NOVEMBER 2020

3-6 Spring Place, Kentish Town

Health Impact Assessment Screening Report

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED ON BEHALF OF SEGRO

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of
SEGRO

November 2020

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1
2. BASELINE CONDITIONS 3
3. HIA SCREENING PRO-FORMA 9
4. CONCLUSION 15

APPENDICES

A1. LOCAL HEALTH PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Screening Report has been prepared by Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of SEGRO ('the Applicant') to assess the likely health impacts of the proposal for redeveloping 3-6 Spring Place, Kentish Town, London Borough of Camden ("the site") and consider whether a full Health Impact Assessment is required as part of the application.

1.2 Planning should seek to promote healthy, successful places for people to live and work in. This can be achieved by providing the homes, jobs and services that people need, reducing environmental risks and delivering well designed buildings and urban spaces which will create the conditions for healthy, active lifestyles. In addition to access to healthcare services, a number of other factors are known to influence a person's health status and lifestyle, including economic, environmental and social conditions. [1]

Site Context

1.3 The Site is located on the south west side of Spring Place, to the south of Kentish Town Business Park and to the north of Talacre Gardens.

1.4 The Site is bound to the north by an active railway line, beyond which there are residential flats up to seven storeys in height at number 7 Spring Place, with the Veolia Depot to the east. Autograph Sound Ltd (Visual Audio Equipment Hire) neighbours the Site to the south who appear to extend around the corner of Spring Place onto Holmes Road. Bordering the Site to the west is an active railway line with office accommodation and residential dwellings fronting onto Grafton Road.

1.5 The Site currently comprises an industrial building within Use Class B2 (although currently vacant), with a façade extending up to two storeys in height along Spring Place. The Site also appears to have access onto Grafton Road to the West via a single storey entrance point extending beyond the railway.

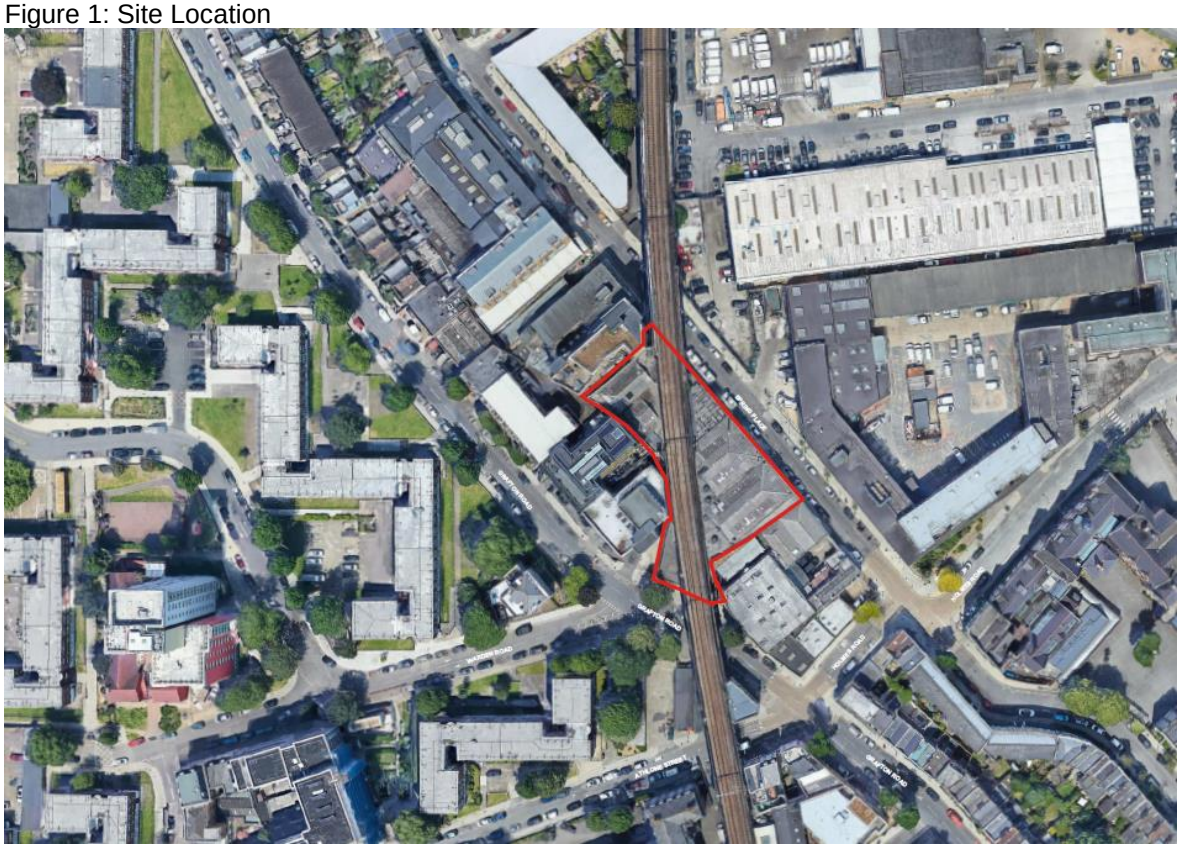
1.6 Within the immediate context of the Site there is a mixture of residential accommodation to the north west (along Spring Place and Gillies Street) and south (Grafton Road, Warden Road, Willies Road and beyond), together with industrial, distribution and warehousing units to the north.

1.7 In terms of accessibility, the Site has a Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) of 5, which is a high level of accessibility on a scale of 1 to 6. Kentish Town station is 0.4 miles (8-minute walk) from

[1] Healthy Urban Planning Checklist March 2014

the Site with frequent Thameslink services to and from Central London, Luton, Sutton and St Albans City. Gospel Oak station is 0.5 miles (11-minute walk) from the Site with Overground services to and from Stratford, Richmond, Clapham Junction, Barking and South Action. Queens Cres road (6-minute walk) benefits from a number of services and facilities including a Post Office, Library, Community Centre and a number of cafes and restaurants.

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: SEGRO, 2020

Proposed Development

1.8 The client is proposing to widen the permitted uses at the site, with a planning application for a flexible industrial (B2)/ storage & distribution (B8)/ light industrial (E) and refurbishment of the existing unit with 24/7 operation on the Site as this is in-line with the requirements of their occupiers.

Proposed Methodology

1.9 This HIA Screening Report first establishes a baseline position in terms of the demographic and health profile of the local population surrounding the site. This uses data from the ONS, Census 2011 as well as Public Health England to identify the baseline. The HIA Screening Report draws on best practice Screening examples from Central London Boroughs to determine if a full Health Impact Assessment is required for the proposed development.

2. BASELINE CONDITIONS

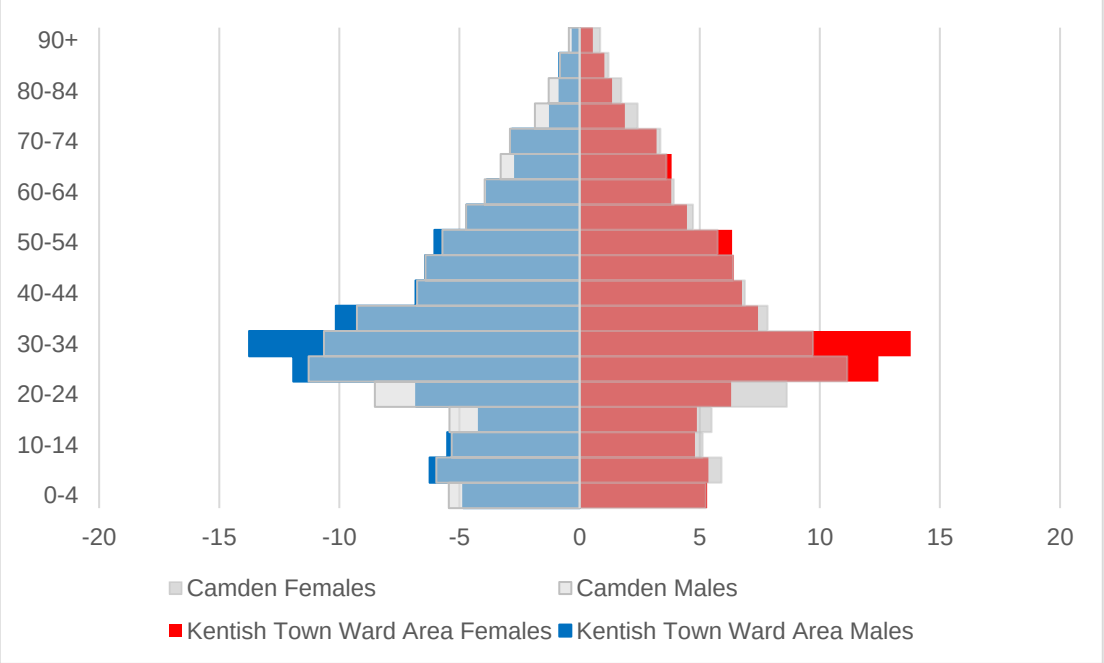
2.1 This section provides a brief description of the demographic and religious context of the local area where the site is located and establishes the health profile of local residents to help to identify any vulnerable/priority groups that might be more sensitive to the proposed development.

Demographic Profile

2.2 Using ONS Mid-Year population estimates[2] , a population profile has been compiled based on age and gender. As it can be seen in the figure below, there is a consistency in the age profile of residents in the Kentish Town Ward and LB Camden residents across the majority of age cohorts. There is a high proportion of people aged 25-44, however Kentish Town has significantly higher proportion when compared to LB Camden – 42% to 35%. In terms of proportions of people aged 0-19, the two comparator areas demonstrate similar levels (21% for Kentish Town Ward and 22% for LB Camden). This also applies for people aged 45+, with Kentish Town Ward having 31% of its population in this age groups, whereas LB Camden has a slightly higher proportion (33%).

2.3 In terms of gender, the proportion of males to females in both areas is split equally into 50/50, with negligible differences for the different age groups demonstrated below.

Figure 2: Population Profile of Kentish Town Ward and LB Camden



[2] ONS Mid-year population Estimates by Ward (2018)

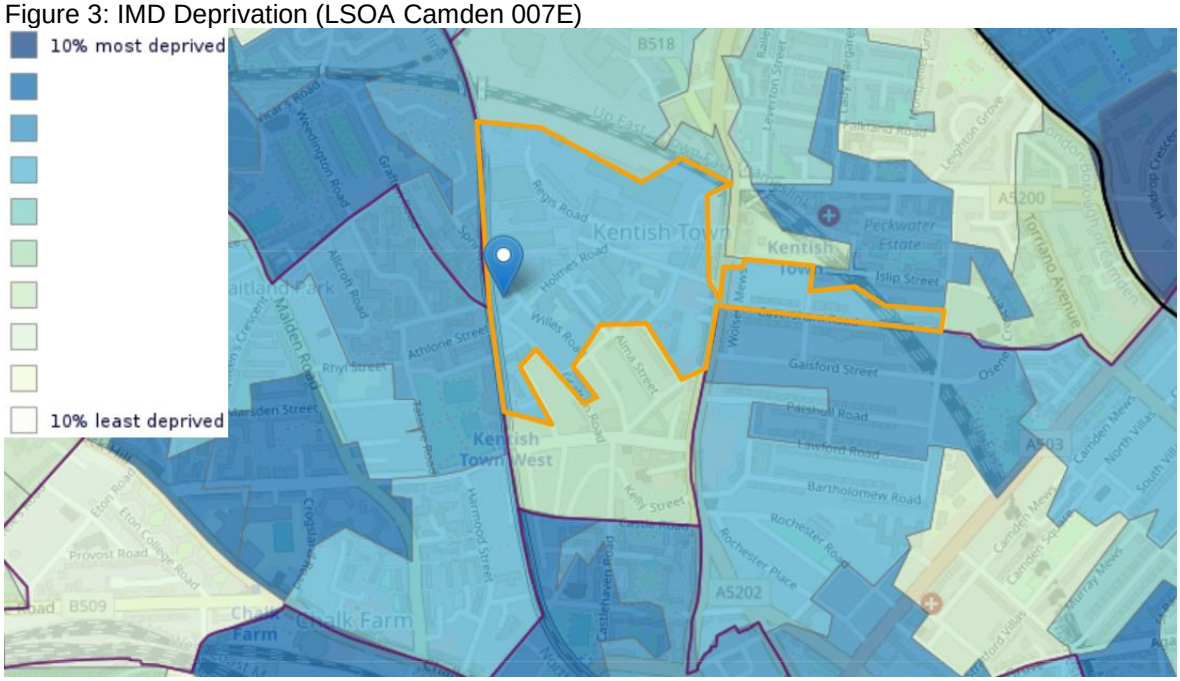
Deprivation

2.4 In terms of deprivation, the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a ranking of local authorities to compare levels of deprivation across the country. Camden is ranked 132nd out of 317 authorities which means Camden is 132nd most deprived local authority in the country in 2019.

2.5 The IMD measures relative deprivation using a series of data to rank every neighbourhood (LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). The IMD combines information from nine domains - income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing, living environment, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people - to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

2.6 Figure 3 maps the scale of deprivation across Camden. It shows that the LSOA within which the site is located (Camden 007E) is one of the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Surrounding LSOAs are ranked with similar ratings.[3]

Figure 3: IMD Deprivation (LSOA Camden 007E)



Health Profile

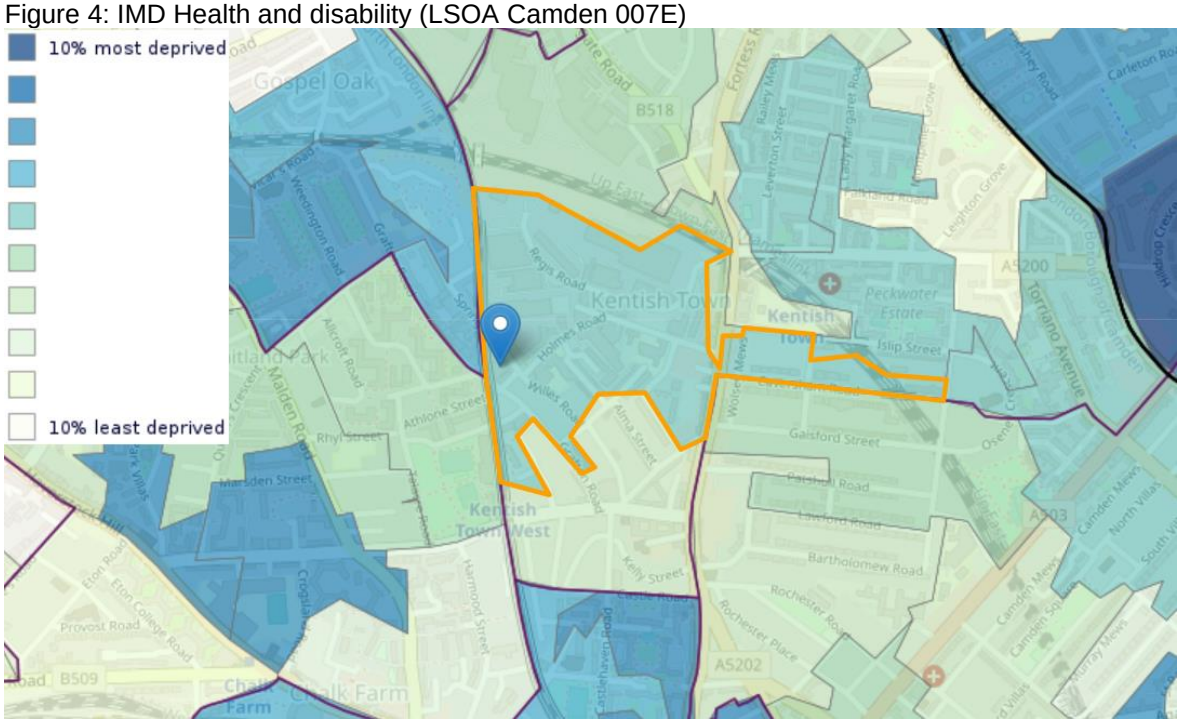
IMD Health and Disability

2.7 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Health and Disability domain accounts for indicators such as years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratios, acute morbidity and mood and

[3] DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2019 Explorer - http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html

anxiety disorders. The Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) where the site is located (Camden 007E) has been ranked among the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

Figure 4: IMD Health and disability (LSOA Camden 007E)



General Health – Camden Health Profile

2.8 Camden Health Profile provided by Public Health England, gives a picture of people's health in LB Camden. It is designed to help local government and health services to understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities. Alongside this, data has been provided by Public Health England for Kentish Town ward in which the site sits), which enables a more localised health profile of the population.

Communities

2.9 Growing up in low income families and in poverty can negatively impact children's health and well-being, further affecting their future health and life chances as adults. According to the IMD (2015[4]), the proportion of children[5] living in poverty in the Kentish Town ward (29.2% of the population) is slightly higher than LB Camden (which is 27.2% of the population) and than England (19.9%) overall.

2.10 Public Health data provided at Borough level, highlights that the number of people in long term unemployment in LB Camden is 1.5 people (per 1,000 working-age population). The level is lower to

[4] Local Health Profile uses IMD 2015 data

[5] Please note- Public Health define "children" as 16 years and under.

that of England (in 2016, 3.6 of people per 1,000 working-age population were classified as being in long term unemployment).

Child Education and Health

2.11 The percentage of school pupils with a good level of development[6], at age 5 years, in the Kentish Town ward was lower than Camden, at 55.5% of pupils, in comparison to LB Camden (56.8%) and England (60.4%).

2.12 Out of all children attending school, the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including Maths and English) was higher in the Kentish Town Ward (59.4% of pupils) in comparison to LB Camden(62.7% of pupils) and England (56.6% of pupils).

2.13 In the Kentish Town ward, 16.4% of measured children in Year 6 were classified as obese, which is lower than LB Camden (22.1% of children) and England (20% of children). High levels of obesity can cause a strain on public services and impact on children's health.

Adults' Health and Lifestyle

2.14 The hospital admissions[7] for alcohol-related harm (for all ages of the population) is higher in the Kentish Town ward (103) in comparison to LB Camden (82.5) and England (100).

2.15 Public Health data also shows that the standardised emergency admission ratio[8] for hospitals stays due to self-harm (all persons) is slightly higher in Kentish Town ward (42.6) in comparison to LB Camden (36.4) and England (100). The above data suggests that Kentish Town ward has a population with a higher number of people with poor mental health.

Disease and Poor Health

2.16 The percentage of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot by a long-term illness or disability is the same in the Kentish Town ward (7%) in comparison to LB Camden (7%) and London levels (7%).

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[6] "Child Development at Age 5"- Defined by Public Health as being "the percentage of children with a good level of development: 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales (including a minimum number in particular areas of learning and development) at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5 by pupil residency."

[7] Please note that hospital admissions are calculated by using Public Health's standardised admission ratio (SAR) which is calculated based on observed admissions and expected admissions.

[8] The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100.

2.17 Incidences of all cancer[9] (all ages of the population) are similar in the Kentish Town ward (90.9) and LB Camden (89.8). Incidences of breast cancer are slightly lower in the Kentish Town ward (93.4) than LB Camden (95.9) and England (100). Most significant is the number of incidences of lung cancer which is higher in the Kentish Town ward (118.8) in comparison to LB Camden (106.5) but higher than England (100).

2.18 Overall, the number of emergency hospital admissions for all causes (and all ages), is higher in the Kentish Town ward (85.1) compared to LB Camden (76.5) and England (100). Breaking this down further, hospital admissions for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD and Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) are lower in the Kentish Town ward than both the averages for LB Camden and England.

Life Expectancy and Causes of Death

2.19 Life expectancy at birth for males in the Kentish Town ward is 79 years, while life expectancy among females is higher at 84.1years. Within LB Camden, life expectancy for males is 82 years and for females 86.4. Camden life expectancy is broadly similar to the England average, however the Kentish Town ward is lower than the England average overall.

2.20 Deaths from all causes for under 75s, was significantly higher in the Kentish Town ward (95.3) in comparison to England (100) and LB Camden (84.7). This health indicator is also provided for all ages, and Kentish Town ward levels (98.4) are higher when compared to LB Camden (75.9) but lower than England (100). Deaths from respiratory diseases (all ages) is higher for Kentish Town ward (104) and LB Camden (74.8) and England (100).

2.21 Therefore, considering the information above, it can be concluded that the population within the Kentish Town Ward is broadly displaying lower health levels when compared to Camden Borough as a whole.

Summary

2.22 The baseline analysis indicates the demographic and health profile of the Kentish Town Ward, where the site sits, is similar to the one of LB Camden with high proportions of people aged 20-44.

2.23 In terms of deprivation, the LSOA where the site sits is relatively similarly deprived than neighbouring areas when it comes to overall deprivation levels and health and disability deprivation. The population

[9] Please note that incidences are calculated by using Public Health's standardised incidence ratio (SIR). Ratios are calculated by dividing the observed total number of new cases in the area by the expected number and multiplying by 100.

within the Kentish Town Ward is broadly displaying better health levels when compared to Camden Borough as a whole.

2.24 Considering information detailed in the section above, it can be concluded there is potentially one vulnerable priority group within the ward: People with mental health issues, which reflects the high levels of hospital admissions for self-harm and alcohol related harm and People with existing medical conditions.

3. HIA SCREENING PRO-FORMA

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
Accessibility and inclusive design	Good design means that everyone has the potential to benefit from a building and the environment. Conversely, poor accessibility can exclude many groups, having an impact on physical and mental health.	How will the proposals promote inclusive design to ensure the development is accessible to all (you can cross refer to the design and access statement where relevant)? How accessible is the site to public transport?	• The proposed construction works will not affect the existing access arrangements. Scaffolding will be erected to undertake the works and a pavement license will be submitted prior to the scaffold being erected. • All necessary precautions will be taken to ensure the work areas are accessed safely. Adjacent building users and routes into these buildings will be protected and maintained in accordance with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015. The client has appointed Hollis as the Principal Designer. • Whilst undertaking the works the contractor will use the existing personnel entrance door to enter the property. All material deliveries will be delivered directly into the unit via the roller shutter door. • It is proposed by the applicant to remove the mezzanine floor and partitions installed by the previous tenant to create a more usable open floor space. The configuration of the existing WC's is poorly configured, does not provide level access and the circulation area is not suitable for wheelchair users. Therefore, it proposed to install a new WC block and break out area which includes a staff area, standard and accessible WCs. A new shower block, lockers, changing and bike storage area is proposed to be housed where the existing WCs are currently located. • 3–6 Spring Place is accessed by Kentish Town Road, which has direct links to the A1. Kentish Town Railway Station is located within walking distance to the site and bus routes are also located on Kentish Town Road and surrounding areas.

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
Public services	Although Camden is a small borough and generally has high levels of public transport accessibility, it is one of the most densely populated places in the country. Population increases associated with new developments will increase pressure on public services which are important for both physical and mental health (e.g. education, health, cultural and leisure services)	Will the proposal have a direct impact on public services (e.g. GP surgeries or schools). If so, which ones and how will this impact be mitigated Could the proposal improve access to local services (e.g. through an improved walking route)? How accessible is the site to public transport?	• The proposed development will provide a change from B2 to include B1(c) (now E) and B8. As there will be no permanent residents generated by the operational development, it is expected there will be no direct impact on public services such as GP practices or schools. • There may be an increased demand for sport and recreation facilities but the area is well-served. • The Barts Health Hospital is located at approximately 12 minutes walking distance from staff should an emergency arise amongst staff or visitors. • According to TfL Guidance the site has an excellent level of accessibility with a PTAL rating of 5. There are various public transport options to access the site including Kentish Town Station (8 minutes walking distance) and Kentish Town West (7 minutes walking distance).
Physical activity	Regular physical activity has been shown to mitigate the health impacts of obesity as well as reduce the risk of various conditions including cardiovascular disease and some cancers. It has been shown to benefit mental health. Opportunities for physical activity can exist within a building itself, for example welcoming stairways with handrails can offer an alternative to the lift. Good, well-lit routes to local shops and services can encourage people to walk or cycle short trips, and connect to other walking routes and cycle lanes. Open space, amenity space and play space are also important in encouraging physical activity and as places of relaxation.	How will the development promote physical activity (internally and/or externally)? What are the opportunities and/or barriers for pedestrians? What facilities for cyclists will be available (including nearby cycle routes as well as cycle storage)? Are there any barriers (physical or economic) to accessing open space, gyms or sports centres locally? What open space/play space/amenity space will be provided on-site?	• 10 secure bicycle parking spaces will be provided by wall mounted bike racks internally adjacent to the main pedestrian entrance off of Spring Place. Cycling will be further promoted by secure lockers as well as shower and changing facilities adjacent to the bike store area. • Additionally, there is a Santander Bike Station located approximately 12 minutes walking distance from the site. • The Site is located within 7 minutes walking distance from Talacre Gardens and Talacre Gardens Community Sports Centre, 5 minutes walking distance from St. Pancras Boxing Centre and 4 minutes from Kentish Town Sports Centre where employees could stay physically active and improve their health, wellbeing and fitness.

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
Air quality, noise and pollution	During the construction phase, both air quality and noise are likely to increase which can affect people living or working next to or near the site. Air quality and its effect on health is a concern across much of London. Developments can maximise the quality of air inside the building (for example, ventilation) and immediately outside (for example, planting trees or bushes). Noise is a recognised nuisance in many circumstances because it can significantly reduce quality of life and interfere with sleep, work or study. Noise may come from many sources: busy roads, railways, near spaces where people gather (particularly licensed premises), etc. Vibration may be a problem, particularly on sites near to railways or roads that are used by heavy vehicles, or sites above underground railway tunnels.	What measures will be put in place to mitigate the adverse impacts of air quality, noise and vibration during demolition/construction? (Sustainable Design and Construction Statements can be cross-referred to where appropriate). What measures will be incorporated to improve air quality and reduce noise and vibration (where relevant) once the building is in use? Are there any land contamination issues associated with the site? If so, please describe what these are and how they will be addressed.	• An environmental noise survey and vibration has been undertaken in order to establish the currently prevailing noise levels. • A calculation of future traffic noise has been undertaken based current traffic flow and future traffic flow over a typical 24 hours for the three proposed uses. Based on the predicted traffic flow, the assessment indicates that there would be 'No Observed Effect Level' from the increase traffic flow for any of the above proposed uses. • Hann Tucker associated undertook a vibration survey at the site to measure typical vibration levels from vehicle pass-bys. Using the predicted traffic flow data, a calculation has been made to reflect any increase to the Vibration Dose Value (VDV ms-1.75). The assessment indicates that there would be no adverse impact from the increase vibration from traffic flow for any of the above proposed uses therefore it is likely no significant health impacts will be experienced by residents in the area due to the proposed development. • Redmore Environmental Ltd undertook and Air Quality Assessment in support of the planning application. During the operational phase of the development there is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of traffic exhaust emissions associated with vehicles travelling to and from the site. These were assessed against the relevant screening criteria. Due to the limited number of trips anticipated to be produced by the proposals, road traffic exhaust impacts were not predicted to be significant therefore it is likely no significant health impacts will be experienced by residents in the area due to the proposed development. • Based on the assessment results, air quality issues are not considered a constraint to planning consent for the development.
Reducing crime	Crime, and the fear of crime, can have a huge impact on a victim's or witness' physical and mental wellbeing. Designing out crime can be an effective way of preventing or reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, for example ensuring that streets are well-lit and receive "passive surveillance.	How has the development "designed out" crime? How will anti-social behaviour and nuisance be minimised? Will the proposal lead to a concentration of uses in the local area that could give	• The scheme is going to provide an attractive and active frontage near the entrance. Additionally, the proposal will include 24/7 operation on the Site thus improving passive surveillance in the area. • The proposed development will provide external lighting to the building, which would ensure well-lit streetscape, as well as other security measures which will lead to reduction in anti-social behaviour and crime. • The overall improvement of the site's conditions will ensure an improved image for the area.

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
	Concentrations of certain uses, including drinking establishments, off-licences, restaurants, and betting shops, can promote anti-social behaviour.	rise to anti-social behaviour? If licensed premises are proposed, is this within an area with a high concentration of licensed premises as defined in the Licensing Policy?	
Healthy Food	A poor diet, high in saturated fat and low in fruit and vegetables is associated with obesity in younger children, and obesity, chronic illness and early death in adults. Opportunities for food growing, ranging from opportunities on balconies and gardens to the provision of allotments, can promote access to healthy food and can help to improve physical activity and social cohesion. The Council has a policy to resist proposals for fast food takeaways where this would result in a concentration of such uses in one area or within close proximity to schools or other sensitive uses.	In what ways has the development considered providing opportunities for growing food? Have other measures to increase access to healthy food been considered? Will the proposal promote unhealthy eating? How could this be mitigated?	• The proposed development site is not suitable for growing food as there is no open space proposed. • The site's location allows for access to numerous healthy eating retail units in the area within easy walking distance. There are a number of supermarkets within walking distance from the site located near Kentish Town Station- Tesco Express and Iceland (7minutes walking distance away from the Site). Earth Natural Foods is located approximately 10 minutes walking distance from the site .
Employment and training	Work is good for physical and mental health and wellbeing. Job security and simply having a job can increase health and wellbeing as well as make it easier to pursue a healthy lifestyle. Poverty and health inequalities can be linked to worklessness, therefore maximising opportunities for training and employment for local people can have positive health outcomes.	Will training or apprenticeships for local people be provided? Will construction be offered locally (including through contractors/subcontractors)? Has the developer/contractor introduced a London Living Wage policy?	• SEGRO is seeking the Council's approval to widen the permitted use of the unit from B2 to include B1(c) (now E) and B8. Adopting a more flexible use class approach will increase the appeal of the unit to a wide range of businesses that operate in the light industrial and last mile delivery sectors. • SEGRO's proposed change of use and refurbishment of the existing premises to create a highly sustainable, modern employment space will deliver jobs and long-term investment to help support the wider planned regeneration of Kentish Town and will help meet the growing expectations of both existing and planned communities (such as the regeneration of the West Kentish Town Estate).

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
		Will any other measures be taken to increase employment for local people?	• SEGRO will undertake a dedicated skills and training programme to benefit the local community and will also assess the opportunity to source work packages from local SMEs as part of the refurbishment programme. • The industrial sector by its very nature provides flexible space that can be adapted to meet the requirements of a wide range of business needs. With a flexible industrial use class of E, B2 and B8 we are confident that we will secure strong interest in the unit from the following sectors: ○ Film and TV Equipment Hire ○ Production / Studio Space ○ Food and Beverage Production ○ High-tech Engineering ○ Last Mile Delivery ○ Building and Construction
Social inclusion	Inclusive neighbourhoods are those that encourage members of a community to interact with each other. This can reduce social isolation which can be a trigger for depression, anxiety and other conditions. Developments should consider how they can integrate with the existing environment and communities and contribution to social inclusion. Community facilities can be particularly important in promoting social inclusion as well as offering a range of valuable services. If a community facility is proposed to be lost, its impact on the community should be considered	How will the proposal promote the integration of existing and new communities and promote social interaction? Will the proposal result in the loss of a community asset? What alternatives for existing provision exist? How far away is alternative provision, and how accessible is it?	• The proposal does not result in the loss of community assets. • The scheme is going to provide an attractive and active frontage near the entrance. The refurbishment and improvement of the existing site is considered beneficial to the attractiveness of the site and is likely to generate interest in existing and new businesses in the area, thus contributing to a level of social and professional networking.

Theme	Health Issue(s)	Key questions	Applicant response
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Developments can exacerbate the impacts of climate change for example increasing urban heating or flood risk. This can have negative health implications for the population, including for the most vulnerable.	Does the proposal consider the influence it can have on the microclimate to ensure it mitigates the impacts of climate change? Is the proposal in a Local Floodrisk Zone, or will it lead to an increase in surface water run-off? If so, how will this be mitigated?	• The proposed development will not increase the existing impermeable area but will provide a more sustainable drainage solution to reduce the impact on the existing sewer network. The proposed drainage design will drain surface water from the two higher roof levels to the lower middle roof level to discharge via downpipes and then directed to cellular storage crates below ground within the courtyard at the rear of the development • Given the proposed proximity of these sites to the consumer, many occupiers are able to operate highly efficient and sustainable modes of delivery through electric vans or cargo bikes. Developing a network of smaller, last-mile delivery facilities situated close to communities enables the following advantages: ○ Shorter delivery routes ○ Reduction in CO2 emissions ○ Less road congestion ○ Ability to fulfil deliveries with an all-electric / sustainable fleet ○ More flexible / efficient operation to cope with the demand for next day / hour delivery slots • Sustainability features and benefits include: ○ Carbon Neutral ○ BREEAM ‘Excellent’ ○ EPC ‘A+’ ○ Electric vehicle charging points ○ Potential for fully electric vehicle fleet ○ Facilitating sustainable transport for employees

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusion	Applicant	Planning Officer/Public Health
Are there aspects of the proposals which might impact negatively on health and which are not proposed to be mitigated?	No potentially negative health impacts have been identified through the HIA Screening. Key elements of the proposal include a change of use from Class B2 to include E (light industrial) and B8 uses .	
Are any changes proposed to the scheme to improve health outcomes/further mitigate negative impacts?	N/A; Implementation of a construction management plan to minimise any potential adverse impacts during construction.	
Will the proposal require a full Health Impact Assessment?	No potentially significant adverse health impacts have been identified through the Screening assessment to trigger the requirement for a full Health Impact Assessment.	

A1.LOCAL HEALTH PROFILE

Area: Kentish Town

Press a category to filter the diagram

Significantly better / England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse / England

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	18.4	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	29.2	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	55.5	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	59.4	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	1.5	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	3.4	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	38.2	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	29.2	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	17.6	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	7.5	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	30.1	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	16.7	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	85.1	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	57.2	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	144.0	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	63.0	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	90.9	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	93.4	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	97.2	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	118.8	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	83.7	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	42.6	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	103.0	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	118.0	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	90.9	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	14.4	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	14.3	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	7.7	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	79.0	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	84.1	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	98.4	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	95.3	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	99.2	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	97.0	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	90.3	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	78.7	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	65.3	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	114.2	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	104.0	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	86.0	100.0	385.8		21.3

England Area value

Worst Best

25% percentile 75% percentile