HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

TYBALDS ESTATE, NEW NORTH STREET

Date: July 2021

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Revision	Description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
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02	Final	E.Penson				14 July 2021
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1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by DWD Property & Planning ('DWD') with input from the Applicant, the London Borough of Camden (LBC). It forms part of an application for full planning permission for development at Tybalds Estate, New North Street, London, WCN1 (referred to as the 'Site' hereafter).

1.2   The Proposed Development comprises of:

1.3   *"Demolition of existing storage sheds and infill development on the existing Tybalds Estate which comprises of the construction of three blocks, two mews terraces, and conversion of the lower ground floor of three existing blocks to provide a total of 56 residential units (Class C3) and community space, alterations to existing residential block entrances, provision of a lift to existing Devonshire Court, refuse facilities, public realm improvements, alterations to parking layout, cycle parking, landscaping and associated works."*

1.4   The purpose of the HIA is to identify, assess and present any potential impacts on the health of the population arising as a result of the proposed development at the site.

2.0 THE SITE AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Site Location

2.1   The Site comprises of the majority of the existing Tybalds Estate, which extends to an area of approximately 1.58 hectares (3.9 acres). The Site is located between Great Ormond Street and Theobalds Road. It is bound by Orde Hall Street and Harpur Street to the east, Old Gloucester Street to the west, Great Ormond Street to the north and Theobalds Road to the south.

2.2   The Site is surrounded by an area of land that is characterised by a mix of residential, commercial / retail uses, and hospital facilities which are located to the north of the Site including the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.

2.3   The Site itself currently comprises of several urban blocks of varied heights, with the two tallest blocks totalling 14 storeys in height (Babington Court and Chancellor's Court). The Site also comprises of car parking, open paved and grassed areas and ancillary facilities, including residents' association halls beneath Blemundsbury and Falcon.

2.4   The Proposed Development seeks to utilise currently underutilised parts of the Estate, with infill development and converting existing spaces. The Site falls within the Central London Area and is located just outside of the Holborn Growth Area.

Proposed Development

2.5   The Proposed Development comprises of:

2.6   *"Demolition of existing storage sheds and infill development on the existing Tybalds Estate which comprises of the construction of three blocks, two mews terraces, and conversion of the lower ground floor of three existing blocks to provide a total of 56 residential units (Class C3) and community space, alterations to existing residential block entrances, provision of a lift to existing Devonshire Court, refuse facilities, public realm improvements, alterations to parking layout, cycle parking, landscaping and associated works."*

2.7   The Proposed Development includes the following:

- The intensification and regeneration of an existing developed site that maximises its utilisation and provides additional housing in a sustainable location with excellent accessibility and proximity to transport links. The development is deemed compatible within the existing housing estate and the surrounding residential and mixed-use area;

- The introduction of new buildings and extensions that are of high-quality design with a layout, scale and massing that responds sensitively to the existing area, including the surrounding residential environment;

- A car free development (for the new dwellings), a rationalisation of the existing parking across the Estate and provision of significant number of cycle parking spaces which will help to minimise the demand for private vehicular travel and encourage sustainable transport options including public transport;

- Public realm improvement and provision of additional soft landscaping across the Site;

- Improvements to pedestrian legibility and accessibility across the Estate;

- Energy efficiency measures and renewable energy sources will be implemented; and

- Provision of new and enhanced resident's association halls for community use.

2.8   Extensive pre-application engagement has taken place with the local planning authority and local residents. This engagement has enabled the development proposals to be progressed and refined, to seek to respond to the comments raised. As part of this, the health impacts of the development have also been considered. Further details of the consultation activities are set out in the Statement of Community Involvement which accompanies the planning application.

3.0 PURPOSE OF THE HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Purpose

3.1   A HIA aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of major planning applications are consistently taken into account.

3.2   The planning process can help to promote the health and wellbeing of residents, workers, students and visitors in the Borough through its role in shaping the built and natural environment. This can influence people's ability to follow healthy behaviours and can have positive impacts on reducing inequalities.

Planning Policy

3.3   The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) promotes the role of planning to create healthy and safe communities by supporting local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all. It encourages applicants to engage with both non-statutory and statutory consultees in pre-application consultation to resolve issues, such as affordable housing and infrastructure and to secure good design. There is an increased focus on the quality of design of developments which includes the buildings and the spaces to create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being. The supporting online Planning Practice Guidance refers to the use of health impact assessment as a useful tool to assess the impacts of development proposals.

3.4   The New London Plan (2021) policy GG3 (Creating a healthy City) seeks to improve Londoners' health and to reduce health inequalities. It requires that development must *"assess the potential impacts of development proposals and Development Plans on the mental and physical health and wellbeing of communities, in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments."*

3.5   Camden's Planning for Health and Wellbeing CPG (January 2021) provides guidance on HIA including identifying how the planning process can enhance the quality of life for population groups with greater health and wellbeing needs, e.g. older people and residents at potential risk of social isolation. It provides signposting to wider health strategies and data prepared by the Council and partners that can contribute to the production of HIAs and assessment of planning applications.

3.6 Camden's Planning for Health and Wellbeing CPG (January 2021) requires a Rapid Health Impact Assessment to be undertaken for major developments of 10- 99 units. It is therefore required for the subject planning application.

Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix

3.7 The NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit advises that the assessment matrix is designed to rapidly assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals, including planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estate renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications. The matrix does not identify all issues related to health and wellbeing, but focuses on the built environment and issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions.

3.8 The assessment matrix identifies eleven topics or broad determinants. Under each topic, Section 2 of the tool identifies examples of planning issues which are likely to influence health and wellbeing and the section also provides supporting information and references.

Health impacts may be short-term or temporary, related to construction or longer-term, related to the operation and maintenance of a development and may particularly affect vulnerable or priority groups of the population. This should be indicated in the details / evidence section. Where an impact is identified, actions should be recommended to mitigate a negative impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

4.0 HEALTH DETERMINANTS, PATHWAYS AND OUTCOMES

4.1 The Rapid HIA Matrix sets out 11 health determinants. These are factors that can influence health outcomes. These may be personal, social, cultural, economic and environmental. These are:

1. Housing design and affordability;

2. Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure;

3. Access to open space and nature;

4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity;

5. Accessibility and active travel;

6. Crime reduction and community safety;

7. Access to healthy food;

8. Access to work and training;

9. Social cohesion and inclusive design;

10. Minimising the use of resources; and

11. Climate change.

4.2 Health pathways are the factors that lead to a change in a determinant which affects health outcomes. Health outcomes reflect the range of medical and general well-being factors of a population.

4.3 For this assessment, health impacts are considered as potential changes in health outcomes arising from the proposed development. The potential impacts that may be relevant to the scheme are set out below. These are taken from the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool (Fourth Edition, October 2019):

Determinant	Potential Impact
Housing design and affordability	**Issues to consider** • Accessible and adaptable dwellings • Internal space standards, orientation and layout • Affordable housing and dwelling mix • Energy efficiency **Potential health impacts** Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important for health and wellbeing, especially for the very young and very old. Environmental factors, overcrowding and sanitation in buildings as well as unhealthy urban spaces

	have been widely recognised as causing illness since urban planning was formally introduced. Post-construction management also has impact on community welfare, cohesion and mental wellbeing.
Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure	**Issues to consider** • Health and social care needs and demand for services • Capacity of existing facilities and services • Timing, location and accessibility and developer contributions • Reconfiguring health and social care services • Multipurpose buildings and co-location of services • Access and use of buildings by disabled and older people **Potential health impacts** Strong, vibrant, sustainable and cohesive communities require good quality, accessible public services and infrastructure. Access to social infrastructure and other services is a key component of Lifetime Neighbourhoods. Encouraging the use of local services is influenced by accessibility, in terms of transport and access into a building, and the range and quality of services offered. Access to good quality health and social care, education (primary, secondary and post-19) and community facilities has a direct positive effect on human health. Opportunities for the community to participate in the planning of these services has the potential to impact positively on mental health and wellbeing and can lead to greater community cohesion.
Access to open space and nature	**Issues to consider** • Opportunities for physical activity • Access to open and natural space • Formal and informal outdoor play spaces • Maintenance of open space and sports facilities • Integration with other outdoor uses such as food growing **Potential health impacts** Providing secure, convenient and attractive open/green space can lead to more physical activity and reduce levels of heart disease, strokes and other ill-health problems that are associated with both sedentary occupations and stressful lifestyles. There is growing evidence that access to parks and open spaces and nature can help to maintain or improve mental health. The patterns of physical activity established in childhood are perceived to be a key determinant of adult behaviour; a growing number of children and young people are missing out on regular exercise, and an increasing number of children and young people are being diagnosed as obese. Access to play spaces, community or sport facilities such as sport pitches can encourage physical activity. There is a strong correlation between the quality of open space and the frequency of use for physical activity, social interaction or relaxation.
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	**Issues to consider** • Construction impacts • Air quality • Land contamination • Noise, vibration and odour • Quality of the local environment • Provision of green space and trees

	Potential health impacts The quality of the local environment can have a significant impact on physical and mental health. Pollution caused by construction, traffic and commercial activity can result in poor air quality, noise nuisance and vibration. Poor air quality is linked to incidence of chronic lung disease (chronic bronchitis or emphysema) and heart conditions and asthma levels among children and young people. Noise pollution can have a detrimental impact on health resulting in sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects. Good design and the separation of land uses can lessen noise impacts.
Accessibility and active travel	**Issues to consider** • Streetscape • Opportunities for walking and cycling • Access to public transport • Minimising the need to travel • Discouraging car use • Road traffic injuries **Potential health impacts** Convenient access to a range of services and facilities minimises the need to travel and provides greater opportunities for social interaction. Buildings and spaces that are easily accessible and safe also encourage all groups, including older people and people with a disability, to use them. Discouraging car use and providing opportunities for walking and cycling can increase physical activity and help prevent chronic diseases, reduce risk of premature death and improve mental health.
Crime reduction and community safety	**Issues to consider** • Designing out crime • Security and street surveillance • Mix of uses • Community engagement • Major accidents/disasters **Potential health impacts** Thoughtful planning and urban design that promotes natural surveillance and social interaction can help to reduce crime and the 'fear of crime', both of which impacts on the mental wellbeing of residents. As well as the immediate physical and psychological impact of being a victim of crime, people can also suffer indirect long-term health consequences including disability, victimisation and isolation because of fear. Community engagement in development proposals can lessen fears and concerns. New environmental impact assessment regulations entering into force in 2017 require consideration of any significant effects arising from the vulnerability of the proposed development to major accidents or disasters that are relevant to that development.
Access to healthy food	**Issues to consider** • Healthy localised food supply • Hot food takeaways • Social enterprises • Allotments and community food growing spaces **Potential health impacts**

	Access to healthy and nutritious food can improve diet and prevent chronic diseases related to obesity. People on low incomes, including young families, older people are the least able to eat well because of lack of access to nutritious food. They are more likely to have access to food that is high in salt, oil, energy-dense fat and sugar. Opportunities to grow and purchase local healthy food and limiting concentrations of hot food takeaways can change eating behaviour and improve physical and mental health.
Access to work and training	**Issues to consider** • Access to employment and training • Job diversity • Childcare • Business support **Potential health impacts** Employment and income is a key determinant of health and wellbeing. Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Works aids recovery from physical and mental illnesses.
Social cohesion and inclusive design	**Issues to consider** • Opportunities for social interaction • Compact, mixed-use, walkable neighbourhoods • Access to community facilities and services • Community engagement and voluntary sector involvement • Connectivity and permeability reducing community severance • Inclusive and Age-friendly Design **Potential health impacts** Friendship and supportive networks in a community can help to reduce depression and levels of chronic illness as well as speed recovery after illness and improve wellbeing. Fragmentation of social structures can lead to communities demarcated by socio-economic status, age and/or ethnicity, which can lead to isolation, insecurity and a lack of cohesion. Voluntary and community groups, properly supported, can help to build up networks for people who are isolated and disconnected, and to provide meaningful interaction to improve mental wellbeing. Planning proposals should be developed in consultation with differentiated community groups (such as children, young people, residents, families, businesses, faith groups, community organisations). They should be involved in the planning of the project from the beginning and throughout the life cycle of the project. Opportunities for post planning qualitative consultations should be considered with these different groups to explore a range of social, emotional and health needs. The concept of Lifetime Neighbourhoods placed the design criteria of Lifetime Homes into a wider context. It encourages planners to help create environments that people of all ages and abilities can access and enjoy, and to facilitate communities that people can participate in, interact and feel safe. Planning Practice Guidance now refers to inclusive and age friendly design and the issues and principles to be considered, and characteristics of a dementia-friendly community.

Minimising the use of resources	**Issues to consider** • Making the best use of existing land • Recycling and reuse • Sustainable design and construction • Waste management • Potential hazards **Potential health impacts** Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels can improve human health directly and indirectly by minimising environmental impact, such as air pollution.
Climate change	**Issues to consider** • Renewable energy • Sustainable transport • Building design • Biodiversity • Flood risk and drainage **Potential health impacts** There is a clear link between climate change and health. Local areas should prioritise policies and interventions that 'reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change' because of the likelihood that people with the poorest health would be hit hardest by the impacts of climate change. Climate change is potentially a significant threat to public health and may widen inequalities in health. The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy sets out a range of climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches for London. It focuses on reducing the risk of climate change impacts for the most disadvantaged communities, as well as increasing their resilience so that they can recover more quickly when those impacts do occur. Planning is at the forefront of both trying to reduce carbon emissions and to adapt urban environments to cope with higher temperatures, more uncertain rainfall, and more extreme weather events and their impacts such as flooding. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. Developments that take advantage of sunlight, tree planting and accessible green/brown roofs also have the potential to contribute towards the mental wellbeing of residents. The UK Government recently announced its commitment for the country to achieve net zero carbon by 2050 by amending the 2008 Climate Change Act which previously had a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% (compared to 1990 levels). There is a wealth of evidence which demonstrates that meeting this target requires effective spatial planning at a range of scales.

5.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

5.1 The Tybalds Estate is located within the Holborn and Covent Garden Ward. London Borough of Camden's Ward Profile 2020 (January 2020) (a copy is appended at **Appendix 1**) for Holborn and Covent Garden advises that:

- The current resident population of Holborn and Covent Garden ward at mid-2019 was 14,800 people.

- Holborn and Covent Garden's population is projected to increase by 2,000 (13.6%) over the 10 years from 2019 to 2029.

- Holborn and Covent Garden has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years

- Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019 show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,053, 17% higher than the London average (£30,700). Median household income in Holborn and Covent Garden ward falls to the middle of the range at £35,136.

- Holborn and Covent Garden ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and none that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England.

- The most recently accessible working aged benefits data relates to November 2018, with the most common benefits in Holborn and Covent Garden ward being: Employment & Support Allowance (620); Disability Living Allowance (315); and Income Support (120), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20).

- In November 2019, there were 255 claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden, ranking 8th highest by ward.

- During the period there were 6,677 notifiable offences relating to Holborn and Covent Garden ward, the 2nd highest number of offences by ward, 17% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 28% increase in offences compared to the previous year.

5.2 The London Borough of Camden provide a 'Neighbourhood Profile' on their website for each neighbourhood in the Borough. A copy of the Holborn Profile is attached at **Appendix 2**. This is based on data from December 2015.

6.0 HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 This section considers the potential impacts in further detail, together with the mitigation and enhancement measures.

6.2 The following terms have been used to define the significance of the impacts identified:

- Major impact: where the proposed development could be expected to have a significant impact (either positive or negative) on the identified priority groups or the general population in health terms;

- Moderate impact: where the proposed development could be expected to have a noticeable impact (either positive or negative) on the identified priority groups or the general population in health terms;

- Minor impact: where the proposed development could be expected to result in a barely noticeable impact (either positive or negative) on the priority groups or the general population in health terms; and

- Negligible: where no discernible impact is expected as a result of the proposed development on the priority groups or the general population in health terms.

Determinant	Potential Impact	Overall Health Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement Measures
Housing design and affordability	The proposed development includes a range of unit sizes from one-bedroom units to four-bedroom units, with accommodation options for between two and seven persons. The proposed mix of residential unit sizes accords with London Plan Policy H10 and Local Plan Policy H7. The proposal introduces both additional affordable units to the Estate and also private units. The scheme will provide 28	Minor - Positive	All new build accommodation has been designed to integrate into the Estate, and to not dominate the Estate. The new build accommodation will be designed to be tenure blind.

	affordable tenure units, which equates to 50.5% of the overall residential Gross Internal Floor Area, 50% of the scheme by unit numbers and 51% by habitable rooms. The affordable units will be a mix of London Affordable Rent (social tenure) and Intermediate Rent (intermediate tenure). Where possible, the proposed residential units have been designed to ensure compliance with the standards set out in the London Plan and Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, including the nationally described dwelling space standards, minimum private outdoor amenity space standards, and privacy levels for habitable rooms in relation to neighbouring residential units.		The development provides significant community benefits across the Estate, as well as new housing. These will benefit both the existing and new residents. Ensure homes are advertised within the local area so residents know when the dwellings are available for purchase/rent.
Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure	Improvements to pedestrian access and the public realm combined with the proposed no-car development is likely to minimise vehicle movements within the Site and may have a minor positive impact on residents who travel through the local area to access healthcare and other services. New residents of the development will be in close proximity to a range of healthcare services including primary and secondary schools, GP surgeries and community centres, as well as the hospital facilities located to the north of the Site. Access to these nearby services is expected to be marginally improved because of the public realm improvements of the proposed development. The development will provide two new community halls for new and existing residents on the Estate. These will be new build or refurbished space and therefore be higher quality than the existing accommodation.	Minor - positive	Ensure all residents of the Tybalds Estate are made aware of the community halls and how they can utilise the spaces for community events/ groups that they are part of or new groups.

Access to open space and nature	Each of the proposed residential units will benefit from access to a private balcony, terrace or garden that meets the London Plan Housing SPG amenity space requirements. Furthermore, residents will benefit from access to the communal landscaped areas, which will include Tybalds Square, areas for sitting, areas for play and growing opportunities. In accordance with Local Plan Policy A3, the proposed development will provide additional trees and vegetation, including the provision of approximately 51 trees and substantial areas of new soft landscaping. This will provide improvements to the Estate, providing benefits for the residents.	Moderate - positive	Advertise to residents the accessible open and play spaces within the proposed development and elsewhere in the neighbourhood.
Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	The Air Quality Assessment provides an assessment of the air quality impacts from both the construction and operation phases. With respect to the construction phase, the overall effects of dust nuisance are expected to be temporary, short term, and with appropriate dust mitigation, the impacts should be low to negligible. With respect to the operational phase, the proposed development is expected to generate less vehicle movements than existing, as a result of the reduced parking across the Estate and therefore there will be no measurable increases in pollutant concentration levels at existing sensitive receptors within the AQMA. Furthermore, modelling has confirmed that there will be no exceedances of the nitrogen dioxide or particulate matter objectives at the sensitive development receptors on the Site, and as such mitigation is not required.	Construction Phase – Minor negative Operation phase - Negligible	Ensure the implementation of construction phase mitigation measures identified in the Air Quality Assessment and Noise and Vibration Assessment. Ensure that the required mitigation measures are further secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan and Construction Logistics Plan.

	The Noise Assessment acknowledges that construction of the proposed development is expected to cause some disturbance to noise sensitive receptors within and around the Tybalds Estate. The disruption will generally be localised and be temporary and relatively short-term in nature. Suitable mitigation measures have been identified to ensure impacts are minimised. With respect to internal noise levels of the Proposed Development, the Noise Assessment predicts that for all habitable rooms, the internal noise level will be below the LOAEL or between the LOAEL and SOAEL. Therefore, no specific acoustic mitigation measures have been identified for the majority of the development.		
Accessibility and active travel	The proposed development is located in an area with excellent connections to existing public transport. Furthermore, the proposals will provide improvements to the public realm and pedestrian permeability, encouraging walking and cycling, with sufficient levels of cycle parking provided. The proposed new additional development will be car-free (with the exception of blue badge parking) hence minimising car use and improving journey safety for pedestrians and people using other forms of transport. Existing vehicle parking across the Estate will be rationalised, resulting in a reduction in vehicle parking across the Estate of 53 spaces. The positioning of the proposed Mews will create a new fully pedestrianised street.	Minor - positive	Promote the use of the cycle spaces included in the proposed development and the use of public transport.

Crime reduction and community safety	The proposed residential units have been designed to meet the Secured by Design standards. Engagement with the Crime Prevention Officer has taken place. Proposed cycle parking will provide secure parking to deter from cycle theft. A Fire Assessment has been prepared as part of this application which sets out the main fire safety principles for the proposed redevelopment. These are intended to be developed at the next stage of the design as part of the RIBA Stage 3 Developed Fire Strategy.	Minor - positive	Ensure the proposed units are built to meet the Secured by Design standards and recommendations of the Fire Assessment.
Access to healthy food	Background data on the percentage of adults eating healthily in the Holborn & Covent Garden Ward suggests it is similar to the Camden borough as a whole, however, there would appear to be potential to improve healthy eating. The proposals do not include the provision of any land use classes that would allow for the establishment of premises suitable for the sale of food and drink and as such will ensure there is no potential for additional sources of unhealthy food. The proposed development will ensure each residential unit will benefit from access to an outdoor area (either private balcony, terrace or garden), and residents will also benefit from access to the communal landscaped areas. The accessibility to outdoor areas will provide food growing opportunities for residents. This will provide a space where residents can grow their own healthy foods, including fruit and vegetables.	Minor - positive	Ensure all existing and new Tybalds residents are made aware of the allotment style growing spaces and how they can access and utilise these.

Access to work and training	The construction of the proposed development will provide employment opportunities during the construction period. This is expected to including training opportunities, apprenticeships and also opportunities for local residents. New residents will increase spending in the area, supporting jobs nearby.	Construction phase – Minor positive Operation Phase - Negligible	Contractor to be encouraged to provide apprenticeships and/ or training opportunities for residents of the borough and also to seek to appoint a proportion of the construction labour team from within the borough.
Social cohesion and inclusive design	The proposals have been developed in consultation with existing residents of the Tybalds Estate, residents of the wider local area and Councillors. The proposals have been designed to ensure that existing and proposed residents of the Tybalds Estate, as well as residents from the local area, will benefit from access to the communal landscaped areas, which will include Tybalds Square, areas for sitting and areas for play, thereby assisting in creating an active and cohesive neighbourhood. The existing Tybalds Residents Association (TRA) community space is proposed to be replaced as part of the proposal. The new build community hall in Block C will provide modern space with good connectivity to Tybalds Square and will be used flexibly to support different community groups needs. The refurbished space within Falcon underbuild will also provide a community hall. The proposals will therefore provide an improvement in terms of quantum and quality of community floorspace.	Moderate - positive	Ensure the wheelchair accessible units are developed and sign-post relevant aspects of the proposed development such as communal areas.

	The proposals have also been designed to ensure improvements to accessibility. The proposed new entrances into the existing Babington Court and Chancellors Court Blocks will provide for step free access. The provision of a lift in the existing Devonshire Block will allow for improved accessibility across the entire block. The proposed changes to pedestrian access will provide a significant improvement compared to the existing situation. Furthermore, 10% of units will meet building requirements relating to wheelchair user dwellings. These will be provided in the underbuilds.		
Minimising the use of resources	The proposed development is seeking to provide increased intensification of an existing developed site, providing for the efficient use of land. A Waste Management Strategy has been prepared for this application which outlines that new residential properties will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at source. Furthermore, Residential waste stores will be provided at ground level with separate residual waste, DMR, and food waste containers. During the construction phase, the contractors will be encouraged to seek to minimise waste and resources, and to use recycled materials where possible.	Negligible	Ensure the implementation of the Waste Management Strategy.
Climate change	The proposed new build development has been designed to be car-free, with the exception of some blue badge parking. Furthermore, the existing vehicle parking provision will be rationalised with the removal of 53 car parking spaces within the Estate which will assist with reducing car movements. A total of 104 cycle spaces will be provided in association with	Negligible	Encourage residents of the proposed development to cycle and use public transport and discourage them from keeping motor vehicles in other locations and storage facilities near the proposed development.

	the proposed development, and combined with enhancements to the pedestrian / public realm, will also assist with reducing car use. The Site has excellent public transport connections, located in close proximity to the Holborn, Russel Square and Chancery Lane Underground Stations and several bus stops, which is likely to encourage residents to use more sustainable methods of transport which produce fewer greenhouse gases. The proposed development includes the implementation of a number of energy efficient measures such as the provision of photovoltaic panels, improvements to the building fabric, and installation of energy efficient lighting and fans. These measures will assist with reducing carbon emissions associated with the proposed development. The design of the proposed development has also sought to maximise the use of natural daylight by minimising single aspect north facing units.		Ensure residents are aware of the sustainability measures within the new homes to reduce energy use

7.0 SUMMARY

7.1 The Proposed Development comprises the erection of three blocks, two mews blocks, and the conversion of the lower ground floor of three existing blocks to provide a total of 56 residential units (Class C3) and two community halls, alterations to existing residential block entrances, provision of a lift shaft to existing Devonshire Block, refuse facilities, public realm improvements, alterations to parking layout, cycle parking, landscaping and associated works.

7.2 This HIA has been prepared to identify, assess and present any potential impacts on the health of the population arising from the Proposed Development. The HIA identifies links between new development and health using determinants, pathways and outcomes to assess potential impacts on health.

7.3 The proposed residential-led mixed-use development is likely to provide a range of socio-economic and regeneration outcomes for the neighbourhood and wider impact areas which will directly impact on the health and well-being of the existing population and new residents.

7.4 The impacts have been assessed to be <u>negligible to moderate positive</u>. Overall, the proposed development is expected to have a <u>minor positive impact on the health</u> of the local population and community. The positive health impacts are linked to the new high quality residential homes, including affordable homes, the public realm and landscaping improvements across the Estate, the accessibility improvements across the Estate and the new modern and high quality community spaces that the development will provide.

APPENDIX 1: HOLBORN AND COVENT GARDEN WARD PROFILE – JANUARY 2020

Ward Profile 2020

Holborn and Covent Garden Ward

The most detailed profile of Holborn and Covent Garden ward is from the 2011 Census (2011 Census Profiles)[1]. This profile updates information that is available between censuses: from estimates and projections, from surveys and from administrative data.

Location

Holborn and Covent Garden ward is located geographically to the south of Camden, part of central London. It is bordered to the north-west by Bloomsbury ward; to the north by King's Cross ward; to the east is the London Borough of Islington; and to the south the City of London and City of Westminster.

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Produced by: Corporate Strategy (contact 020 7974 5561 or email: population@camden.gov.uk). © LB Camden, 2013.

Population

The current resident population[2] of Holborn and Covent Garden ward at mid-2019 is 14,800 people, ranking 4th by population size. The population density is 123 persons per hectare, ranking 11th, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Holborn and Covent Garden has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 13.6% compared with 13.4%), ranking 6th on percentage growth since 2011.

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[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).

[2] *GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2019.*

Holborn and Covent Garden's population is projected to increase by 2,000 (13.6%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +500 and a net increase due to migration of +1,500. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 120 a year to 130 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from the current 70 a year to 90 a year by 2029.

Age

Holborn and Covent Garden has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks 14th youngest by mean age and 11th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 10.4% of the population are children aged under 16, more than three quarters are working aged (76.9%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.7% of the population. The dependency ratio for Holborn and Covent Garden residents is 30.0[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2019, green shows 2029 and blue shows 2034. Over the projection period, the Holborn and Covent Garden population has smaller proportions of children aged under 18, smaller proportions of younger adults aged 18-32; and larger proportions of 60+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Holborn and Covent Garden Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034
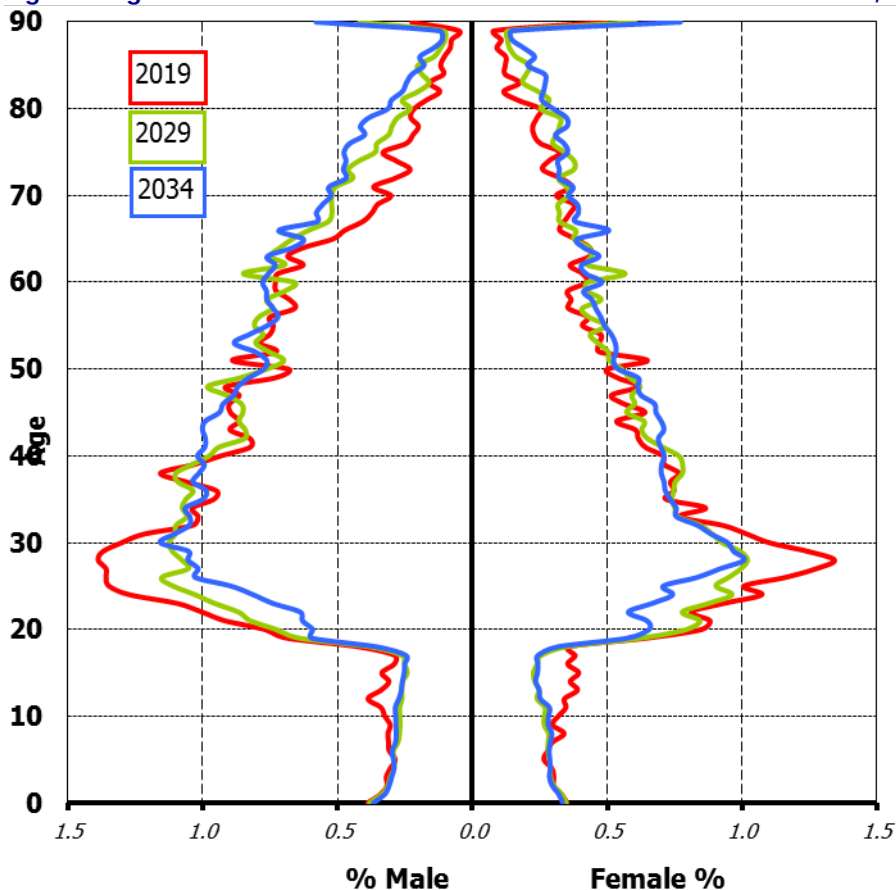
Source: GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2019.

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[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 30.0% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,053, 17% higher than the London average (£30,700). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £24,674 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £47,748 in Hampstead Town. Median household income in Holborn and Covent Garden ward falls to the middle of the range at £35,136, ranking 11th highest for median household income and 10th for mean (£42,677) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Holborn and Covent Garden ward, especially to the north and east; and to the south-west.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2019, by Camden Output Area
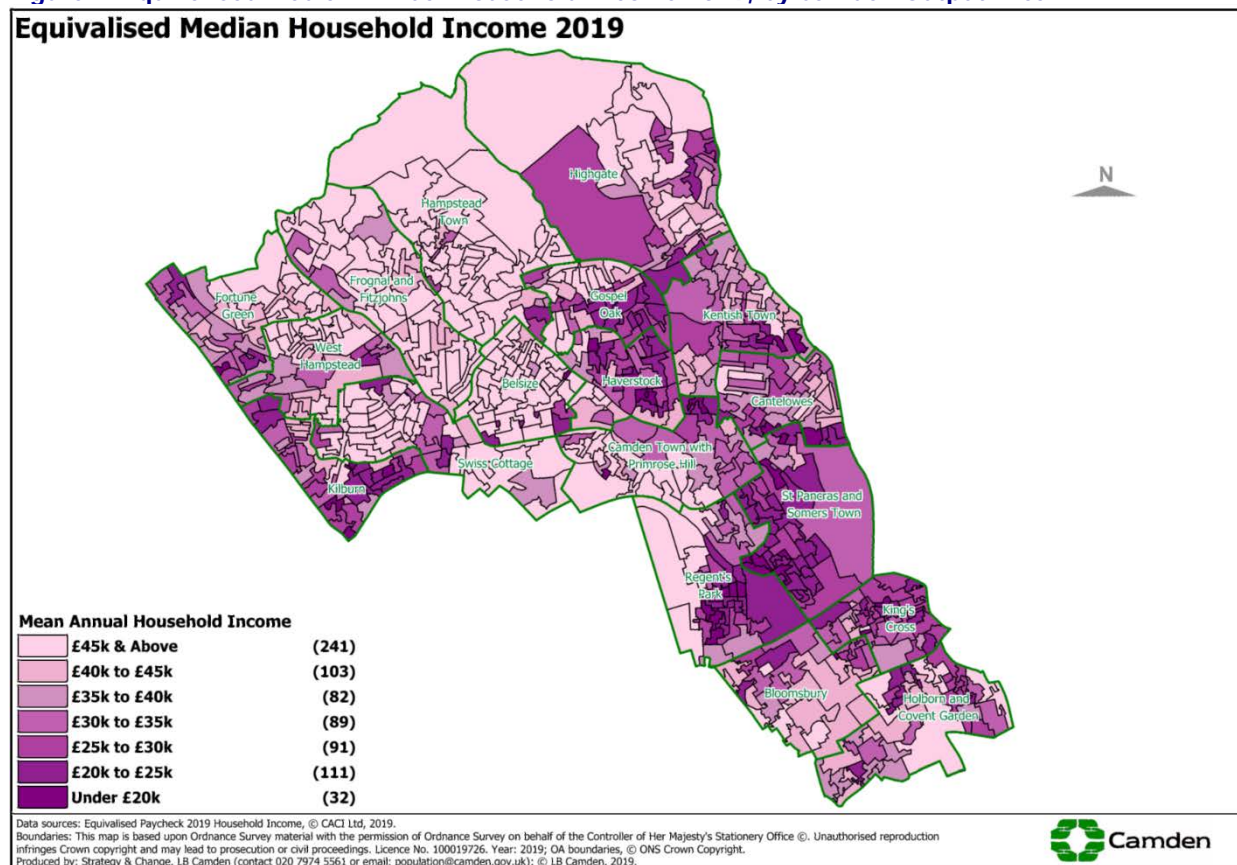
Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that poverty in Camden is above the average and that 28.5% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 29.4% of children in Holborn and Covent Garden ward live in poverty, ranking 7th highest by ward in Camden.

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[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

[5] Output Areas (OAs) were the areas used to output data from the 2011 Census. There are 749 OAs in Camden. OAs form the lowest tier of a statistical geography hierarchy. OAs build into Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and LSOAs build into Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs).

[6] Households Below Average Income local measures 2016, © HMRC, 2019.

According to equivalised Paycheck 2019, using the HBAI definition, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £21,632. Therefore, the Paycheck 2019 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of those with household incomes of less than £25k are likely to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively[7].

Figure 3. % of Households with Median Income less than £20,000 a year
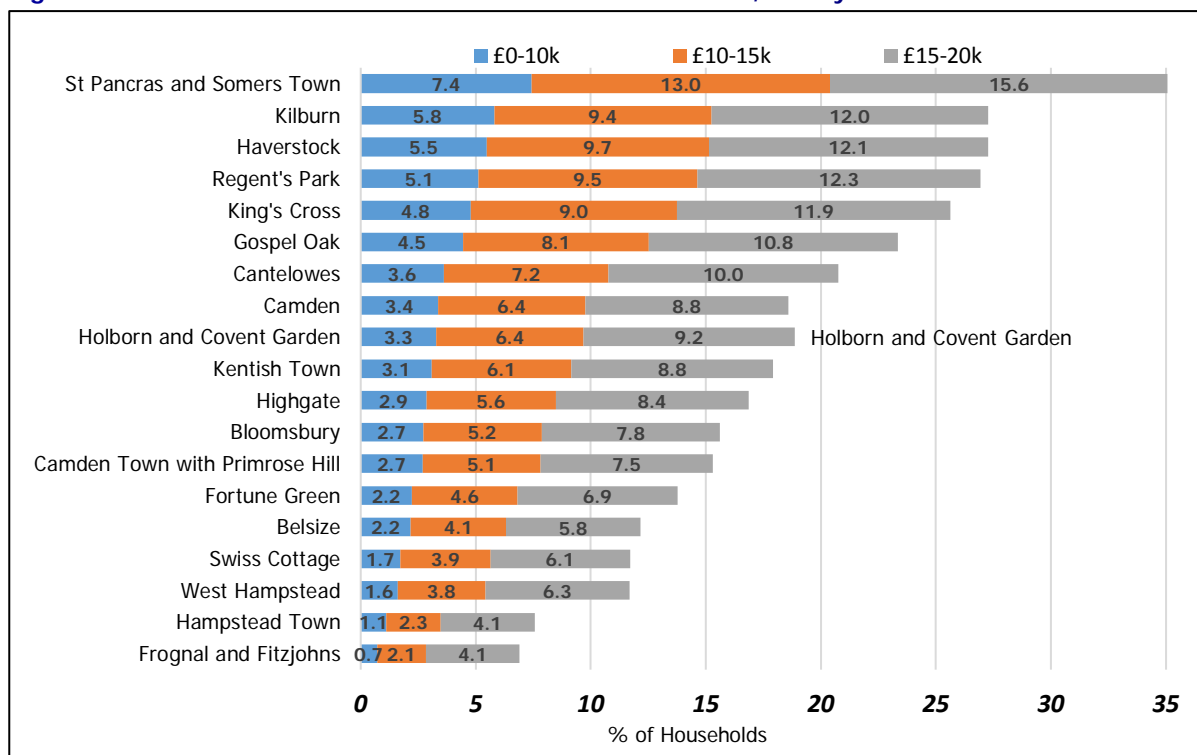
Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: *income*, *employment*, *health and disability*, *education, skills and training*, *housing and services*, and *crime and living environment*. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Holborn and Covent Garden is ranked the 9th most deprived ward.

Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Holborn and Covent Garden ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and none that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Holborn and Covent Garden's most deprived LSOA (E01000917) is the 13th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 18% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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[7] CACI *PayCheck* data is published in £5k bands so it is not possible to establish the exact number of households below or above the 60% threshold.

[8] English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

[9] LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden ward (E01000914-E01000920).

4

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden
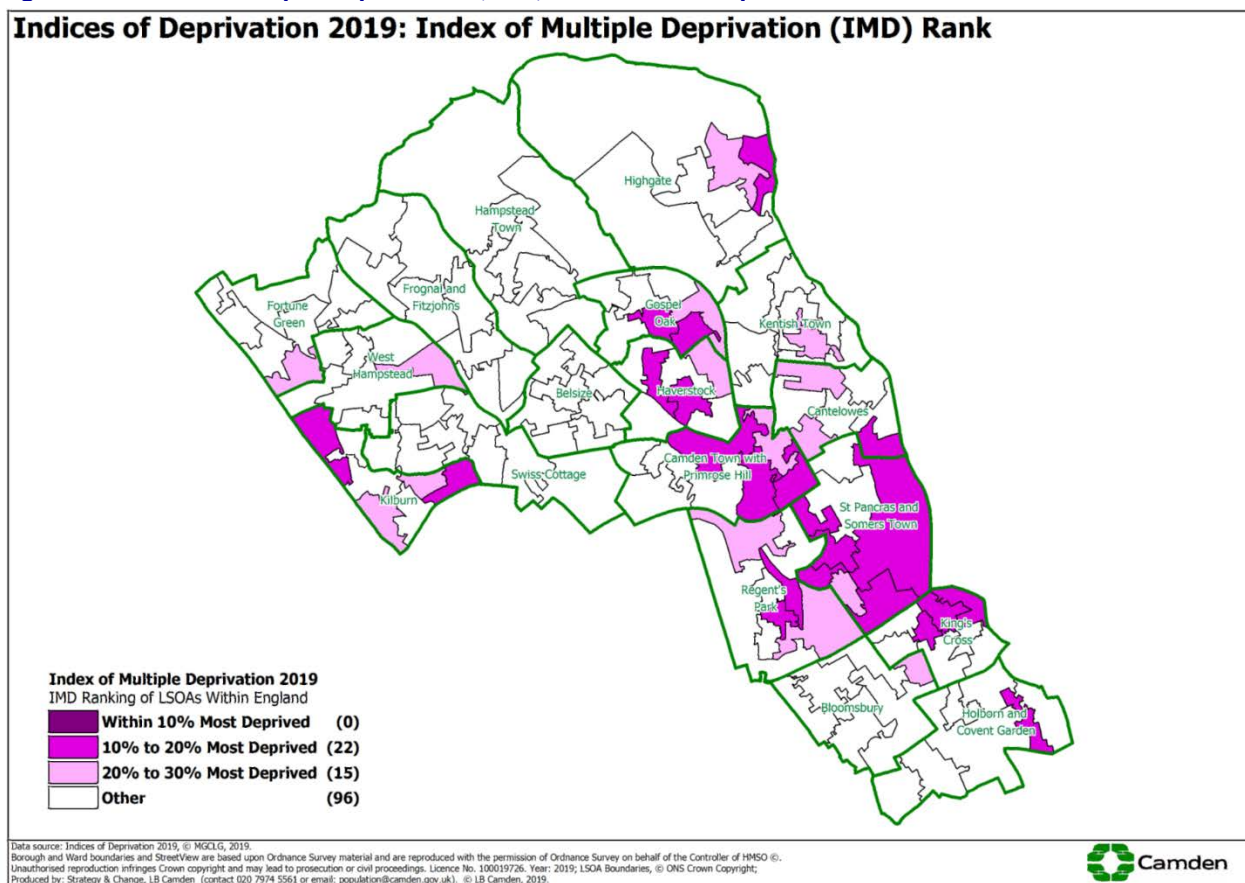
Source: *English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.*

Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Holborn and Covent Garden ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 Holborn and Covent Garden LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 4 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Holborn and Covent Garden	E01000914	**96**	20,943	*63.8*	19,826	*60.4*	16,017	*48.8*
	E01000915	**47**	12,012	*36.6*	4,361	*13.3*	6,628	*20.2*
	E01000916	**65**	14,830	*45.2*	8,752	*26.6*	5,473	*16.7*
	E01000917	**13**	5,902	*18.0*	3,275	*10.0*	3,049	*9.3*
	E01000918	**58**	13,788	*42.0*	9,196	*28.0*	6,783	*20.7*
	E01000919	**55**	12,962	*39.5*	10,230	*31.1*	5,388	*16.4*
	E01000920	**80**	18,902	*57.6*	21,081	*64.2*	4,298	*13.1*

Source: *English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.*

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Figure 6. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2018 that there were 129,000 jobs located in Holborn and Covent Garden ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (50,000; 39%); *Communication and Financial Services* (28,000; 22%); and *Public Services* (19,000; 15%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 21,900 (20%) since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. The most recently accessible working aged benefits data relates to November 2018, with the most common benefits in Holborn and Covent Garden ward: Employment & Support Allowance (620); Disability Living Allowance (315); and Income Support (120), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Holborn and Covent Garden, November 2018

Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	620
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	120
Disability Living Allowance	315

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2019

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance (JSA) and unemployment-related Universal Credit claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 255 claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden, ranking 8th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 30 (13%), lower than the rate of increase across Camden (45%). The increase is in partly due to the broader span of claimants required to look for work under Universal Credit than under Jobseeker's Allowance. Figure 7 below shows the breakdown by age-group.

Figure 7. Unemployment Claimant Count by Age[11], Holborn and Covent Garden, November 2019
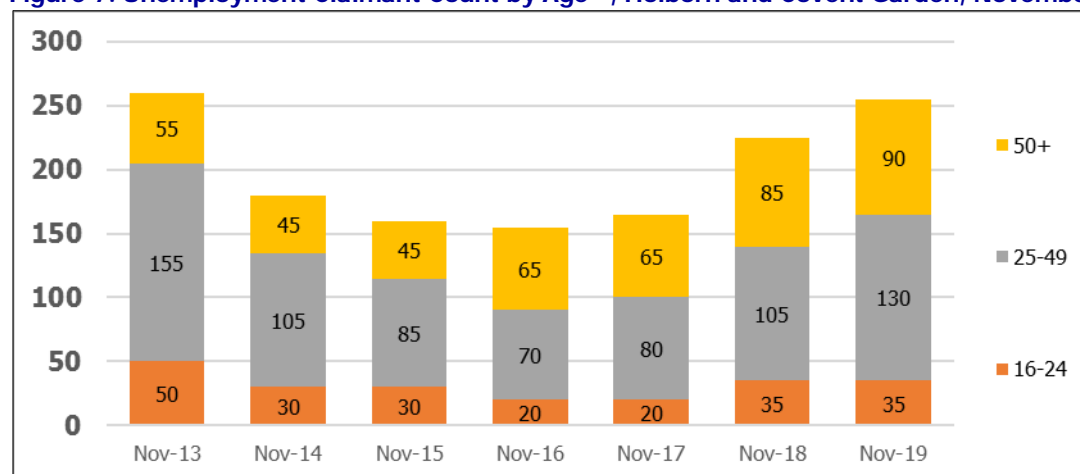

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

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[10] Universal Credit was introduced in Camden from March 2016.
[11] Numbers are independently rounded to the nearest 5, so may not sum to the total quoted in the above paragraph.

Life expectancy

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Holborn and Covent Garden is 81.7 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 11th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 89.3 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 2nd highest. See Fig.8 below.

**Figures 8 Life Expectancy at Birth 2013-17 by Sex, Camden wards**
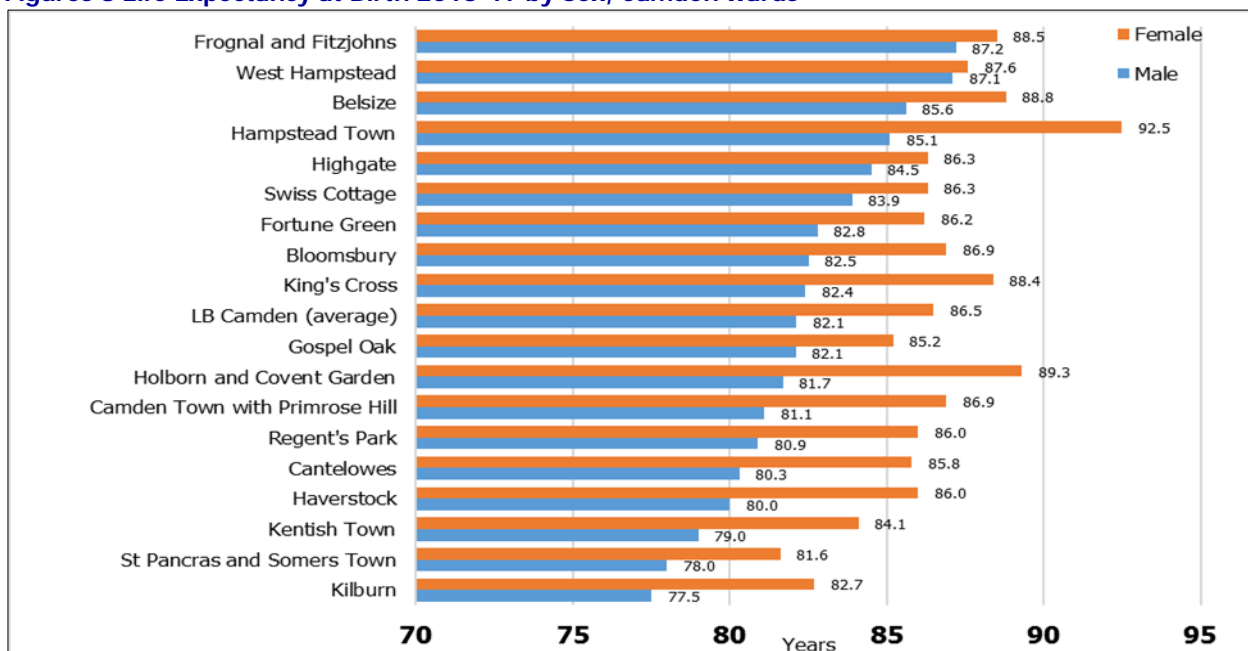
Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 6,677 notifiable offences relating to Holborn and Covent Garden ward, the 2nd highest number of offences by ward, 17% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 28% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (3,830; 57%); and *Violence against the person* (736; 11. See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Holborn and Covent Garden
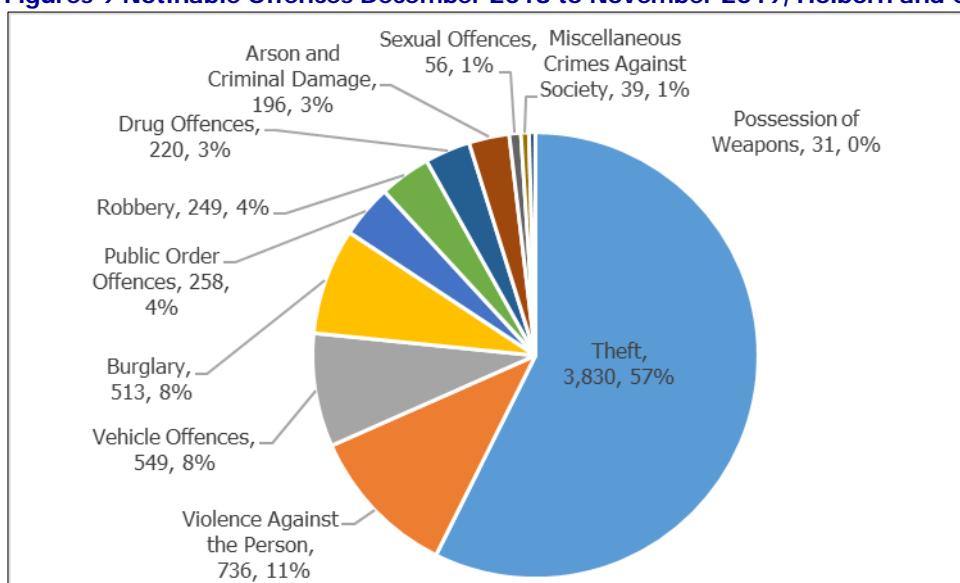
APPENDIX 2: HOLBORN NEIGHBOURHOOD DATA – DECEMBER 2015

Holborn
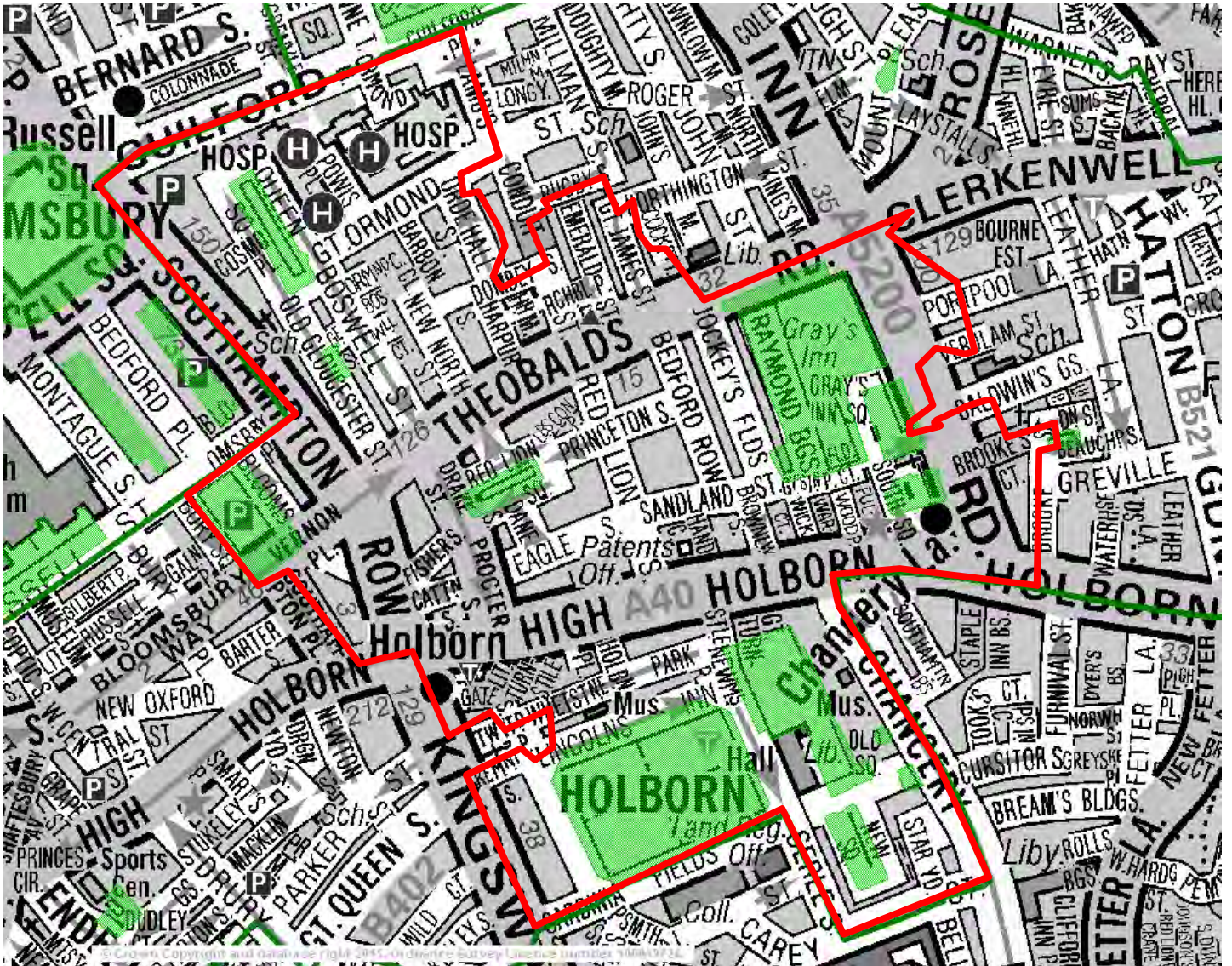
Population: 3,289
Land area: 51.786 hectares

December 2015

Strengths

Social
Good population density at 63.5 people per hectare (Camden: 105.4pph)

Economic
51,300 jobs

19.1 jobs per capita of residents of working age (Camden: 2.1 jobs per capita)

Significant retail presence

Business improvement district: Inmidtown

Health and Wellbeing
Life expectancy for women is 88.8 years (Camden 84 years)

Environment & Transport
Public transport accessibility level score of 8 out of 8 (Camden: 5.6)

Community
92.9% of under 5s are registered with Early Years (Camden: 79%)

Challenges

Society

48.2% of people over 65 live alone (Camden: 42.2%)

Economic

90.7% of families are receiving tax credits (Camden: 61.1%)

42.1% of children are living in poverty (Camden 36.3%)

42.1% of children live in poverty (Camden: 36.3%)

34.5% of older people live in deprivation (Camden: 30.8%)

Health and Wellbeing

26% of people live in overcrowding (Camden: 20.2%)

16% of primary school children in reception class are obese (Camden: 10%)

26% of primary school children in Year 6 are obese (Camden: 21%)

24.8% binge drinking (Camden: 19.9%)

Environment and Transport

There is only 2.2sqm of public green space per capita in the neighbourhood (Camden: 24.5sqm)

96.4% of homes are dificient in access to a metropolitan park

40.5% of homes are deificient in access to a local, small or pocket park

98.2% of homes are deficient in access to nature

High annual air emmissions:

  Particulate matter (PM10) range: 21.5

  Nitrogen oxide (NOx) range: 92.2

  Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) range: 49.6

6.2% of households have no central heating (Camden: 3.5%)

Community

21.2% of households are without broadband (Camden: 17.3%)

73.5% of children are on the children's social care system (Camden: 40.7%)

Multiple deprivation

Lower super output areas* that fall within 10% most deprived in England (Holborn = 2 LSOAs)

  Living environment deprivation (2 LSOAs)

  Income deprivation affecting children (1 LSOA)

* A lower super output area is a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. It has an average of roughly 1,500 residents and 650 households
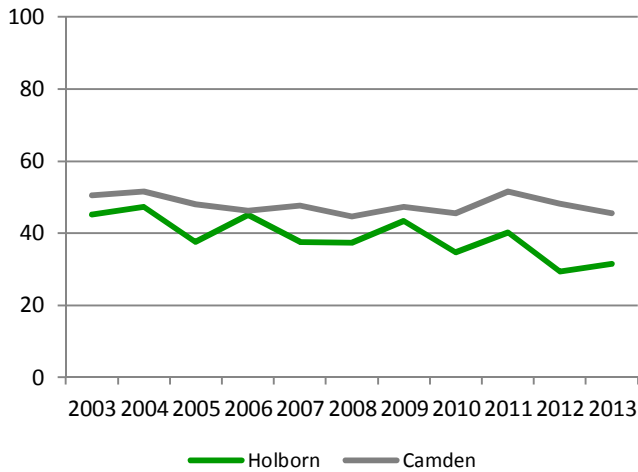
Social

3,289
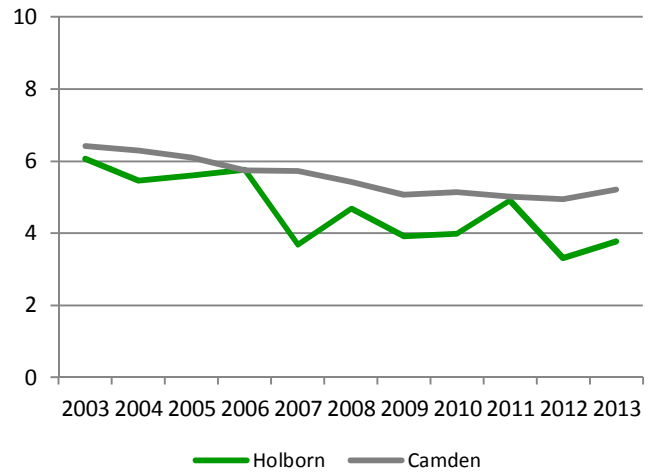people live in Holborn,
in 1,605 households

63.5
residents per hectare,
comapred to 105.4 in
Camden overall

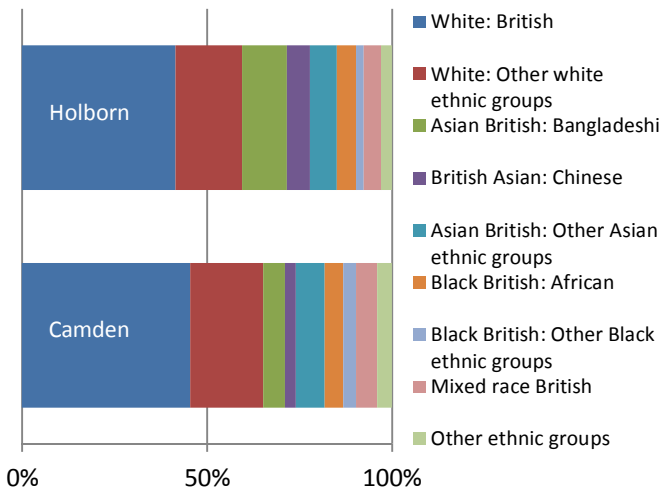There will be a
population increase of
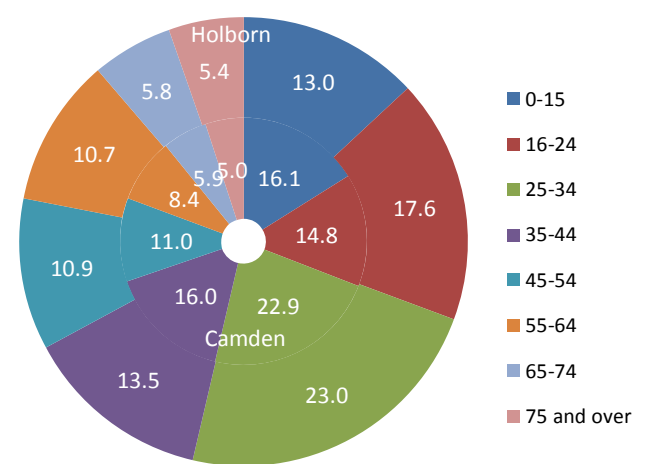**16.6%**
by 2028

General fertility rate

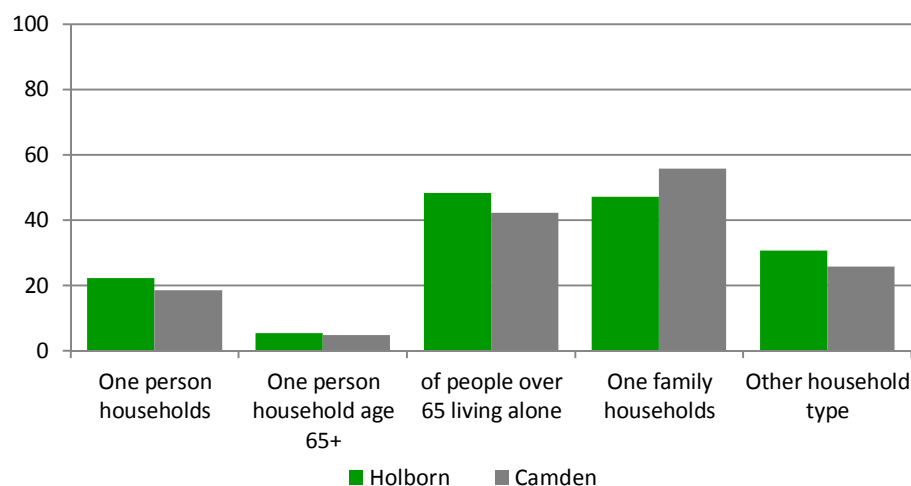Holborn — Camden

Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000)

Holborn — Camden

Ethnicity

- White: British
- White: Other white ethnic groups
- Asian British: Bangladeshi
- British Asian: Chinese
- Asian British: Other Asian ethnic groups
- Black British: African
- Black British: Other Black ethnic groups
- Mixed race British
- Other ethnic groups

Age

Holborn
Camden

- 0-15
- 16-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75 and over

Households

Holborn   Camden

There are
237
families in Holborn with
dependent children and
475
dependent children

48.2%
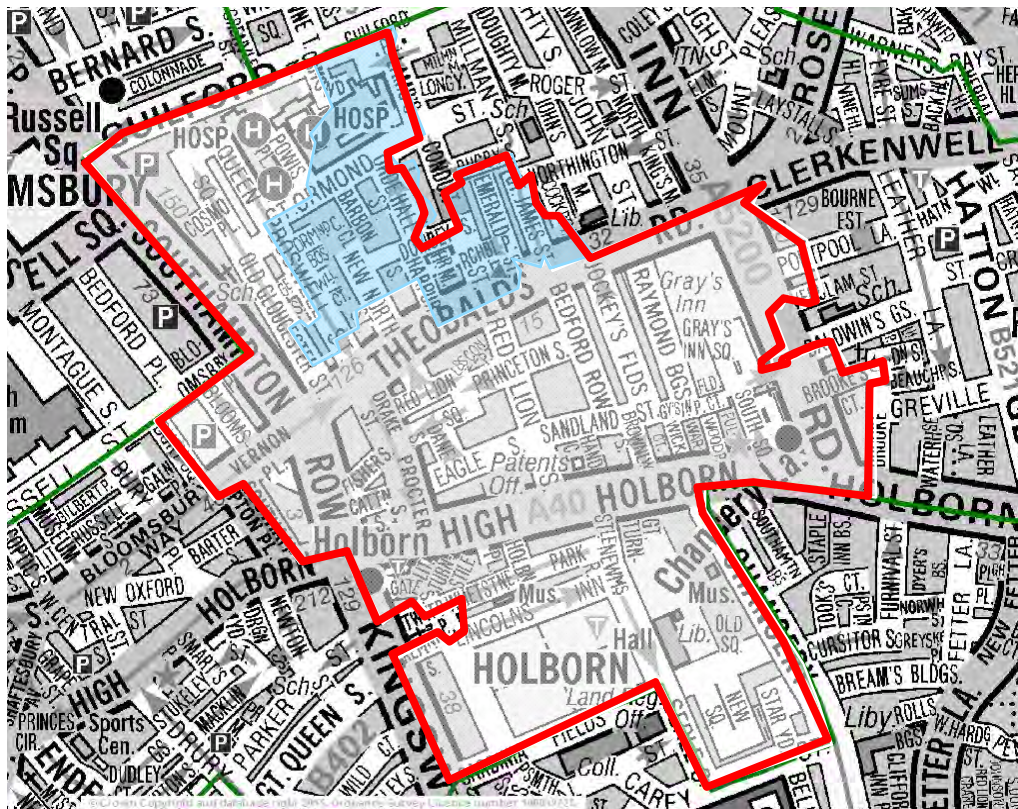of people aged over 65 live alone
compared to 42.2% in Camden

Social

Social housing
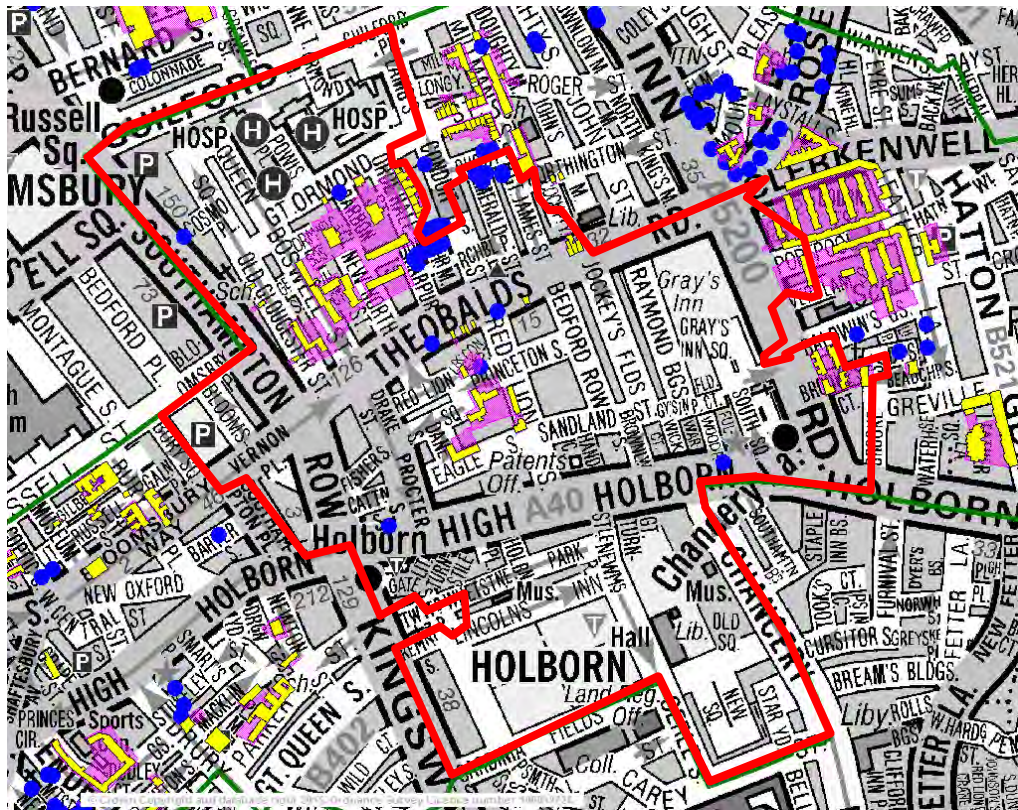
- Council housing estate (magenta)
- Council housing block (yellow)
- Housing association property (blue)

Probability of lonliness for those aged 65 and over

- Within 10% LSOAs most lonely in England
- 10% to 20% LSOAs most lonely in England
- 20% to 30% LSOAs most lonely in England
- Other

Social

		Holborn		Camden	Less	More	Variance	Camden range			
								Lowest		Highest	
								N'hood		N'hood	
	No.	%	%								
Population											
Total people		**3289**						1,710	Highgate Hill	32,159	West Hampstead
Population density people per hectare)		**63.5**	105.4					10.9	Highgate Hill	182.3	Gospel Oak
Gender											
Male	1713	**52.1**	48.9			3.1		46.6	Dartmouth Park	55.5	Fitzrovia
Female	1576	**47.9**	51.0			-3.1		44.5	Fitzrovia	53.4	Dartmouth Park
General Fertility Rate (Holborn & Covent Garden ward), trend data											
2003	140	**45.2**	50.5			-5.3		N/A		N/A	
2004	149	**47.3**	51.5			-4.2		N/A		N/A	
2005	120	**37.5**	48.0			-10.5		N/A		N/A	
2006	146	**44.9**	46.2			-1.3		N/A		N/A	
2007	124	**37.6**	47.6			-10.0		N/A		N/A	
2008	123	**37.3**	44.6			-7.3		N/A		N/A	
2009	154	**43.4**	47.3			-3.9		N/A		N/A	
2010	125	**34.7**	45.5			-10.8		N/A		N/A	
2011	147	**40.3**	51.5			-11.2		N/A		N/A	
2012	103	**29.4**	48.2			-18.8		N/A		N/A	
2013	112	**31.5**	45.5			-14.0		N/A		N/A	
Crude Mortality Rate (Holborn & Covent Garden ward) deaths per 1000, trend data											
2003	79	**6.1**	6.4			-0.3		N/A		N/A	
2004	71	**5.5**	6.3			-0.8		N/A		N/A	
2005	73	**5.6**	6.1			-0.5		N/A		N/A	
2006	75	**5.8**	5.7			0.0		N/A		N/A	
2007	48	**3.7**	5.7			-2.0		N/A		N/A	
2008	61	**4.7**	5.4			-0.7		N/A		N/A	
2009	51	**3.9**	5.1			-1.1		N/A		N/A	
2010	52	**4.0**	5.1			-1.1		N/A		N/A	
2011	64	**4.9**	5.0			-0.1		N/A		N/A	
2012	43	**3.3**	4.9			-1.6		N/A		N/A	
2013	49	**3.8**	5.2			-1.4		N/A		N/A	

Legend:
- Significantly different
- Significantly better
- Significantly worse

Population increase							
2018	3593	**9.2**	8.8		0.4	4.7 Belsize Park	28.9 Somers Town
2023	3707	**12.7**	12.6		0.1	7.0 Belsize Park	42.4 Somers Town
2028	3834	**16.6**	16.1		0.5	9.5 Belsize Park	47.4 Somers Town
Ethnic Group (Jan 2013)							
% White English/Welsh/Scottish/N Irish	1362	**41.4**	44.0		-2.6	32.1 Somers Town	69.1 Highgate Hill
% White Irish	63	**1.9**	3.2		-1.3	1.9 Regents Park	5.3 Kilburn Priory
% White Gypsy/Irish Traveller	3	**0.1**	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.2 H. Hill, Cl'well
% White Other	527	**16.0**	19.0		-3.0	11.5 Gospel Oak	25.6 Belsize Park
% Mixed White & Black Caribbean	27	**0.8**	1.1		-0.3	0.4 Fitzrovia	2.0 Dartmouth Park
% Mixed White & Black African	25	**0.8**	0.8		-0.1	0.2 Hihggate Hill	1.5 Swiss Cottage
% Mixed White & Asian	64	**1.9**	1.8		0.2	1.1 Kings Cross, Som	3.6 Covent Garden
% Mixed Other	34	**1.0**	1.9		-0.8	1.0 Holborn	2.4 Euston
% Asian British Indian	120	**3.6**	2.8		0.9	0.8 Gospel Oak	6.1 Fitzrovia
% Asian British Pakistani	23	**0.7**	0.7		0.0	0.1 Highgate Hill	1.4 Swiss Cottage
% Asian British Bangladeshi	402	**12.2**	5.7		6.5	0.1 Highgate Hill	18.9 Somers Town
% Asian British Chinese	201	**6.1**	2.9		3.2	0.9 Parliament Hill &	8.6 Fitzrovia
% Asian British Other	98	**3.0**	4.0		-1.0	1.1 Parliament Hill &	6.4 Fitzrovia
% Black British African	170	**5.2**	4.9		0.3	0.6 Highgate Hill	8.6 Kings Cross
% Black British Caribbean	16	**0.5**	1.6		-1.1	0.2 Highgate Hill	2.6 Gospel Oak
% Black British Other	54	**1.6**	1.7		-0.1	0.5 Highgate Hill	2.8 Gospel Oak
% Other Ethnic Group Arab	35	**1.1**	1.6		-0.5	0.1 Highgate Hill	5.0 Kilburn Priory
% Any Other Ethnic Group	65	**2.0**	2.3		-0.3	0.6 Highgate Hill	3.2 Fitzrovia
Country of birth							
% born outside the UK	1473	**44.8**	42.5		2.3	26.3 Dartmouth Park	52.7 Swiss Cottage
% born in the EU	390	**11.9**	13.0		-1.1	9.1 Dartmouth Park	17.3 Fitzrovia
% born in other countries	1083	**32.9**	29.5		3.4	17.3 Dartmouth Park	40.0 Swiss Cottage
Age (Jan 2013)							
% 0-15	429	**13.0**	16.1		-3.1	9.0 Covent Garden	21.4 Gospel Oak
% 16-24	579	**17.6**	14.8		2.8	6.8 Highgate Hill	38.8 Fitzrovia
% 25-34	757	**23.0**	22.9		0.2	12.6 Highgate Hill	31.5 West Hampstead
% 35-44	444	**13.5**	16.0		-2.5	12.9 Fitzrovia	19.2 Belsize Park
% 45-54	359	**10.9**	11.0		-0.1	8.0 Fitzrovia	15.4 Highgate Hill
% 55-64	352	**10.7**	8.4		2.3	5.6 Fitzrovia	15.1 Highgate Hill
% 65-74	191	**5.8**	5.9		-0.1	4.0 Fitzrovia	11.8 Highgate Hill
% 75 and over	178	**5.4**	5.0		0.4	2.7 Fitzrovia	7.7 Highgate Hill
Disability or Long Term health problem							
% day to day activities limited a lot	249	**7.6**	7.0		0.5	4.1 Highgate Hill	11.9 Gospel Oak
% day to day activities limited a little	259	**7.9**	7.4		0.5	5.3 Fitzrovia	10.0 Gospel Oak
% not limited	2781	**84.6**	85.6		-1.0	78.1 Gospel Oak	90.4 Highgate Hill

| Disability									
Number of people with learning disabilities	**1**						N/A		N/A
Number of wheelchair users	**39**						N/A		N/A
Number of people partially sighted	**12**						N/A		N/A
Number of people with hearing loss	**6**						N/A		N/A
Religion									
% Christian	1100	**33.4**	34.0			-0.5	28.8	Fitzrovia	39.2	Gospel Oak
% Buddhist	41	**1.2**	1.3			0.0	0.3	Highgate Hill	2.0	Fitzrovia
% Hindu	47	**1.4**	1.4			0.0	0.5	Dartmouth Park	3.2	Fitzrovia
% Jewish	43	**1.3**	4.5			-3.2	0.3	Somers Town	12.0	Highgate Hill
% Muslim	580	**17.6**	12.1			5.5	0.9	Highgate Hill	27.8	Somers Town
% Sikh	11	**0.3**	0.2			0.1	0.0	Camden NT, High	0.5	Fitzrovia
% Other religion	9	**0.3**	0.6			-0.3	0.3	Holborn, S Town	1.0	Dartmouth Park
% of no religion	766	**23.3**	25.5			-2.2	17.2	Regents Park	37.2	Camden New Town
% religion not stated	692	**21.0**	20.5			0.5	17.4	Somers Town	26.9	Fitzrovia
Adult Lifestage: Age 16-75 and over									
% adults with no dependent children	2328	**81.7**	73.7			8.0	64.2	Gospel Oak	86.7	Fitzrovia
% adults with dependent children	523	**18.3**	26.3			-8.0	13.3	Fitzrovia	35.8	Gospel Oak
Housing									
Number of dwellings	**1741**						798	Highgate Hill	14972	West Hampstead
Number of households	**1605**						722	Highgate Hill	15154	West Hampstead
Household composition (people)									
% one person households	730	**22.3**	18.6			3.6	12.3	Highgate Hill	27.7	Bloomsbury
% one person household age 65 and over	178	**5.4**	4.8			0.7	3.8	Camden New Tow	8.0	Primrose Hill
% of people over 65 living alone	**48.2**		42.2			6.0	21.8	Dartmouth Park	57.9	Kilburn Priory
% one family households	1546	**47.1**	55.7			-8.6	36.4	Fitzrovia	67.8	Highgate Hill
% other household type (in a household with more than one family, share	1004	**30.6**	25.7			4.9	17.5	Primrose Hill	35.1	Covent Garden
Families in households (families)									
% with dependent children in family (families)	237	**35.9**	44.5			-8.6	33.1	Fitzrovia	55.8	Gospel Oak
Total number of dependent children (persons)	**475**						N/A		N/A
Lone parent households: 16-74 households									
% households that are lone parent households with dependent children	72	**4.5**	6.4			-1.9	2.7	Primrose Hill	19.1	Kilburn Priory
Lone parents of all with dependent children									
% of all people with dependent children that are lone parents	72	**13.8**	13.4			0.4	3.8	Highgate Hill	19.5	Gospel Oak

Economic

Economic activity
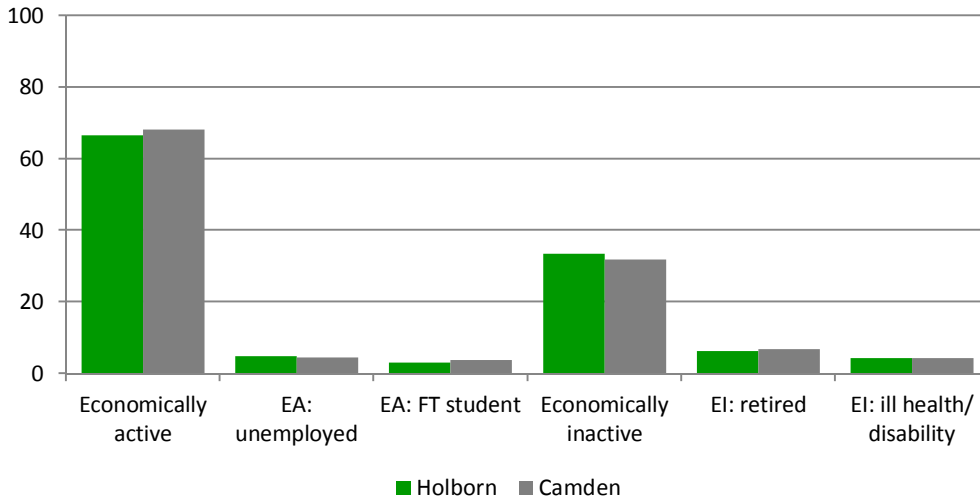
66.6%
of working age adults are economically active
6.3%
are retired

There are
51,300 jobs
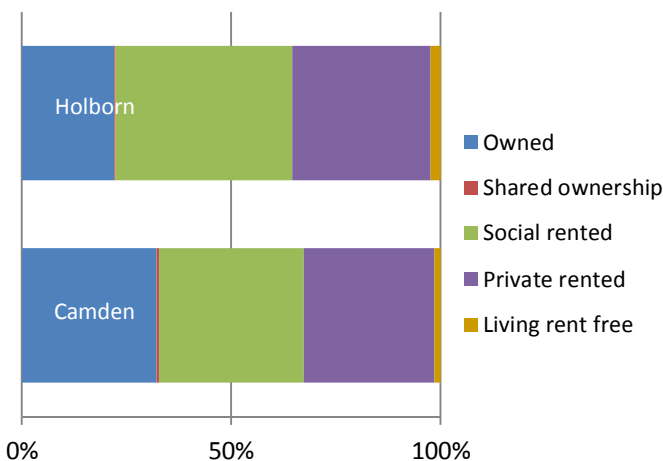in Holborn,
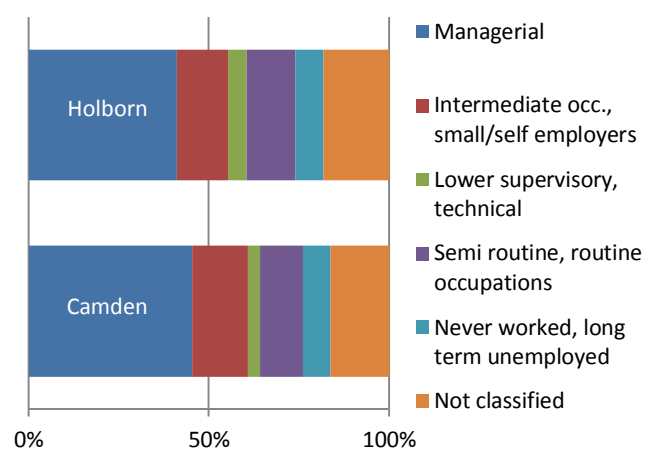**19.1 jobs per capita** of working age residents

Benefits and income
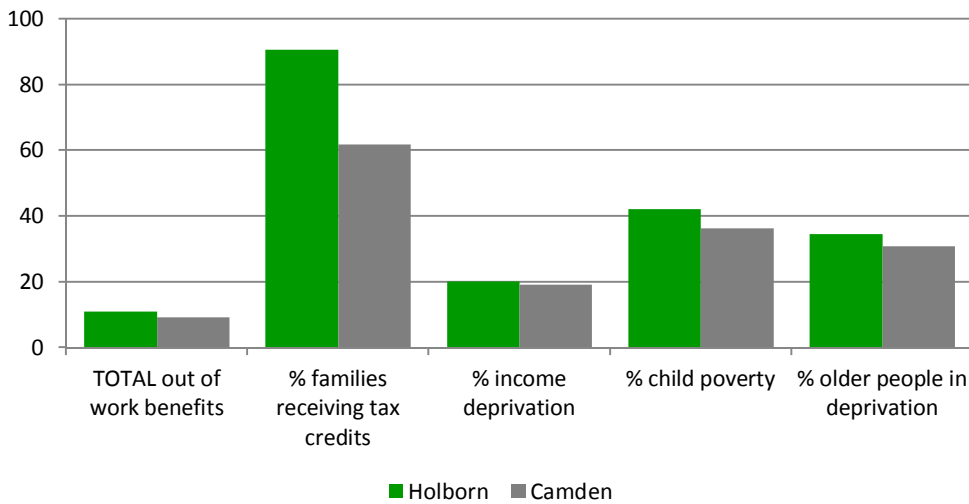
The average annual houshold income is
£44,171
compared to £52,962 for Camden

90.7%
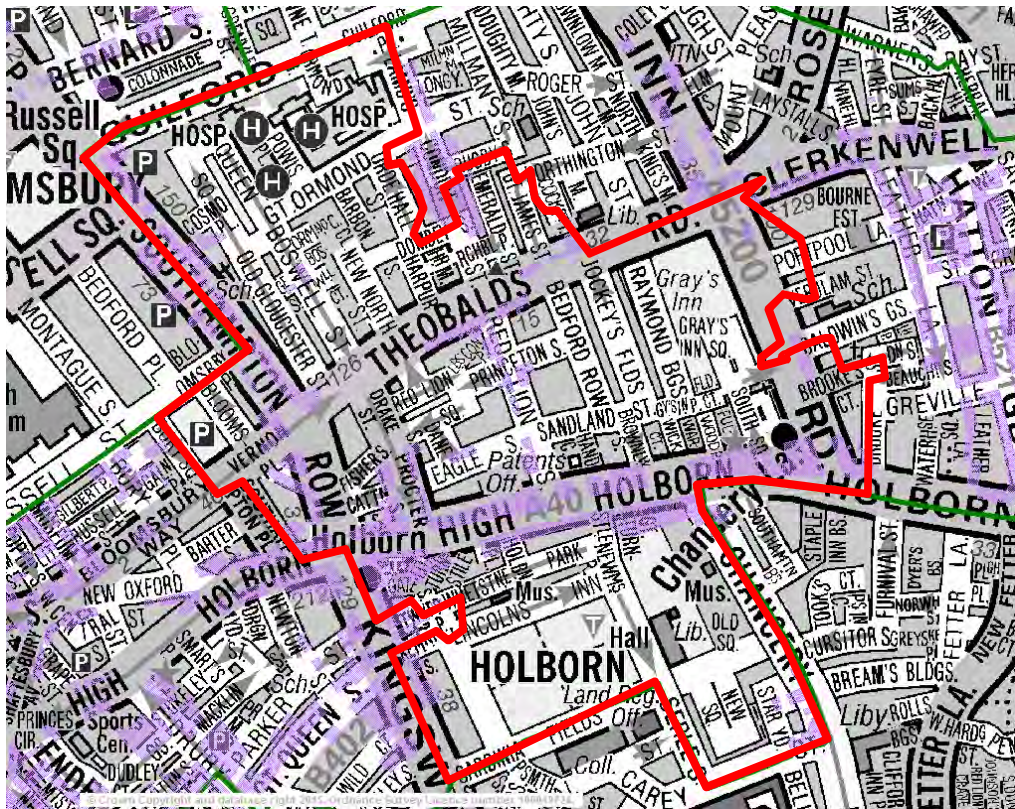of families are on tax credits compared to 61.8% for Camden families
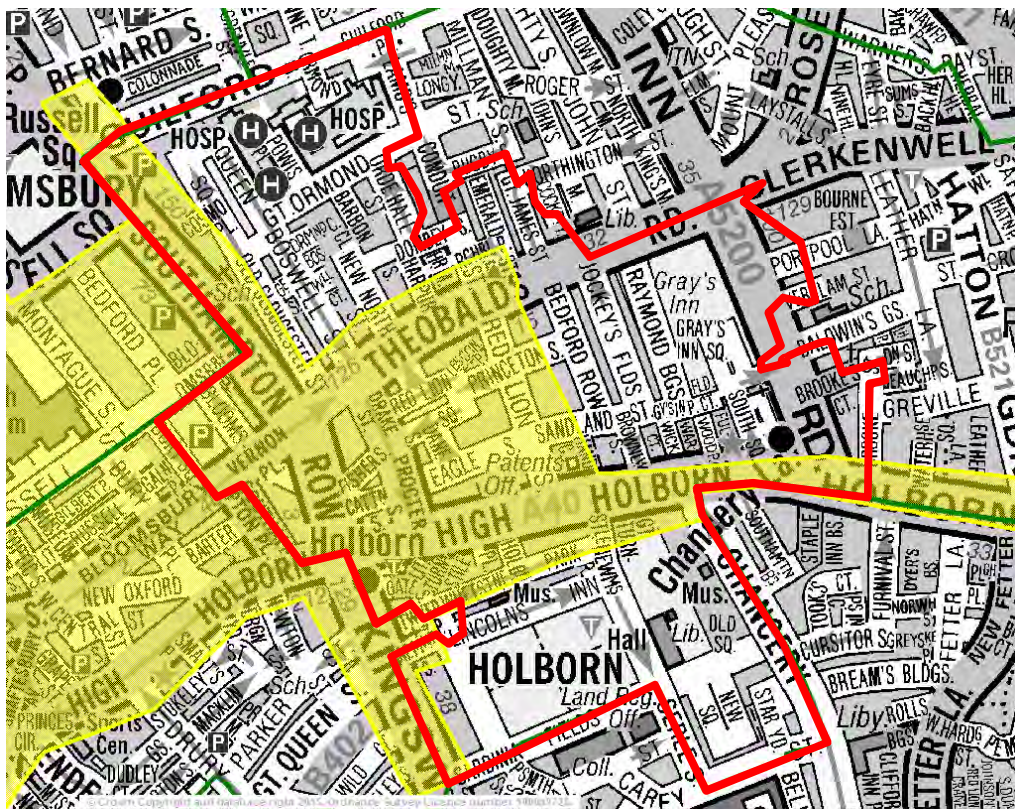
Housing tenure

- Owned
- Shared ownership
- Social rented
- Private rented
- Living rent free

Socio-economic groups

- Managerial
- Intermediate occ., small/self employers
- Lower supervisory, technical
- Semi routine, routine occupations
- Never worked, long term unemployed
- Not classified

Economic

Retail presence

Retail premises

Business Improvement District

Inmidtown Busineess Improvement District

Economic

	Significantly different		Holborn No	Holborn %	Camden %	Less	More	Variance	Camden range Lowest	Camden range Lowest N'hood	Camden range Highest	Camden range Highest N'hood
	Significantly better											
	Significantly worse											
Economic Activity: Age 16-74												
% economically active			1785	**66.6**	68.1			-1.5	51.7	Euston	75.9	Belsize Park
% economically active: unemployed			130	**4.8**	4.5			0.3	1.6	Highgate Hill	7.0	Gospel Oak
% economically active: full time student			82	**3.1**	3.8			-0.7	1.7	Primrose Hill	8.5	Euston
% economically inactive			897	**33.4**	31.9			1.5	24.1	Belsize Park	48.3	Euston
% economically inactive: retired			169	**6.3**	6.9			-0.6	5.4	Camden NT	10.6	Primrose Hill
% economically inactive: ill health/disability			118	**4.4**	4.4			0.0	1.2	Highgate Hill	8.6	Gospel Oak
Jobs												
Number of jobs			**51300**						600	Highgate Hill	55,400	Bloomsbury
Jobs per capita of persons of working age			**19.1**		2.1			17.0	0.2	Gospel Oak	19.1	Holborn
Working hours												
% working part time			322	**19.8**	22.9			-3.1	18.8	Belsize Park	64.3	Somers Town
% working part time:men			143	**8.8**	9.2			-0.4	6.6	Belsize Park	14.9	Somers Town
% working part time: women			179	**11.0**	13.7			-2.7	11.0	Holborn	22.4	Euston
% working full time over 49 hours			438	**26.9**	23.0			3.9	11.5	Somers Town	31.5	Primrose Hill
% working 49+ hours men			295	**18.1**	15.4			2.7	8.4	Somers Town	21.7	Hampstead
% working 49+ hours women			143	**8.8**	7.6			1.2	3.1	Somers Town	10.8	Primrose Hill
Income												
MEAN Annual Household Income estimate			**£44,171**		£52,962			-£8,791	£31,472	Somers Town	£96,649	Highgate Hill
MEDIAN Annual Household Income estimate			**£33,390**		£39,847			-£6,457	£23,520	Somers Town	£73,024	Highgate Hill
Benefits claimants 16-74												
% receiving Job Seekers Allowance			25	**1.4**	1.7			-0.3	0.5	Highgate Hill	4.8	Somers Town
% receiving ESA and Incapacity Benefit			135	**7.6**	6.4			1.2	3.6	Highgate Hill	20.5	Gospel Oak
% lone parents receiving Lone Parent Allowance			20	**27.8**	26.8			1.0	0.0	Highgate Hill	41.7	Somers Town
% receiving other income related benefits			15	**0.8**	0.3			0.5	0.0	H. Hill, P'mnt Hill &	1.6	Clerkenwell
% TOTAL out of work benefits			195	**10.9**	9.3			1.6	4.2	Highgate Hill	29.9	Somers Town
% of families receiving tax credits			215	**90.7**	61.8			28.9	5.3	Highgate Hill	91.0	Somers Town

Income deprivation (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)									
% income deprivation		**20.1**	19.1			1.0	7.1	Hampstead	34.4	Somers Town
% child poverty		**42.1**	36.3			5.8	9.8	Hampstead	52.3	Kilburn Priory
% older people in deprivation		**34.5**	30.8			3.7	14.1	Hampstead	49.1	Somers Town
Childcare availability									
Number of nurseries		**1**						N/A		N/A
Number of nursery places		**75**						N/A		N/A
Number of child minders		**0**						N/A		N/A
Number of childminding places		**0**						N/A		N/A
Childcare places per child under 5 (0-5)	154	**0.49**	0.27			0.2	0.02	P'mnt Hill & Heath	1.1	Highgate Hill
Housing tenure (persons)									
% owned	718	**21.9**	32.0			-10.1	9.8	Euston	77.2	Highgate Hill
% shared ownership	11	**0.3**	0.6			-0.3	0.1	Clerkenwell	1.9	Kings Cross
% social rented	1387	**42.3**	34.7			7.6	1.9	Highgate Hill	68.6	Somers Town
% rented from the council	1099	**33.5**	24.9			8.6	1.4	Highgate Hill	55.7	Gospel Oak
% private rented	1084	**33.0**	31.1			1.9	14.5	Gospel Oak	49.9	Fitzrovia
% living rent free	80	**2.4**	1.6			0.9	1.0	W. Hampstead	3.3	Fitzrovia
Socio-economic group: 16-74									
% higher managerial, administrative and professional	513	**19.1**	19.1			0.0	6.9	Euston, S. Town	29.9	Highgate Hill
% lower managerial, administrative and professional	588	**21.9**	26.2			-4.3	12.9	Euston	36.7	Highgate Hill
% intermediate occupations	185	**6.9**	7.9			-1.0	4.9	Fitzrovia	9.7	Gospel Oak
% small employers and own account workers	199	**7.4**	7.5			-0.1	4.5	Fitzrovia	11.2	Highgate Hill
% lower supervisory and technical	138	**5.1**	3.4			1.8	2.1	H'mpstd, H. Hill, R.	5.6	Gospel Oak
% semi-routine occupations	233	**8.7**	7.2			1.5	3.1	Highgate Hill	12.6	Gospel Oak
% routine occupations	126	**4.7**	4.8			-0.1	1.6	Highgate Hill	9.0	Gospel Oak
% never worked	163	**6.1**	5.9			0.2	1.9	Highgate Hill	13.1	Somers Town
% long term unemployed	49	**1.8**	1.8			0.0	0.4	Highgate Hill	2.9	Clerkenwell
% not classified	488	**18.2**	16.3			1.9	6.8	Primrose Hill	43.5	Fitzrovia

Health & Well-being

General health
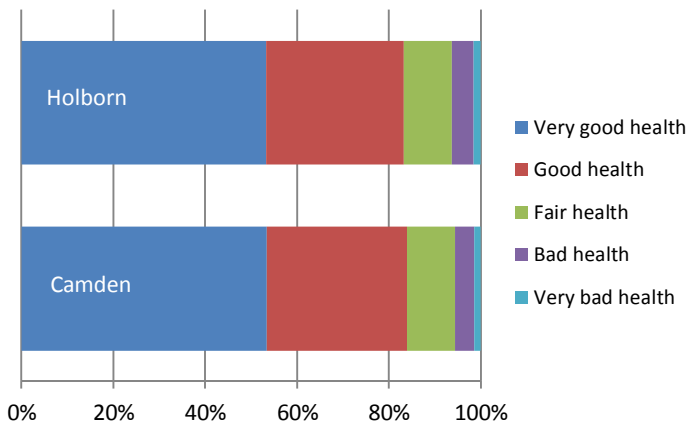
83.3% of residents rate their health as good or very good, compared to the Camden average (84%)

Life expectancy

Men: **79.4**
Camden: 79

Women: **88.8**
Camden: 84
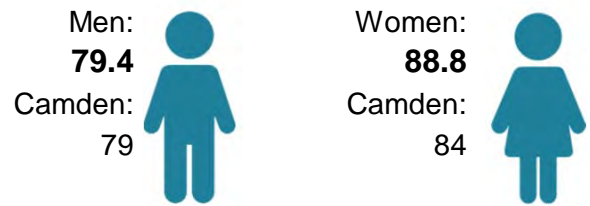
Causes of death
Primary: **Cancer**
Secondary: **Other**

Smoking

There are
517 smokers
in Holborn.
Smoking prevalance is 20%
Compared to 20% for Camden

Alcohol consumption

Holborn 24.8
Camden 19.9

■ Binge drinking
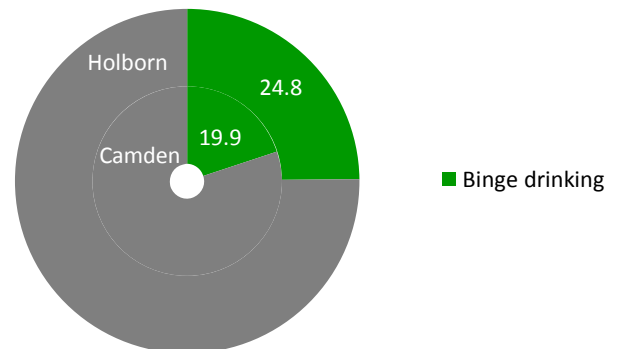
Overweightness and obesity
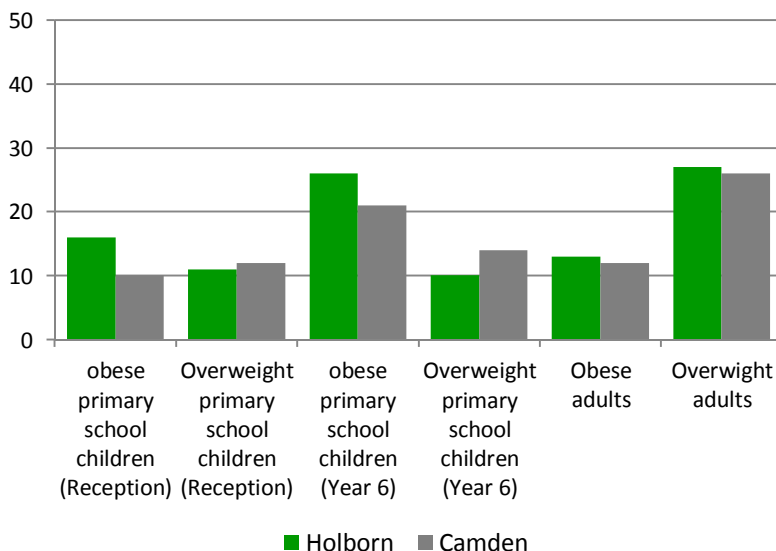
■ Holborn ■ Camden

Mental health conditions

1%
of residents have diagnosis of serious mental illness

14%
of residents have a diagnosis of either anxiety or depression

Health & Well-being

	Significantly different (yellow)
	Significantly better (green)
	Significantly worse (red)

	Holborn No	Holborn %	Camden %	Less/More	Variance	Camden range — Lowest		Camden range — Highest	
Wellbeing							N'hood		N'hood
Level of life satisfaction		**7.2**	7.2		0.0	7.0		7.6	Highgate Hill
Level of happiness		**7.0**	7.1		-0.1	6.9		7.4	Highgate Hill
Level of worthwhileness		**7.4**	7.4		0.0	7.2		7.8	Highgate Hill
Life expectancy (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)									
Men		**79.4**	79.0		0.4	76.1	K. Town ward	84.9	Belsize ward
Women		**88.8**	84.0		4.8	79.4	K. Town ward	88.8	H&CG ward
General health									
% very good health	1751	**53.2**	53.4		-0.2	44.2	Gospel Oak	85.0	Primrose Hill
% good health	988	**30.0**	30.6		-0.5	9.5	Primrose Hill	33.2	Covent Garden
% fair health	342	**10.4**	10.4		0.0	4.4	Primrose Hill	14.5	Somers Town
% bad health	158	**4.8**	4.2		0.6	1.0	Primrose Hill	7.1	Gospel Oak
% very bad health	50	**1.5**	1.4		0.1	0.0	Primrose Hill	2.8	G. Oak, S. Town
Main causes of death									
Primary		**Cancer**				N/A		N/A	
Secondary		**Other**				N/A		N/A	
Healthy eating (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)									
% of adults eating healthily		**40.4**	41.6		-1.2	29.8	S. Town MSOA	51.3	Hampstead ward
Overcrowding									
% person living in overcrowding	860	**26.0**	20.2		5.8	5.0	Highgate Hill	33.0	Somers Town
Obesity									
% obese primary school children (Reception class)	10	**16.0**	10		6.0	5.0	Dartmouth Park	16.0	Euston
% overweight primary school children (Reception class)	7	**11.0**	12		-1.0	6.0	Euston	16.0	Gospel Oak
% obese primary school children (Year 6)	16	**26.0**	21		5.0	11.0	Camden NT	29.0	Euston
% overweight primary school children (Year 6)	6	**10.0**	14		-4.0	8.0	Dartmouth Park	22.0	Euston
% obese adults	273	**13.0**	12		1.0	9.0	Bloomsbury	19.0	G. Oak, S. Town
% overweight adults	573	**27.0**	26		1.0	17.0	Fitzrovia	32.0	Clerkenwell

Alcohol consumption								
% adults binge drinking (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)		**24.8**	19.9			4.9	12.3 S. Town MSOA	24.8 H&CG ward
% higher or increased risk drinkers	192	**9.0**	7			2.0	3.0 Regents Park	12.0 Camden NT
Smoking prevalence and mortality								
Number of smokers		**517**					N/A	N/A
% smoking prevalence		**20**	20			0.0	12.0 Fitzrovia, H. Hill	27.0 Gospel Oak
Average number of deaths from lung cancer or COPD		**3.0**					N/A	N/A
Rate of deaths lung cancer COPD per 1,000		**1.0**	0.8			0.2	0.6 Covent Garden	2.9 Euston
Average number of deaths from heart disease		**3.0**					N/A	N/A
Rate of deaths lung cancer COPD per 1,000		**1.1**	1.0			0.1	0.6 Clerkenwell, Holbo	2.2 Kilburn Priory
Mental health conditions								
% diagnosis of serious mental health illness	37	**1.0**	2			-1.0	0.0 Fitzrovia	2.0
% diagnosis of either anxiety or depression	362	**14.0**	15			-1.0	6.0 Fitzrovia	19.0 Gospel Oak

Environment & Transport

Land
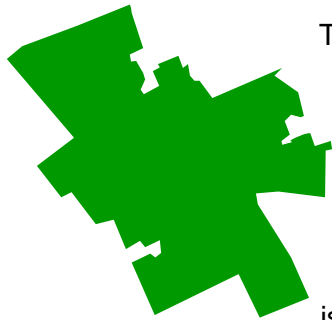
The total land area of
Holborn is
51.786 hectares

14.3%
of land in Holborn
is public green space

Access to parks and nature

59.5%
of homes in Holborn
have access to a local, small or pocket park

1.8%
of homes in Holborn
have access to nature

Transport

Holborn has an average
public transport accessibility level score of
8
(out of 8)

Main roads

The main roads in Holborn are:
Southampton Row
Kingsway
High Holborn
Theobalds Road
Grays Inn Road
Guilford Street

Central heating

Holborn
6.2
Camden
3.5

■ No central heating

Fuel

Holborn
9.2
Camden
8.8

■ Fuel poverty
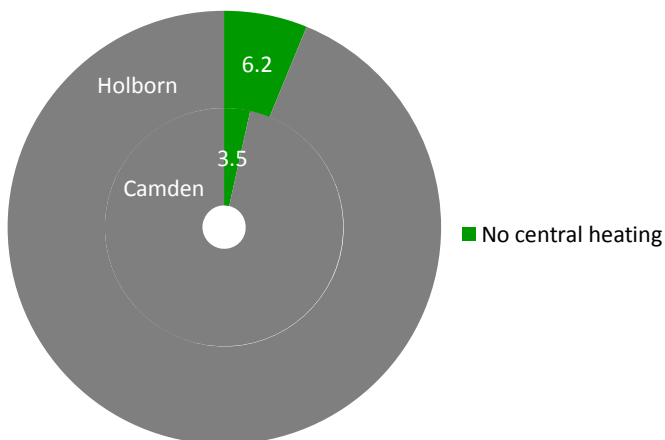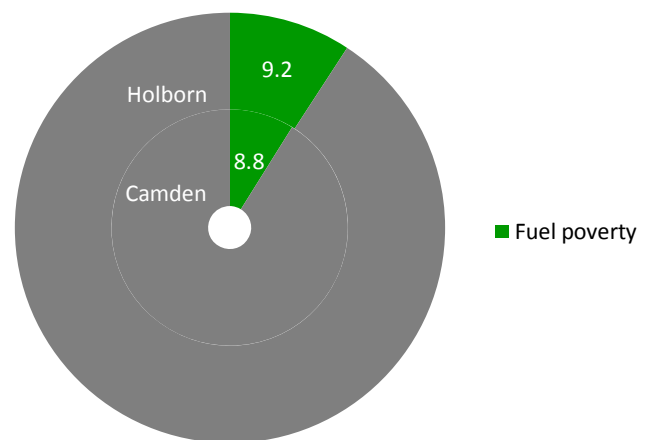
Environment and Transport

Conservation areas

Legend:
- Bloomsbury C.A.
- Kingsway C.A.
- Hatton Garden C.A.
- Strand C.A.

Environment & Transport

						Camden range			
						Lowest		**Highest**	
	Holborn		**Camden**	Less	More	Variance	N'hood		N'hood
	No	%	%						
Land									
Total area (hectares)	**51.786**						33.599	Euston	385.346 Hampstead
Land use									
Domestic gardens (hectares)	**0.919**						N/A		N/A
Public green space (hectares)	**7.427**						N/A		N/A
% of total land area that is public green space	**14**		24.8	▰		-24.8	1.6	Covent Garden	73.0 P'mnt Hill & Heath
Public green space per capita (square metres)	**2.2**		24.5	▰		-22.3	1.3 sqm	Covent Garden	599.3 sqm Highgate Hill
Access to nature and parks (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)									
% homes deficient access to regional park	**7.0**						0.0		100.0
% homes deficient access to metropolitan park	**16.7**						0.0		16.7
% homes deficient access to district park	**96.4**						0.0		100.0
% homes deficient access to LSPP	**40.5**						0.0		65.7
% homes deficient access to nature	**98.2**						0.0		98.2
Transport									
Number of bus routes	**26**						N/A		N/A
Number of Underground stations	**2**						N/A		N/A
Number of Overground stations	**0**						N/A		N/A
% that travel to work by bicycle	91	**3.4**	6.5	▪		-3.1	8.9	Dartmouth Park	2.2 Fitzrovia
Public transport accessibility level (PTAL) score	**8**		5.6		▪	2.4	2.8	Highgate Hill	8.0 H'brn, C. G'dn, C'wll
Number of cars or vans in the area	**543**						N/A		N/A
% households with 2 or more cars or vans	75	**4.7**	7.1	▪		-2.4	0.6	Camden New Town	34.9 Highgate Hill
Main roads	Southampton Row, Kingsway, High Holborn, Theobalds Road, Grays Inn Road, Guilford Street								
Annual air emmissions (xxxx ward)									
Particulate matter (PM10) range	**21.5**						18.3	Highgate ward	21.5 H&CG ward
Nitrogen oxide (NOx) range	**92.2**						52.0	Highgate ward	92.2 H&CG ward
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) range	**49.6**						33.8	Highgate ward	49.6 H&CG ward
Central heating and fuel									
% households with no central heating	99	**6.2**	3.5		▪	2.7	1.9	Highgate Hill	6.2 Holborn
% households in fuel poverty	141	**9.2**	8.8		▪	0.4	7.0	Regents Park	14.5 Fitzrovia

Legend:
- Significantly different
- Significantly better
- Significantly worse

Knowledge, Skills & Experience

Qualifications

Legend:
- No qualifications
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Apprenticeships
- Level 3
- Level 4 and above
- Other qualifications
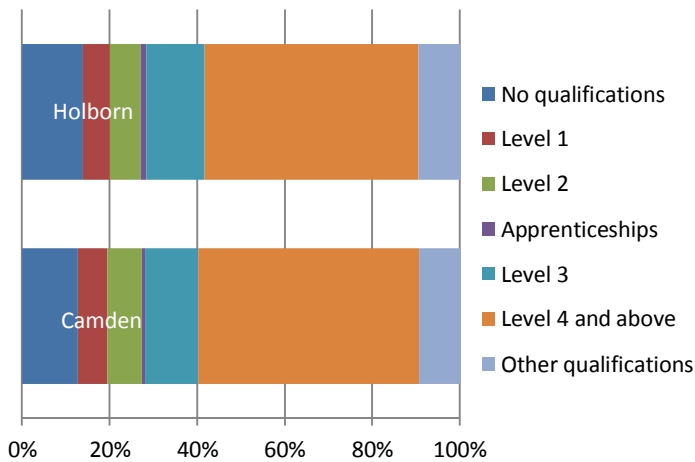
English language proficiency

Legend:
- Main language English
- Speak English well/ v. well
- Cannot speak English/ speak English well
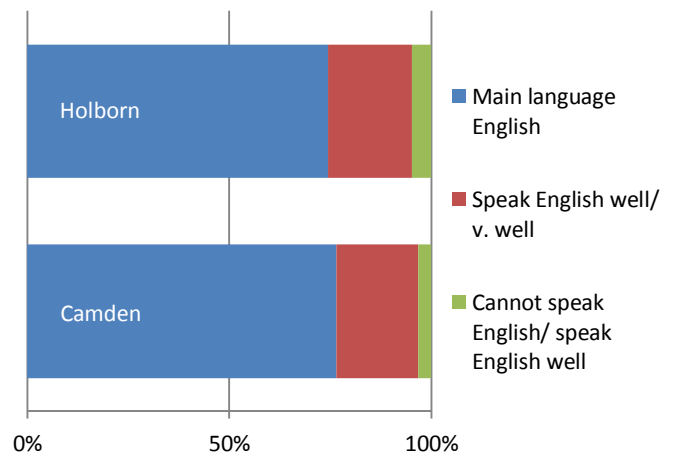
Industry

There are more working age residents employed in
professional, scientific & technical activities
than any other industry

Work skills & experience

The top work experience skill in Holborn is for
legal

Full-time students

Holborn 15.3
Camden 16.9
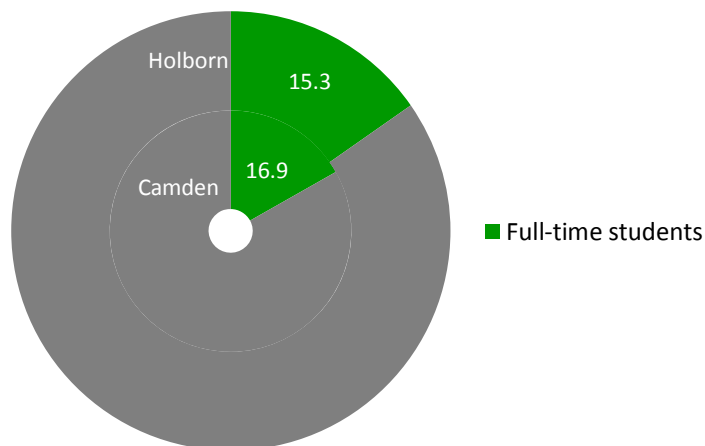
- Full-time students

There are
504
full-time students
living in Holborn

Knowledge, Skills & Experience

							Camden range			
							Lowest		**Highest**	
	Holborn No	Holborn %	Camden %	Less	More	Variance		N'hood		N'hood
Qualifications: Age 16 and Over										
% with no qualifications	397	**13.9**	12.7			1.2	4.9	Highgate Hill	25.2	Gospel Oak
% with Level 1: 4 O Levels/GCSEs/CSEs/NVQ Level 1	177	**6.2**	6.8			-0.6	3.9	Fitzrovia	11.8	Gospel Oak
% with Level 2: 5+ O Levels etc (A*-C), 1 A Level, NVQ Level 2	201	**7.0**	7.8			-0.8	4.9	Fitzrovia	10.8	Somers Town
% on Apprenticeships	39	**1.4**	0.8			0.5	0.4	Fitzrovia	1.4	Holborn
% with Level 3: 2 A Levels, NVQ Level 3	377	**13.2**	12.1			1.1	7.0	Primrose Hill	30.1	Fitzrovia
% with Level 4 and above: Batchelors degree, Masters degree, PhD, NV	1398	**48.9**	50.5			-1.7	26.7	Somers Town	65.2	Highgate Hill
% with other qualifications: Vocational/work qualifications, foreign n-spe	271	**9.5**	9.2			0.2	5.5	Highgate Hill	12.5	Kilburn Priory
Education (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)										
% achievening KS4 GCSE 5+ A*-C (inc English & Maths)		**60.1**	59.9			0.2	48.9	H. Town ward	69.1	R. Park Ward
Proficiency in English: Age 3 and over										
% whose main language English	2386	**74.4**	76.5			-2.1	66.9	Somers Town	92.6	Highgate Hill
MLNE: % that speak English very well	392	**12.2**	12.8			-0.6	4.9	Highgate Hill	17.5	Covent Garden
MLNE: % that speak English well	276	**8.6**	7.4			1.2	2.0	Highgate Hill	11.4	Somers Town
MLNE: % that cannot speak English well	123	**3.8**	2.7			1.1	0.5	Highgate Hill	6.0	Somers Town
MLNE: % that cannot speak English	29	**0.9**	0.5			0.4	0.0	Highgate Hill	1.1	Somers Town
Full-time students										
No. of full time students		**504**						N/A		N/A
% of residents that are full time students		**15.3**	16.9			-1.6	5.7	Primrose Hill	38.6	Euston
Industry										
Top three industries residents employed (highest first)	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities									
	Wholesale and Retail Trade									
	Financial and Insurance Activities									
Occupation										
Rank of top 5 work skills and knowledge (highest first)	Legal									
	Artistic, Literary and Media									
	Business, Research and Administration									
	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professions									
	Functional Management and Directorial									

Legend:
- Significantly different
- Significantly better
- Significantly worse

MLNE: Main language not English

Community

Community safety

Total crime rate (2003/4-2013/14)

Legend: — Holborn — Camden
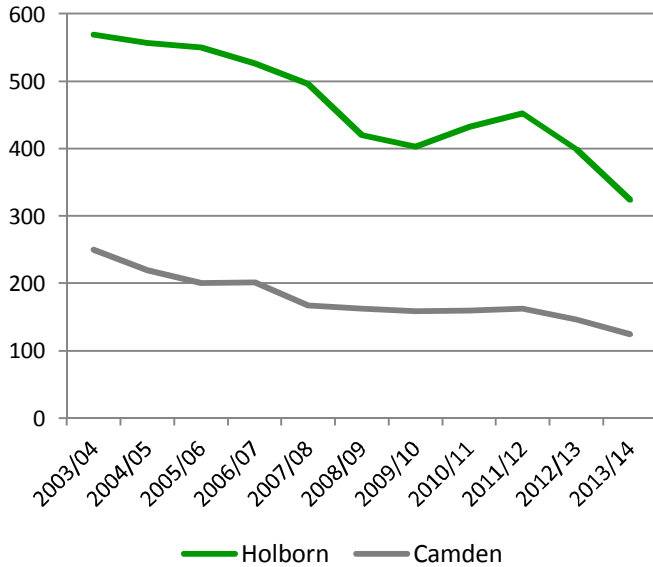
Notifiable crimes rate (2003/4-2013/14)

Legend:
- Violence against the person rate
- Sexual offences
- Robbery rate
- Burglary
- Theft and handling rate
- Criminal damage rate
- Drugs rate

Digital inclusion

Holborn 21.2

Camden 17.3

■ Households without broadband
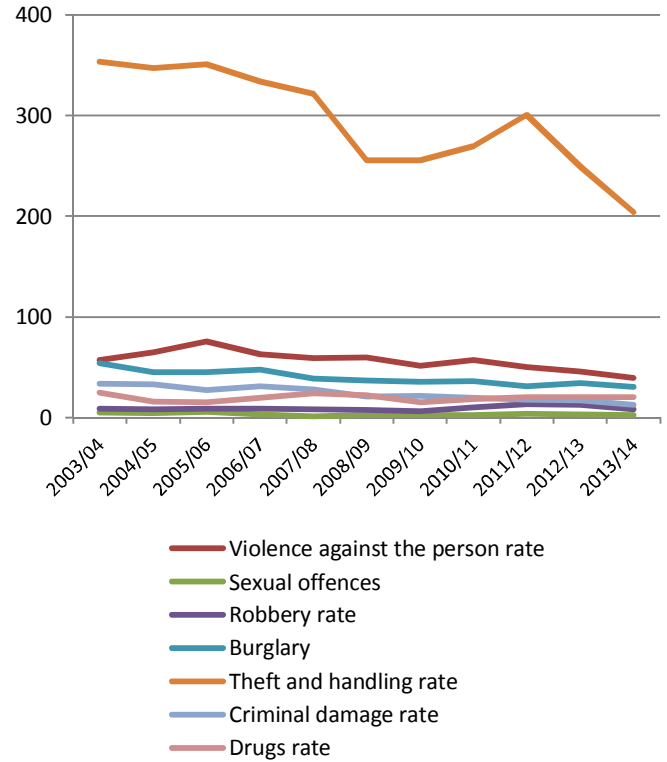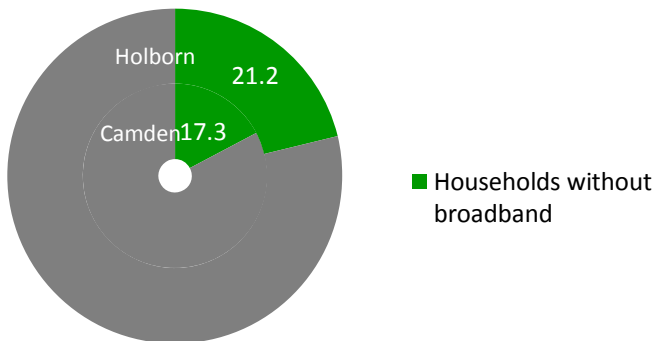
Caring responsibilities

There are
233 carers in Holborn
equating to 7.1% of the overall population

Use of services

Categories: Households on 3-7 systems, Households on 8+ systems, Old Persons Freedom Pass, Disabled Persons Freedom Pass, Adult Social Care - adults on CRI, Child Social Care - children on CRI, People with library accounts, Under 5s registered with Early Years

Legend: ■ Holborn ■ Camden
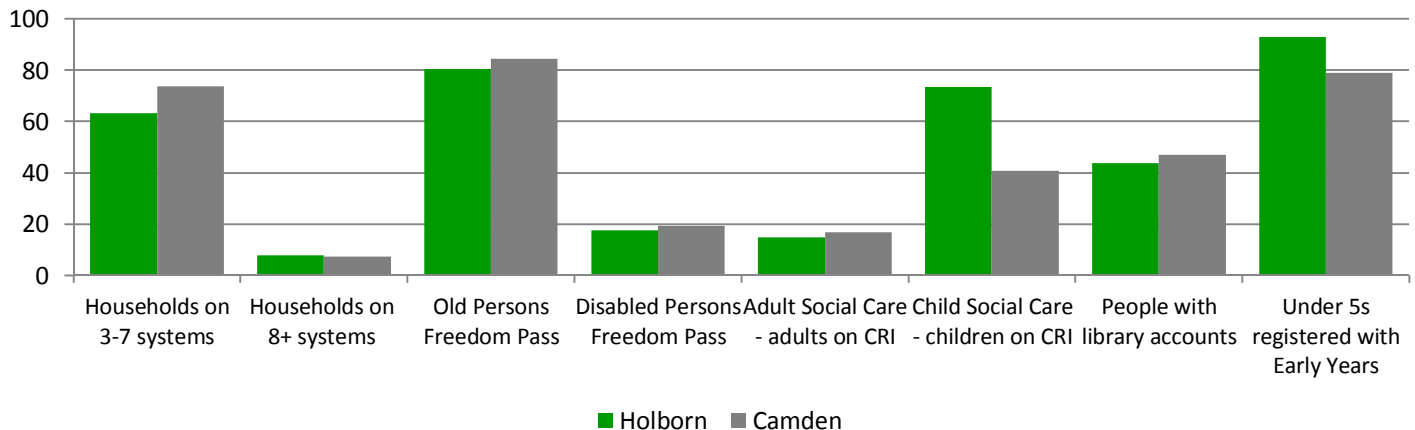
Community

Broadband non-adopting households
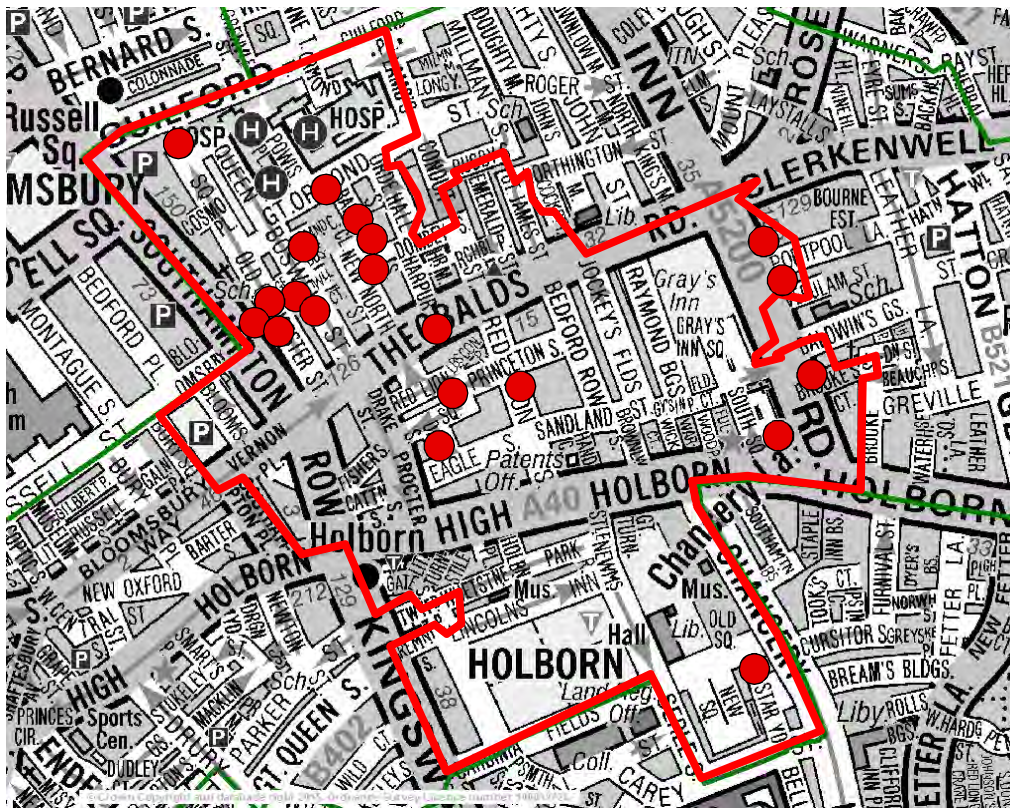
● 5 or more non-adopting households

Community

Crime rates 2003/4-2013/14 Holborn & Covent Garden ward

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Crime rate	568.7	556.7	550.0	526.5	495.7	420.1	402.7	431.9	452.6	398.9	323.6
Violence against the person rate	56.9	64.6	75.5	62.6	59.1	59.9	51.3	57.3	49.8	45.5	39.3
Sexual offences	5.2	4.6	5.5	2.9	1.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.7
Robbery rate	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.2	10.1	13.3	12.3	8.2
Burglary	53.8	45.3	44.8	47.3	38.7	36.6	35.4	36.0	31.3	34.3	30.4
Theft and handling rate	353.3	347.2	350.7	333.6	321.6	255.8	255.3	269.3	300.8	249.0	203.9
Criminal damage rate	33.8	32.8	27.0	31.0	28.1	21.0	21.4	19.4	17.6	16.9	12.6
Drugs rate	24.8	15.5	14.9	19.9	23.9	21.9	15.5	18.5	20.5	20.0	20.5

Community

	Holborn No	Holborn %	Camden %	Less / More	Variance	Camden range Lowest		Camden range Highest	
Community safety (Holborn & Covent Garden ward)							**Ward**		**Ward**
Crime rate		**323.6**	124.4		199	53.0	Belsize	328.3	CTwPH
Violence against the person rate		**39.3**	20.2		19	8.0	Belsize	49.1	CTwPH
Sexual offences		**2.7**	1.5		1	0.0	Belsize	3.4	Bloomsbury
Robbery rate		**8.2**	4.1		4	0.3	H'mpst'd Town	11.0	Bloomsbury
Burglary		**30.4**	13.6		17	7.0	Belsize	30.4	H&CG
Theft and handling rate		**203.9**	67.1		137	19.7	Gospel Oak	233.9	Bloomsbury
Criminal damage rate		**12.6**	6.9		6	4.0	Belsize, Hampstea	12.6	H&CG
Drugs rate		**20.5**	9.0		11	1.6	H'mpst'd Town	61.5	CTwPH
Caring responsibilities							**Neighbourh'd**		**Neighbourh'd**
Total number of carers		**233**					N/A		N/A
% of residents that are carers		**7.1**	7.9		-0.8	5.5	Fitzrovia	10.0	P'mnt Hill & Heath
% carers providing 1-19 hours unpaid care	142	**60.9**	66.7		-5.8	54.3	Regents Park	80.0	Highgate Hill
% carers providing 20-49 hours unpaid care	43	**18.5**	14.1		4.4	9.7	Highgate Hill	21.7	Clerkenwell
% carers providing 50+ hours unpaid care	48	**20.6**	19.2		1.4	10.3	Highgate Hill	26.7	Somers Town
Digital inclusion									
% households without broadband	393	**21.2**	17.3		3.9	15.6	W. Hampstead	26.5	Somers Town
Use of services									
% households on 3-7 systems	1605	**63.2**	73.7		-10.4	53.5	Fitzrovia	79.6	Dartmouth Park
% households on 8 or more systems	1605	**8.0**	7.4		0.6	0.7	Highgate Hill	20.4	Somers Town
% citizens on 3-7 systems	3289	**37.4**	34.2		3.1	15.5	Fitzrovia	60.2	Somers Town
% citizens on 8 or more systems	3289	**0.1**	0.021		0.0	0.0		0.06	Holborn
% disabled people using accessible transport	3289	**17.3**	16.3		0.9	13.6	Euston	25.7	Highgate Hill
% older people using OPFP (Old Persons Freedom Pass)	548	**80.3**	84.3		-4.0	76.3	Gospel Oak	89.6	P'mnt Hill & Heath
% disabled people using DPFB (Disabled Persons Freedom Pass	508	**17.7**	19.4		-1.6	2.4	Highgate Hill	25.6	Camden NT
% disabled people using Blue Badges	508	**17.5**	19.1		-1.5	13.8	Bloomsbury	31.1	Highgate Hill
% adults on council's Adult Social Care system	2825	**14.8**	16.8		-2.1	7.6	Highgate Hill	30.1	Somers Town
% children on council's Child Social Care system	464	**73.5**	40.7		32.8	9.1	Highgate Hill	73.5	Holborn
% people with library accounts	3289	**43.7**	47.1		-3.4	33.7	Camden NT	60.3	Gospel Oak
% under 5s registered with Early Years	154	**92.9**	79.0		13.9	40.9	Highgate Hill	100.0	Camden NT

Community buildings
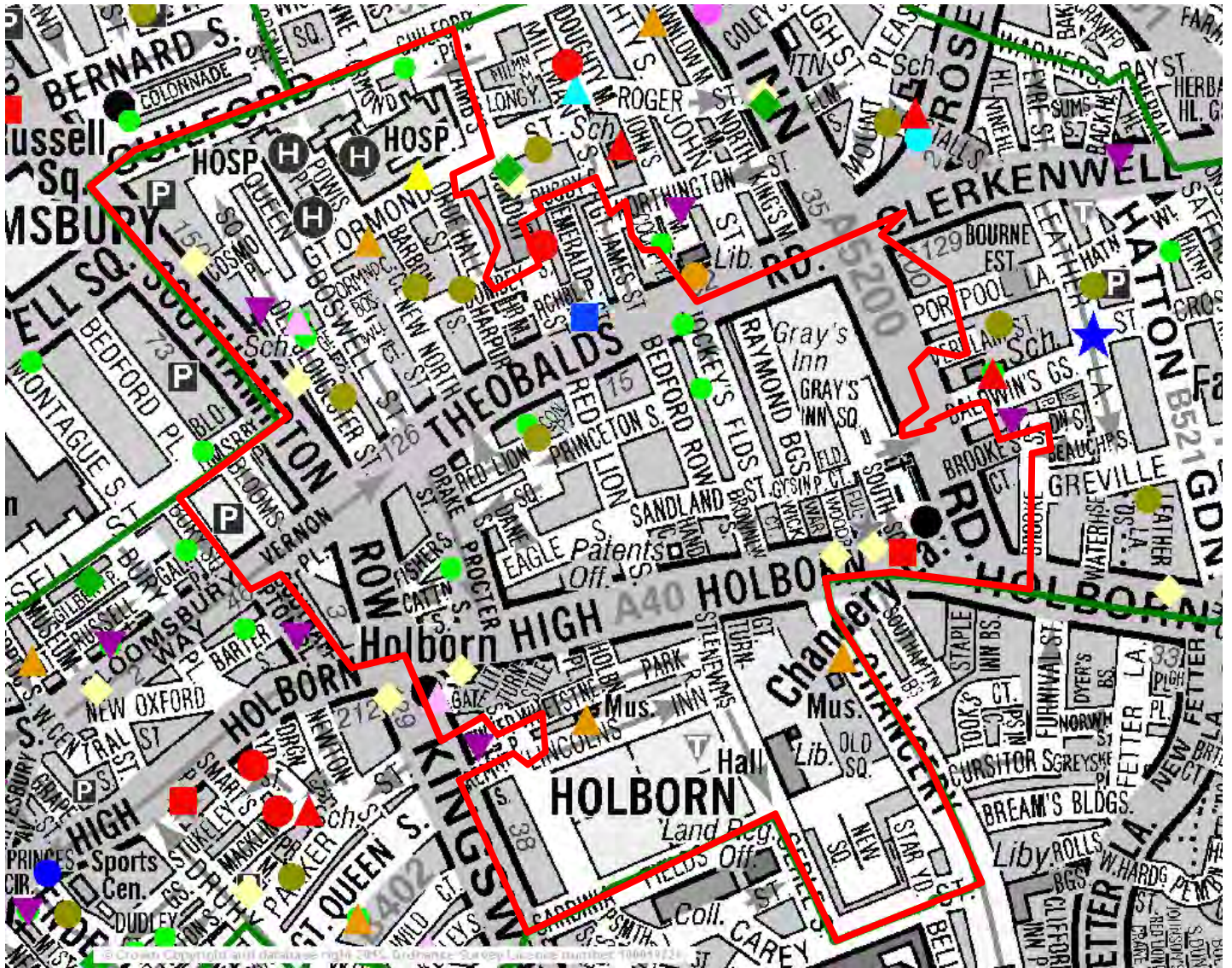
🔵	Children's centre	🔺	Primary school
🔴	Community centre	🔺	Special school
🟣	Day centre	🔺	Secondary school
🔷	GP surgery	🔺	Nursery school
🟢	Hall for hire	🔺	Independent school
🔺	Further/higher education	🔵	Job centre
🟠	Library	🟦	Police station
⭐	Market	🟪	Fire station
🔺	Museum	🟡	Citizens Advice
🔶	Pharmacist/chemist	🔵	Leisure centre
🔻	Places of worship	🟡	Tenants' and residents' hall/association
🟥	Post office		

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

■ Within 10% most deprived in England
■ 10% to 20% most deprived in England

□ 20% to 30% most deprived in England
□ Not within most deprived 30% in England

2010   Most Deprived 30% LSOAs in England   2015
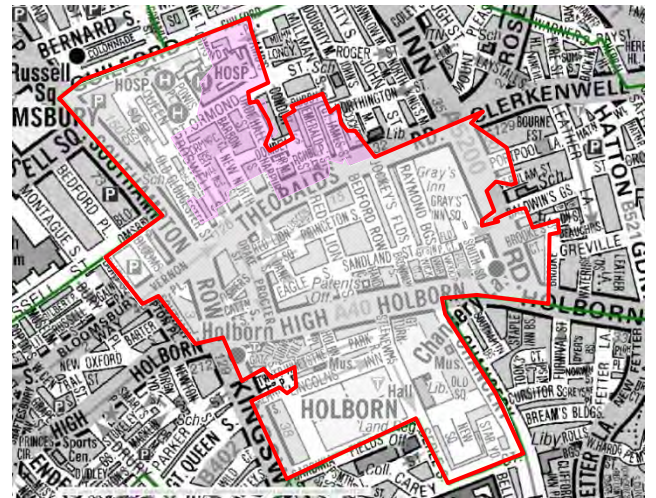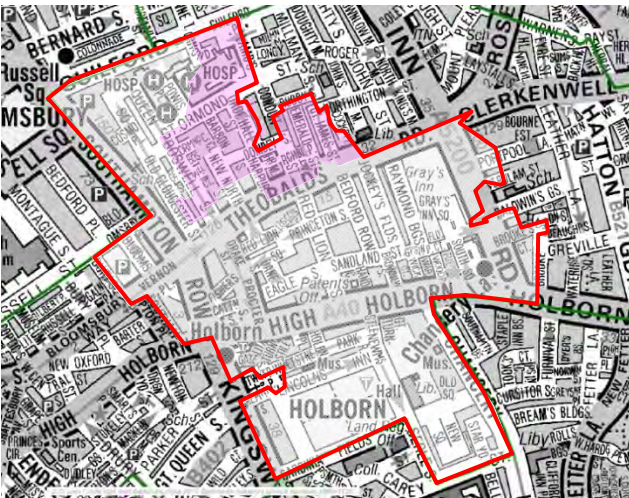
2010   Income Deprivation   2015
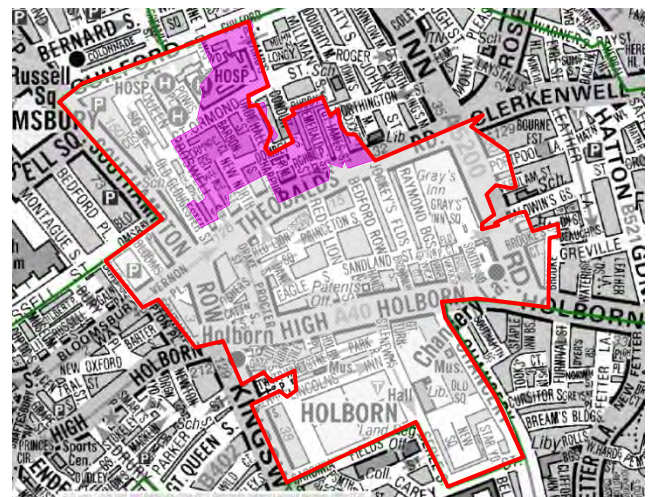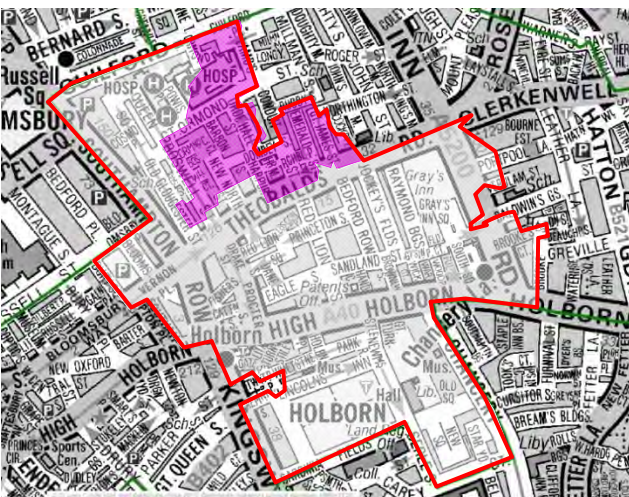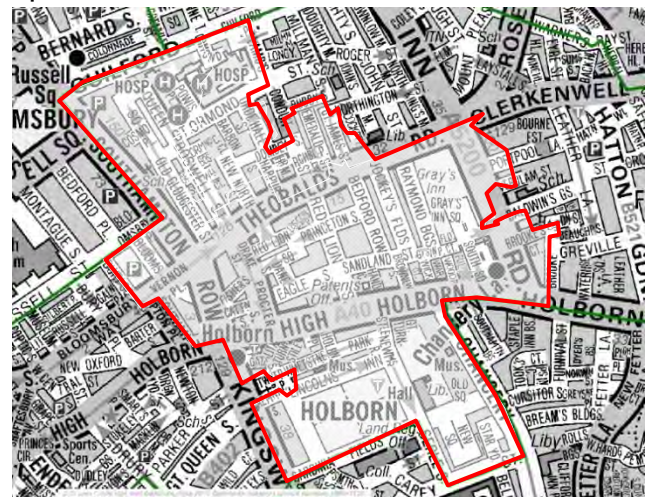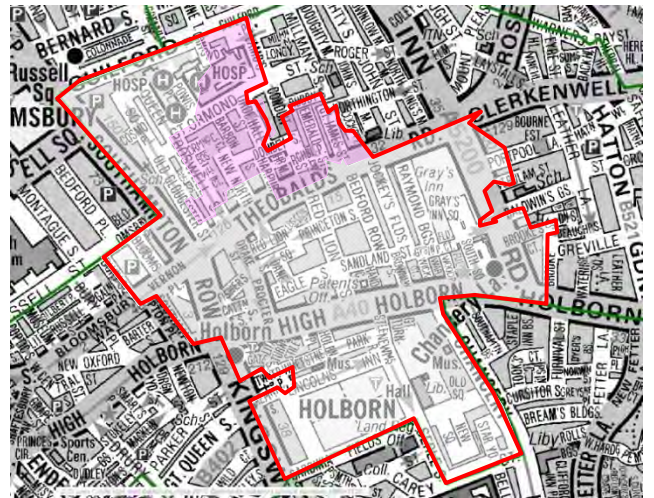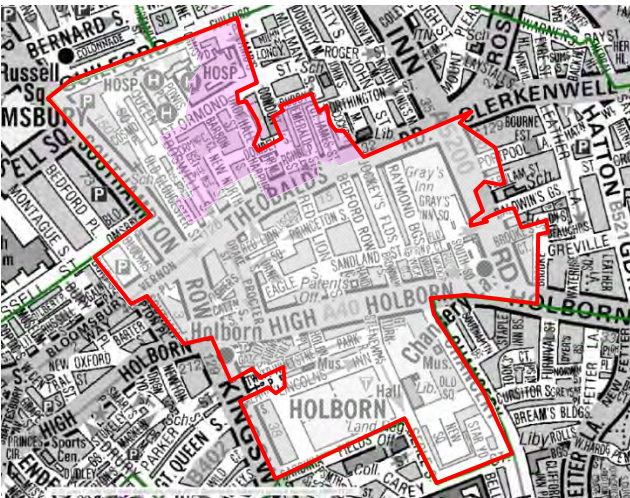

2010   Employment Deprivation   2015
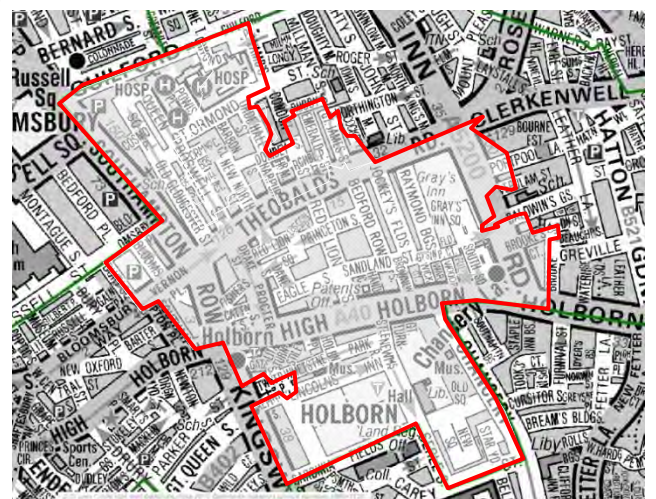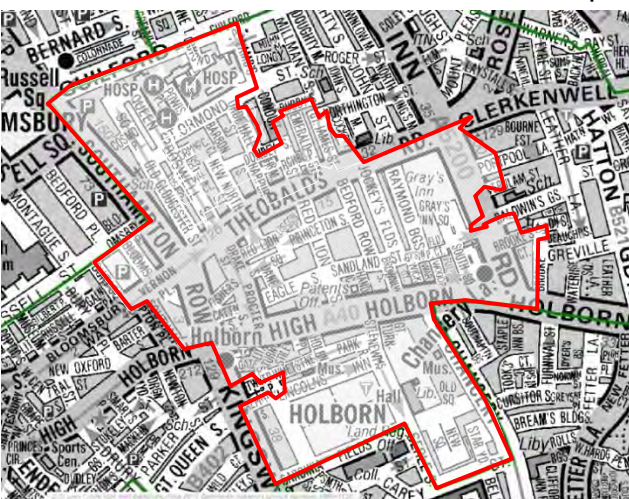
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

■ Within 10% most deprived in England   □ 20% to 30% most deprived in England
■ 10% to 20% most deprived in England   □ Not within most deprived 30% in England

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

2010   2015
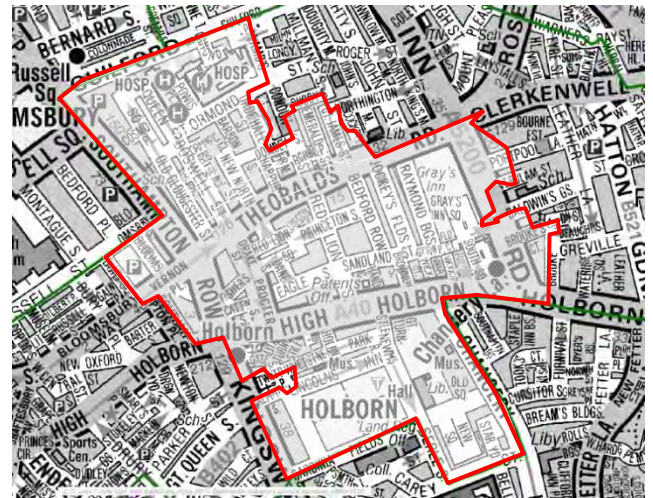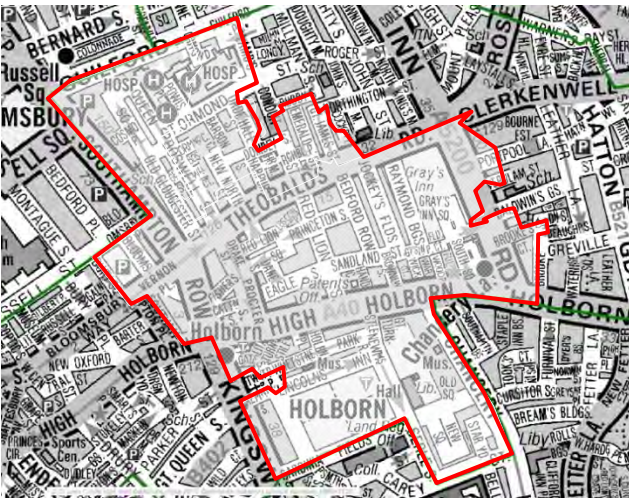
Health Deprivation and Disability

2010   2015
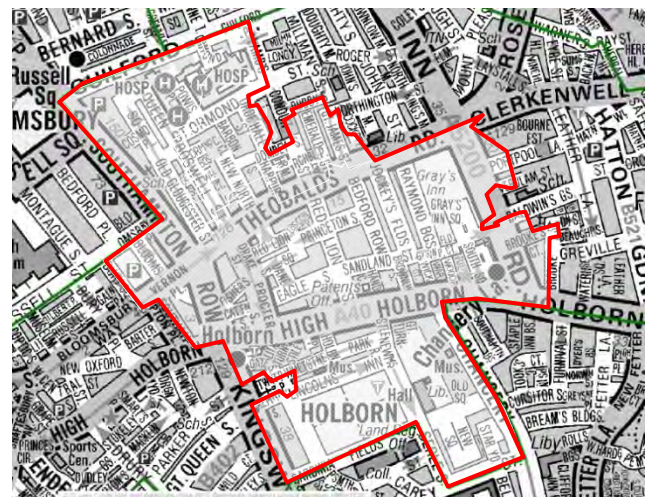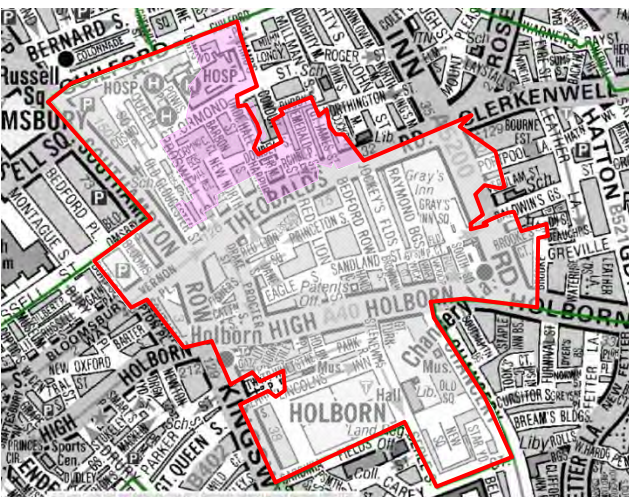
Crime & Disorder Deprivation

2010   2015
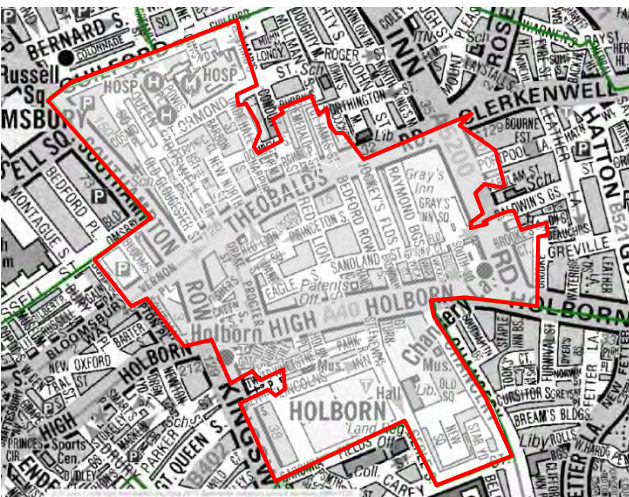
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

■ Within 10% most deprived in England   ☐ 20% to 30% most deprived in England
■ 10% to 20% most deprived in England   ☐ Not within most deprived 30% in England

2010   Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation   2015
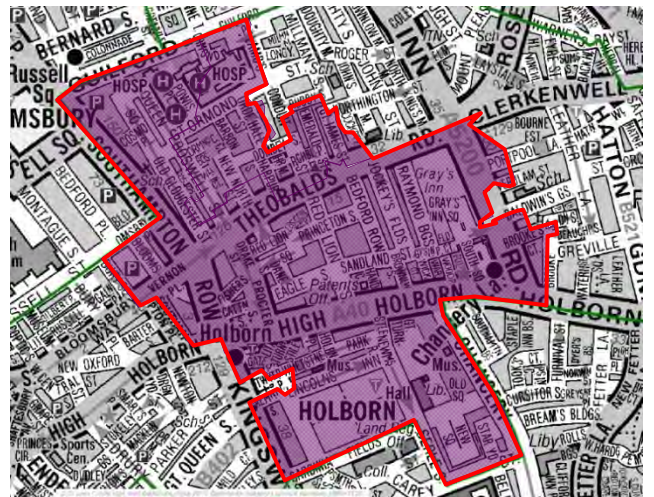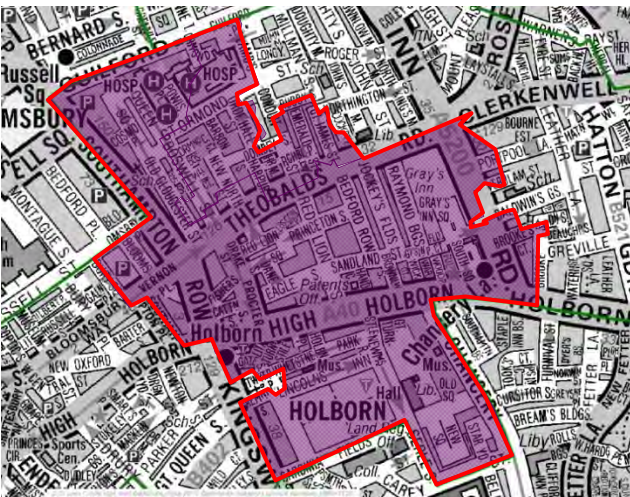

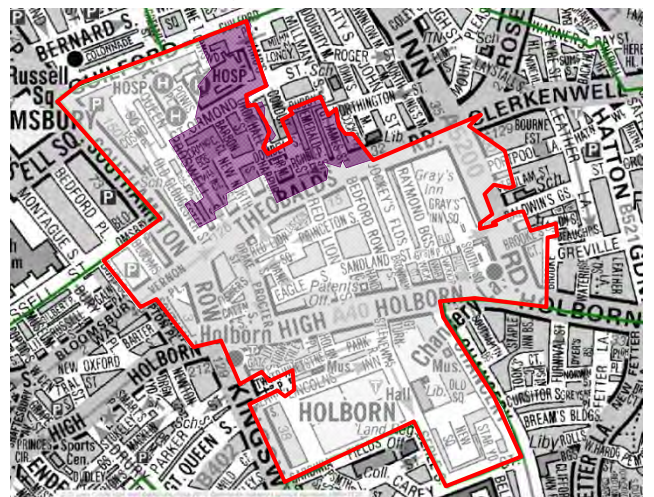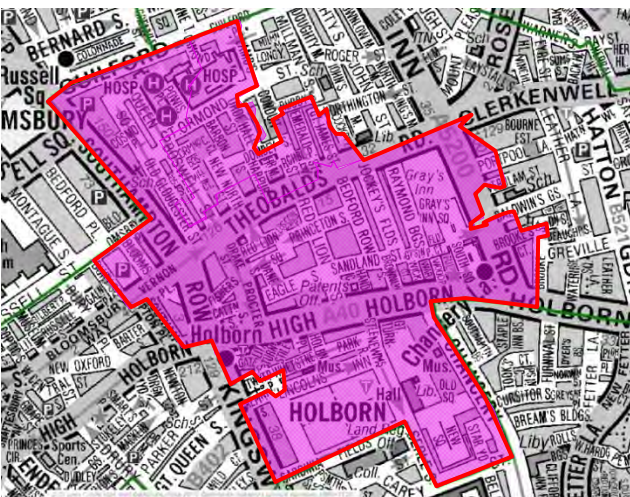2010   Living Environment Deprivation   2015

2010   *Supplementary index:* Income Deprivarion Affecting Children   2015
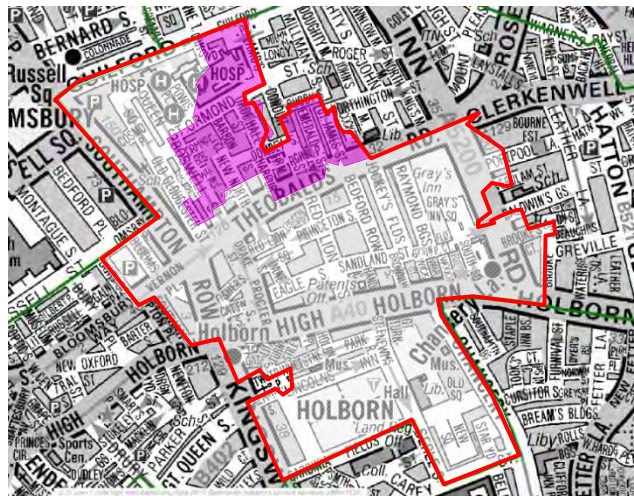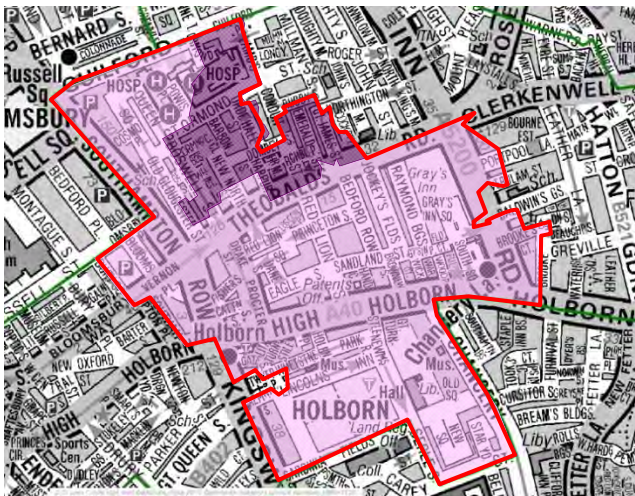
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

■ Within 10% most deprived in England   ☐ 20% to 30% most deprived in England

■ 10% to 20% most deprived in England   ☐ Not within most deprived 30% in England

2010   *Supplementary index:* Income Deprivarion Affecting Older People   2015

IMD: technical information

7 domains of deprivation: weighting

Supplementary index
Income deprivation
affecting children

Income 22.5%	Employment 22.5%	Education 13.5%	Health & disability 13.5%	Crime 9.3%	Barriers to housing and services 9.3%	Living environment 9.3%

Supplementary index
Income deprivation
affecting older people

Technical definitions

Income domain
Adults and children in income support families
Adults and children in income based Jobseeker's Allowance families
Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
Adults and children in certain Child Tax Credit families
Asylum seekers receiveing subsitence/ accommodation support

Employment domain
Claimants of Jobseekers Allowance
Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
Claimants of Employment & Support Allowance
Participants in New Deal for Under 25s
Participants in New Deal for 25+
Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents

Education, skills & training domain

Children:

KS2 attainment
KS3 attainment
KS4 attainment
Secondary school absence
Staying on in education
Entry to higher education

Skills:

Adult skills

Health and disability domain
Years potential life lost
Comparative illness and disability ratio
Acute morbidity
Mood or anxiety disorders

Crime domain

Recorded crime rates for the following composite indicators:

- Burglary
- Violence
- Theft
- Criminal damage

Barriers to housing and services domain

Geographical barriers:

- Road distance to a GP, supermarket or convenience store, primary school, post office

Wider barriers:

- Overcrowding
- Housing affordability
- Homelessness

Living environment domain

Indoors living environment:

- Housing in poor condition
- Housing without central heating

Outdoor living environment:

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents

Community Services

Children's activities

1A Arts Etc

Church of St George the Martyr (Church of England)

Guides Holborn 17th

Bedford House Community Centre

Scouts 17th Holborn

Sir John Soane`s Museum

Community Centre

Bedford House Community Centre

Cultural services

Central St Martin`s College of Art and Design

Cochrane Theatre

Collyer Bristow Gallery

Conway Hall

Inns of Court and Yeomanry Museum

October Gallery

Sir John Soane`s Museum

Toni Heath Gallery

English language classes

Mary Ward Centre

Bedford House Community Centre

Exercise classes

Bedford House Community Centre

Mary Ward Centre

Further/Adult Education

Mary Ward Centre

Good Neighbours Scheme

Holborn Community Association (Bedford House Community Centre)

Higher education

Centre for Homeopathic Education

Legal advice

Mary Ward Legal Centre

Over 60s' activities and services

Bedford House Community Centre

Mary Ward Club

Pharmacy

Clockwork

Boots (High Holborn)

Superdrug (High Holborn)

Holborn Pharmacy
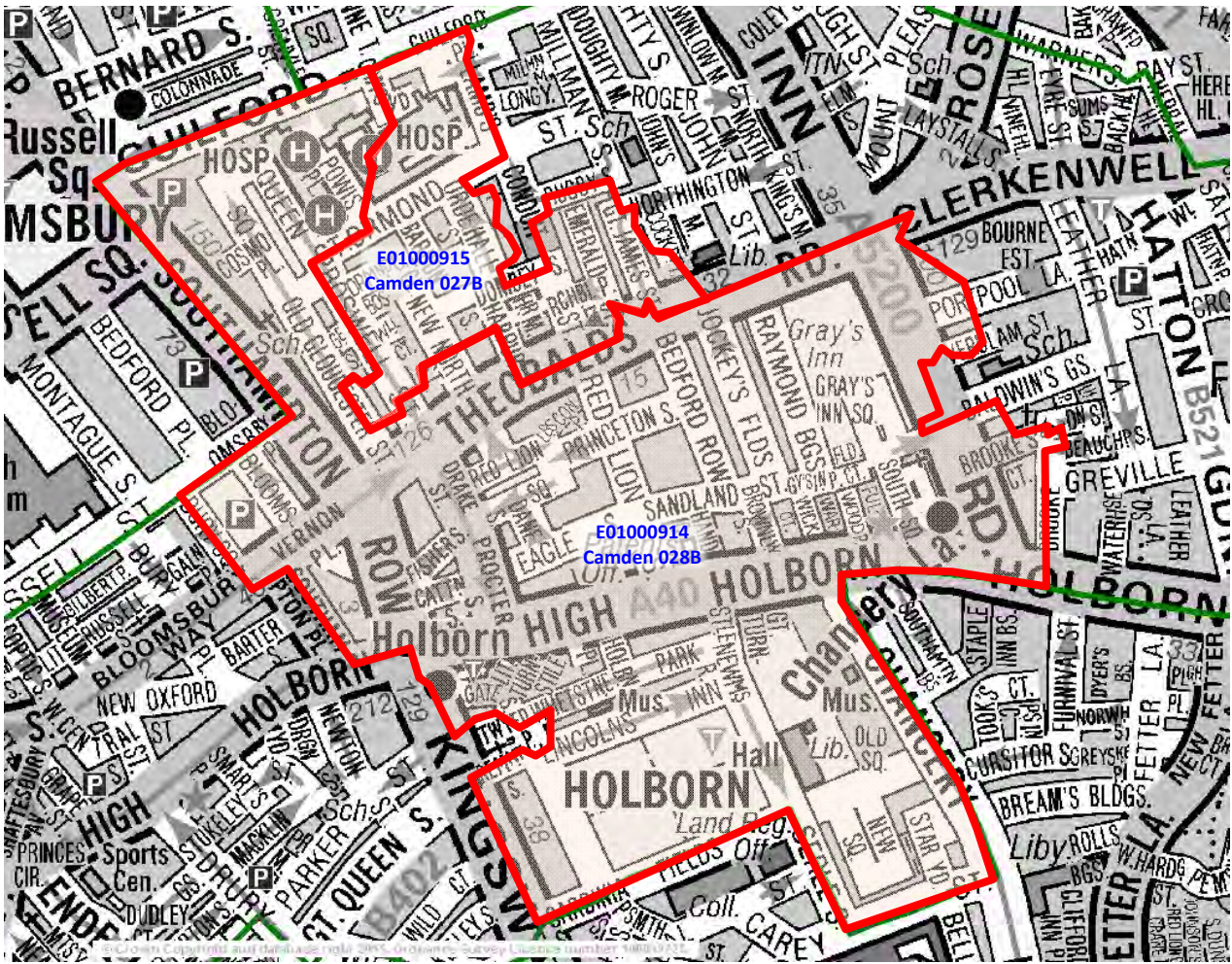
Police Station

Holborn Police Station

Post Office

Gray`s Inn Post Office

Youth club

Sir John Soane`s Museum

Appendix: Lower Super Output Areas

LSOA code	LSOA name
E01000914	Camden 028B
E01000915	Camden 027A