

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

Environmental Statement

Chapter 30 Human Health

Volume 3 Appendices

Appendix 30.1 Population Baseline

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Volume 3, Appendix 30.1: Population Baseline

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Environmental Statement

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Expanded name
BBC	Boston Borough Council
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DCO	Development Consent Order
ECC	Export Cable Corridor (offshore ECC or indicative onshore ECC)
ELDC	East Lindsey District Council
FTE	Full Time Employment
GP	General Practitioners
GT R4	The Applicant. The special project vehicle was created in partnership between Corio Generation (a wholly owned Green Investment Group portfolio company), Gulf Energy Development and TotalEnergies
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
ICB	Integrated Care Board
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NHS	National Health Service
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODOW	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind
OHID	Office for Health Improvements and Disparities
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OnSS	Onshore substation
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SHDC	South Holland District Council
UK	United Kingdom
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Terminology

Term	Definition
Array area	The area offshore within which the generating station (including wind turbine generators (WTG) and inter-array cables), offshore accommodation platforms, offshore transformer substations and associated cabling will be positioned.
Baseline	The status of the environment at the time of assessment without the development in place.
Cumulative effects	The combined effect of the Project acting additively with the effects of other developments, on the same single receptor/resource.
Cumulative impact	Impacts that result from changes caused by other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Project.



Term	Definition
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order was made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the sensitivity of the receptor, in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Impact	An impact on the receiving environment is defined as any change to its baseline condition, either adverse or beneficial.
Landfall	The location at the land-sea interface where the offshore export cables and fibre optic cables will come ashore.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC) is the area within which the export cables running from the landfall to the onshore substation will be situated.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all onshore infrastructure associated with the Project from landfall to grid connection.
Onshore substation (OnSS)	The Project's onshore HVAC substation, containing electrical equipment, control buildings, lightning protection masts, communications masts, access, fencing and other associated equipment, structures or buildings; to enable connection to the National Grid
Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (ODOW)	The Project.
Receptor	A distinct part of the environment on which effects could occur and can be the subject of specific assessments. Examples of receptors include species (or groups) of animals or plants, people (often categorised further such as 'residential' or those using areas for amenity or recreation), watercourses etc.
Study Area	Area(s) within which environmental impact may occur – to be defined on a receptor-by-receptor basis by the relevant technical specialist.
The Applicant	GT R4 Ltd. The Applicant making the application for a DCO. The Applicant is GT R4 Limited (a joint venture between Corio Generation, TotalEnergies and Gulf Energy Development (GULF)), trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind. The Project is being developed by Corio Generation (a wholly owned Green Investment Group portfolio company), TotalEnergies and GULF.
The Project	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind, an offshore wind generating station together with associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.



30.0 Population Baseline

30.1 Introduction

1. This document is an appendix to Volume 1, Chapter 30: Human Health (document reference 6.1.30) and outlines the population baseline across East Lindsey District Council (ELDC), Boston Borough Council (BBC) and South Holland District Council (SHDC). This document should be read in conjunction with Section 4.3 of Volume 1, Chapter 30: Human Health (document reference 6.1.30) which summarises the main baseline comparisons.

30.2 East Lindsey

30.2.1 Resident Population

2. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021 Census provides the most recent population statistics that show that the resident population of ELDC was approximately 143,000, which would be 18.6% of Lincolnshire's population of 769,500. Of the ELDC population, 51.1% (73,100) were female and 48.9% (69,900) were male.
3. Regarding the working age of the population (those aged 16-64), the proportion of ELDC'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%.

30.2.2 Employment and Unemployment Rates

4. The population of ELDC 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 ELDC, 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%).
5. The full employment statistics are shown in Plate 30.1.



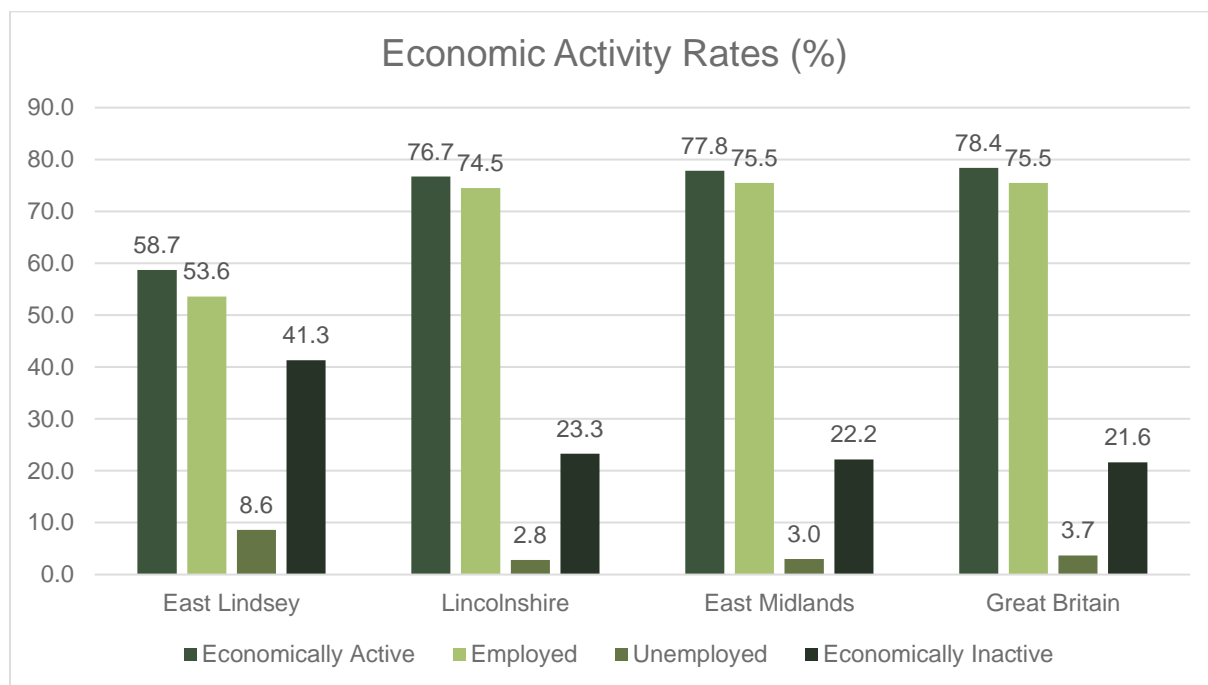


Plate 30.1: ELDC economic activity rates published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

6. The data shown in Plate 30.1 highlights that in terms of economic activity and those in employment, ELDC has significantly lower outcomes compared to the rest of Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, England, and Great Britain. It also has higher rates of unemployment and significantly higher rates of economic inactivity compared to the rest of Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, England and Great Britain. 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 have affected the labour market. It also states that the economically active population includes people who were put on furlough at the time of the Census.

7. 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. Plate 30.2 details the outcomes of this data.



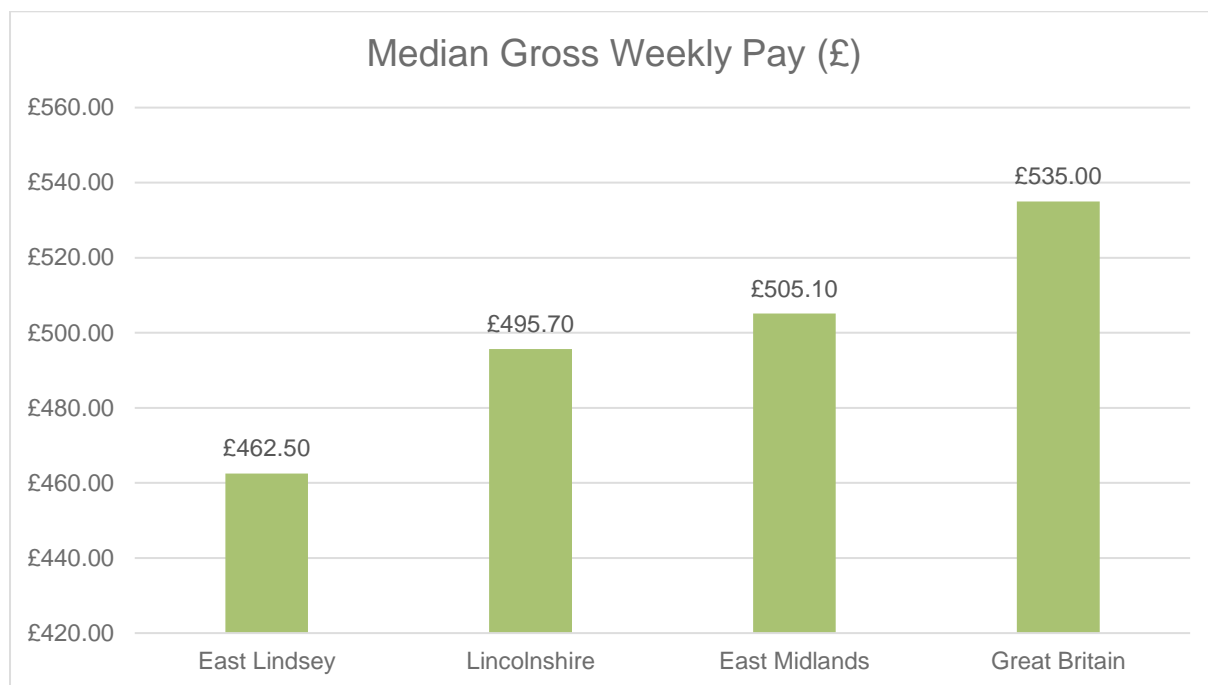


Plate 30.2: ELDC median gross weekly pay published as census data in 2022 (NOMIS, 2022)

8. ELDC 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.

30.2.3 Occupations

9. The data, provided by ONS from 2021, details types of employment by industry. In ELDC, 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 Plate 30.3.



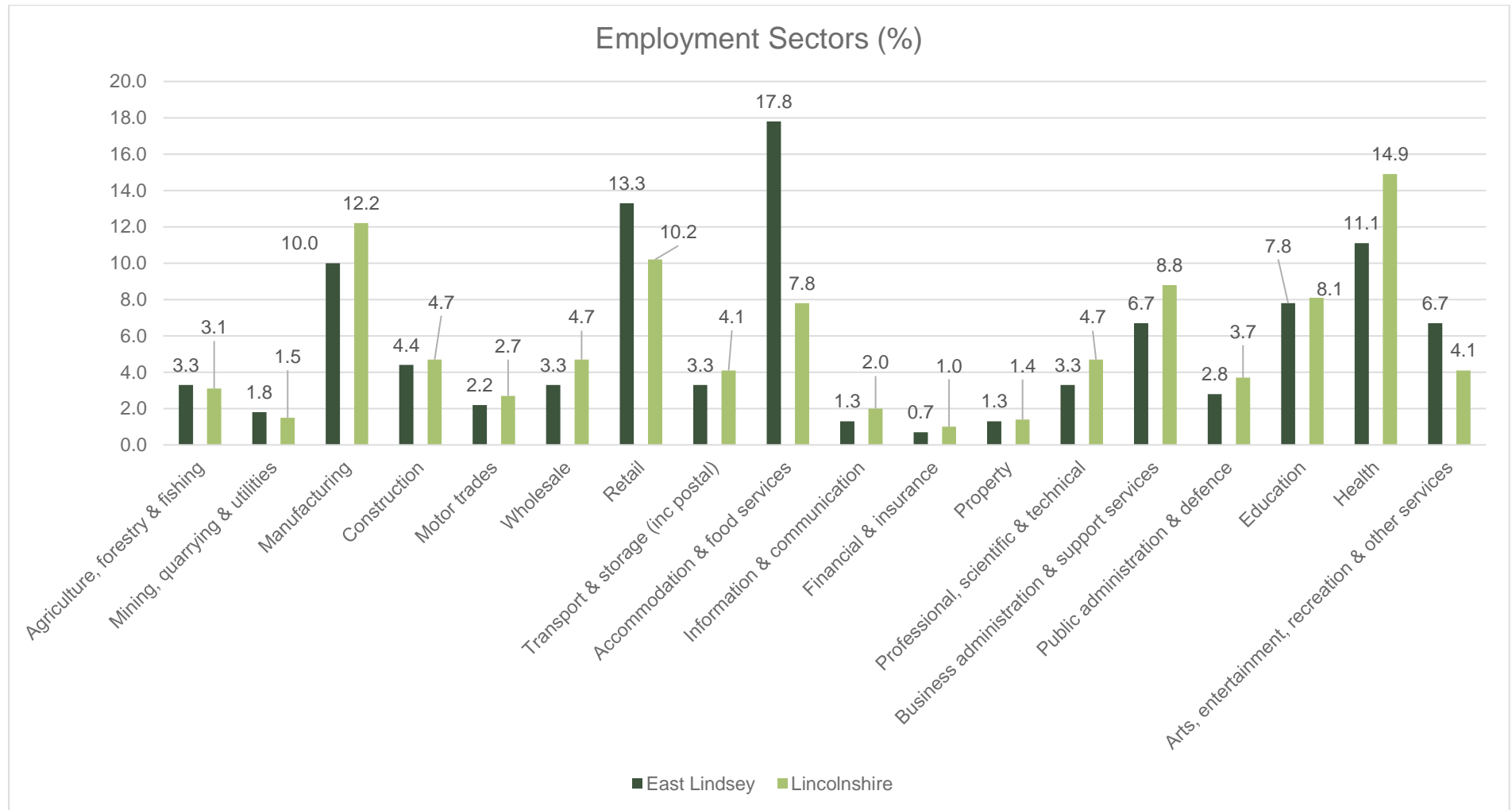


Plate 30.3: ELDC employment sectors published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)



10. The highest proportion of people are employed in 'Accommodation and Food Service' occupations. In ELDC 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%.

30.2.4 Qualifications

11. According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 - December 2021 the average proportion of ELDC 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 National Vocational Qualification level 4 (NVQ4) and above in ELDC (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 Plate 30.4. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in ELDC compared with the national average.

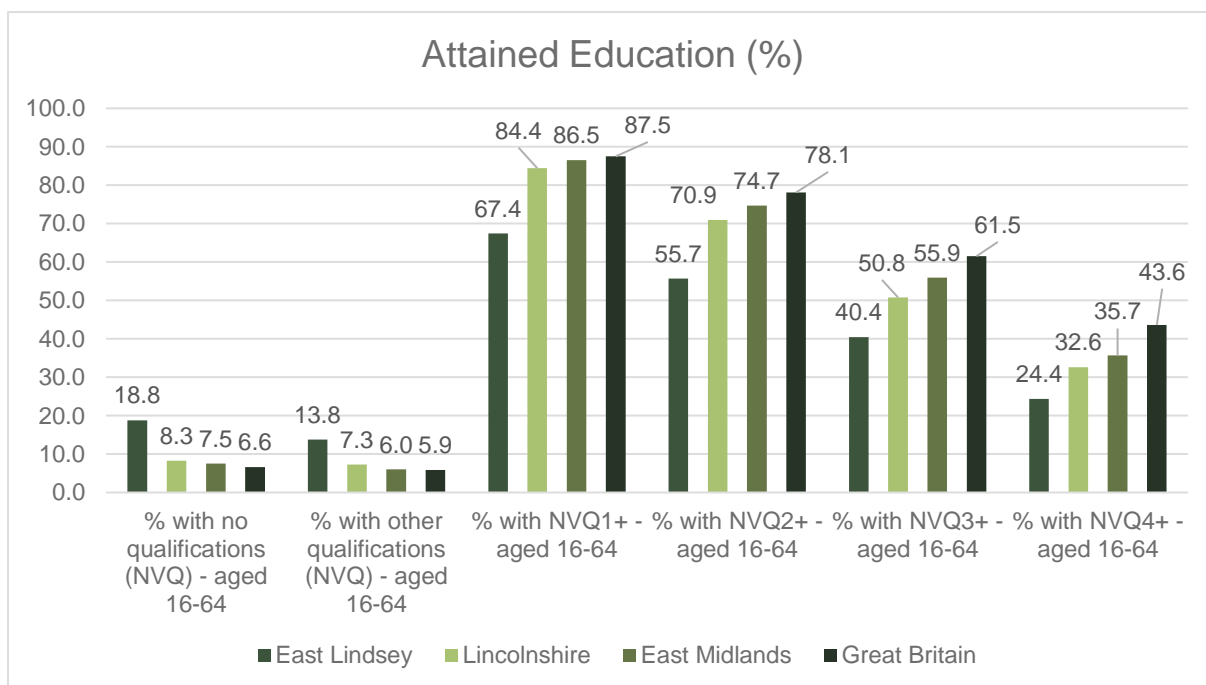


Plate 30.4: ELDC qualifications published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

30.2.5 Community Safety

12. The reported crime rate for ELDC 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).

30.2.6 Health

13. Data for ELDC, 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).

14. The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese between 2020/21 was 62.4% in ELDC when compared with 67.6% for Lincolnshire, 66.6% for the region and 63.5% nationally. The population of ELDC 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%).

15. Data gained from the 2021 Census shows that 24.9% of the population in ELDC 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 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 Plate 30.5 below.

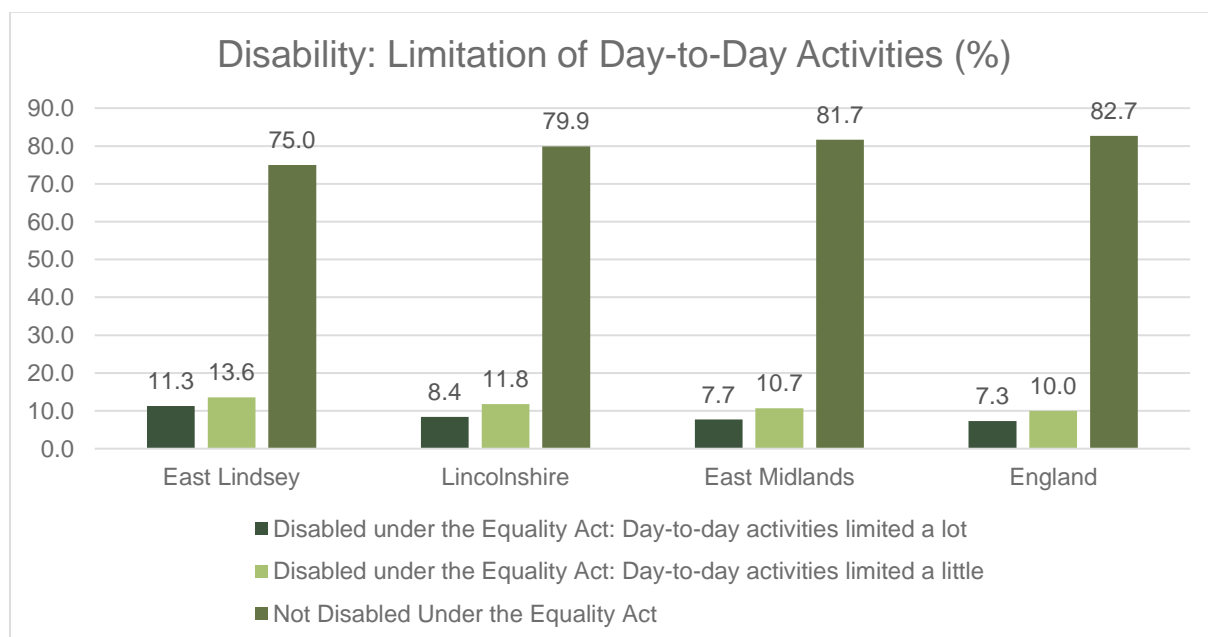


Plate 30.5: ELDC disability - limitation of day-to-day activities published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)



16. 1.9% of the population in ELDC 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 Plate 30.6 below.

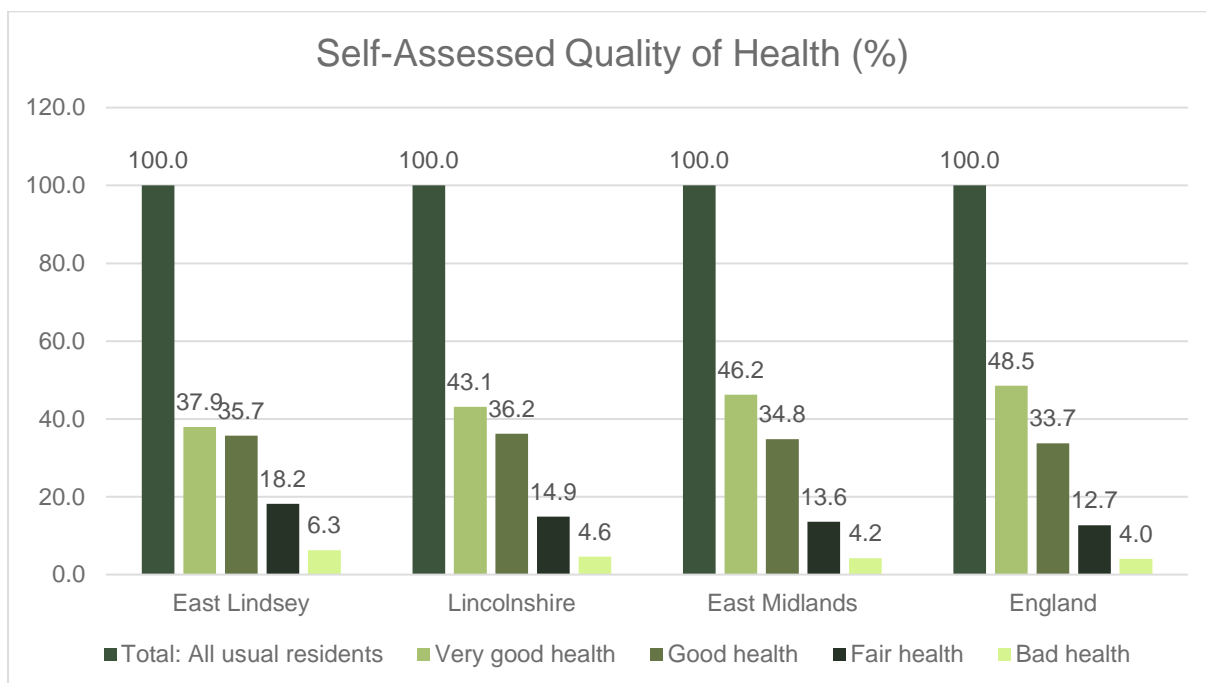


Plate 30.6: ELDC self-assessed quality of health published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

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

30.2.7 Transport

18. According to the 2021 Census data the proportion of households in ELDC 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 ELDC (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 Plate 30.7.



Plate 30.12.

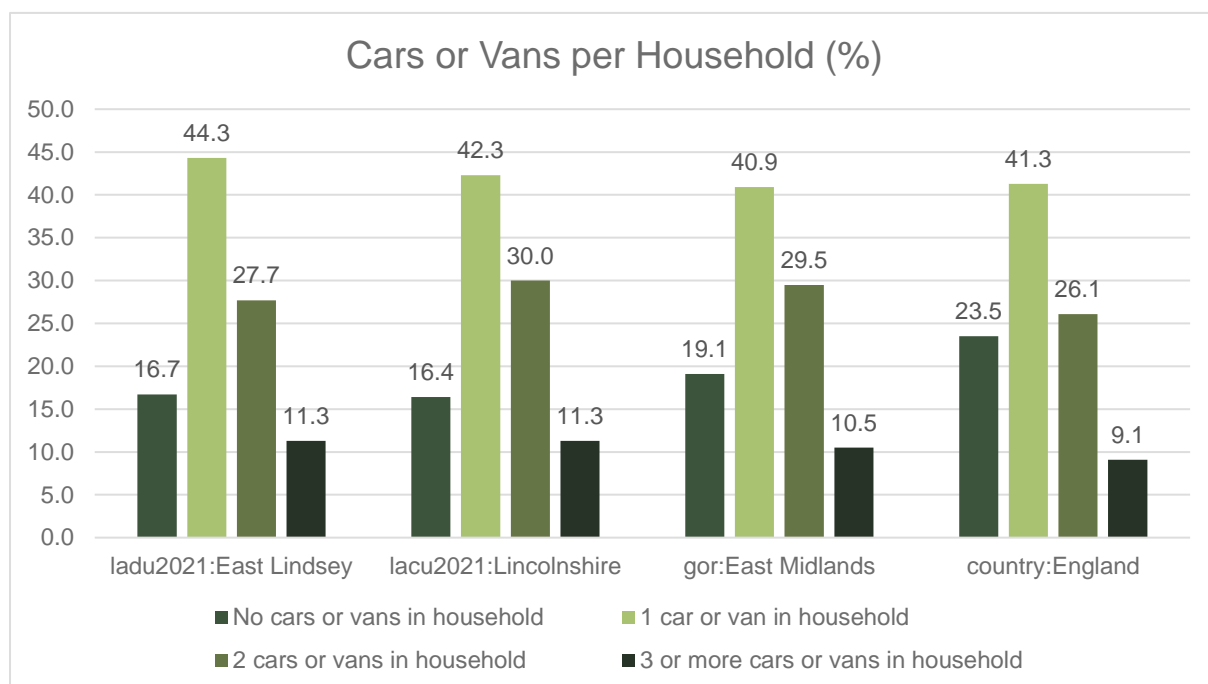


Plate 30.7: ELDC number of cars or vans per household published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

19. According to the latest government-published statistics the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in ELDC (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 ELDC is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Plate 30.8.



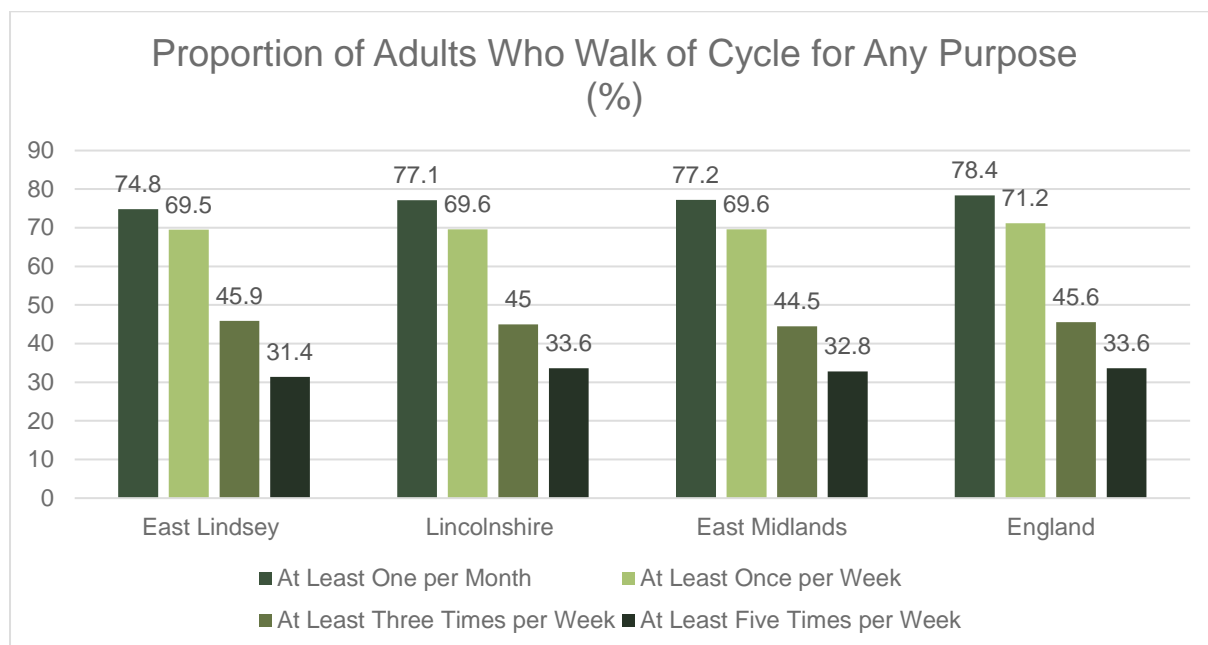


Plate 30.8: ELDC proportion of adults who walk or cycle from 2015 to 2022 (HM Government, 2022).

30.2.8 Deprivation

20. Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by the 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 ELDC is 30 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Plate 30.9 illustrates ELDC’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.

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/821217/English-indices-of-deprivation-2019-file-10-local-authority-district-summaries-2019.pdf)



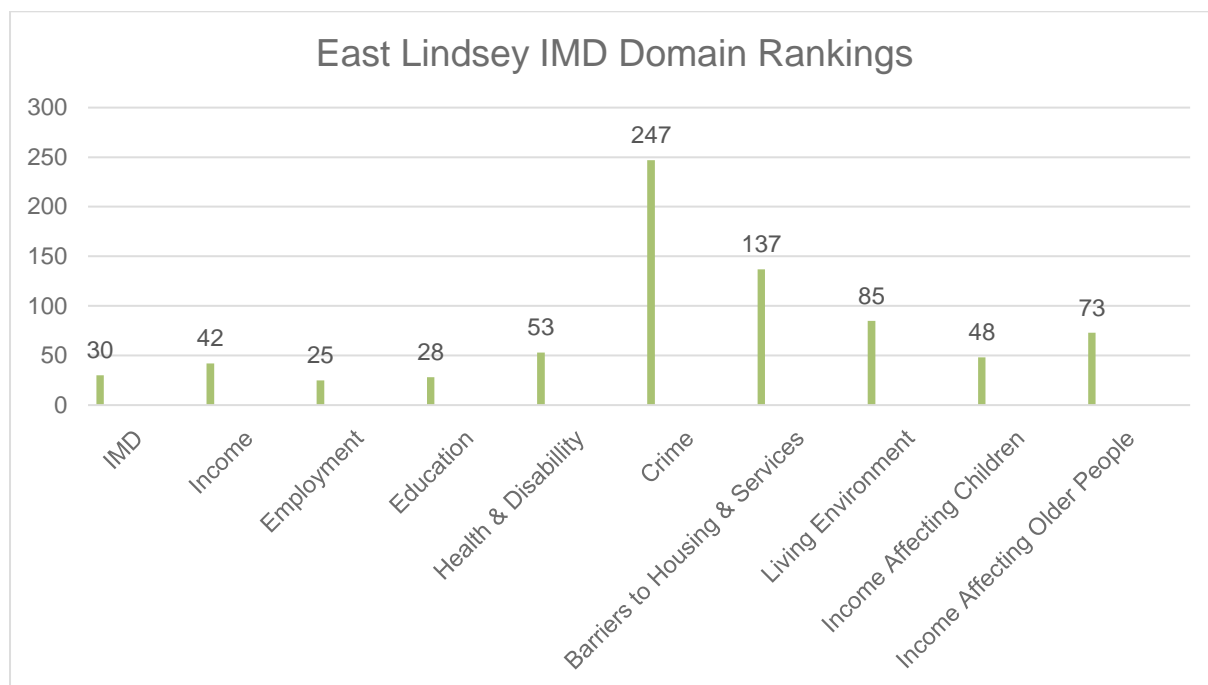


Plate 30.9: ELDC Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings published in 2019 (HM Government, 2019).

21. ELDC'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.

30.2.9 Community Facilities

30.2.9.1 Education

22. In total there are 131 schools in ELDC, of which there are:

- Four All-Through Schools;
- 53 Nurseries;
- 60 Primary Schools; and
- 14 Secondary Schools.

23. There are no education facilities identified within a 500m radius of the study area.

30.2.9.2 Healthcare

24. ELDC 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 also cover the areas of BBC and SHDC. These ICBs are responsible for the provision of health and social care services across these regions.

25. 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 (see Table 30.1).

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

Table 30.1: Patients per GP, published in September 2022 (NHS Digital, 2022)

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

27. Table 30.2 outlines the healthcare facilities identified within a 500m radius of the study area.

Table 30.2: East Lindsey healthcare facilities within a 500m radius (OpenStreetMap, 2023)

Receptor	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Meadows Court Nursing and Residential Care Homes	277m
Meadows Court Care Home	437m

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



30.2.9.3 Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

28. 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 30.3 and Figure 30.1.1.

Table 30.3: ELDC green space, tourism and leisure receptors within a 500m radius (OpenStreetMap, 2023).

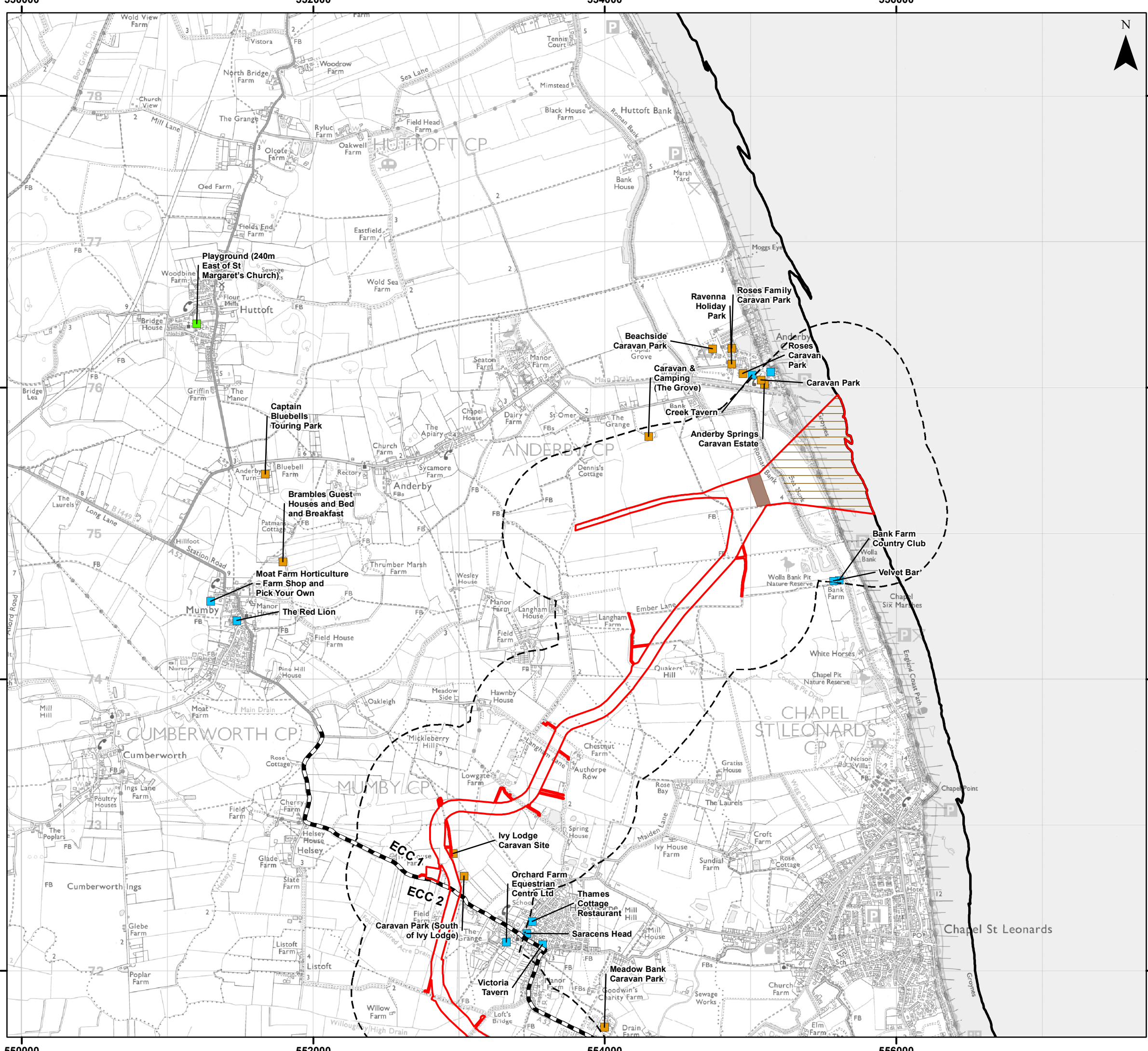
Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Skegness Stadium and Raceway	Tourism and Leisure	187m
Anderby Caravan Park	Tourism	342m
Ivy Lodge Caravan Site	Tourism	9m
Caravan site (Directly below Ivy Lodge)	Tourism	43m
Kartworld Skegness Ltd.	Leisure	47m
Bank Farm Country Club	Leisure	481m
Velvet Bar	Leisure	490m
Skegness Karting	Leisure	175m
Caravan Park	Tourism	377m
Manor Bungalow CL	Tourism	148m
Sensory Garden	Green Space	224m
Orchard Farm Riding Centre	Leisure	396m
Bridge Farm Caravan Site	Tourism	331m
Old Chequers Caravan Park	Tourism	336m
Old Chequers Inn	Leisure	296m
Caravan and Camping Site (The Grove)	Tourism	437m
Storeit Ltd	Tourism	276m
Bridge Caravan Site	Leisure	331m
Anderby Springs Caravan Estate	Tourism	342m
Anderby Beach Cafe	Tourism	387m
Creek Tavern	Leisure	440m
Rose Caravan Park	Tourism	484m

29. East Lindsey 010B Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) falls within Chapel St Leonards ward and ELDC. 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. East Lindsey 008D LSOA falls within Willoughby and Sloothby ward and ELDC. 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.





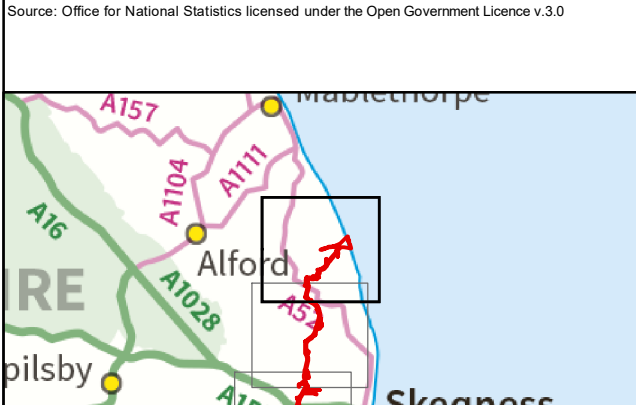
Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Landfall Trenchless Works Area
- Transition Joint Bay Area
- Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey 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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Environmental Statement
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.1.1.1



OUTER DOWING
OFFSHORE WIND

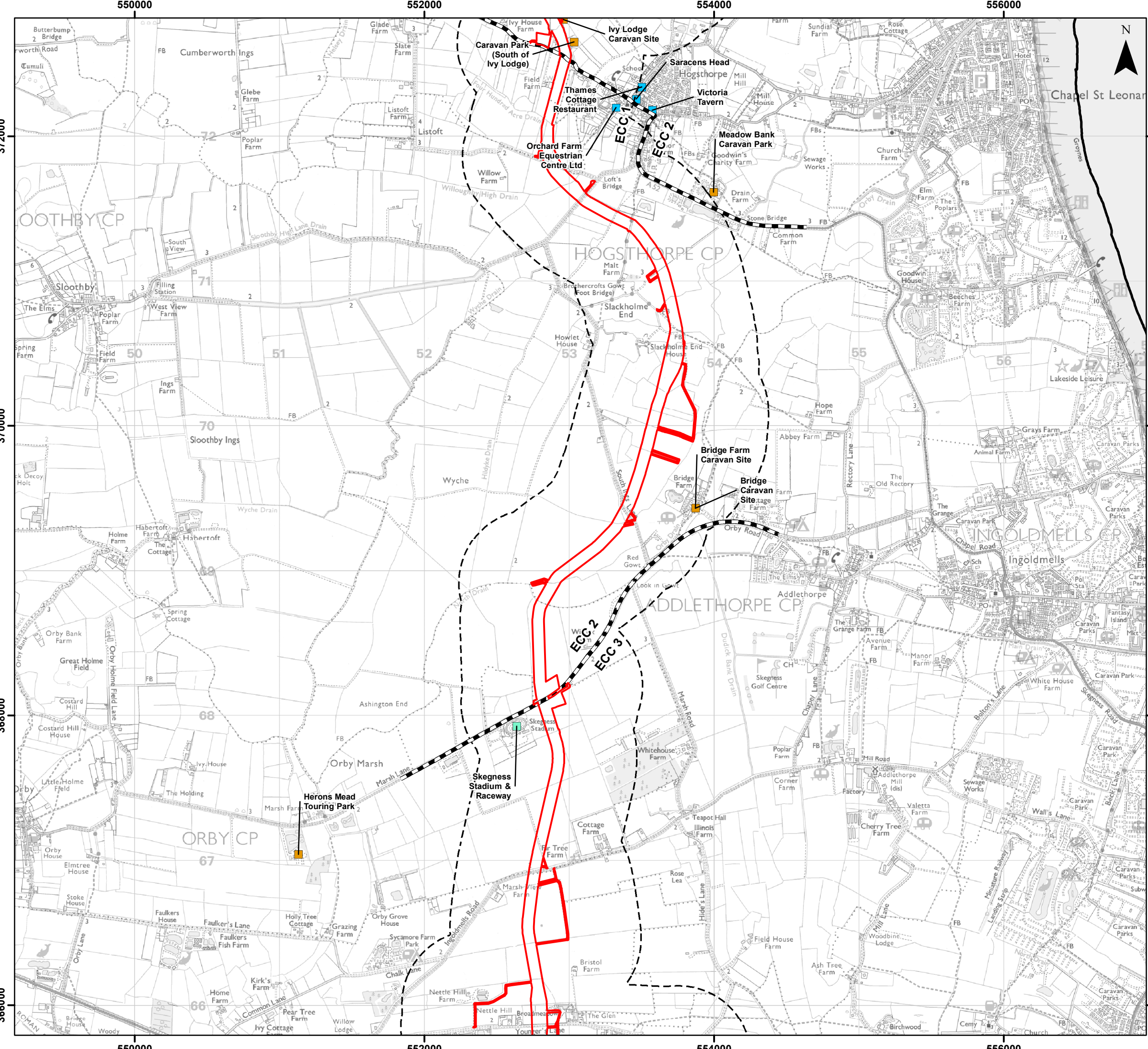


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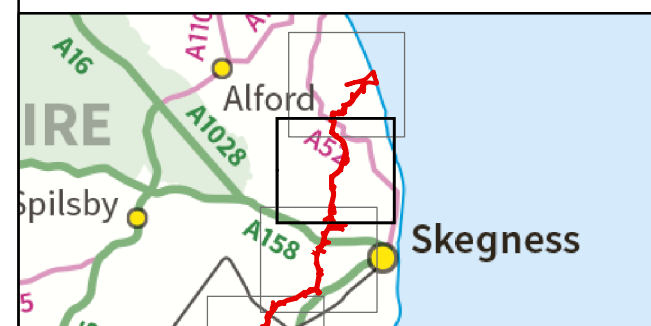
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- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Leisure
- Tourism
- Tourism and Leisure

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Environmental Statement
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.1.1.2



OUTER DOWING
OFFSHORE WIND

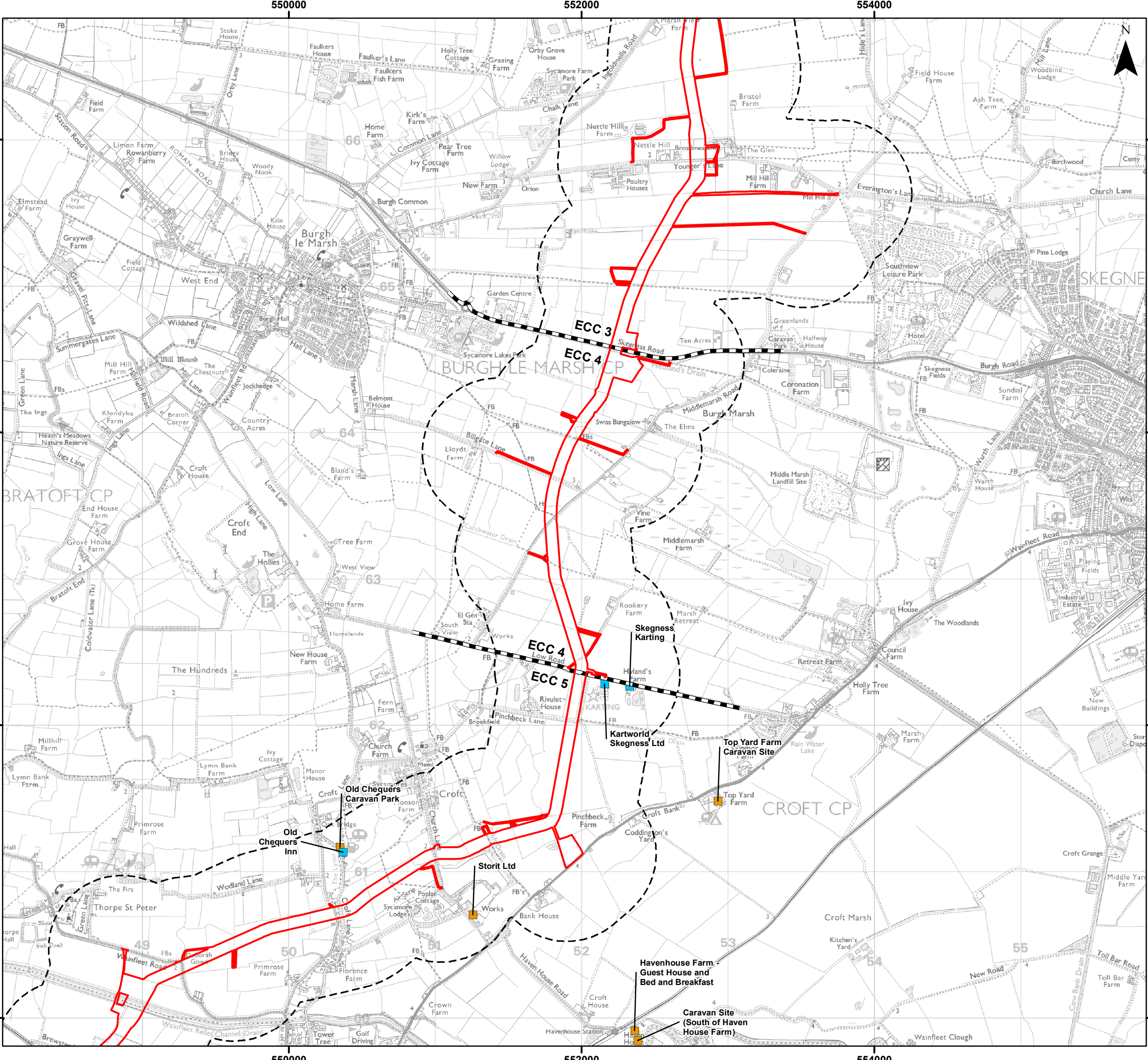


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Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Leisure
- Tourism

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Environmental Statement
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.1.1.3



OUTER DOWSING
OFFSHORE WIND

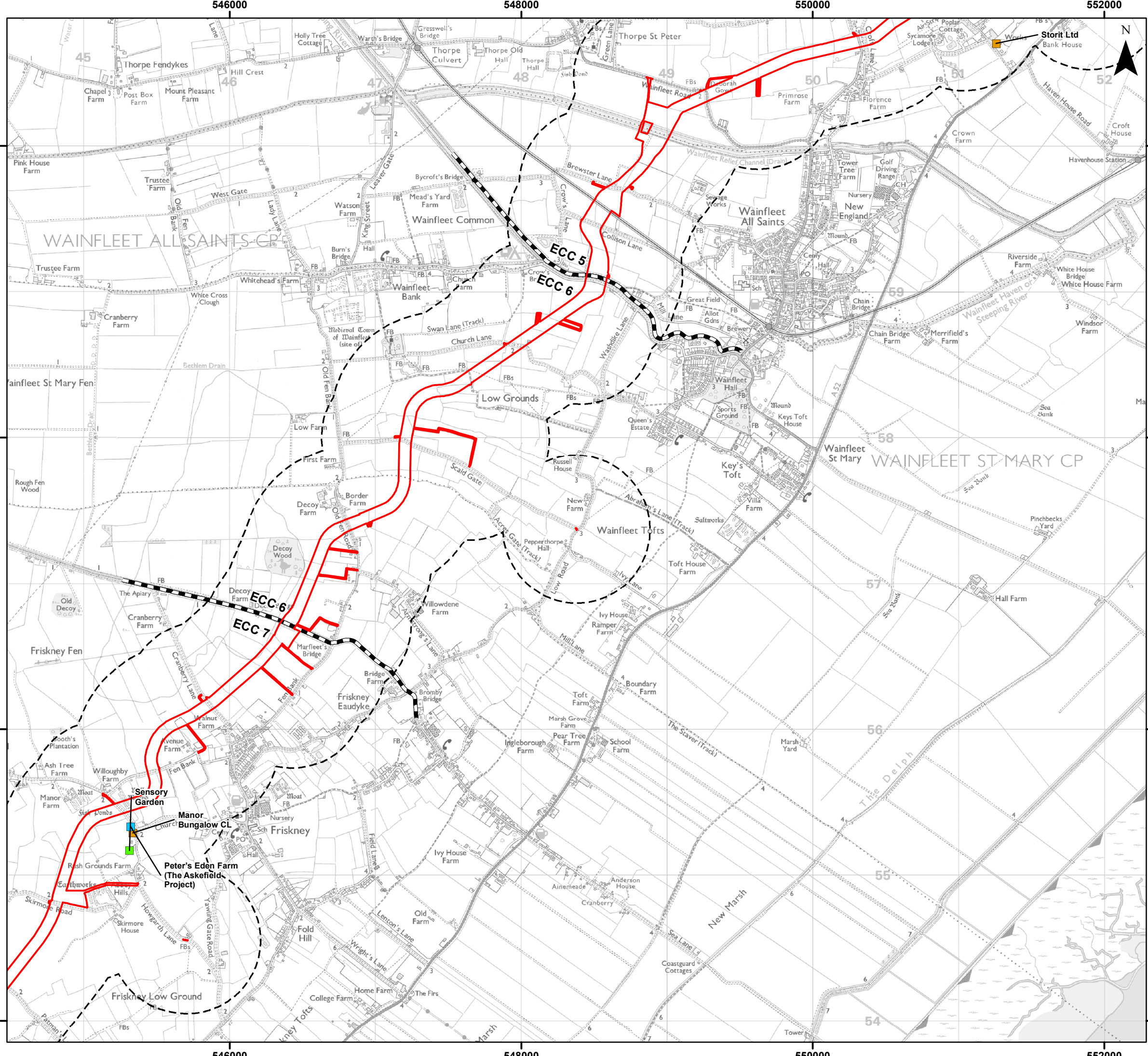


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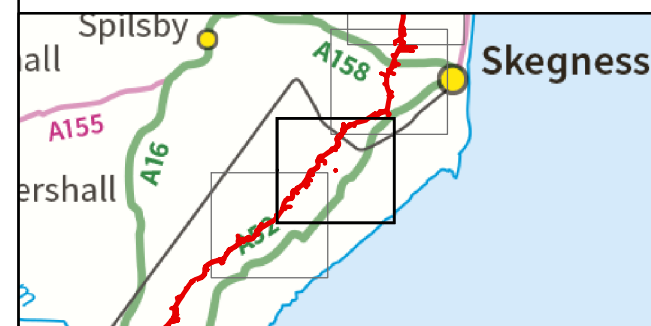
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- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
- East Lindsey District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space
- Leisure
- Tourism

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Environmental Statement
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.1.1.4



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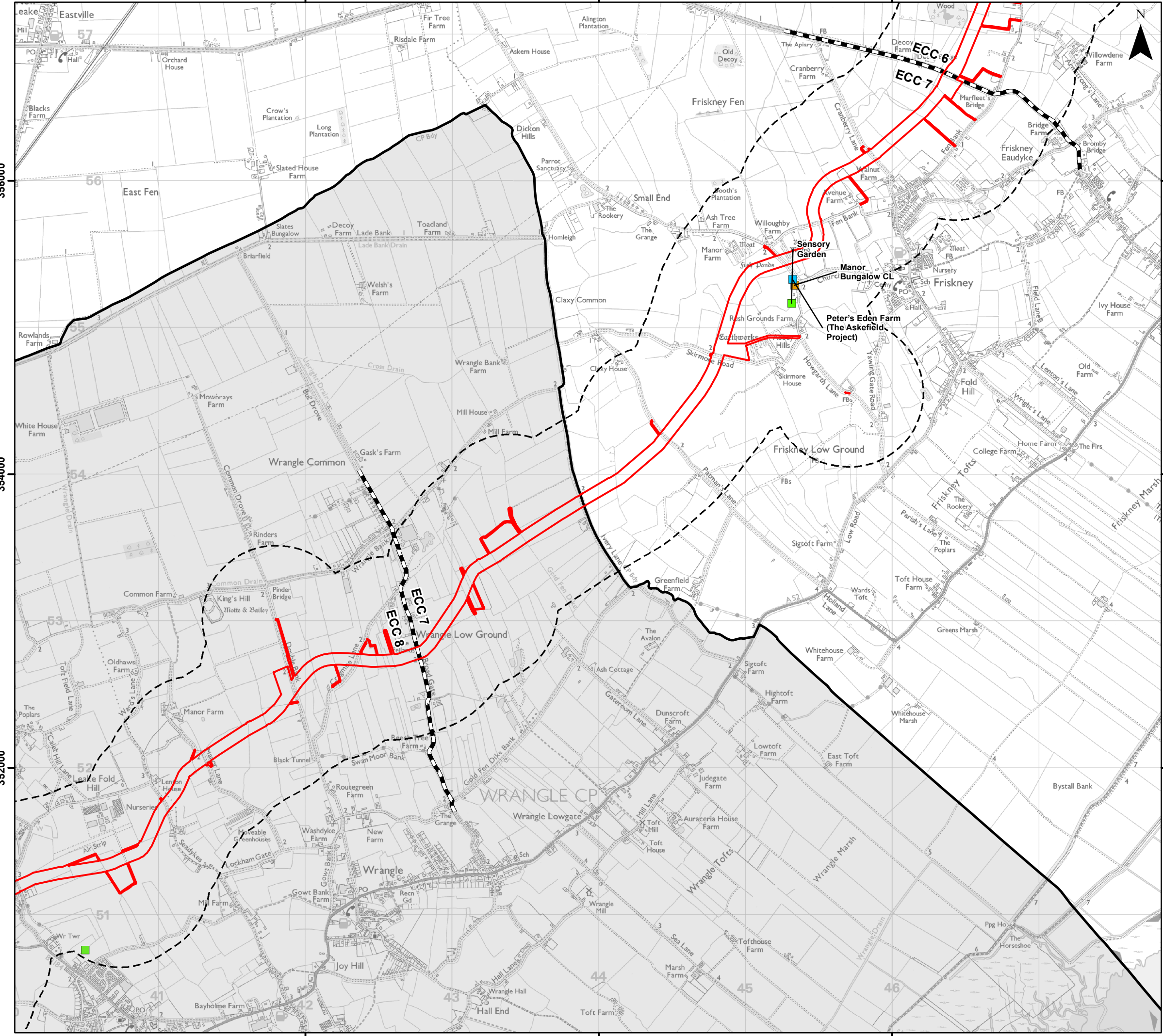
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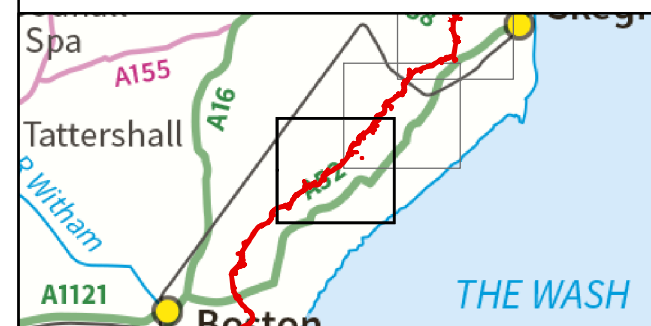
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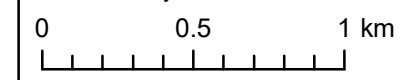
Legend

- Order Limits
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
 - East Lindsey 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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Environmental Statement
 East Lindsey Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius

Figure 30.1.1.5



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30.3 Boston

30.3.1 Resident Population

31. The most recent population statistics from 2021⁴ show that the resident population of BBC was approximately 70,800, which equates to 9.2% of Lincolnshire's population of 769,500. Of the BBC population, 50.8% (36,000) were female and 49.2% (34,800) were male.

32. Regarding the working age of the population (those aged 16-64), the proportion of BBC'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%.

30.3.2 Employment and Unemployment Rates

33. The population of BBC 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 BBC, 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%).

34. The full employment statistics are shown in Plate 30.10.

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/census/2021/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/census/2022/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.



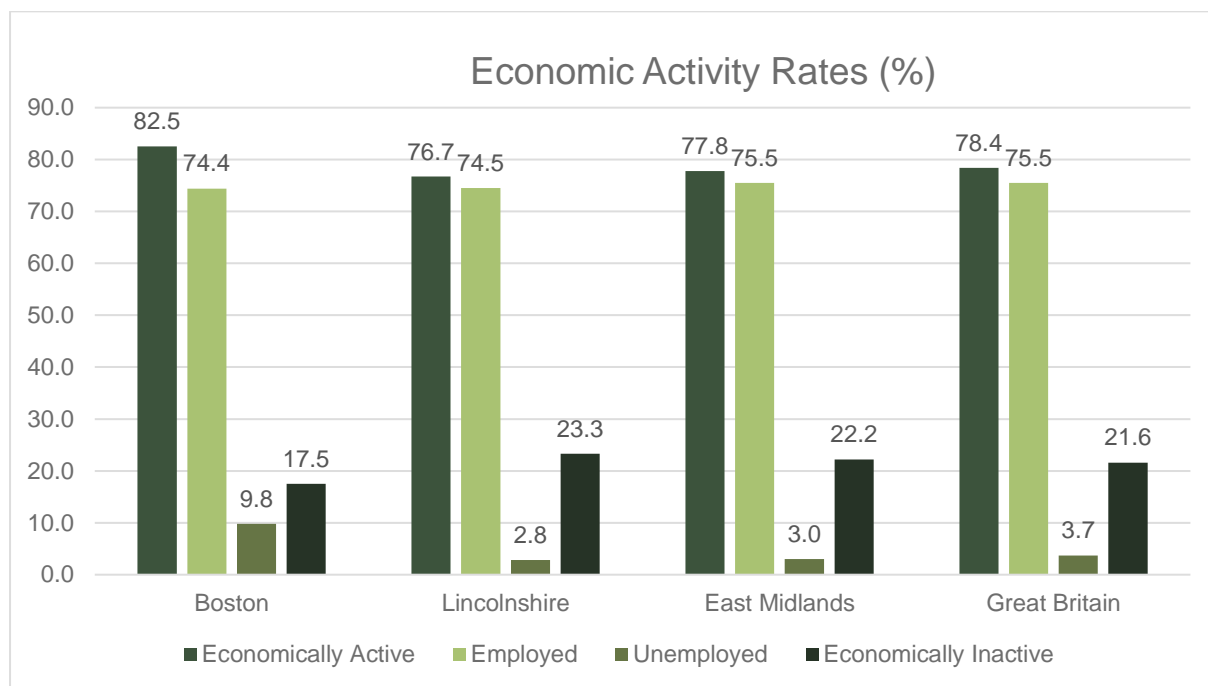


Plate 30.10: BBC economic activity rates published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

35. The data shown in Plate 30.10 highlights that in terms of economic activity BBC 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.

36. 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. Plate 30.11 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/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings-data-sources-home-nomis-official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)



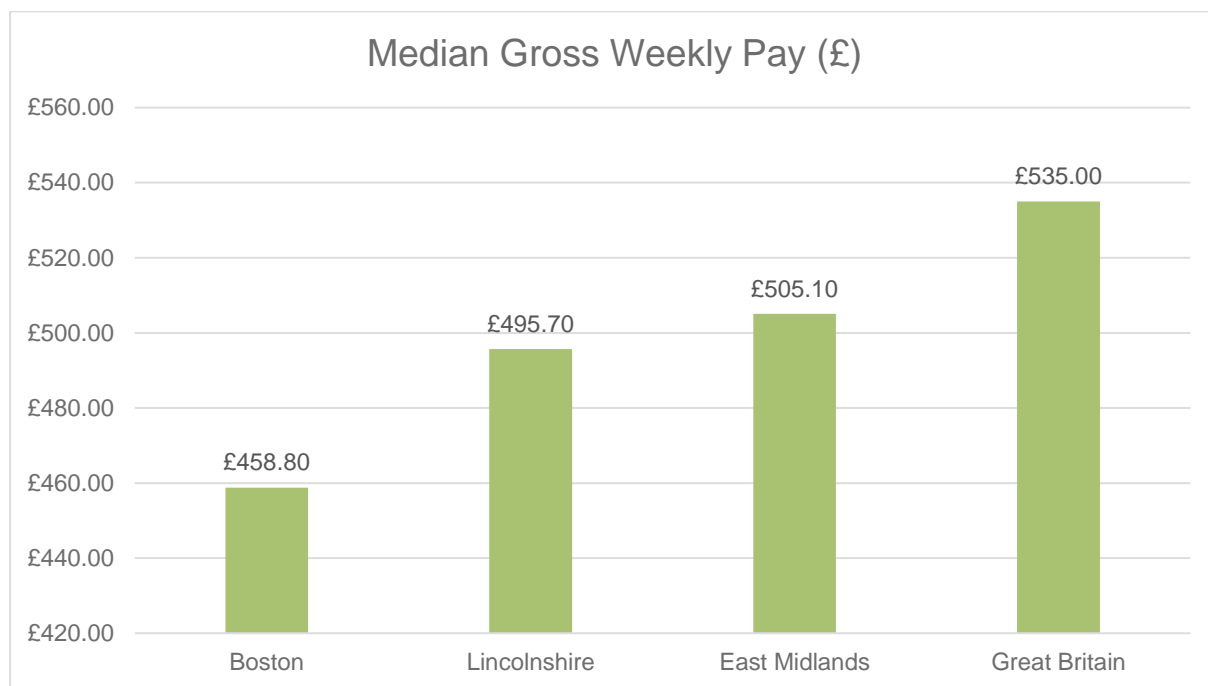


Plate 30.11: BBC median gross weekly pay published as census data in 2022 (NOMIS, 2022)

37. BBC 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.

30.3.3 Occupations

38. The data, provided by ONS from 2021⁸, detail types of employment by industry. In BBC 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

39. Plate 30.12.

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)



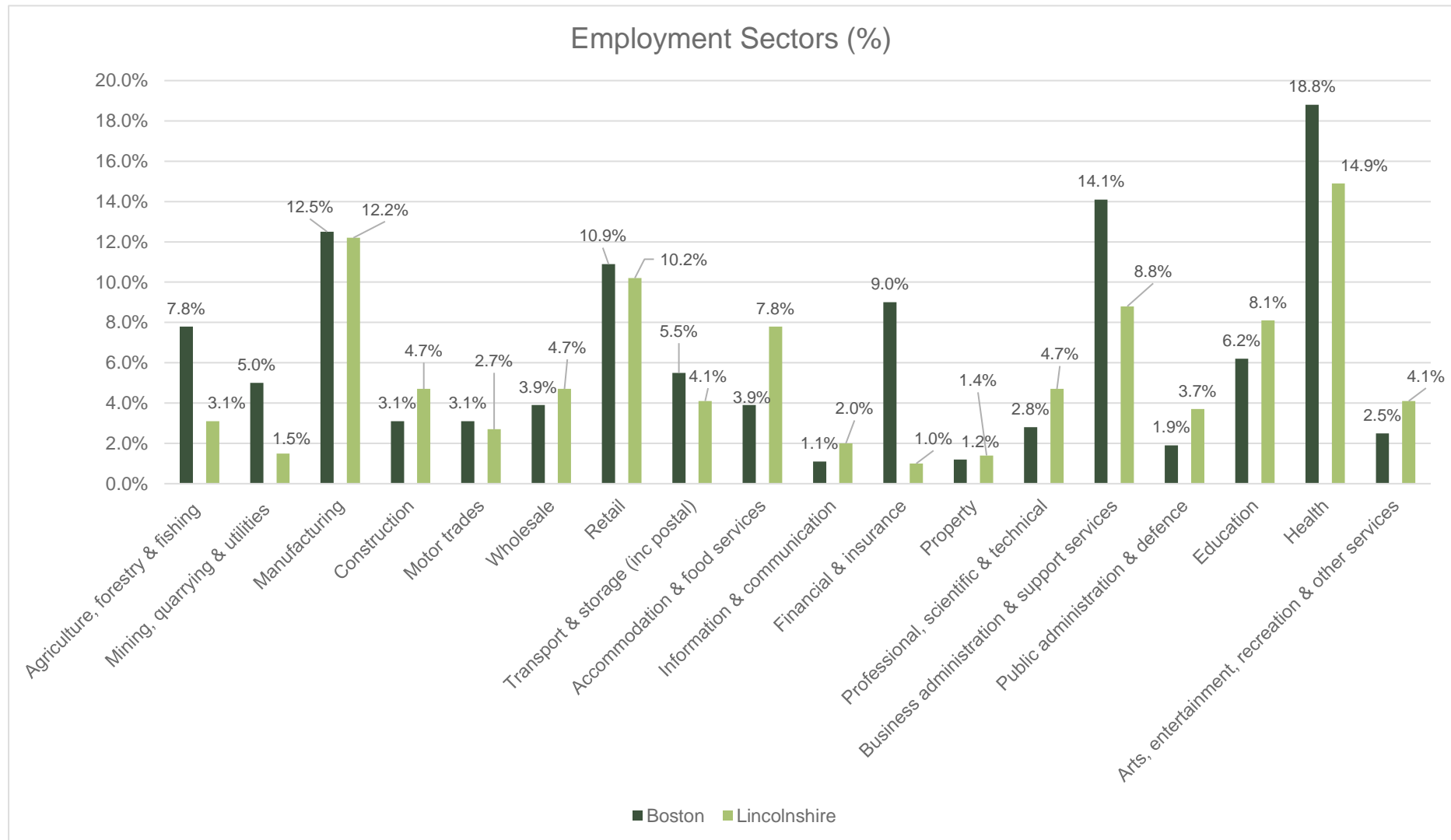


Plate 30.12: BBC employment sectors published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)



40. The highest proportion of people are employed in 'Health' occupations, 18.8% of BBC'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.

30.3.4 Qualifications

41. According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 – December 2021⁹, the average proportion of BBC 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 BBC (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 Plate 30.13. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in BBC compared with the national average.

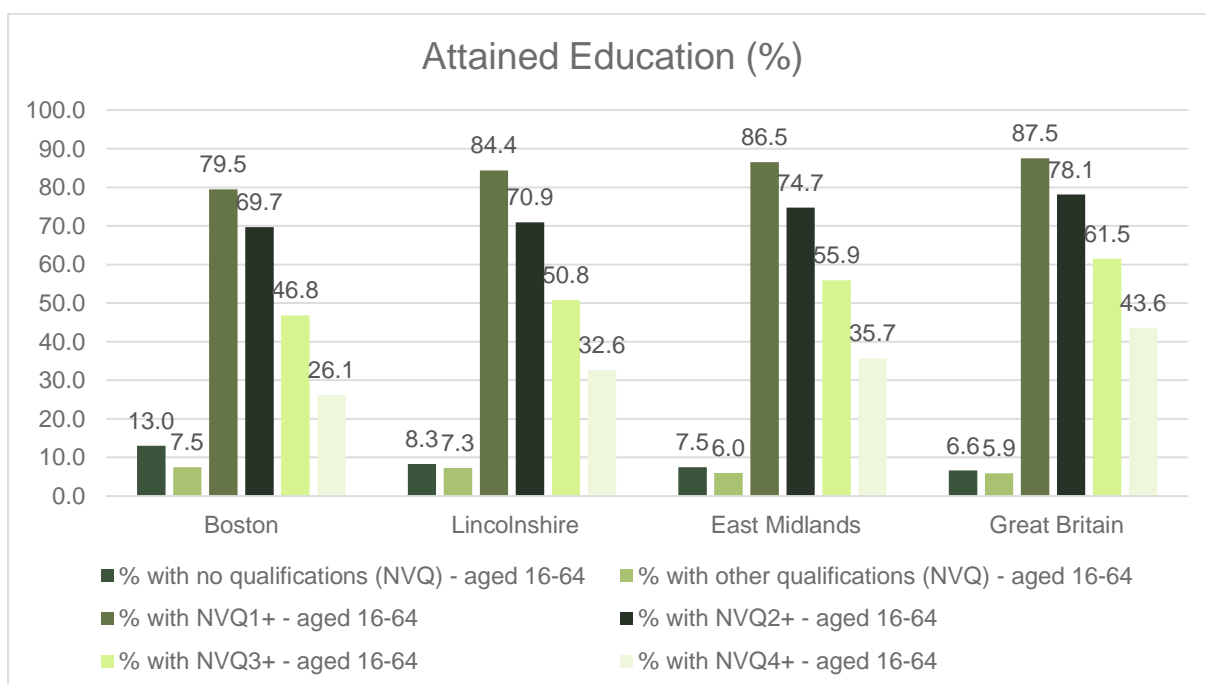


Plate 30.13: BBC qualifications published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

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/annual-population-survey/labour-force-survey)



30.3.5 Community Safety

42. The reported crime rate for BBC 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).

30.3.6 Health

43. Data for BBC, 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).

44. The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in BBC 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 BBC 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.

45. Data gained from the 2021¹⁴ Census, shows 17.8% of the population in BBC 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 Plate 30.14 below.

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/crimeandjusticeinlincolnshire)

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)

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://www.ohid.org.uk/outcomes)

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://www.ohid.org.uk/outcomes)

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://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census)



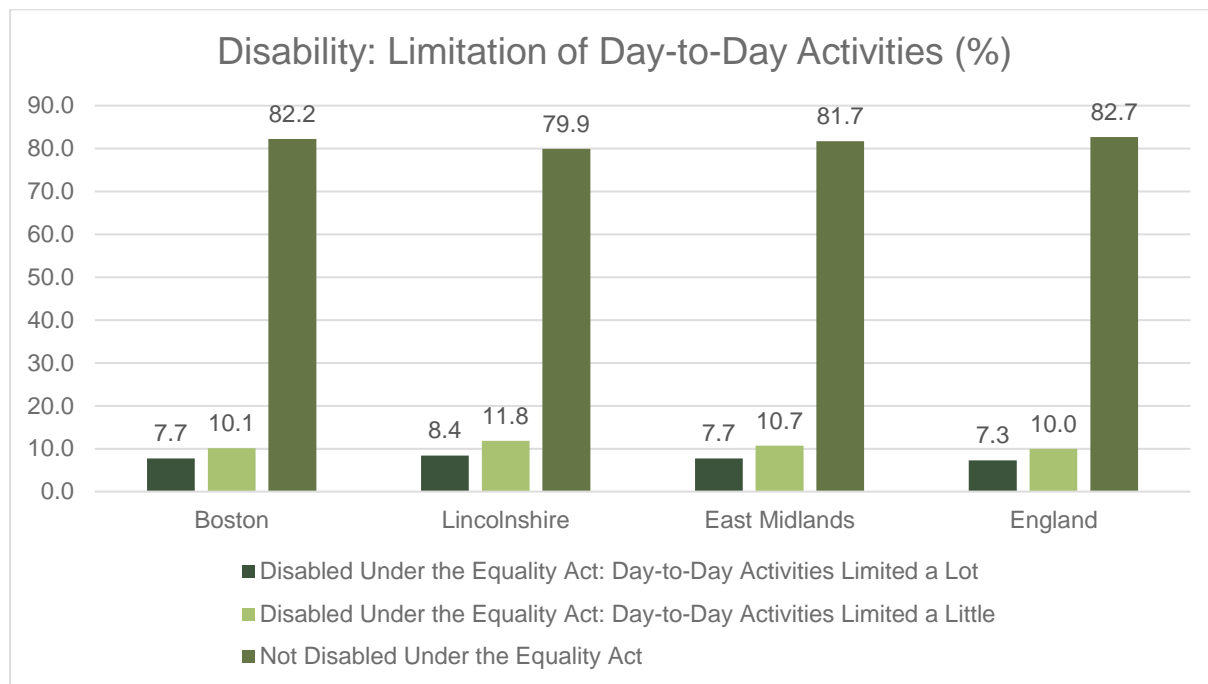


Plate 30.14: BBC disability - limitation of day-to-day activities published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

46. 1.3% of the population in BBC 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 Plate 30.15 below.

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://www.nomisweb.co.uk/data/census/2021/summary/2021-general-health)



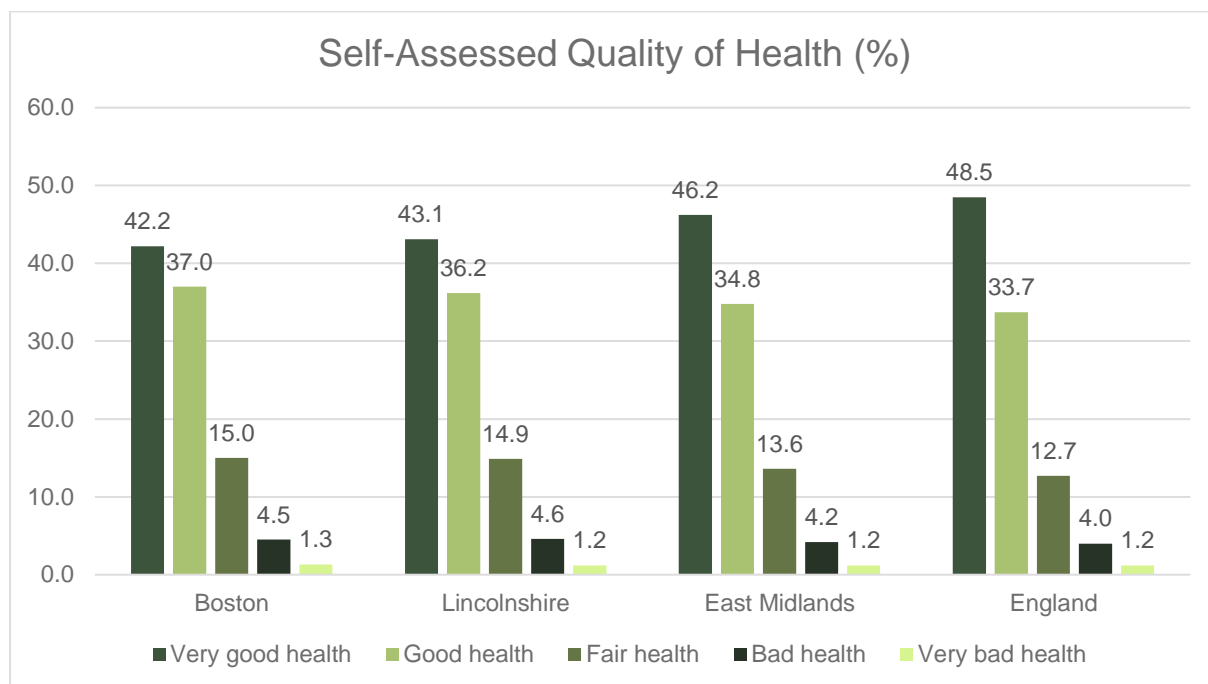


Plate 30.15: BBC self-assessed quality of health published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

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

30.3.7 Transport

48. According to the 2021 Census data¹⁷, the proportion of households in BBC that do not own a car or van (19.5%) is higher than 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 BBC (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 Plate 30.16.

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)

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/summary)



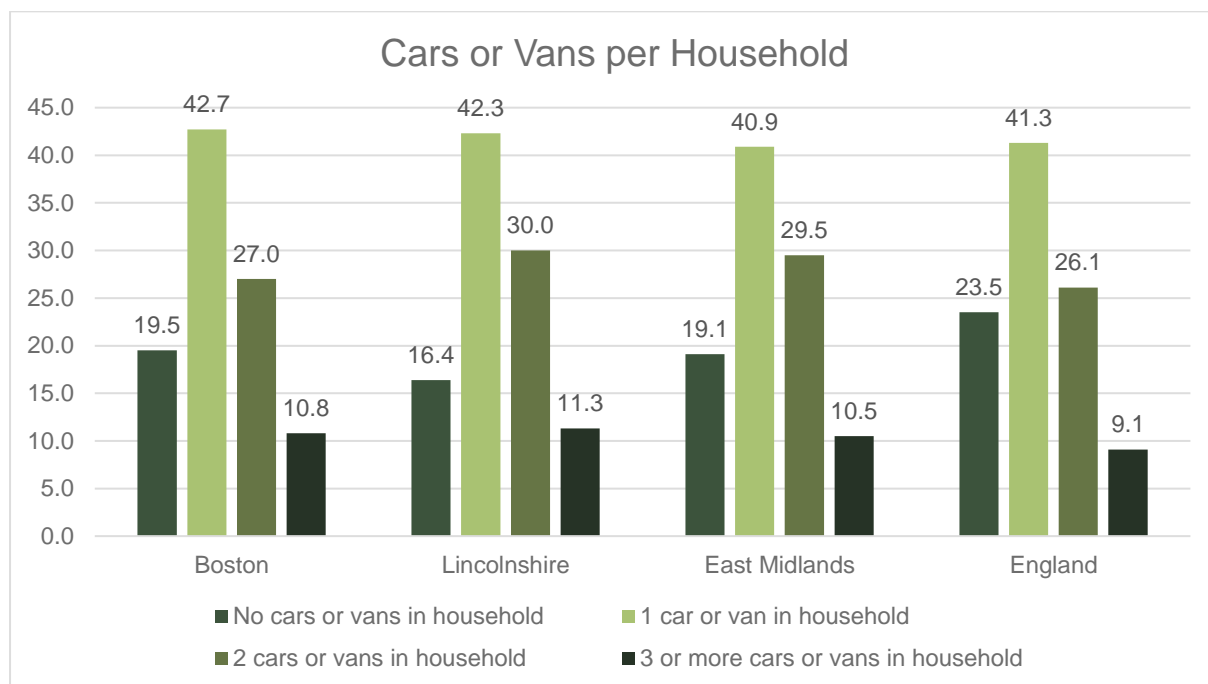


Plate 30.16: BBC number of cars or vans per household published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

49. According to the latest government published statistics¹⁸, the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in BBC (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 BBC is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Plate 30.17.

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.dft.gov.uk/transport-statistics-finder/interactive-dashboard)



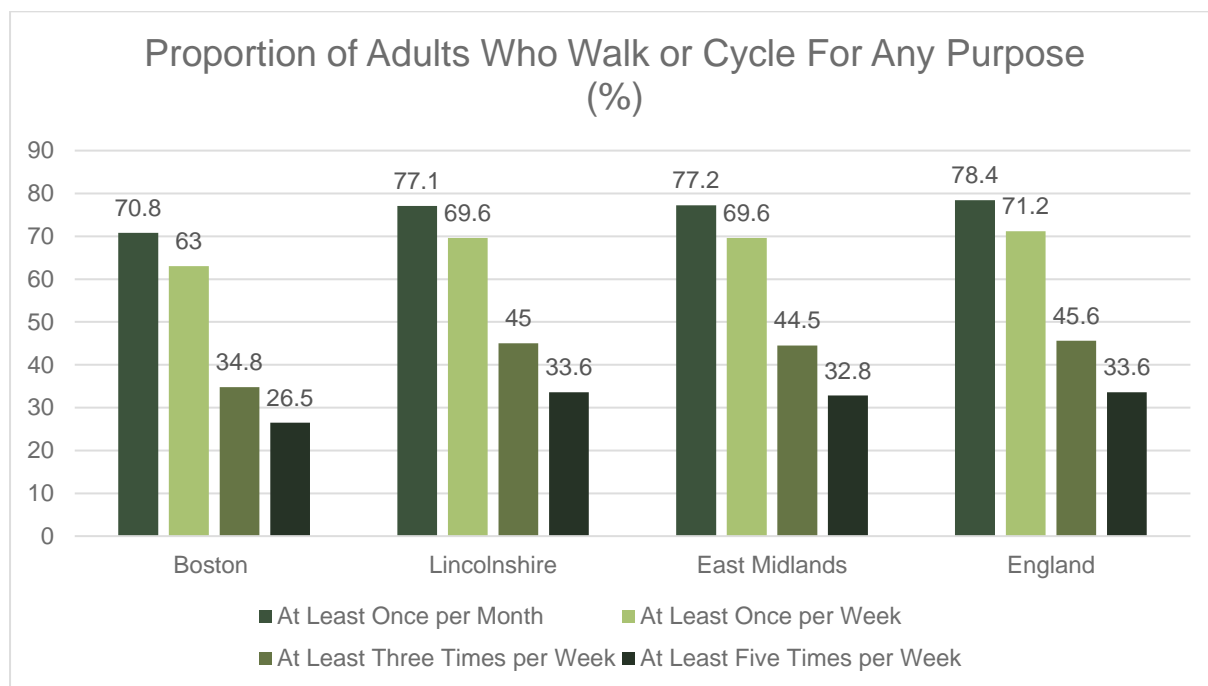


Plate 30.17: BBC proportion of adults who walk or cycle from 2015 to 2022 (HM Government, 2022).

30.3.8 Deprivation

50. Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by the 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 BBC is 85 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Plate 30.18 illustrates BBC’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.

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/414207/English_indices_of_deprivation_2019_-_File_10_-_Local_Authority_District_Summaries_2019.pdf)



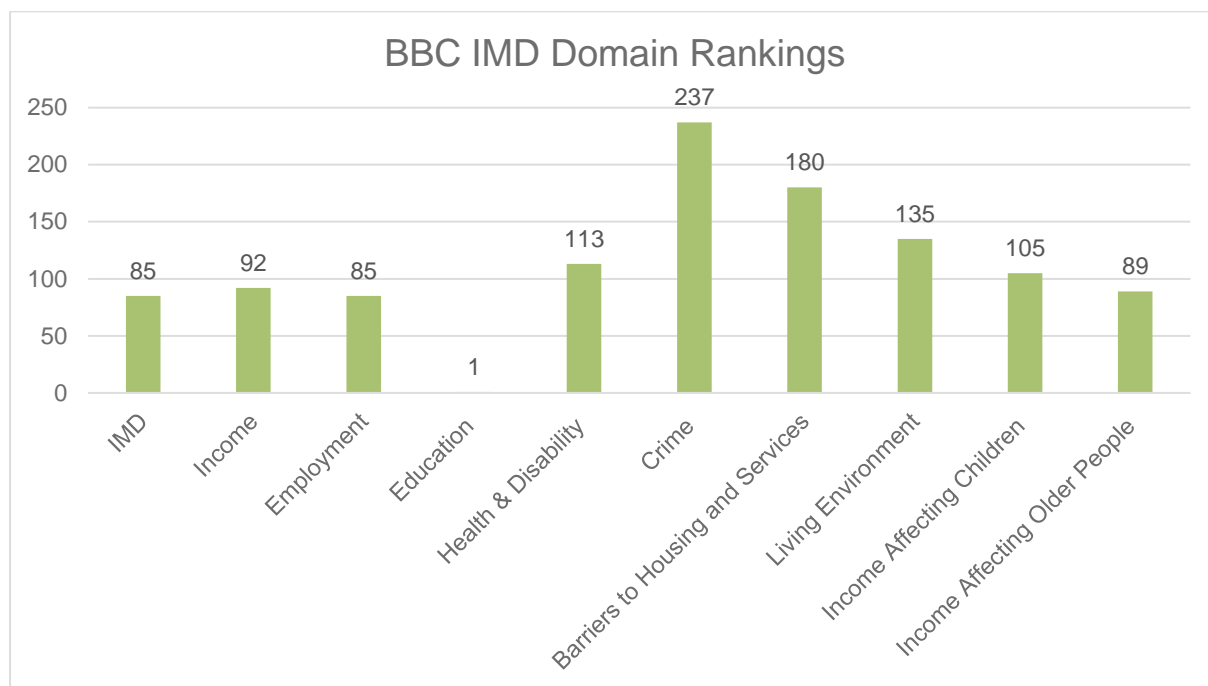


Plate 30.18: BBC Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings published in 2019 (HM Government, 2019).

51. BBC'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.

30.3.9 Community Facilities

30.3.9.1 Education

52. In total there are 56 schools in BBC, of which there are:

- 28 Nurseries
- Two All-Through Schools
- 20 Primary Schools
- Five Secondary Schools
- One Sixth Form College

53. Table 30.4 outlines the education facilities identified within a 500m radius of the study area.



Table 30.4: Boston education facilities within a 500m radius of the study area (OpenStreetMap, 2023)

Receptor	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Aspiration House School – Special School	217m
Butterwick Pinchbeck's Endowed Primary School	478m

30.3.9.2 Healthcare

54. BBC forms part of the area that is covered by the NHS Lincolnshire ICB and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB (see Section 30.2.6).

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

30.3.9.3 Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

56. 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 30.5 and Figure 30.1.2.

Table 30.5: BBC green space, tourism and leisure facilities within a 500m radius of the study area (OpenStreetMap, 2023)

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Peter's Eden Farm (The Askefield Project)	Leisure	104m
The Mooring's Cafe	Leisure	50m
Bowling Green (111m southwest of Fozzy's Fosdyke Social Club)	Green Space - Leisure	53m
Envirobarns	Tourism	115m
Football Pitch (Fozzy's Fosdyke Social Club, on Puttock Gate Road)	Green Space	74m
Butterwick Park and Play Area	Green Space	304m
Play Area (25m northwest of the Fozzy's Fosdyke Social Club and bounded to the north by Puttock Gate)	Green Space	130m
The Ship Inn	Leisure	174m
RSPB Frampton Marsh (Located on Frampton roads, 200m southwest of Boston paper)	Tourism	444m
Play Area (On the northeast border of Butterwick Park)	Leisure	440m
The Castle Inn	Leisure	243m
Playing Fields (Approx 50m of Oscava PMU & Aesthetics, on Girls School Lane)	Green Space	416m
Old Leake Recreation Ground	Green Space	488m



Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Freiston Environmental Centre	Tourism	211m
Play Area (Approx 140m North of Danny Flear Community Centre)	Green Space	314m
Playing Field (Approx 140m North of Danny Flear Community Centre)	Green Space	416m

57. Boston 007A LSOA falls within Five Village Ward and BBC. 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.



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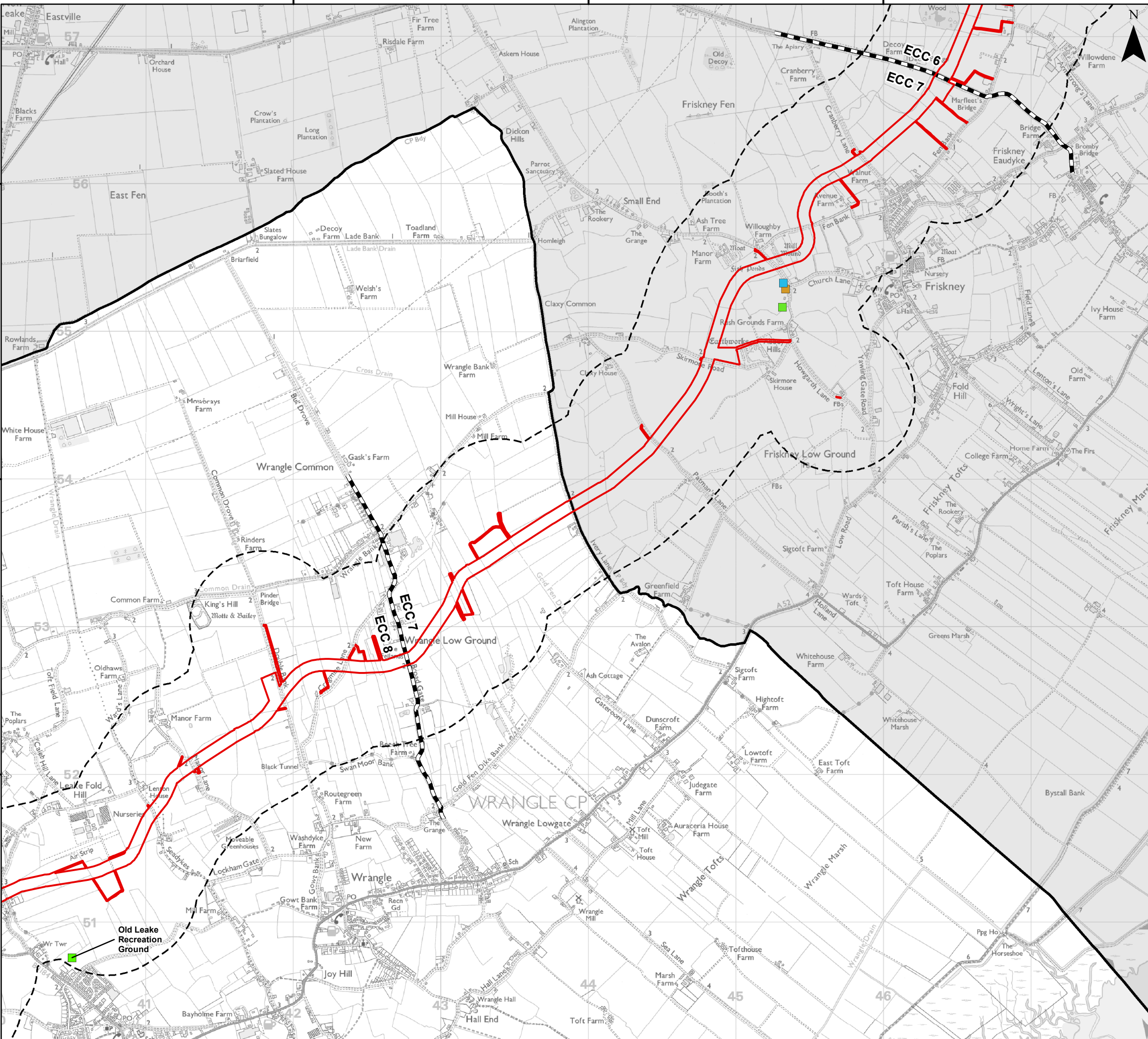
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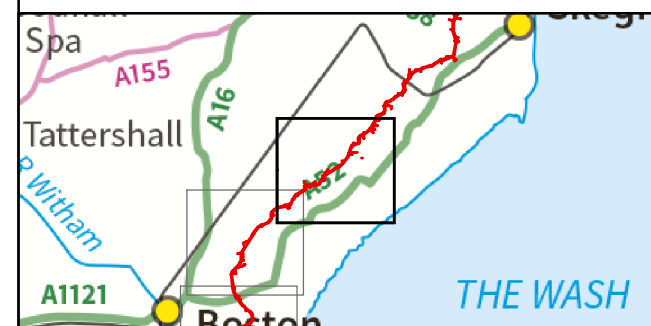
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Legend

- Order Limits
 - Onshore Segment Break
 - Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
 - Boston Borough District Boundary
 - Adjacent District Boundary
- Receptor Type**
- Green Space
 - Leisure
 - Tourism

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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Environmental Statement
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
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 Figure 30.1.2.1

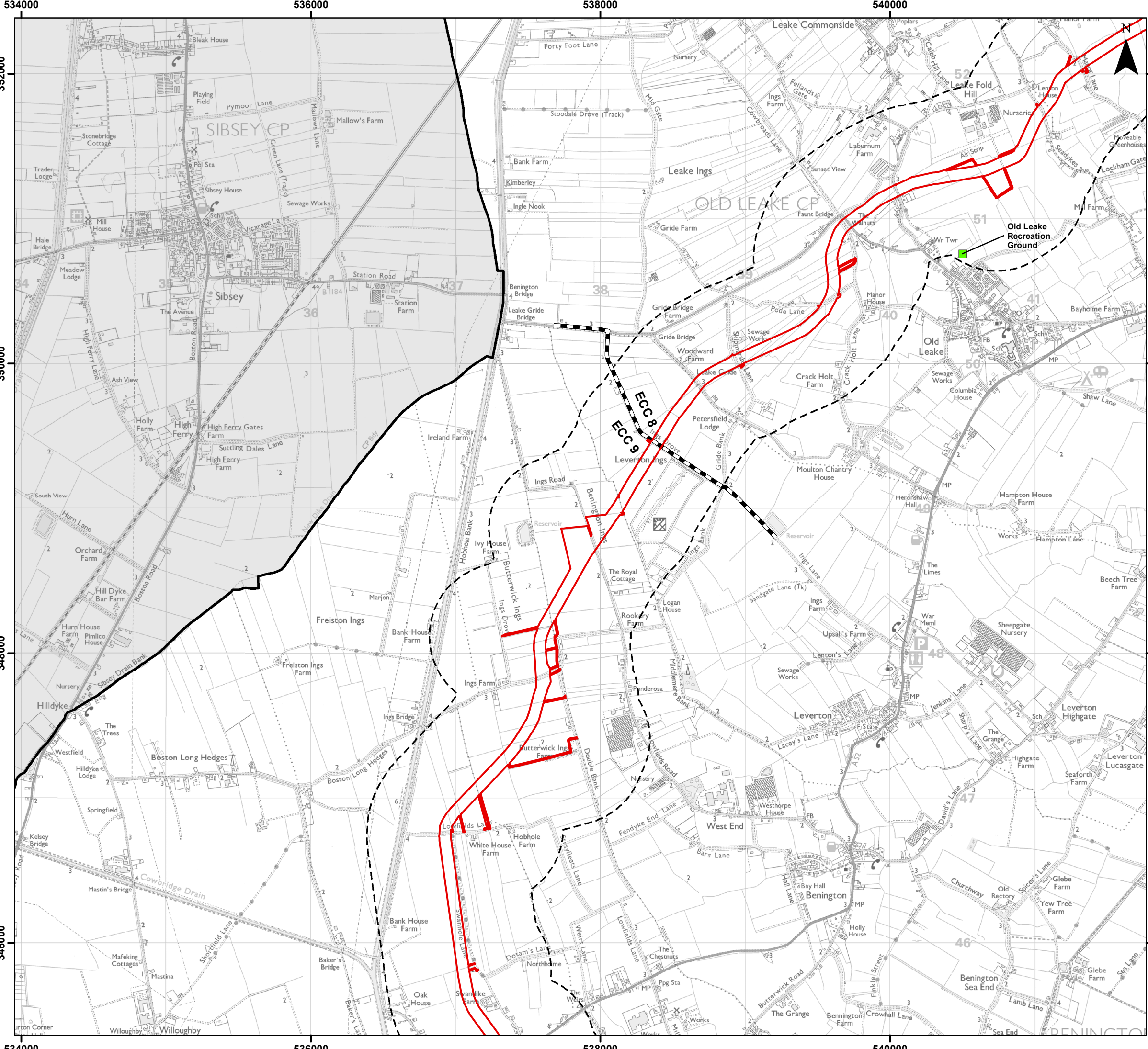


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Legend

- Order Limits
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- Adjacent District Boundary

Receptor Type

- Green Space

Sources:
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Coordinate System: British National Grid
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 Figure 30.1.2.2

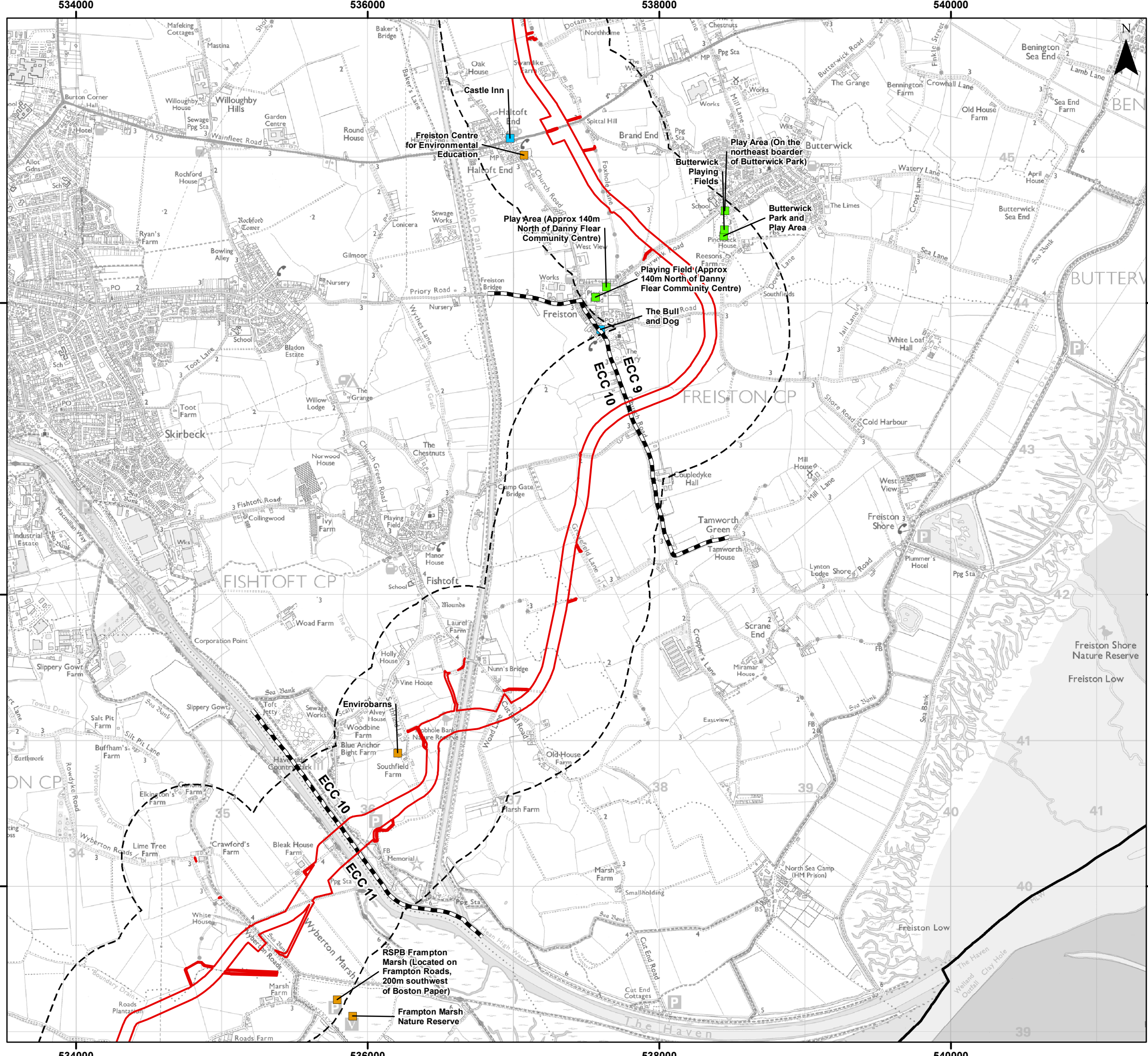


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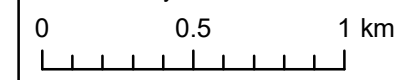
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Environmental Statement

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

Figure 30.1.2.3

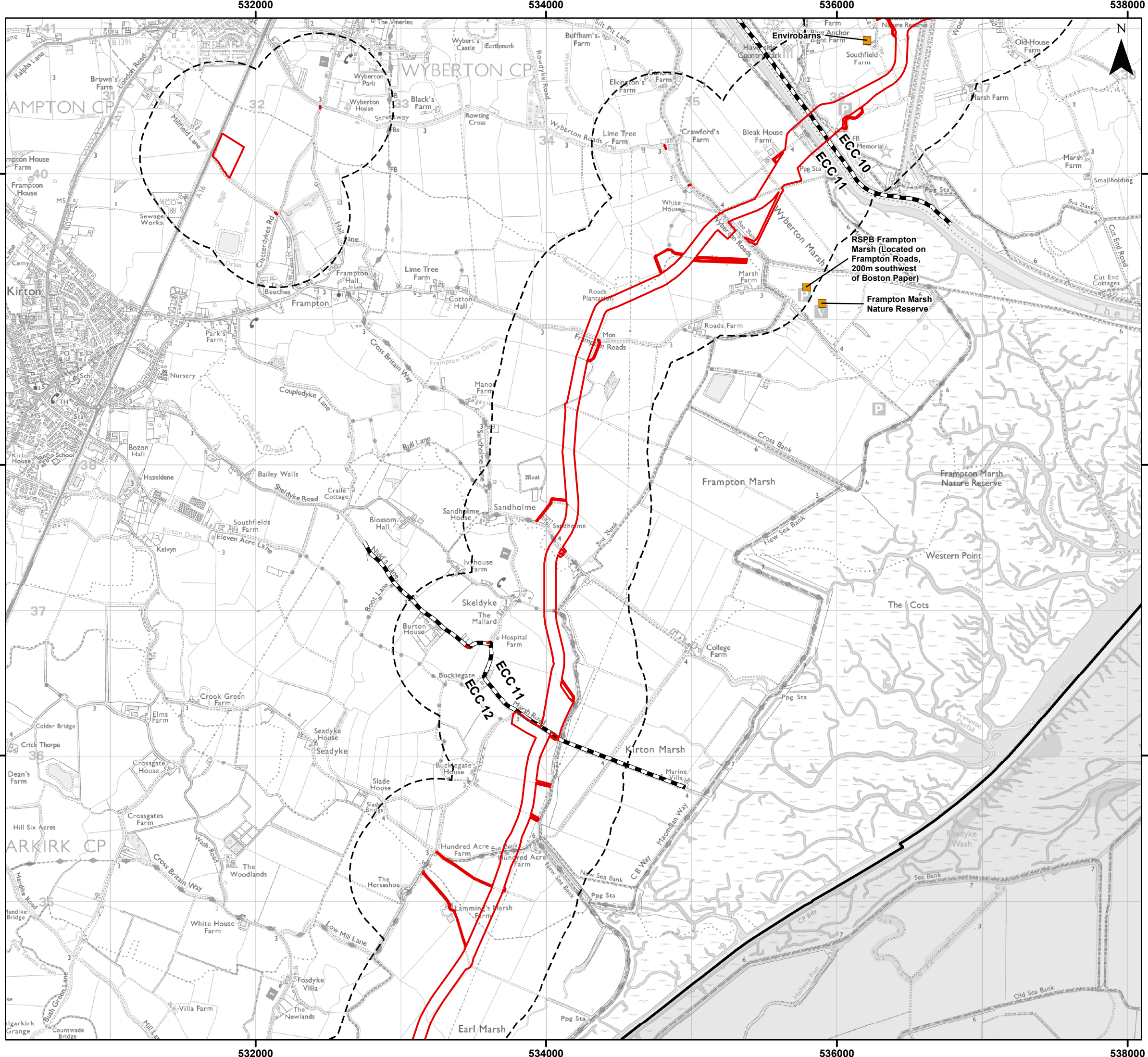


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



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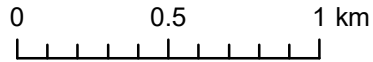
Legend

-  Order Limits
 -  Onshore Segment Break
 -  Onshore Order Limits 500 m Buffer
 -  Boston Borough District Boundary
 -  Adjacent District Boundary
- Receptor Type**
-  Tourism

Sources:
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Coordinate System: British National Grid



Scale: 1:25,000 A3 Page Size

Environmental Statement
Boston Green Space, Tourism
and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius

Figure 30.1.2.4

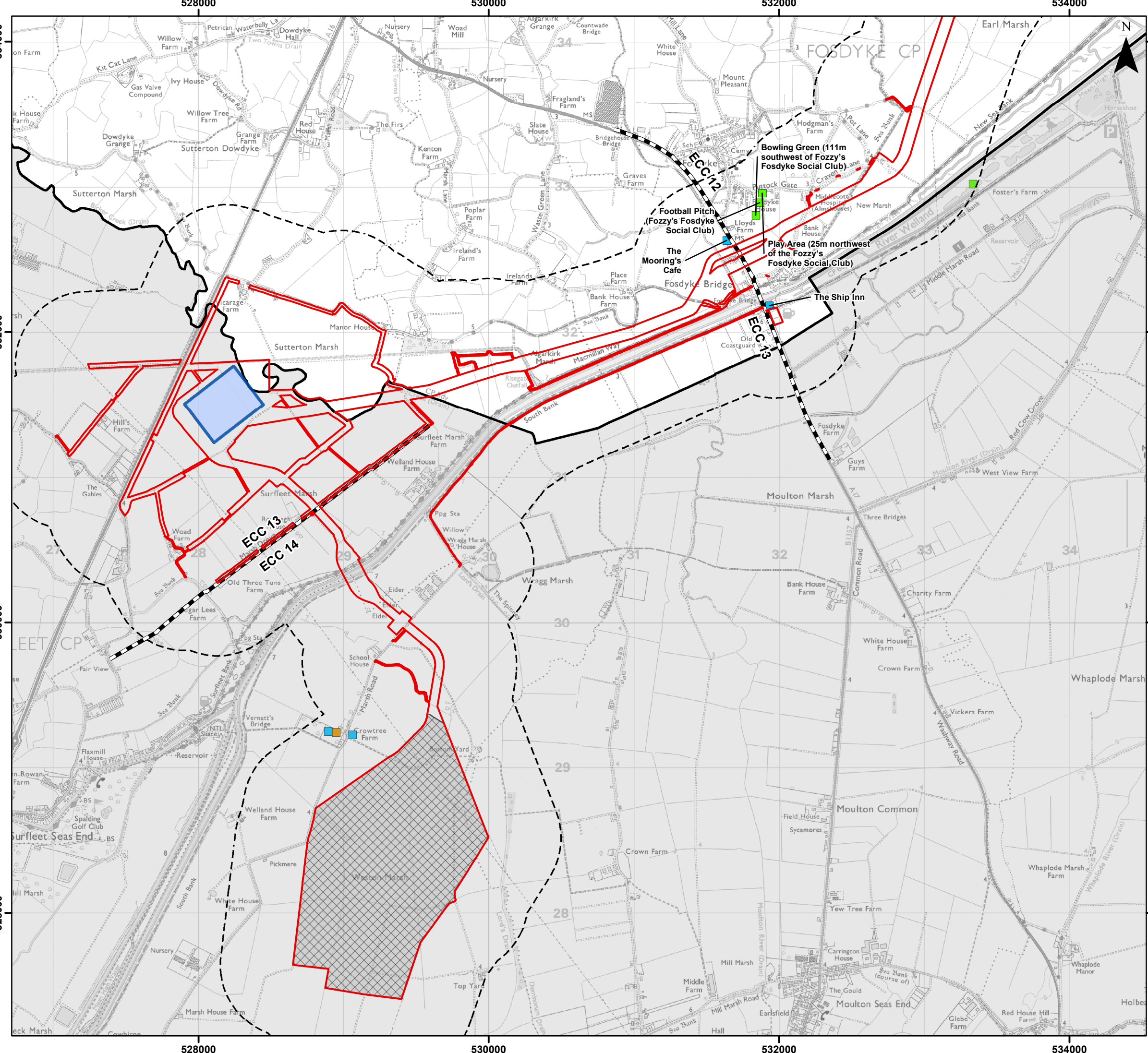


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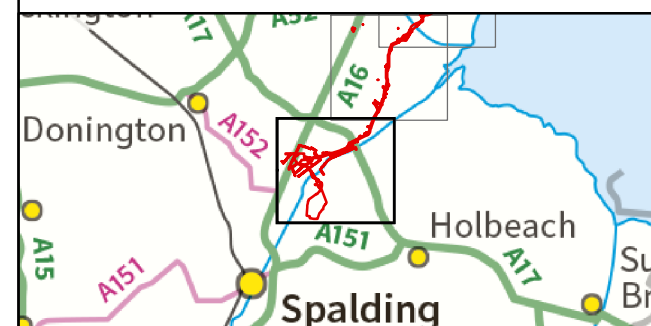
Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Footprint
- Connection
- Onshore Order Limits 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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 Scale: 1:25,000
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Environmental Statement
 Boston Green Space, Tourism
 and Leisure Receptors within a 500m Radius
 Figure 30.1.2.5



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30.4 South Holland

30.4.1 Resident Population

58. The most recent population statistics from 2021²⁰ show that the resident population of SHDC was approximately 95,500, which would be 12.4% of Lincolnshire's population of 769,500. Of the SHDC population 50.1% (48,600) were female and 49.1% (46,900) were male.

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

30.4.2 Employment and Unemployment Rates

60. The population of SHDC shows an economic activity rate – of aged 16-64, of 80.3% (October 2021 – September 2022)²¹, which is higher than that of Lincolnshire, (76.7%) the East Midlands (77.8%) and Great Britain (78.4%). Out of the population of SHDC, 43,200 (80.3%) are in employment. Unemployment data is unavailable since the group sample size is 0 or disclosive (0-2).

61. The full employment statistics are shown in Plate 30.19.

²⁰ 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/census/2021/population-estimates-local-authority-based-by-five-year-age-band)

²¹ NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 2022 : [annual population survey - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2022/annual-population-survey)



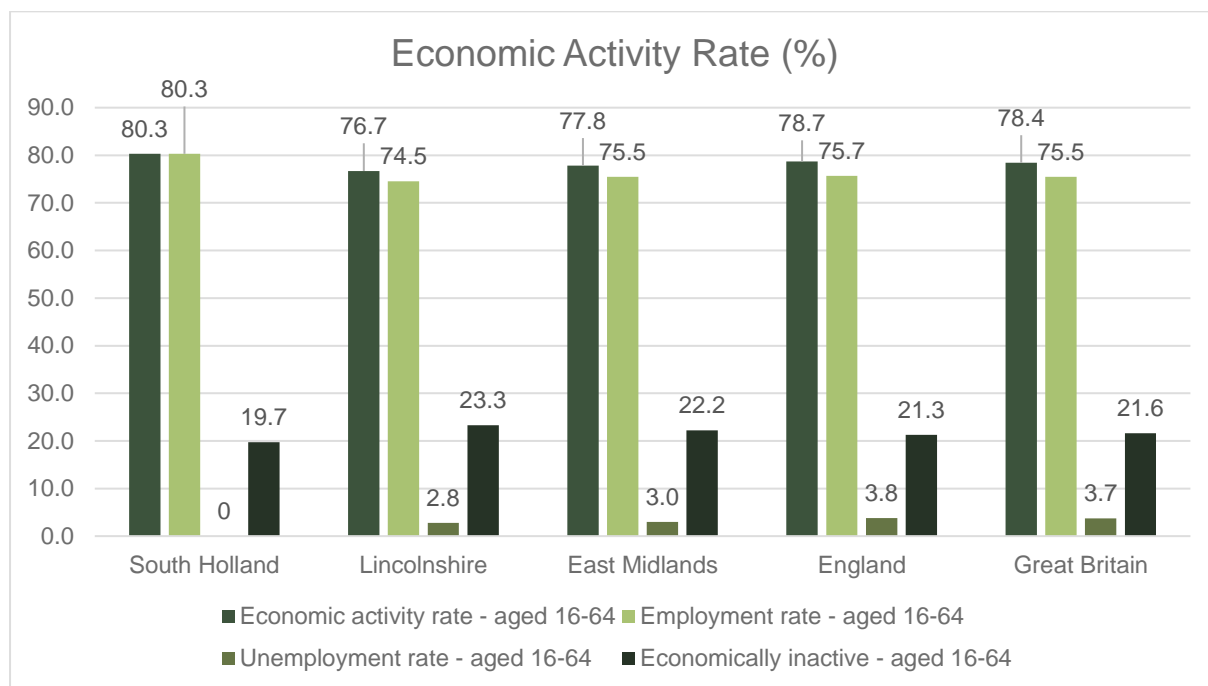


Plate 30.19: SHDC economic activity rates published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

62. The data shown in Plate 30.19 highlights that in terms of economic activity and those in employment, SHDC has higher outcomes compared to Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, and Great Britain. It also has lower rates of economic inactivity than its comparative areas.

63. Another differentiator used to distinguish the employment quality of an area is the Gross Weekly Pay²²; 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. Plate 30.20 details the outcomes of this data.

²² 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://nomisweb.co.uk/Annual-Survey-of-Hours-and-Earnings-Data-Sources-home-Nomis-Official-Census-and-Labour-Market-Statistics)



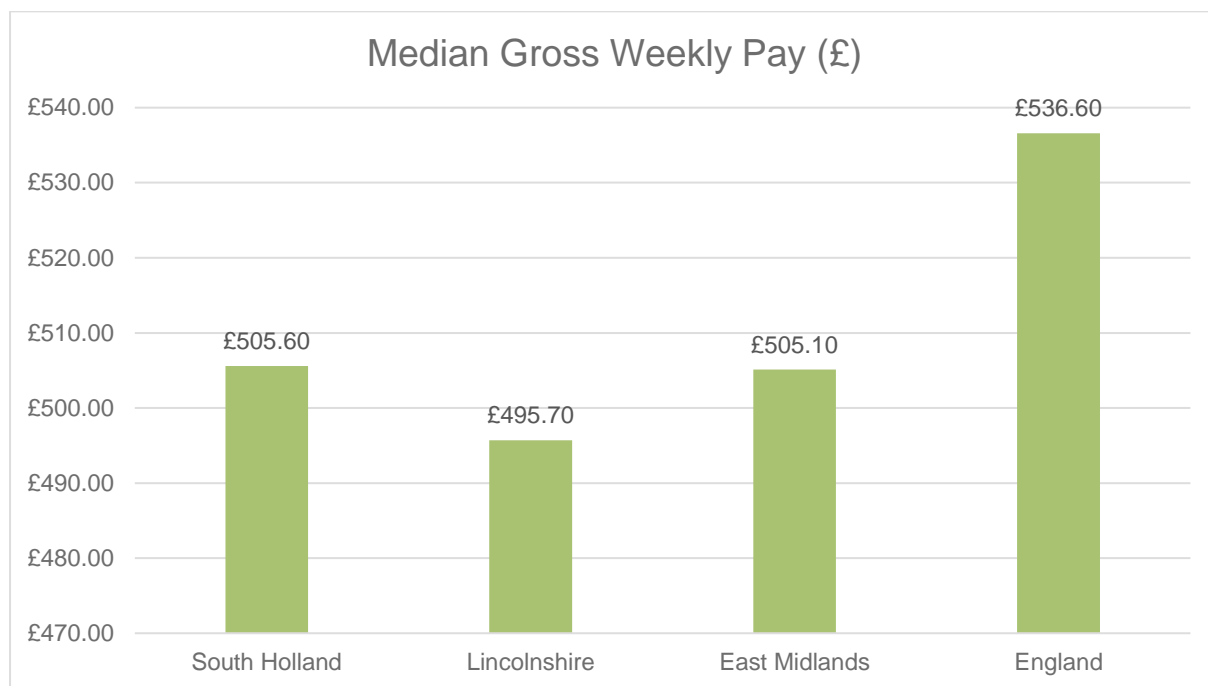


Plate 30.20: SHDC median gross weekly pay published as census data in 2022 (NOMIS, 2022)

64. SHDC 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.

65. The data, provided by ONS from 2021²³, detail types of employment by industry. In SHDC, 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 Plate 30.21.

²³ 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)



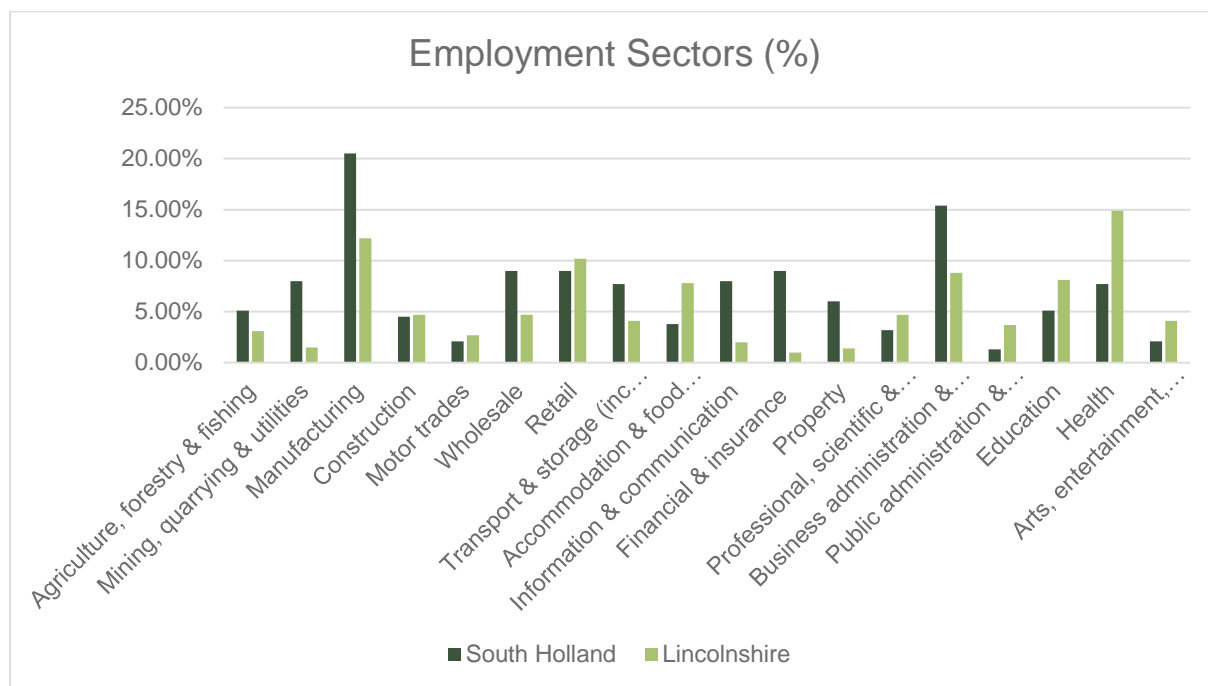


Plate 30.21: SHDC employment sectors published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

66. The highest proportion of people are employed in ‘Manufacturing’ occupations. 20.5% of SHDC’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%.

30.4.3 Qualifications

67. According to the ONS annual population survey January 2021 – December 2021²⁴, the average proportion of SHDC 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 SHDC (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 Plate 30.22. These results indicate a lower level of educational qualifications attained in SHDC compared with the national average.

²⁴ 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/annual-population-survey/labour-force-survey)



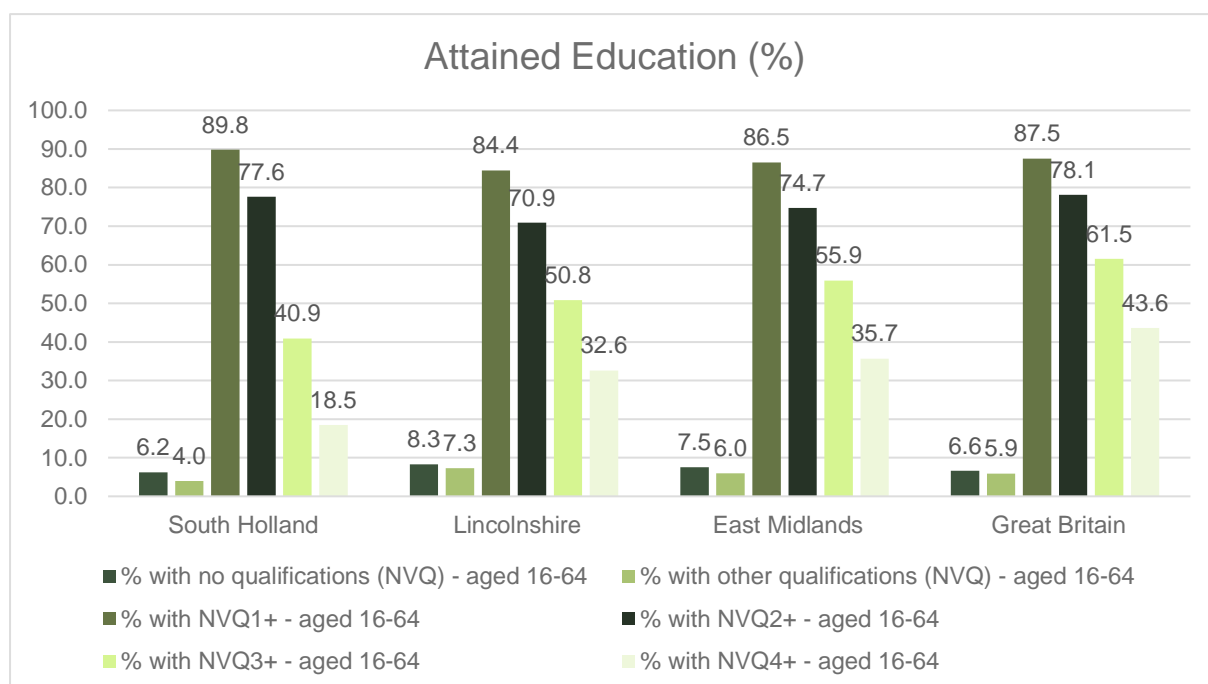


Plate 30.22: SHDC qualifications published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

30.4.4 Community Safety

68. The reported crime rate for SHDC during the 12-month period from September 2021 to September 2022, was 61.0 recorded offences per 1,000 population²⁵. This is the 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).

30.4.5 Health

69. Data for SHDC, produced by the Office for Health Improvements and Disparities for 2021²⁶, 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).

²⁵ 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/crimeandstatistics/recorded-crime-data-by-community-safety-partnership-area)

²⁶ 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](#)



70. The percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in SHDC between 2020/21 was 72.9%, significantly worse than the average for Lincolnshire (67.6%), the region (66.6%) and England (63.5%)²⁷. The population of SHDC also has a higher smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+) (19.4%), than in Lincolnshire (13.3%), the wider region (13.4%) and the national average (13%)²⁸.

71. Data gained from the 2021 Census²⁹, shows that 18.8% of the population of SHDC 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 Plate 30.23 below.

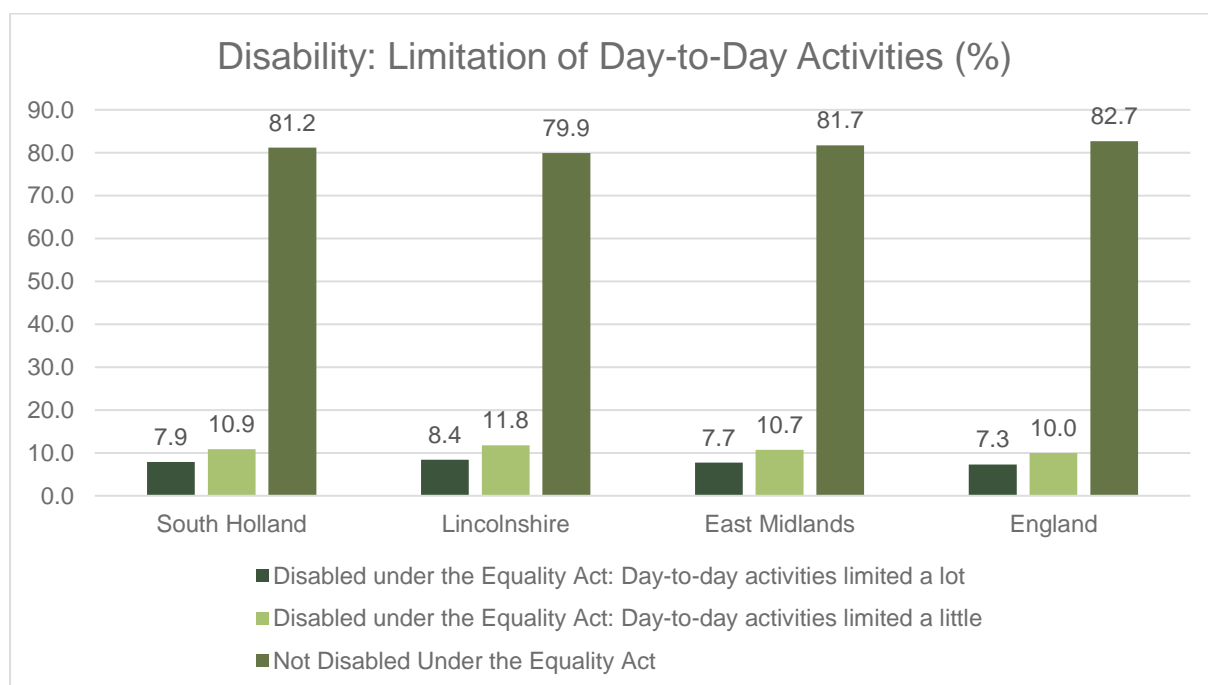


Plate 30.23: SHDC disability - limitation of day-to-day activities published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

²⁷ 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://www.phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

²⁸ 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://www.phe.org.uk/public-health-outcomes-framework-data-ohid)

²⁹ 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/official-census-and-labour-market-statistics)



72. 1.2% of the population in SHDC consider they are in very bad health, this is equivalent to all other compared areas; 41.4% of the population are in very good health, with 79.1% considering themselves to have good health or better³⁰. 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 Plate 30.24 below.



Plate 30.24: SHDC self-assessed quality of health published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

73. As an indicator of environmental health, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in SHDC in 2021³¹ was 5%, equal to that of Lincolnshire (5%), but lower than the East Midlands region (5.6%) and England (5.5%).

30.4.6 Transport

74. According to the 2021 Census data³², the proportion of households in SHDC that do not own a car or van (12.9%) is lower than that of Lincolnshire (16.4%) and the East

³⁰ 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/topic_summaries/2021_census/census_of_population_data_sources_home_nomis_official_census_and_labour_market_statistics)

³¹ 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)

³² 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/topic_summaries/2021_census/census_of_population_data_sources_home_nomis_official_census_and_labour_market_statistics)



Midlands (19.1%) and significantly lower than England (23.5%). The number of residents who own one or more cars and vans in SHDC (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 Plate 30.25.

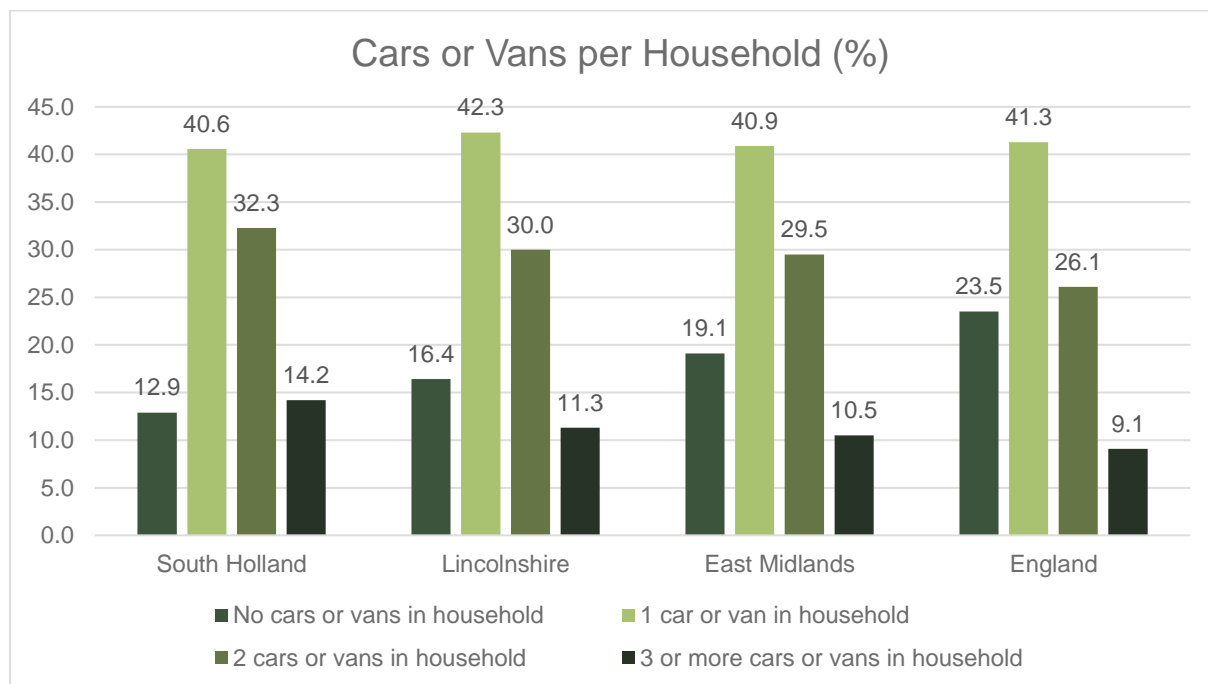


Plate 30.25: SHDC number of cars or vans per household published in 2021 as Census data (ONS, 2021)

75. According to the latest government published statistics³³, the percentage of adults who cycle or walk at least once a month in SHDC (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 SHDC is compared to the region and nationally can be seen in Plate 30.26.

³³ 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.dft.gov.uk/transport-statistics-finder/interactive-dashboard)



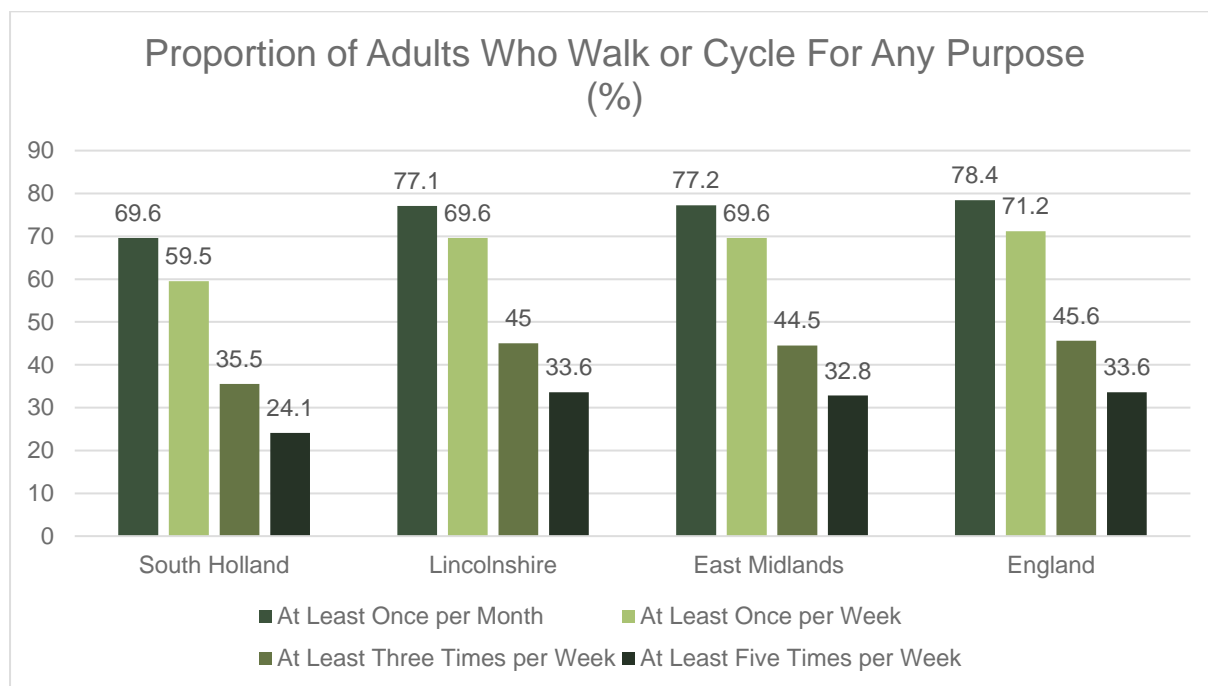


Plate 30.26: SHDC proportion of adults who walk or cycle from 2015 to 2022 (HM Government, 2022).

30.4.7 Deprivation

76. Indices of Multiple Deprivation are published by the government³⁴ 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 SHDC is 144 overall out of 317 local authorities in England (where one is the most deprived). Plate 30.27 illustrates SHDC’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.

³⁴ 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/414222/English_indices_of_deprivation_2019_-_File_10_-_Local_Authority_District_Summaries_2019.pdf)



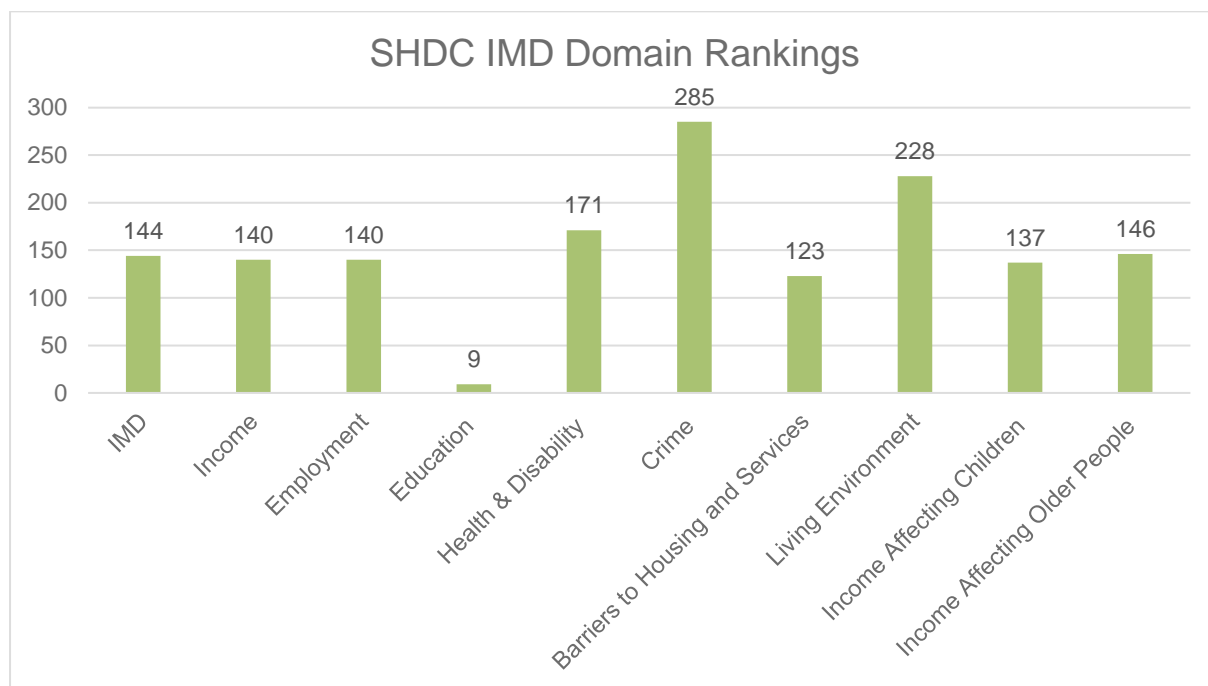


Plate 30.27: SHDC Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rankings published in 2019 (HM Government, 2019).

77. SHDC'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.

30.4.8 Community Facilities

30.4.8.1 Education

78. In total there are 71 schools in SHDC, of which there are:

- 30 Nurseries;
- Two All-Through Schools;
- 33 Primary Schools; and
- Six Secondary Schools.

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

30.4.9 Healthcare

80. South Holland forms part of the area that is covered by the NHS Lincolnshire ICB and the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB (see 30.2.6)

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



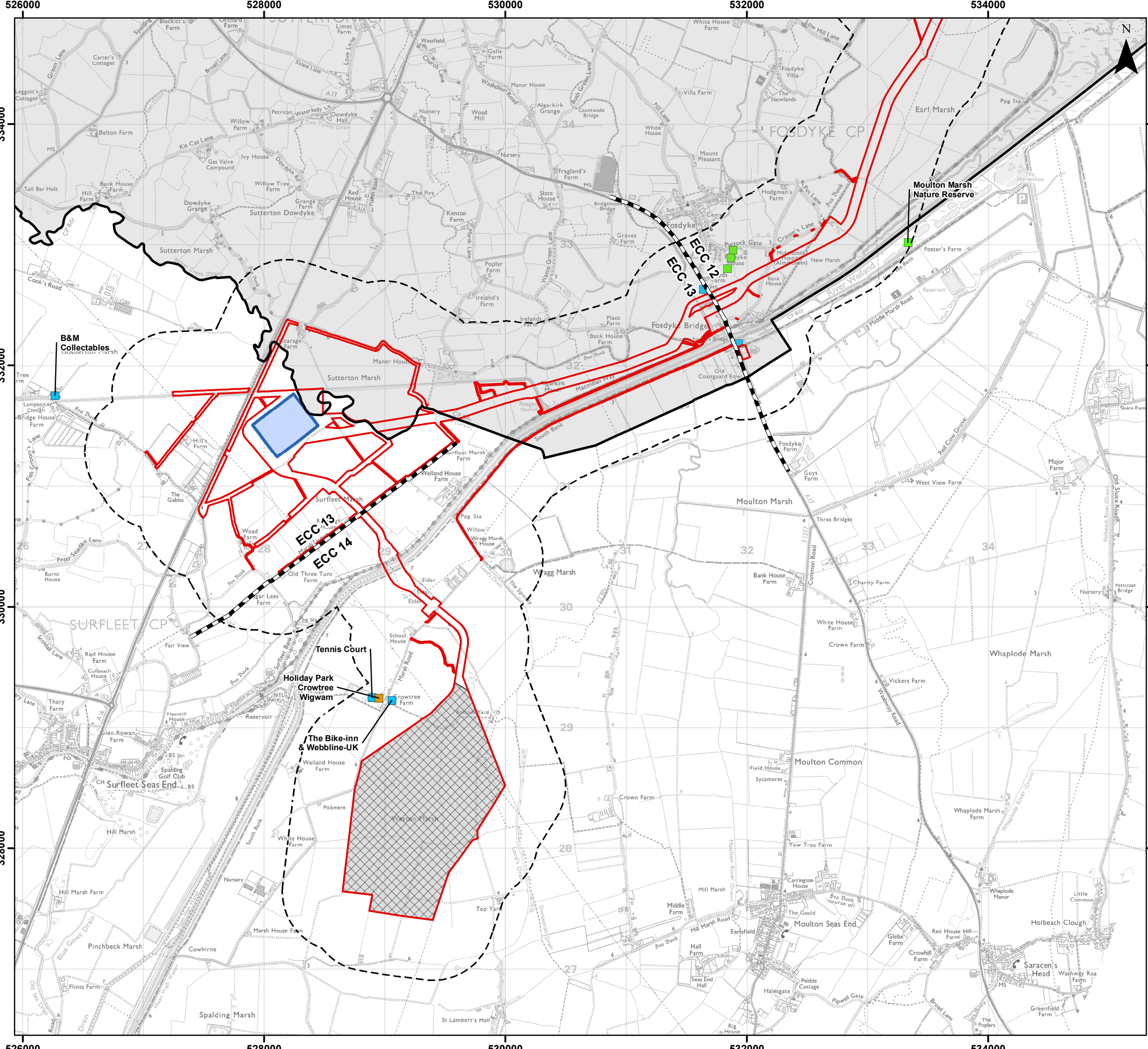
30.4.9.1 Green Space, Tourism and Leisure

82. 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 30.6 and Figure 30.1.3.

Table 30.6: SHDC green space, tourism and leisure within a 500m radius (OpenStreetMap, 2023).

Receptor	Receptor Type	Approx. Distance from the Study Area
Moulton Marsh Nature Reserve	Green Space	475m
The Bike-Inn and Webblin - UK	Leisure	224m
Tennis Courts	Leisure	368m
Holiday Park – Camping	Tourism	317m





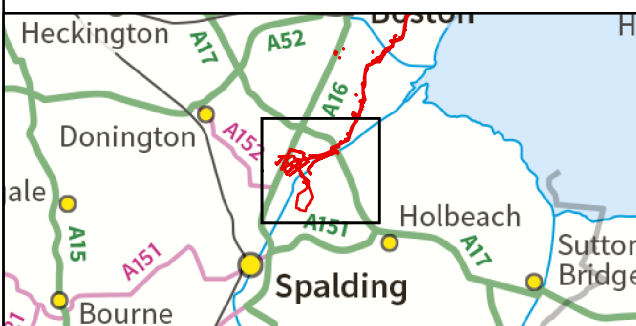
Legend

- Order Limits
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- South Holland 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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