

# Place Profile Ermine

Population 6,578



Ermine is an inner-city suburb located to the north of Lincoln, named after the historic Ermine Street. Parts of Ermine remain highly deprived, with large sections of the area falling within the top 10% most deprived in the UK. The area faces significant challenges related to crime, health, income, and housing, contributing to long-standing socio-economic inequalities.

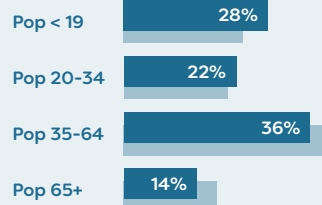
Ermine's issues are compounded by high unemployment rates and limited opportunities for young people, of which almost half are on Free School Meals. There is a clear need to improve access to physical activity and create more engagement for the younger population, who are disproportionately affected by these inequalities.

Recent investments have included £36,016.28 from the OSF in nearby Lincoln Christ's Hospital School, providing a boost to local education infrastructure. Ermine has also been identified as a potential future site for Football Foundation PlayZone developments, which could play a key role in addressing the area's need for accessible sports and community facilities.



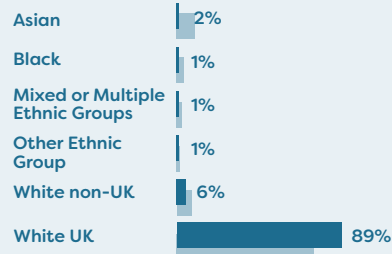
## Population

### Age



Source: Census 2021

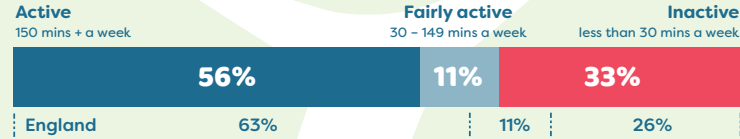
### Ethnicity



Source: Census 2021

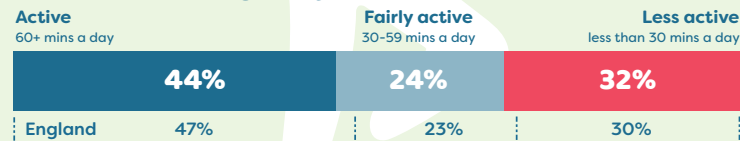
## Physical Activity

### Adults



Source: Active Lives Survey 2021-22

### Children & Young People



Source: CYP Active Lives Survey

## Wider Determinants



**49%**  
Free school meals  
(25% England)

Source: LCC 2024



**9.1%**  
Unemployed  
(5% England)

Source: ONS/NOMIS 2021-22



**33%**  
Economically inactive  
(32% England)

Source: Census 2021

### Deprivation Decile



## Services and social factors

**Population within a 15 min walk of a GP**  
(61% England)



Source: Gov.uk 2023

**9 Public Leisure Facilities** (per 10,000 people)



England 14.7 | Source: ONS 2024

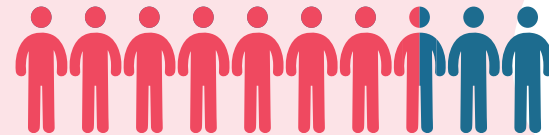
### Social Isolation & Loneliness Score



## Health

**75.2%**

of residents report being in good or very good health



England 82%

Source: Census 2021

### Prevalence of



**6%**  
Diabetes  
(8% England)

Source: QOF 2022-23



**6%**  
Cardiovascular Disease  
(11% England)



**12%**  
Asthma  
(7% England)



**26%**  
Musculoskeletal  
(28% England)



**22%**  
Depression  
(13% England)



**26%**  
of people have a disability  
(under the equality act)  
(17% England)

Source: Census 2021

**Life Expectancy years**



**75.1**  
(79.5 England)



**80.2**  
(84.9 England)

Source: OHID 2020



**17.8%**  
of adults who are obese/severely obese  
(11.4% England)

Source: QOF 2022-23



**26.1%**  
of Yr 6 who are obese/severely obese  
(22.5% England)

Source: NCMP 2021-23

### Health Deprivation Decile



# Place Profile

## Gainsborough East

Population 7,533



Gainsborough is a market town and inland port in the West Lindsey District, on the east bank of the River Trent, about 18 miles northwest of Lincoln. The town faces significant health and socio-economic challenges, including high rates of respiratory disease and almost half of young people on Free School Meals, indicating high levels of poverty and deprivation.

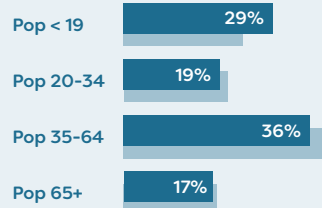
Like many rural areas, Gainsborough struggles with access to healthcare and physical activity facilities, exacerbating its existing health disparities. Respiratory illness affects 44% of the population, highlighting the need for targeted health interventions and community-driven initiatives.

Recent investments aim to address these gaps, with £90,851.69 in OSF funding supporting local schools like Benjamin Adlard Primary School and Gainsborough Academy. Plans are also underway to develop a Football Foundation PlayZone, which will significantly enhance the town's sports infrastructure, providing much-needed opportunities for physical activity and community engagement.



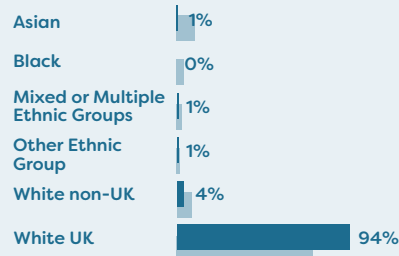
## Population

### Age



Source: Census 2021

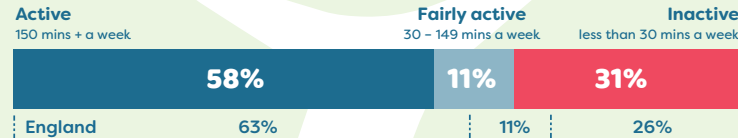
### Ethnicity



Source: Census 2021

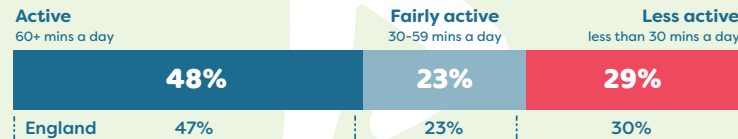
## Physical Activity

### Adults



Source: Active Lives Survey 2021-22

### Children & Young People



Source: CYP Active Lives Survey

## Wider Determinants



**54%**  
Free school meals  
(25% England)

Source: LCC 2024



**7.1%**  
Unemployed  
(5% England)

Source: ONS/NOMIS 2021-22



**35%**  
Economically inactive  
(32% England)

Source: Census 2021

### Deprivation Decile



## Services and social factors

**Population within a 15 min walk of a GP**  
(61% England)

Source: Gov.uk 2023



**8 Public Leisure Facilities** (per 10,000 people)



England 14.7 | Source: ONS 2024

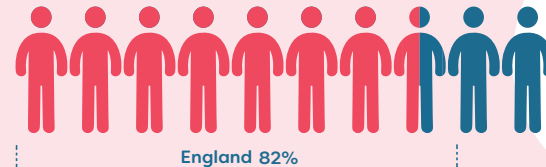
### Social Isolation & Loneliness Score



## Health

**75.5%**

of residents report being in good or very good health



Source: Census 2021

### Prevalence of



**8%**  
Diabetes  
(8% England)

Source: QOF 2022-23



**7%**  
Cardiovascular Disease  
(11% England)



**13%**  
Asthma  
(7% England)



**36%**  
Musculoskeletal  
(28% England)



**21%**  
Depression  
(13% England)



**24%**  
of people have a disability  
(under the equality act)  
(17% England)

Source: Census 2021

**Life Expectancy years**



**75.5**  
(79.5 England)



**80.2**  
(84.9 England)

Source: OHID 2020



**21.4%**  
of adults who are obese/severely obese  
(11.4% England)

Source: QOF 2022-23



**25.8%**  
of Yr 6 who are obese/severely obese  
(22.5% England)

Source: NCMP 2021-23

### Health Deprivation Decile



Section	Indicator	Measure	Notes
Health	Child Obesity	Yr 6 % Obese/Severely obese	As part of the National Child Measurement Programme, children are weighed and measured at school. BMI is calculated as 'centiles' The centile result is shown as a percentage of how their BMI compares nationally with other children or teenagers of the same age and sex. Those included in this measure are above the 95th centile
	Adult Obesity	% GP patients Obese/Severely obese	This data comes from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS) which takes prevalence data from GP's in England. This Obesity Measure is % of observed or measured registered GP patients - which is not the same as % of population as some population may not be registered and not all registered patients have their height and weight measured
	GP registered prevalence	Diabetes Prevalence (%) (22-23)	This data comes from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS) which takes prevalence data from GP's in England
	GP registered prevalence	Cardiovascular Disease Prevalence (%) (22-23)	
	GP registered prevalence	Asthma Prevalence (%) (22-23)	
	GP registered prevalence	Musculoskeletal Prevalence (%) (22-23)	
	GP registered prevalence	Depression Prevalence (%) (22-23)	
	Self Reported Health	% residents reporting good or very good health	This data is from Census Q21 "How good is your health in general" with responses including Very good, good, Fair, Bad, Very Bad
	Health Deprivation Decile	Health Deprivation Decile (National Rank)	The Health Deprivation and Disability decile measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% (or decile) of small areas in England, and Decile 10 represents the least deprived 10%.
% disabled	% disabled	This data comes from the census 2021 and is self-recorded disability.	
Active Lives	Activity Levels x population	% adults active, fairly active, inactive	These figures are modelled estimates at the MSOA and Local Authority Level.
	Activity Levels x population	% CYP active, fairly active, inactive	These figures are modelled estimates at the MSOA and Local Authority Level.
Population	Age Profiles	% pop in various age bands	This data comes from the census 2021
	Ethnicity Profiles	% pop x ethnic groups	This data comes from the census 2021
Wider Determinants	Economic Activity	Economically Inactive	This data comes from the census 2021 and is self recorded economic inactivity, which includes retired, student, carers (looking after the sick or elderly, or inactive due to long term illness or disability)
	Free School Meals	% in receipt of free school meals	This data is from the schools census. The dataset covers current and main pupils on the roll of schools in Lincolnshire
	Multiple Deprivation Measure	Deprivation Decile	<p>The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Deprivation (22.5%)</li> <li>Employment Deprivation (22.5%)</li> <li>Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)</li> <li>Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)</li> <li>Crime (9.3%)</li> <li>Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)</li> <li>Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%).</li> </ul> <p>Deprivation deciles are based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019). Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% (or decile) of small areas in England, and Decile 10 represents the least deprived 10%.</p>
Social Factors & Accessibility	Unemployment	% Unemployed	This is taken from the annual population and labour force survey which is a residence based labour market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications
	Social Isolation & Loneliness Score	Social Isolation & Loneliness Score	This score takes measures that look directly at loneliness, or indirectly through outcomes (or causes) of isolation and loneliness. The LCF use loneliness rate and numbers of people living alone as direct data, but also looked at outcomes such as depression and wellbeing, as well as potential causations such as lack of transport, rurality, age, caring role, income, and digital exclusion. The data is a score ranging from 1 - 100, where 100 is the highest level of social isolation and loneliness
	GP accessibility	% within 15 mins walk of GP	This data comes from the Governments Journey Time Statistics database.
	Public Leisure Accessibility	Public facilities /10,000 pop	This data source gives counts of sports & leisure facilities and counts grouped by public and private facilities and type of facility across geographical areas. We used public facility counts only. It should be noted that some coastal areas will have a high number of facilities due to tourism but these facilities may be seasonal in nature
Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Life expectancy at birth is a useful summary measure of all cause mortality as it quantifies the differences between areas in units (years of life). For a particular area, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the age specific mortality rates for that area throughout his or her life.