



Quod

Equality Statement

New Barnsbury

MAY 2022

Q210628

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1 Introduction

This Equality Statement considers the potential equality effects related to the proposed redevelopment of New Barnsbury, The Barnsbury Estate, in Islington. The aim of this Statement is to provide information to the planning authority (London Borough of Islington) to aid in their consideration of the planning application with regard to their Public Sector Equality Duty.

- 1.1 The Barnsbury Estate is comprised of two parts. The western part of the estate is known as 'New Barnsbury'; the eastern part of the estate is known as 'Old Barnsbury'.
- 1.2 This report is in relation to a hybrid planning application for New Barnsbury. Newlon Housing Trust is submitting a separate planning application for the enhancement and refurbishment of Old Barnsbury.
- 1.3 New Barnsbury is bound by Caledonian Road, Copenhagen Street, Charlotte Terrace and Regents Canal ("the Site") within the administrative area of the London Borough of Islington (LBI).
- 1.4 The description of development is as follows (the "Proposed Development"):

"Outline planning application for the phased redevelopment of the site comprising:

- 1) Phased site-wide demolition of all existing buildings and structures, site preparation and enabling works (including excavation) (No Matters Reserved for future approval);*
 - 2) Phased construction of buildings (including basements) comprising residential units (Use Class C3); Hard and soft landscaping works including public open space, access and highway alterations, car and cycle parking provision, and; All other associated ancillary works (No Matters Reserved for future approval (the "detailed element")); and*
 - 3) Phased construction of buildings (including basements) comprising residential units (Use Class C3) and flexible commercial, business and service floorspace (Use Class E) and local community floorspace (Use Class F2); Hard and soft landscaping works including public open space, access and highway alterations, car and cycle parking provision, and; All other associated ancillary works (All Matters Reserved for future approval (the "outline element"))*
- (Being a hybrid application)"*

- 1.5 The Proposed Development is being brought forward as a joint venture between Newlon Housing Trust and Mount Anvil Limited ('the Applicant').
- 1.6 This Equality Statement (EqS) has been prepared by Quod and is submitted alongside this planning application (the "Application").
- 1.7 In undertaking their consideration of this application, LBI as the planning authority, are required to consider potential equality impacts under the 2010 Equality Act ("the 2010 Act"). The

purpose of this EqS is to provide information to assist the authority in their role as the planning authority in this regard.

- 1.8 Section 2 of this report explains the context of the 2010 Act and the LBI's role in more detail, and the methodology applied within this EqS.
- 1.9 Section 3 provides baseline information to set the context of the local population and potentially sensitive local uses.
- 1.10 Section 4 looks at the Proposed Development, and the potential impacts upon equality as defined by the 2010 Act.

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2 Equality Assessment Context

Legislative Context

- 2.1 The 2010 Act forms the basis of anti-discrimination law in Great Britain. Section 4 of the 2010 Act defines various protected characteristics which are covered by the Act:
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnership
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
- 2.2 Section 149 of the 2010 Act requires public authorities to have due regard to equality considerations when exercising their functions, including decision making on planning applications. This Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 2.3 The need to advance equality of opportunity includes the need to (as set out in Section 149 (3) of the 2010 Act):
- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

Guidance on PSED and Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.4 The 2010 Act does not specifically require an ‘Equality Impact Assessment’ nor define how it should be carried out. The PSED is to have “due regard” to the requirements of the 2010 Act.
- 2.5 Guidance¹ for local authorities published by the Government Equalities Office clarifies that the 2010 Act does not impose a legal requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment, but it emphasises the importance of consciously considering the aims of the PSED in decision making.
- 2.6 It should be noted that this EqS does not seek to fully discharge the LBI’s (as a planning authority) PSED - this duty cannot be delegated by the local authority. The aim of this EqS is to assist in the information gathering required to inform decisions.

Relevant Policy

London Plan

- 2.7 **London Plan** (2021) Policy GG1 ‘Building strong and inclusive communities’ states that Good Growth is inclusive growth. Part I of this policy states that planning and development should support and promote the creation of an inclusive London to meet the needs of all Londoners, including those with protected characteristics, to ensure all can share in London’s prosperity, culture, community, minimising barriers, challenges and inequalities they face.

LBI Policy

- 2.8 LBI’s **Core Strategy (2011)**² outlines the Council’s vision for the Local Plan to tackle “*inequality and exclusion in the borough, and seeking to ensure that local residents share in the prosperity of London*”. This objective is reflected throughout the document and policies.
- 2.9 The **draft Islington Local Plan (2019)**³ defines the future vision for LBI. Tackling inequality is at the heart of this vision:
- ‘To make Islington fairer and create a place where everyone, whatever their background, has the same opportunity to reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life’.*
- 2.10 The following draft Local Plan policies are underpinned by the aim of reducing inequalities within the borough:
- Policy PLAN1: Site appraisal, design principles and process;
 - Policy H4: Genuinely affordable housing;
 - Policy H7: Meeting the needs of vulnerable older people;
 - Policy SC3: Health Impact Assessment; and
 - Policy B5: Jobs and training opportunities.

¹ Government Equalities Office, 2011. Equality Act 2010: Public Sector Equality Duty What do I need to know? A quick start guide for public sector organisations.

² LBI, 2011. Core Strategy – February 2011

³ LBI, 2019. Islington Local Plan: Strategic and development management policies – September 2019.

- 2.11 The Site is a proposed allocation within the draft Local Plan (Site Allocation OIS28: Barnsbury Estate) for additional new homes and genuinely affordable housing, alongside the refurbishment of Old Barnsbury estate (directly east of New Barnsbury). Improvements to existing open space, the creation of a park on Pultney Street, the provision of a new park on Carnegie Street, re-provision of the community centre and playspace for children and young adults are also included within the draft allocation.
- 2.12 The **Islington Together: For a more equal future – Strategic Plan (2021)**⁴ outlines the priorities of the Council in tackling inequality, improving the lives of residents, local employment opportunities and the quality of living environment. In order to achieve this, the Council set out the following objectives:
- Invest in local jobs and businesses to ensure a strong local economy;
 - Tackle the climate emergency and health inequalities;
 - Build safe, connected and inclusive communities;
 - Support children and young people by providing the right opportunities and quality of education; and
 - Provide genuinely affordable housing.
- 2.13 The **Challenging Inequality Report (2021)**⁵ sets out future objectives in tackling inequality across the borough and to improve the quality of life for all residents of all backgrounds. The strategy outlines priorities and objectives in relation to the built environment, such as assuring equality across open space access and usage, taking a zero-tolerance approach to hate crime, providing and encouraging access to leisure targeted at Ethnic Minority residents, and reducing risk of homelessness across vulnerable groups.

Methodology

Approach to defining the nature of equality impact

- 2.14 All developments will have a range of impacts, both positive and negative, through their construction and end use. Everyone affected by a development will have some protected characteristics as defined by the 2010 Act, and there will be varying degrees of intersectionality (such as age, race and sex), and they will not all be equally affected. That does not however, necessarily constitute an equality effect.
- 2.15 To identify which effects are relevant to equality as protected under the 2010 Act, a growing body of practice in equality assessment has distinguished equality impacts as those that have either a disproportionate or differential effect upon persons who share a relevant protected characteristic compared to persons who do not share it, as explained below:
- **Disproportionate:** there may be a disproportionate equality effect where people with a particular protected characteristic make up a greater proportion of those affected than in the wider population.

⁴ LBI, 2021. Islington Together: For a more equal future. Strategic Plan.

⁵ LBI, 2021. Challenging Inequality Report – March 2021.

- **Differential:** there may be a differential equality effect where people with a protected characteristic are affected differentially to the general population as a result of vulnerabilities or restrictions they face because of that protected characteristic.

Direction and quantification of effects

- 2.16 The scale and significance of such impacts cannot always be quantified. Therefore, the consideration of equality effects includes a descriptive analysis of the potential impacts and identifying whether such impacts are adverse or beneficial.
- 2.17 Equality impacts are complex and impacts are difficult to accurately and comprehensively predict. In the context of development, some impacts are inherently more difficult to quantify, or for a planning permission to directly control. For example, some effects may depend on how people respond to a development in the future (e.g. effects of traffic, employment etc), which can only be modelled and forecast, not directly measured in advance. For this reason, the EqS can only consider effects that can reasonably be foreseen.
- 2.18 In addition, consideration of equality impacts is a process over the duration of a project, not a single assessment that can be fully concluded at a single stage. This EqS considers the potential impacts that could arise related to the application for planning permission for the Proposed Development to aid decision making by the Council. However further decisions relating to this project may require consideration post determination of the application that could have equality related impacts. For example, reserved matter applications, approach to allocation of housing, engagement with the local community during the construction programme etc.

Balance of effects and measures to mitigate

- 2.19 Any decision taken by a public body may involve a need to consider and balance a range of both positive and negative effects of different types. There may be reasonable mitigation measures that can eliminate or reduce some disproportionate or differential equality impacts, but some impacts may not always be avoidable.
- 2.20 Consideration can be given to whether there are alternative approaches that could alleviate or mitigate the impact of a decision. The PSED is to give due regard to all equality considerations, in accordance with the 2010 Act, and attribute appropriate weight to such considerations. Equality impacts should be a consideration in the balance when determining the application, alongside the benefits arising from the Proposed Development.

Scope of Assessment

- 2.21 The application as whole provides a significant amount of information and assessment on the potential impacts of the Proposed Development. This EqS does not seek to repeat the detailed assessment work set out within other application documents. The assessment of potential equality effects is focused on several key aspects of the scheme, during both the construction and end use.
- 2.22 These aspects have then been grouped into six key considerations, informed by the baseline analysis and set in the context of the Proposals, and carried through the assessment of potential equality related impacts:
- The approach to **consultation and community engagement**

- **Decant Strategy** and impacts on existing residents
- Amenity disruption during **construction**
- Delivery of **new homes** and **accessible design**
- **Community uses** (nursery and community centre)
- Improved quality and provision of **open space, playspace, public realm**

2.23 These various aspects have been considered in relation to their protected characteristics.

Baseline Analysis and Review of Impacts

2.24 The EqS has been informed by a range of datasets and sources.

2.25 Baseline analysis has been informed by nationally recognised demographic datasets from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) including:

- Census 2011⁶;
- Mid-year Population Estimates 2020⁷;
- Annual Population Survey 2021⁸;
- Live Births 2020⁹;
- Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019¹⁰; and
- State of Equalities in Islington document 2021¹¹.

2.26 In addition to use of this publicly available data, a number of studies have been undertaken in preparation of the Application which consider the local demographics and social and infrastructure requirements. The findings of these results have been included within the baseline analysis where relevant.

2.27 Various consultation events have been undertaken throughout the pre-application process with key stakeholders. Outcomes from this stakeholder engagement are set out where relevant.

2.28 Mitigation measures and recommendations set out within this EqS refer to embedded design or mitigation measures set out throughout the application, and will be considered in further detail within the Section 106 and Construction Environmental Management Plan.

⁶ ONS, 2011. Census.

⁷ ONS, 2022. Mid-year Population Estimates: Mid-2020.

⁸ ONS, 2022. Annual Population Survey Oct 2020- Sept 2021.

⁹ ONS, 2022. Live Births – 2020.

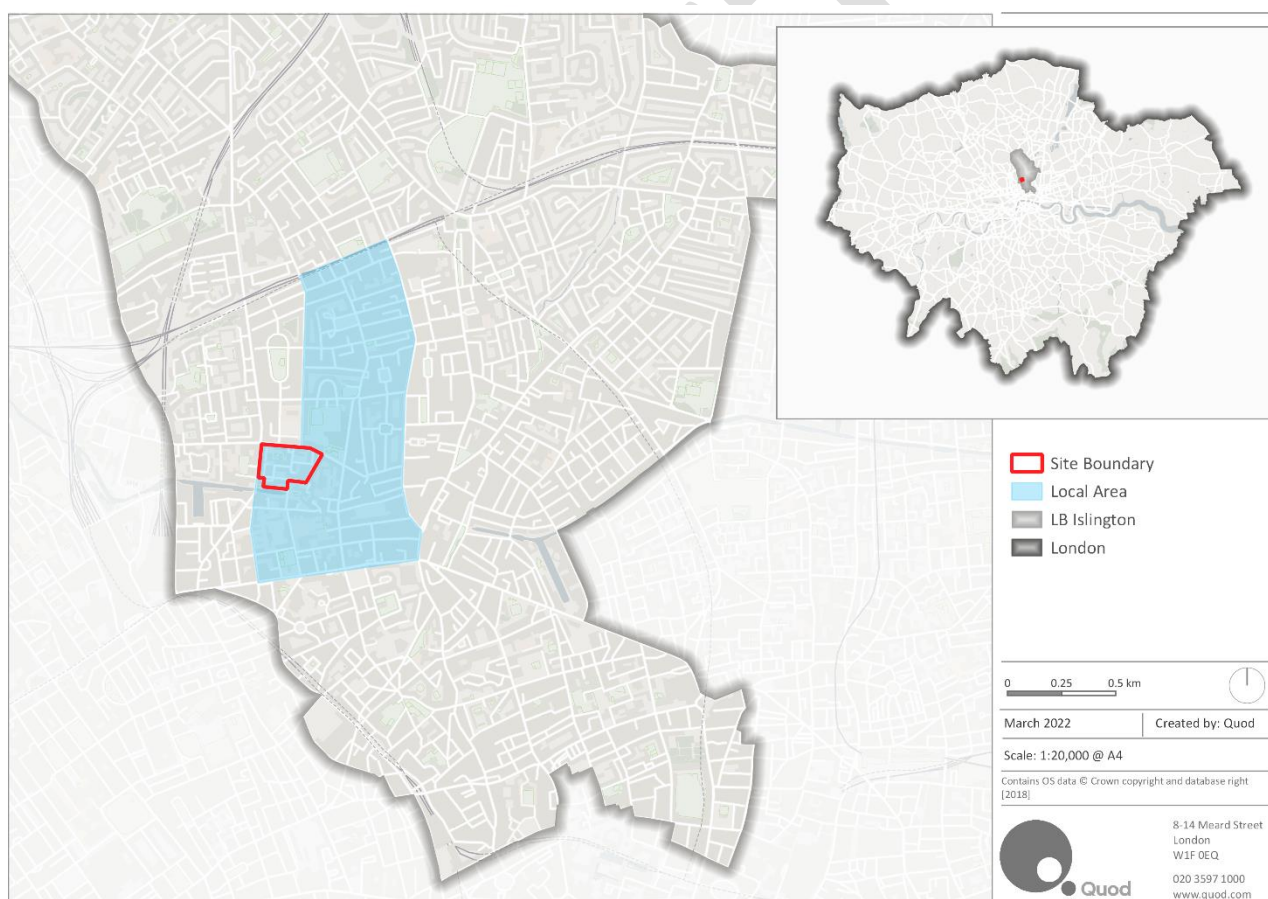
¹⁰ DLUHC, 2019. Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

¹¹ LBI, 2021. State of Equalities in Islington Annual Report.

3 Baseline Context

- 3.1 This section of the EqS provides relevant baseline information in relation to protected characteristics, to understand if the demographics of the local population have any particular protected characteristics that may be affected by the Proposed Development.
- 3.2 The Site is in Barnsbury ward in the south east of LBI as shown in Figure 3.1. The demographic profile of residents living in Barnsbury ward (defined as the ‘Local Area’) has been examined and presented in the context of the wider borough (LBI) regional (London) population profiles.
- 3.3 A summary of baseline data at each spatial scale in set out in Appendix 1.

Figure 3.1 – Spatial Study Areas



Existing Site and Surrounding Area Uses

- 3.4 The Site forms the western part of Barnsbury Estate known as ‘New Barnsbury’. There are currently 371 homes across 17 blocks on Site, comprising 291 social rented units and 80 leasehold units. Of the leasehold units, 39 of the leaseholders live on the Site whilst the remaining 41 units are privately let.
- 3.5 The Barnsbury Community Centre is located in the centre of the Site. The community centre comprises a large hall, a seminar room, toilets, a kitchen, reception area as well as a communal

garden, and hosts a number of classes and activities including fitness classes, yoga and youth forums. The centre also currently accommodates the Tiddley Tots Nursery. The community centre and nursery support nine to 12 jobs. In supporting thousands of local residents, the Barnsbury Community Centre has been recognised with a number of local and national awards. The Barnsbury Community Centre twice won the Sport Islington Awards 'Sports Organisation of the Year' (2015 and 2016). In 2018, the team at the Centre was nominated for a TPAS 'Excellence in Community Action' award. In 2019 the Resident Services team was recognised with a Guardian Public Service Awards 2019 for its 'Resident employment and work placement' programme.

- 3.6 The Site also accommodates the office of the LBI Parking Wardens on Carnegie Street and 22 commercial units along Caledonian Road. One of these commercial units is vacant, whilst the others are occupied by a mix of retail, food and beverage and business uses including two solicitors, a dry cleaners, funeral directors, dentist and barbers. The exact number of jobs accommodated by these uses is not known. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Socio-Economics** has estimated that the commercial uses accommodate approximately 63 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs.
- 3.7 There is a total of 16,210m² of open space currently on Site, however a significant proportion of this space is inaccessible and fenced off from use. Across the Site there is 3,690m² of accessible public open space, 3,833m² of private amenity space in the form of gardens, 82m² shared residents garden and 1,934m² of community garden associated with the community centre. There is a food growing space within the community garden of the Barnsbury Community Centre run by the Islington Bangladesh Association (IBA). The largest proportion of open space on the Site is landscape buffer (6,672m²) which on the whole is fenced off and not suitable for use.
- 3.8 There is 646m² of dedicated playspace within the Site behind the community centre which is accessed through a fenced passage. The play areas comprise 115m² of doorstep playspace suitable for children aged 0-4 years, 297m² of active play equipment suitable for children 5-11 years and a ball court (234m²). All areas are surrounded by high fencing and could benefit from improvement to the quality and settling of these areas of playspace to make them more inviting and improve the sense of security.
- 3.9 Within the public open space on-site, 2,002m² is considered to also act as playable multi-use space although this is currently of low quality.
- 3.10 The surrounding area supports a mix of uses, predominantly residential with leisure and commercial uses on Caledonian Road and Copenhagen Street. Angel Town Centre is approximately 300m to the south east, and King's Cross is approximately 500m to the west with a variety of uses retail, commercial and leisure uses. Regent's Canal Towpath is directly south of the Site, which provides a pedestrian link to Kings Cross, and space for recreation and leisure.

Population

- 3.11 At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 12,200 residents in the Local Area. The latest population estimates (2020) indicate that there are now 14,000 residents in the Local Area,

growth of 15% since 2011. The growth rate is higher than the London rate (10%), but lower than the overall LBI rate (20%) over the same period.

Protected Characteristics

3.12 The following section provides baseline data on the demographics of the local population with respect to the protected characteristics as defined by the 2010 Act where available data exists.

Age

3.13 The age profile split of the Local Area compared to London is shown in Figure 3.2 based on both Census 2011 data and 2020 mid-year estimates. The population structure for the Local Area broadly follows the same pattern of LBI.

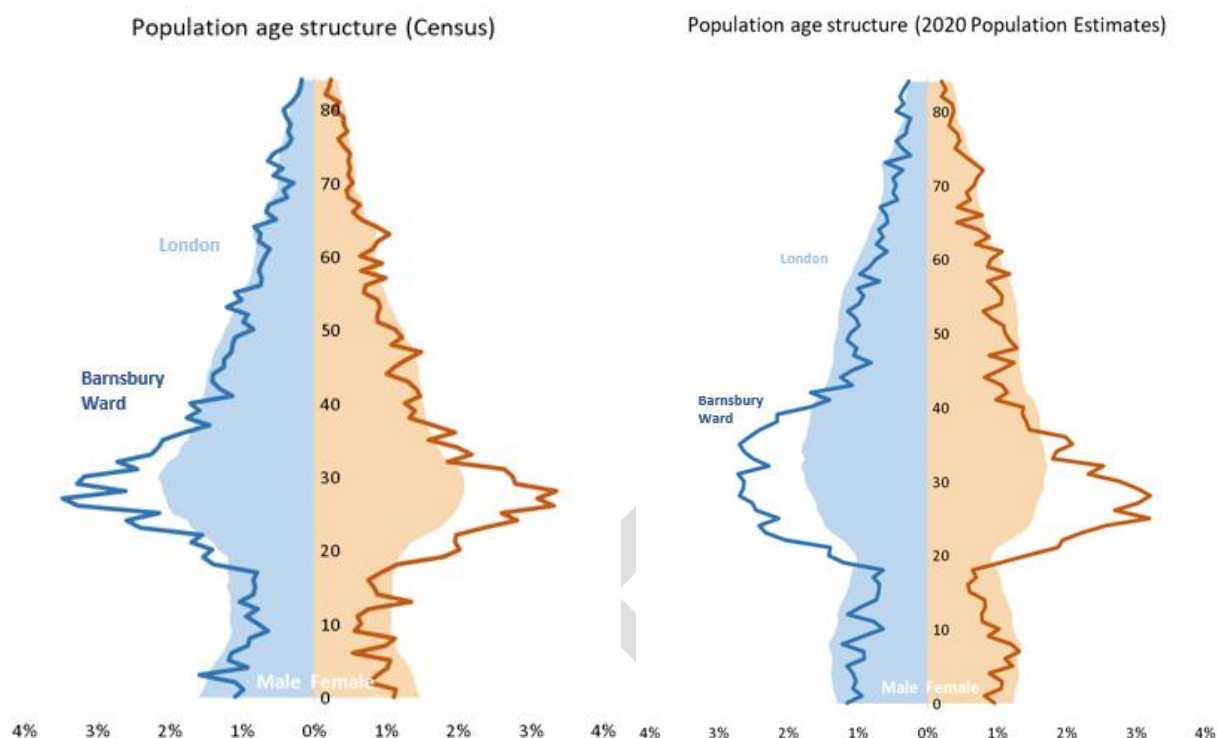
3.14 In 2011, The Local Area had a lower proportion of residents under the age of 20, and higher proportion of working age residents, particularly of age 25 to 35, compared to the London average.

3.15 Population estimates for 2020 indicate that the Local Area still has a higher proportion of working age population compared to the London average – this is now more pronounced across a greater age range of 20 to 40 years, the Local Area also has a lower proportion of residents under the age of 20 and over the age of 50 compared to London.

3.16 LBI ranks 10th highest for the proportion of children living in income deprived households at a national level (28%) and first highest in London. Approximately 18% of children in LBI under the age of 16 live in households with relative low income and 14% in household with absolute low income. This suggests that child poverty is linked to unemployment of parents¹¹.

3.17 LBI also ranks 5th highest nationally for the rate of people aged 60+ living in income deprived households and is 4th highest across London boroughs. According to LBI's State of Equalities in Islington Annual Report^{above}¹¹, a significant proportion of the social housing in LBI is occupied by older people, and pensioner households also have a considerably lower income than the rest of the borough. It is predicted that the highest rate of population growth in LBI over the next 10 years will be amongst the older population (a 30% increase).

Figure 3.2 – Population Age and Sex Structure – 2011 Census and 2020 Mid-Year Estimates



Sex

- 3.18 Based on the 2011 Census, the sex split of residents living in the Local Area is 51% female and 49% male – this is in line with the rates for LBI and London.
- 3.19 The 2020 mid-year population estimates indicate that that the overall split in the Local Area has shifted towards being more weighted towards male – 51% male and 49% female. However, as shown in Figure 3.2, there is estimated to have been an increase in females aged 20 to 25 and increase in males aged 20 to 40 since the 2011 Census.
- 3.20 LBI registers inequality in life expectancy across economic groups. Men who live in more deprived areas are expected to live 10 years less than men living in the best off areas in the borough. Inequality in life expectancy for women is less pronounced (5 years) across the social gradient (average life expectancy measured against local deprivation decile between 2017-19)¹¹.

Gender Reassignment

- 3.21 A person has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment if the person is proposing to undergo, is undergoing, or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex (2010 Act, Section 7). To be protected from gender reassignment discrimination, one does not need to have undergone any specific treatment or surgery to change from your birth sex to one's preferred gender. This is because changing your physiological or other gender attributes is a personal process rather than a medical one. You can be at any stage in the transition process

– from proposing to reassign your gender, to undergoing a process to reassigning your gender, or having completed it (as per the Equality and Human Rights Commission).

- 3.22 There is no comprehensive data collected on gender reassignment in England and it is difficult to collect such data as people who have undergone (or are undergoing) gender reassignment may identify as male or female or may identify themselves using another term.
- 3.23 In 2009, the ONS appraised the capability of collecting reliable gender reassignment statistics. It concluded that further work was needed to develop robust statistics in this area¹². The 2021 Census in England and Wales included a question on gender identity which means that the national data on the transgender population will be more robust in the future.
- 3.24 The Government Equalities Office estimated that in 2009 there were approximately 200,000 – 500,000 trans people in the UK¹³.
- 3.25 There were 14 incidents of transgender hate crime reported in LBI between December 2019 and December 2020, which saw a decrease of 22% from the previous 12 months¹¹. Strategies within LBI note that tackling hate crime is a priority in the borough.
- 3.26 Gender reassignment as a protected characteristic is not considered to be materially affected by the Proposed Development (with the exception of consideration of improvement to the security to the public realm) or the determination of this application. Therefore, it will not be considered in detail within this EqS.

Sexual Orientation

- 3.27 A person's sexual orientation includes their sexual behaviour, sexual attraction and sexual identity. Sexual orientation is a protected characteristics to allow individuals to choose how to express their sexual orientation without discrimination. This includes discrimination in the provision of goods, facilities and services on grounds of sexual orientation.
- 3.28 Discrimination towards sexual orientation is possible in various forms including: discrimination arising from one's self-perceived sexual identity; one's perceived sexual orientation (discrimination by perception); or one's links to other individuals and their sexual orientation (discrimination by association)¹⁴.
- 3.29 There is no comprehensive data collected on sexual orientation in England.
- 3.30 In 2009 the ONS appraised the capability of collecting robust sexual identity statistics¹⁵. It advised that in order to gather data on sexual orientation a suite of questions would be required, where sexual identity was identified as one component of sexual orientation for which data may be collected.
- 3.31 There is experimental data on sexual identity available from the ONS. This data is based on social survey data from the Annual Population Survey which collects information on self-

¹² Trans Data Position Paper. ONS, May 2009.

¹³ Government Equalities Office, 2018. Trans People in the UK.

¹⁴ As per the Equality and Human Rights Commission Guidance.

¹⁵ ONS, 2009. Measuring Sexual Identity: A Guide for Researchers – April 2009.

perceived sexual identity from the household population (aged 16 and over). This is currently only available at regional level.

- 3.32 The latest data from 2020 indicates 3.8% of residents in London identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual, compared to 2.7% across the UK¹⁶.
- 3.33 Sexual orientation as a protected characteristic is not considered to be materially affected by the Proposed Development (with the exception of consideration of improvement to the security to the public realm) or the determination of this application. Therefore, it will not be considered in detail within this EqS.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

- 3.34 According to the 2011 Census, 59% of the Local Area residents are single (having never married or registered a civil partnership) which is similar to the LBI average of 60%, but significantly higher than the London average of 44%. Conversely, 26% are married, compared to 40% across London. The rate is similar to the LBI average (25%).
- 3.35 The proportion of residents in a civil partnership in the Local Area is 1.1%, which is higher than the LBI rate of 0.8% and London average of 0.4%.
- 3.36 The proportion of residents who are separated, divorced, formerly in a civil partnership, or widowed is 12% in the Local Area, 14% In LBI and 16% in London across London as a whole.
- 3.37 Marriage and civil partnership as a protected characteristic is not considered to be materially affected by the Proposed Development or the determination of this application. Therefore, it will not be considered further within this EqS.

Pregnancy and Maternity

- 3.38 The ONS does not provide statistics on the number of people who are pregnant. Therefore, this baseline analysis has considered live birth data as a proxy. This data is only available at the borough and regional level, and is not available at the ward level. Latest available data from 2020 indicates the general fertility rate¹⁷ in LBI is lower (37.4) than the average for London (56.4).
- 3.39 Pregnancy and Maternity as a protected characteristic is not considered to be materially affected by the Proposed Development or the determination of this application – with the exception of consideration of potential impacts upon people with limited mobility (referring to pregnant women, parents with prams or travelling with small children for whom inaccessible buildings or public realm could be more challenging to navigate). Therefore, it will not be considered further within this EqS.

Race

- 3.40 A person's race can include a number of personal characteristics. As defined in the 2010 Act, race includes colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins. Therefore, this baseline

¹⁶ ONS, 2022. Sexual Orientation – 2020.

¹⁷ General Fertility Rate is the number of live birthday per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 44.

assessment has considered a range of data sources including ethnicity, country of birth and language spoken to provide a baseline analysis of the Local Area with respect to race.

Ethnicity

- 3.41 The 2011 Census shows that London is highly ethnically diverse. 60% of residents identify as White, 18% as Asian/Asian British, 13% as Black/African/Caribbean/Black British, and 8% as Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups or Other Ethnic Group.
- 3.42 In the Local Area, 71% of residents identify as White, which is higher than the London average, 11% identify as Asian/Asian British, 9% as Black/African/Caribbean/Black British and 6% as Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups or Other Ethnic Group.
- 3.43 In LBI, the population is slightly more ethnically diverse compared to the Local Area average; 32% identify as Black, Asian and Other Minority groups in the borough compared to 29% in the Local Area. There is a marginally larger proportion of residents that ethnically identify as Asian/British Asian (11% in the Local Area compared to 9% in the LBI).
- 3.44 Of the Local Area residents that identify as Asian/Asian British, 27% identify as Bangladeshi, 26% as Chinese, 21% as Indian, and 22% as Other Asian Groups. This is broadly similar to the borough level profile (24% identify as Bangladeshi, 23% as Chinese, 19% as Indian, and 29% as Other Asian Groups).

Country of Birth

- 3.45 The 2011 Census also captured country of birth. 63% of London's residents were born in the UK; 12% were born in Europe; 12% were born in the Middle East and Asia; 8% were born in Africa; 4% were born in the Americas and Caribbean, and 1% were born in Australasia.
- 3.46 Of residents in LBI, 65% were born in the UK; but in contrast to London as a whole, a slightly higher proportion of residents were born in Europe (16%), the Americas and Caribbean (5%) and Australasia (2%); and a lower proportion were born in the Middle East and Asia (6%) and Africa (6%).
- 3.47 At the Local Area level, the proportion of residents born in the UK is in line with the LBI average. The proportion of residents born in the Middle East and Asia is higher than the LBI average (8%).
- 3.48 [Resident's survey]

Language

- 3.49 The 2011 Census defines an individual's 'main language' as 'a person's first or preferred language'.
- 3.50 In the Local Area, 81% of residents speak English as their main language, which is slightly higher than the average for LBI (80%) and London (78%). Beside English, the most commonly spoken languages in the Local Area are:
- Turkish;

- French;
- Spanish;
- Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya); and
- Italian.

3.51 Whilst the Local Area is slightly less ethnically diverse compared to the LBI and London averages, there is still a significant level of racial diversity. As set out in the Existing Site section, the IBA run the food growing existing community garden food growing on Site. As such, both disproportionate and differential effects related to Race will be considered within this EqS.

Religion or Belief

- 3.52 According to the 2011 Census, 41% of the Local Area residents consider themselves Christian, which is similar to the proportion across LBI (40%) but lower than London overall (48%).
- 3.53 In the Local Area, 9% of residents consider themselves Muslim, which is in line with the LBI rate (also 9%), but lower than the London average (12%).
- 3.54 30% of residents in both the Local Area and LBI have no religion, which is higher than the rate in London (21%).

Disability

- 3.55 The 2011 Census asked residents to carry out a self-assessment of their general state of health. Residents were asked whether their health was 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad', or 'very bad' – 84% of residents in Local Area reported 'very good or 'good' health which is slightly higher than the LBI (82%) and in line with the London average (84%).
- 3.56 The 2011 Census also asked residents whether a long-term health problem or a disability limited their day-to-day activities. In the Local Area, 14% of residents reported that their day-to-day activities were limited a little or a lot, which is slightly lower than LBI (16%) and in line with the London average (14%).
- 3.57 A Housing Need Survey has been carried out on 291 households currently on the Site. Out of the surveyed households, 31% have either one or more residents with medical needs. These could refer to a disability, mental health conditions, chronic pain, reduced mobility, asthma etc across all age groups. The survey has been used to inform both the exterior and interior design, and the allocation of housing to ensure it is appropriate to the needs of residents.
- 3.58 Therefore, both disproportionate and differential effects related to Disability will be considered within this EqS.

Deprivation

- 3.59 While deprivation or unemployment isn't classified as a protected characteristic under the 2010 Act, levels of deprivation have been considered as part of this baseline analysis.
- 3.60 The Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019) measures deprivation by combining indicators including a range of social, economic and housing factors to give a single deprivation

score for each small area across England (defined as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)). These factors are divided among seven domains of deprivation as outlined below:

- Income deprivation;
- Employment deprivation;
- Education, skills and training deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Crime;
- Barriers to housing and services; and
- Living environment deprivation.

3.61 All areas are ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Figure 3.3 shows the relative levels of deprivation surrounding the site – areas shown in red are within the 10% most deprived and those in yellow within the 20% most deprived.

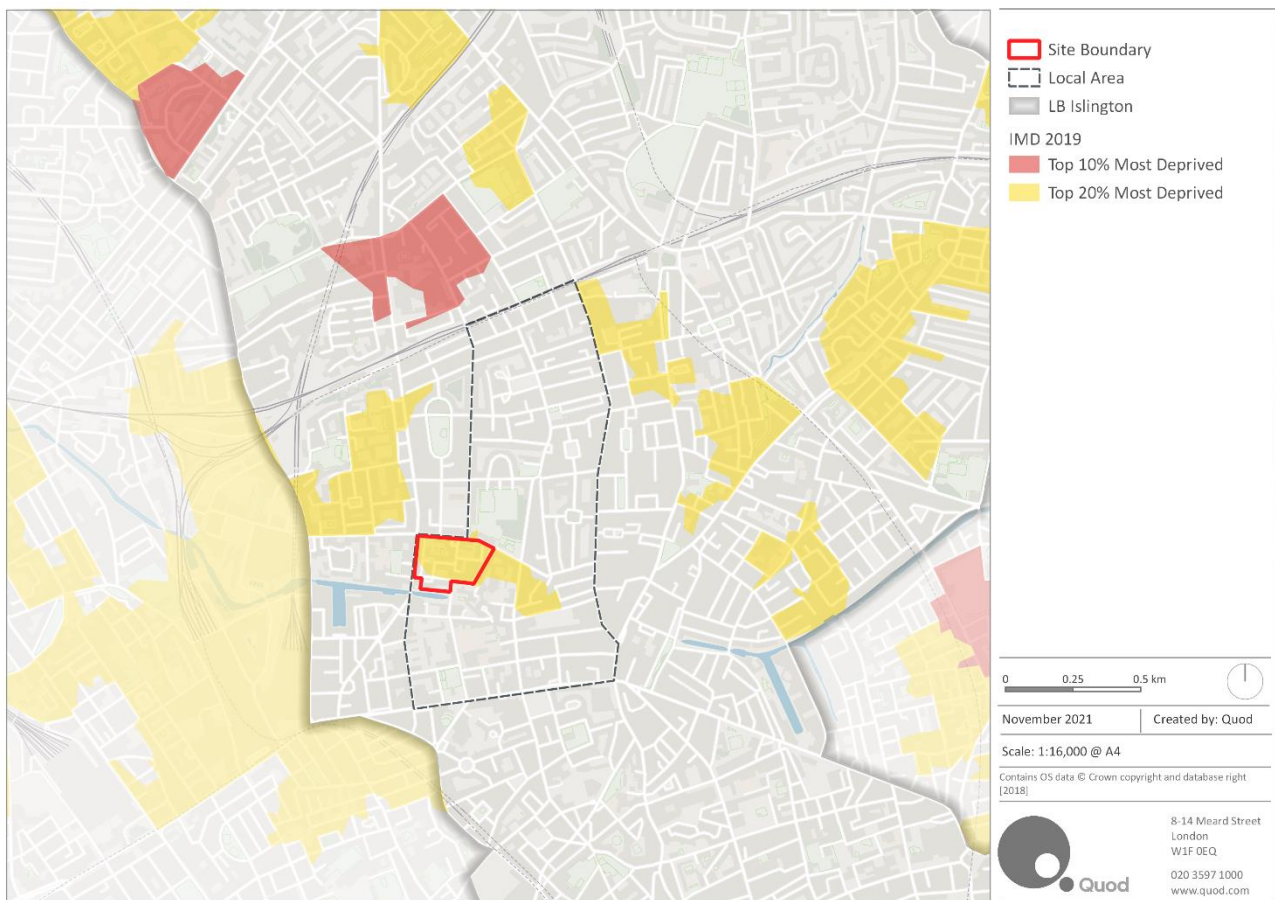
3.62 The Site falls within an area which is among the top 20% most deprived in England. There are also pockets of deprivation scattered across the wider area surrounding the Site to the north, east and west. Overall, LBI is 6th most deprived local authority in London.

3.63 For the area of deprivation the Site falls within, deprivation relating income is most severe. The Site falls in an area that is 10% most deprived in England for the general income measurement, as well as measurements of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. LBI has the highest level of child poverty in London (28%) and ranks 4th highest for poverty among older people¹⁸.

3.64 While socio-economic characteristics is not a protected characteristic considering deprivation levels across the borough does give an indication where inequality exists. Therefore, socio-economic inequality is not considered specifically within this EqS, it has been provided here within the baseline analysis for context.

¹⁸ LBI, 2021. Islington Together: For a more equal future: Strategic Plan.

Figure 3.3 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



Community Infrastructure

- 3.65 Baseline analysis has considered community assets within the local area that could have particular relevance to equality impacts, due to the likelihood of their users sharing a particular protected characteristic.
- 3.66 Figure 3.4 and Table 3.1 sets out local community infrastructure. Within 500m of the Site there are a range of facilities including community centres, nurseries, primary schools and a secondary school, places of worship, three GPs and two public libraries.

Figure 3.4 – Community Infrastructure within 500m of the Site

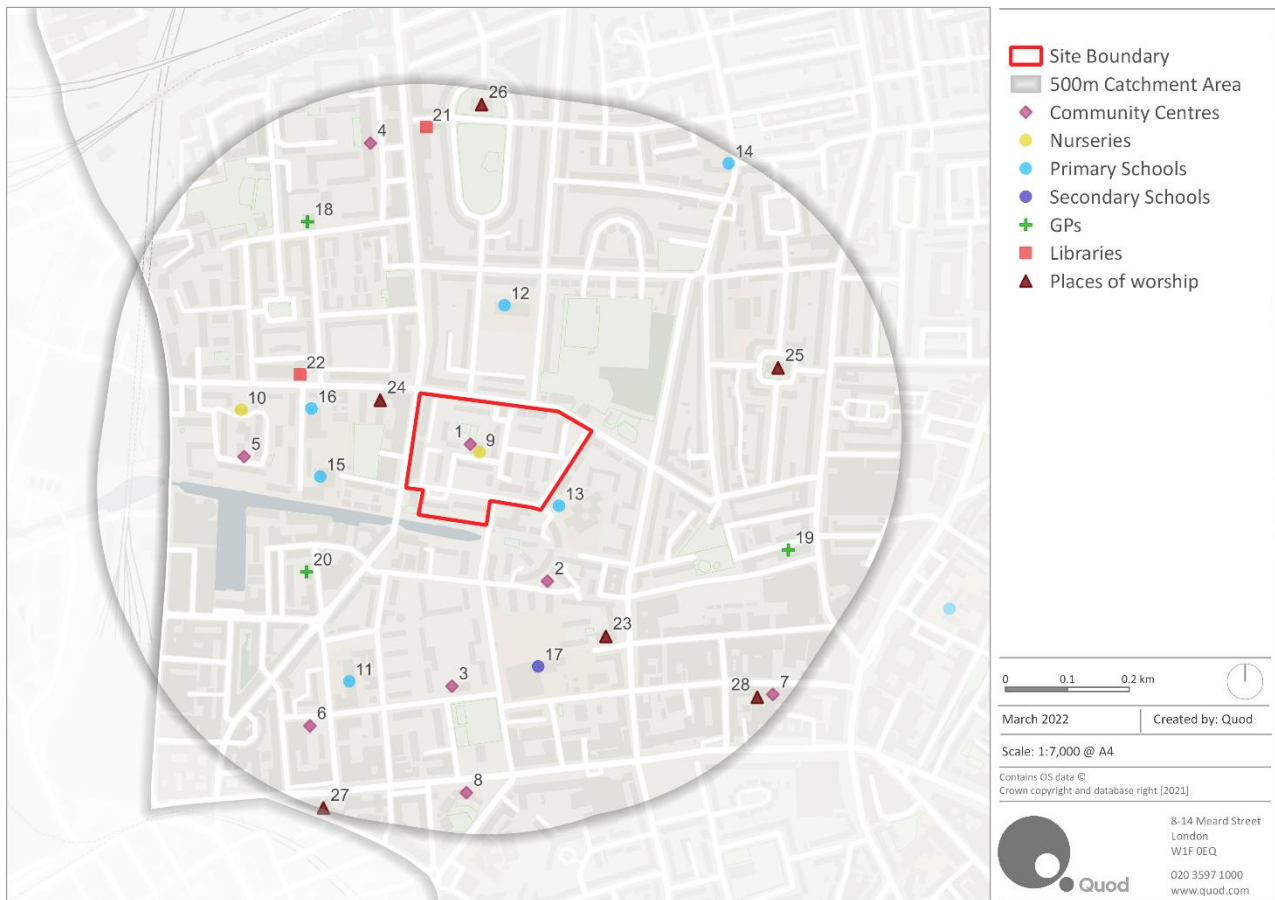


Table 3.1 – Community Infrastructure Key

1	Barnsbury Estate Community Centre	15	Copenhagen Primary School
2	Half Moon Crescent Community Centre	16	Blessed Sacrament RC Primary School
3	Hugh Cubitt Centre	17	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson School
4	Jean Stokes Community Hall	18	Barnsbury Medical Practice
5	York Way Community Centre	19	Ritchie Street Group Practice
6	Barnsbury Community Group	20	Killick Street Health Centre
7	The Claremont Project	21	West Library
8	Weston Rise Community Centre	22	Lewis Carroll Children's Library
9	Tidley Tots Nursery	23	St Silas With All Saints And St James Church
10	Kate Greenaway Nursery School and Children's Centre	24	Church Of The Blessed Sacrament
11	Winton Primary School	25	The Celestial Church Of Christ
12	St Andrews CofE Primary School	26	St Andrew's Church
13	Vittoria Primary School	27	Welsh Congregational Church
14	New River College School	28	Islington Claremont United Reformed Church

3.67 There are two community assets within the Site boundary, the Barnsbury Community Centre and the Tiddley Tots Nursery which operates from dedicated rooms within the community centre. As set out in the Existing Site section, various classes and activities take place within the community centre, including yoga, fitness classes, youth forums and tuition for years five and six, as well as the food growing run by IBA from the centre's community garden.

Summary

3.68 The age profile of Local Area resident population is broadly in line with the average for LBI. Compared to London as a whole, there are a high proportion of working age residents, particularly between the age of 25 and 35 years. LBI has a high proportion of both children and older people (age 60+ years) living in income deprived households. The ratio of men to women is broadly even.

3.69 The resident population of the Local Area is slightly less ethnically diverse compared to the London's average, but in line with LBI. Asian/British Asian is the highest ethnic minority group in the Local Area.

3.70 Residents of the Local Area generally reported slightly better general health compared to the LBI average, and a lower proportion of Local Area residents reported limited day-to-day activities due to a long-term health problem or disability. However, 31% of the households currently on Site reported in the Housing Needs Survey reported having one or more residents with medical needs. This includes disability, mental health conditions, chronic pain and other conditions impacting general health.

3.71 Following this baseline analysis the protected characteristics that could be affected by the Proposed Development, both through its construction and end use (in land use terms), include Age, Disability and Race.

3.72 It is not considered that the planned redevelopment of the buildings or the Site's land use could have a material impact upon Gender Reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Religion or Belief, Pregnancy and Maternity (with the exception of the consideration of restricted mobility which will be included), Sex, or Sexual Orientation. These protected characteristics may be affected through how the proposed buildings and spaces are used in the long term in terms of housing provision and associated amenities provided.

4 Equality Considerations

Estate Regeneration Context & Consultation

Decant and Rehousing Strategy

- 4.1 As per the GLA requirement, a residents' ballot was undertaken to gauge whether there was support for the transformation of the estate. A ballot was undertaken in March 2021 - 73% of residents that voted, voted in favour of proposals (with a 79% turnout).
- 4.2 The Landlord Offer¹⁹ issued to residents explained the terms that would be offered to existing residents. As well as other commitments it states that residents would be offered a replacement home within the estate if they wanted. With the exception of residents in the first phase (Blackmore House), it remains the intention that all social rented tenants will be offered a single decant (enabling them to move directly from their existing home into their new home). Residents of Blackmore House, which will be the first phase of the demolition, will be rehoused within existing vacant homes on the estate or off-site until their new home is ready.
- 4.3 This approach aims to ensure that a maximum of 29 tenants would be required to move off the estate during the delivery phase, and it is hoped the number is significantly fewer. Similarly of the 39 resident leaseholders who have the opportunity to take up the offer of a shared equity home, 25 will be able to move directly into their new home and a maximum of 14 would be required to move off the estate during the delivery phase. This is important in some cases where close community and social connections exist. Many residents have lived on this estate for a long time and it has an established community. These community connections can be particularly important for people with various protected characteristics, particularly Age (young and old), Disability, Sex, Race, and Religion or Belief.

Community Engagement

- 4.4 When considering equality impacts related to estate transformation projects, resident engagement and community consultation is of particular importance. The PSED requires public bodies to have due regard to encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life. In the context of this project, residents' ability to engage with the development plans, raise any concerns or views and provide feedback on the emerging masterplan is particularly relevant.
- 4.5 The Applicant has undertaken extensive consultation with existing residents and the wider local community. This has included Housing Needs Surveys of existing residents, a series of workshops with existing residents each covering a different theme, drop-in sessions to answer specific queries, home visits and surveys, phone banking, coffee mornings, and two public exhibitions as well as engaging through digital channels throughout the process. Full details of the consultation approach are set out within the **Statement of Community Involvement**.

¹⁹ Newlon Housing Trust (January 2021) The Landlord Offer: The Future of the Barnsbury Estate.

- 4.6 Specific efforts have been made to engage traditionally 'hard-to-reach' groups on the Site. Workshops were held on a variety of days at differing times to ensure that residents with different lifestyles and work patterns were able to attend. All in person events were held in the Barnsbury Community Centre which is an accessible venue. Film nights and summer events were held as part of the consultation process to engage with younger residents. Door knocking/home visits were completed for those that prefer to engage on a 1-2-1 basis from their own home and where there have been indications of vulnerability due to age or health. The Applicant has also checked with neighbours to identify any support services or family in contact with the resident to assist both in making contact and ensuring the resident understands the information, timescale, procedure and access to support. The Applicant has also funded the provision of an Independent Resident Advisor to provide independent advice and information to residents about the transformation.
- 4.7 Consultation materials were provided in other languages upon request to ensure that the information was accessible to all throughout the consultation period. Translations included Somali, Bengali and Turkish as English is not the native language of many residents on the estate. The Applicant also utilised the services of interpreters and will continue to do so.
- 4.8 Events and materials distributed through the consultation process included a mix of modes, online, virtual, newsletters, flyers, posters, online surveys, texts emails, phone calls, door knocking campaigns etc to maximise reach and ensure people of all ages, levels of literacy and access to the internet/ computers could participate.
- 4.9 The consultation and engagement approach taken by the Applicant has aimed to be as far reaching through the community and to remove barriers that may prevent people from participating where reasonably possible.
- 4.10 Therefore, the approach taken is considered to have a neutral impact upon protected characteristics including Age, Sex, Race, Disability and Religion or Belief.

Amenity Disruption During Construction

- 4.11 The demolition and construction works programme extends to c.10 years. During this time the Proposed Development has the potential to impact on the amenity of local residents and workers due to, for example, noise and vibration, disruption to footways, construction traffic and dust.
- 4.12 Some of these effects could disproportionately affect people with some particular protected characteristics in the absence of appropriate mitigation. For example, some, including older people, young children, or those with limiting disabilities or illness may spend longer at home and are therefore more likely to be affected by day-time noise disturbance and localises air quality impacts.
- 4.13 Technical air, noise and vibration, and transport assessments have been undertaken and presented within the Environmental Statement. In addition, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared to consider any health implications. The results of these assessments are not repeated here, but considerations of how any of these could have a differential or disproportionate effect upon equality, and the measures put in place to minimise or remove any such effects is set out below.

Noise

- 4.14 The assessment of the noise impacts associated with the construction of the Proposed Development identifies adverse effects – **ES Volume 1, Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration**. These adverse noise effects may be experienced by residents living on the estate, and along Caledonian Road, Copenhagen Road, Charlotte Terrace, as well as Vittoria Primary School and the Care Home on Muriel Street.
- 4.15 In relation to equality impacts associated with this finding, these could have a disproportionate impact on Age (young and old) given the location of the primary school and the care home. These effects are not likely to have a disproportionate impact upon any other protected characteristics, however they could have a differential impact upon residents living in the affected homes who may spend more time at home during the day. This could include Age (elderly (retired) resident and younger children) or Disability (residents with disabilities that limit their ability to leave the home or disabilities that increase sensitivity to noise).
- 4.16 Mitigation measures have been proposed in order to reduce or minimise these adverse effects where possible. These measures and best practice means are set out within a site specific **Outline Construction Management Plan (CMP)** that forms part of the Application, and therefore will be material consideration in the decision making process.

Air Quality

- 4.17 The assessment of the air quality impacts associated with the construction of the Proposed Development does not find any adverse effects – **ES Volume 1, Chapter 8: Air Quality**. The baseline assessment has considered existing residents and local facilities (including sensitive uses from an Equality perspective such as schools and the care home), along with the residents of the initial phases of the Proposed Development that would be occupying the first new homes that have been delivered while the later phases are still being constructed. No mitigation measures have been considered to be necessary.
- 4.18 No disproportionate or differential impacts upon any protected characteristics have been identified.

Transport Disruption

- 4.19 During construction, the Site may pose challenges for some street users, such as those with restricted mobility, disabilities, parents with buggies etc.
- 4.20 The construction phasing will require some road/street/route closures. Closures will rotate around as the construction is phased, starting with the closure of Pultney Street and northern section of Leirum Street. Alternative routes for vehicle and pedestrian movement will be provided.
- 4.21 The **CMP** and **Construction Logistics Plan (CLP)** includes details of measures that will be put in place to manage the site and routes during construction. These measures proposed are relevant to some protected characteristics that may be differentially effected by the disruption.
- 4.22 Closure of streets could also impact upon people with disabilities who may rely upon learnt route, this could include people with visual impairment, learning disabilities or neurodiversity. Changes to the built environment can be more challenging for some people to navigate.

4.23 Where the street is obstructed by activities such as deliveries, partial closures, other hazards, etc suitable signage, ramping etc will be deployed. In addition, the site management team are responsible for keeping the public highway around the construction site clean and free from obstructions. Banksman will be on hand to offer assistance to any vulnerable users of the footway.

Summary

4.24 Overall, any effects on amenity of the construction phase will be temporary. These effects, including those which might disproportionately or differentially affect people with particular protected characteristics (Age and Disability), will be monitored and mitigated / minimised as far as possible throughout the construction period in accordance with the management plans and mitigation measures outlined above.

Delivery of New Homes and Accessible Design

4.25 The Proposed Development will replace the existing 371 homes current on site, delivering up to 950 new homes. Improving the quality and design of these homes and reinvesting within the estate will be beneficial to all residents.

4.26 This transformation project will better enable the estate to meet the needs of some residents who are currently living in unsuitable accommodation. The existing accommodation is not accessible. Approximately half the blocks on the estate do not benefit from a lift and the topography of the site has resulted in a lot of existing steps which makes navigation difficult for those with mobility needs. Newlon staff have undertaken a comprehensive survey of existing residents to better understand the specific needs of residents currently living here. This has informed the design of the new homes, and will inform how the new homes are allocated to residents that will be rehoused within the Proposed Development. Most households will move directly from their existing homes to the newly developed homes which will all be level access and adapted if required

4.27 This includes considerations that need to be taken into account for residents with specific needs that relate to one or more protected characteristics including needs such as dementia, autism, physical disabilities, mobility issues, etc. These have been taken into account in the design of new homes, ensuring residents that may have complex needs, including those that could result in differential equality impact.

4.28 Ongoing engagement will be required with residents as the Proposed Development is delivered, as these needs may change over time, or new issues arise.

4.29 More generally across the Proposed Development all residential units have been designed to be accessible and adaptable in line with Building Regulation Part M²⁰ and the London Housing Supplementary Guidance²¹ - 10% of homes will be wheelchair adaptable in line with Building Regulation M4(3). This will support residents through all stages of life enabling a greater level of autonomy into later stages of life and residents with disabilities.

²⁰ HM Government, 2016. The Building Regulation 2010 – Approved Document M Access to and use of buildings, Volume 1: Dwellings. 2015 edition incorporating 2016 amendments.

²¹ GLA, 2016. London Plan 2016 - Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance.

- 4.30 The Proposed Development will continue to provide transport choices for existing and new residents. All existing residents who currently benefit from a parking permit on New Barnsbury will continue to do so in the Proposed Scheme so there will be no impact on existing residents who rely on their vehicle. The provision of 31 blue badge spaces equates to 3.3% provision and this number can increase further over the lifetime of the Proposed Development as standard spaces are converted to blue badge spaces when each parking permit ends. 5% of all cycle spaces will be for larger cycles and a further 15% will be for ambulant disabled cyclists to meet the needs of a wide range of cyclists.
- 4.31 The new and replacement homes may have a positive differential effect upon on some protected characteristics, particularly Age and Disability.

Access to Community Facilities

- 4.32 As set out in the baseline section, there are a number of community facilities on the site, particularly the Barnsbury Community Centre and Tiddley Tots Nursery. The community centre provides a space within the estate that can be used for a whole range of functions - including accommodating events and activities that promote community cohesion, youth groups etc. The nursery provides early years care for families living locally.
- 4.33 Of particular significance, there is a community garden on the estate that is a food growing space run by the IBA. While all of these uses will be replaced as part of the Proposed Development, they will be disrupted during construction. The community centre and nursery will be moved into temporary accommodation as the construction is phased. The location of the temporary provision has not yet been finalised. Any temporary provision will need to take into consideration the access arrangements of the temporary buildings.
- 4.34 In the long term they will be co-located (as they currently are) in Phase 1c. The new facilities will be larger than the existing facilities (the community centre will be at least 100% larger and the nursery will be at least 60% larger). The community garden will be replaced for IBA in the adjacent Old Barnsbury.
- 4.35 The plans for the relocation and reprovision of these facilities has been developed in consultation with the existing management. This has helped shape the proposals for the new spaces by better understanding their operational needs. Ongoing engagement will be required once the Proposed Development is delivered.
- 4.36 Overall, while the users of these various facilities will experience disruption during construction, the provision of these services will be reaccommodated in the end state.
- 4.37 The impact upon community facilities has a disproportionate negative effect during construction, but a disproportionate beneficial impact in the long run, upon people with protected characteristics particularly Age (young people) and Race.

Improved quality and provision of playspace, open space and public realm

- 4.38 The design and provision of open spaces and public realm can have a number of equality impacts that need to be taken into consideration. Women, young and older people, people from ethnic minority backgrounds, people from some religions, people identifying as LGBTQ+,

and disabled people^{22 23} are those more likely to feel less safe in poorly designed public open spaces as they tend to have a higher risk (real or perceived) of experiencing harassment/ being a victim of crime.

- 4.39 The Proposed Development will significantly improve the overall quality and design of the open space, public realm and playspace on the estate. While there is a significant amount of existing open space on the site, some of these spaces are underused, poorly designed and feature routes and public realm that are not inviting.
- 4.40 The Proposed Development will maintain the overall amount of open space (when some provision at roof level is taken into consideration). While it is acknowledged that this same level of provision will need to meet the needs of more residents, the overall amount of accessible, well designed and high-quality space will be greater. Playspace provision has been designed to meet the needs of various age groups and will be a significant improvement to the existing provision which is of poor quality and not particularly welcoming for children and young people.
- 4.41 The masterplan seeks to make the Site more easily navigable; the open spaces will be linked by clear landscaped routes, with seating and trees. Significant landscaping will also be included in the south of the site to strengthen its green connection to the canal.
- 4.42 Open spaces and routes including steps and ramps will be accessible in line with the 2010 Act where possible. A single route does not provide ramps due to the significant physical constraints of the site. The accessible route will not be less convenient in terms of travel time.
- 4.43 A range of seating opportunity will be provided throughout to create spaces to rest. A specialist lighting consultant has advised on an appropriate lighting strategy to ensure all spaces are well lit. Carnegie Street Park and Pultney Park will have subtle boundaries so that the spaces are open and overlooked to help create a safe and welcoming environment.
- 4.44 Improving the overall quality of the open spaces and the public realm in this area will have a beneficial impact for existing and future residents, particularly those who share protected characteristics.
- 4.45 Overall the improved quality and provision of playspace, open space and public realm will have both differential and disproportionate beneficial impacts upon a number of protected characteristics including Age (young and old), Disability, Race, Sexual Orientation, Sex, Religion or Belief.

²² Home Office (2020) Hate Crime, England and Wales 20219/20.

²³ UN Women UK (2021) <https://www.unwomenuk.org/safe-spaces-now>.

5 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 When considering the Proposed Development, the PSED requires the LBI to consider how their determination of the application will affect people who are protected under the 2010 Act, including having due regard to the effects of the Proposed Development and any potential disadvantages suffered by people because of their protected characteristics. This duty operates independently of the LBI's planning duties under the Planning Acts.
- 5.2 In meeting this duty, the LBI should give due regard to equality considerations and attribute appropriate weight to such considerations. Equality impacts should also be a consideration in the balance when determining the application, alongside the benefits arising from the Proposed Development such as the delivery of new homes, employment and community floorspace, and public realm (alongside improvements to quality existing public realm, open space and playspace).
- 5.3 The LBI should also consider appropriate mitigation to minimise the potential adverse effects of the Proposed Development on those with protected characteristics.
- 5.4 Table 5.1 summarises where the Proposed Development may affect various protected characteristics including, Age, Race, Sex, Disability, Religion or Belief, Pregnancy and Maternity, and Sexual Orientation.
- 5.5 Effects on other protected characteristics not outlined in Table 5.1 including Gender Reassignment, and Marriage and Civil Partnership are considered to be Neutral with no effects identified.

Table 5.1: Assessment framework

Potential Impact	Description of Impact	Relevant Protected Characteristic	+/- / 0	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measure
Decant & Rehousing Strategy	Decant and rehousing strategy seeks to ensure as many residents as possible have the option to remain within the estate during the delivery of the project. This will help to avoid impacts to existing community and social networks that could be relevant to various protected characteristics.	Age, Disability, Race, Sex, Religion or Belief	0	Ongoing engagement with residents.
Consultation and Community Engagement Process	The 2010 Act's PSED includes the requirement to have due regard to encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life where participation may be disproportionately low. The consultation and engagement approach taken by the Applicant has aimed to be far reaching through the community and to remove barriers that may prevent people from participating, where reasonably possible.	Age, Race, Sex, Religion or Belief, Disability	+	Ongoing engagement with residents is recommended post planning. The CMP should include contact details for a community liaison to ensure that residents have a point of contact during the construction period should they have any concerns to report.
Amenity Disruption During Construction	Some protected characteristics may be more sensitive to amenity disruption during the construction period. The CMP document should be kept up to date to include details of measures to mitigate any potential impacts upon resident's amenity during the build process.	Age, Disability	-	Evolution of CMP and CLP to include further and up to date details of mitigation. Monitoring of the noise effects upon particularly sensitive uses include homes, the primary school and care home.
Delivery of new homes and accessible design	The Proposed Development will replace the existing 371 homes with up to 950 new homes. These will be built to high quality design and	Age, Disability	+	Review and update the housing needs survey of existing residents

	include accessible and adaptable homes. This will help to better meet residents needs now and as they may change over time.			
Access to community uses	There are existing community uses on site (Barnsbury Community Centre and Tiddley Tots Nursery) as well as open spaces that are used for community food growing. While these facilities will be replaced (including temporary provision during construction), and in some cases expanded within the Proposed Development, they will experience disruption during the construction phase.	Age, Race	- (During construction) + (Long term)	Ongoing engagement with the operators of Barnsbury Community Centre and Tiddley Tots Nursery, and IBA. Accessibility to temporary provision will need to be considered during construction.
Improved quality and provision of open space, playspace, public realm	The proposed development will make a significant improvement to the quality and provision of open space, playspace and public realm in the local area. The safety and security of the area will be improved helping to improve sense of security for those who may be/feel unsafe in public places. The design of the open space has aimed to improve routes through the estate to make the new public realm more accessible and inclusive.	Age, Sex, Disability, Race, Religion or Belief, Pregnancy and maternity, Sexual Orientation	+	None required

Appendix 1: Baseline Summary Tables

Measure		Local Area	LBI	London
Population				
Population 2011 Census		12,200	206,000	8,170,000
Population Mid-2020 Estimates		14,000	248,000	9,000,000
Population Growth (2011-2020)		15%	20%	10%
Age				
Age Structure 2011 Census	0-15	15%	16%	20%
	16-74	81%	80%	75%
	75+	4%	4%	5%
Age Structure Mid-2020 Estimate	0-15	15%	16%	21%
	16-74	80%	80%	74%
	75+	5%	4%	6%
Sex				
Male / Female (2011 Census)		49% / 51%	49% / 51%	49% / 51%
Male / Female (Mid-2020 Estimate)		49% / 51%	50% / 50%	50% / 50%
Marriage and Civil Partnership				
Marital and Civil Partnership Status	Single	59%	60%	44%
	Married / Civil Partnership	27%	26%	40%
	Divorced / Separated / Widowed	13%	14%	16%
Sexual Orientation				
Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual		-	-	3.8% (2.7% nationally)
Race				
Ethnicity	White	71%	68%	60%
	Mixed/Multiple	6%	6%	5%
	Asian/Asian British	11%	9%	18%
	Black/Black British	9%	13%	13%
	Other	3%	3%	3%
Country of Birth	UK	65%	65%	63%
	Europe	15%	16%	12%

	Africa	4%	6%	8%
	Middle East and Asia	8%	6%	12%
	Americas and Caribbean	5%	5%	4%
	Antarctica and Oceania	3%	2%	1%
Main Language	English	81%	80%	78%
	European L	10%	10%	9%
	Arabic	1%	1%	1%
	South Asian L	2%	2%	7%
	East Asian L	2%	2%	2%
	African L	1%	2%	2%
	West/Central Asian L	1%	1%	1%
	Other	2%	2%	1%
Religion and Belief				
Religion	Christian	41%	40%	48%
	Buddhist	1%	1%	1%
	Hindu	1%	1%	5%
	Jewish	1%	1%	2%
	Muslim (Islam)	9%	9%	12%
	Sikh	0%	0%	2%
	Other religion: Total	0%	0%	1%
	None / Not Stated	46%	47%	29%
Health and Disability				
Self-Assessed health	Very good health	54%	52%	50%
	Good health	30%	31%	33%
	Fair health	10%	11%	11%
	Bad health	4%	5%	4%
	Very bad health	2%	2%	1%
Long Term Health Problem or Disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	7%	8%	7%
	Day-to-day activities limited a little	7%	8%	7%

Note – Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding