All-Through Schools;
- 53 Nurseries;
- 60 Primary Schools; and

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019 – File 10: Local Authority District Summaries, 2019: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/421411/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-file-10-local-authority-district-summaries-2019.pdf)

- 14 Secondary Schools.

30.2.22 The following schools were identified within a 500m radius of the study area:

Table 30.1: East Lindsey education facilities within a 500m radius

Receptor	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Hogsthorpe Community Primary School and School Playing Fields	170m

Healthcare

30.2.23 East Lindsey forms part of the area that is covered by the National Health Service (NHS) Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)² and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB³, which was formed in July 2022. These ICBs are responsible for the provision of health and social care services across these regions.

30.2.24 As of September 2022, there were 456 Full Time Employment (FTE) General Practitioners (GP) across the NHS Lincolnshire ICB, with 810,000 patients registered at these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,774. In the same time period, there were 1,047 FTE GPs within the NHS Humber and 1.8 million patients registered with these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,699. Across both ICBs the average number of patients per GP was 1,722.

30.2.25 Across the NHS boards of England, the average number of patients per GP was 1,724 for the same period.

Table 30.2: Patients per GP, September 2022

	Combined ICBs	Regional Area	England
Patients per GP	1,722	1,631	1,724

30.2.26 The following healthcare facilities were identified within a 500m radius of the study area:

Table 30.3: East Lindsey healthcare facilities within a 500m radius

Receptor	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Meadows Court Nursing and Residential Care Homes	110m
Meadows Court Care Home	270m

² The NHS Lincolnshire ICB covers the Borough of Boston, District of East Lindsey, City of Lincoln, District of North Kesteven, District of South Holland, District of South Kesteven, District of West Lindsey

³ The NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB covers the District of East Riding of Yorkshire, District of Hambleton, Borough of Harrogate, City of Kingston-upon-Hull, Borough of North East Lincolnshire, Borough of North Lincolnshire, District of Richmondshire, District of Ryedale, Borough of Scarborough, District of Selby, City of York

Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

30.2.27 Data regarding areas of green space, tourism, and leisure within a 500m radius of the study area has been accessed from OpenStreetMap. The following receptors were identified as shown in Table 30.4 and Figure 30.10.

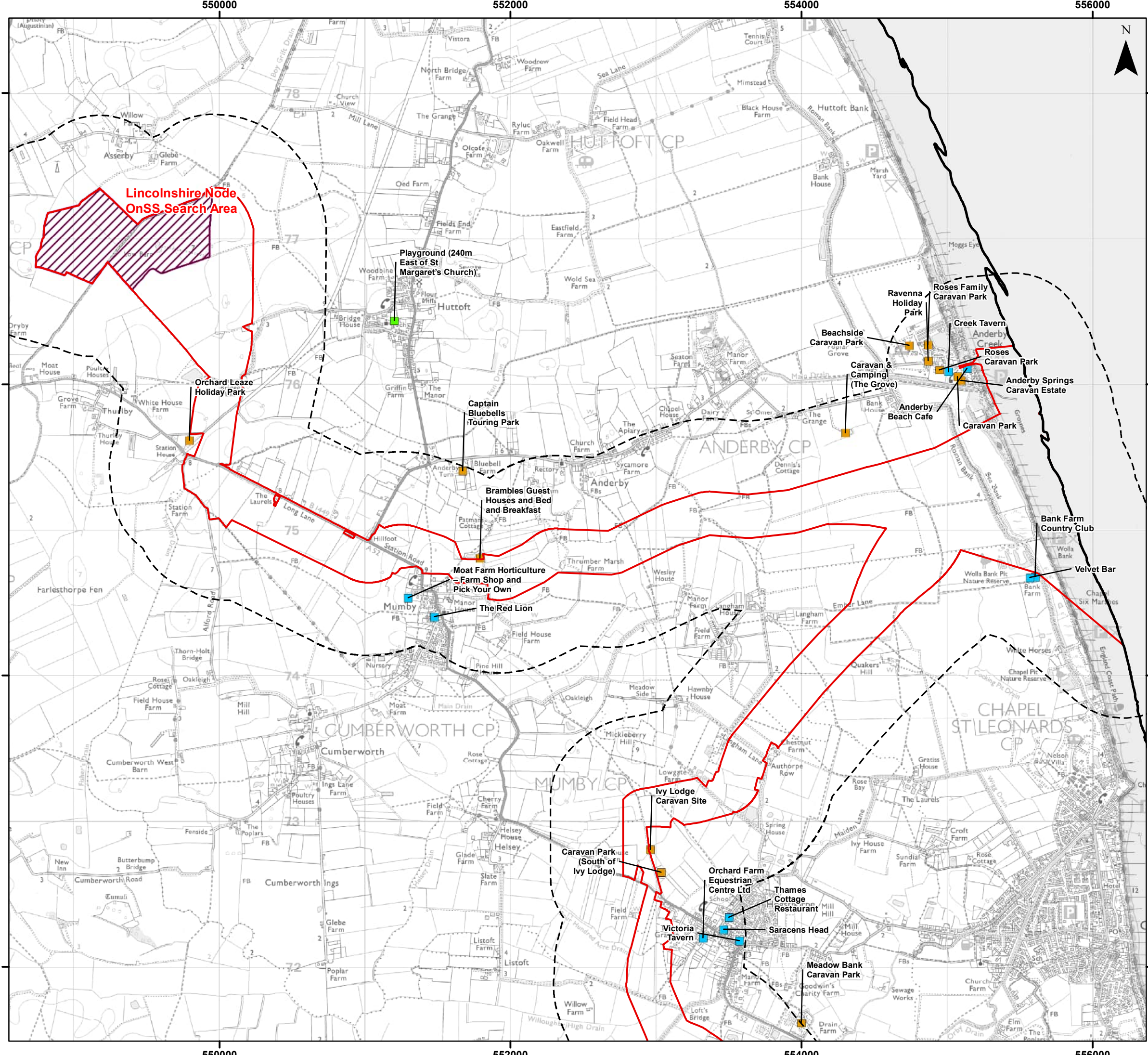
Table 30.4: East Lindsey green space, tourism and leisure receptors within a 500m radius

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Skegness Stadium and Raceway	Tourism and Leisure	0m
Anderby Caravan Park		
Brambles Guest Houses and Bed and Breakfast	Tourism	10m
Ivy Lodge Caravan Site	Tourism	10m
Caravan site (Directly below Ivy Lodge)	Tourism	10m
Orchard Leaze Holiday Park	Tourism	10m
Kartworld Skegness Ltd.	Leisure	30m
Bank Farm Country Club	Leisure	30m
Velvet Bar	Leisure	30m
Rose's Family Caravan Park	Tourism	30m
Havenhouse Farm – Guest Houses and Bed and Breakfast	Tourism	50m
Skegness Karting	Leisure	50m
Caravan Park	Tourism	70m
Manor Bungalow CL	Tourism	100m
Top Yard Caravan Site	Tourism	170m
Moat Farm Horticulture – Farm Shop and Pick Your Own	Leisure	190m
Sensory Garden	Green Space	200m
Ravenna Holiday Bark	Tourism	220m
Orchard Farm Riding Centre	Leisure	230m
Medow Bank Caravan Park	Leisure	230m
Bridge Farm Caravan Site	Tourism	240m
The Red Lion	Leisure	240m
Old Chequers Caravan Park	Tourism	260m
Old Chequers Inn	Leisure	260m
Caravan and Camping Site (The Grove)	Tourism	270m
Top Yard Farm Caravan Site	Tourism	280m
Storeit Ltd	Tourism	290m
Bridge Caravan Site	Leisure	300m
Thames Cottage Restaurant	Leisure	310m
Beachside Caravan Park	Tourism	320m
Saracens Head	Leisure	330m
Anderby Springs Caravan Estate	Tourism	330m
Caravan site (Below Havenhouse farm)	Tourism	380m
Captain BlueBells Touring Park	Tourism	390m

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Anderby Beach Cafe	Tourism	400m
Creek Tavern	Leisure	420m
Rose Caravan Park	Tourism	440m
Victoria Tavern	Leisure	450m
Playground (240m East of St Margaret's Church)	Green Space	500m
Hérons Mead Touring Park	Leisure	500m

30.2.28 East Lindsey 010B falls within Chapel St Leonards ward and East Lindsey local authority district. In 2019, this LSOA ranked 5,204 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where one is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2015, this LSOA was ranked 5,072 out of 32,844 – amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods.

30.2.29 East Lindsey 008D falls within Willoughby and Sloothby ward and East Lindsey local authority district. In 2019, this LSOA ranked 6,265 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where one is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2015, this LSOA was ranked 8,902 out of 32,844 – amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods.



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Lincolnshire Node OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space
- Leisure
- Tourism

Sources:
Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

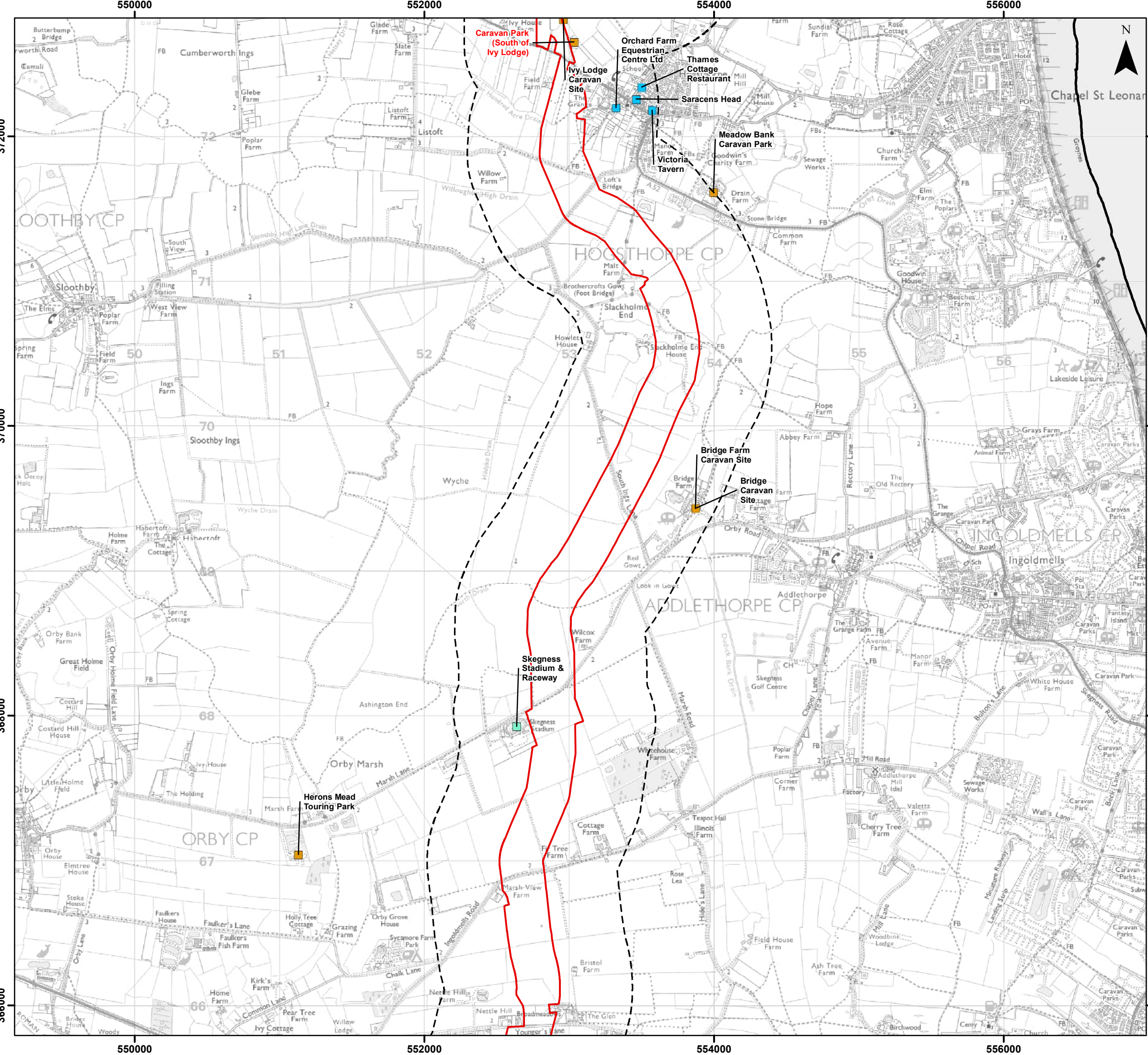
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Preliminary Environmental Information Report
East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
Figure 30.10.1

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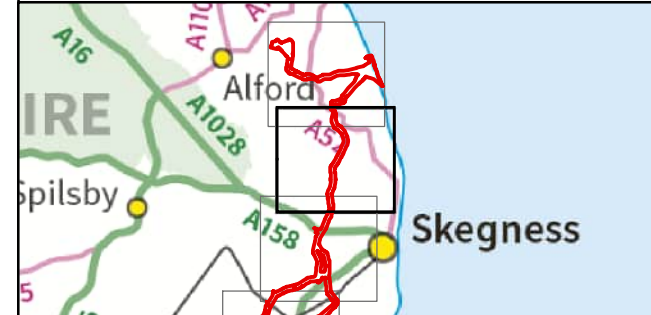
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Leisure
- Tourism
- Tourism and Leisure

Sources:
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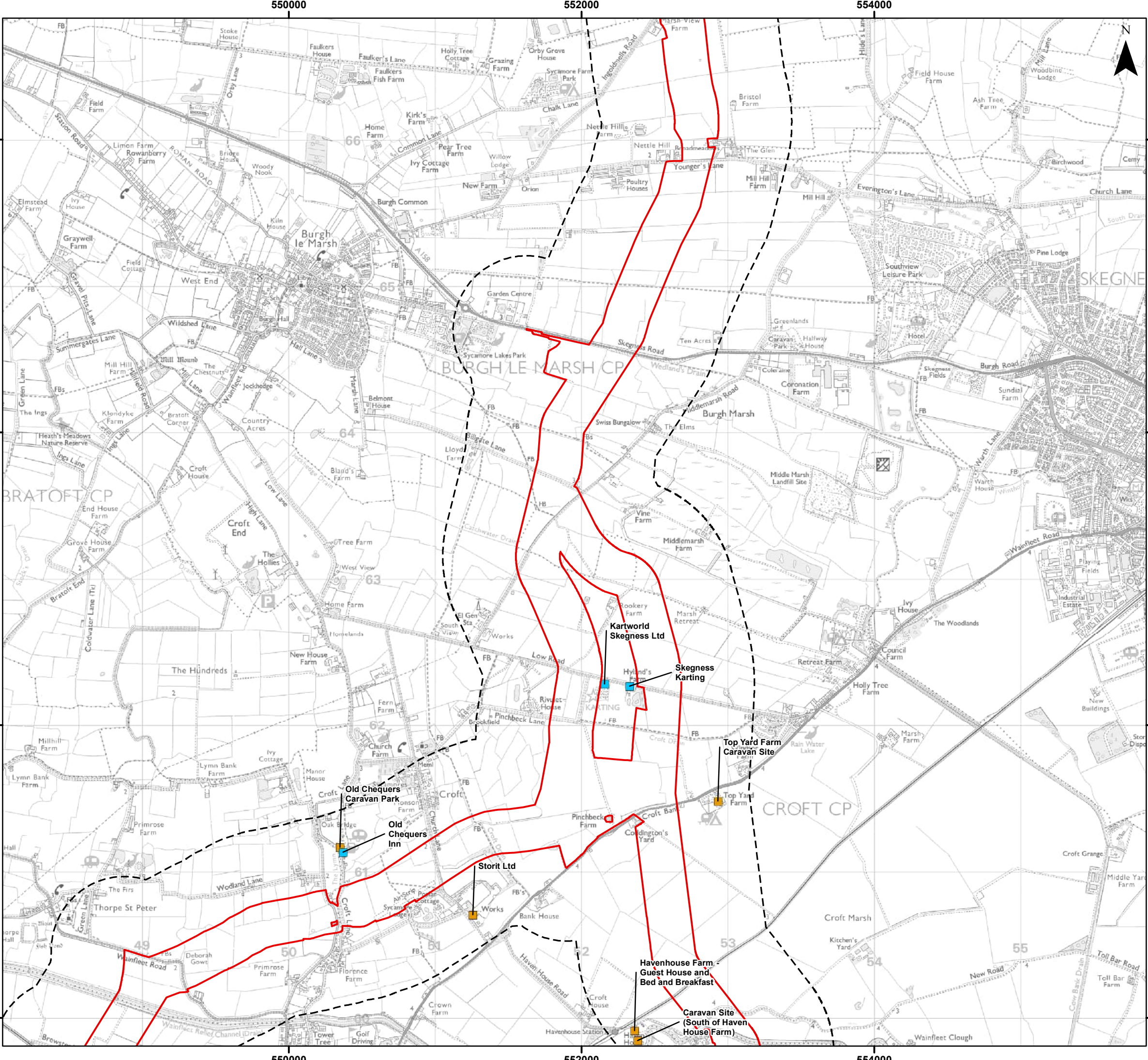
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Preliminary Environmental Information Report
East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
Figure 30.10.2



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Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Leisure
- Tourism

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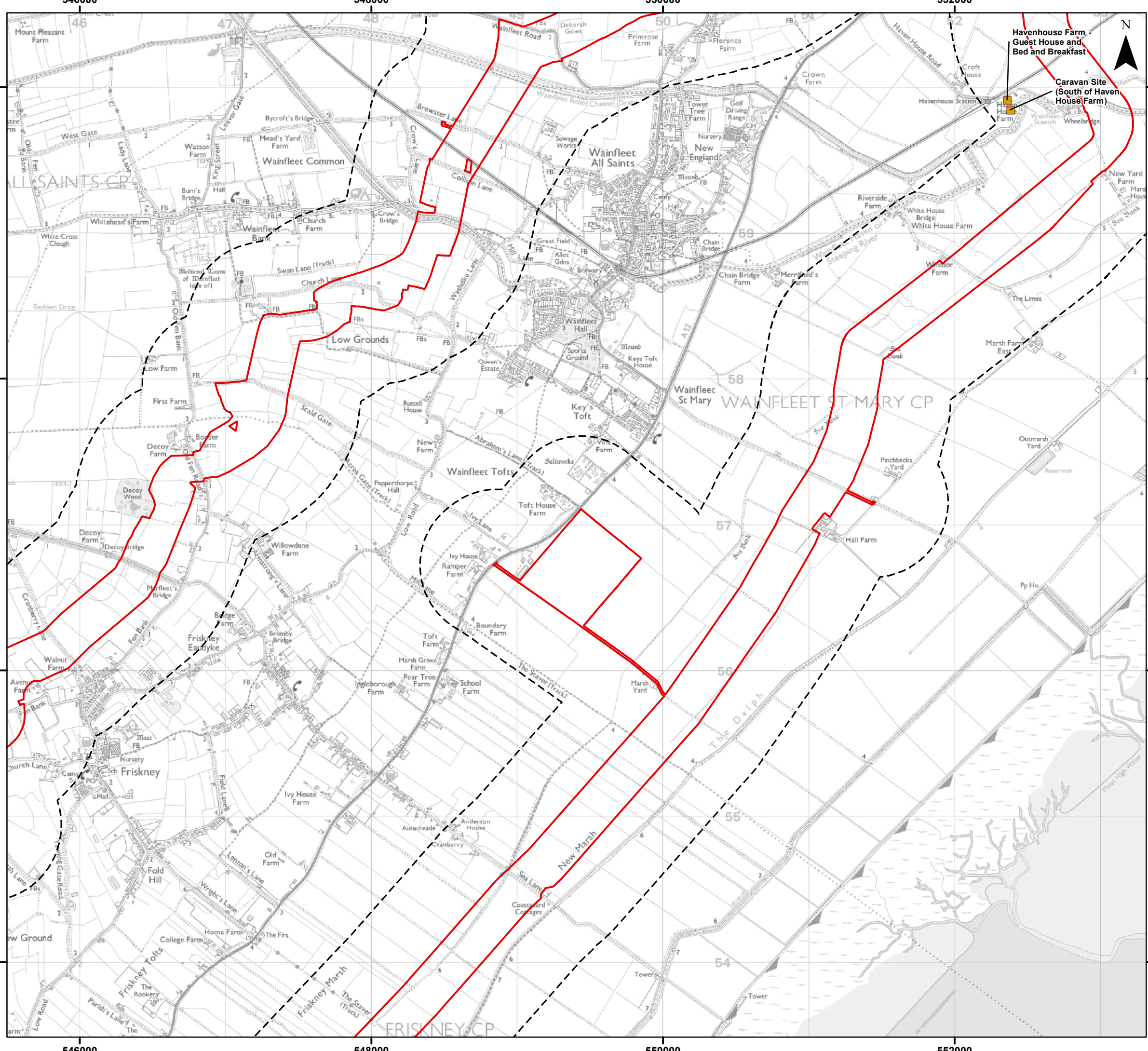
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 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
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 Figure 30.10.3



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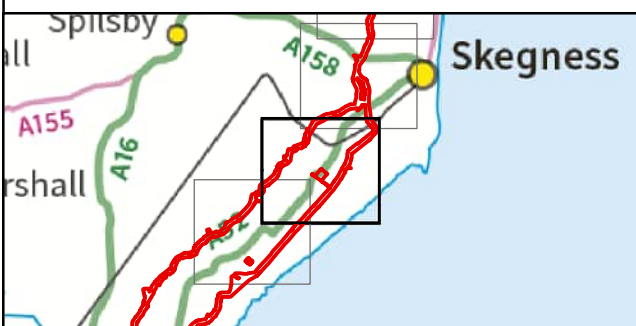
Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Tourism

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 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
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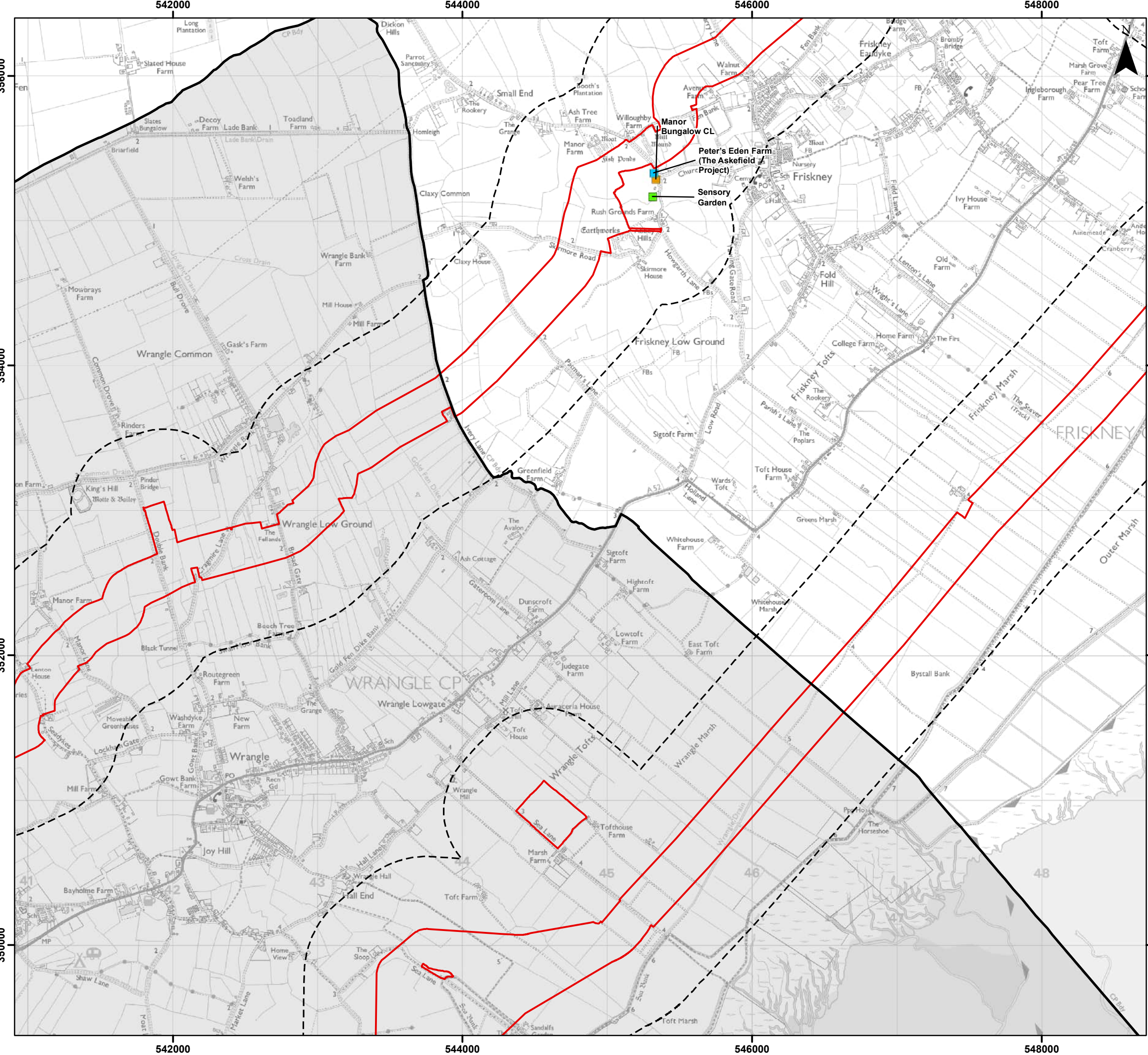


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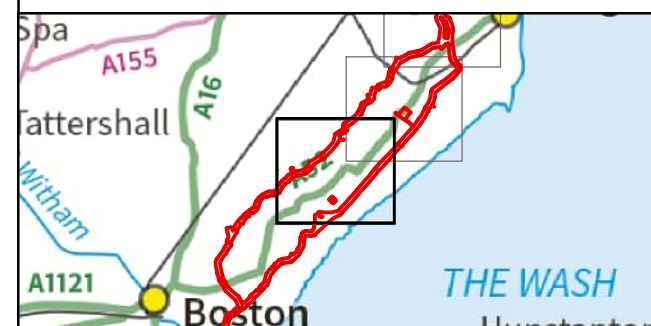
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- Legend**
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
 - East Lindsey District Boundary
 - Adjacent District Boundary

- Receptor Type**
- Green Space
 - Leisure
 - Tourism

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius

Figure 30.10.5



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30.3 Boston

Resident Population

- 30.3.1 The most recent population statistics from 2021⁴ show that the resident population of Boston was approximately 70,800, which equates to 9.2% of Lincolnshire's population of 769,500. Of the Boston population, 50.8% (36,000) were female and 49.2% (34,800) were male.
- 30.3.2 Regarding the working age of the population (those aged 16-64), the proportion of Boston's residents within this age range was 61.1% (43,300), which is lower than that of the wider county, Lincolnshire, population at 59.8%, the East Midlands Region at 62.3%, England at 63% and Great Britain at 62.9%.

Employment and Unemployment Rates

- 30.3.3 The population of Boston shows an economic activity rate – aged 16-64, of 82.5% (October 2021 – September 2022)⁵, which is higher than that of the East Midlands (77.8%) and Great Britain (78.4%). Out of the population of Boston, 30,300 (74.4) are in employment and 3,300 (9.8%) are unemployed. It should be noted that this unemployment figure is model based⁶. This unemployment data shows a rate that is higher than the East Midlands region (3.0%) and Great Britain (3.7%).
- 30.3.4 The full employment statistics are shown in Figure 30.11.

⁴ NOMIS, Population Estimates – Local Authority Based by Five Year Age Band, 2021 : [Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/population-estimates-local-authority-based-by-five-year-age-band)

⁵ NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 2022: [annual population survey - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/annual-population-survey)

⁶ As unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the APS unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas would be unreliable. To overcome this ONS has developed a statistical model that provides better estimates of total unemployed for unitary authorities and local authority districts (unemployment estimates for counties are direct survey estimates). Model-based estimates are not produced for male or female unemployed.

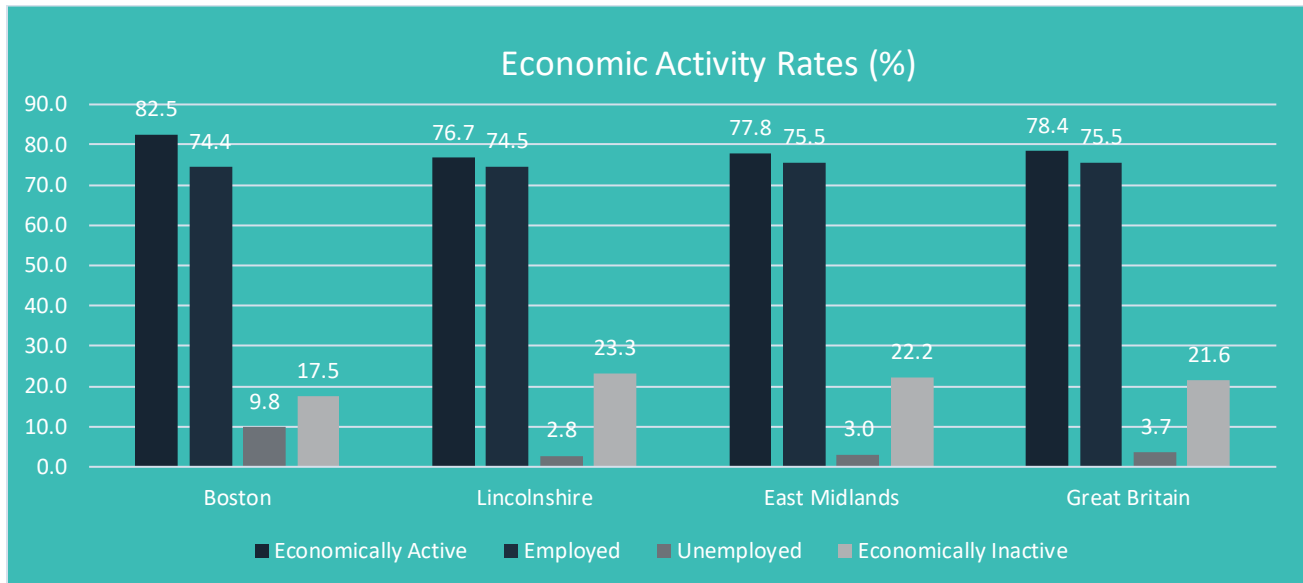


Figure 30.11: Boston economic activity rates

30.3.5 The data shown in Figure 30.11 highlights that in terms of economic activity Boston has noticeably higher levels compared to Lincolnshire, East Midlands, and Great Britain. In terms of employment, it is marginally lower, but not to a large degree. It has significantly higher rates of unemployment, but lower rates of economic inactivity.

30.3.6 Another differentiator used to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the Gross Weekly Pay⁷; the average pay that a resident may receive, separated into weeks pre-tax. This can help identify the level of quality of the jobs and income from employment; an area may have high employment; however, this employment may provide low income, which may not actively reduce deprivation. Figure 30.12 details the outcomes of this data.

⁷ NOMIS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis, Gross Weekly Pay 2022: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/sources/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings-resident-analysis-gross-weekly-pay-2022)

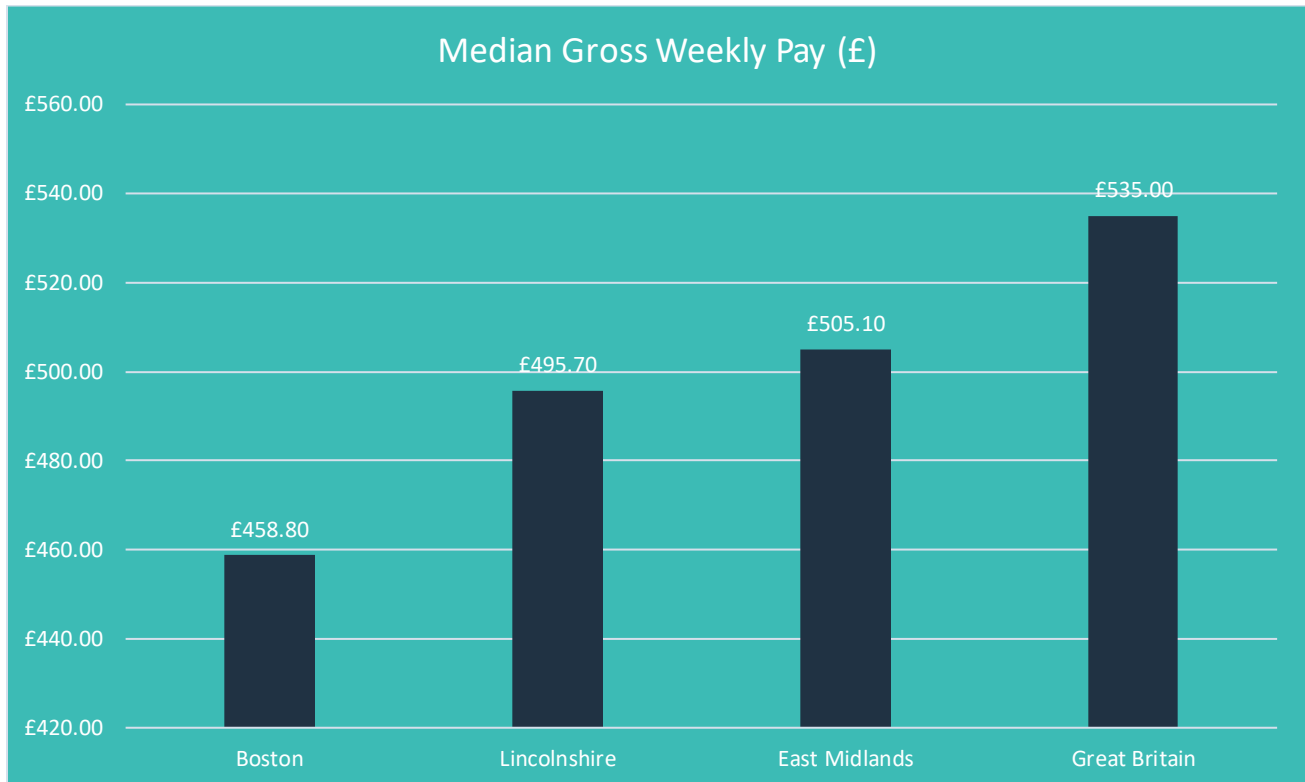


Figure 30.12: Boston median gross weekly pay

30.3.7 Boston has a Gross Weekly Pay (inclusive of full-time and part-time), of approximately £458.80, which is lower than the average for Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and significantly lower than the average for Great Britain. This alludes to a poor degree of quality income, compared to the national average due to lower rates of employment and lower levels of income than the average for Lincolnshire.

Occupations

30.3.8 The data, provided by ONS from 2021⁸, details types of employment by industry. In Boston 24,250 (72.1%) are full time and 9,381 (27.9%) are part time which is a slightly higher ratio of full-time to part-time roles than Lincolnshire, 65.7% to 34.4% respectively. The individual sectors have been detailed in Figure 30.13.

⁸ NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey: Open Access – Broad Industrial Groups, 2021: [Business Register and Employment Survey/Annual Business Inquiry - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/business-register-and-employment-survey/annual-business-inquiry-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

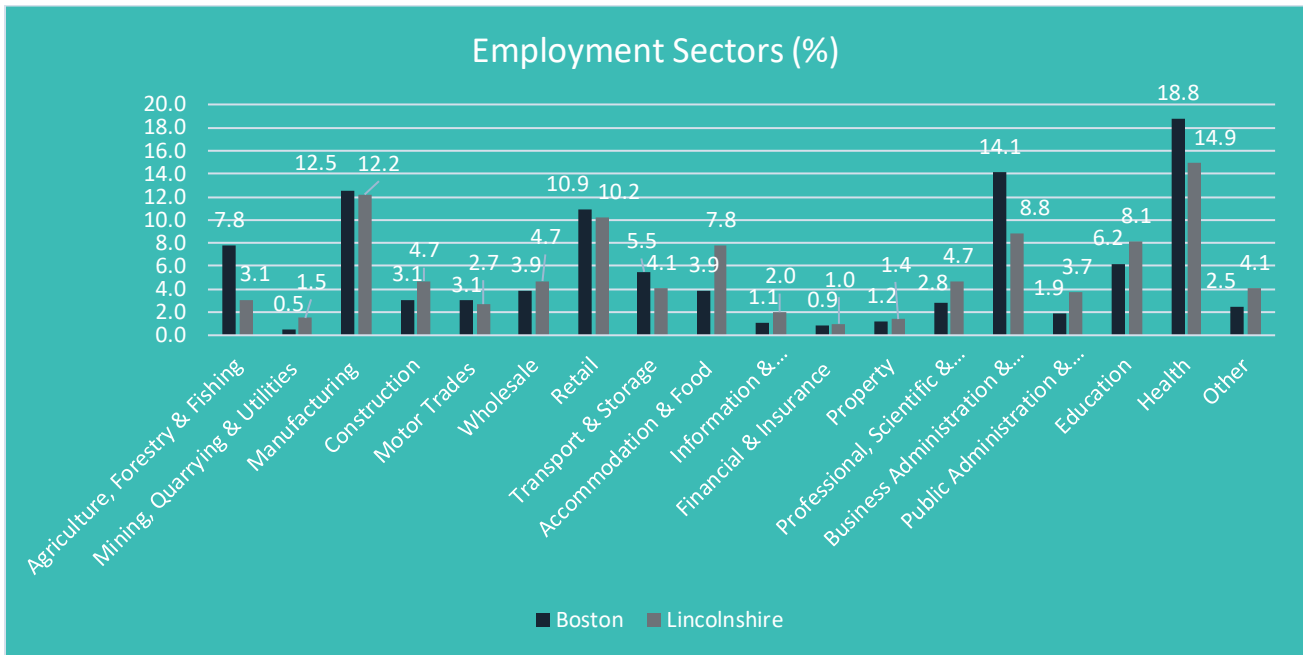


Figure 30.13: Boston employment sectors

30.3.9 The highest proportion of people are employed in ‘Health’ occupations, 18.8% of Boston’s jobs are employed in this sector, which is higher than the 14.9% in Lincolnshire as a whole. Other notable differences include the greater proportion of jobs in ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ and ‘Business Administration and Support’ (7.8% and 14.1% respectively), both of which are higher than the Lincolnshire average of 3.1% and 8.8% respectively.

Qualifications

30.3.10 According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 – December 2021⁹, the average proportion of Boston residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications was 13%; this is higher than the average for Lincolnshire (8.3%), the East Midlands (7.5%) and Great Britain (6.6%). The proportion of people with qualifications at NVQ4 and above in Boston (26.1%) is lower than Lincolnshire (32.6%), the East Midlands (35.7%) and significantly lower than Great Britain (43.6%), with the full data shown on Figure 30.14. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in Boston compared with the national average.

⁹ ONS Annual Population Survey – T19 Qualification by Age - NVQ, 2022: [Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/sources)

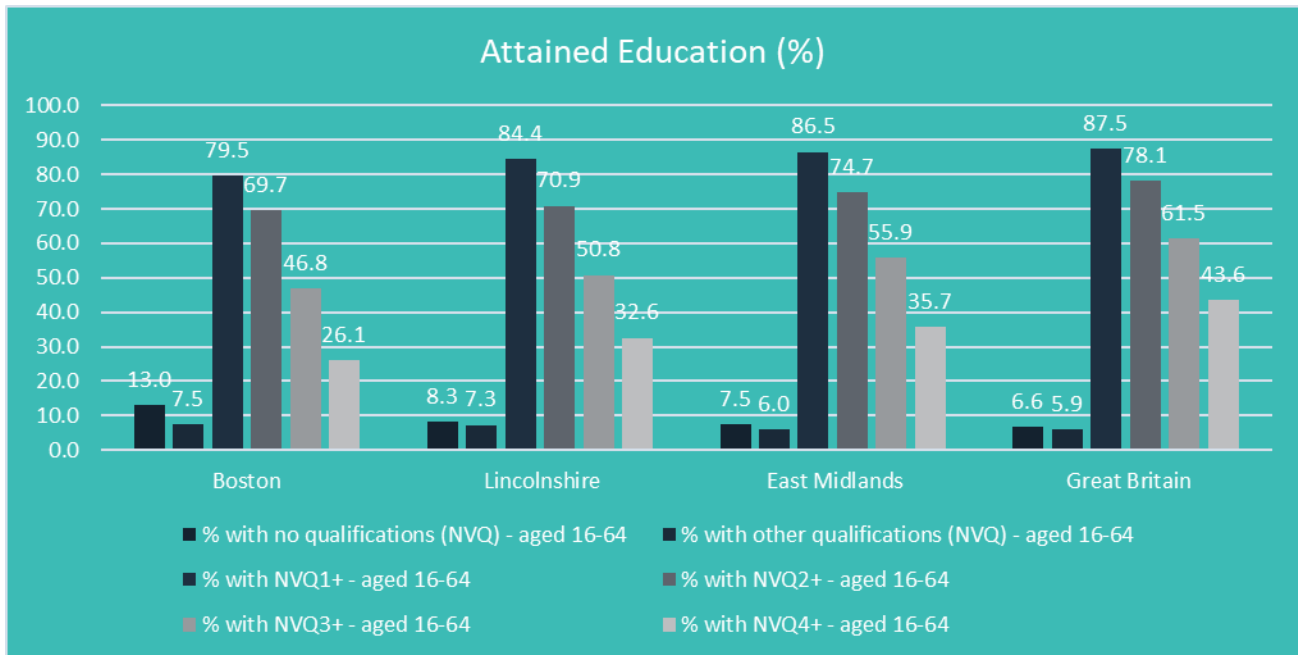


Figure 30.14: Boston qualifications

Community Safety

30.3.11 The reported crime rate for Boston during the 12-month period from September 2021 to September 2022¹⁰, was 83.0 recorded offences per 1,000 population. This is the second highest crime rate in Lincolnshire, where the highest was Lincoln (142.0) and the lowest was North Kesteven (42.0), with the average rate for Lincolnshire being 75.0 per 1,000. Police recorded crimes per 1,000 are on average, lower than that of the East Midlands (85.0) and England (91.9).

Health

30.3.12 Data for Boston, produced by the Office for Health Improvements and Disparities for 2021¹¹, shows that the average life expectancy at birth for both males (77.7) and females (82.1) is below the average for Lincolnshire (79.2 and 82.8 respectively) and for males in the East Midlands region (78.5), but only marginally lower than for females in this region (82.3).

¹⁰ ONS, Recorded Crime Data by Community Safety Partnership Area – Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population/households for headline offences, year ending September 2022: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crimeandjustice/crimeandjusticepartnerships/crimeandjusticepartnerships/crimeandjusticepartnerships)

¹¹ Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females, 2016-2020: [Local Health - Office for Health Improvement and Disparities - Indicators: maps, data and charts](https://www.ohid.org.uk/indicators)

30.3.13 The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in Boston between 2020/21 was significantly worse (73.4%) than the average for Lincolnshire (67.6%), the East Midlands (66.6%) and England (63.5%)¹². The population of Boston has a lower percentage of adults (aged 18+) who smoke (12.0%), than Lincolnshire (13.3%), the wider region (13.4%) and the national average (13%)¹³.

30.3.14 Data gained from the 2021¹⁴ Census, shows 17.8% of the population in Boston are registered disabled under the Equality Act and report that their day-to-day activities are limited (either a lot or a little). This is lower than the figure reported for Lincolnshire (20.2%) and the East Midlands (18.4%), but higher than England (17.3%). A full review of this data is illustrated in Figure 30.15 below.

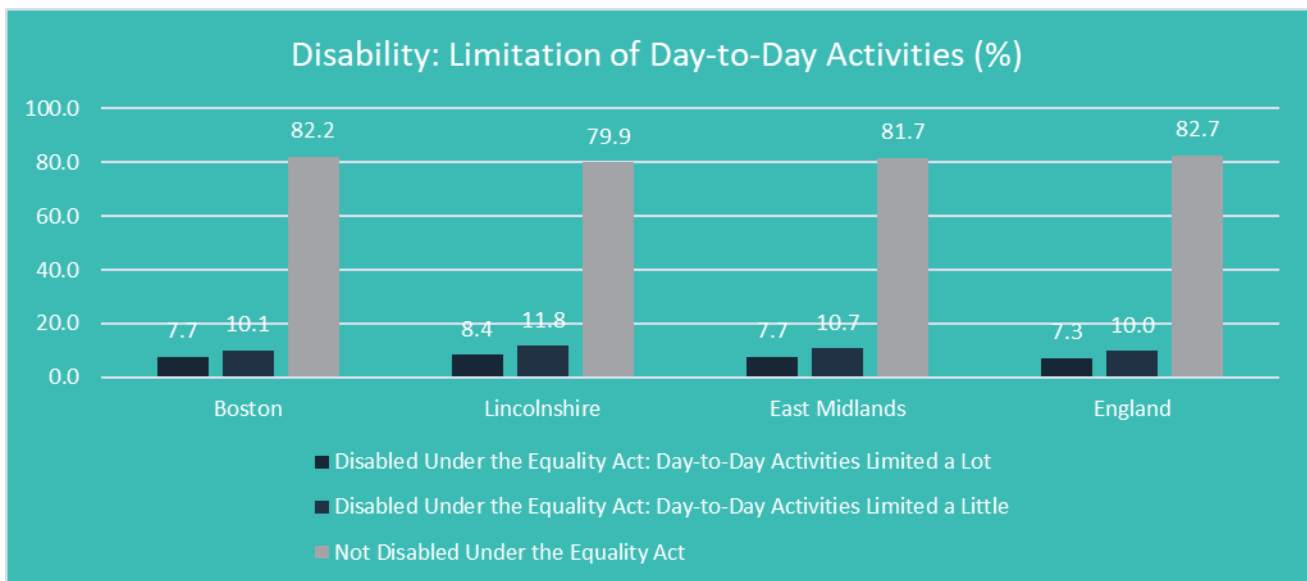


Figure 30.15: Boston disability - limitation of day-to-day activities

30.3.15 1.3% of the population in Boston consider they are in very bad health; 42.2% of the population are in very good health, with 79.2% considering themselves to have good health or better¹⁵. The proportion of residents who consider themselves to be in good or very good health is marginally lower than that of Lincolnshire (79.3%), and slightly lower than the East Midlands (81.0%) and England (82.2%). A graphical comparison is displayed in Figure 30.16 below.

¹² Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic C16. Health Improvements – Percentage of Adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese, 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

¹³ Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic C18. Health Improvements – Smoking Prevalence in Adults (18+) – current smokers (APS), 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

¹⁴ NOMIS, Census 2021 – Disability, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/topic-summaries-2021-census-census-of-population-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

¹⁵ NOMIS, Census 2021 – General Health, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/topic-summaries-2021-census-census-of-population-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

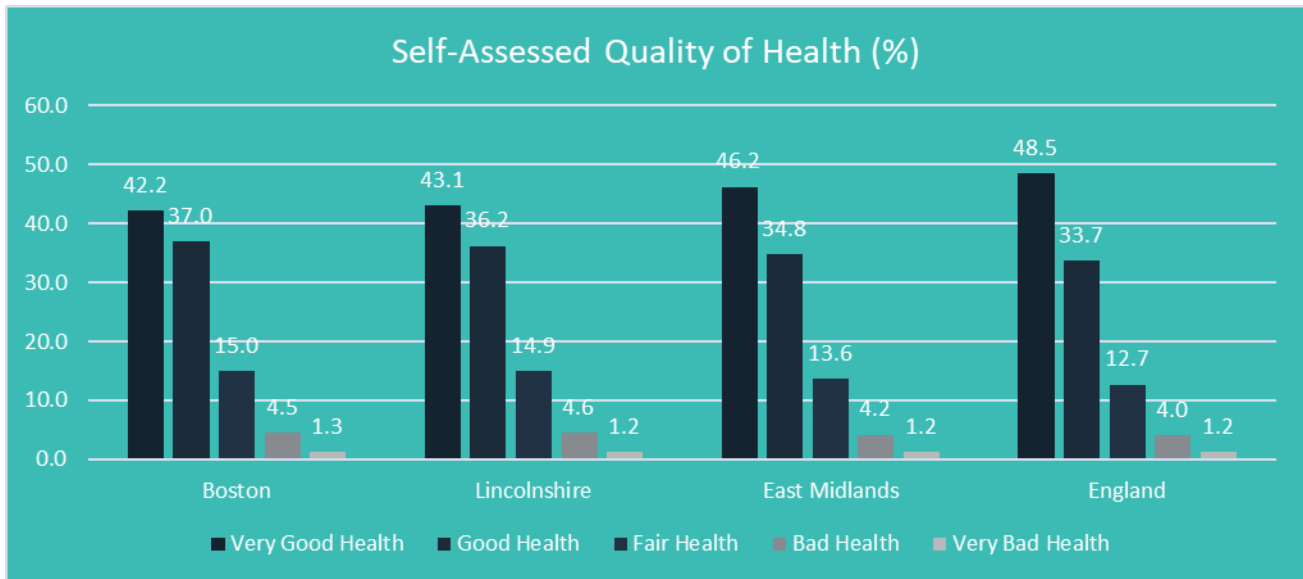


Figure 30.16: Boston self-assessed quality of health

30.3.16 As an indicator of environmental health, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Boston in 2021¹⁶ was 5.4%, higher than that of Lincolnshire (5%), but marginally lower than the East Midlands (5.6%) and England (5.5%).

Transport

30.3.17 According to the 2021 Census data¹⁷, the proportion of households in Boston that do not own a car or van (19.5%) is higher to that of Lincolnshire (16.4%) and the East Midlands (19.1%), but lower England (23.5%). The number of residents who own one or more cars and vans in Boston (80.5%) is less than the average for Lincolnshire (83.6%), similar to the East Midlands (80.9%) and more than England (76.5%). The full statistics on car and van availability are shown below in Figure 30.17.

¹⁶ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic D01. Health Protection – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthoutcomesframework.org.uk/data/ohid)

¹⁷ NOMIS, Census 2021, Car or Van Availability, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/summary)

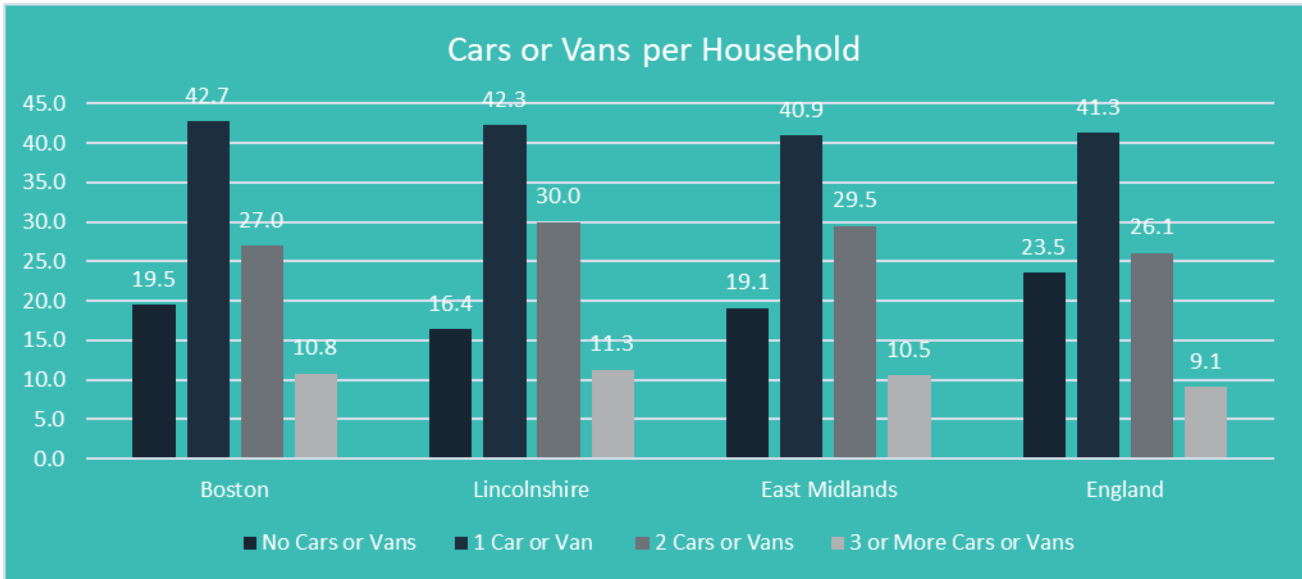


Figure 30.17: Boston number of cars or vans per household

30.3.18 According to the latest government published statistics¹⁸, the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in Boston (70.8%) is significantly less than the average for Lincolnshire (77.1%), the East Midlands (77.2%) and England (78.4%). Further information on how active Boston is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Figure 30.18.

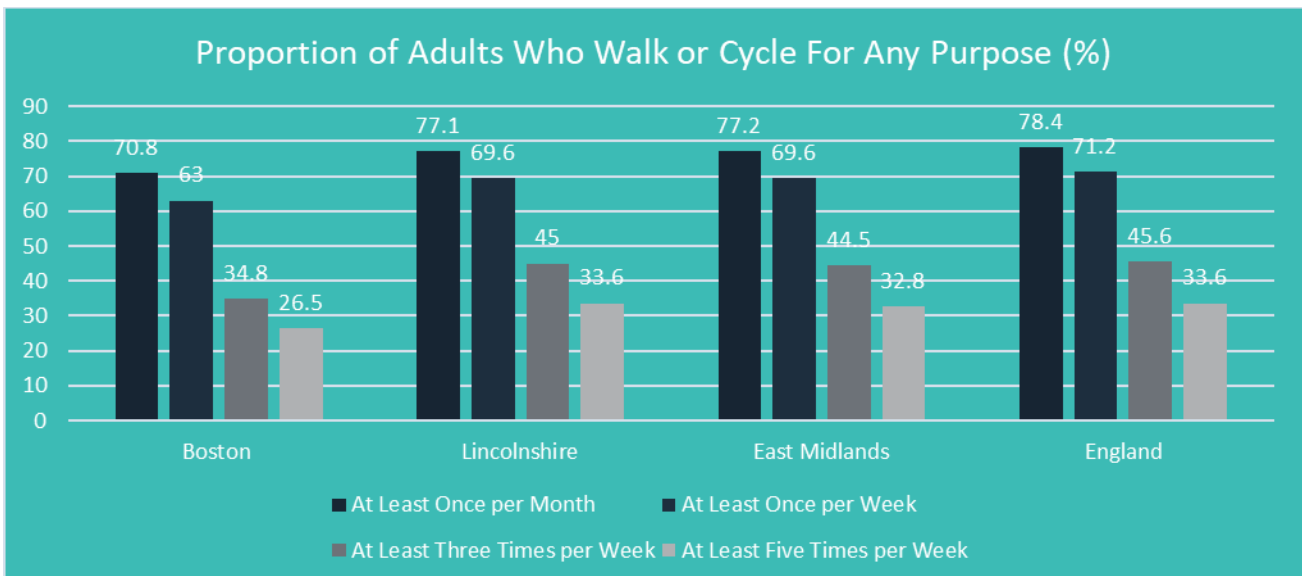


Figure 30.18: Boston proportion of adults who walk or cycle

¹⁸ Department for Transport, Transport Statistics Finder: Interactive Dashboard – CW0301: Proportion of adults who do any walking or cycling, for any purpose, by frequency and local authority: England, 2021: [Transport Statistics Finder: interactive dashboard \(dft.gov.uk\)](https://www.transportstatisticsfinder.gov.uk/interactive-dashboard)

Deprivation

30.3.19 Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by government¹⁹ and are derived from a combination of income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and crime to create an overall score of deprivation. They therefore provide a useful summary of many of the issues noted above. The most recent (2019) average indices rank for Boston is 85 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Figure 30.19 illustrates Boston’s domain rankings from 2019 within the context of the 317 local authorities of England, where one is the most deprived local authority and 317 is the least.

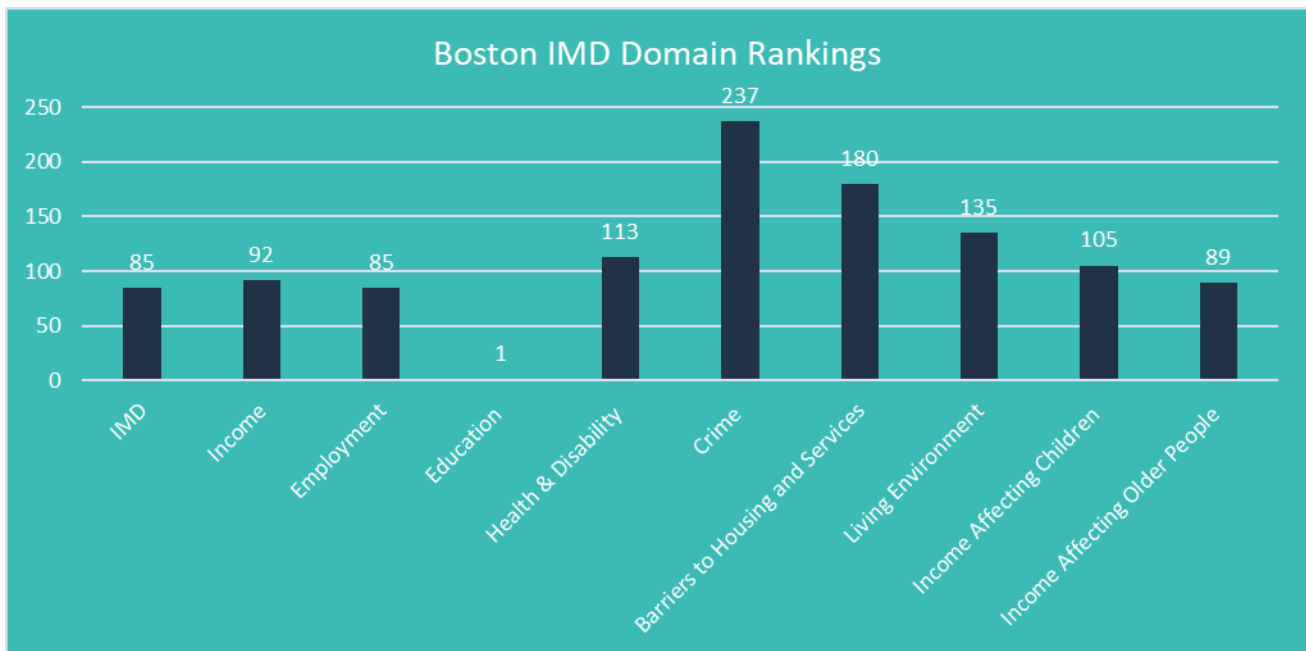


Figure 30.19: Boston Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings

30.3.20 Boston’s most deprived domain is ‘Education’, ranking 1st. Other notably deprived domains include ‘Employment’, ranking 85th and ‘Income Affecting Older People’, ranking 89th. Of those illustrated above, the highest-ranking, and therefore the least deprived, domain is ‘Crime’ at 237th.

Community Facilities

Education

30.3.21 In total there are 56 schools in Boston, of which there are:

- 28 Nurseries
- Two All-Through Schools
- 20 Primary Schools

¹⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019 – File 10: Local Authority District Summaries, 2019: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/421212/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-file-10-local-authority-district-summaries-2019.pdf)

- Five Secondary Schools
- One Sixth Form College

30.3.22 The following were identified with a 500m radius of the study area:

Table 30.5: Boston education facilities within a 500m radius

Receptor	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Aspiration House School – Special School	210m
Butterwick Pre-School Playgroup	230m
Butterwick Pinchbeck’s Endowed Primary School	230m
Highgate Nursey	460m

Healthcare

30.3.23 Boston forms part of the area that is covered by the National Health Service (NHS) Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)²⁰ and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB²¹, which was formed in July 2022. These ICBs are responsible for the provision of health and social care services across these regions.

30.3.24 As of September 2022, there were 456 Full Time Employment (FTE) General Practitioners (GP) across the NHS Lincolnshire ICB, with 810,000 patients registered at these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,774. In the same time period, there were 1,047 FTE GPs within the NHS Humber and 1.8 million patients registered with these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,699. Across both ICBs the average number of patients per GP was 1,722.

30.3.25 Across the NHS boards of England, the average number of patients per GP was 1,724 for the same period.

Table 30.6: Patients per GP, September 2022

	Combined ICBs	Regional Area	England
Patients per GP	1,722	1,631	1,724

30.3.26 No healthcare facilities were identified within a 500m radius of the study area.

Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

30.3.27 Data regarding areas of green space, tourism and leisure within a 500m radius of the study area has been accessed from OpenStreetMap. The following receptors were identified as shown in Table 30.7 and Figure 30.20.

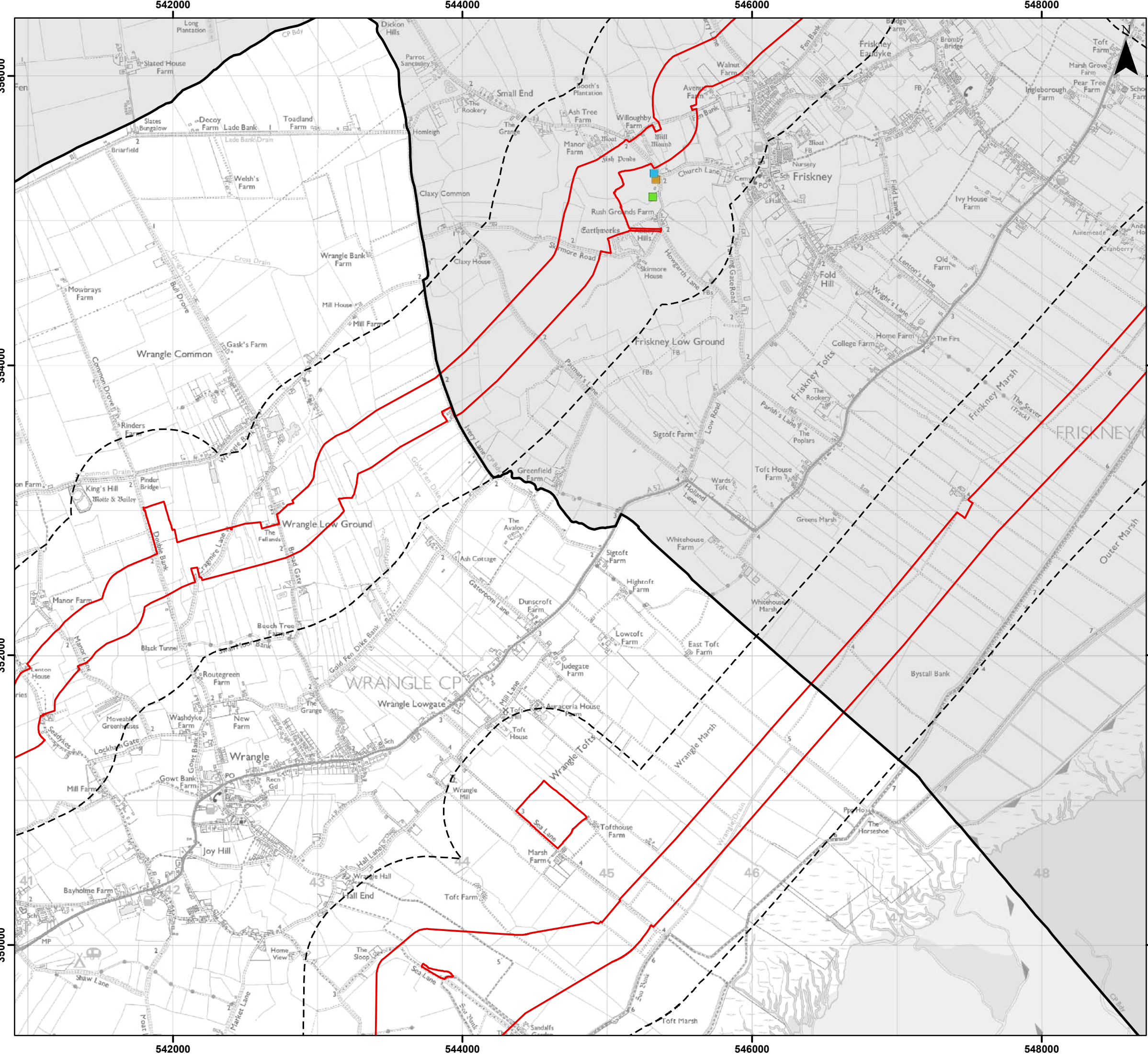
²⁰ The NHS Lincolnshire ICB covers the Borough of Boston, District of East Lindsey, City of Lincoln, District of North Kesteven, District of South Holland, District of South Kesteven, District of West Lindsey

²¹ The NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB covers the District of East Riding of Yorkshire, District of Hambleton, Borough of Harrogate, City of Kingston-upon-Hull, Borough of North East Lincolnshire, Borough of North Lincolnshire, District of Richmondshire, District of Ryedale, Borough of Scarborough, District of Selby, City of York

Table 30.7: Boston green space, tourism and leisure facilities within a 500m radius

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Peter's Eden Farm (The Askefield Project)	Leisure	0m
The Mooring's Cafe	Leisure	10m
Bowling Green (111m southwest of Fozzy's Fosdyke Social club)	Green Space - Leisure	30m
Envirobarns	Tourism	100m
Football Pitch (Fozzy's Fosdyke Social Club, on Puttock Gate road)	Green Space	110m
Butterwick Park and Play Area	Green Space	150m
Play Area (25m northwest of the Fozzy's Fosdyke Social Club and bounded to the north by Puttock Gate)	Green Space	150m
The Ship Inn	Leisure	180m
RSPB Frampton Marsh (Located on Frampton roads, 200m southwest of Boston paper)	Tourism	180m
Play Area (On the northeast boarder of Butterwick Park)	Leisure	220m
The Castle Inn	Leisure	230m
Playing Fields (Approx 50m of Oscava PMU & Aesthetics, on Girls School Lane)	Green Space	260m
Frampton Marsh Nature Reserve	Green Space	300m
Old Leake Recreation Ground	Green Space	330m
Freiston Environmental Centre	Tourism	360m
Play Area (Approx 140m North of Danny Flear Community Centre)	Green Space	380m
Playing Field (Approx 140m North of Danny Flear Community Centre)	Green Space	460m
The Bull and Dog	Leisure	470m

30.3.28 Boston 007A falls within Five Village ward and Boston local authority district. In 2019, this LSOA ranked 6,747 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England, where one is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2015, this LSOA was ranked 7,788 out of 32,844 – amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods



- Legend**
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
 - Boston Borough District Boundary
 - Adjacent District Boundary

- Receptor Type**
- Green Space
 - Leisure
 - Tourism

Sources:
 Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.20.1

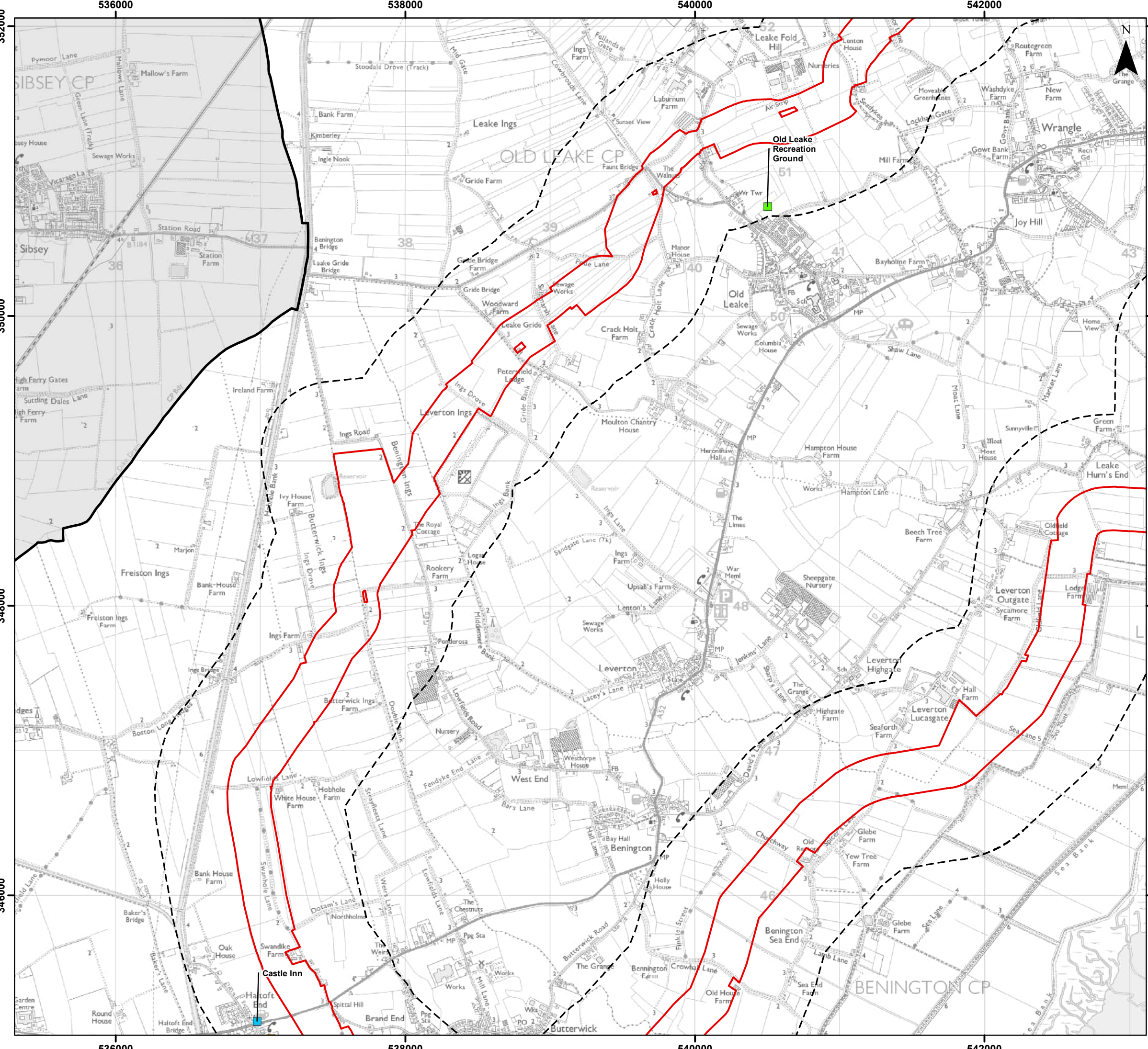


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Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- Boston Borough District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space
- Leisure
- Tourism

Sources:
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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.20.2

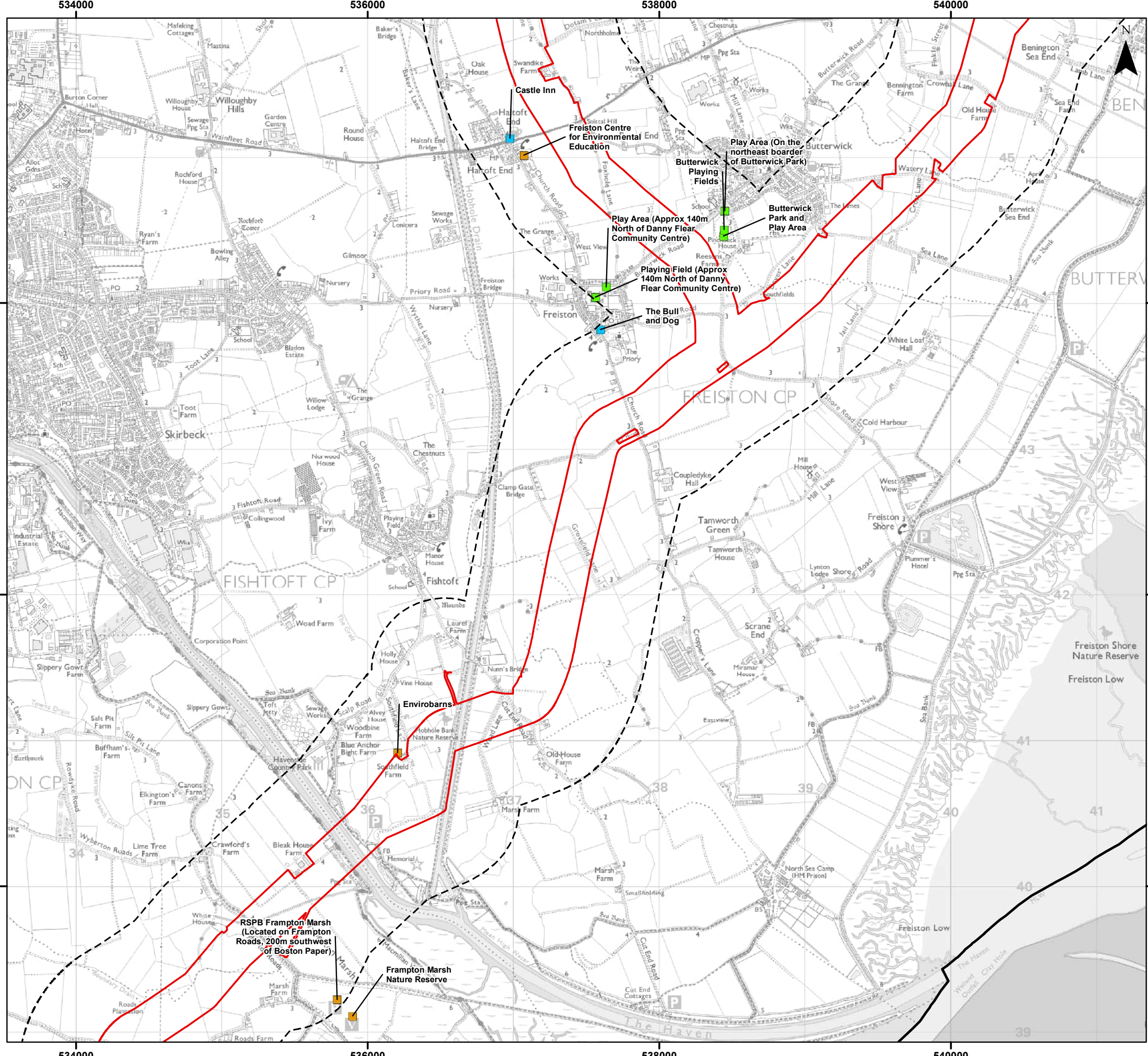


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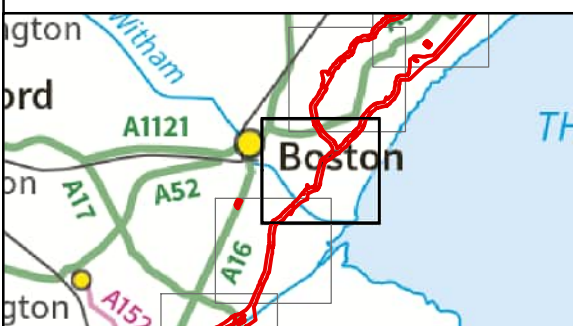
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Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
 - Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
 - Boston Borough District Boundary
 - Adjacent District Boundary
- Receptor Type**
- Green Space
 - Leisure
 - Tourism

Sources:
Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.20.3

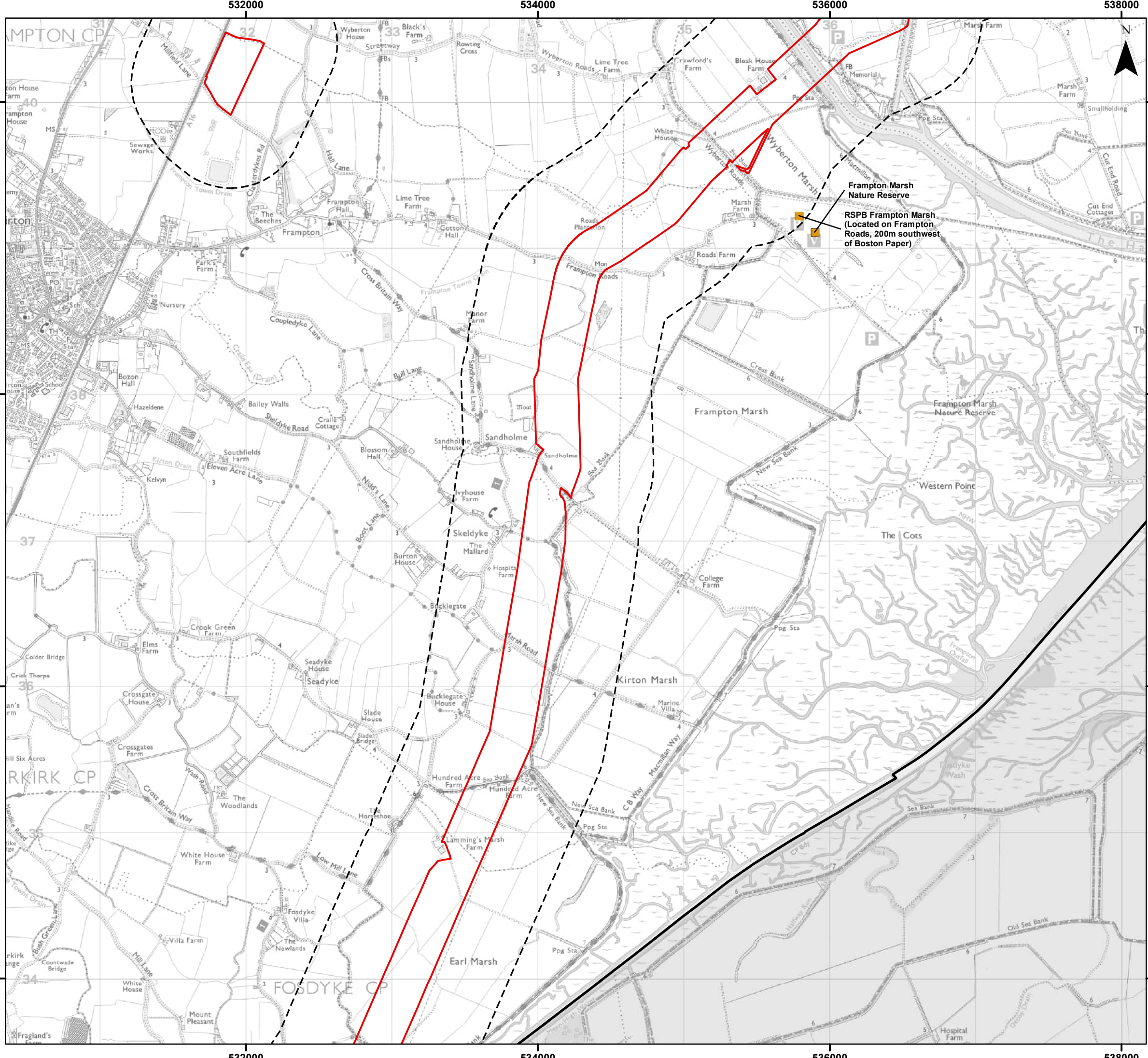


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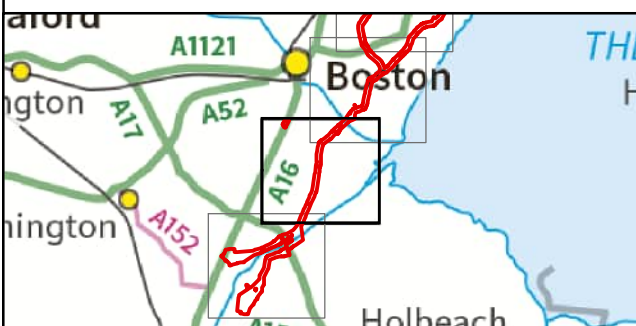
- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- Boston Borough District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Tourism

Frampton Marsh Nature Reserve
 RSPB Frampton Marsh
 (Located on Frampton Roads, 200m southwest of Boston Paper)

Sources:
 Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



Coordinate System: British National Grid
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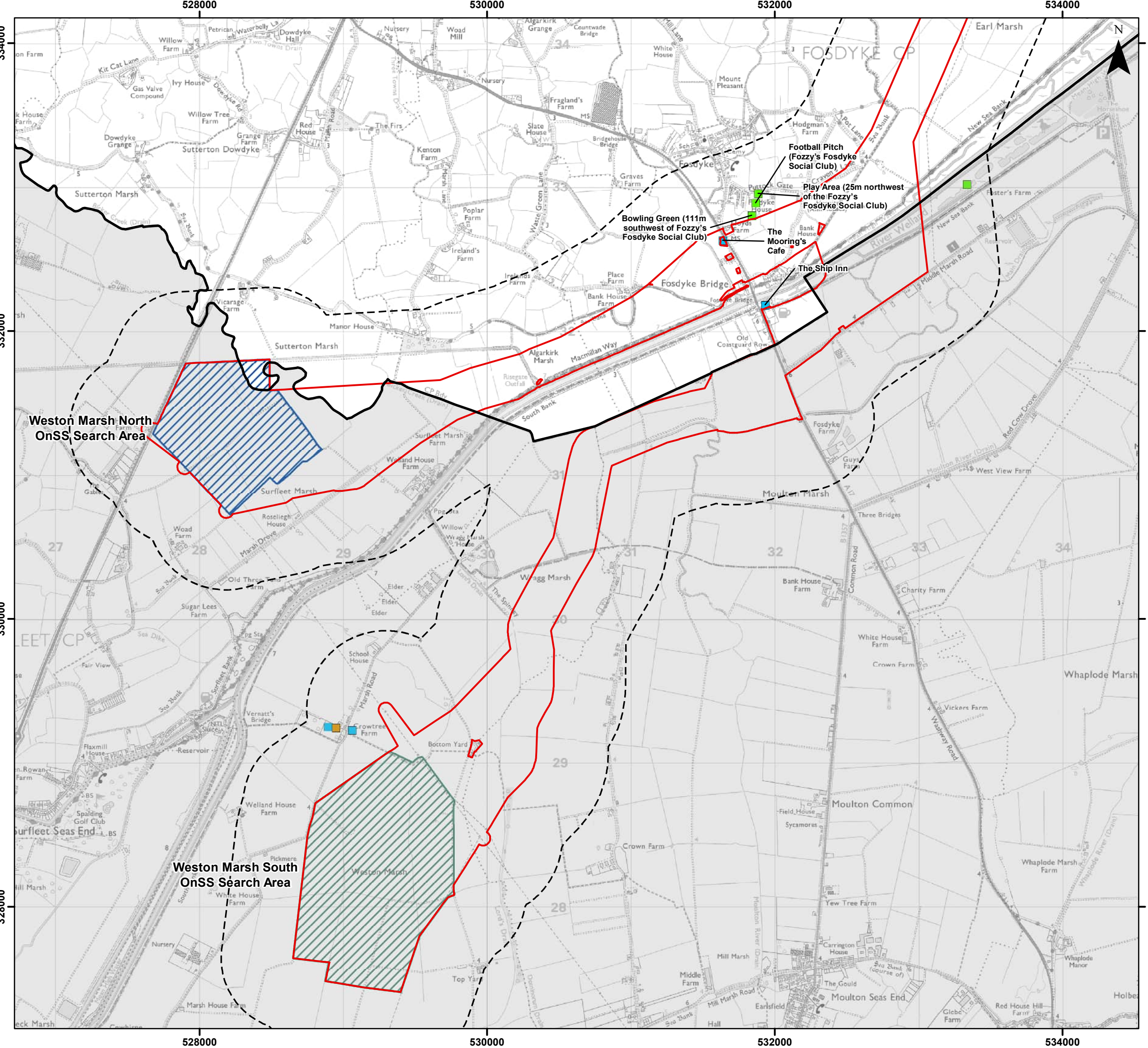
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Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius

Figure 30.20.4



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Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Weston Marsh North OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh South OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- Boston Borough District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space
- Leisure
- Tourism

Sources:
Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



Coordinate System: British National Grid
0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:25,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Boston Green Space, Tourism and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
Figure 30.20.5



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30.4 South Holland

Resident Population

30.4.1 The most recent population statistics from 2021²² show that the resident population of South Holland was approximately 95,500, which would be 12.4% of Lincolnshire’s population of 769,500. Of the South Holland population 50.1% (48,600) were female and 49.1% (46,900) were male.

30.4.2 Regarding the working age of the population (those aged 16-64), the proportion of South Holland’s residents within this age range was 59.2% (56,600), which is similar to that of the Lincolnshire County, 59.8%, but lower than the East Midlands Region, 62.3%, England, 63% and Great Britain 62.9%.

Employment and Unemployment Rates

30.4.3 The population of South Holland shows an economic activity rate – aged 16-64, of 80.3% (October 2021 – September 2022)²³, which is higher than that of Lincolnshire, (76.7%) the East Midlands (77.8%) and Great Britain (78.4%). Out of the population of South Holland, 43,200 (80.3%) are in employment. Unemployment data is unavailable since the group sample size is 0 or disclosive (0-2).

30.4.4 The full employment statistics are shown in Figure 30.21.

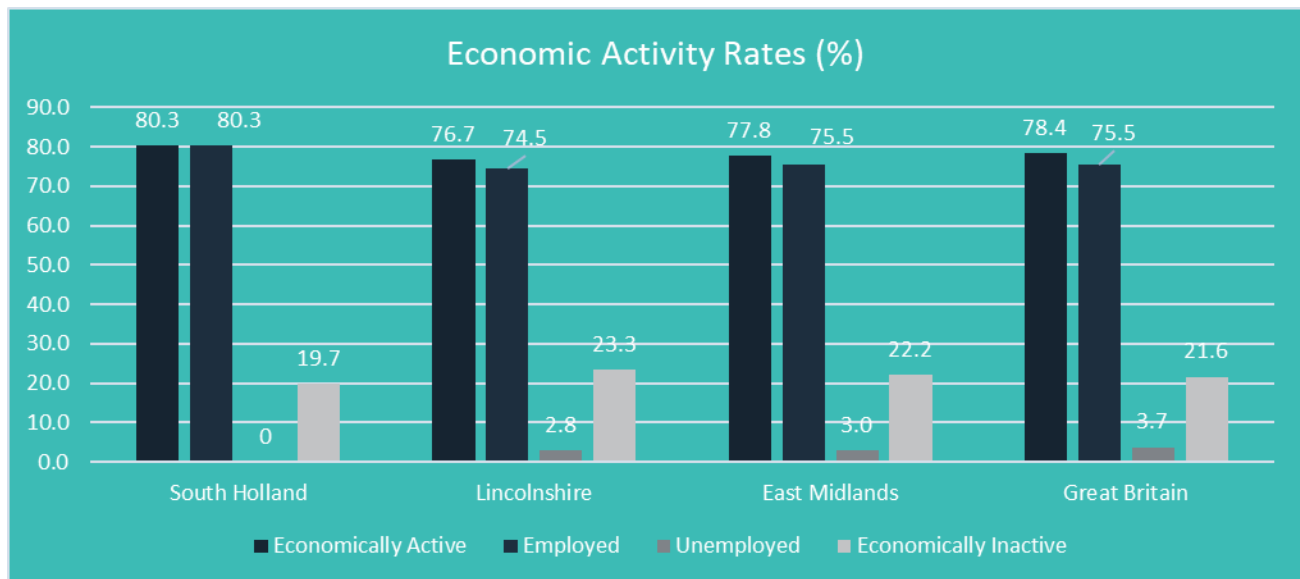


Figure 30.21: South Holland economic activity rates

30.4.5 The data shown in Figure 30.21 highlights that in terms of economic activity and those in employment, South Holland has higher outcomes compared Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, and Great Britain. It also has lower rates of economic inactivity than its comparative areas.

²² NOMIS, Population Estimates – Local Authority Based by Five Year Age Band, 2021: [Population estimates - local authority based by five year age band - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/population-estimates-local-authority-based-by-five-year-age-band)

²³ NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 2022: [annual population survey - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/annual-population-survey)

30.4.6 Another differentiator used to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the Gross Weekly Pay²⁴; the average pay that a resident may receive, separated into weeks pre-tax. This can help identify the level of quality of the jobs and income from employment; an area may have high employment; however, this employment may provide low income, which may not actively reduce deprivation. Figure 30.22 details the outcomes of this data.

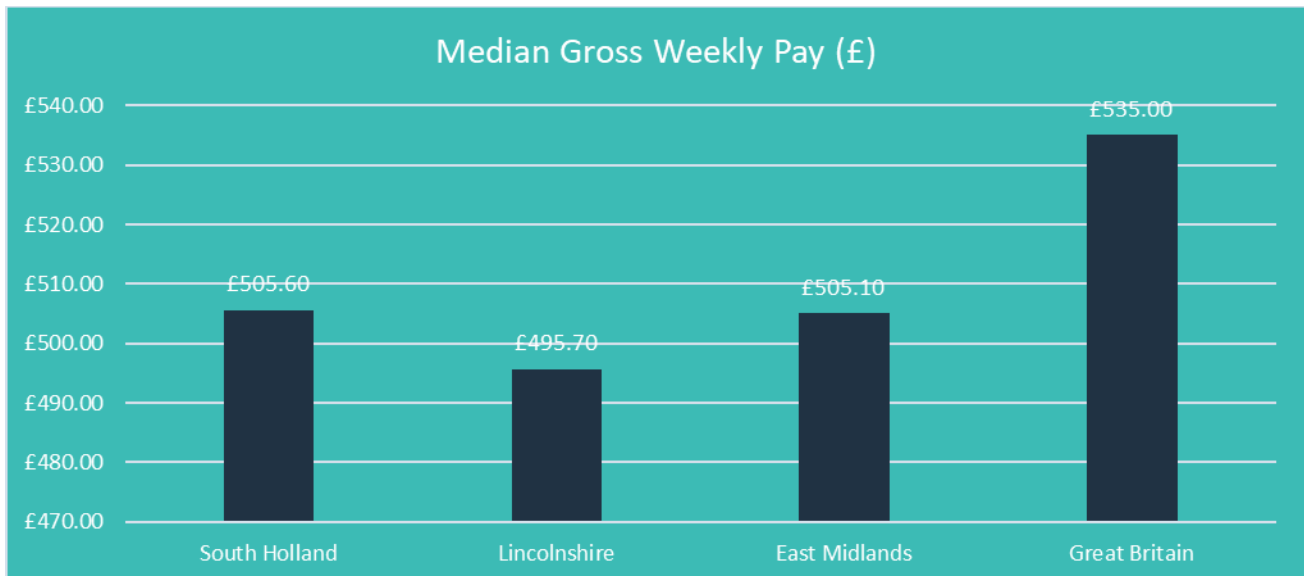


Figure 30.22: South Holland median gross weekly pay

30.4.7 South Holland has a Gross Weekly Pay (inclusive of full-time and part-time), of approximately £505.60, which is higher than the average for Lincolnshire, roughly equal to that of the East Midlands, but significantly lower than the average for Great Britain. This alludes to a poorer of quality income, compared to the national average, albeit that the income levels are higher than the Lincolnshire average.

30.4.8 The data, provided by ONS from 2021²⁵, details types of employment by industry. In South Holland, 28,650 (73.8%) are full time and 10,395 (26.8%) are part-time, which is a higher ratio of full-time to part-time roles than Lincolnshire, 65.7% to 34.4% respectively. The individual sectors have been detailed in Figure 30.23.

²⁴ NOMIS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis, Gross Weekly Pay 2022: [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/survey/1111)

²⁵ NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey: Open Access – Broad Industrial Groups, 2021: [Business Register and Employment Survey/Annual Business Inquiry - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/survey/1111)



Figure 30.23: South Holland employment sectors

30.4.9 The highest proportion of people are employed in ‘Manufacturing’ occupations. 20.5% of South Holland’s jobs are within this sector, a significantly greater proportion than that of Lincolnshire, 12.2%. ‘Business Administration and Support’ is the second largest representation at 15.4%, which is higher relative to that of the Lincolnshire County, 8.8%. Whilst ‘Health’ occupations are significantly lower, 7.7%, than the Lincolnshire average of 14.9%.

Qualifications

30.4.10 According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 – December 2021²⁶, the average proportion of South Holland residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications was 6.2%; this is lower than the average for Lincolnshire (8.3%), the East Midlands (7.5%) and Great Britain (6.6%). The proportion of people with qualifications at NVQ4 and above in South Holland (18.5%) is significantly lower than Lincolnshire (32.6%), the East Midlands (35.7%) and Great Britain (43.6%), with the full data shown on Figure 30.24. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in South Holland compared with the national average.

²⁶ ONS Annual Population Survey – T19 Qualification by Age - NVQ, 2022: [Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/sources)

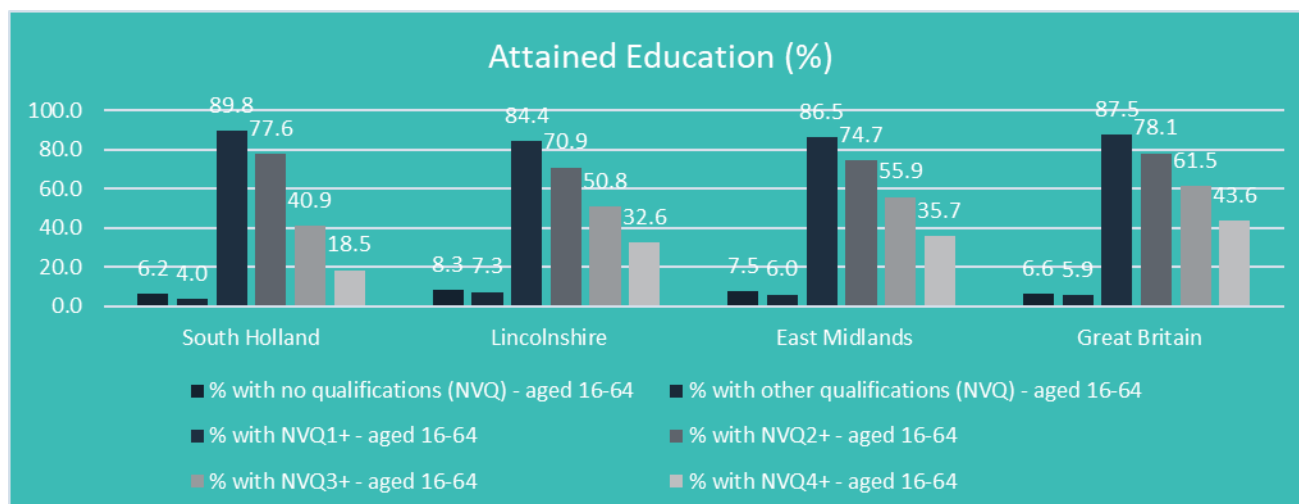


Figure 30.24: South Holland qualifications

Community Safety

30.4.11 The reported crime rate for South Holland during the 12-month period from September 2021 to September 2022, was 61.0 recorded offences per 1,000 population²⁷. This is the joint second lowest crime rate in Lincolnshire, where the highest was Lincoln (142.0) and the lowest was North Kesteven (42.0), with the average rate for Lincolnshire being 75.0 per 1,000. Police recorded crimes per 1,000 are on average, lower than that of the East Midlands (85.0) and England (91.9).

Health

30.4.12 Data for South Holland, produced by the Office for Health Improvements and Disparities for 2021²⁸, shows that the average life expectancy at birth for both males (79.7) and females (83.2) is above the average for Lincolnshire (79.2 and 82.8 respectively) and the East Midlands region (78.5 and 82.3 respectively).

30.4.13 The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in South Holland between 2020/21 was 72.9%, significantly worse than the average for Lincolnshire (67.6%), the region (66.6%) and England (63.5%)²⁹. The population of South Holland also has a higher smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+) (19.4%), than Lincolnshire (13.3%), the wider region (13.4%) and the national average (13%)³⁰.

²⁷ ONS, Recorded Crime Data by Community Safety Partnership Area – Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population/households for headline offences, year ending September 2022: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/recorded-crime-data-by-community-safety-partnership-area)

²⁸ Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Life Expectancy at Birth for Males and Females, 2016-2020: [Local Health - Office for Health Improvement and Disparities - Indicators: maps, data and charts](https://localhealth.org.uk/indicators/maps-data-and-charts)

²⁹ Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic C16. Health Improvements – Percentage of Adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese, 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

³⁰ Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic C18. Health Improvements – Smoking Prevalence in Adults (18+) – current smokers (APS), 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

30.4.14 Data gained from the 2021 Census³¹, shows that 18.8% of the population of South Holland are registered disabled under the Equality Act and report that their day-to-day activities are limited (either a lot or a little). This is a lower proportion compared to Lincolnshire (20.2%), marginally higher compared to the East Midlands (18.4%) and slightly higher than England (17.3%). A full review of this data is illustrated in Figure 30.25 below.

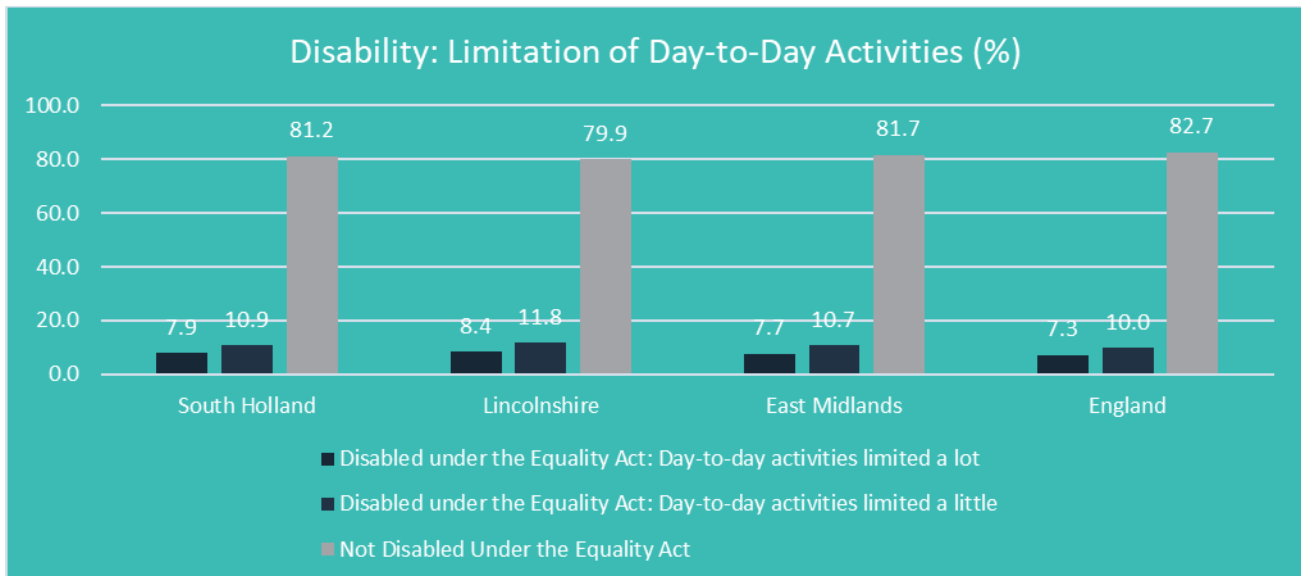


Figure 30.25: South Holland disability - limitation of day-to-day activities

30.4.15 1.2% of the population in South Holland consider they are in very bad health, this is equivalent with all other compared areas; 41.4% of the population are in very good health, with 79.1% considering themselves to have good health or better³². The proportion of residents who consider themselves to be in good or very good health is marginally lower than that of Lincolnshire (79.3%), and lower still compared to the East Midlands (81.0%) and England (82.2%). A graphical comparison is displayed in Figure 30.26 below.

³¹ NOMIS, Census 2021 – Disability, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/summary/2021-census-census-of-population-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

³² NOMIS, Census 2021 – General Health, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/summary/2021-census-census-of-population-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)

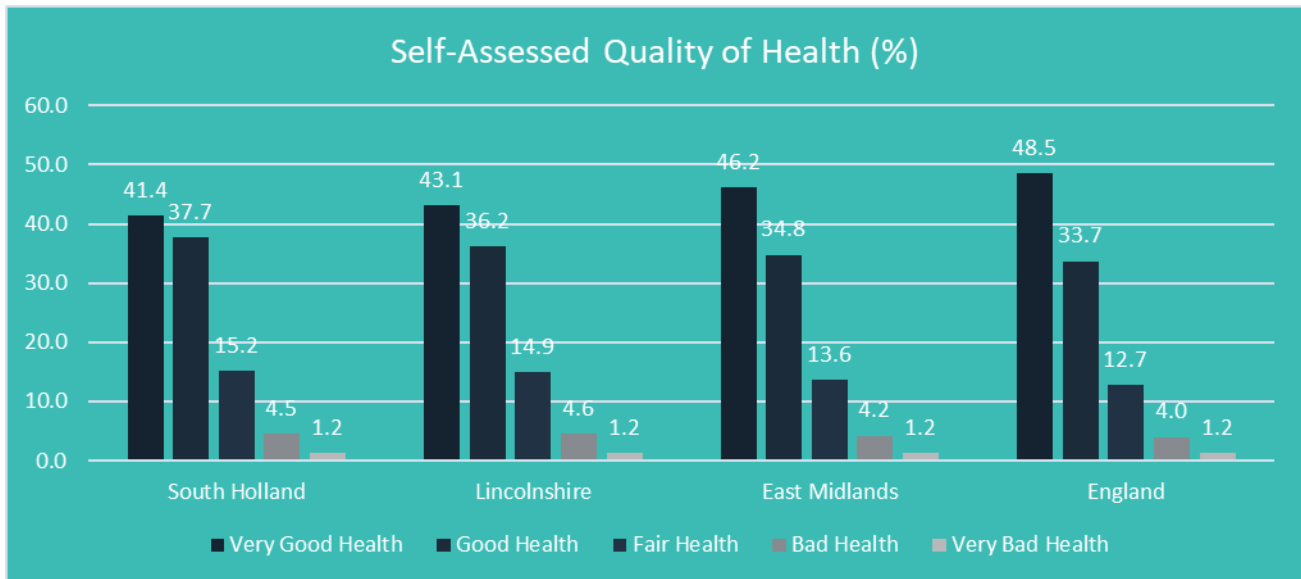


Figure 30.26: South Holland self-assessed quality of health

30.4.16 As an indicator of environmental health, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in South Holland in 2021³³ was 5%, equal to that of Lincolnshire (5%), but lower than the East Midlands region (5.6%) and England (5.5%).

Transport

30.4.17 According to the 2021 Census data³⁴, the proportion of households in South Holland that do not own a car or van (12.9%) is lower than that of Lincolnshire (16.4%) and the East Midlands (19.1%) and significantly lower than England (23.5%). The number of residents who own one or more cars and vans in South Holland (87.1%) is higher than the average for Lincolnshire (83.6%), the East Midlands (80.9%) and England (76.5%). The full statistics on car and van availability are shown below in Figure 30.27.

³³ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework – Topic D01. Health Protection – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2021: [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthoutcomesframework.org.uk/data/ohid)

³⁴ NOMIS, Census 2021, Car or Van Availability, 2021: [Topic Summaries - 2021 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/summary)

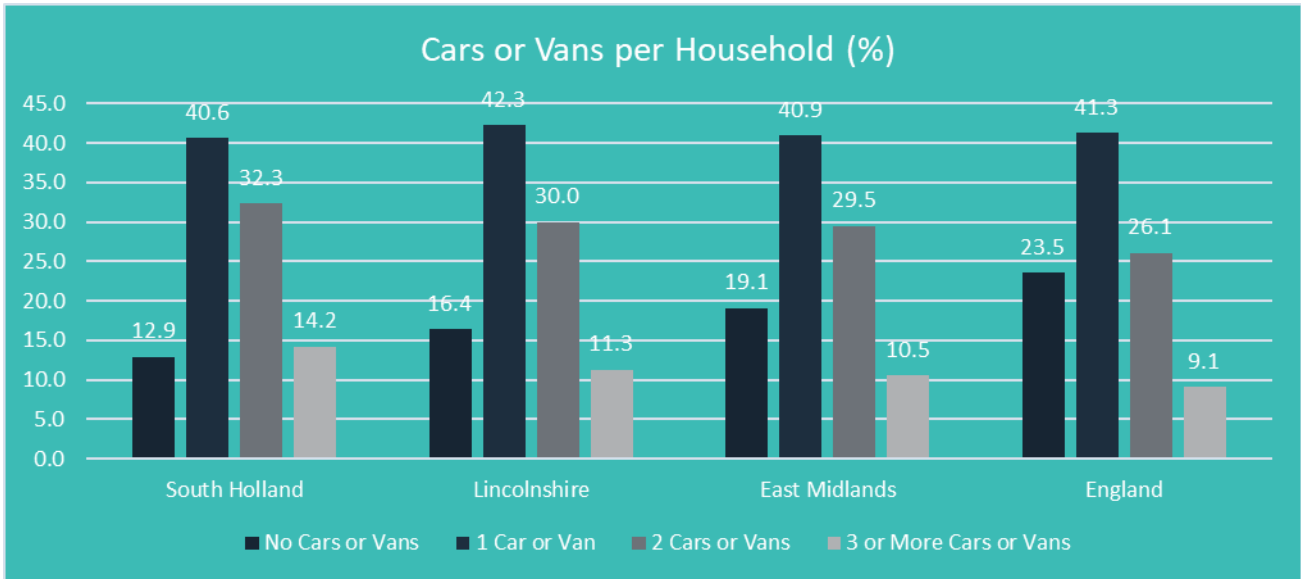


Figure 30.27: South Holland number of cars or vans per household

30.4.18 According to the latest government published statistics³⁵, the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in South Holland (69.6%) is significantly less than the average for Lincolnshire (77.1%), the East Midlands (77.2%) and England (78.4%). Further information on how active South Holland is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Figure 30.28.

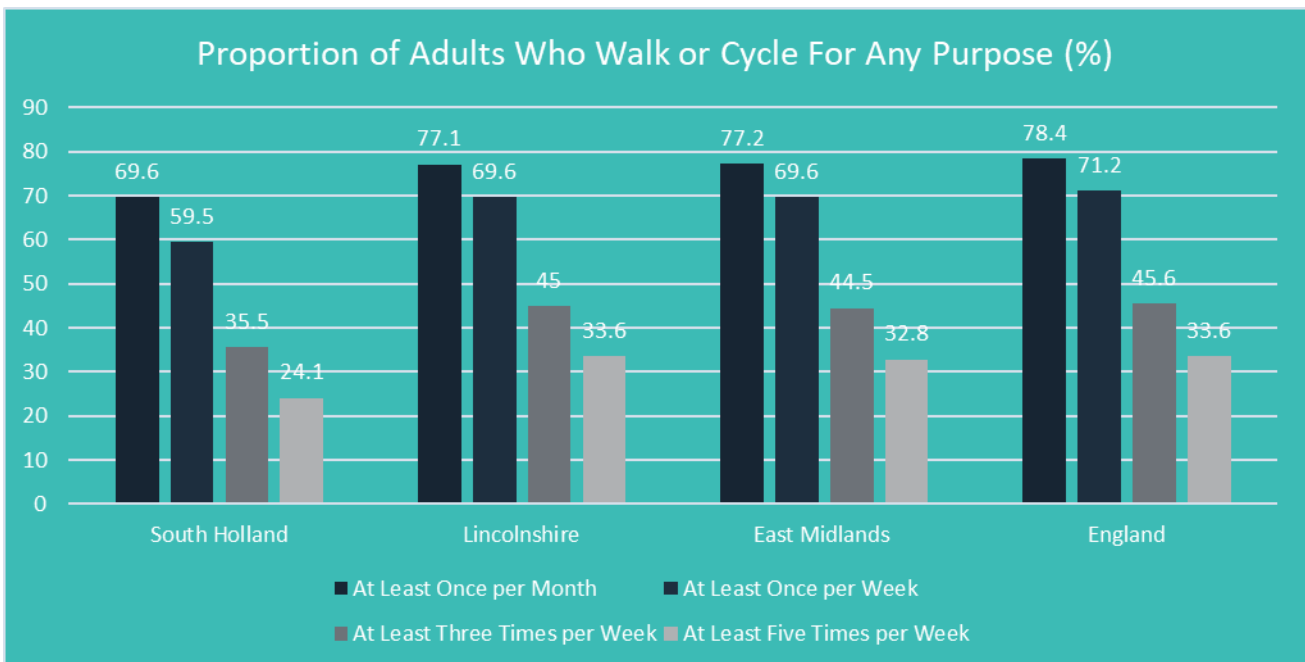


Figure 30.28: South Holland proportion of adults who walk or cycle

³⁵ Department for Transport, Transport Statistics Finder: Interactive Dashboard – CW0301: Proportion of adults who do any walking or cycling, for any purpose, by frequency and local authority: England, 2021: [Transport Statistics Finder: interactive dashboard \(dft.gov.uk\)](https://www.transportstatisticsfinder.gov.uk/interactive-dashboard)

Deprivation

30.4.19 Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by government³⁶ and are derived from a combination of income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and crime to create an overall score of deprivation. They therefore provide a useful summary of many of the issues noted above. The most recent (2019) average indices rank for South Holland is 144 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Figure 30.29 illustrates South Holland’s domain rankings from 2019 within the context of the 317 local authorities of England, where one is the most deprived local authority and 317 is the least.

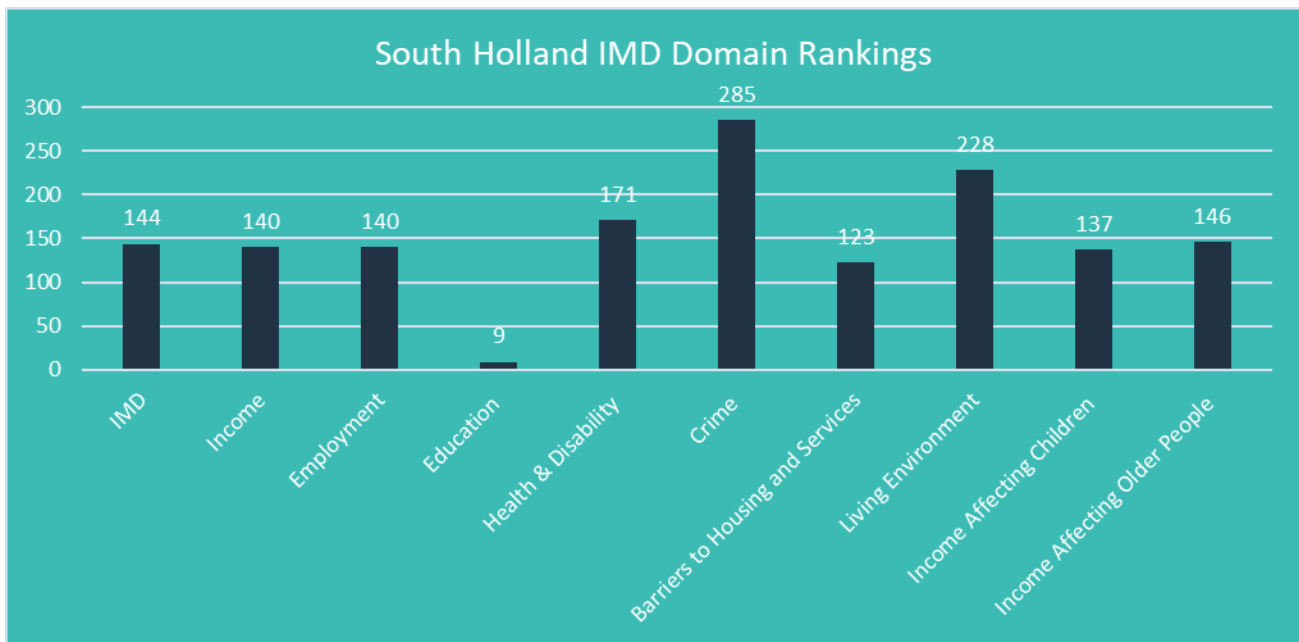


Figure 30.29: South Holland Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings

30.4.20 South Holland’s most deprived domain is ‘Education’, ranking 9th. Of those illustrated above, the highest-ranking, and therefore the least deprived, domains include ‘Living Environment’ at 228th and ‘Crime’ at 285th.

Community Facilities

Education

30.4.21 In total there are 71 schools in South Holland, of which there are:

- 30 Nurseries
- Two All-Through Schools
- 33 Primary Schools

³⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019 – File 10: Local Authority District Summaries, 2019: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/421421/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-file-10-local-authority-district-summaries-2019.pdf)

- Six Secondary Schools

30.4.22 None of these education facilities were identified as being within a 500m radius of the study area.

Healthcare

30.4.23 South Holland forms part of the area that is covered by the National Health Service (NHS) Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)³⁷ and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB³⁸, which was formed in July 2022. These ICBs are responsible for the provision of health and social care services across these regions.

30.4.24 As of September 2022,³⁹ there were 456 Full Time Employment (FTE) General Practitioners (GP) across the NHS Lincolnshire ICB, with 810,000 patients registered at these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,774. In the same time period, there were 1,047 FTE GPs within the NHS Humber and 1.8 million patients registered with these GP practices. The number of patients per GP was 1,699. Across both ICBs the average number of patients per GP was 1,722.

30.4.25 Across the NHS boards of England, the average number of patients per GP was 1,724 for the same period.

Table 30.8: Patients per GP, September 2022

	Combined ICBs	Regional Area	England
Patients per GP	1,722	1,631	1,724

30.4.26 No healthcare facilities were identified within a 500m radius of the study area.

Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

30.4.27 Data regarding areas of green space, tourism and leisure within a 500m radius of the study area has been accessed from OpenStreetMap. The following receptors were identified as shown in Table 30.9 and Figure 30.30.

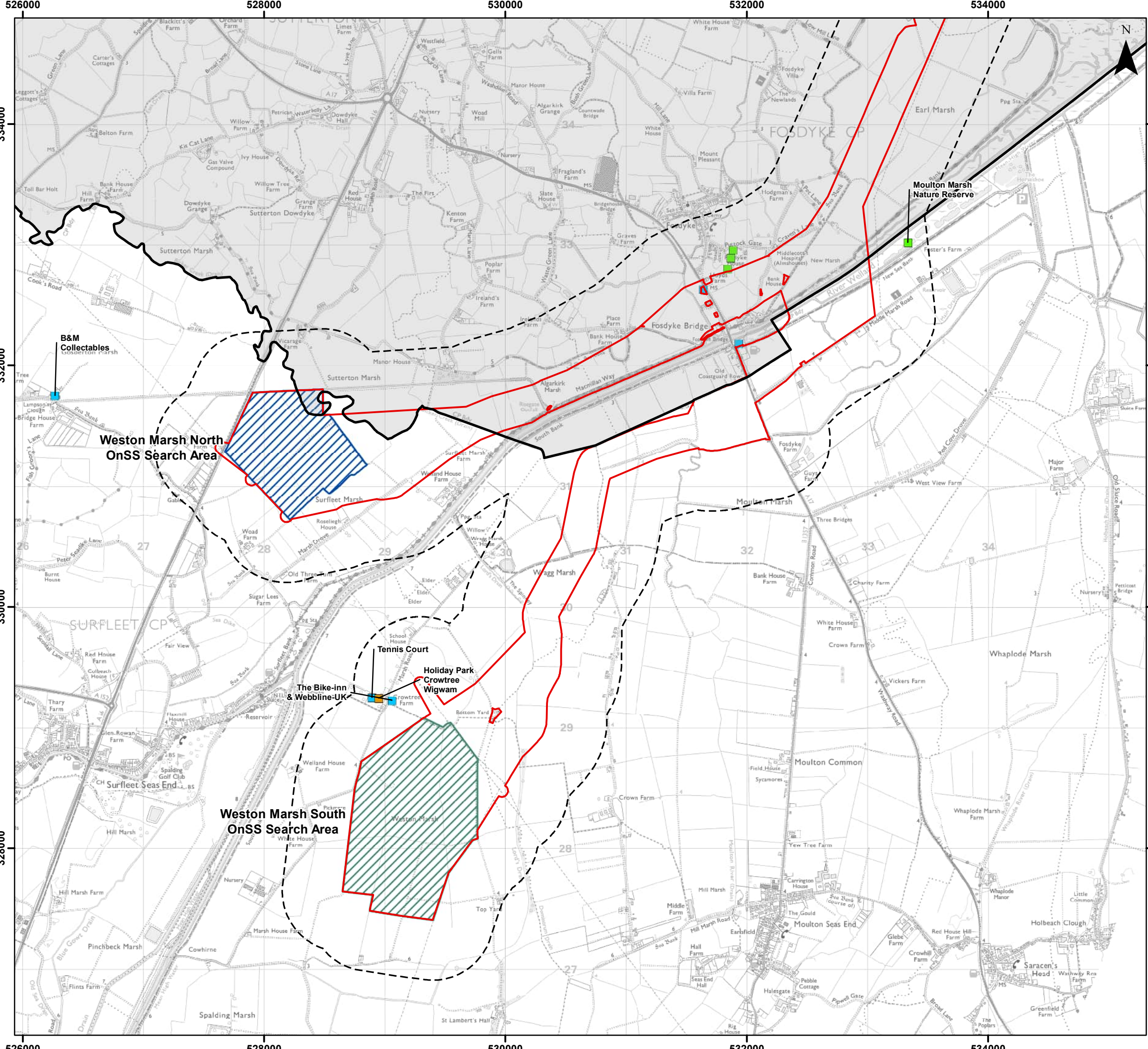
Table 30.9: South Holland green space, tourism and leisure within a 500m radius

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Moulton Marsh Nature Reserve	Green Space	0m
The Bike-Inn and Webblin - UK	Leisure	270m
Tennis Courts	Leisure	380m
B&M Collectables	Leisure	440m
Holiday Park – Camping	Tourism	500m

³⁷ The NHS Lincolnshire ICB covers the Borough of Boston, District of East Lindsey, City of Lincoln, District of North Kesteven, District of South Holland, District of South Kesteven, District of West Lindsey

³⁸ The NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB covers the District of East Riding of Yorkshire, District of Hambleton, Borough of Harrogate, City of Kingston-upon-Hull, Borough of North East Lincolnshire, Borough of North Lincolnshire, District of Richmondshire, District of Ryedale, Borough of Scarborough, District of Selby, City of York

³⁹ NHS Digital (2022), General Practice Workforce



Legend

- Onshore PEIR Boundary
- Weston Marsh North OnSS Search Area
- Weston Marsh South OnSS Search Area
- Onshore PEIR Boundary 500 m Buffer
- South Holland District Boundary
- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space
- Leisure
- Tourism

Sources:
Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 0 0.5 1 km
 Scale: 1:30,000

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 South Holland Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.30



Date: 10/05/2023
 Produced By: JRS
 Revision: 0.1

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