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Highgate Cemetery

Socio-economic Assessment

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HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

Highgate Cemetery – Masterplan

Preface by Friends of Highgate Cemetery Trust

Social Benefits of the proposed masterplan

The Masterplan will enable a step change in delivery of our charitable objectives and public benefits. Specifically, the project aims to deliver a range of social benefits including learning, health and well-being and skills for employment, which align with the *We Make Camden* ambitions set by Camden Council.

The Friends of Highgate Cemetery Trust ('the Trust') has appointed a Head of Public Programmes with a remit to develop a wide-ranging programme of activity to expand the breadth of people who visit and engage with Highgate Cemetery. This will include a five-year programme of activity funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, which will enable us to build our capacity for a permanent programme. The Trust's consultation has found strong demand for community and learning activities to reach people who do not currently engage with the Cemetery and highlighted the need for appropriate facilities to deliver a public programme effectively. We will be working with local partners to provide a supported programme of activity to meet needs of people across local boroughs. Our aim is that by the completion of the National Lottery Heritage Fund project, our public programme and community engagement will be established as business as usual so that benefits delivered are sustainable for the long-term.

We are currently in the Development Phase of the National Lottery Heritage Fund project and developing programme plans informed by the assessment of socio-economic needs in the local area, as well as consultation with our Community Liaison Group, research with visitors and non-visitors, discussion with potential partners and pilot activities.

The project will enable the Trust to work with partners to support the Council's priorities in the following ways:

Every child has the best start in life

We will appoint a Learning and Community Officer in 2026 and are developing resources and programmes to expand our offer for primary schools and secondary schools. This will include an in-depth partnership programme with our closest schools, using the Cemetery as a resource to explore

biodiversity, history, art and build oracy skills. This will build on initial discussions with Brookfield Primary School, the Royal Free Hospital School, St Joseph's Primary School, St Aloysius RC School and Acland Burghley School. Resources created for partner schools will be available to other schools, and we will expand our capacity to support self-guided and guided school visits from across London and the Southeast. Our aim is to benefit 8,500 school children over the first five years.

We will develop our offer for families to attract more multi-generational visits. This will include providing trails, tours, and events specifically designed for children and multi-generational visits. We will create a focused programme of activity for and with local families living in the local area, prioritising the areas identified in the socio-economic assessment as having highest indices of multiple deprivation. We aim to provide activities for 5,250 children by 2030. The resources we create to support visits by local families will also be available for benefit of all family visitors.

Camden's local economy should be strong, sustainable, and inclusive

Building skills and work experience for young people will be a priority in our activity plan for this project. We will aim to create opportunities to develop employability skills, improve life chances, and foster social connectedness and well-being for people aged 15-25, including individuals who may be marginalized, at risk of social exclusion, or have additional needs. The project will build on our successful pilot with the Harington Scheme, enabling more young people to build employment skills. We will respond to the need from local schools for work experience placements for Year 10 and school leavers and build on our collaboration with Wood that Works to support skills for young people locally. We are also building opportunities for short-term volunteering posts that can support people of all ages to develop skills, confidence and experience to enable them to gain paid employment.

We anticipate that total visitor numbers will continue to increase in line with growth over the past three years, in addition to the new audiences identified above. We are expecting 110,000 general visitors a year by 2028-29. The project will significantly enhance the experience for these visitors by improving interpretation, accessibility and facilities and give the Trust the capacity to respond to increasing demand. Increasing our overall visitor numbers will help ensure the financial sustainability of the Trust and our ability to deliver our charitable objectives. Our initial research with visitors suggests that visiting contributes to a sense of wellbeing and can support mental health. Through our work with UCL and expanding our evaluation, we will build our understanding and measurement of these benefits.

Green, clean, vibrant, accessible, and sustainable place

The improvements to physical access and environmental conservation are described in depth in the planning documents. In addition, our new interpretation and activity programme will increase understanding of the impact of climate change on the environment and biodiversity within the Cemetery, the steps we are taking to address this, and help to empower people to take action in their own lives.

Supporting good health, wellbeing and connection for everyone so that they can start well, live well, and age well

We are developing activities in discussion with local organisations to meet the needs of the people they work with, focusing on adults at risk of social isolation or with mental health needs. Partners we plan to work with include North London Mental Health Partnership, Holly Lodge Estate Community Centre, Highgate Newtown Community Partners, Lauderdale House and Highgate Library. We are also developing plans with University College London, building on the Healthy Parks Framework developed for Camden Council, to explore how cemeteries can support health and well-being, as a unique environment for contemplation, conversation and connection. This work will benefit people across the UK, as we share the learnings and resources through our networks with other cemeteries and burial sites.

Tackling inequality, creating safe, strong and open communities

In addition to our targeted programmes to support the needs of people living locally, we also take steps to address the economic barriers to visiting the Cemetery. We will continue our successful programme of Neighbour Days, with free admission for people living in N6, N19 and NW5 and expand this with a community pass scheme to enable more local people to visit for free. Evaluation of the most recent Neighbour Day in November 2024, found that 63% of those who attended felt more connected to their local area following their visit, rising to 71% of those who were visiting the Cemetery for the first time. We anticipate offering 10,000 tickets for free admission by 2030.

The masterplan will also enable us to deliver social benefit through volunteering. We will have improved facilities and be able to expand our volunteering offer, with new training, roles and recruitment. Through our volunteer programme the Trust supports well-being, addressing a particular need in Camden and surrounding boroughs for activities that support sense of happiness, worthwhileness and life satisfaction.

By expanding these social benefits, the masterplan will not only support the people in Camden, but also contribute to the broader well-being of individuals across London and beyond, enhancing both local engagement and national impact.

Emily Candler
Head of Public Programmes, Friends of Highgate Cemetery Trust
November 2024

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1/ Introduction

Overview and Purpose

Overview

Useful Projects was appointed by the Friends of Highgate Cemetery Trust to develop a Sustainability Strategy that improves the sustainability of its operations and its development project (hereby termed the Proposed Development). The Sustainability Strategy views sustainability holistically and therefore identifies the need to generate social value for local people through its activities and operation.

Subsequently, Useful Projects has carried out a desk-based research study to better understand the specific socio-economic challenges affecting local communities to help identify opportunities to positively impact the local area through an Activities Plan.

Purpose

The UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) defines social value creation as follows: “when buildings, places and infrastructure support environmental, economic and social wellbeing, and in doing so improve the quality of life of people. Exactly which environmental, economic and social outcomes create social value will depend on the best interests of the people most impacted by the project or built asset. Those outcomes must be defined for each built environment project.”

Through design, development and operation, the built environment industry has the capacity to build community cohesion, support social mobility, contribute to positive health and wellbeing and empower workers and businesses to thrive in every project or place. However, it is through assessing the specific needs of local communities that a project can establish meaningful interventions to achieve specific outcomes and in turn improve quality of life. It is the role of this socioeconomic assessment to carry-out the first step.

Methodology

The socio-economic assessment uses two aspects to understand the key socio-economic challenges for residents in the local area:

- **Policy Review:** relevant local policy (Camden, Islington, and Haringey) to understand the local context from a strategic perspective and ensure alignment with local priorities.
- **Quantitative analysis:** analysis of various datasets to understand the socio-economic performance of the neighbourhoods in immediate surroundings of Highgate Cemetery and the boroughs of Camden, Islington and Haringey. This analysis will include public data sources including the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), Public Health England local authority, and city level data.

The policy review and quantitative analysis will identify key needs and further opportunities that the Cemetery can target to maximise the social value of the project.

The quantitative analysis is focused on 8 key areas (right) due to the limited scope of the study. These topics were selected according to the Cemetery’s ability to influence the related socio-economic outcomes, Camden Council’s priorities and any existing local challenges the Cemetery were aware of. For instance, mental wellbeing and green space are topics of focus rather than employment due to the Cemetery’s ability to add value and greater relative need in the former areas.

Areas of focus:

- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (diversity and wealth disparities)
- Crime
- Publicly accessible green space
- Digital exclusion
- Public transport
- Air pollution and related health impacts
- Mental wellbeing
- Community infrastructure

This report includes reference to violence, domestic abuse and sexual offences, which might trigger unwelcome and distressing thoughts for readers on p12.

Geographic Scope

Geographic Scope

The quantitative study area geography encompasses three levels of analysis. For each indicator, data is analysed at the most granular level (LSOA) where possible, and comparisons are made between each level where data is available. The following sets out each geographic level, what areas they includes and its purpose for the analysis:

Highgate Cemetery and its Neighbours (see LSOAs mapped on the right)

- The Cemetery's Lower-layer Super Output Areas* (LSOAs): represented by the blue pin on the map, the Cemetery straddles three LSOAs: Camden 001A, Camden 001E and Camden 001B.
- The Cemetery's neighbouring LSOAs: Camden 001C, Camden 001D, Haringey 035D, Haringey 030B, Islington 004D and Islington 004B.
- The Cemetery's neighbouring Middle-layer Super Output Areas** (MSOA): Haringey 030, Haringey 035, Islington 004, Camden 001.
- Purpose: a baseline performance of the Cemetery's hyper-local area as they will be the primary stakeholders impacted by and benefitting from the Cemetery and its Activities Plan.

Wider Area

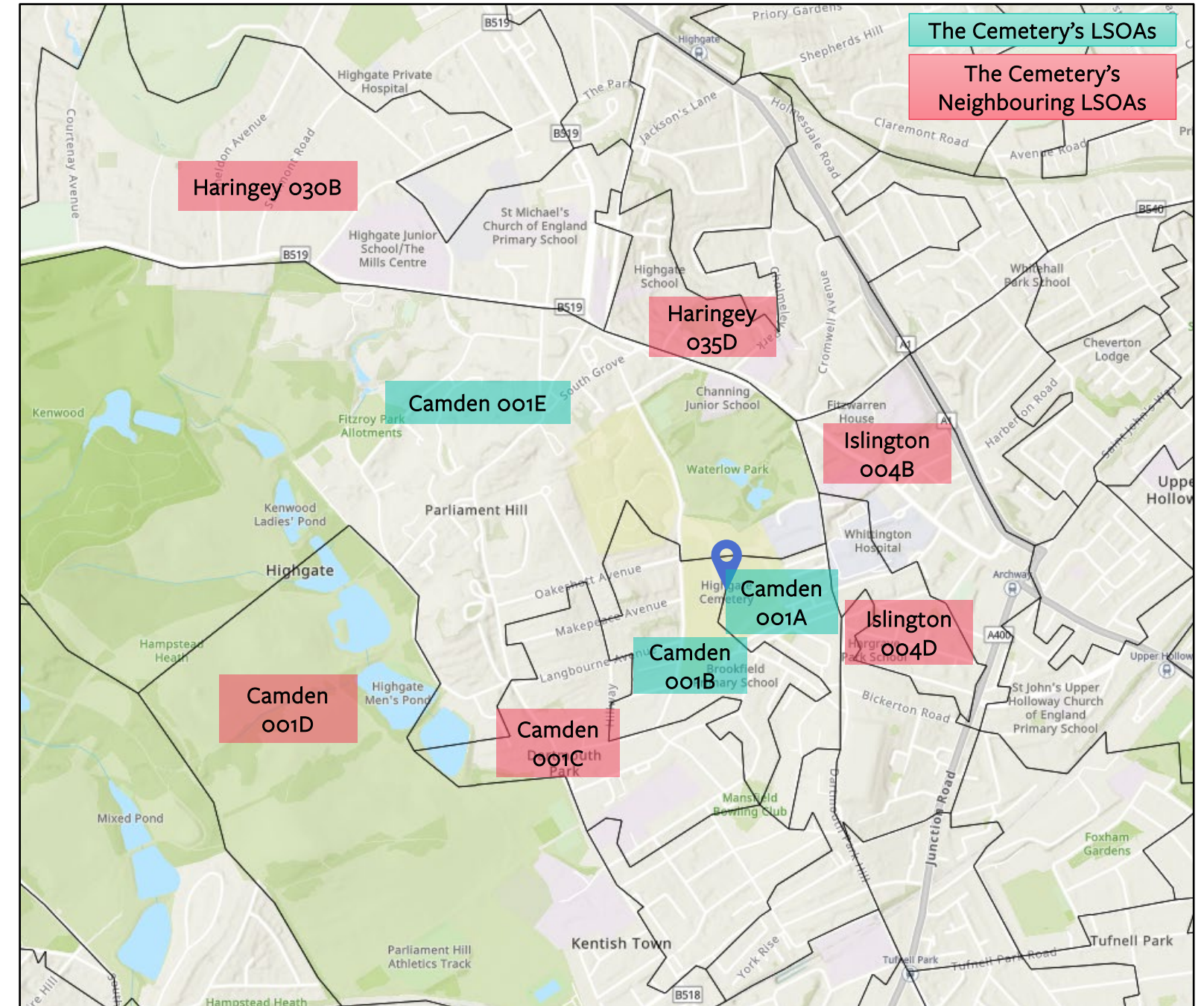
- Boroughs: Camden, Haringey, Islington
- Purpose: although the Cemetery is in the Camden Local Authority boundary, it also borders Haringey and Islington. These will be analysed individually and/or as an average to compare and benchmark the performance of the Cemetery's neighbours.

Greater London

- Purpose: to compare relative socio-economic performance for an area with similar characteristics and understand the areas of greatest need within the city-level context.

*LSOAs are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics.

**MSOAs are made up of groups of LSOAs. They have a minimum size of 5,000 residents and 2,000 households with an average population size of 7,800. They fit within local authority boundaries.



Overview of Policies Reviewed

The table below includes the policies which were reviewed as part of this socioeconomic assessment. The relevant points from the policy analysis have been included within the key findings of their topic areas.

	Source	Date	Description
Camden Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 - 2030	Camden Council	2022	Sets out the principles, long-term ambitions and short-term priorities of the Camden Health and Wellbeing Board for improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities. It presents a population health approach and identifies how the Council will respond to the disproportionate impacts of Covid-19, working closely with residents and communities.
Camden Clean Air Strategy 2019-2034 and Action Plan 2023-2026	Camden Council	2019	Sets out Camden's approach for improving air quality and protecting health from exposure to air pollution. The strategy sets out objectives in the long-term while the action plan describes specific actions and commits to higher than minimum standards of air quality.
London borough of Haringey Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024	London borough of Haringey	2019	Outlines action they will take to improve air quality and builds on the previous plan from 2010-2018.
Camden 2025 and Camden Plan	Camden Council		Co-developed with residents, Camden 2025 sets out their vision for the borough in 2025, a place where everyone contributes to our shared goal of achieving a safe, fair, creative and active community. It focuses on objectives across housing, inclusive growth, safety, belonging, health and sustainability. The Camden Plan sets out how the Council will work to achieve that vision.
Violence Against Women And Girls Strategy (2016-2026)	London borough of Haringey	2016	Sets out 10-year ambitions for addressing and preventing violence against women and girls. It covers 4 priority areas: developing a coordinated community response, prevention, support for victims/survivors, holding perpetrators accountable.
Young People at Risk Strategy (2019-2029)	London borough of Haringey	2019	10-year plan to address the complex root causes of young people experiencing violence. It adopts a public health approach with public sector agencies, voluntary sector groups, communities, and young people themselves working collectively to reduce young people's vulnerabilities and build their resilience.
Haringey Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2020-2024)	London borough of Haringey	2020	Sets out priority areas of focus across healthy places, starting well, living well, ageing well and violence prevention.

Overview of Policies Reviewed Cont.

The table below includes the policies which were reviewed as part of this socioeconomic assessment. The key points from the policy analysis have been included in the following pages within their relevant topic areas.

	Source	Date	Description
Islington Together 2030	Islington Council	2022	Ambition to create a more equal future for Islington, where everyone who lives there is able to thrive. A key area of focus for Islington Council is tackling inequality. Within this area, they are focusing on: poverty and affordability, quality of life, and power and influence.
Parks for Health Strategy (2022-2030)	Islington and Camden Councils	2022	Created in partnership with Camden Council, Parks or Health has a vision that by 2030, public parks and green spaces are used, enjoyed, and maintained as health assets for the whole community, and everyone feels welcome in the parks, and the parks are places where people can come together.
Violence Reduction Strategy (2022-2027)	Islington Council	2022	A community partnership response to tackle serious violence and crime in Islington. It aims to reduce the scale and impact of actual, and perceived fear of, serious violence crimes in the borough – making it a safer and fairer borough for all.
Youth Safety Strategy (2020-2025)	Islington Council	2020	Islington’s new Youth Safety Strategy for 2020–2025 builds on the successes achieved in recent years, focusing on new initiatives, innovations and models to ensure that Islington remains a national leader in youth safety. It sets out the plans of the council and the partnership to make Islington safer over the next five years. A comprehensive needs analysis and an assessment of what works indicates that many young people involved in crime or violence have had a troubled adolescence, and that some have experienced adverse childhood experiences such as domestic abuse, neglect or discrimination.
Camden and Islington Parks for Health Strategy (2022 – 2030)	Islington and Camden Councils	2022	Joint Strategy with the vision for Camden and Islington’s public parks and green spaces are used, enjoyed and maintained as health assets for the whole community. Founded in an understanding of the health and economic benefits greenspace brings, as well as acknowledging inequalities in access, the Strategy is developing a framework they hope will be used by other councils to assess and improve their parks.

3/ Socioeconomic Assessment - Key Findings

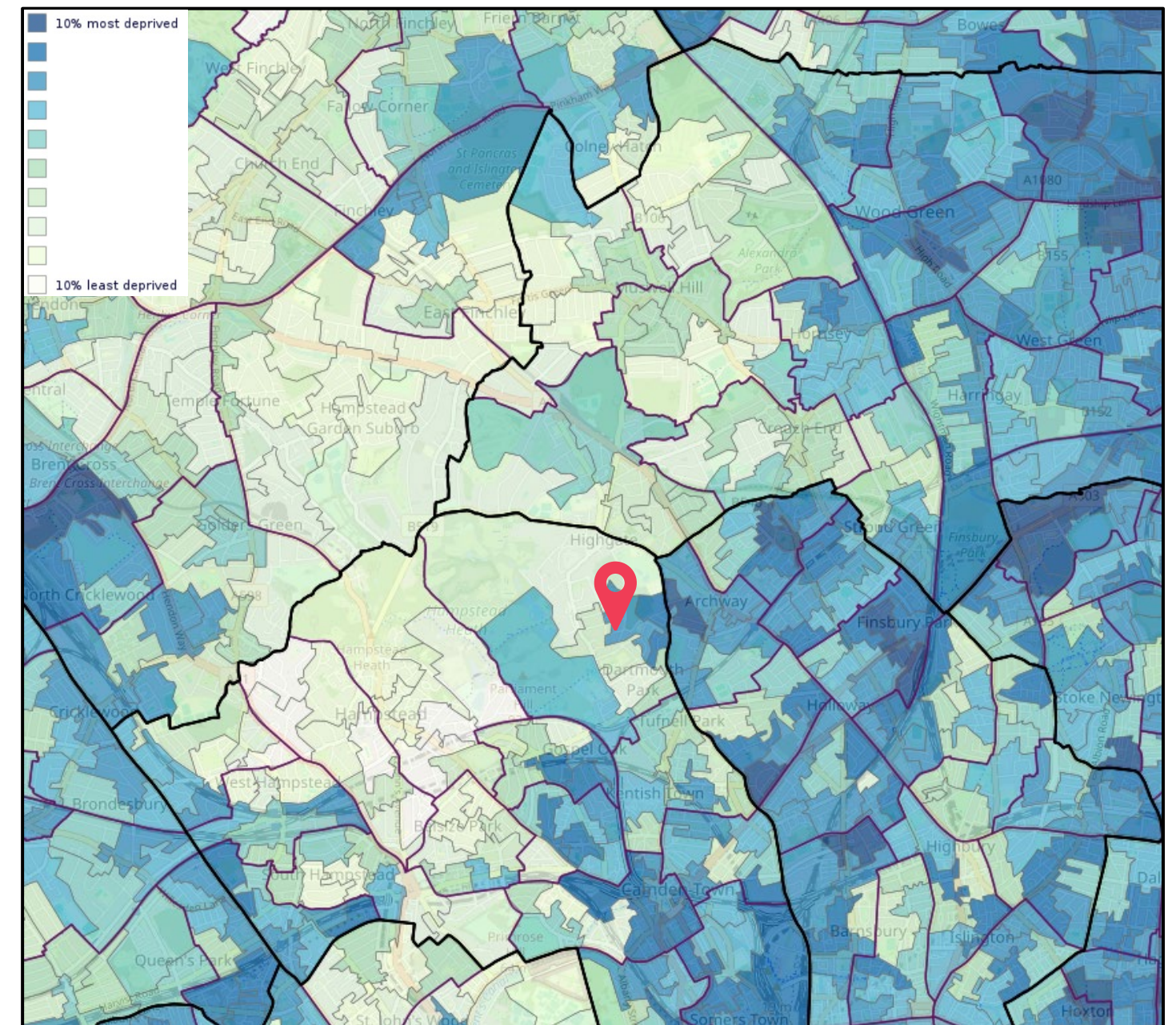
Indices of Multiple Deprivation Overview

The **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation. It scores and ranks LSOAs across England where an LSOA with a **rank** of 1 is the most deprived and the LSOA with a rank of 32,844 is the least deprived. It also calculates **deciles** by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 groups.

The heat map on the right displays the deprivation decile for each LSOA nearby the Cemetery across all domains, where white colouring indicates neighbourhoods who are among the top 10% least deprived in England, and dark blue are those that are among the top 10% most deprived in England. The following page examines each domain in greater detail, but overall, there are significant inequalities in the area surrounding the Cemetery. The neighbourhoods to the Northwest and directly Southwest of the Cemetery, are less relatively deprived and sit within the top 40% least deprived in England. In contrast, the LSOAs to the East and Southeast of the Cemetery are generally among the top 40% most relatively deprived in England.

Domains of deprivation

- **Income Deprivation** measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, including those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings.
- **Employment Deprivation** measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market including people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation** measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability** measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health including morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- **Crime Deprivation** measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation** measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.
- **Living Environment Deprivation** measures the quality of the local environment including the quality of housing, outdoor air quality and road traffic accidents.



Deprivation decile at the LSOA level. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Office for National Statistics 2019, ArcGis mapping tool.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

Decile Rank for Highgate's Neighbouring LSOAs

The table on the right shows the deprivation deciles for each LSOA neighbouring the Cemetery, across each domain. LSOAs in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally and LSOAs in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally.

The LSOAs are presented in ascending order from their overall deprivation decile ranking. Camden 001A, Camden 001B and Camden 001E are highlighted in light blue as these are the LSOAs the Cemetery is located in. The bottom row presents the average decile ranking for all of the LSOAs neighbouring the cemetery.

- Overall, the neighbourhoods surrounding the cemetery experience the greatest relative deprivation related to crime, living environment, and barriers to housing and services. This is typical for urban areas with higher rates of crime, lower environmental quality and less affordable housing. On the other hand, the neighbourhoods surrounding the cemetery experience the least relative deprivation in education, training, and skills and health and disability.
- Islington 004D and Camden 001A (on the Southeast side of the Cemetery) are the most relatively deprived, ranking in deciles 1 and 2 overall, and 1 or 2 for income, employment, and crime.
- In contrast, Camden 001E and Haringey 030B (directly North of the Cemetery) are the least relatively deprived, ranking in decile 8 overall, and in deciles 9 or 10 across income, employment, education, and health.

This unequal distribution of relative deprivation across the LSOAs the Cemetery is located in, and between the neighbourhoods directly Southeast and North of the Cemetery indicates a high degree of inequality, particularly around income, employment, and health. It should also be noted that although LSOAs are the most granular level of data available for IMD, there are also significant wealth inequalities between the households within the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery as some of the wealthiest households in London live next to some of the poorest.

	Overall	Income	Employment	Education, training and skills	Health and disability	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment
Islington 004D	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	4
Camden 001A	2	2	2	5	4	1	5	5
Camden 001B	3	3	2	6	6	5	4	3
Islington 004B	3	3	4	9	2	1	3	1
Camden 001D	4	3	4	7	6	2	6	4
Camden 001C	7	6	6	10	10	4	7	3
Haringey 035D	7	9	10	10	10	4	3	1
Camden 001E	8	10	10	10	10	2	7	3
Haringey 030B	8	9	9	9	10	6	3	4
Average of the Cemetery's neighbouring LSOAs	4.8	5.1	5.3	7.8	6.8	2.9	4.6	3.1

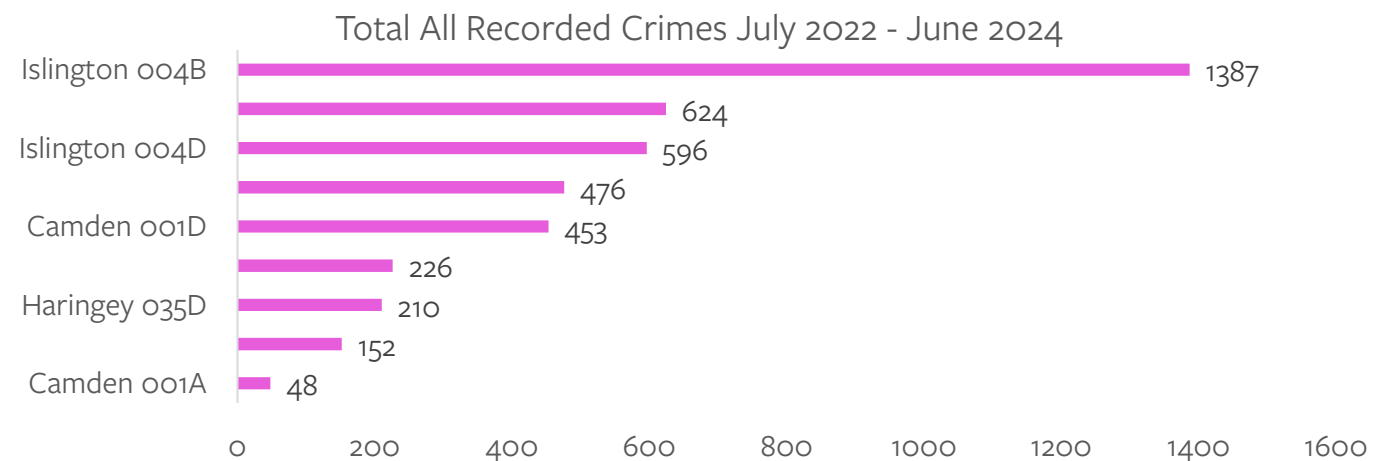
Deprivation deciles for each IMD domain in the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Office for National Statistics, 2019.

Crime

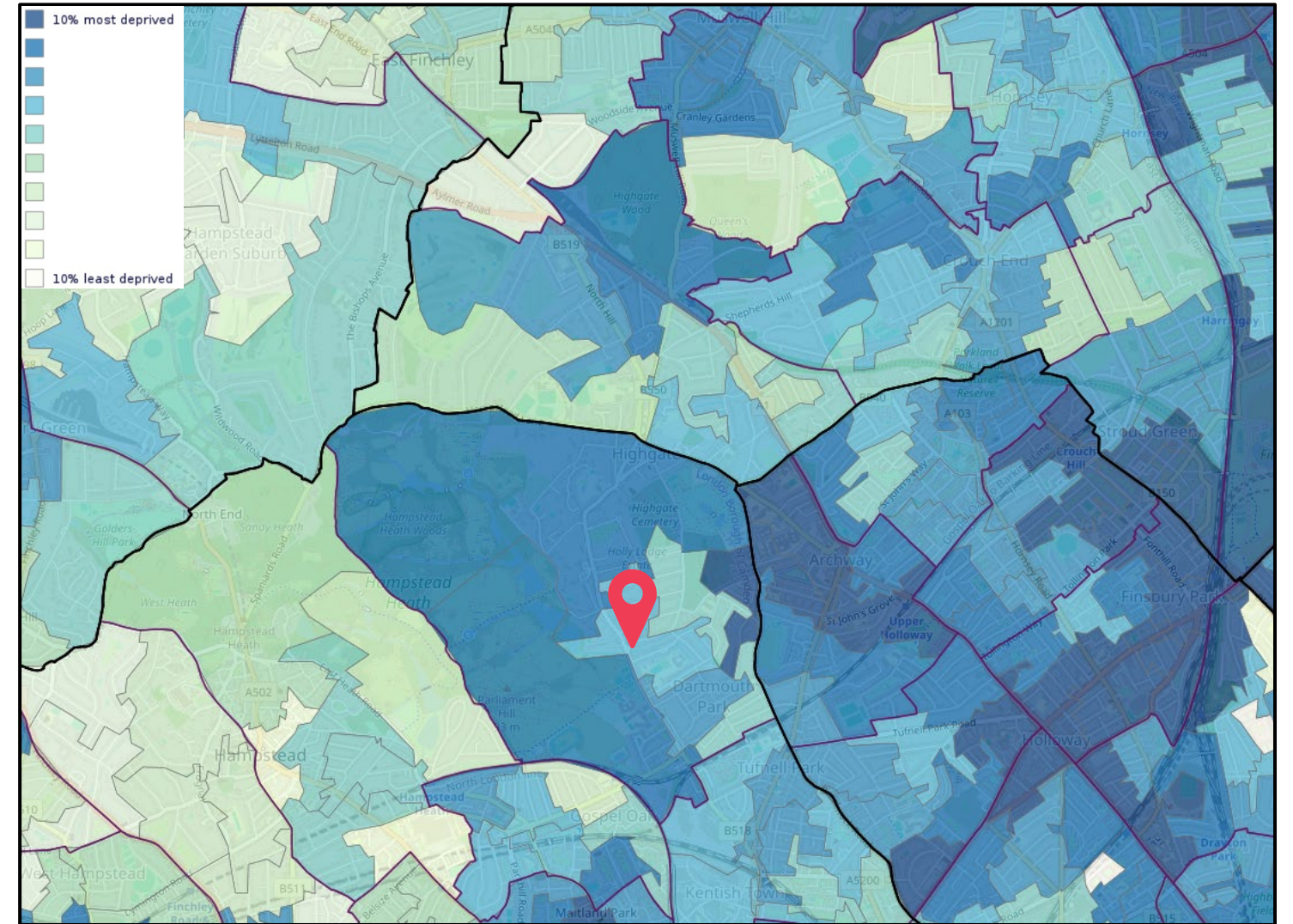
All crime

The chart below displays the total recorded crimes by the Met Police in the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery from July 2022 to June 2024. The map on the right displays the IMD Crime domain at the LSOA level by deprivation decile. IMD data is based on 2018 indicators and the crime rate by population size, while the recorded crimes over the 24-month period are total volumes. They are both useful for understanding crime and safety and indicate significant disparities in crime between the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery.

- All of the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery are within deciles 1 – 6 for crime deprivation. LSOAs Southeast of the Cemetery experience higher rates and volumes of crime relative to those West of the Cemetery.
- Camden 001B and Haringey 0030B are the least deprived (deciles 5 and 6 respectively), but still experience high total volumes of recorded crime.
- Islington 004B has by far the highest total number of recorded crimes and is within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England meaning both the absolute number and crime rates are highest of the area.
- Camden 001A and Islington 004D are also amongst the most deprived deciles for crime and all located to the Southeast of the Cemetery. However, Camden 001A has the lowest total recorded crime – this is likely due to its small geographic area relative to the other areas.
- Most of the recorded crimes in the LSOAs and the boroughs of Haringey, Camden and Islington are related to violence and theft.



Recorded crimes, geographic breakdown. Metropolitan Police, 2022.



Deprivation deciles for the Crime Deprivation domain for LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery. Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Office for National Statistics, 2019.

The following page includes reference to violence, domestic abuse and sexual offences, which might trigger unwelcome and distressing thoughts.

Crime

Domestic abuse and sexual offences

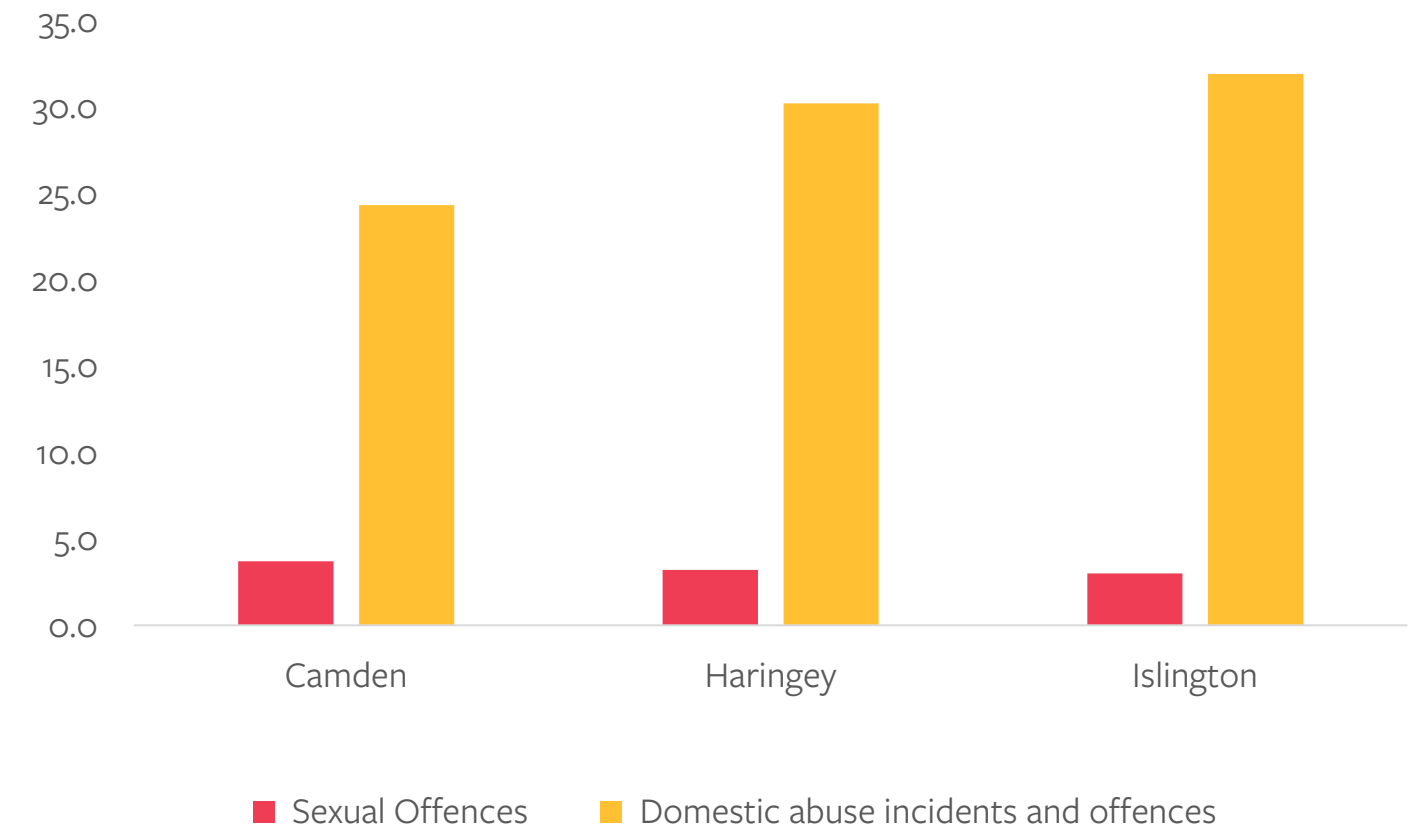
This page includes reference to violence, domestic abuse and sexual offences, which might trigger unwelcome and distressing thoughts.

- Recorded crime in London is more prevalent in the neighbourhoods with the higher levels of income deprivation, 40% more crimes were recorded in the most income-deprived areas in 2023, compared to the least income-deprived (Trust for London):
 - Drugs and weapons offences, as well as Anti-social behaviour, public order and miscellaneous offences, are **2.2** times more prevalent in the most income-deprived 10% of areas compared to the least income-deprived 10%.
 - Violence, robbery and sexual offences are **2.1** times more prevalent in the most income-deprived 10% of areas compared to the least income-deprived 10%.

The bar chart on the right shows the average rate per 1000 population per month of sexual offences and domestic abuse incidents and offences 2016/2017 in each borough near the Cemetery. Although this data is relatively dated, it is the most recent measure of violence against women and girls at the borough level.

- The average rate of domestic abuse offences and incidents is highest in Haringey and Islington – around 31 incidents and offences are reported each month per 1000 people relative to 24 in Camden.
- The rate of all sexual offences is similar across the boroughs, from 3 – 3.7 per 1000 people per month. 37-41% of all sexual offences were rape offences. This is a volume of 31-39 rape offences per month.

Average rate (per 1000 population per month) of reported offences and incidents from 2016-2017



Domestic and sexual violence dashboard, Mayor of London, 2017.

Greenspace

Greenspace Deprivation, 2020

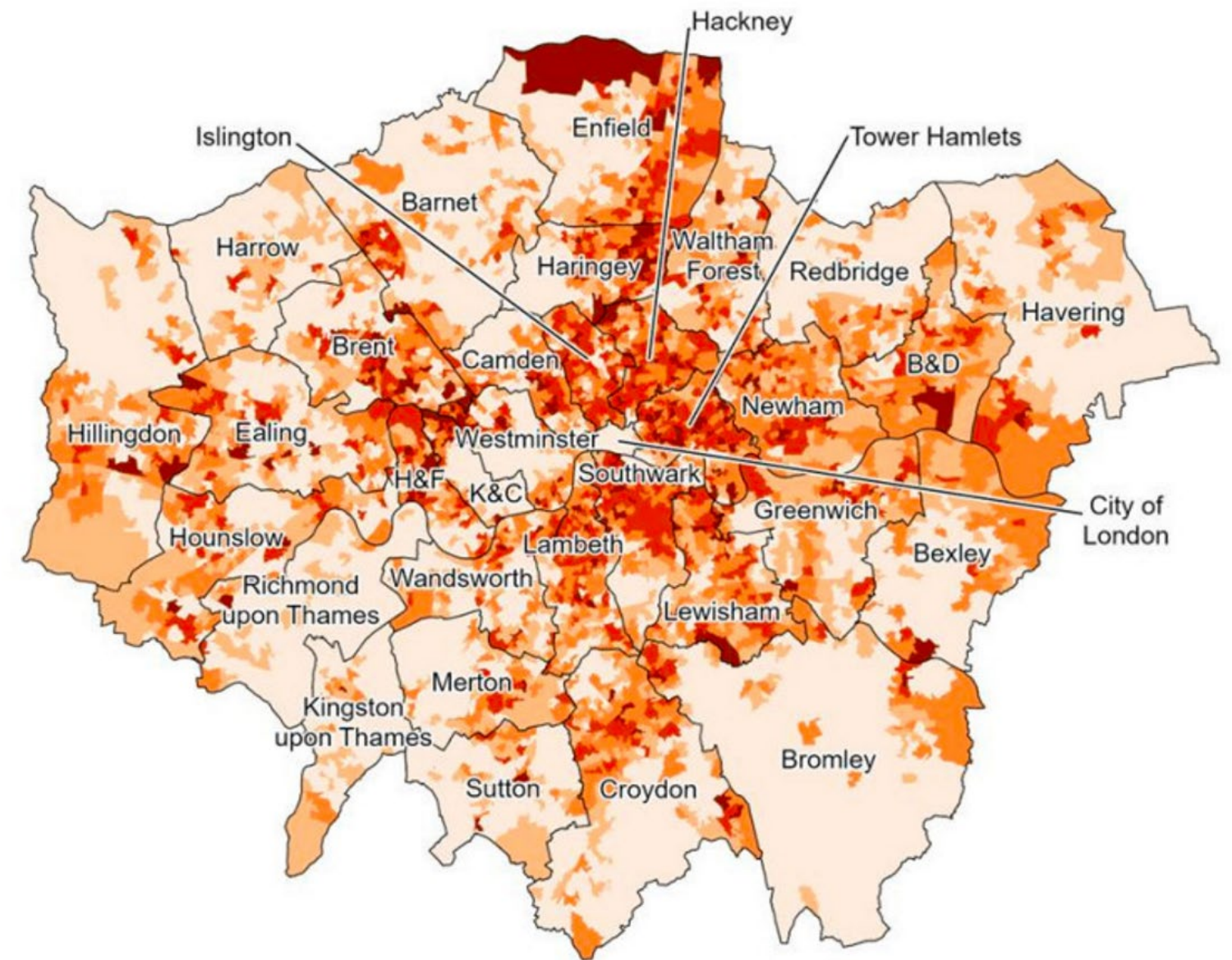
The Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard from Natural England recommends that everyone should have access to at least two hectares of green space – that’s an area about the size of two rugby pitches – no more than a five-minute walk from home.

Friends of the Earth developed a rating system for Greenspace Deprivation in England based on the size of public green space and the proportion of the population within 5 minutes walking distance of 2 hectares in 2020. The table below includes the boroughs nearby the Cemetery and the number of their Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) within each rating band. The map on the right displays these ratings at the MSOA level for the entire GLA.

- Camden, Haringey and Islington all rank within the top 10 worst performing Local Authorities in England (based on the number of MSOAs in rating E). They have been identified as priority areas by Friends of the Earth for intervention. Although Camden is home to significant public open space such as Hampstead Heath and Regent’s Park on the fringes of the Borough, some neighbourhoods have access to more than 4,000m²/person, while others have less than 15m²/person. (Camden and Islington Parks for Health Strategy)
- 100% of Islington’s, 71% of Camden’s, and 69% of Haringey’s MSOAs have a green space deprivation rating of E.

	Number of MSOAs in each rating					% of MSOAs in rating E
	A	B	C	D	E	
Camden	0	3	0	5	20	71%
Haringey	0	5	0	6	25	69%
Islington	0	0	0	0	23	100%

England’s Greenspace Gap, Friends of the Earth , 2020.



Greenspace

Access to public greenspace

The table on the right breaks down the area of publicly accessible green and blue space per 1000 people for the MSOAs nearby the Cemetery.

- Camden 001 has a very high rate of accessible green and blue space relative to the other MSOAs, due to the inclusion of Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill parks in the area.
- In contrast, populations in Haringey 035 (Northeast of the Cemetery) and Islington 004 (East of the Cemetery) experience very low areas of accessible green and blue space, only 0.27 and 0.44 hectares per 1000 people. Islington is also the most densely populated Borough in London.
- In comparison, the Natural England advice to local authorities is to set an accessible greenspace standard with a capacity criteria of at least 3 hectares of publicly accessible greenspace per 1000 people.
- This lack of public green space is compounded by the fact that 29% of residents in Islington, and 39% of residents in Camden do not have direct access to private greenspace. (Camden and Islington Parks for Health Strategy)

Ramblers and YouGov conducted a survey in 2020 to understand UK adults' attitudes and access to greenspace. It found that although green spaces are important to almost everyone, there is a sharp disparity between those who have easy access to green space and those who don't, with a strong correlation between green space deprivation to ethnicity and income.

- Among surveyed adults, only 57% lived within five-minutes' walk of green space. This figure fell to 39% for people from a black, Asian or minority ethnic (BAME) background, and was only 46% for those with a household income of under £15,000 (63% for income over £35,000, 70% over £70,000).
- The most deprived LSOAs in terms of income are located within Islington 004 and Camden 001. The lack of accessible public green and blue space in Islington 004 is a key area of need, and improving access to existing greenspace for people living there should be an area of focus.

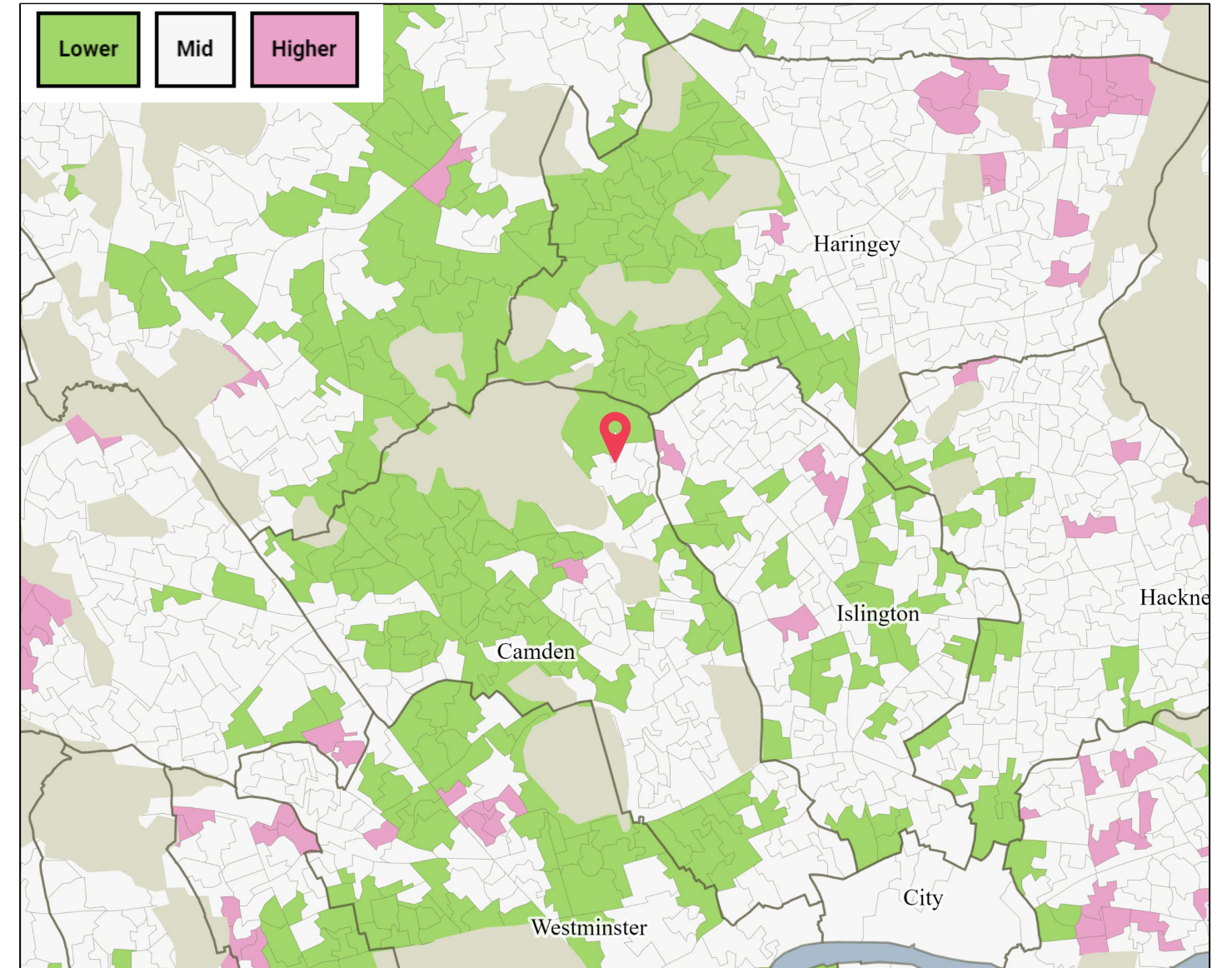
	Area of accessible green and blue space (hectares per 1000 people)
Haringey 030	3.25
Haringey 035	0.2796
Islington 004	0.442
Camden 001	18.441
Green infrastructure standards for England	3.0

Area of accessible green and blue space per 1000 population, Ribble Rivers Trust, 2021 and Natural England, 2023.

Digital Exclusion

Digital Exclusion Risk Index, 2022

- DERI (The Digital Exclusion Risk Index) was produced by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority originally for a local project, which has been expanded to the whole country.
- The index includes three main components - deprivation (based on the IMD), broadband speed/availability, and demography. The last component compensates for IMD being a general deprivation measure, whereas digital exclusion can affect certain demographics more strongly even if they are considered to not be deprived in general.
- The main map, right, shows DERI values as higher or lower with respect to the average across the whole of England. While much of London, due to its relatively young demographic and good broadband access compared to the rest of England, is in the lower range, there are a number of exclusion risk hotspots that do appear in the analysis.
- Most of the LSOAs near the Cemetery are rated in the 'lower' category, particularly to the Northeast in Haringey and the Southwest in Camden. The LSOAs to the Southeast of the Cemetery are rated in the 'mid' category, and there are two LSOAs near the Cemetery in the 'higher' category.
- When examining the 3 components further, it seems that all of the neighbouring LSOAs score in the 'mid' or 'lower' range regarding broadband deprivation, whereas there is mixed performance related to deprivation and demographic challenge.
 - This indicates digital exclusion being a challenge of capacity and capability to access and use it, rather than the availability of broadband itself.

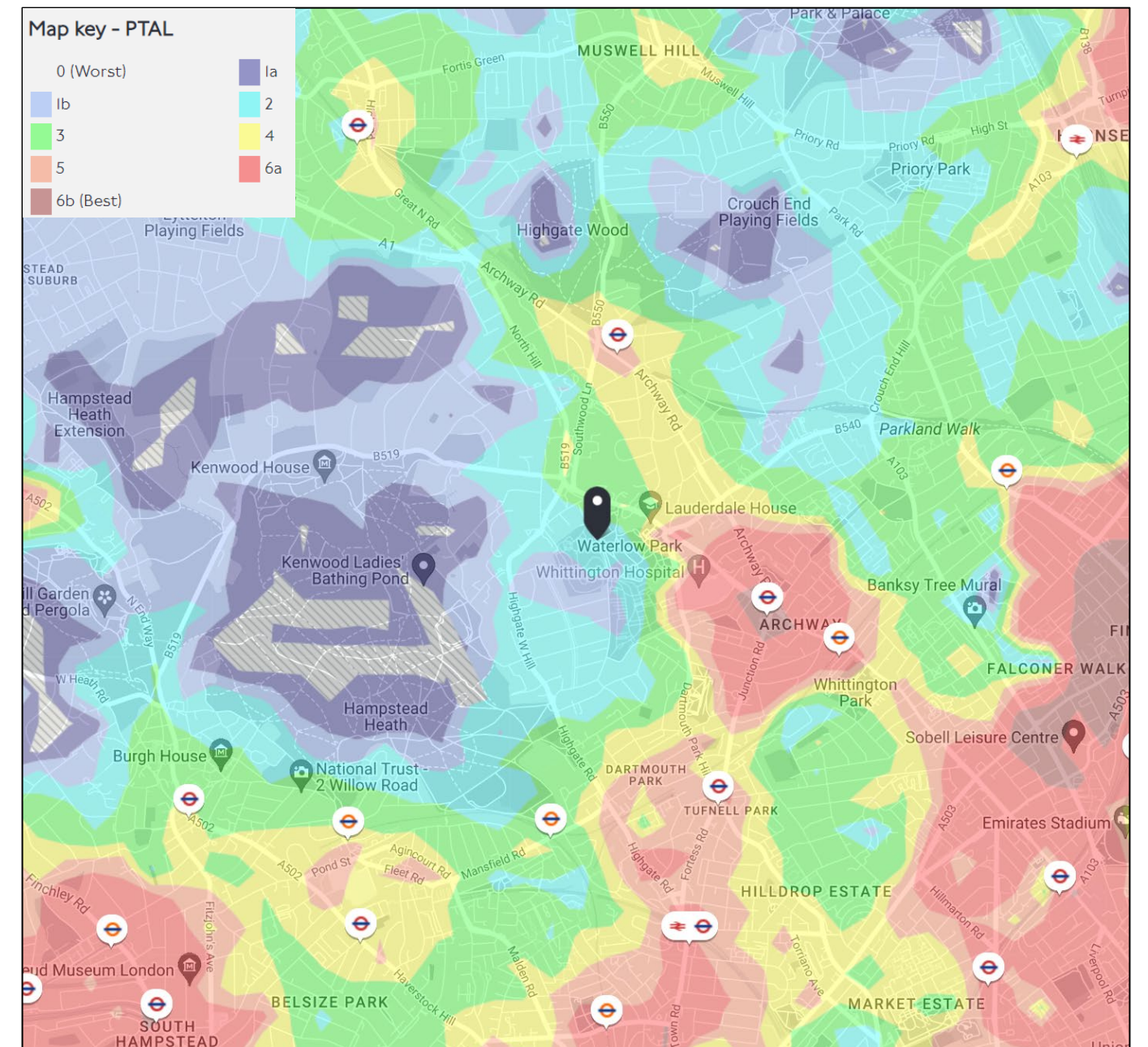


Digital Risk Exclusion Index, Trust for London, 2021.

Public Transport PTAL, Transport for London

PTAL assesses connectivity (level of access) to the transport network, combining walk time to the public transport network with service wait times. The map on the right displays the PTAL scores for the areas around the Cemetery (represented by a black pin). Red and yellow areas indicate the best score of low walk time to transport and less waiting time, whereas purple and blue areas represent lower scores with longer walks to public transport and higher waiting times.

- Neighbourhoods to the West and Northwest of the Cemetery experience lower PTAL scores, due to the lack of tube or overground stations around Hampstead Heath and Crouch End.
- In contrast, neighbourhoods South and West of the Cemetery have higher PTAL scores due to their proximity to tube and overground stations.
- There are also steep hills to access the Cemetery from both directions, limiting accessibility for some groups.



WebCAT planning tool, PTAL Transport for London, 2024.

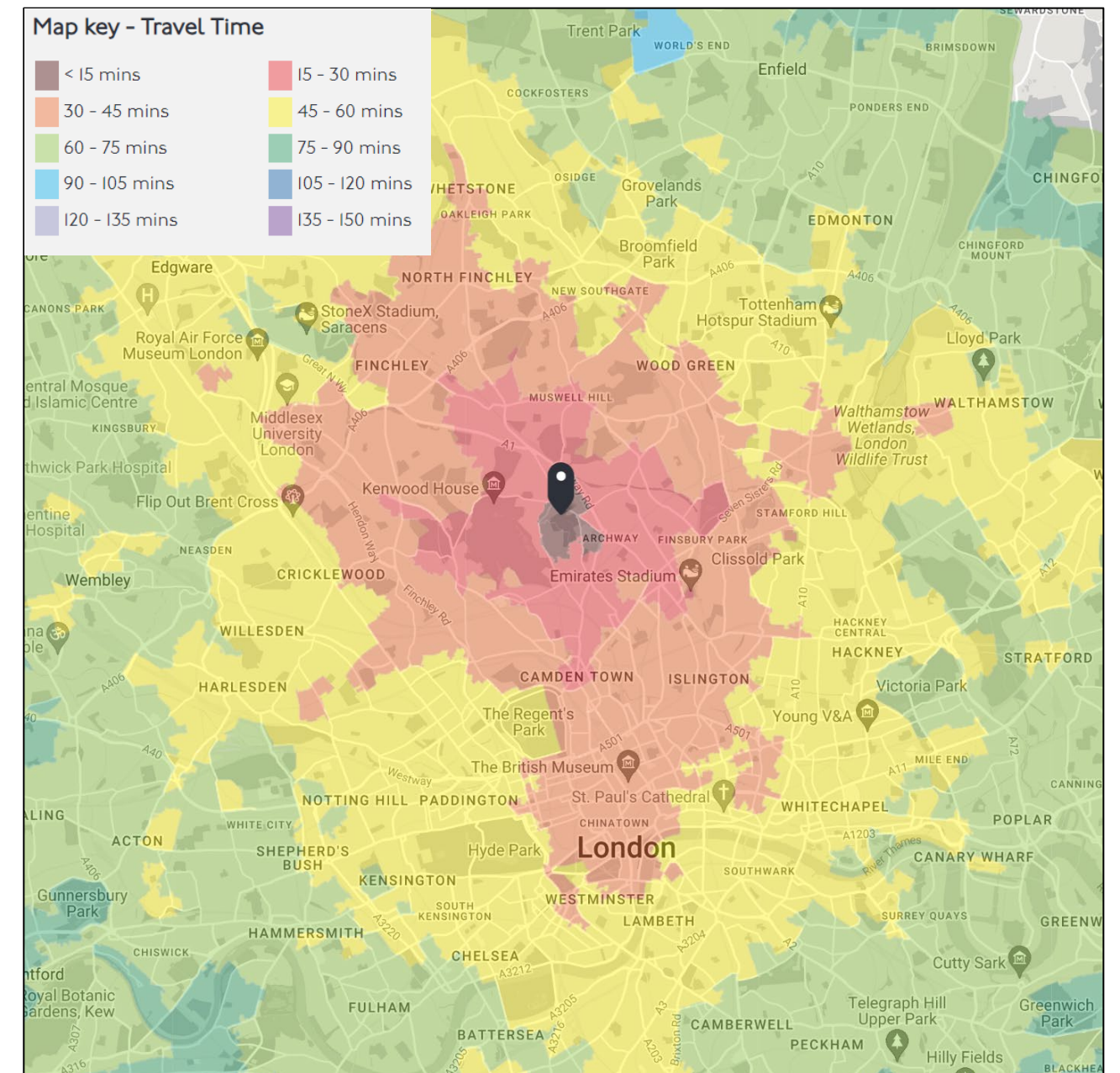
Public Transport Time Mapping, Transport for London

Time Mapping analysis (TIM) assesses connectivity through the transport network or, in other words, how far a traveller can go expressed as a series of travel time catchments. The heat map to the right displays how far a person can travel from Highgate Cemetery within <15 minutes to 120 minutes.

- While this is helpful for understanding how long it takes visitors to travel to and from the Cemetery, it is also helpful for understand differences between areas in London, to inform who can access activities at the Cemetery more easily than others.
- Time mapping is particularly useful for understanding the time it takes to travel to key services. The table below displays the number of key services within each time travel band from the Cemetery. This can inform where there are gaps in service provision for communities living nearby the Cemetery, and where the Cemetery could provide support services to fill them.
- 10,024 people live within 15 minutes of public transport travel to the Cemetery and 174,623 are within 30 minutes of public transport travel to the Cemetery.

Table: Distance from Cemetery to key points by public transport

	< 15 minutes travel on public transport	< 30 minutes travel on public transport	< 45 minutes travel on public transport
Number of GP Surgeries	1	34	162
Pharmacies	5	66	351
A&E Departments	1	1	4
Primary Schools	2	46	236
Secondary Schools	0	12	53
Further Education Colleges	0	1	7
Town centres	1	8	23



WebCAT planning tool, TIM Transport for London, 2024.

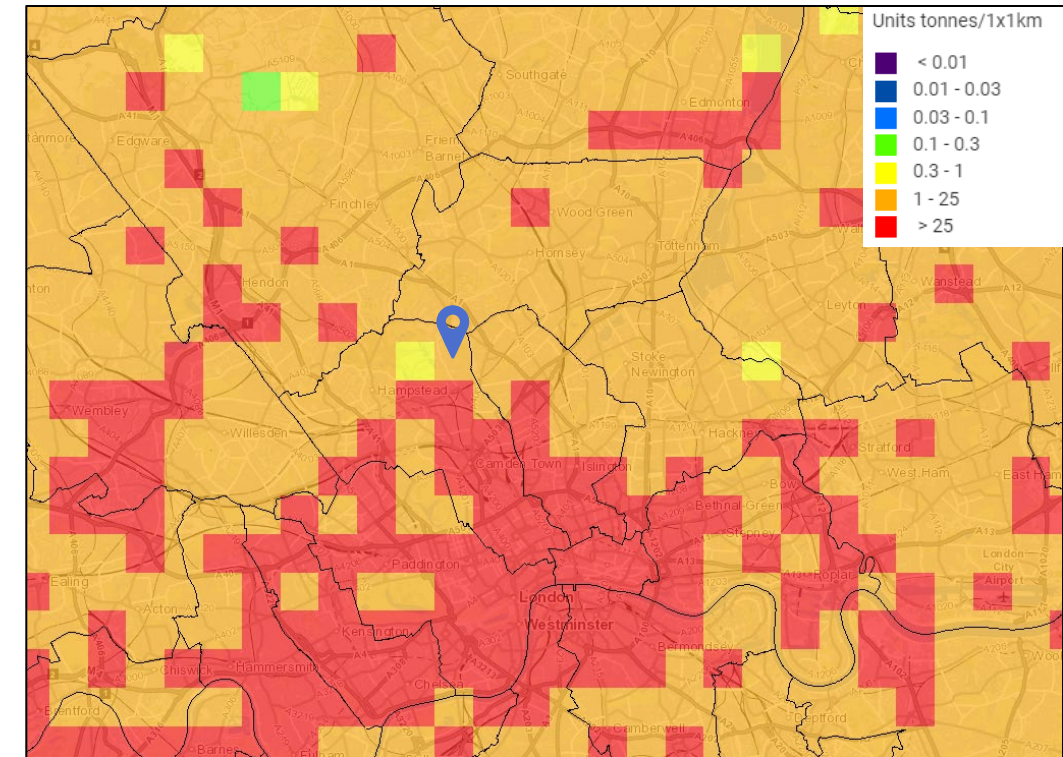
Air pollution

NO₂ and PM_{2.5} concentrations

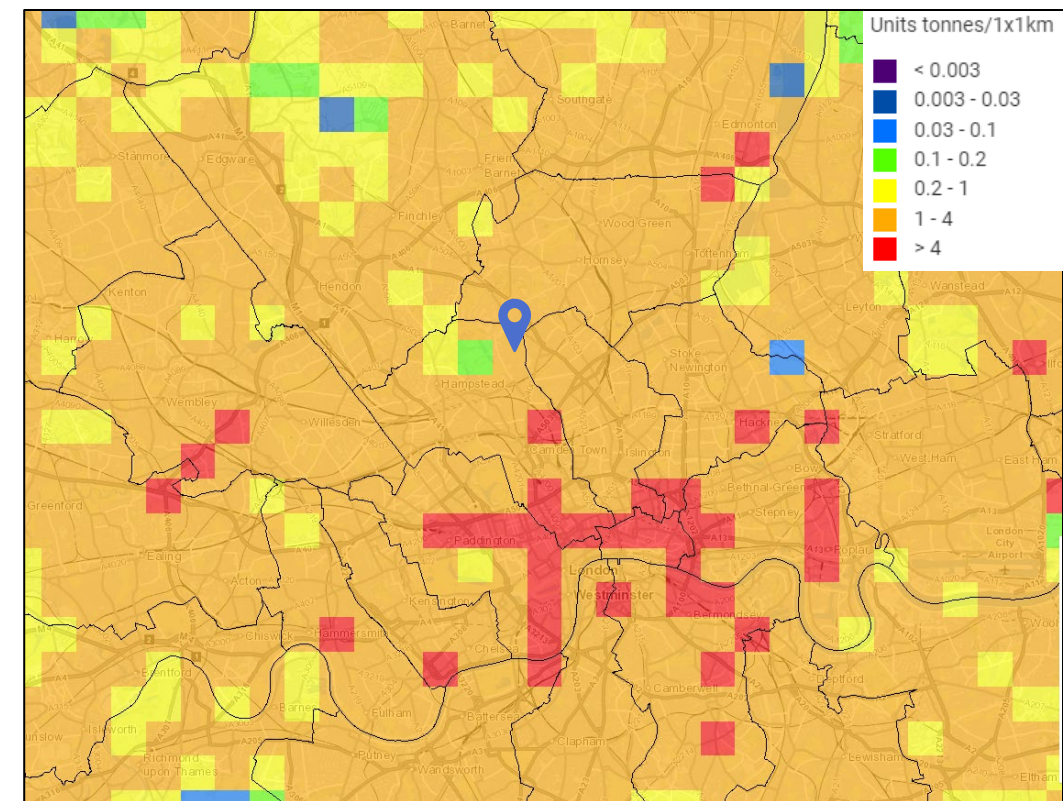
The heat maps on the right show the Nitrogen dioxide (No₂) levels (top) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) levels (bottom) in 2021 in tonnes per 1x1km square. PM_{2.5} is primarily man-made, from the combustion of fuels and other processes while NO₂ is a gas produced in the combustion process.

- The neighbourhoods directly beside and North of the Cemetery experience lower concentrations of No₂ relative to communities to the South of the Cemetery, closer to central London. However, 1-25 tonnes of No₂ per km² is still well above healthy levels.
- The neighbourhoods around the Cemetery generally experience levels of PM_{2.5} of 1-4 tonnes per km², similar to most of London. However, the area near Hampstead Heath has much lower levels, ranging from 0.1 – 1 tonnes of PM_{2.5} per km². This demonstrates the important link between greenspace and health.
- All Londoners live in areas above the newly recommend WHO guideline of 10µg/m³ for NO₂. This is expected to reduce with actions and policies across London boroughs, but the effects are still significant for health (LAEI, GLA and TfL).
 - All of Camden, Haringey and Islington's populations were exposed to No₂ concentrations above 20µg/m³ in 2019.
 - In 2019, 95% of Camden's, 23% of Haringey's and 94% of Islington's populations were exposed to No₂ concentrations above 30µg/m.
- In January 2021, Camden became the first local authority to adopt the World Health Organization air quality guidelines. They have set the following deadlines for achieving the WHO limits:
 - 2034 for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂; 10µg/m³) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}; 5µg/m³)
 - 2030 for coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀; 15µg/m³)

The London Atmosphere Emissions Inventory projections to 2030 (based on 2019 levels and planned policy intervention) expect that Camden, along with all other boroughs in London, will not reach the WHO guideline of 10µg/m³ No₂ by 2030.



Air Quality Data, Nitrogen Dioxide, National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, 2021.

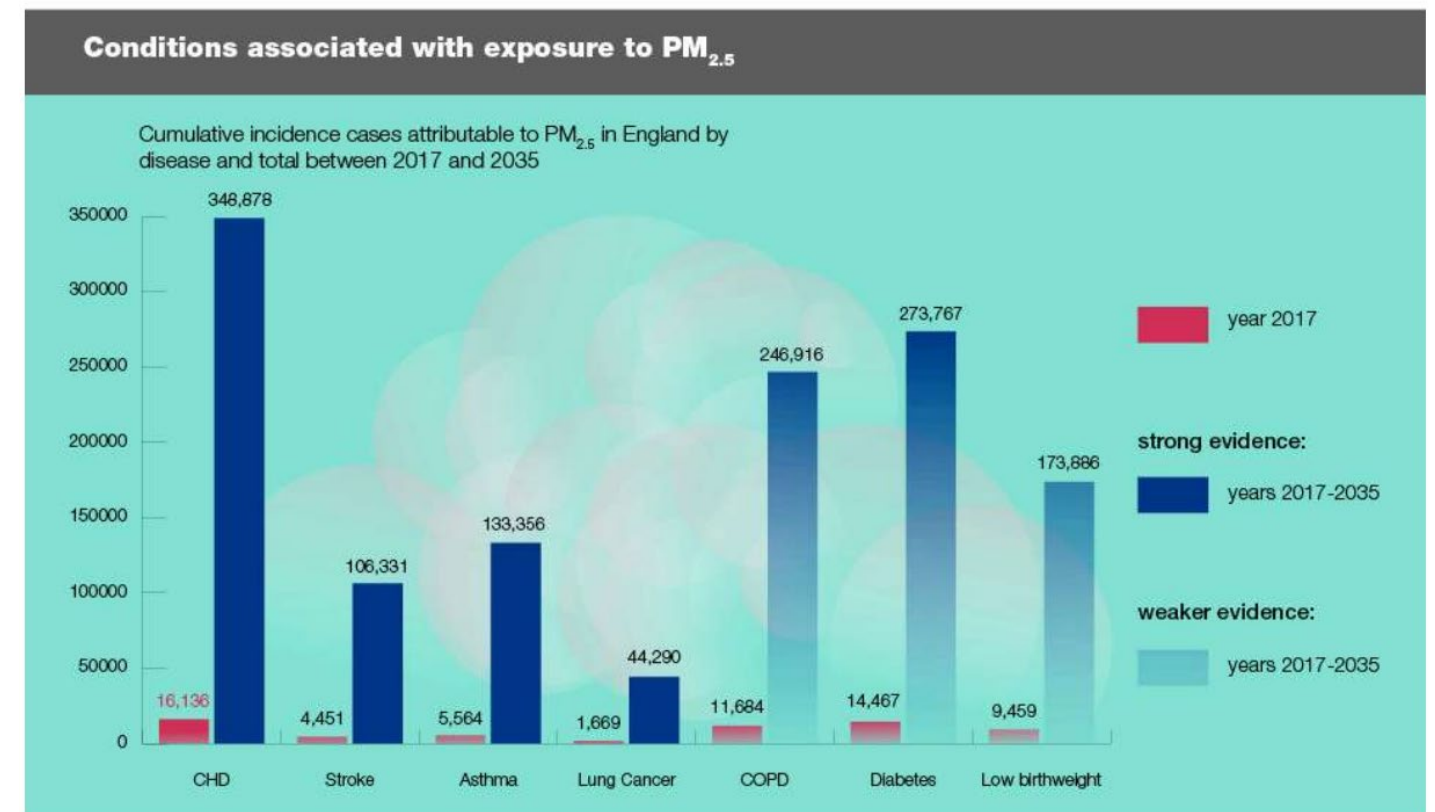


Current Air Quality Data, Particulate Matter, National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, 2021.

Air Pollution

Health impacts and inequality

- “Poor air quality is the largest environmental risk to public health in the UK, as long-term exposure to air pollution can cause chronic conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases as well as lung cancer, leading to reduced life expectancy” (Public Health England, 2018).
 - It is estimated that long-term exposure to man-made air pollution in the UK has an annual effect equivalent to 28,000 – 36,000 deaths.
 - The image on the right from Public Health England presents the conditions associated with exposure to PM_{2.5}. It predicted that in 2017 and 2035, 1,327,424 new cases of disease would be attributable to PM_{2.5}.
 - A report from Imperial College London commissioned by the GLA found that between 2017 and 2019, air pollution in London contributed to 700 asthma admissions in children, 200 in adults and 900 in elderly.
- Although air pollution affects everyone, its health burden does not affect everyone equally. Some groups are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution and some experience higher levels of air pollution based on where they live and work.
 - Less affluent neighbourhoods and Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities typically experience worse health outcomes as a result of air pollution exposure (ONS, 2020).
 - In Camden, approximately 6% of Asian children and young people (0-19 years of age, abbreviated as CYP) and 5% of Black CYP are diagnosed with asthma, compared to 3% of white CYP diagnosed with asthma



Mental Wellbeing

Personal Wellbeing Estimates, ONS, 2011 - 2021

This page presents estimates of personal wellbeing (or subjective wellbeing) at the borough level from 2011 to 2023 from the Annual Population Survey. This includes personal estimates of life satisfaction, feeling that the things done in life are worthwhile, happiness and anxiety.

The graph on the right displays the mean percentage of respondents from Camden, Haringey and Islington who reported “very good” to the personal well-being questions which means very high life satisfaction, worthwhile, happiness and very low levels of anxiety.

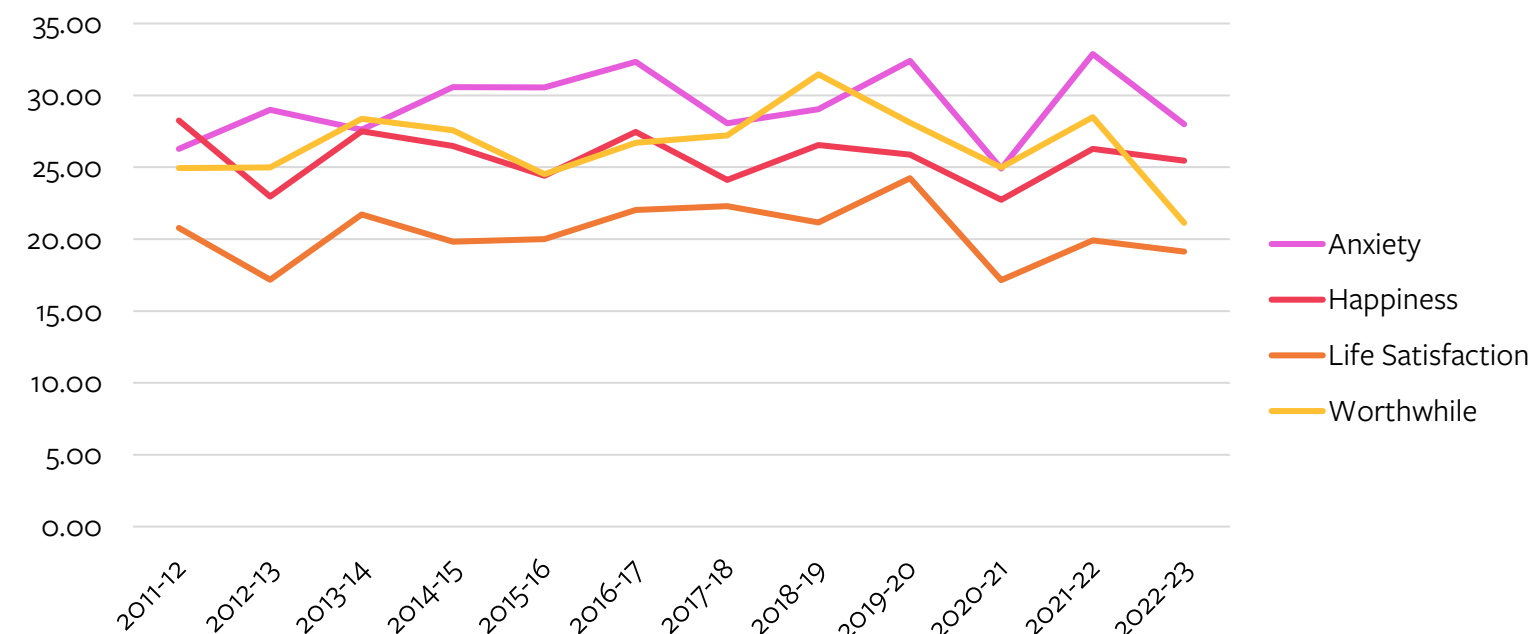
- In 2020/2021, during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a significant decrease across all self-reported well-being measures. This is consistent with trends across the UK.
- While personal well-being returned to pre-Covid levels for anxiety and happiness, worthwhile and life satisfaction remained low. Despite the return to relative normalcy post-Covid, all estimates of personal wellbeing have decreased again from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023.

The table below the graph displays the change in percentage points across each personal wellbeing measure from 2011-2023, for each borough.

- Self-reported feelings of worthwhile and happiness have decreased in the past decade in the boroughs near the Cemetery, particularly when compared to the English average.
- The greatest decrease occurred in the Islington respondents’ feelings of worthwhile, a 7.21 percentage point decrease from 2011.
- Overall levels of anxiety have improved relative to the English average, particularly in Camden. In contrast, respondents from Camden reported a 6.13 percentage point decrease in happiness from 2011 to 2023.

Almost all measures of self-reported personal wellbeing have decreased or remained relatively stagnant in the last decade, except for anxiety in Camden and happiness in Islington. This indicates the need for mental wellbeing support in the communities nearby to the Cemetery.

Mean percentage of respondents who reported “very good” happiness, worthwhileness, life satisfaction and anxiety in Camden, Haringey and Islington from 2011-2023



Well-being indicators by local authority, Office for National Statistics, 2021.

	Change in percentage of respondents who reported “very good”			
	Anxiety	Happiness	Life Satisfaction	Worthwhile
Camden	5.62	-6.13	-2.33	-2.01
Islington	0.51	1.43	-1.94	-7.21
Haringey	-0.98	-3.66	-0.64	-2.22
Mean	1.72	-2.79	-1.64	-3.81
England	-2.24	-0.94	-1.73	0.78

Well-being indicators by local authority, Office for National Statistics, 2021.

Mental Wellbeing

Social Isolation

Social Isolation refers to a lack of contact with family and friends, community involvement or access to services. In general, social isolation increases with age, among those with long-term health problems, and in single person households.

The graph on the right shows the percentage of one person households in which the householder is aged 65+, projected to 2043 by the ONS Population Statistics team.

- While the proportion of older people living alone increases across every borough to 2043 by at least 8 percentage points for those aged 65+, Islington and Haringey still sit below the London Average.
- Camden’s one person householders aged 65+ is expected to increase to 41.8% in 2043, very similar to the London average of 41.9%. Haringey has a similar projected rate of 39.4%.
- While Islington’s one person households will only be constituted by 30.5% of people aged 65+, this is still an increase of 9 percentage points from 2018.

Several other factors can lead to social isolation, including levels of education, wealth, fear of crime, access to public spaces and public transport. These are all factors which enable people to participate in their communities and can compound the above more direct determinants of isolation.

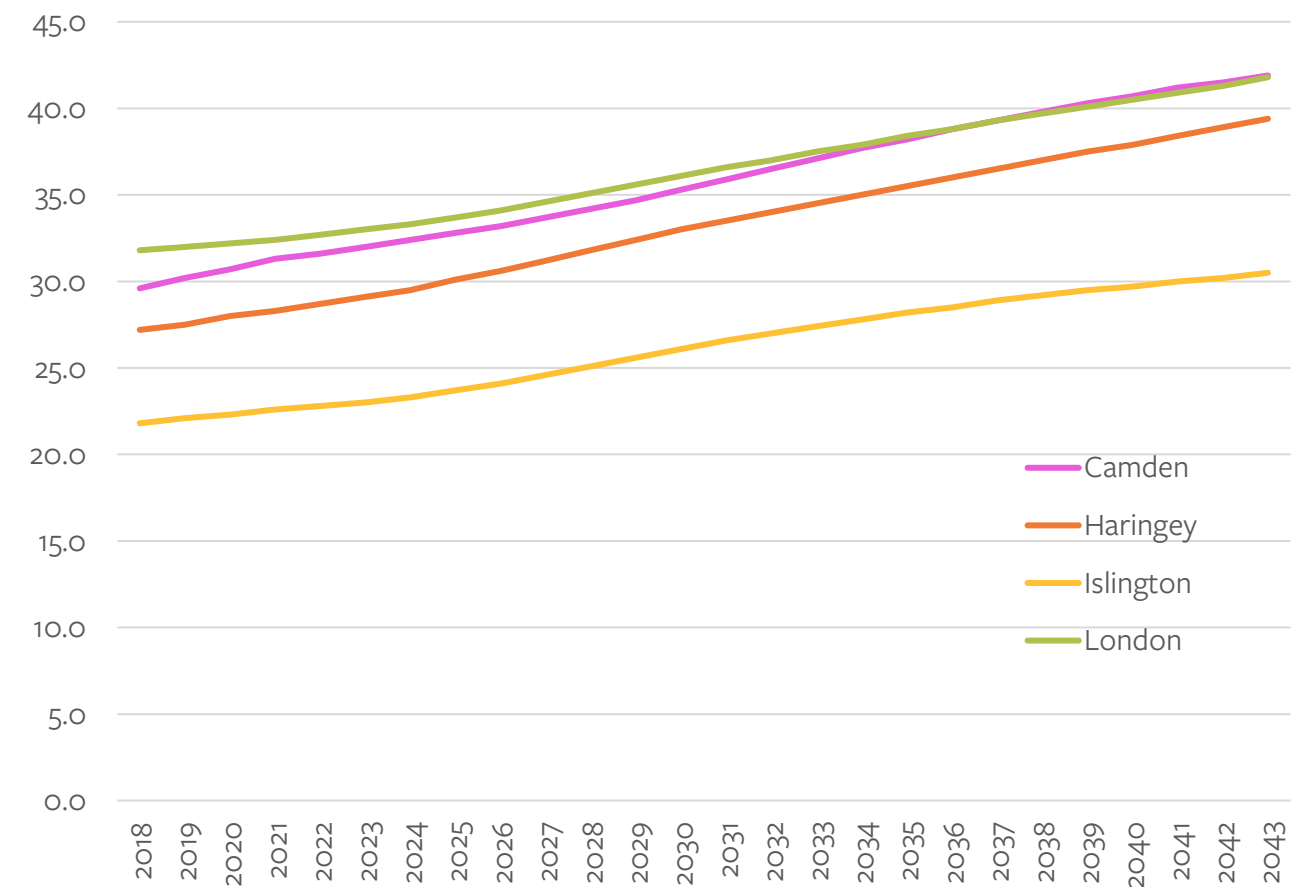
Loneliness Rate by borough (ONS), 2021

Loneliness is a feeling associated with a lack or loss of companionship. It is often a product of social isolation and can be used as an outcome metric to understand social isolation.

- From October 2020 to February 2021, the percentage of people who “often or always” felt lonely was highest in Haringey and lowest in Islington.
- In London, 7.31% of adults felt lonely “often or always” on average. Camden had similar rates at 7.19%.
- However, Haringey had the highest percentage of respondents who “often or always” who felt lonely highest at 8.71%.
- Islington was very low relative to the rest of London and the local area - only 3.87% of adults “often or always” felt lonely. This was the lowest of all boroughs in London.

It is important to note that this dataset is from during the Covid-19 pandemic meaning mental wellbeing statistics were likely worse than usual.

Projected percentage of one-person households, in which the householder is aged 65+



Local authority ageing statistics, household projections for older people , Office for National Statistics, 2020.

Community Infrastructure

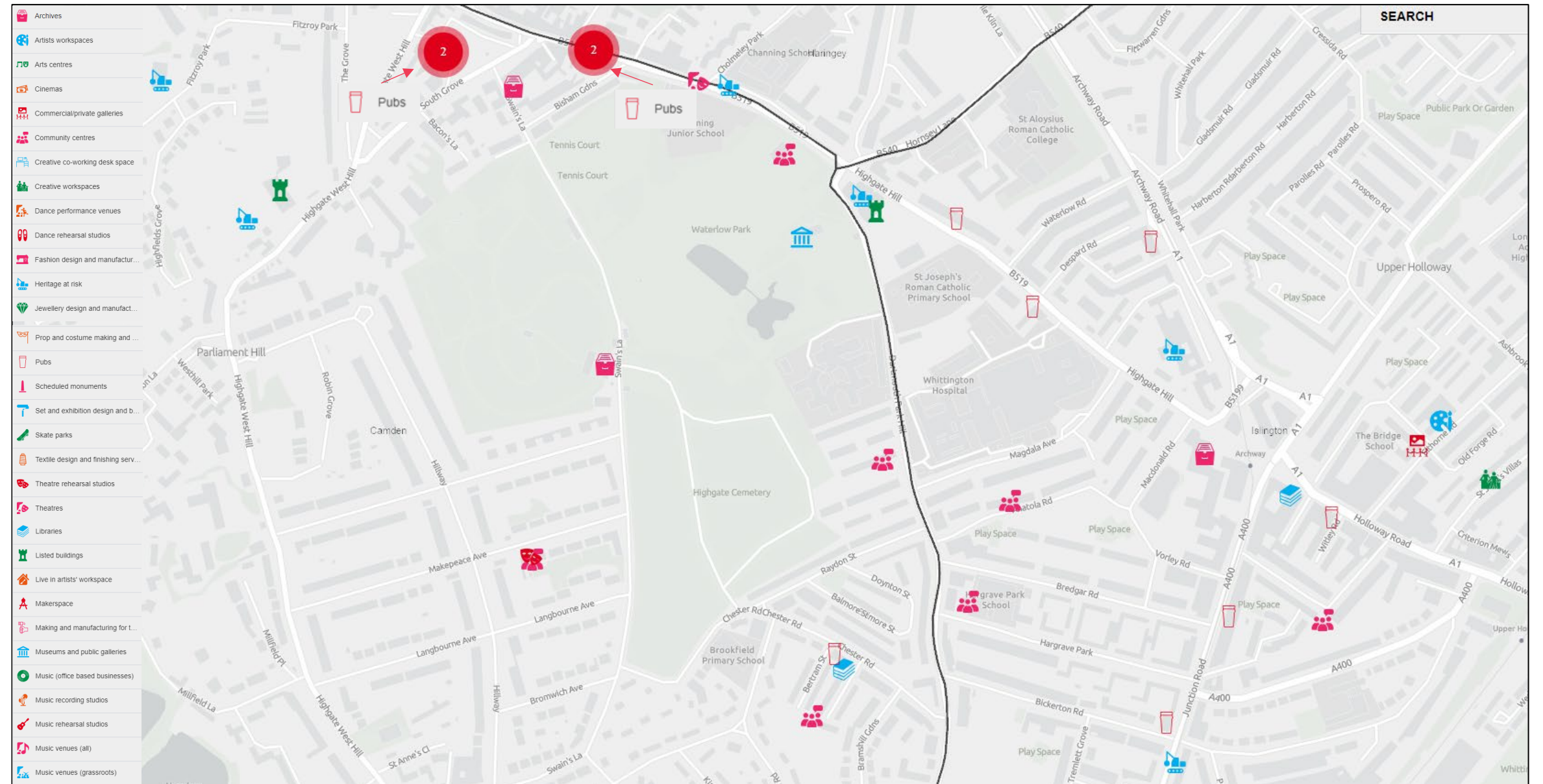
GLA Cultural Infrastructure Map

Community infrastructure is defined as a complex system of facilities, programs, and social networks that aims to improve people's quality of life. These services, networks and physical assets work in tandem to form the foundation of a strong neighbourhood. While most community infrastructure cannot be depicted quantitatively, facilities and physical assets can be mapped to understand where there are gaps in provision, and where clusters may appear.

The map on the right displays the cultural infrastructure nearby the Cemetery from the Mayor of London's Cultural Infrastructure Map. Cultural infrastructure mapping is a method to catalogue and map the whereabouts and characteristics of creative and artistic industries and community spaces.

The legend of the left side of the map includes all of the categories that could be displayed on the map.

- The Cemetery's surrounding area includes 6 community centres, 2 libraries, 11 pubs, 1 theatre venue, 2 archives, 1 gallery, 1 artist workspace, 6 heritage at risk*, 2 listed buildings, and 1 creative workspace.
- There is clustering of activity to the East of the Cemetery Islington.



Cultural Infrastructure Map, Mayor of London, 2024.

*Heritage at risk is term for cultural heritage assets that are at risk as a result of neglect, decay, or inappropriate development; or are vulnerable to becoming so.

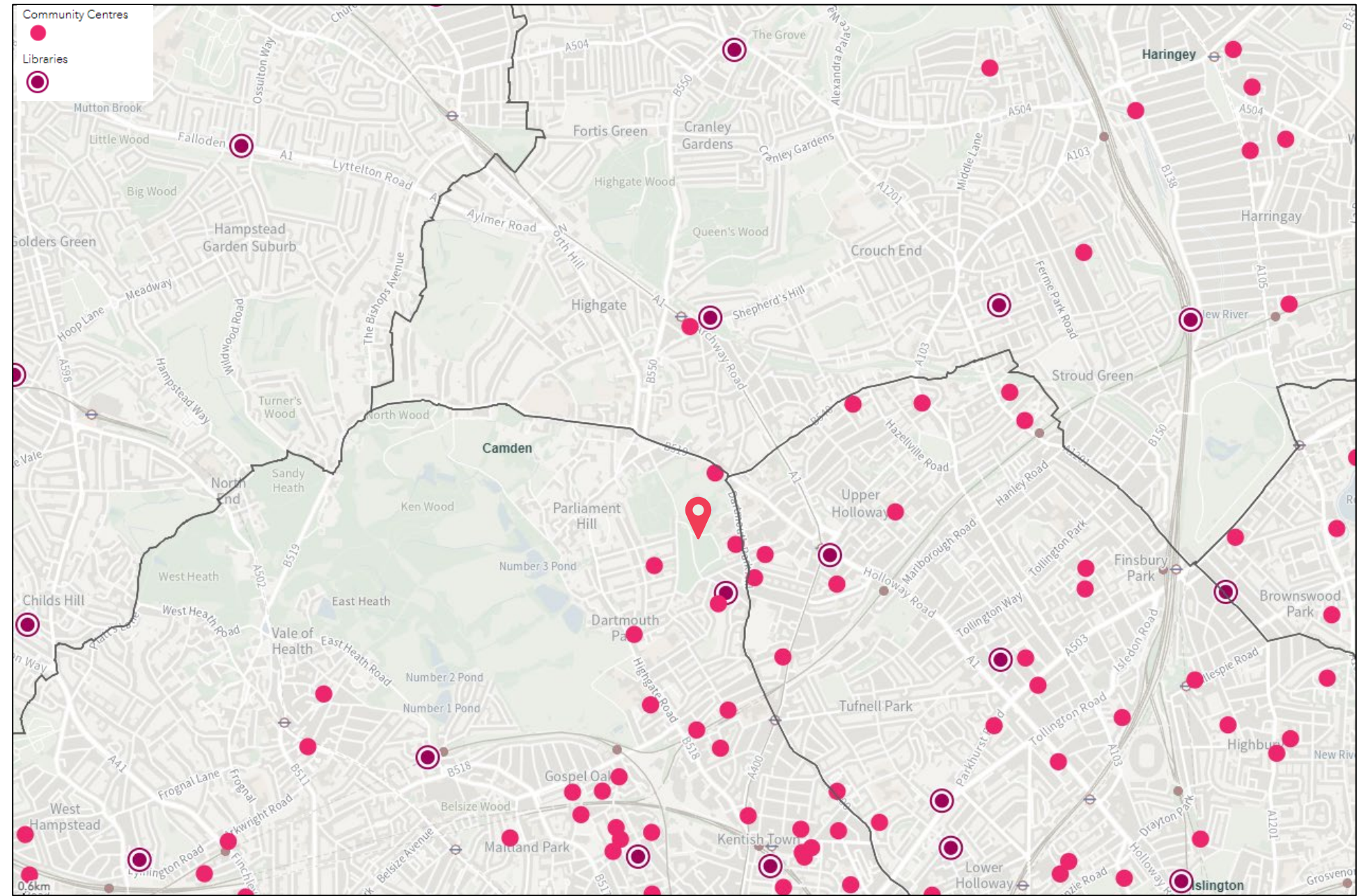
Community Infrastructure

Community Centres and Libraries

The map on the right displays the community centres and libraries in the Cemetery's wider neighbouring area to further understand the clustering and distribution of community infrastructure around the Cemetery.

There is an uneven distribution across the Cemetery's neighbourhoods:

- Community centres are clustered in Camden and Islington, East and South of the Cemetery. These are also the LSOAs that are more relatively deprived.
- There is still a gap in community centre provision in LSOAs Northwest of the cemetery.
- The distribution of libraries is spread out evenly around the Cemetery.



4/ Conclusion

Conclusion

This socio-economic assessment has demonstrated overarching areas of need for the Cemetery and its neighbouring communities. It has also presented significant inequalities between these neighbourhoods, particularly between the LSOAs Northwest and Southeast of the Cemetery. This page summarises the key areas of need for different geographies and identifies which groups may be more vulnerable and require greater support.

Areas of need for the Cemetery and its neighbours:

The following present the key areas of need that are relevant for all the LSOAs neighbouring the Cemetery.

- Air pollution and its health implications
- Self-reported mental wellbeing (happiness, anxiety, worthwhileness, life satisfaction)
- Elderly social isolation and loneliness
- Crime (theft, violence, and domestic and sexual abuse)

Inequalities in socio-economic performance:

This analysis has demonstrated significant inequalities between the LSOAs located Northwest of the Cemetery and those located Southeast of the Cemetery.

The following indicators are areas where the Southeast is worst performing relative to the Northwest:

- Income and employment deprivation
- Crime deprivation and total recorded crime
- Greenspace deprivation and publicly accessible green and blue space
- Digital exclusion (access and capability)

The following indicators are areas where the Northwest is worst performing relative to the Southeast:

- Access to public transport
- Prevalence of community centres

Identifying Vulnerable Groups

While the areas of need identified are useful for understanding where communities may need support, there are also groups who span across these geographies and are more vulnerable. This means they are likely to be impacted more than their less vulnerable neighbours for various reasons and require targeted support.

This report has identified a few of these groups through the policy review and supporting literature:

- Elderly living alone
- BAME ethnic communities
- Low-income families

This should be further understood in relation to the demographics of the area to identify which demographic groups require targeted support.

Next Steps

Through design, development and operation, Highgate Cemetery can build community cohesion, support social mobility, contribute to positive health and wellbeing and empower workers and businesses to thrive. The Cemetery can also extend the benefits it delivers to visitors through more diverse offerings targeted at specific local communities. However, it is through assessing the specific needs of local communities that a project can establish meaningful interventions to achieve specific outcomes and in turn improve quality of life. As mentioned in the introduction, the socioeconomic assessment helps carry out this first step.

The other complimentary and necessary step of understanding local needs is community engagement. While a socio-economic assessment is useful for providing an objective quantitative view of key areas of need, these findings must be tested and understood further through a subjective understanding of needs. This can only be done by asking those who will be impacting and could benefit from the built environment and its programmes what they value most and what they think are the community's greatest challenges. Together, this comprehensive understanding of local needs provides a robust evidence base from which an approach to generating social value can be developed.

The Friends of Highgate Cemetery (FoHC) have been actively engaging the local community throughout the Proposed Development's design to ensure their needs and wants are understood. This process and its outcomes to date are outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Community engagement is set to continue as the development progresses.

A Head of Programmes has been recently appointed to develop an Activity Plan. The Activity Plan will constitute their social value approach, setting out programmes and activities that will positively impact the community. This should be directly informed by this socioeconomic assessment and community engagement, addressing local needs where the Cemetery has the greatest ability to influence their outcomes.

Additionally, the Proposed Development will directly increase the capacity of the Cemetery to address local needs. The new Community & Education building provides dedicated space for community use and to implement the Activities Plan. It would be transformational for the Cemetery's ability to generate social value for local people.

The next steps for the Cemetery is to build an Activities Plan that is informed by the key areas of need in this report and emerging from community engagement.



Indicators and Sources

Indicators	Source	Date
Social Isolation in Camden	Camden Council	2018
Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard	Mayor of London	2017
Does exposure to air pollution increase the risk of dying from the coronavirus?	Office for National Statistics	August 2020
Health Matters: Air pollution	Public Health England	2018
The grass isn't greener for everyone: why access to green space matters	Ramblers	2020
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Office for National Statistics	2019
Crimes recorded by neighbourhood income deprivation decile in London	Trust for London	2023
Recorded Crimes, Geographic Breakdown	Metropolitan Police	2022
England's Greenspace Gap	Friends of the Earth	2020
Area of accessible green and blue space per 1000 population	Ribble Rivers Trust	2021
Digital Risk Exclusion Index (DERI)	Trust for London	2021

Indicators	Source	Date
WebCAT Planning Tool – PCAT and TIM.	Transport for London	2024
Air Quality Map	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	2021
London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	Greater London Authority	2019
Local authority ageing statistics, household projections for older people	Office for National Statistics	2020
Loneliness rates and well-being indicators by local authority	Office for National Statistics	2021
Cultural Infrastructure Map	Mayor of London	2024
Crime and Income Deprivation	Trust for London	2023
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGST)	Natural England	2023

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Thank you.

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