



233-236 Nestles Avenue

Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
PREPARED ON BEHALF OF BUCCLEUCH PROPERTY

March 2018



FARRELLS



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This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007)

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Comments



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1. NHS Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure and Environment to illustrate how the Development has adopted design methods to minimise adverse effects on population and human health, including potential environmental impacts and risks and understanding the benefits of active travel and ensuring that new housing is affordable and accessible.
- 1.1.2 Buccleuch Property, the owner of the 1.6ha Site, is seeking a detailed planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings, site clearance and redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme, including 474 residential units, 264 sqm (GEA) A1 retail use, 229 sqm (GEA) A3 café use and 341 sqm (GEA) B1 flexible workspace, together with 286 car parking spaces and 700 cycle parking spaces, hard and soft landscaping, refuse and recycling facilities, and public and private amenity space.
- 1.1.3 In accordance with EIA Regulations 2017 Part 1 Section 4 (2) a: -
“The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the following factors.... (a) population and human health;”
- 1.1.4 This checklist will identify and describe aspects of the design of the Development that were considered and technical assessments have been taken into account in relation to population and human health prior to selection of the final scheme.

1.2 Existing Health Profile

- 1.2.1 Commercial (office and retail) uses, together with residential are located adjacent to the Site. According to the Public Health England Health Profile (see **Appendix 1**) for the whole Hillingdon authority area, the life expectancy in Hillingdon for both men and women is higher than the England average. The health priorities across all of Hillingdon include air quality related respiratory disease, dual diagnosis (drug and alcohol misuse) and suicide prevention. On a borough-wide scale Hillingdon is worse than the national average in health indicators in the following:
- Crime;
 - Obese children;
 - Percentage of physically active adults; and
 - Incidence of TB.

1.3 The Checklist

- 1.3.1 The checklist adapted by Waterman IE from NHS Healthy Urban Planning Checklist¹ is divided into four key themes. The themes focus on different aspects of planning indicating potential related health and wellbeing issues many of which are identified in local joint strategic needs assessments and health and wellbeing strategies, such as those related to:
- Obesity and diseases related to physical inactivity and poor diet;

¹ NHS HUDU, 2017, Planning for Health, Healthy Urban Planning checklist

- Excess winter deaths;
- Air and noise pollution;
- Road safety; and
- Social isolation.

1.3.2 A description of design elements and how they measure against and/or comply with the NHS Healthy Urban Planning List of human health is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: The Proposed Development in relation to the NHS Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Issue	Key Questions	Yes / No / relevance	Policy Requirements and Standards	Evidence of Compliance
Theme 1: Healthy Housing				
Healthy Design	Does the proposal meet all the standards for daylight, sound insulation, private space and accessible and adaptable dwellings?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 5.2 Minimising carbon dioxide emissions and Housing SPG Standard 35: zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and non-domestic buildings from 2019.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 29 on dual aspect and Standard 32 on daylight and sunlight.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 4 on communal open space, supported by London Plan Policy 2.18, Standards 1 and 2 on defining good places, and Standard 3 on public open space.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 26 and 27 on minimum provision of private (amenity) open space.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 90% of new homes meet Building Regulation M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.</p> <p>Sound insulation and noise - London Plan Policy 7.15 and Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 8 and 9 on entrance and approach.</p>	<p>Evidence of meeting standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daylight are demonstrated in ES Chapter 10 Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing and Solar Glare. - private space, accessible and adaptable dwellings are shown in the Design and Access Statement <p>That the area is suitable for residential development and that an appropriate level of sound insulation is achievable is demonstrated in the Noise and Vibration Report but details of the sound insulation design will be subject to planning condition</p>

			London Borough of Hillingdon Policy BE1: Built Environment.
Accessible housing	Does the proposal provide accessible homes for older or disabled people?		London Plan Policy 3.8 and Housing SPG Standard 11 on access require 10 per cent all new housing to be designed to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable such that they meet Building Regulation M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings'.
	Does the proposal ensure that every non-ground floor dwelling is accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley?	Yes	<p>Housing SPG Standards 15 and 16 relate to the provision of lifts. Good practice standard - the provision of an ISO standard 13 person lift in a configuration which can accommodate a trolley bed (see Department of Health Technical Memorandum 08-02: Lifts).</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon Policy AM13: Increasing the ease of movement for frail and elderly people</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon Policy BE1: Built Environment.</p>
Healthy living	Does the proposal provide dwellings with adequate internal space, including sufficient storage space and separate kitchen and living spaces?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.5 (Table 3.3 - minimum space standards for new dwellings) and Housing SPG Standard 24 on dwelling space standards.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 25 - dwellings should accommodate the furniture, access and activity space requirements relating to the declared level of occupancy.</p> <p>Also, Housing SPG Standard 28 on privacy and Standard 31 on ceiling heights.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 12 to 16 relate to shared internal circulation, cores and lifts.</p>
	Does the proposal encourage the use of stairs by ensuring that they are well located, attractive and welcoming?		<p>The Development will provide a range of residence types, each will provide adequate storage, kitchen and living spaces as set by Housing supplementary planning guidance and London Borough of Hillingdon policy.</p> <p>Use of stairs will be encouraged by the convenience and location e.g. within 25m of the residential unit front doors.</p> <p>Staircases also allow access to the garden decks.</p>

			Hayes and Hillingdon Policy BE1: Built Environment.	
Housing mix and affordability	Does the proposal provide affordable family sized homes?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice. London Plan Policy 3.11 Affordable housing targets seeks to maximise affordable housing provision and to ensure an average of at least 17,000 more affordable homes per year in London over the term of the London Plan. 60% of the affordable housing provision should be for social and affordable rent and 40% for intermediate rent or sale.</p> <p>The Mayor's Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 is a £3bn fund to help start building at least 90,000 affordable homes by 2021.</p>	The Development aims to incorporate 132 intermediate homes in the Development ranging from studios to three-bed ground floor duplex apartments. This accounts for 16% of habitable rooms.
Theme 2: Active Travel				
Promoting walking and cycling	Does the proposal promote cycling and walking through measures in a travel plan, including adequate cycle parking and cycle storage?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 6.3 (C) Travel plans</p> <p>London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking.</p> <p>London Plan - Parking Addendum to Chapter 6 on cycle parking: Table 6.3 Cycle parking minimum standards.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 20 and 21 on cycle storage.</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO12: Reduce use of the car and promote cycling.</p>	<p>The Development will incorporate 700 secure cycle spaces and an additional 17 public cycle parking short stay spaces. The Development will promote cycling in the area through the inclusion of a cycle lane, contributing to the councils aim of improved environment and infrastructure to support healthier living and mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The Development also encourages walking through contributing to a greenway that will run through all neighbouring developments and an attractive landscaping design.</p>
Safety	Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures and safe and well lit	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking.</p>	The Development is made to be inclusive of necessary sustainable forms of transport, such as improved walking and cycling. The

	pedestrian and cycle crossings and routes?		Hillingdon Strategic Objective SO12	Development includes a dedicated two-way cycle lane and pedestrian green way. These features are outlined in the Design and Access Statement and ES Chapter 7: Transport and Access will detail the transport plans. Safe design is provided as outlined in the Design and Access Statement
Connectivity	Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and public transport?	Yes	London Plan Policy 6.9 Cycling - Map 6.2 Cycle superhighways. London Plan Policy 6.10 Walking - Map 6.3 Walk London Network. Green Infrastructure: The All London Green Grid SPG (March 2012). Transport for London Legible London. Transport for London Bus Service Planning Guidelines. London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO12: Reduce use of the car and promote cycling.	The site is key to providing a connection between the public realm and internal routes as it is located south of a Hayes and Harlington railway station, and will provide a pedestrian link from schemes adjacent to the site through the proposed green link and along the multi modal footpath parallel with Nestles Avenue.
Minimising car use	Does the proposal seek to minimise car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car free development and car clubs?	Yes	London Plan Policy 6.13 Parking - Table 6.2 Car parking standards (Parking addendum to chapter 6). Housing SPG Standards 17 to 19 on car parking provision. London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO12: Reduce use of the car and promote cycling.	The site seeks to minimise car use and is providing the minimal amount of car parking spaces required by the local authority. The Development will include 20% active electrical charging points (double to standard amount) and a car club space. The retail unit on site is expected to be a mini-supermarket to reduce the need for residents to drive.
Theme 3: Healthy Environment				
Construction	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	Yes	London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.	A construction management plan (CMP) incorporating the latest guidance on minimising nuisance, will be implemented to ensure that impacts related to dust, noise, vibration and

			<p>London Plan Policy 5.18 Construction, excavation and demolition waste.</p> <p>The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition SPG (July 2014).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 34 on environmental performance.</p>	<p>odours are reduced. Expected measures are outlined in ES Chapter 6 Development Programme, Demolition and Construction.</p> <p>The construction contractor will register with the considerate contractor scheme.</p>
Air quality	Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 7.14 Improving air quality. At least 'air quality neutral' - Housing SPG Standard 33 on air quality.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon policy EM1 and EM8</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO11</p>	<p>The site will mitigate against increased air pollution caused by traffic by encouraging use of cycles and public transport, the arrival of the Elizabeth line to Hayes and Harlington will provide excellent connections to central London.</p> <p>The Development is assessed as air quality neutral for both traffic and building plant emissions (see Appendix 8 of the Environmental Statement).</p> <p>The Development will include 20% active electrical charging points (double to standard amount) and a car club space.</p> <p>The scheme will increase the number of trees on site from 5 to 53</p>
Noise	Does the proposal minimise the impact of noise caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, site layout and landscaping?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 7.15 Reducing and managing noise, improving and enhancing the acoustic environment and promoting appropriate soundscapes.</p> <p>Limit the transmission of noise to sound sensitive rooms - Housing SPG Standard 30 on noise.</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO10</p>	<p>The site will ensure that appropriate facades, windows and building materials are used to ensure a comfortable acoustic environment for the Development. See the Noise and Vibration Report.</p> <p>The layout of the Development minimises bedrooms on the façade facing the railway line, the greatest source of noise.</p>

Open space	<p>Does the proposal retain or replace existing open space and in areas of deficiency, provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.18 Protecting open space and addressing deficiency, Table 7.2 Public open space categorisation.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standards 3 and 4 on communal and public open space.</p> <p>London Borough of Hillingdon policy SO3</p>	<p>The existing site has no open space, no play space and no public realm areas. A landscape plan provided in Design and Access Statement illustrates the proposed areas of public realm, rain garden, play space and lawns as pocket parks.</p> <p>Given the sites previous use, this increase in space will be of great local significance with the provision of access to this mix of hard and soft landscaping.</p> <p>The proposed management and maintenance of these areas will be detailed in the Design and Access Statement.</p>
Play space	Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.6 Children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities.</p> <p>Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (Sept 2012) - quantity Benchmark Standard of a minimum of 10 square metres per child regardless of age (4.24) and accessibility to play space Benchmark Standard (Table 4.4).</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 5 on play space.</p> <p>Hayes and Hilling Policy EM5: commitment to play space.</p>	The site will provide 1005 Sqm against a requirement to provide 1,005 Sqm of play space.
Biodiversity	Does the proposal contribute to nature conservation and biodiversity?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 7.19 Biodiversity and access to nature. Table 7.3 - London regional Biodiversity Action Plan habitat targets for 2020.</p> <p>Housing SPG Standard 40 on ecology.</p> <p>Hayes and Hilling Policy SO5: Protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal indicates the measures adopted to encourage and contribute to biodiversity. Additionally, a biodiversity plan is provided in the Design and Access Statement.

Local food growing	Does the proposal provide opportunities for food growing, for example by providing allotments, private and community gardens and green roofs?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening. London Plan Policy 7.22 Land for food.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs. London Borough of Hillingdon Policy EM7: Protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>The site will incorporate green and blue roofs as indicated in the Drainage Strategy. The use of these water retention techniques will reduce surface runoff from the development by 84% per annum.</p> <p>Plans for allotments and community gardens were not incorporated into the Development.</p>
Flood risk	Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage techniques, including storing rainwater, use of permeable surfaces and green roofs?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction. London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.13 Sustainable drainage. Flooding and drainage - Housing SPG Standards 38 and 39. London Borough of Hillingdon EM6: Flood Risk Management</p>	<p>A Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy has been produced that outlines the measures to reduce surface run-off.</p> <p>The Landscape Plan in the Design and Access Statement includes sustainable drainage systems e.g. rain garden.</p>
Overheating	Does the design of buildings and spaces avoid internal and external overheating, through use of passive cooling techniques and urban greening?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 5.3 Sustainable design and construction. London Plan Policy 5.9 Overheating and cooling.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.10 Urban greening. London Plan Policy 5.11 Green roofs and development site environs. Overheating - Housing SPG Standards 36.</p>	<p>An energy strategy has been produced to optimise the design of the buildings.</p> <p>The proposed ventilation strategy for the car park is to use the car entrance as the fresh air intake. A combination of impulse fans and extraction fans will exhaust via louvres at level one.</p> <p>The Development will use Mechanical Heat Recovery Ventilation with purge venting.</p> <p>Some façade will include a green wall and all amenity areas will include soft landscaping.</p>

Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods

Health services	Has the impact on healthcare services been addressed?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.17 Health and social care facilities.</p> <p>NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Planning Contributions Tool (the HUDU Model).</p> <p>Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).</p>	<p>A Socio-Economic Statement has been produced to identify impacts on community infrastructure.</p> <p>The current number of patients per GP, within 1 mile of the Site is 2,356, which is greater than the 1,800 patients per GP (FTE). The worst-case scenario where new residents register with a local GP the completed Development would lead to 2,410 patients per GP.</p>
Education	Has the impact on primary, secondary and post-19 education been addressed?	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.18 Education facilities.</p>	<p>A Socio-Economic Statement has been produced to identify impacts on community infrastructure.</p> <p>The Development is likely to produce 98 children of early years, primary and secondary school age. There is capacity at all three levels but it is recognised that early years capacity may be put under pressure with all of the surrounding developments.</p> <p>Although not part of the Socio-Economic Statement there are post 19+ education facilities e.g. Brunel University London and Uxbridge College nearby.</p>
Access to social infrastructure	<p>Does the proposal contribute to new social infrastructure provision that is accessible, affordable and timely?</p> <p>Have opportunities for multi-use and the co-location of services been explored?</p>	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 3.16 Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Social Infrastructure SPG (2015).</p>	<p>There is no specific social infrastructure proposed.</p> <p>The retail unit has been designed so that it can be used by any convenience store, opting for a standard shape for versatility</p>
Local employment	Does the proposal include commercial uses and provide opportunities for local employment	Yes	<p>London Plan Policy 4.12 Improving opportunities for all and London Plan Policy 8.2 Planning obligations.</p>	<p>The development will lead to the generation of 850 temporary jobs per year for the three year</p>

and healthy workplaces	and training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use' jobs? Does the proposal promote the health and wellbeing of future employees by achieving BREEAM health and wellbeing credits?		London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods. Workplace environment - BREEAM health and wellbeing credits.	duration of demolition and construction, with potential to draw from the local labour pool. The proposed Development includes retail unit, café and four starter workspace units, which will provide 51 FTE jobs. The Development will promote the health and wellbeing of future employees by seeking to achieve BREEAM health and wellbeing credits [
Access to local food shops	Does the proposal provide opportunities for local food shops? Does the proposal avoid an over concentration or clustering of hot food takeaways in the local area?	Yes	London Plan Policy 4.7 Retail and town centre development. London Plan Policy 4.8 Supporting a successful and diverse retail sector. London Plan Policy 4.9 Small shops. London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods.	The retail unit included in the Development has been designed so that it can be used by any convenience store, opting for a standard shape for versatility The Development also includes a café. Given the Wider Development Area (Buccleuch, Network rail, SEGRO, and Barratt London Land) opportunities will be available in addition to those proposed as part of the Hayes town centre and Hayes and Harlington station improvements.
Public realm	Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities? Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	Yes	London Plan Policy 7.1 Lifetime neighbourhoods. London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment. London Plan Policy 7.5 Public realm. Shaping Neighbourhoods. Accessible London: Achieving and Inclusive Environment SPG (Oct 2014). Housing SPG Standard 10 on active frontages.	The proposed design of public realm would incorporate the interconnectivity which is engrained into the Wider Development Area (Buccleuch, Network rail, SEGRO, and Barratt London Land). This will be evidenced through cycle lanes, pedestrian walk ways and a scheme wide east -west green link. Public realm areas and community amenity areas are provided for each block and these are all accessible. As described in the Design and Access Statement the Development will be built to ensure that accessibility is incorporated in the design and operation of the Development.

As summarised in **Table 2** of the 23 topics across the four themes in the checklist the Development fully complies with 22 of these, mostly complies with one other, partially complies with two and does not contribute to one topic.

Table 2 Summary of the number of compliant topics

Theme	Compliance				Reason for not fully compliant
	full	most	partial	none	
Theme 1: Healthy Housing	3	1			Only not fully compliant because affordable less than 35% and mix of affordable to intermediate is 40% to 60% rather than the other way around
Theme 2: Active Travel	4				
Theme 3: Healthy Environment	9			1	Development does not provide a community area to grow food
Theme 4: Vibrant Neighbourhoods	3		2		The Development will cause increased pressure on healthcare providers No social infrastructure facility is proposed.

Complying with over 95% of the topics in the NHS Healthy Urban Planning Checklist the Development can be said to be well designed.



APPENDICES

A. Hillingdon Health Profile 2017



Hillingdon

Unitary authority



This profile was published on 4th July 2017

Health Profile 2017

Health in summary

The health of people in Hillingdon is varied compared with the England average. About 20% (12,000) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 6.1 years lower for men and 5.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Hillingdon than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 21.2% (700) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 36*. This represents 25 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

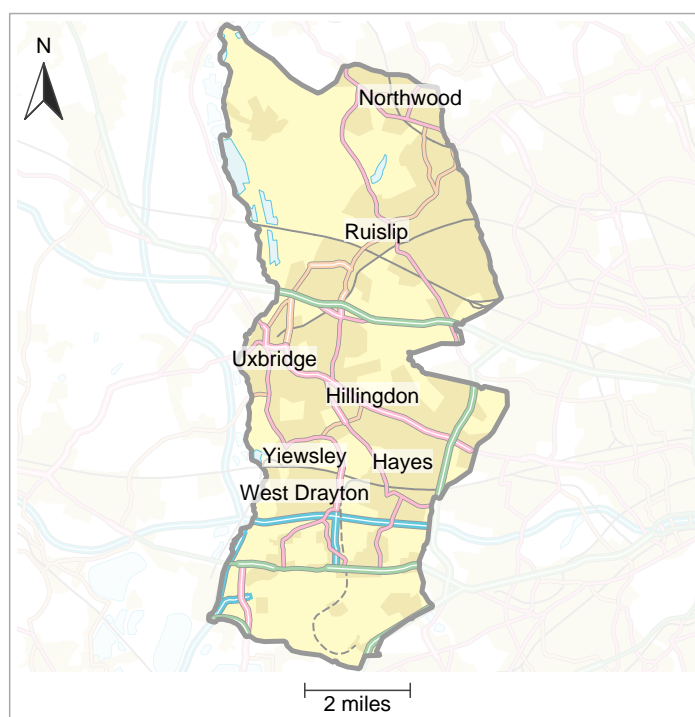
Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 536*, better than the average for England. This represents 1,390 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 111*, better than the average for England. This represents 343 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 250*, better than the average for England. This represents 309 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are worse than average. Rates of hip fractures and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average. The rate of violent crime is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness and long term unemployment are better than average.

Local priorities

Priorities in Hillingdon include air quality related respiratory disease, dual diagnosis and suicide prevention. For more information see www.hillingdon.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



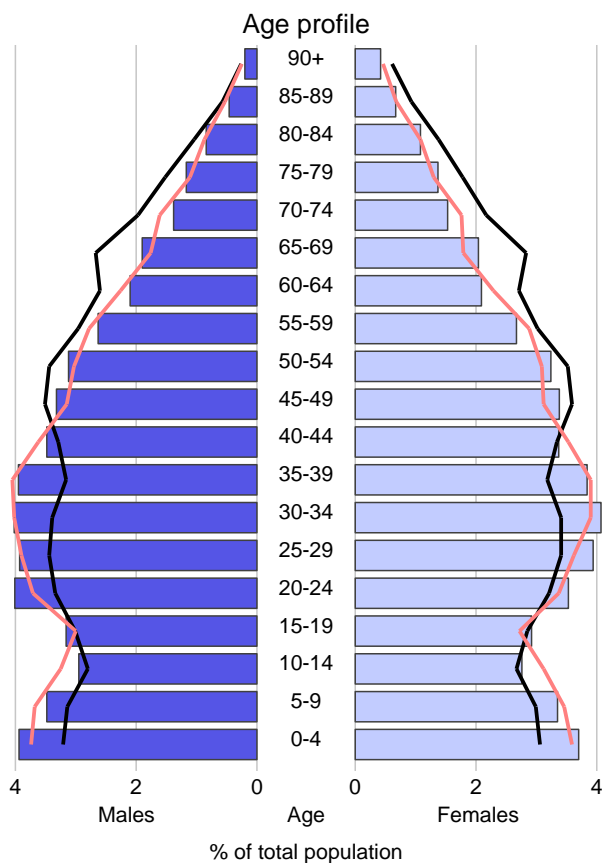
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2017
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Hillingdon. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

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Population: summary characteristics



	Males	Females	Persons
Hillingdon (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	149	149	298
Projected population (2020):	163	161	323
% people from an ethnic minority group:	36.2%	33.0%	34.6%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			54.3%

	Males	Females	Persons
England (population in thousands)			
Population (2015):	27,029	27,757	54,786
Projected population (2020):	28,157	28,706	56,862
% people from an ethnic minority group:	13.1%	13.4%	13.2%
Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100			60.7%

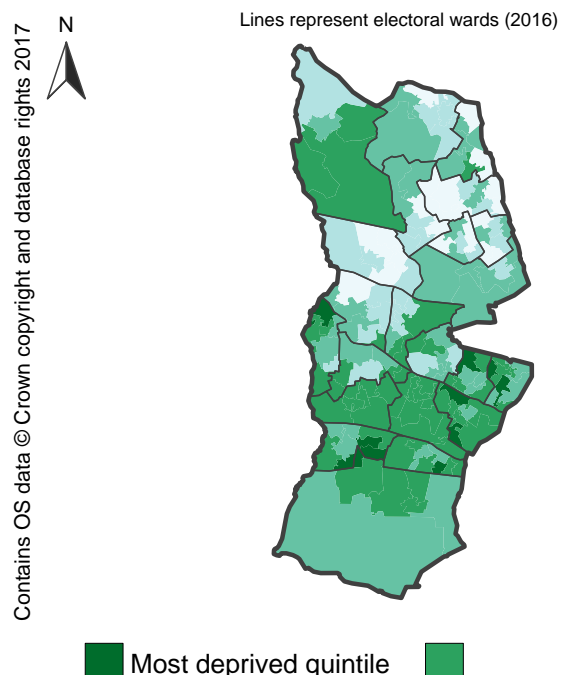
The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

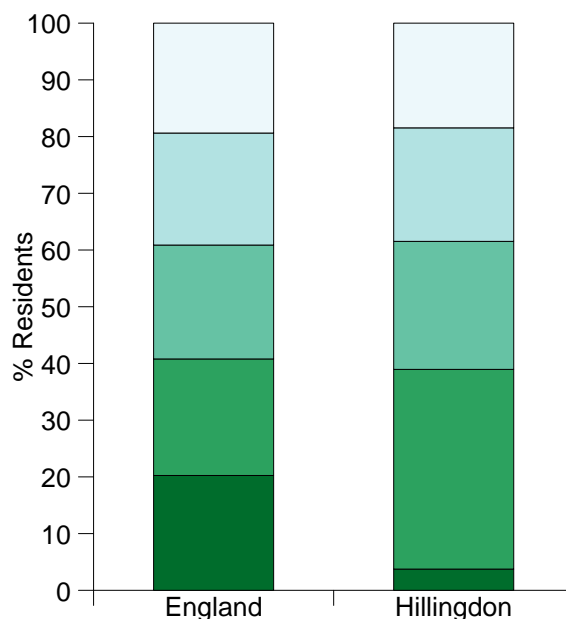
- Hillingdon 2015 (Male)
- Hillingdon 2015 (Female)
- England 2015
- Hillingdon 2020 estimate

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



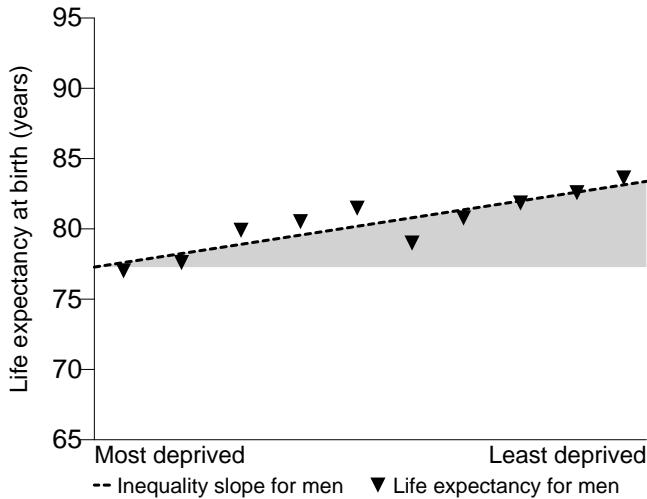
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



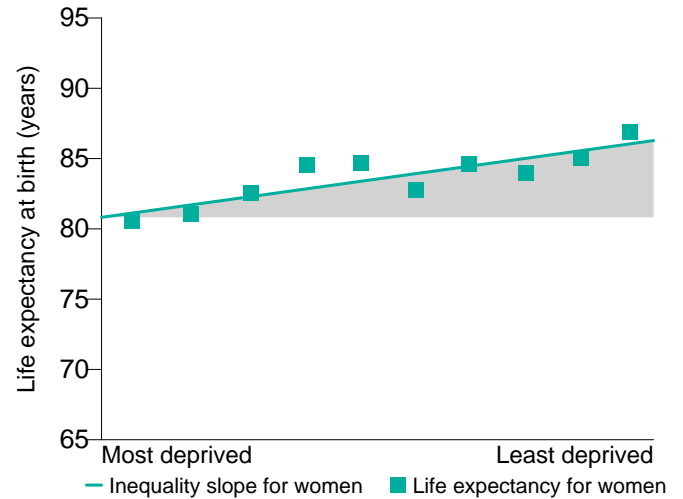
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.1 years



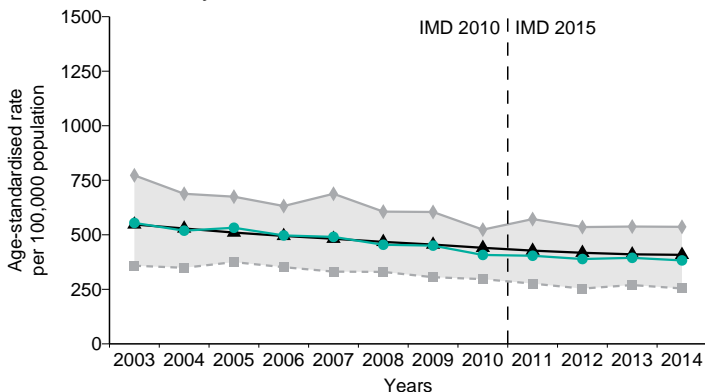
Life expectancy gap for women: 5.5 years



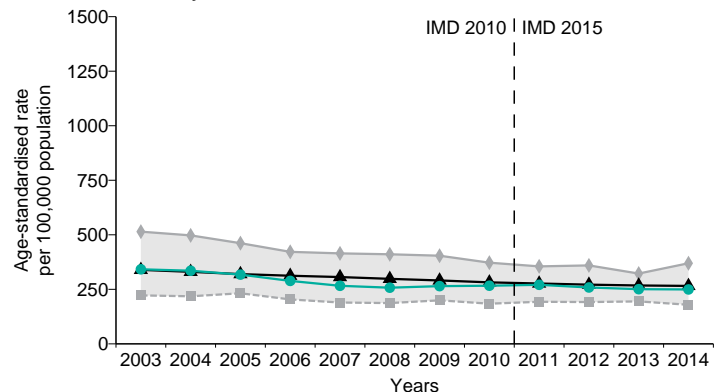
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.

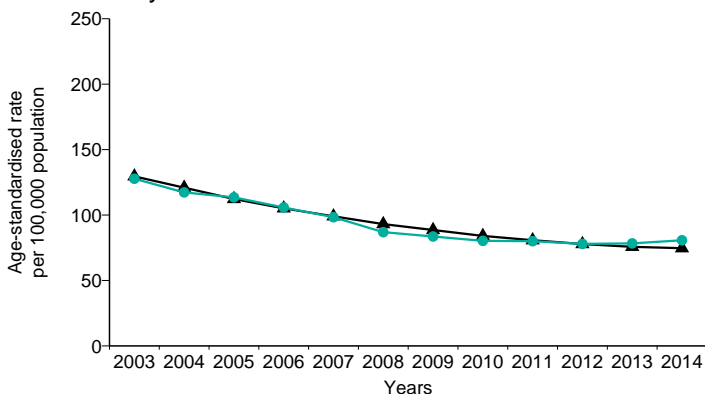
Early deaths from all causes: men



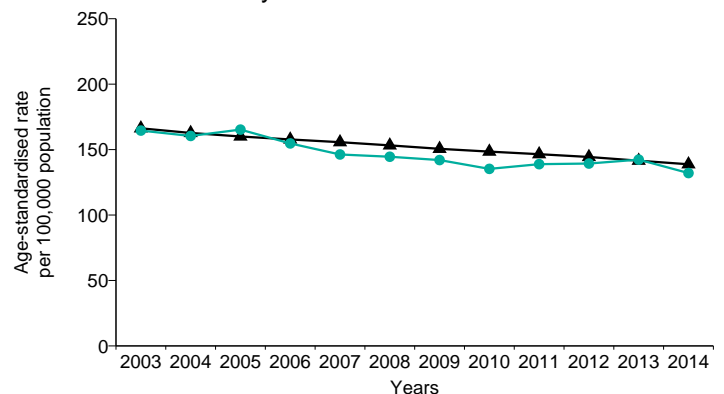
Early deaths from all causes: women



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



Early deaths from cancer



Data points are the midpoints of three year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006. Where data are missing for local least or most deprived, the value could not be calculated as the number of cases is too small.

England average
 Local average
 Local least deprived
 Local most deprived
 Local inequality

Health summary for Hillingdon

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	Regional average [€]		England average		Eng best
							England worst	25th percentile	75th percentile	England best	
							England range				
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	18.1	21.8	42.0					5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	11,965	19.9	20.1	39.2					6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	56	0.5	0.9						
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	1,853	60.1	57.8	44.8					78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	6,177	21.1	17.2	36.7					4.5
Children's and young people's health	6 Long term unemployment	2016	392	2.0 ^{^20}	3.7 ^{^20}	13.8					0.4
	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	269	7.1	10.6 ^{\$1}	26.0					1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	3,290	83.4	74.3	47.2					92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	700	21.2	19.8	28.5					9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	74	35.7	37.4	121.3					10.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	95	18.4	20.8	43.8					5.4
	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	15.2	15.5	25.7					4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	51.5	57.0	44.8					69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	62.0	64.8	76.2					46.5
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	396	47.0	52.4	39.0					63.1
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	343	110.7	196.5	635.3					55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	1,390	535.8	647	1,163					374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	15,803	6.7	6.4	9.2					3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	320	36.5	12.0	85.6					0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	1,731	870.9	795	3,288					223
Life expectancy and causes of death	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	204	506.1	589	820					312
	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.5	79.5	74.3					83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.7	83.1	79.4					86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	43	3.3	3.9	8.2					0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	209	23.8	38.5	103.7					10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	73	10.0	10.1	17.4					5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	926	250.1	283.5						
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	460	80.7	74.6	137.6					43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	761	132.1	138.8	194.8					98.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	244	13.5	19.6	36.0					6.9

Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A*-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 12 Current smokers (aged 18 and over), Annual Population Survey 13 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 15 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 16 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 17 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 19 Crude rate per 100,000 population 20 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 21 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 22, 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. € "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

^{^20} Value based on an average of monthly counts ^{\$1} There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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UK and Ireland Office Locations

