



Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 4 Appendix 11.1

Updated Health Baseline

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Based on advice received from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Opinion dated 15 November 2022 (PINS, 2022a), the collection of baseline health information for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been undertaken at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level.
- 1.1.2 The health study area is spread across parts of 23 MSOAs, over five relevant local planning authority areas, which are:
- Richmond upon Thames;
 - Windsor and Maidenhead;
 - Elmbridge ;
 - Runnymede; and
 - Spelthorne.
- 1.1.3 The health study area is shown on Figure 5.14 in Volume 3.
- 1.1.4 This appendix provides a high-level overview of baseline conditions across the health study area. The data reported uses an average for the 23 MSOAs in the study area. It incorporates recently published data from the 2021 Census which was not available for the preparation of the EIA Scoping Report.
- 1.1.5 Unless otherwise stated, all the baseline information below is derived from the 2021 Census. The data provided is for the health study area as defined above, with comparisons made for London and the Southeast, as well as for England.

2 Population

- 2.1.1 The total population was 182,396, compared with 18.08 million in London and the Southeast and 56.49 million in England.

3 Age profile

- 3.1.1 19% of residents were aged 65 or over, compared with 16% in London and the Southeast and 18% in England.
- 3.1.2 63% of residents were of working age (16-64), compared with 66% in London and the Southeast and 64% in England.
- 3.1.3 18% of residents were aged 14 or younger, as in London and the Southeast, compared with 17% in England.

4 Overall health

- 4.1.1 3.3% of residents were reported as experiencing bad or very bad health, compared with 4.3% in London and the Southeast and 5.2% in England.
- 4.1.2 87% of residents were reported as experiencing good or very good health, compared with 85% in London and the Southeast and 82% in England.

5 Disability

- 5.1.1 5.0% of residents were classified as having disabilities which limited their day-to-day activities a lot, compared to 6.0% in London and the Southeast and 7.3% in England.
- 5.1.2 8.1% of residents were classified as having disabilities which limited their day-to-day activities a little, compared to 8.7% in London and the Southeast and 10.0% in England.
- 5.1.3 25% of households had one or more member classified as disabled, compared with 28% in London and the Southeast and 32% in England.
- 5.1.4 2.3% of residents were reported as economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability, compared with 3.3% in London and the Southeast and 4.1% in England.

6 Premature deaths

- 6.1.1 There were 19.6% fewer cases of premature deaths (from all causes) in London and the Southeast compared with the general population in England.

7 Deprivation

- 7.1.1 Based on evidence from the English Indices of Deprivation 2019, the health study area is not deprived by national standards.
- 7.1.2 Of the 23 MSOAs in the health study area, 13 of these are in the least deprived 20% of MSOAs in England.
- 7.1.3 Furthermore, the most deprived MSA in the health study area, Elmbridge 004, falls within the fifth decile of deprivation nationwide.

References

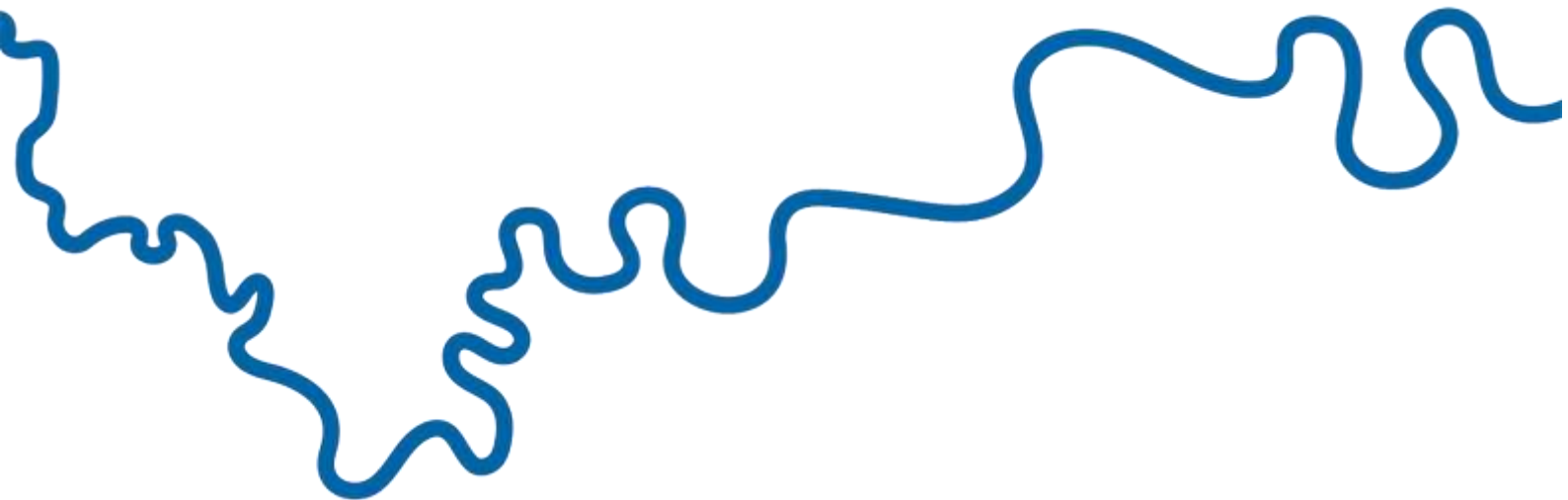
Previously used in the Scoping Report

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>.

New References for the PEIR

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021 (accessed on 24 February 2023).

[PINS \(2022a\). *EIA Scoping Opinion, November 2022*. \(Accessed 20 March 2023\).](#)



The River Thames Scheme represents a new landscape-based approach to creating healthier, more resilient and more sustainable communities by reducing the risk of flooding and creating high quality natural environments.