APPENDIX 4: Baseline information

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Transport and Traffic				
Location of major transport demand generating developments *TfL webcat*	Almost all of the Euston area has good or excellent (levels 5, 6a and 6b (best) public transport accessibility level (PTAL) apart from areas to the north of Regents Park Estate around Albany Street which have levels 3 and 4.	This has not changed significantly from the 2012 Sustainability Appraisal for the 2015 EAP.	The EAP area is likely to remain in high PTAL rating, although PTAL could be affected by the redevelopment of Euston Station in association with new High Speed Two terminal. Euston Station is a major interchange station, including national rail services. It is identified as a location of severe overcrowding on the London Underground.	The EAP area continues to be an appropriate location for major transport demand generating developments.
Number of agreements signed for car-free or car-capped housing *Camden AMR 2017/18*	The Council expects all developments to be car free. In 2017/18, 688 dwellings across Camden were completed in schemes with car free agreements	Increase in the proportion of housing in the borough that is car-free or car-capped.	There is likely to be an increase in the number of car-free and car-capped housing, as on-street parking spaces are at	It is important that opportunities to seek car-free and/or car-capped housing are taken in order to prioritise sustainable

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	– with occupiers not having a parking space or permit.		a premium, and as developments are located near good public transport links, there will be greater alternatives to private car ownership.	transport such as walking, cycling and public transport and seek to minimise the use of motor vehicles to transport both people and freight. This will reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality and health and wellbeing.
% reduction in car and motor vehicle traffic flows through the borough *Department for Transport Statistics* *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Camden reached a low point of 443 million vehicle kilometres in 2013, which increased to 450 million vehicle kilometres in 2015, and then fell marginally to 447 vehicle kilometres by 2017.	In the 10 year period from 2007 to 2017, traffic in Camden reduced by 13%, putting it in the top 10 largest reductions of traffic in the 33 London Boroughs.	There has been a steady and continuous decline in car and motor vehicle traffic in Camden since 1994 in contrast to the national and regional trends of increasing traffic. The sharp decline of traffic flows in 2004 was due to the introduction of the congestion zone.	It is important that this trend continues as reducing the amount of traffic on Camden's roads will also help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions caused by cars and motor vehicles.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			In recent years traffic levels have started to increase.	
Proportion of people travelling on foot or bicycle *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Screenline data shows that for the period between 2009 – 2018, cycling increased from 10% to 15% as a proportion of overall traffic across the Borough. This meant an overall increase in travelling by foot or bicycle and a decrease in car usage.	Increase in the proportion of residents' trips by walking from 38.9% in 2006/07 - 2008/09 to 40.9% by 2019/20. The proportion of cycling usage of total traffic has more than doubled on flows from 9.7% in 2009/10 to 25% in 2019/20. During the period 2009 to 2019 cycling increased by 51 percent. During the same time period, all motorised traffic has decreased, including motorcycle traffic by 15 percent, car traffic by 10 percent, taxis by	The increase in people travelling by foot or bicycle and reduction in car usage has flattened in the last three years. Cycling has even decreased slightly from 16% to 14% in 2016.	Modal shift from motor vehicles to walking and cycling will reduce the amount of traffic on Camden roads and help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions caused by motor vehicles.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		45 percent, and goods vehicles by 10 percent, and bus/coach traffic by 23 percent.		
% increase in walking as share of modal split				There is a need to promote walking as a sustainable mode of transport to also aid health and wellbeing.
% Increase in cycling as share of modal split *Source?*	In 2017 cycling had increased by 52.5% since 2006 in 6 hour traffic counts across Camden's screenlines.			Cycling is encouraged as a form of sustainable transport.
% Increase in bus passenger journeys *Source?*	In 2017 the amount of bus/coach jouneys in Camden decreased by 4.3% since 2006.			
Landscape and Cultural Heritage				
Conservation Areas (CAs)	There are (parts of) three conservation areas within the study area. Each of these has a distinct character that requires protection.	No comparable data beyond the local area - the numbers and type of designations	There have been a number of extensions and these are reported in the Conservation	Limited parts of the north, south and west of the Euston Area Plan area are covered

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
London Borough of Camden Conservation and Design Team	Further information on these is included in the relevant Conservation Area Statements.	reflect character and nature of individual Boroughs.	Area Appraisal and Management Strategies.	by conservation area. These are important in protecting the key elements of our cultural heritage and should be conserved and enhanced. Poor development in such areas can significantly harm their character and appearance.
Designated heritage assets *London Borough of Camden Conservation and Design team* *Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2021* *Schedule 18 of the HS2 Act 2017*	There are over 5000 buildings/structures in the Borough that have been listed by Historic England as having special architectural or historical interest. There are 33 buildings at risk in the borough (Source: Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register 2021)	Camden has one of the highest number of listed buildings per borough in England and Wales. In 2012 there were 43 buildings at risk in the Borough. In 2020 there were 33 buildings at risk in Camden.	Since 1999, the number of Listed buildings in the borough has increased by 50. Schedule 18 of the HS2 Act 2017 authorised 13 Grade II or Grade II* listed buildings or structures to be demolished, altered or extended.	It is important to promote restoration of buildings at risk to further reduce the number of structures on the buildings at risk list in Camden. Works at HS2 have already resulted in the loss of listed buildings in the Euston area as well there is the potential for impacts on the setting of other listed buildings.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Non-designated heritage assets *Camden Local List -2015*	Camden's Local List identifies historic buildings and features that are valued by the local community and that help give Camden its distinctive identity. There are number of these that are located in the Euston Area Plan. Over 400 non-designated heritage assets are on the current list.	No comparable data identified.	No trend has been identified.	This list identifies features that make a place special for local people, they carry history, traditions, stories and memories into the present day and add depth of meaning to a modern place. It is important that they are taken into consideration.
Extent of Archaeological Priority Areas *London Borough of Camden - Conservation and Design team* *Historic England* *London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal October 2018*	There are 13 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) in Camden. There is one Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (Cumberland Market) within the EAP boundary (APA 2.10 Regents Canal and Rail)	The Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal for Camden 2018 records a total of 18 Archaeological Priority Areas recommended for the Borough of Camden of which three are Tier 1 APAs, 12 are Tier 2 APAs and 3 are Tier 3. The APAs would cover approximately 30% of the Borough, an increase from	No trend has been identified.	Archaeological assessments are important in ensuring significant archaeological remains are protected. The APA system and risk model can be used to undertake an initial rapid sift of potential development sites to identify those which may encounter

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		approximately 18% previously.		significant archaeological issues.
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens *London Borough of Camden - Conservation and Design team* *Historic England*	There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in the Borough, being Boadicea's Grave in Hampstead Heath. There are 15 registered parks and gardens in Camden.	In Greater London there are 166 scheduled sites.	No trend has been identified.	It is important that new development does not harm this Scheduled Ancient Monument or registered parks and gardens in Camden.
Open Space				
Open spaces (proportion and net gains or losses) *Camden AMR 2017/18*	The Council's 2014 Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study identified that there are 293 open spaces, totalling an area 588.8 hectares and representing 27% of the borough's land area. Of these, 258 (88% of open space area) are publicly accessible.	Through the Local Plan, Camden has proactively been identifying and protecting open space – 9 new open spaces were identified for protection and 18 changes were made to existing open spaces to ensure that	None identified but increased population levels and projections will place greater demands on open spaces and bring the amount of open space below NPFA.recommended standards.	Monitoring open space typologies helps the Council to focus resources to where they are most needed and survey any changes over time. As a result of HS2, a number of open spaces have been

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	During construction of HS2 there has been 7,147sqm of public open space lost at Euston Square Gardens, 10,730sqm lost at St James Gardens, 1,222sqm lost at Hampstead Road Open Space and 910sqm lost at Eskdale play area. This equates to a total of 20,009sqm lost.	boundaries were up to date and accurate.	The Council's green spaces investment programme supports improvement projects to existing open spaces in the borough. Funding from S106 is used to manage the pressure of development on existing open space.	impacted. A range of mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate this impact.
Open space deficiency *Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation Study - 2014* *Euston Green Infrastructure Audit – December 2019*	Camden has over 527 hectares of parks and open spaces. The project area covers 84.73ha. It contains nine Public Open Spaces that are evenly spread throughout the project area and therefore the only Area of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space is small in extent. This small area of deficiency is in the south-west corner of the study area.	None identified.	None identified.	Access to high quality open space is an important indicator of the quality of life in the borough. Therefore, areas of deficiency need to be minimised and existing open spaces improved.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Open space lost as a result of HS2 works *London Borough of* Camden – Open Spaces Team	As a result of HS2 works, 14,404m² of open space is due to be permanently lost in the Euston area. This includes space at Euston Square Gardens (1,542 m²), St James Gardens (10,730 m²), Hampstead Road Open Space (1,222m²) and Eskdale play area (910m²) are all affected.	The total amount of open space due to be lost in the Euston area as a result of HS2 works is 20,009 m². HS2 have proposed to replace 18,162m² of open space, but Camden council have deemed 1,005m² of this open space unsuitable, which leaves a shortfall of 2,852m² returned after construction.		The quantity and quality of open space being replaced by HS2 is under direct scrutiny from Camden council and the general public. Any shortfall in this area is unacceptable.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
Change in priority species (by type) *Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2018*	From the Camden Biodiversity Audit (GiGL, 2012) and stakeholder engagement, key species were identified for priority within the	There are 16 resident bat species in the UK, eight of which are known to breed in London.	The decline in bat numbers may be due to the loss of roost sites, through the removal of trees and underground	Need to ensure that priority species do not further decline in the borough and receive adequate protection and encouragement

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The priority species were identified as: bats, hedgehog, butterflies, house sparrow, swift, bees, slow worm and stag beetle. Four bat species have been seen regularly in Camden in the vicinity of Hampstead Heath and there are also known roost sites in the borough. Hedgehogs are known to use three sites in the borough and also known to use gardens, mainly in the north of the borough. Numbers of house sparrows in London have declined by 60% over the last 25 years, posing a high conservation concern. Two stag beetles were seen in the borough in 1998. Their demise is in		structures and the sealing of roof areas. Bats are also threatened by the loss and/or fragmentation of forage and commuting sites through development, lighting and/or unsuitable land management. Swifts nest in the eaves of buildings and were once common in London, but modern developments and renovations have excluded them and numbers have declined. Slow worms are more common in outer London boroughs. Populations may occur in Camden along	through the planning process.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	part due to the general loss of habitat to urban development (backland, railsides, etc). Butterflies, bees and other pollinators – to update through evidence.		railsides, on brownfield sites and on allotments but these are likely to be isolated and at risk from further fragmentation of habitats by development	
Change in priority habitats (by type) *Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 - 2018*	From the Camden Biodiversity Audit (GiGL, 2012) and stakeholder engagement key habitats were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The habitats are: • Green corridors • Green roofs • Public parks / amenity grass • Private gardens • Hedges • Housing estates • Acid grassland	The Camden BAP 2013-18 aims to ensure that Camden's open spaces and natural habitats are managed to benefit wildlife across the borough. Camden BAP priority habitats do not directly equate to London or England priority habitats but using GiGL typology we can make the following	To update following new evidence.	Some habitats are under greater threat from development than others. It is important to recognise the roles that each habitat plays in supporting biodiversity.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	• Ponds and standing water • Wetlands, canal • Orchards • Woodland • Meadows • Roadside verges • Brownfield	comparisons: (to update following evidence)		
Net loss/gain of Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINCs) and land classed as having biodiversity importance *AMR 2017/18* *Camden's Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2018* *Camden Biodiversity Strategy (Draft) – 2021*	Camden has 38 areas designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), covering almost 414ha. There are 4.56ha of sites that are managed for nature conservation in Camden. HS2 construction in St James's Gardens has led to a loss of 10,730sqm of SINC.	The Camden SINC review 2014 surveyed 40 sites, of these: • 1x Borough Grade II SINC is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC; • 1x current non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Borough Grade II SINC; • 2x current non-SINC sites are	In 1993 there were 25 SNCIs in the borough. This had increased to 30 by 2003 and by a further three up to 2005/06. Information from GiGL 2014 Sites of Special scientific Interest 1x 16.1ha Sites of Metropolitan Importance 5x 323.8 ha	Existing SINCs provide important habits for priority species and other flora and fauna in the borough, which need to be protected from future development.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
London Borough of Camden Infrastructure Study – June 2019 *Biodiversity Action Plan Update – August 2021*		proposed to be graded as Local Grade SINCs; • 14x SINCs require boundary changes with 3.04ha of former SINC area to be removed and 1.19ha of area to be added; • 34x SINCs require updates to citations. According to the Biodiversity Action Plan Update (August 2021), a review of SINCs and potential SINCs is scheduled to be undertaken in Autumn 2022.	Sites of Borough Importance Grade I 7x 39.8 ha Sites of Borough Importance Grade II 9x 31.9 ha Sites of Local Importance 15x 18.4 ha	
Importance and other sites of special	Hampstead Heath Woods SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), part of the Kenwood Estate			

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
biodiversity value, such as open spaces *Camden Biodiversity Strategy (Draft) – 2021*	managed by English Heritage, is the only SSSI in Camden.			
Recycling and Waste Management				
% of household waste reused, recycled or composted *Camden AMR 2017/18* *London Borough of Camden Reduction and Recycling Plan 2018-2022*	In 2017/18, 30% of Camden's household waste was recycled. The total amount of household waste collected within Camden was 60,470, of which 18,340 tonnes (30%) was reused, recycled or composted.	Camden's current targets for annual waste recycling, as stated in the London Borough of Camden Reduction and Recycling Plan, are 35.9% by 2022 and 37.6% by 2025.	The last 10 years have seen a general trend of reducing volumes of waste and increasing recycling rates. The Borough was successful in securing DCLG funding 2015-16 to encourage recycling and reduce waste through incentive schemes.	The increase in the borough's population in the future will place increased pressure on existing waste management facilities and highlights the need to ensure waste is managed efficiently and where possible reduced, reused and recycled. Factors affecting recycling rates in Camden are a large transient population, pockets of high of deprivation and a high

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				percentage of flats with limited outside space.
Climate				
Carbon dioxide emissions *Green Action for Change (Camden's Environmental Sustainability Plan) 2018-2020*	Borough statistics for 2016 (the latest annual data available) shows a 34% reduction in total emissions from the 2005 baseline. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions have reduced by 44% over this period. Camden has a set target to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 80% in 2050 (2005 baseline).	The boroughs carbon reduction target from the 2005 baseline for 2050 is 80%.	Camden declared a Climate Emergency in 2019.	Energy efficiency is fundamental in reducing energy consumption of new development. Planning policy should continue to secure energy efficient new homes and encourage improvements to existing stock.
Climatic events *Green Action for Change (Camden's Environmental Sustainability Plan) 2018-2020*	2002 the borough experienced widespread flooding (high intensity rainfall). During the heatwave of summer 2003, temperatures were 2^0C higher than normal in the borough. This led to more than 2,000 deaths.		The urban heat island effect and forecast increases could mean that temperatures could increase by up to 9^0C by 2050, with prolonged periods of daily temperatures at 40^oC.	Increasingly important to conserve water to ensure availability during heat waves and droughts.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Domestic energy efficiency in housing – SAP *Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2012* *Housing Strategy Evidence base 2011* *CROHM model – Parity Projects, 2021*	SAP provides a measure of properties energy efficiency (a higher SAP rating = greater energy efficiency). The energy efficiency SAP of Camden Council homes 2002/03 – 2008/09: • 2002/03 = 58 • 2003/04 = 66 • 2004/05 = 66 • 2005/06 = 68.6 • 2007/08 = 70.3 • 2008/09 = 70.6 The average **estimated** energy efficiency for homes in the borough for 2021 is 63.3. There is not much variation between the borough and relevant ward averages. St Pancras & Somers Town is 65.7, and Regents Park is 64.8.	In 2004 private rented house condition survey found that owner occupied, housing association, and private rented homes had a SAP rating of 58, which compared favourably with: • a SAP rating of 41 for Camden homes of the same tenures in 1996; and • with 2001 SAP ratings of 53 across London and 51 nationally.	One factor in Camden's relatively high SAP ratings is likely to be the predominance of flats in Camden, as dwellings of this type tend to be more energy efficient than houses. The energy efficiency of buildings is gradually improving.	Energy efficiency is fundamental in reducing energy consumption of new development. Planning policy should continue to secure energy efficient new homes and encourage improvements to existing stock.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources *ONS Regional Renewable Statistics 2014 – 2019*	Photovoltaics are one of the most common renewable energy sources. There were an estimated 80,587 households within the borough at the end of 2019. 358 (0.44%) of these were powered by renewable sources (all photovoltaics).	There were an estimated 29,968,158 households within the UK at the end of 2019 with 1,004,272 (3.35%) of these were powered by renewable sources.		
Air Quality				
Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and Dust and particulate matter (PM_{10}) emissions *Camden's Clean Air Action Plan 2019-2022* *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Camden has some of the poorest air quality in Europe, especially in the south of the borough where traffic congestion is severe. Since 2000, the whole borough is designated an Air Quality Management Area. Camden's Clean Air Action Plan identifies initiatives, projects and policies to be implemented by Camden and our partners to reduce NO2 and particulate matter emissions from the key emission sources in the borough – road	The concentrations of PM10 recorded in the Borough at Shaftesbury Avenue (CD3), Bloomsbury (LB), Swiss Cottage (CD1) and Euston Road (CD9) continue to meet the objective of less than 40 µg/m3. PM10 concentrations at the CD1 roadside site and the LB urban background site have	PM10 concentrations at the CD1 roadside site and the LB urban background site have remained fairly stable since 2015, while the CD3 and CD9 roadside sites have demonstrated a general downward trend, though the CD3 site ceased monitoring PM10 in April 2016. Camden also monitors NO2 at fourteen	Air quality in Camden is very poor and this can have a significant effect on the health of those living, working and visiting the borough. It is important that the planning system plays its part in helping reduce emissions in the borough. Camden is working to address this issue by: reducing transport emissions,

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	transport, gas boilers, construction and new developments. Camden actively monitors pollution concentrations throughout the borough. The network of three automatic monitoring stations and twenty diffusion tubes in Camden confirms that NO2 concentrations have decreased slightly over the years but still remain over the air quality objectives at locations situated near main roads.	remained fairly stable since 2015, while the CD3 and CD9 roadside sites have demonstrated a general downward trend, though the CD3 site ceased monitoring PM10 in April 2016. The annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was not achieved at any of the monitoring sites. In 2014, Levels of NO2 have remained largely static since 2001, although there has been a slight downward trend since 2009.	additional sites across the borough through a network of diffusion tubes. The overall picture for these sites concurs with the downward trend in overall levels reported by the automatic monitoring sites.	reducing emissions from buildings and new developments, and by raising awareness. Camden is also working to reduce PM2.5 as research suggests that particulates of this size have the worst health impacts however, we do not have data for this at present.
Soil and land contamination				
Number of sites of potential land contamination	There are currently no sites in Camden that are designated as contaminated land for the purposes	None identified.	The Council is investigating sites of potential concern on a	Local Plan to highlight potential contamination issues

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
London Borough of Camden - Environmental Health team	of it should be Part II A Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, it is considered that most of Camden is potentially contaminated owing to the extent of previous industrial uses across the borough.		priority basis under the legislation and will continue to regulate potentially contaminated sites through the planning process.	and need for assessment and remediation/ mitigation (as relevant).
Water and Flooding				
Water use *Environment Agency*	Camden is within Thames Water's London Water Resource Zone – this is classified as 'seriously water stressed.' Average water use in Camden in 2010-11 was 166.5 litres per head per day (l/h/d) which is above the England and Wales average of 148 l/h/d.	Currently water use accounts for 27 percent of all carbon emissions from our homes. In London, non-households accounts for 29 percent of water consumption and this is therefore an area where further water and carbon savings can be made.	All developments are expected to have a higher water efficiency consumption as London is water stressed.	Camden is a borough which suffers from water stress (high population with a high water demand and limited water availability). It does not reflect water companies ability to supply water.
Water quality	The Grand Union Canal (GB70610078) and Regents Canal	Grand Union Canal GB70610078 is	No trend identified.	The way land is managed gives rise to

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Thames River Basin Management Plan - 2009 *Environment Agency*	is noted as being of 'moderate' water quality. Camden has groundwater protection zones (Map 6, Camden Local Plan). The inner zone is located within the south west of Primrose Hill Park and the outer zone covers a section of South Hampstead from Prince Albert Road to Swiss Cottage.	'moderate' status from the 2013 data which is a change from 'good' in 2009. This appears to be because further investigation was carried out after 2009 and it failed to reach 'good' on phosphate levels which is one of the elements we look at as part of the physio-chemical status. The Regents Canal GB70610510 remains at 'moderate' status which is the same as it's classification in 2009. It appears to failing to reach 'good' due to mitigation measures which are not yet in place e.g. measures which would make the watercourse		pollution and flooding issues. Groundwater protection zones signal that there are likely to be particular risks posed to the quality or quantity of water obtained, should certain activities take place nearby.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		more natural, bearing in mind this is an artificial/heavily modified water body.		
Number of properties at risk from 1% and 0.1% floods and areas at particular risk in Camden *Camden Flood Risk Management Strategy & Environment Agency*	The borough is in an area that falls outside the extent of the extreme flood at the time of assessment of the likelihood of flooding. This means that the chance of flooding each year from rivers or the sea is 0.1% (1 in 1000) or less. There are approximately 38,800 properties in Camden within areas at risk of surface water flooding at potential depths of >0.1m, and 12,700 properties in areas at risk of flooding to potential depths of >0.3m.	The Environment Agency have an interactive flood risk map for risk of flooding from surface water which show areas of high, medium, low and very low risk. In August 2002, widespread surface water flooding occurred in the north of the borough in West Hampstead and Kentish Town. The topography of Hampstead and the nature of summer thunderstorms makes high rainfall and	The number of properties at risk from flooding from the river or the sea remains at zero. No trend identified for surface water flooding.	While Camden is not at risk of flooding from the river or the sea, increases in the amount of land built over affects water runoff and permeability. This poses a risk of further flooding occurrences like that which occurred in August 2002. Key action to reduce the risk of flooding are outlined in our Flood Risk Strategy.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		associated flooding events likely in Camden.		
Noise and Vibration				
Number of important areas in Camden (noise hot spots) as defined by Defra *Environmental Health, 5 year data recorded*	Defra has reported 40 areas in Camden as 'important' (noisy) and of these 20 areas are on TfL roads. Five important areas have been identified as first priority – which are noisiest in Camden.	No comparable data available.	No trend data.	These important areas are currently being investigated – some discounted through further evidence work.
Number of noise complaints received by the Council *Environmental Health, 5 year data recorded* *Camden HS2 Community Liaison Team, November 2019 – September 2021*	Between November 2019 and September 2021, the Camden HS2 community liaison team received 261 complaints from residents within the study area in relation to noise & vibration. Construction noise, from 2009/10 to 2013/14 noise complaints did not vary significantly (lowest recorded 482 2013/14 highest recorded 546 2010/11).	It is apparent from the quantified data that the complaint categories (connected with current Camden planning policies) that have the highest number of noise complaints are construction noise, people noise, and fixed machinery.	Generally, the number of noise complaints received by the Council has decreased from 4823 in 2009/10 to 4023 in 2012/13.	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with noise, by ensuring that noise generating uses are not permitted adjacent to noise-sensitive uses and vice versa. These figures are dependent on a complaint of noise being made to the

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Machinery fixed, over 5 year period noise complaints have generally decreased from 314 in 2009/10 to 246 2013/14. Plant equipment mobile the number of noise complaints have decreased from 2009/10 & 2010/11 from 57 & 50 to 25 in 2011/12 and 34 2012/13. Railway & underground a small proportion of complaints have been received for underground noise (between 6 & 4). Railway noise is higher with 21 complaints in 2009/10 and 13 complaints to date in 2013/14. Vehicle traffic number of noise complaints for vehicle traffic are relatively static from 15 in 2009/10 and 11 2013/14.	Noise levels will vary between areas depending on nature/condition of roads, levels and nature of traffic and local traffic management measures and other background sources. Camden's Noise Strategy aims to reduce people's exposure to noise as much as possible and to achieve the Noise Directive and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines as minimum standards for exposure.		Council – nonetheless the fact that a complaint has been made indicates impact upon amenity. It may be that more complaints were received for some categories more than others in view of perceived control over the source of noise i.e. railway noise and people noise. (Figures for 2013/14 are likely to be slightly lower as these did not include data for Feb/March)

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	People noise the number of noise complaints have decreased from 720 in 2009/10 to 601 2012/13.			
Development on Previously Developed land				
% of new housing on previously developed land *Camden Annual Monitoring Reports* *GLA Brownfield Site Register*	In Camden, the only land that has not been previously developed are parks and open spaces. On the Brownfield Site Register there are two sites within the EAP boundary. These are the Camden Peoples Theatre and Euston station and tracks.	As discussed above in the Open Space section,	Regional and local policies exist affording strong protection for open space so the trend should continue.	Given the level of previous development in Camden, there is no reason why 100% of all future housing development and most other types of development also, should occur anywhere other than previously developed land. As such, an indicator that measures the proportion of development proposed on open space is a clearer indicator.
Health and community				

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Healthy life expectancy male/female *Public Health England - 2020*	Average life expectancy within the Regents Park ward is 80.9 years for males, and 86 years for females. Average life expectancy within the St Pancras & Somers Town ward is 78 years for males, and 81.6 years for females. For Camden as a borough, the averages are slightly higher. For males it is 82.3 years and for females it is 86.5 years.	Average life expectancies for the study area have improved since the original 2012 Sustainability Appraisal scoping report, where the average for a male was 73 years and 81 years for a female. Average life expectancy for males in England is 79.6 years, and for females it is 83.1 years.	There has been an improvement in both male and female life expectancy.	Increases in life expectancy will see an increase in the amount of older people requiring different forms of housing and levels of care.
People with limiting long-term illness *Census 2011*	In 2011, 14.4% of Camden residents stated that their day-day activities were limited due to a health problem or disability which has lasted, or will last at least 12 months - this figure is above the inner London average of 13.6%, but lower than England & Wales at 17.9%.	In 2001, the figure for Camden was 15.8%. For Greater London it was 15.5%, and for England & Wales it was 18.2%.	The percentage of people in Camden with a limiting long-term illness has decreased from 2001 to 2011.	Consideration needs to be given to the needs of people with limiting long-term illness in providing services in Camden.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Major causes of death in Camden *Camden Joint Strategic Needs Executive Summary - November 2019* *Public Health England – Covid-19 confirmed deaths in England (to December 2020) report*	In Camden, between 2013-2015 there was an average of 1,111 deaths per year. 349 of these were related to cancer, 273 were related to cardiovascular disease, 149 were related to respiratory diseases and 340 were classed as 'other cause of death'. Between 30th January and 31st December 72,178 people died from Covid-19 in England, 9,437 of these deaths were in London.	In 2016-18, the mortality rate for these three causes of death was better than London and England.	The rates of mortality caused by the top 3 killers (Cancer, CVD and Respiratory Disease) have been declining in Camden over the last decade. This is in line with both the regional and national trend.	
% of people using outdoor space for health/exercise	Between March 2015 – February 2016, 17.1% of Camden residents utilised outdoor space for health/exercise reasons.	The London average was 18%, with Lambeth averaging highest (27.5%) and Richmond upon	No significant change.	Green spaces have a beneficial impact on physical and mental wellbeing and cognitive function

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Public Health England – Public Health Profiles, 2016	This percentage value is based on effective sample size <100.	Thames averaging lowest (9.8%).		through both physical access and usage.
Proportion of active adults *Public Health England – Public Health Profiles, 2020*	During 2019/20, 65.8% of adults within the London Borough of Camden were classed as active and 23.4% were classed as inactive.	This data can be compared to adults living in London, where 65.2% were classed as active and 23.8% were classed as inactive.	Figures are not significantly different to London.	
Excess weight in adults *Public Health Outcomes Framework 2017* *Public Health England – Public Health Profiles 2019/20*	In 2012, 50% of adults within the borough were classed as overweight or obese. Whereas between 2013-2015, 46.5% of adults within the borough were classed as overweight or obese.	Camden data compares slightly better to London and England data. In 2012, the London figure was 57% and in England the figure was 64%.	No significant difference.	

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Excess weight in 4-5 year olds Excess weight in 10-11 year olds *Public Health England – Public Health Profiles 2019/20*	Between 2019-20, 19.8% of 4-5 year olds in Camden were classed as overweight or obese. This figure was higher for 10-11 year olds. For this age group, 35.9% were classed as overweight or obese.	Compared to historic data, the figures look marginally better. During 2015/16, 20.2% of 4-5 year olds and 37.8% of 10-11 year olds were classed as overweight or obese.	No significant difference.	
Air quality – health impacts *Camden Public Health Outcomes Framework 2017* *Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2019-22*	There are an estimated 91 attributable deaths in Camden due to small particles (PM2.5) and an estimated 173 attributable deaths due to nitrogen dioxide (NO2), giving a total of 264 attributable deaths across the borough each year.	In 2008, 107 deaths in Camden were attributed to PM2.5. Also, GLA estimated 4,267 deaths were attributable to long term exposure to small particles.	Particulates are linked to health problems including asthma, lung cancer and cardiovascular illness. Nitrogen Oxides are linked with emphysema, bronchitis and heart disease.	Improving local air quality plays a key role in safeguarding public health and the environment – it is a shared problem, and as such partnership working is essential.

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Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Air Quality, August 2019			Significant inequalities in air quality – with a strong association between the highest levels of exposure to poor air quality and more disadvantaged and vulnerable communities.	
Camden Primary Healthcare Estate Number of GPs or primary care professionals in Camden *Draft Camden CCG Estate Strategy 2018-2023* *NHS North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group*	Camden has 34 GP practices operating across the borough – they occupy health centres, domestic premises, to purpose built premises. Of these a number of leases are due to expire in the next five years.	In the Euston Area Plan boundary area there are 4 GP practices – Ampthill Practice, Regents Park Practice, Somers Town Medical Centre.	No trends.	The primary care estate in Camden is owned by a number of different organisations which means its management can be fragmented. Other issues are financial sustainability.
Accommodation for older people	The Council had 4x residential care homes in summer 2013 (Wellesley Road, Ingestre Road, Branch Hill,	Camden has a similar proportion of older people aged over 65	Demand for residential and nursing care exceeds in borough	The proportion of older people is forecast to increase and will likely

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Strategic Commissioner *ONS Mid 2011 & 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP* *London Plan 2021*	St Margarets). Summer 2013 both Wellesley and Ingestre Road closed and residents were relocated to the new Maitland Park care home, managed by Shaw Healthcare. The Council has 3x block contracts for nursing older people at St John's Wood, Landsdowne (over border at Barnet), Ash Court and spot purchase at 3 others: Rathmore House, Compton Lodge and Spring Grove. A number of 'extra care' housing schemes have been brought forward by the Council (over 130 spaces).	years (11%) when compared to Greater London, but smaller than the national average for England & Wales (17%). The London Plan suggests there is a need for 867 additional care home beds per year.	supply – we need to spot purchase beds from outside Camden (which is the case for most inner city boroughs where land is scarce and expensive). At the end of 2012/13, the Council spot purchased 190 residential and 90 nursing beds. By 2018, we anticipate that the need to spot purchase a similar number of residential beds (increase in older people netted off by strategy of enabling more people to stay at home), but much fewer nursing beds (because, while the numbers of 85+ will increase over the	increase pressure for other forms of housing for this sector.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			coming years, the new care homes at Maitland Park and Wellesley Road will significantly increase our in-borough provision).	
Accommodation for people with extra/complex needs *Public Health England – Public Health Profiles 2019/20*	During 2019/20, 86% of people living in Camden with extra/complex needs were in suitable accommodation.	This figure compares slightly favourably to the London figure which is 76.2%.	No significant difference.	
Distance of households from GPs and hospitals/access to GP per 1000	*This information has not yet been sourced.*			
Number of hostels and care homes	*This is to be updated*			
Levels of crime in Camden	The overall crime rate in Camden in March 2020-21 was 103 crimes per 1,000 people. This was higher in the Regents Park ward (120.52 per	Camden's overall crime rate (2020) was coming in 23% higher than the London rate	London has seen a 2% reduction in all crime over the same period although theft of personal property	The high crime rate is partly explained by the high number of visitors to Camden.

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Metropolitan Police Crime Data Dashboard *CrimeRate*	1,000) and 117.2 per 1,000 in St Pancras and Somers Town ward. In 2018/19 there were almost 6,800 (27 per 1,000 population) violent crime against the person offences in Camden. The rate is higher compared to London (25 per 1,000) and lower than England (28 per 1,000).	of 87 per 1,000 residents.	has increased by 18% across the region. Camden's neighbouring boroughs, Westminster and Islington have also seen significant increases in theft of personal property.	Maintaining the reduction has become increasingly difficult and current figures show a 7% increase over the past twelve months. The increase is due largely to significant rises in theft from person offences (+57%) in Camden's major centres.
Education				
Area of new education facilities created *SP&I team 2014*	Camden is home to more higher education institutions than any other local authority area. Camden has 10, including University College London (UCL), the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Birkbeck and the University of London. The borough is home to the largest population of higher education students in London, with 24,300 domestic and foreign	No comparators and targets identified.	Between 1st April 2006 and 31st March 2013 our records show an increase of circa 110,000 sq m of educational floorspace in the borough. Most significant developments include relocation of Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design to	It is important to encourage a balance in the supply of such uses to meet the needs of existing and future residents.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	students living in the borough and enrolled at publicly funded institutions (HESA 2012/13). 31% live in University or private sector halls of residence or flats. More than a third of students (42%) live in the area south of Euston Road.		the King's Cross Central development,	
School capacity (pupil place calculation) and areas of education provision deficiency *Annual School Places Planning Process - 2019*	In Camden primary schools, temporary bulge classes were provided in the growth period to 2015/16 addressing need and shortage of school places experienced on the ground in specific areas, and at the subsequent schools. In Camden secondary schools, forecasted 'need' was addressed a number of years ago in the borough through the previous Labour government, and the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) programme. There are currently no secondary bulge classes provided in Camden schools, and based on latest analysis, any additional		Registered births feed into Greater London Authority (GLA) population and school roll projections, but it is useful to look at trends separately. With all Camden Secondary schools rated 'good' or outstanding' since July 2019, this could have a positive uplift on future secondary school rolls from year 7.	Primary need has reduced recently due to a drop in registered births.

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	provision looks an unlikely scenario over the next ten years.			
Number of NEET's (young people Not in Education Employment and Training) *DWP Claimant Count – 2020*	In September 2020, 16.4% of people aged 16-24 in Camden were claiming unemployment-related benefits. Within the St Pancras & Somers Town ward, this figure was 19.5% and in the Regents Park ward it was slightly lower, totalling 15.9%.	These numbers have increased since September 2018. At this time, the St Pancras & Somers Town Ward figure was 16.7% and in the Regents Park ward it was 12.5%.	While NEETs have remained relatively stable the unknown destination has increased. This follows the restructure of the Youth Support Service (capacity to track and support young people)	The Council should seek to reduce the number of NEET's.
Population				
Borough Population: By age and sex *Census 2011* *GLA 2018 population projections*	In Camden, the population profile for mid-2019 was 270,000. For the Euston Area Plan Area this is 23,400 people (9% of the Borough population) GLA 2018 projections (Camden resident population): 2021 = 255,331 2031 = 261,437	2001 / 2011 Census comparison, Camden has: • Since 2001, the mean age in Camden has increased by 0.6 of a year, less than the increase in the	GLA 2018 projections indicate that within Camden, the largest change will be within the 65+ age group. Working age increase is similar in numbers but with a smaller % change. There are	

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ONS Mid-year estimates (mid-2019)	Age structure 2019 – Camden (ONS mid-year estimates) >16 47,100 (17.5%) 16-29 65,000 (24.1%) 30-59 114,600 (42.4%) 60+ 43,200 (16%) Age structure 2019 – Euston area (ONS mid-year estimates) >16 4,100 (17.4%) 16-29 7,800 (33.3%) 30-59 8,500 (36.2%) 60+ 3,100 (13.1%) Euston area population for 2019 was 23,400. In 2011 this was 19,900.	England & Wales average age of 0.9 years. Overall age of Londoners has decreased by 0.3 years over this period. • Lower proportion of children aged under 16 (16.1%) compared to Greater London or England & Wales (19.9% & 18.9%). Camden has proportionally fewer children aged under-18 and fewer people aged 40+ than either London or England & Wales, but has a much larger proportion	fewer children in the Borough.	

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		of younger working aged people aged 20-40 years. • Camden has relatively few people of the older working age group aged 45-64 accounting for a fifth (20%) of the population, compared to 21% in London and 25% in England & Wales. • Camden has a similar proportion of older people aged over 65 years (11%) when compared to Greater London, but smaller than		

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		the national average for England & Wales (17%). • Since 2011 Camden has seen the 6th largest population growth of all local authorities in England & Wales and 5th in London after Tower Hamlets, City, Hillingdon, and Islington.		
Population characteristics 1: Population by ethnic group	The following groups in Camden represented as a percentage: • 66.3% White • 16.1% Asian/Asian British	GLA 2016 projections (looking at 2016 – 2031) • White 66% - 66.6%	Camden has an increasing proportion of people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups.	Individual ethnic groups are not always directly comparable between 1991, 2001, 2001 and 2011 due to changes in the

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Census 2011 DC2101EW: Ethnic group by sex by age, ONS 2013 *Previous censuses* *GLA 2016 projections*	8.2% Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British • 5.6% Mixed/multiple • 3.8% Other Of these the largest groups are: • 44% English/Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British • 19% Other white • 5.7% Bangladeshi • 4.9% African • 4% Other Asian	• Mixed 5.6% - 5.6% • Asian 17% - 16.8% • Black 7.4% - 6.5% • Other 4.1% - 4.6%	• Between 2001 & 2011 Censuses, the proportion of BAME groups increased from 26.8% to 33.7% • The largest BAME group is Bangladeshi. In the decade 2001 to 2011 the group has seen a decline in overall proportion (6.3% to 5.7%), but this is mainly due to the growth in the Other White population - the overall number has remained similar (12,500).	categorisation, these are Other Asian, Arab, and Other Ethnic Group.
Population characteristics 2: Place of Birth	Of the 376 local and unitary authorities in England & Wales the *2011 Census* reveals Camden was:	GLA ethnic group projections forecast a small rise in the	The proportion of Camden residents	Very difficult to use the EU definition over time as it has changed.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Census 2011 *Previous censuses*	• Ranked 8th highest LA by proportion of residents born elsewhere in EU (13%), inc. Ireland. EU as at Mar-11) • Ranked 11th highest LA by proportion of residents born outside the EU (29.5%). According to the 2011 Census, 60% of Camden residents were born in UK or Ireland. Of the remainder, 11% were born in other EU countries and 30% from elsewhere in the world. After England, more Camden residents were born in the United States, Bangladesh, the Republic of Ireland, France, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Germany and Somalia than any other individual country in the world. In 2011, 38% of births were to Camden-resident mothers born in the UK; 19% to those born in Middle East and Asia; 18% in Europe, 14%	proportion of people from *non-White* ethnic groups, from under 34.8% in 2013 to 37.3% in 2031. Growth is projected in *Chinese*, *Other Asian*, *Other Black* and *Indian* groups.	born *outside the UK* has been increasing: 1981 = 30% 1991 = 32% 2001 = 37% 2011 = 42.2%	

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	in Africa and 11% in the rest of the world.			
Household size and composition *Census 2011* *GLA 2016 projections*	There are 97,534 households within Camden, according to the 2011 Census. This is made up of: **1 person households** 40.53% **Married couple households** 20.16% of all households 7.2% no children 10.5% children 2.4% non-dependent children **Cohabiting couple** (9,534) 9.77% of all households: 7.48% no children 2% children 0.3% non-dependent children **Lone parent households** 9.96% of all households **Other household types** 16.92% of all households	In 2011, Camden had the fifth highest proportion of one person households (other) in England and Wales. 1 person households Camden had ranked 4th behind other central London boroughs – it has dropped one spot behind Islington in 2011. Married couple or same sex civil partnership households: 2001	In line with population, numbers of households fell in 1981 but have been increasing since. 1981 = 70,061 1991 = 80,149 2001 = 91,603 2011 = 97,534 GLA 2016 projections show this trend continuing from 2016 (105,887) to 2031 (124,429). Proportion of 1-person households has grown over time, but this is now reversing:	Past trends in households may not reflect recent changes in Camden. Individual household groups are not directly comparable between 2001 to 2011 due to changes in the categorisation.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		Greater London = 29% England & Wales =37% 2011 Greater London = 28.1% England & Wales =33.1% Cohabiting couple households 2001: Greater London = 8.1% England & Wales = 8.3% Cohabiting couple households 2011: Greater London = 8.7% England & Wales = 9.9%	1981 = 40% 1991 = 45% 2001 = 46% 2011 = 40.5% GLA 2016 projections confirm this trend with the growth of one person households gradually falling 2016 to 2031. GLA 2016 projections confirm there has been a loss of households in the younger age band (15 – 39) with increases in middle and older age groups. The largest change being 65+ age group. Towards the end of the 20th century the average household size had been falling	

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		Lone parent households 2001: Greater London = 7.6% England & Wales = 6.5% Lone parent households 2011: Greater London = 12.6% England & Wales = 10.7% Other households 2001: Greater London = 12.2% England & Wales = 6.7% Other households 2011: Greater London = 10%	in Camden (from 2.46 in 1961 to 2.02 in 1991). However, the 2001 census was the first to detect a small rise to 2.06, which has been confirmed by a further rise to 2.18 in 2011. GLA 2016 projections show this figure gradually falling again from 2012 onwards to 2031 to 2.07.	

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		England & Wales = 7.9%		
Population Density (persons/ha) *Census 2011*	According to the 2011 Census, Camden has a population density of 101 persons/ha. By ward the variation is: 1. Kings' Cross = 194 pers/ha 2. Kilburn = 176 pers/ha to 17. Hampstead Town 46 pers/ha 18. Highgate = 34 pers/ha	Based on 2011 census figures the national average is 3.7/ha and in London 52/ha. In 2001, Camden was ranked 7th most densely populated administrative area in both London and England & Wales, in 2011 Camden was ranked 8th.	Trend in density tends to follow population.	Increasing population density is necessary to accommodate the projected population growth for the borough. However, increasing density needs to be taken into account when planning to maintain appropriate levels of amenity for existing and future residents.
Population Growth: *Census 2011* *GLA 2018 projections*	The GLA 2018 projections forecast an increase in population of 29,098 between 2021 (255,331) and 2031 (261,437).	Under the NPPF, we are required to plan for full objectively assessed needs.	Future growth in Camden is mostly due to natural increase, i.e. births outstripping deaths, to give a net population increase due to natural change.	**NOTE:** Can't directly compare 2001 and 2011 Census in terms of absolute numbers due to undercount later detected in 2001.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			Natural change has been gradually increasing in Camden, up from 1,400 in 2001-2002 to almost 2,000 people in 2011-2012. This continues a process that has been building from the early 1980s when, for the first time since the end of the 1960s 'baby boom' annually there were more births than deaths in Camden.	
Deprivation and social exclusion				
Household Income *CACI Ltd PayCheck 2017*	Camden has a mean annual household income of £45,507. 9.6% of Camden households earn up to 15k.	Camden's mean annual household income of £45,507 is higher than the Greater London average of £39,114	None identified	While Camden's mean annual household income is higher than that of Greater London's average, there is significant

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	21.1% of Camden households have an annual income of £60,000 and over. Mean Incomes at ward-level show the lowest income level is in St Pancras and Somers Town ward with £29,935 compared to the highest mean income in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward with £57,477. This information has been produced from modelled data using census, survey and lifestyle info.	and well above the Great Britain average of £32,577.		disparity between wards within Camden.
No of Super Output Areas (SOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England *Index of multiple deprivation 2015*	The Index of multiple deprivation (2015) states that Camden is ranked 69 out of the 326 districts in England in terms of average deprivation.	Camden has 133 Lower level Super Output Areas. Of these 7 fall within the 10% most deprived LSOA's in England (compared to 3 in 2010). These fall within Gospel Oak, St Pancras and Somers Town, Cantelowes, Camden Town with	Camden has seen a mixed change since 2010 IMD (less deprived in some measures and more deprived in others. There are very wide disparities within the Borough and wards.	Note/reflect levels of deprivation and local ward disparity. The Indices of Deprivation 2015 was an LSOA level set to reflect the fact that deprivation is often found in small clusters.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		Primrose Hill, Holborn and Covent Garden, and Kings Cross.		
Life expectancy *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Executive Summary – November 2019*	As per the Public Health Outcomes Framework from 2019, Camden males had an average life expectancy of 82.3 years and Camden females had an average life expectancy of 86.5 years.	This compares slightly favourably to London (Males – 80.5 years, Females – 84.3 years) and England (Males – 79.6 years, Females – 83.1 years) figures.	Life expectancy at birth has increased in Camden over the past decade. For Camden, life expectancy is now significantly higher compared to London and England for males and for females.	There is a need to consider the health issues behind these figures.
Fuel poverty *Camden Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) 2017* *Sub-regional fuel poverty data – 2021*	In 2019, 14,279 (13.7%) homes within the London Borough of Camden were classed as being in fuel poverty.	In London, 530,740 (15.2%) homes were classed as being in fuel poverty and in England 3,175,979 (13.4%) homes were classes as being in fuel poverty.	Proportion noted in 2017 PHOF represents a significant increase.	This needs to be considered further.

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Claimant count unemployment rate *DWP Claimant Count - September 2020*	In September 2020, 11,065 persons aged 16+ in Camden were unemployed. 16% were 16-24, 59% were 25-49 and 25% were 50+.	Ward variations are wide.	There is also significant disparity between different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment, whereas others rank very low, showing a clear socio-economic divide in the borough	Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are key concerns that DPDs need to address. As it only covers JSA claimants, it does not include people who are ineligible for or unwilling to claim JSA. A comparison of the indicators suggests JSA claimants could account for just over half of all unemployed people in Camden.
Households with children in families on Key Benefits *HMRC HBAI 2015 (published February 2018)*	In 2015, the percentage of children (under 16 years) in low income families was 25.7% for Camden, 18.8% for London and 17% for England and Wales.		None identified.	Childhood poverty needs to be tackled alongside adult employment levels.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	At Ward level (all children) the wards experiencing the highest level of low income families are St Pancras and Somers Town Haverstock King's Cross Regent's Park Kilburn			
Unemployment by ward *DWP Claimant Count – 2019* *GLA 2018 population projections*	In September 2020, 9% of the whole boroughs unemployment claimants resided in the St Pancras & Somers Town ward, with 6.8% residing in the Regents Park ward.			
Housing stock				
Housing Stock by Tenure *Census 2011* *DCLG Dwellings by tenure 2016*	According to the 2011 Census, by tenure: • 33% of Camden households are owner occupiers; • 23% rented from the Council;	Census 2011. The percentage of owner occupation in Camden is similar to the inner London average of 35% and which is about half of that of outer London at 60%	Census 2011. The percentage of owner occupiers tripled between 1961 and 1991, but has now stabilised and started to fall at 33% compared with 35% in	The reduction in Council and rental housing and the growth in private renting represent a reduction in the affordability of stock and security of

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
HS2 Housing Needs Survey – 2013	• 10% rented from a Housing Association or other social rent provider; • 31% rented from a private landlord and letting agency; • 2% rented privately from others; and • 2% lived rent-free. DCLG 2016 23% rented from the Council 11% rented from Private registered provider By tenure, Camden Council properties adjacent to HS2's safeguarded area: Social rent – 136 (63%) Private – 87 (37%)	(Greater London 49.5%). Camden has a much higher percentage of social and privately rented accommodation than outer London (17.9% and 21.1% respectively) and Greater London (24.1% and 25.1% respectively).	2001 and 34% in 1991. Renting from the Council dropped from 34% in 1991 to 23% in 2011. Private renting is now growing rapidly from 23% in 2001 to 31% in 2011.	tenancies, both key sustainability issues.

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Dwellings by type *Census 2011*	In the 2011 Census housing stock by type in Camden is broken down below: 1.9% detached house 4.1% semi-detached house 8.8% terraced house 52.3% purpose built flats 29.8% part of a converted or shared house 3.1% in a commercial building 0.1% caravan or other mobile structure	Camden has the largest proportion of converted or shared houses in inner London, 29.8% compared to a 19.6% inner London average.	Most Camden dwellings are flats, either purpose built or converted from a house or other building.	A large proportion of housing in Camden is either converted of purpose built flats – we need to ensure that the quality of accommodation (building for life, green spaces etc) meets required standards.
Housing need				
Overall need *Camden Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016*	The Camden SHMA provides an objective assessment of housing needs based on the 2012 NPPF and related practice guidance, taking into account GLA household projections, concealed households, homelessness, second homes, market signals and backlog. The overall need was assessed as 16,756 homes from 2016-2031,	ONS 2016-based household projections indicate that the number of households in London is expected to grow by around 34,000 per year from 2016-2041, and the number of households in Camden is	In 2017/18, the Camden target of 1,120 net additional homes (including conventional homes and non-self contained homes) was not met.	Past housing delivery in Camden, and anticipated delivery up to 2023, exceed targets set out in the adopted Local Plan and the draft London Plan. However, housing delivery expected on

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The London Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 *ONS 2016-based household projections for local authorities and higher administrative areas in England* *The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2017* *Camden AMR 2017/18*	equivalent to an average of 1,120 per year.	expected to grow by around 1,200 per year. The 2017 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment indicates that 66,000 homes are needed across London each year from 2016-2041. The London Plan 2021 sets an annual target for 52,287 net housing completions across London from 2019/20 to 2028/29, and a Camden target of 1,038 net housing completions per year, based on the assessment of capacity in the London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2017.	854 additional homes were completed in total (945 additional self-contained homes completed, net loss of 91 non-self contained homes). There was also an increase in the number of long term vacant homes by 96. Camden's five-year supply (2019/20 – 2023/24) of deliverable sites for housing amounts to 6,308 homes (or circa 1,262 homes per year). This exceeds the target of 1,120 homes for the period in the adopted Camden Local Plan and the adjusted target of 1,176 homes for the period (with a 5% buffer).	Camden's identified developable sites from 2023-2028 falls short of both plans' targets, and below the ONS projected increase in the number of Camden households. Consequently, we will need to make the best possible use of all available sites and seek to identify additional sources of supply.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		The Camden Local Plan 2017 sets an overall target of 16,800 additional homes from 2016/17 to 2030/31 (1,120 per year), including 11,130 additional self-contained homes (742 per year).		
House prices *Land Registry*	The average house price in Camden in May 2021 was £835,265. For a detached house this rose to £2,984,298, for a semi-detached £2,035,034 and terraced house £1,347,434. A maisonette/flat in Camden cost on average £746,263.	The average house price in Camden in May 2017 was £858,235, slightly higher than 2021. In terms of the different types of house price averages, all but maisonette/flat (£775,889) have increased from 2017 to 2021.	Financial years 2008/09 witnessed a 15% fall in house prices in Camden and Greater London however from 2009/10 – 2012/13 there has been no further fall in prices and the % increase has been significantly higher than Greater London (12.3% in Camden 5.4% Greater London).	The cost of housing in Camden relative to income is a major issue and increases the need for affordable housing.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		For a detached house it was £2,887,433, for a semi-detached it was £1,958,247 and a terraced house £1,303,373. House prices for Greater London 2013 were considerably lower. Averages were £686,088 – detached, £399,020 – semi-detached, £355,760 – terraced, £349,148 – maisonette/flat. The overall average was £389,066. The average for 2012 in England & Wales was £164,654.		
Ratio of average house price to earnings	The median house price for Camden in 2020 was £800,000. In	The ratio of average house prices to average earnings for	From 2005 to 2015, the Camden ratio rose from 10.22 to 18.42,	The cost of housing relative to income is a

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
ONS house price to resident based earnings (lower quartile and median) 2002 - 2020	London this was £483,000 and in England & Wales this was £243,000. The median annual earning for Camden in 2020 was £40,772. In London this was £41,017 and in England & Wales this was £31,588.	Camden in 2020 was 19.62 (ie average house prices are 19.62 times median earnings). This compares with 11.78 across London overall, and 7.69 across England and Wales.	the London ratio rose from 7.66 to 11.05 and the England and Wales ratio rose from 6.74 to 7.37.	major issue for Camden.
Households with special needs *Census 2011* *Camden Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016* *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Children and Young People with SEND (January 2017)*	The 2011 Census tells us that of all usual residents in households, the proportion of residents with day-to-day activities limited a lot was 14,884 (14% all households). In 2014, the number of people on the local authority housing register who needed to move on medical or welfare grounds, relating to a disability was 1,401. The supply at the time was 173. SHMA household survey identified that among older households	Limited comparable data is available. SHMA 2016 noted under half households needing support due to long term illness, disability, or infirmity can afford social rented housing, with less than a quarter able to afford market rent of the size required. The major tenure required by this	None identified.	Data is often not comparable over time or across boroughs. The number of households containing people who are disabled or frail elderly may be relatively low in Camden due to the high the proportion of young households and high proportion of migrants.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	(where all residents were aged 65+), 42% include a household member with a long standing illness, disability or infirmity; and 32% of all older households have a household member with a long standing illness, disability or infirmity which affects their housing requirements. In January 2017, 2.8% of the Camden school population had SEND (Special Education Needs and Disabilities).	group for the size is social rented.		
Housing supply				
Number of new homes completed *Comparison with London Plan 2021 targets* *London Borough of Camden Housing*	During 2018/19, 985 (net) new self-contained dwellings were completed within the Borough. For 2020/21 (up to September 2021), there have been 408 net C3 housing completions within the	Local Plan and London Plan housing targets were exceeded 2016/17. The 2021 London Plan ten year target for net housing completions		Increasing housing supply creates a significant sustainability challenge for densely developed boroughs like Camden. Failure to increase supply in line with projections

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Delivery Test Action Plan – August 2021	Borough. 110 of these were classed as affordable housing. 38 of the total completions for 2020/21 were within the Regents Park ward, 27 of these being affordable. 2020/21 data is still provisional and the totals are not yet the final, published figures.	in Camden is 10,830. Divided equally, this gives us an annual target of 1,083.		would increase social polarisation and detract from the sustainability of Camden's communities.
Student housing, completions *Camden AMR 2017/18* *The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2017*	From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2018, the Council recorded 2,574 additional non self- contained housing units in Camden, mostly from student accommodation. During the same period, in Camden there was an overall net loss of 673 hostel bedrooms, a net loss of 71 care home bedrooms and gain of 3,318 student bedrooms.	The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2009 identified that Camden had a capacity for achieving 165 non-self-contained dwellings per year between 2011 and 2021 (25% of the overall target for housing delivery). This study was updated	None identified.	The universities and students consider affordability to be the key issue in student housing provision in London.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	During 2017/18, a net total of 91 bedrooms (no additional student bedrooms, loss of 99 hostel and gain of 8 care home bedrooms) were completed in the borough, falling below the 160 non self-contained housing figure from the SHLAA.	2014 and identified that Camden had the capacity for achieving 115 bedrooms per year between 2015 – 2025 (non self-contained homes). Wards with a higher concentration of completed and permitted schemes (over 200) of this type are: St Pancras and Somers Town, Kentish Town and West Hampstead.		
Number of affordable housing completions *Camden AMR 2017/18*	In 2017/18, 252 net affordable dwellings were completed, 27% of all net additional self-contained homes completed in the Borough.	The Council's overall target for affordable housing is 50% of the target for additional self-contained homes.	There are large fluctuations of affordable housing year by year which is due to the number and	Planning has a key role to playing securing affordable housing for low and

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	During 2017/18, £2.9m of affordable housing contributions were received by the Council.	The number of completed affordable homes is closely linked to the size of the completed schemes. During 2017/18, a total of 97 housing schemes were completed within the Borough, 87 of which were from minor housing schemes. A total of 190 homes were completed from these smaller schemes. If we exclude these small schemes the proportion of gross housing delivered that is affordable for 2017/18 increases to 32%.	size of schemes brought forward by developers each year.	moderate-income households. Delivery of housing and the overall proportion of completed affordable housing can show significant swings from one year to another. The fluctuations are due to different number and size of schemes brought forward by the developers each year.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Mix of housing sizes (gross) *Camden AMR 2017/18*	28% of all self-contained homes completed in Camden during 2017/18 had one-bedroom, 44% had two bedrooms, 20% had three bedrooms and 4% had four or more bedrooms. Overall there is a varied mix of housing sizes across all tenures. During 2017/18, 19% of completed social rented homes in Camden had one bedroom, 27% had two bedrooms, 45% had three bedrooms and 9% had four or more bedrooms.	Camden's planning policies aim to secure a range of suitable housing types, as well as a range of tenures - at least 50% of social rented dwellings and 10% of intermediate affordable dwellings to be large homes with 3-bedrooms or more, and at least 40% of market housing to contain 2-bedrooms.	In recent years there has been an increase in the number of smaller units and this is partly due to the number of prior approvals granted under permitted development rights (about 76% of completed one-beds homes) completing in the financial year.	There continues a need to ensure the delivery of a range of housing to meet the needs of Camden's existing and future households and to ensure sustainable communities.
Housing composition *Census 2011*	There are 97,534 households in Camden. 39,531 (41%) of these are one person households, 41,503 (42%) are one family households and 16,500 (17%) are classed as other households.	Within Greater London, 32% are one person households, 53% are one family households and 15% are classed as other households.		Changing household needs should be accounted for in SA. Need to note/reflect on implications for housing size and mix.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Condition of housing stock – unfit dwellings by tenure, overcrowded households	*This is to be updated when studies are available*			
Vacant housing units *Camden AMR 2017/18*	According to Council tax records, as at 31 March 2018 there were 1,471 properties of all tenures in Camden that had been vacant for more than 6 months. This represents an increase of 96 long term vacant dwellings over the year. These figures exclude second homes and uninhabitable dwellings.	The number of dwellings vacant for more than 6 months in the Borough has steadily increased: 2013 - 1,139 2014 - 1,246 2015 - 1,305 2016 - 1,225 2017 - 1,375 2018 - 1,471	This measure of long-term vacancy has changed from in the years up to 2018, rising from 2013 to 2015 and falling in 2016.	
%/number of all new housing units designed with Part M wheelchair accessibility *Camden AMR 2017/18*	During 2017/18, there were 29 out of 776 homes proposed in the Borough which would comply with M4(3) for wheelchair user dwellings (accessible or adaptable) (4%).	London Plan and Local Plan targets include 10% of new housing to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable.		Need to note/reflect on issues in relation to design of housing and accessibility standards.
Town Centres and Employment				

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Vacancy in town centres and other designated frontages *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Camden's centres have relatively low levels of vacancy, being between 5% and 6.2% vacant over the last six years. The proportion of occupied town centre uses within these centres have declined over the same period, with an increasing proportion of properties being either refurbished or undergoing redevelopment.		Vacancy increased in the last two years, reversing the previous trend, but are still within the range where centres are considered healthy. For comparison, the average vacancy rate for England in 2017 was 11.2%.	Vacant units are a reflection of town centre health. The Council aims to have as few vacant units as possible.

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Retail and food, drink and entertainment uses *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Within Camden, the proportion of shops (A1), to food, drink, and entertainment (A3, A4, A5) and to other uses has fallen from 45% in 2014 to 39% in 2017 but has increased to 41% in 2018.	No comparators available		Some of the factors influencing town centres and retailing are the economic downturn, increasing consumer mobility, increasing market share of large retailers and increasing online sales.

Completed retail, food, drink and entertainment floorspace *Camden AMR 2017/18*	In Camden, during 2017/18 there was an overall gain in all A use classes. There were 20 schemes in Camden during 2017/18 which involved a change in A1 shop floorspace. Half of these schemes resulted in a gain of shop floorspace, and the other half resulted in a loss. The change in A2 floorspace within Camden during 2017/18 was spread out over three schemes. One of these schemes resulted in a gain of A2 floorspace and the other resulted in a loss. There were 16 schemes in Camden during 2017/18 which involved a change in A3 cafes or restaurants. Nine of these schemes resulted in an increase of A3 floorspace and seven resulted in a loss. The A4 use class (drinking establishments) includes pubs. In 2017/18, Camden gained five pubs.	None identified.	The predominant trend for retail floorspace change in Camden is the redevelopment of mixed use schemes to provide a similar quantity but higher quality of retail space.	It is essential to maintain an appropriate range of services across the borough and protect the vitality of existing centres for shopping and services.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Three of these are located at St.Pancras and Somers Town, with the remaining two located in Cantelowes & Kentish Town.			
Employment floorspace, Completed and available *Camden AMR 2018/19 and 2019/20*	**B1 floorspace** In Camden, during 2019/20 there were 48 B1 floorspace completions, resulting in a net gain of 36,542 sq m. The vast majority of this change was in B1(a) office use class. There was no change in B1(b) research and development use in 2019/20. In Camden, during 2019/20 there were 6 schemes which resulted in a change of B1(c) light industrial floorspace. This produced a net gain of 1,561 sq m.	According to the Valuation Office Agency's experimental Business Floorspace 2012 figures, the commercial and industrial floorspace in Camden in 2012 was: • 2,171,000 sq m of office • 163,000 sq m of industrial • 193,000 sq m of warehouse	**B1 floorspace** Trends in B1 floorspace vary year by year however and overall the last 7 years have seen a loss in B1 floorspace of approximately 10,197 sqm.	Camden seeks to ensure a range of employment sites and premises are available across the borough to suit the different needs of businesses for space and location, to support Camden's economy and competitiveness and to provide a diverse range of employment opportunities

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	B2 floorspace In Camden, during 2019/20 there was two schemes completed resulting in a loss of 74sq m. **B8 floorspace** In Camden, during 2019/20 there was seven completed schemes involving the loss of B8 floorspace of 1,783sq m. According to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), on 31st March 2019, the overall business floorspace in Camden was 3,417,000 sqm, of which 2,281,000 sqm was office floorspace and 288,000 sqm was industrial floorspace.			
Growth Areas projected floorspace *Camden AMR 2017/18*	Euston is classed as an opportunity area for growth. It has an indicative employment floorspace of 180,000 sqm, and an indicative employment capacity of 7,700.	The planning application for King's Cross Opportunity Area (2004/2307/P) accounts for the majority of B1 uplift and loss of B2	None identified.	The estimates are derived from a range of sources including the London Employment Sites database.

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		industrial and B8 storage and distribution floorspace. Development at King's Cross will result in: □ 455,510sq m additional B1 business floorspace; □ 9,162sq m less B2 general industrial floorspace; and □ 28,044sq m less B8 storage / distribution floorspace.		This estimate in number of new jobs has been converted to floorspace, where they are not available, to establish the approximate quantity of new floorspace that may be expected to be constructed in these areas. The conversion has been undertaken at a rate of 1 job = 12sq m. This rate is derived from Employment Densities Guide 2nd Edition (Drivers Jonas Deloitte 2010).
Supply of employment land - Employment clusters *Employment Land Review - 2014*	There are 26 identified employment clusters in Camden – and undesignated employment land constitutes the majority of employment land in the borough. The majority of employment land being provided are individual	Within the employment clusters in Camden, there were few advertised vacancies for B1 (a,b,c), B2 or B8 premises. The low	The ELR forecasts demand for approx. 695,000 sqm (2014-2031) within the Borough, which would largely be met in	Employment clusters information based on Camden Core Strategy (2010), the GLA's Industrial Baseline

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	employment sites situated within town centre and town centre fringe locations. Although low vacancy levels were observed, the survey found that there has been an erosion of employment land by residential uses, notably student accommodation. Conversion to residential uses was found to have occurred mostly in areas of proximity to key transport links and local town centres.	vacancy level observed point towards a continued demand for industrial and warehousing premises within The London Borough of Camden, a trend which was outlined within the previous ELR (2008) and which continues to remain relevant.	Opportunity and Growth Areas. Demand for local office space is expected to be less than 10% in the Borough, and likely to occur in Camden Town and Kentish Town. Contraction in demand for industrial and warehousing of 2.2 ha.	(2010) and the Council and consultancy team's knowledge.
Number of secured apprenticeships in Camden *Camden AMR 2019/20*	During 2019/20, a total of 121 apprenticeship places were secured through s106 agreements within Camden council.	Developers should provide one apprentice per £3m build cost.	The number of secured apprenticeships via S106 agreements have steadily increased. From 75	This is determined solely on build cost and dependant on development.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Of these, 91 were construction apprenticeships and 30 were end-use apprenticeships.		places in 2012/13 to 121 in 2019/20.	

Baseline information sources

Annual School Places Planning Process – 2019
Biodiversity Action Plan Update - August 2021
CACI Ltd PayCheck 2017
Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2019-22
Camden AMR 2017/18
Camden AMR 2019/20
Camden Annual Monitoring Reports
Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2018
Camden Biodiversity Strategy (Draft) - 2021
Camden Flood Risk Management Strategy & Environment Agency
Camden HS2 Community Liaison Team, November 2019 - September 2021
Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - 2012
Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Air Quality, August 2019
Camden Joint Strategic Needs Executive Summary - November 2019

Camden Local List - 2015
Camden Open Spaces Sport and Recreation Study - 2014
Camden Public Health Outcomes Framework 2017
Camden Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016
Camden Transport Strategy 2019
Camden's Clean Air Action Plan 2019-22
Census 2011
Census 2011 DC2101EW: Ethnic group by sex by age, ONS 2013
CrimeRate
CROHM model - Parity Projects, 2021
DCLG Dwellings by tenure 2016
Department for Transport Statistics
Draft Camden CCG Estate Strategy 2018-2023
DWP Claimant Count - 2019
DWP Claimant Count - 2020
DWP Claimant Count - September 2020
Employment Land Review - 2014
Environment Agency
Environmental Health, 5 year data recorded
Euston Green Infrastructure Audit - December 2019
GLA 2016 projections
GLA 2018 population projections
GLA Brownfield Site Register
Green Action for Change (Camden's Environmental Sustainability Plan) 2018-2020
Historic England
Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2021
HMRC HBAI 2015 (published February 2018)
Housing Strategy Evidence base 2011

HS2 Housing Needs Survey - 2013
Index of multiple deprivation 2015
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Children and Young People with SEND, January 2017
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Executive Summary - November 2019
Land Registry
London Borough of Camden – Conservation and Design Team
London Borough of Camden - Environmental Health team
London Borough of Camden - Open Spaces Team
London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal - October 2018
London Borough of Camden Housing Delivery Test Action Plan – August 2021
London Borough of Camden Infrastructure Study - June 2019
London Borough of Camden Reduction and Recycling Plan 2018-2022
London Plan 2021
Metropolitan Police Crime Data Dashboard
NHS North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group
ONS 2016-based household projections for local authorities and higher administrative areas in England
ONS house price to resident based earnings (lower quartile and median) 2002-2020
ONS Mid 2011 & 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP
ONS Mid-year estimates (mid-2019)
ONS Regional Renewable Statistics 2014-2019
Previous censuses
Public Health England - 2020
Public Health England - Covid-19 confirmed deaths in England (to December 2020) report
Public Health England - Public Health Profiles, 2016
Public Health England - Public Health Profiles, 2019/20
Public Health England - Public Health Profiles, 2020
Schedule 18 of the HS2 Act 2017

SP&I team 2014
Strategic Commissioner
Sub-regional fuel poverty data - 2021
TfL webcat
Thames River Basin Management Plan - 2009
The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2017
The London Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017