

The Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2025

Appendix A: Detailed census information

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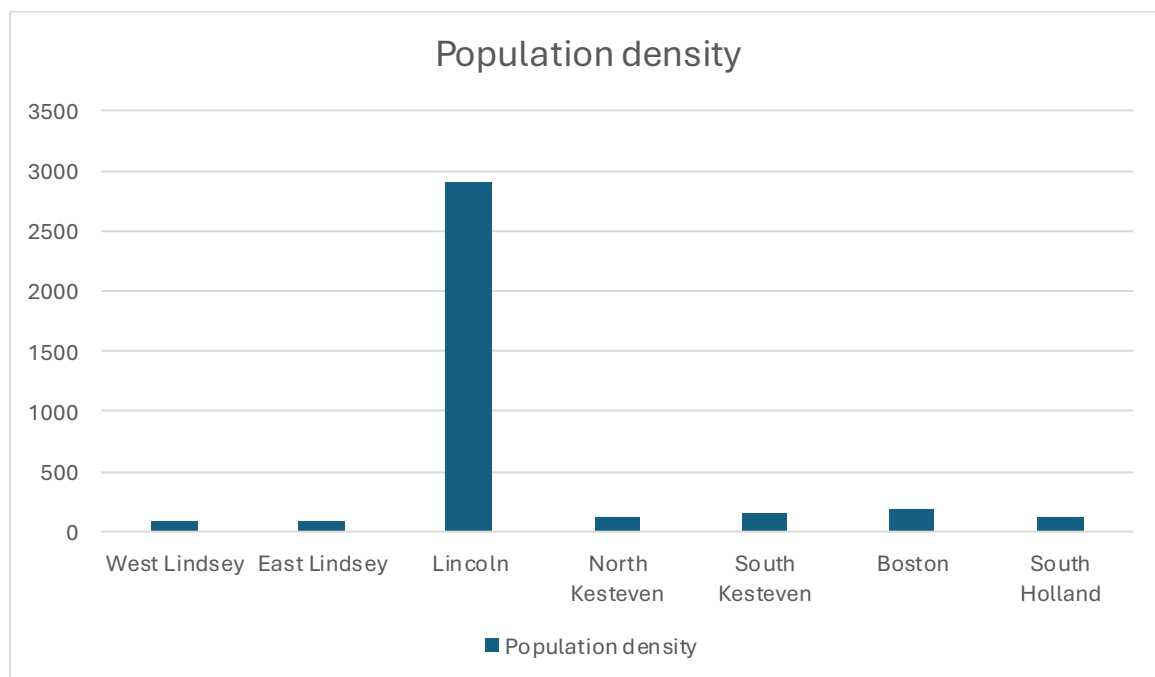
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Population

At the 2021 census, the population of Lincolnshire is 768,400. This is an increase of 7.7% since 2011 (713,700). This is higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%) but compares to the average for the East Midlands region (7.7%)

In Lincoln, the population size has increased by 11.1%, from around 93,500 in 2011 to 103,900 in 2021. Nearby areas like North Kesteven and South Kesteven have seen the population increase by around 9.5% and 7.2% respectively. South Holland has increased by 7.8% and Boston by 9.1%. West Lindsey saw an increase of 6.7% and East Lindsey has increased by 4.3%.

With respect to population density, overall Lincolnshire has a population density of 145 people per square kilometre, however this varies significantly by district:



Why is this significant?

The population and density of population in an area helps us understand the level of demand on the rights of way network in a particular area, and where any improvements are likely to have the biggest impact to the public. It also allows us to understand areas where a higher population density is likely to require more measure to create access to the countryside and green space. This can help target priorities for the rights of way improvement plan over the next 10 years.

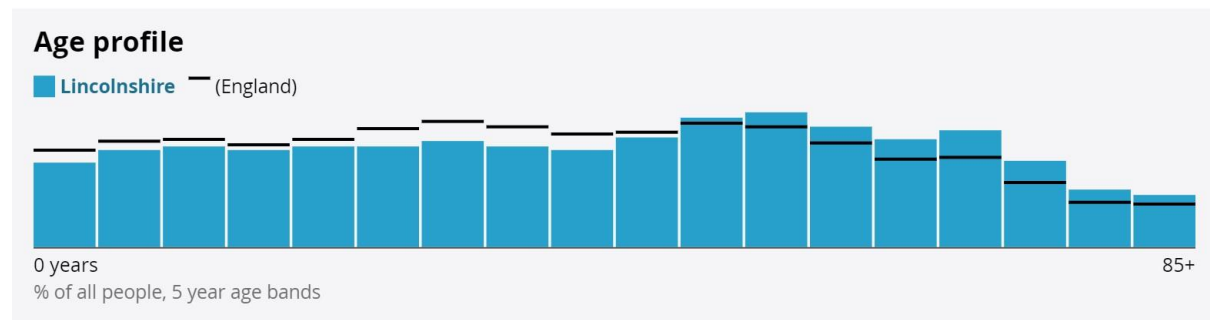
Age profile

In terms of age groups, Lincolnshire has an above average population of people aged 45 and over, accounting for 50.9% of the total population, compared to 44.2% as a national average. Significant differences exist between the 30-44 age brackets (-3.1% of the national average) and the 60-74 age brackets (+3.5% of the national average).

Why is this significant?

The general age of the population is helpful information as it can indicate and support information on the likely aims and needs of the people who are using the rights of way network and the potential days of the week and times of day which the network is likely to be used, which in turn can help to identify the types of actions that are needed to improve the local network.

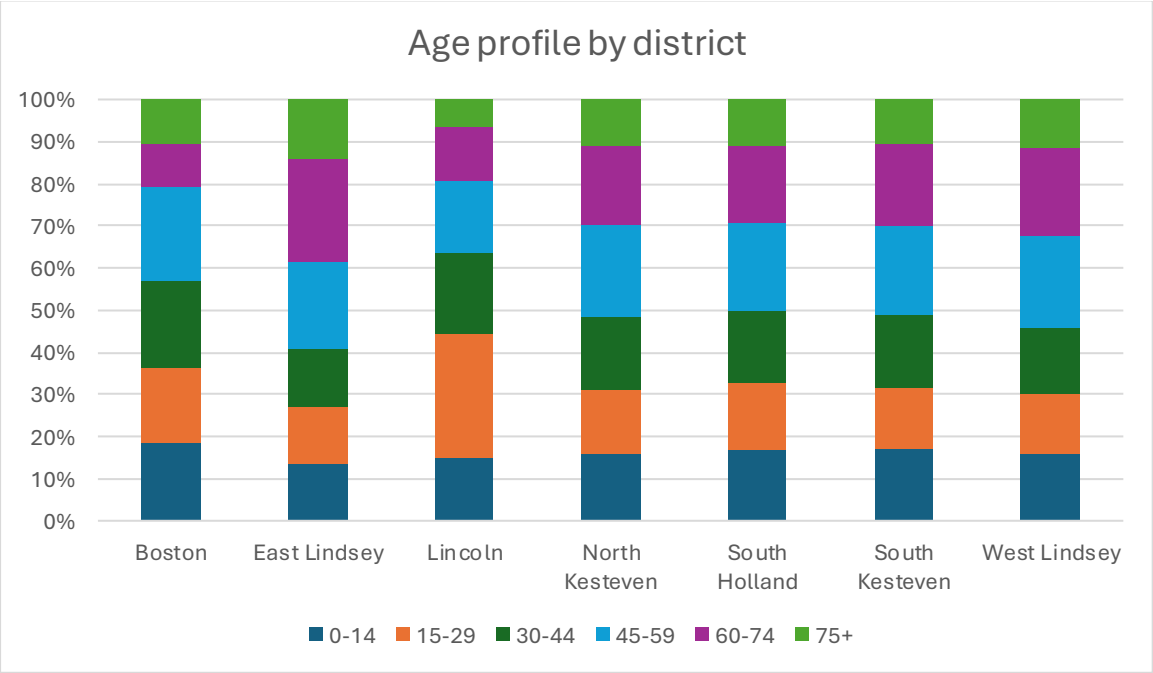
Lincolnshire



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Age group	Lincolnshire percentage	England percentage	percentage difference
0-14	15.7	17.3	-1.6
15-29	16.6	18.3	-1.7
30-44	16.9	20	-3.1
45-59	20.8	20	+0.8
60-74	19.2	15.7	+3.5
75+	10.9	8.5	+2.4

The census data for each region is as follows



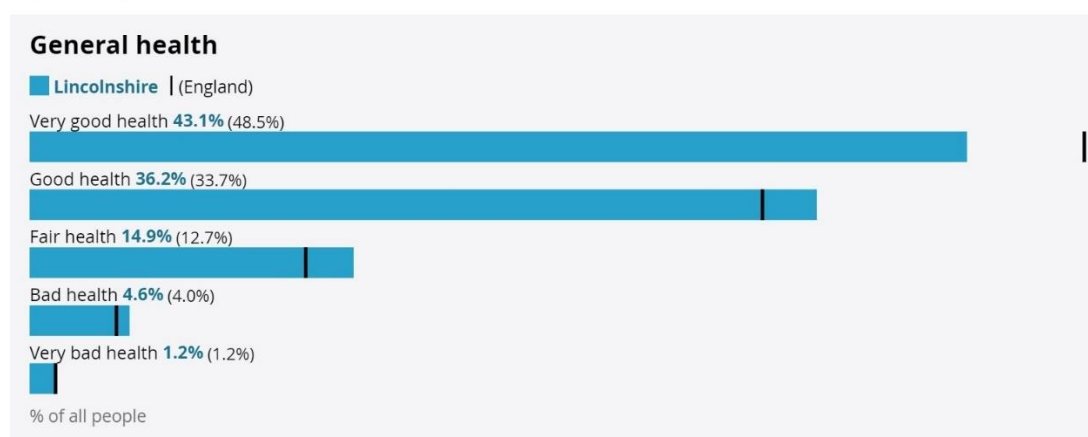
General health

The general health profile of the population is listed below. The majority of the population reports being in good or very good health (79.3%), however this is slightly lower than the national average of 82.2%. East Lindsey has a slightly lower degree of general health than the rest of Lincolnshire, with a higher percentage of those with bad to very bad health

Why is this significant?

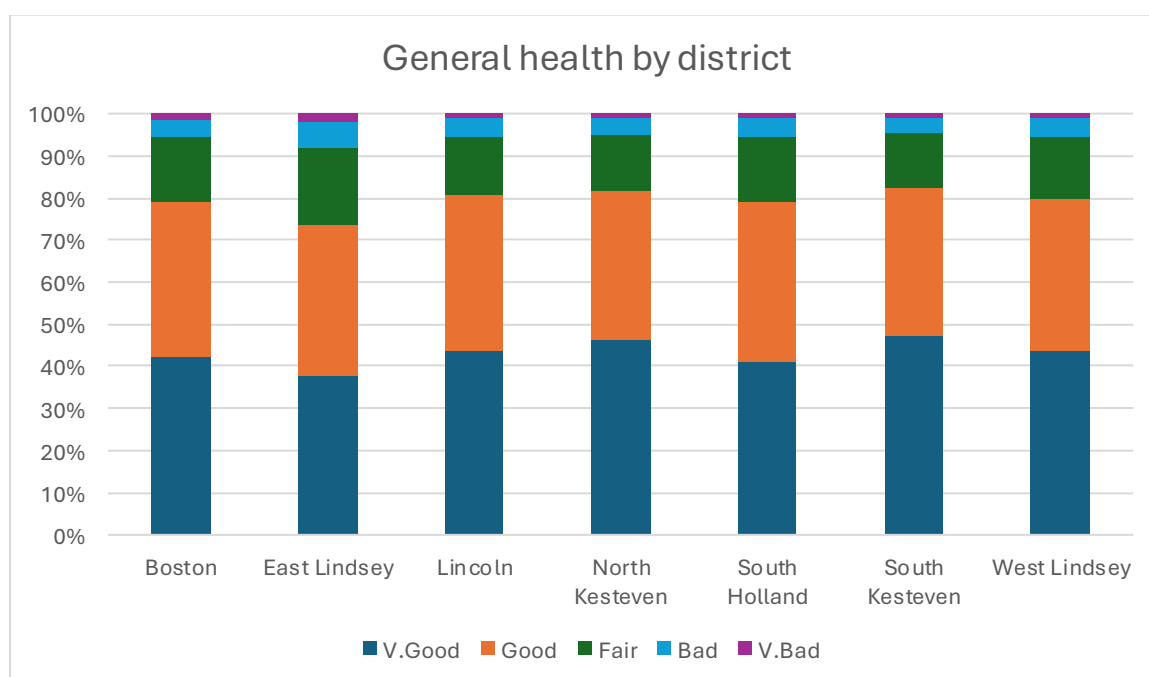
Understanding the general health of the population can be very helpful to understand the wider needs of the public and the potential demand for the public rights of way network. In particular it can be a good indicator of the likely need for particular interventions and support for those who are less active.

Lincolnshire



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

The census data for each region is as follows



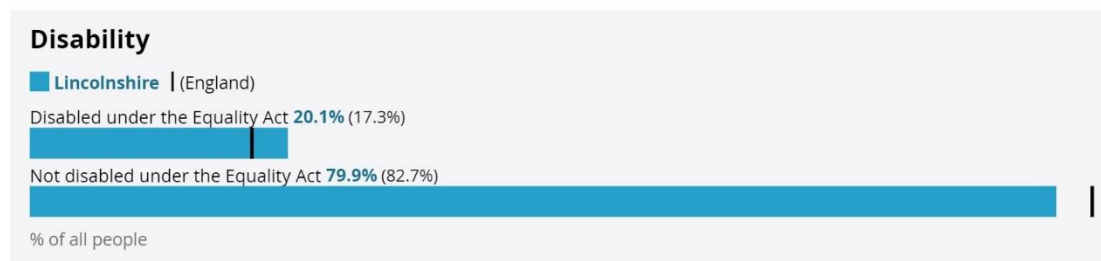
Disability

Lincolnshire has a higher than average level of persons (20.1%) who report being disabled under the Equality Act 2010.

Why is this significant?

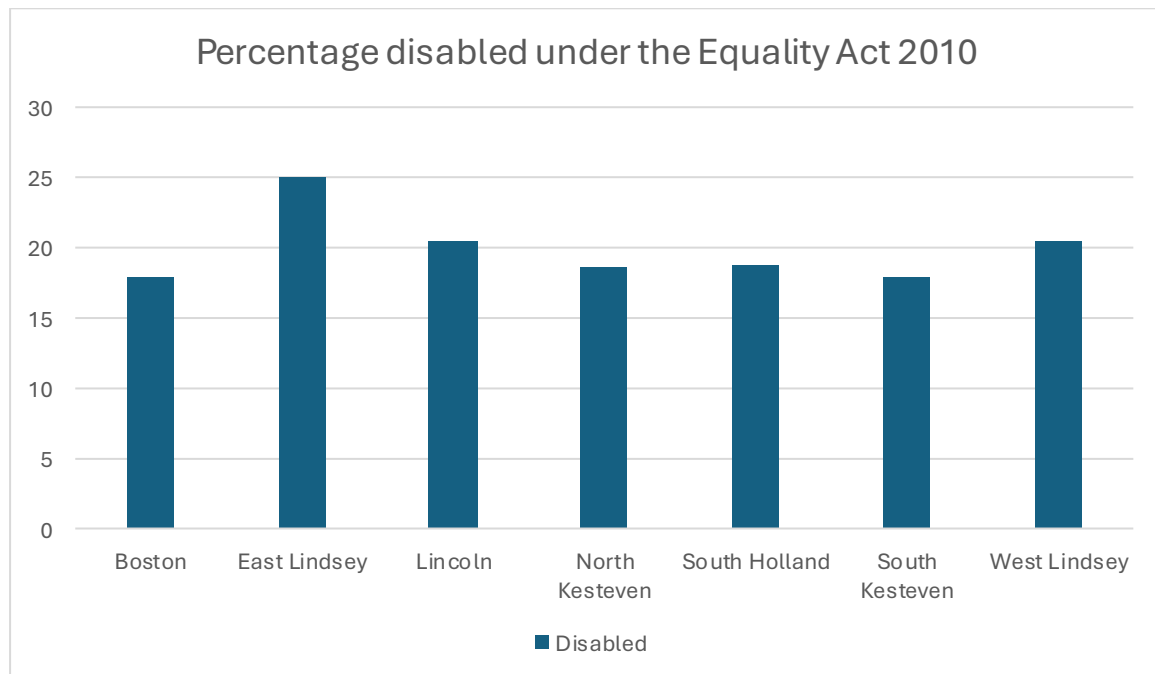
This information is vital to enable the Council to understand the potential demand from disabled persons to use the public rights of way network, and it can be a good indicator of the likely demand and impact of particular interventions and support such as stile removal and bench installation, or provision of information in different formats such as braille.

Lincolnshire



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

The census data differs for each region however:



Country of birth, ethnicity, nationality and language comprehension

Why is this significant?

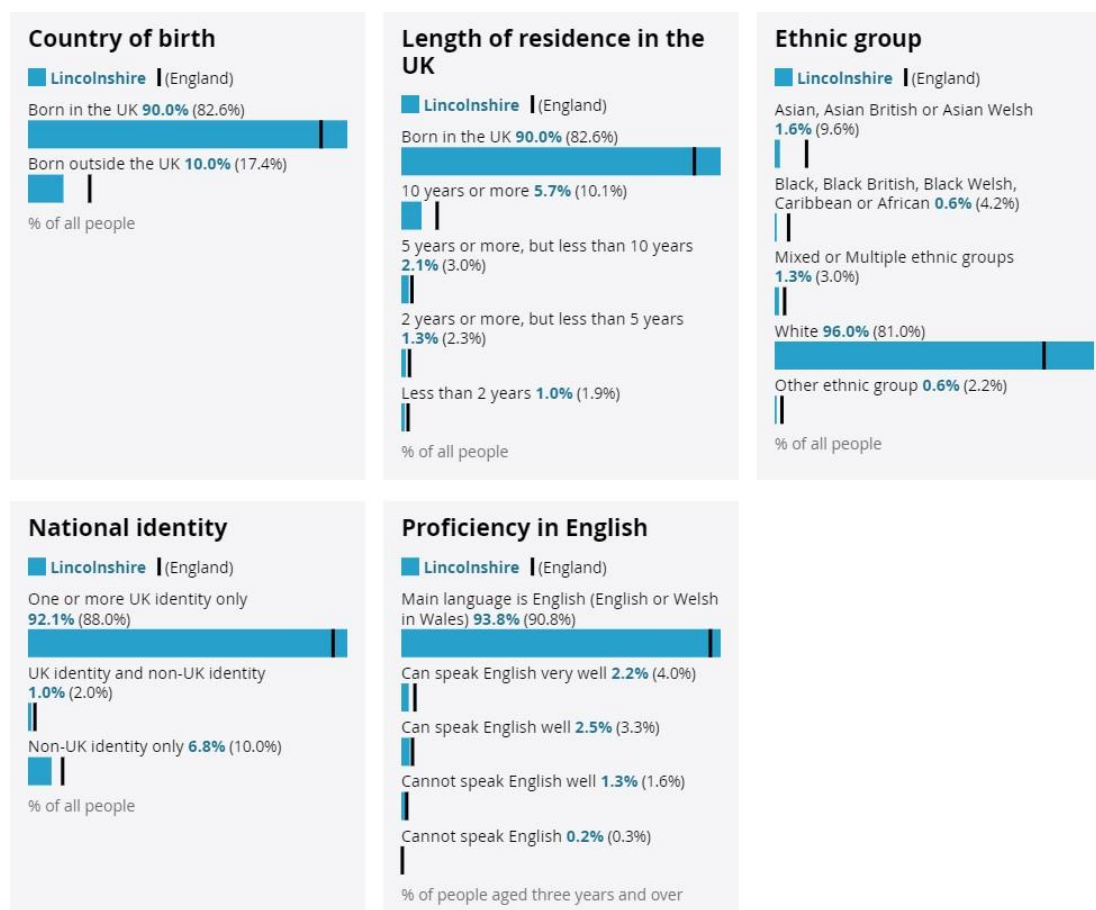
Understanding the population makeup, ethnicity, nationality and language comprehension can help us better understand the types of people that are likely to be using the network now and in the future, and in particular can be helpful in considering specific interventions to encourage minority groups to use the rights of way network, and in particular understanding cultural differences and targeting information and promotion so that it can have the greatest impact.

The majority of the population (90%) of Lincolnshire was born in the UK, higher than the national average of 82.7%. 10% of the population of Lincolnshire was born outside of the UK, of which over half have been in the UK for over 10 years.

The vast majority (98.5%) have a main language as English or can speak English well. A small percentage (1.5%) cannot speak English well.

The ethnic makeup of Lincolnshire is predominately white (96%), with Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh being the highest minority ethnic group (1.6%) followed by mixed or multiple ethnic groups (1.3%). 6.8% of the population have a non-UK identity.

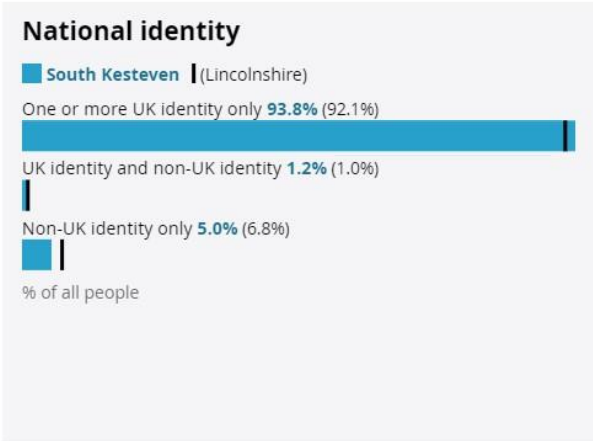
Lincolnshire



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

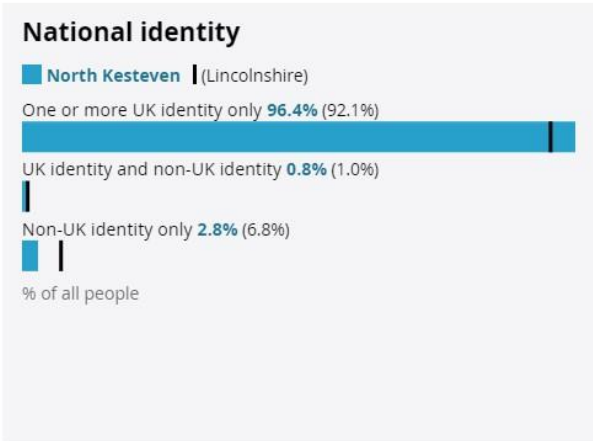
There are significant differences between districts. Lincoln has a more diverse population makeup from a ethnicity perspective than the other districts, and Boston has higher proportion of population with a non-UK national identity.

South Kesteven



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

North Kesteven



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Lincoln

Ethnic group

Lincoln (Lincolnshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh 3.2% (1.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African 1.4% (0.6%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups 2.0% (1.3%)



White 92.2% (96.0%)



Other ethnic group 1.2% (0.6%)



% of all people

National identity

Lincoln (Lincolnshire)

One or more UK identity only 87.4% (92.1%)



UK identity and non-UK identity 1.7% (1.0%)



Non-UK identity only 10.9% (6.8%)



% of all people

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

East Lindsey

Ethnic group

East Lindsey (Lincolnshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh 0.8% (1.6%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African 0.2% (0.6%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups 1.0% (1.3%)



White 97.8% (96.0%)



Other ethnic group 0.2% (0.6%)



% of all people

National identity

East Lindsey (Lincolnshire)

One or more UK identity only 97.4% (92.1%)



UK identity and non-UK identity 0.6% (1.0%)



Non-UK identity only 2.0% (6.8%)



% of all people

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

West Lindsey

Ethnic group

■ **West Lindsey** (Lincolnshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **1.2%** (1.6%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.3%** (0.6%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.1%** (1.3%)

White **97.0%** (96.0%)

Other ethnic group **0.4%** (0.6%)

% of all people

National identity

■ **West Lindsey** (Lincolnshire)

One or more UK identity only **97.1%** (92.1%)

UK identity and non-UK identity **0.7%** (1.0%)

Non-UK identity only **2.3%** (6.8%)

% of all people

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

South Holland

Ethnic group

■ **South Holland** (Lincolnshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **1.2%** (1.6%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.5%** (0.6%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.3%** (1.3%)

White **96.3%** (96.0%)

Other ethnic group **0.6%** (0.6%)

% of all people

National identity

■ **South Holland** (Lincolnshire)

One or more UK identity only **87.2%** (92.1%)

UK identity and non-UK identity **1.2%** (1.0%)

Non-UK identity only **11.6%** (6.8%)

% of all people

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Boston

Ethnic group

■ **Boston** (Lincolnshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **2.0%** (1.6%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **0.7%** (0.6%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **1.4%** (1.3%)

White **94.7%** (96.0%)

Other ethnic group **1.2%** (0.6%)

% of all people

National identity

■ **Boston** (Lincolnshire)

One or more UK identity only **77.7%** (92.1%)

UK identity and non-UK identity **1.4%** (1.0%)

Non-UK identity only **20.9%** (6.8%)

% of all people

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Workplace travel distances and preferences

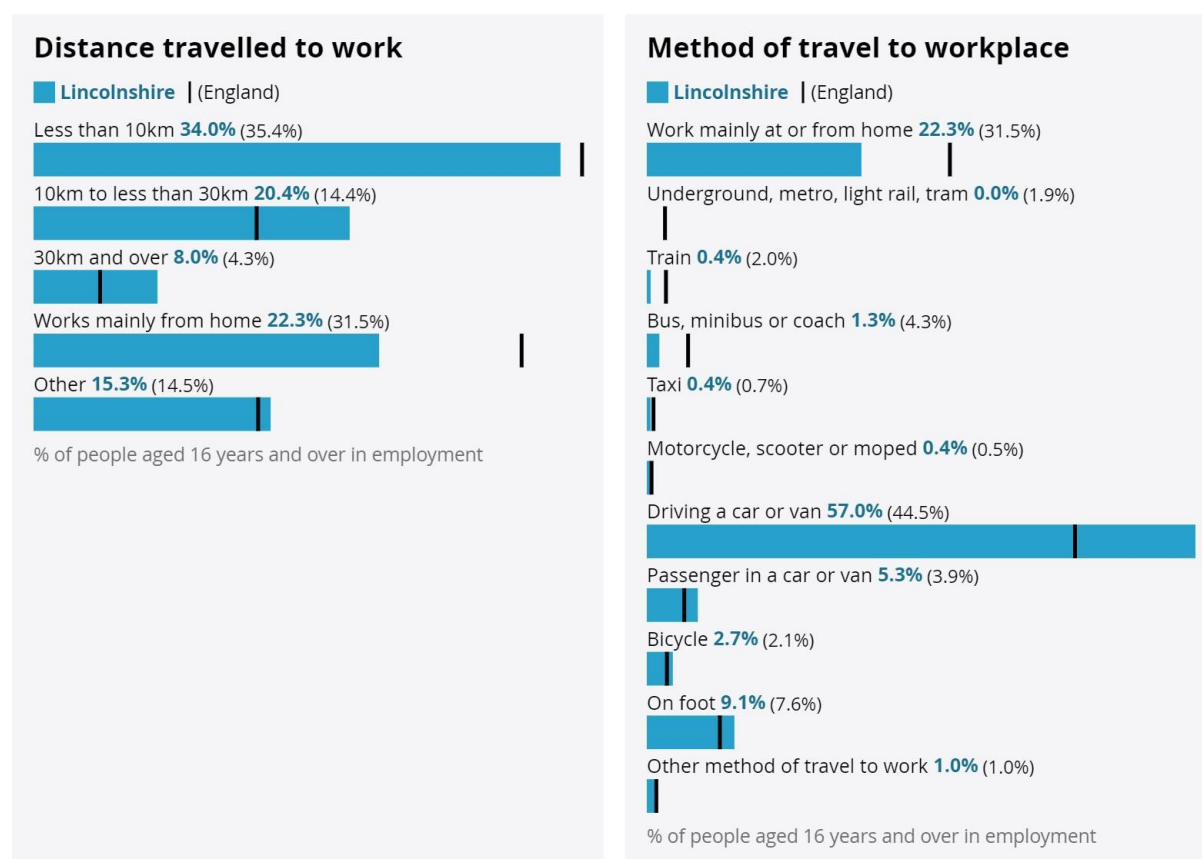
Lincolnshire has a significantly higher than average level of car or van use to travel to workplace compared to the national average, with less working from home use than the national average. The figures for walking and cycling to work are higher than the national average, with 9.1% walking to work (compared to 7.6% nationally), and 2.7% cycle to work (comparing to 2.1% nationally).

The majority of people travel less than 10km to their place of work, however Lincolnshire has a higher than national average level of people travelling between 10km-30km and 30km and over to work.

Why is this significant?

Whilst the majority of use of the rights of way network is for leisure use, understanding the general method and distances of travel to workplace helps to guide our understanding the levels of potential demand on the rights of way network for day-to-day utilitarian use, and the demand for specific types of use such as walking or cycling.

Lincolnshire



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021