Left-behind Areas: Living Environment data dive

November 2021

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Introduction

This analysis brings together a range of socio-economic data to provide an understanding of the living environment in 'Left-behind' areas. The environment here concerns the physical environment – land use and characteristics, the indoors environment – issues relating to quality of housing and energy use, issues with the outdoor environment (including crime, pollution, flood risk) and access to positive environmental features such as green spaces. The report is broken down into the following sections:

1. Environmental characteristics: population density, land use (areas of brownfield land, industrial land, waste and landfill sites, residential households), vacant households and age of properties.
2. Environmental risk factors: households at risk of flooding, road traffic accidents, access to health hazards (e.g. fast food, gambling outlets, off licenses).
3. Air quality: concentrations of key pollutants.
4. Crime and disorder: levels of recorded crime, anti-social behaviour, criminal damage, fly-tipping.
5. Poor quality and unsuitable housing: overcrowded housing, housing in poor condition, household heating, home energy efficiency and fuel poverty.
6. Access to green space: proximity to green space, access to private green space.

A note about geographies and data used in this report.

The information in the report is presented for 'Left-behind' areas as whole - the aggregate average score for all 225 Left Behind areas – these are referred to as **LBAs** throughout this report. The figures for LBAs are benchmarked against the national average and the average across 'other deprived areas' – areas ranked in the most deprived 10% on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, which were not identified as left-behind i.e. they were ranked among the most deprived 10% on the Community Needs Index – these are referred to as to as **deprived non-LBAs** throughout this report. The report also identifies individual LBAs which have the greatest identified need on key living environment measures.

Each of the datasets included in the report are aggregated from standard statistical geographies (Output Areas, Lower-layer Super Output Areas, Middle Layer Super Output Areas and Wards) to individual LBAs, deprived-non LBAs and national geographies. The Output Area to Ward 2017 look-up table[1] is used to apportion and aggregate data to these geographies.

All of the indicators used in the report are published at 'neighbourhood' level (Grid reference, Postcode Output Areas, Lower-layer Super Output Areas, Middle Layer Super Output Areas and Wards) to enable aggregation to LBAs and other deprived areas.

All of the underlying data is published in the accompanying excel 'Living Environment-Data Dive Workbook.xlsx' to allow you to interrogate the data presented in this report in more detail.

Appendix A details each of the underlying indicators explored in this report.

[1] https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/output-area-to-ward-to-local-authority-district-december-2017-lookup-in-england-and-wales

Environmental characteristics of left-behind areas

This section looks at the environmental characteristics of LBAs and comparators, with a focus on population density, land use, vacant housing and age of dwelling stock. These measures can provide an overview of the environmental capacity of given areas with an insight into where land and space could be better optimised to benefit local people.

Key findings

LBAs are notably more densely populated than the England average (20.7 persons per hectare, compared to 4.3 nationally), but are less densely populated than the average across deprived non-LBAs (30.2 persons per hectare).

218 of the 225 LBAs are more densely populated than the England average (4.3) - Beacontree in Barking and Dagenham is the most densely populated LBA with 118.7 persons per hectare.

LBAs have a lower proportion of industrial floorspace (14.1 m2 per hectare) than in other deprived areas (19.3 m2), though above the average across England (2.4 m2).

LBAs have a higher proportion of land occupied by forest, open land and water (27.3%) compared to other deprived areas (21.1%) and England (21%), as well as a higher proportion of land that is *vacant* (0.3% compared to 0.2%) or *undeveloped* than nationally (1.6% compared to 0.8%).

LBAs have a similar rate of vacant dwellings as the national average (3% compared to 2.9%) with large variation by area, and the highest rates in coastal towns.

The three LBAs with the highest rate of vacant dwellings are in coastal towns - Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness (18.2%), Cliftonville West in Thanet (17.3%) and Bloomfield in Blackpool (16.2%).

LBAs (57.7%) have a higher proportion of dwelling stock built in the post-war period (between 1945-2000) than across other deprived areas (39.4%) and England (48.2%).

However, LBAs have a lower proportion of new build properties than other deprived areas and England, with 6% of dwellings built between 2009 and 2020 compared to 7% in other deprived areas and 7.9% nationally.

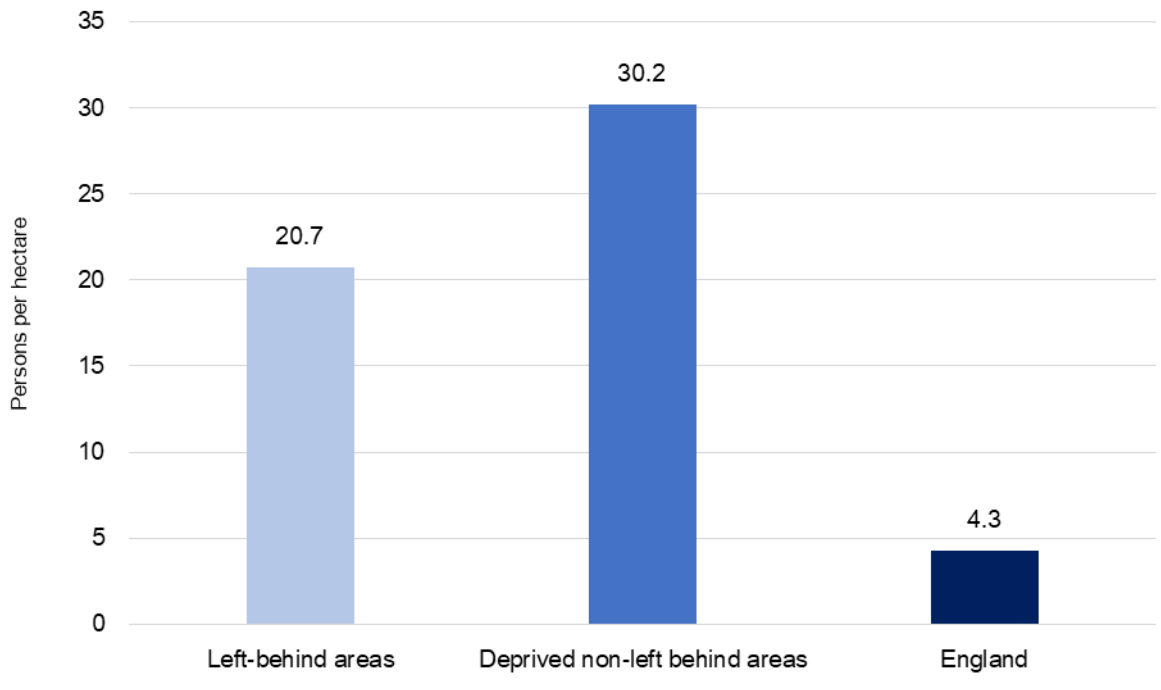
Four LBAs had no new build properties from 2009 to 2020: Moorside in West Lancashire, Oak Tree in Mansfield, Isabella in Northumberland and Gamesley in High Peak.

LBAs are notably more densely populated than the England average, but are less densely populated than the average across deprived non-LBAs

As shown in the chart below LBAs have higher population density than the national average, with 20.7 persons per hectare compared to 4.3 across England. This is a reflection of the relatively high proportion of LBAs that are located in urban areas, with 95.6% of people in LBAs living in urban areas, compared with 83% across England as a whole[2]. However, deprived non-LBAs are more densely populated than LBAs with 30.2 persons per hectare. This is likely to because deprived non-LBAs are more likely to be located in inner city areas where space is more restricted, land values are higher and there are a higher concentration of flats and terraced accommodation.

[2] Source: ONS rural urban classification 2011

Population density (persons per hectare)



Source: Office for National Statistics 2019

218 of the 225 LBAs have more densely populated areas than the England average (4.3) - Beacontree in Barking and Dagenham is the most densely populated LBA with 118.7 persons per hectare

Population density varies across LBAs but is generally above the national average, other than in LBAs in sparser coastal and rural areas. 218 of the 225 LBAs have more densely populated areas than the England average (4.3). The table below shows the ten LBAs with the highest population density.

LBA	Local Authority	Population density (persons per hectare)
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	118.67
Cliftonville West	Thanet	117.62
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	107.27
Eastcliff	Thanet	86.46
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	83.18
Fieldway	Croydon	78.97
Alton Park	Tendring	75.43
Lee Chapel North	Basildon	69.64
Pier	Tendring	66.66
Folkestone Central	Shepway	66.54
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2019		

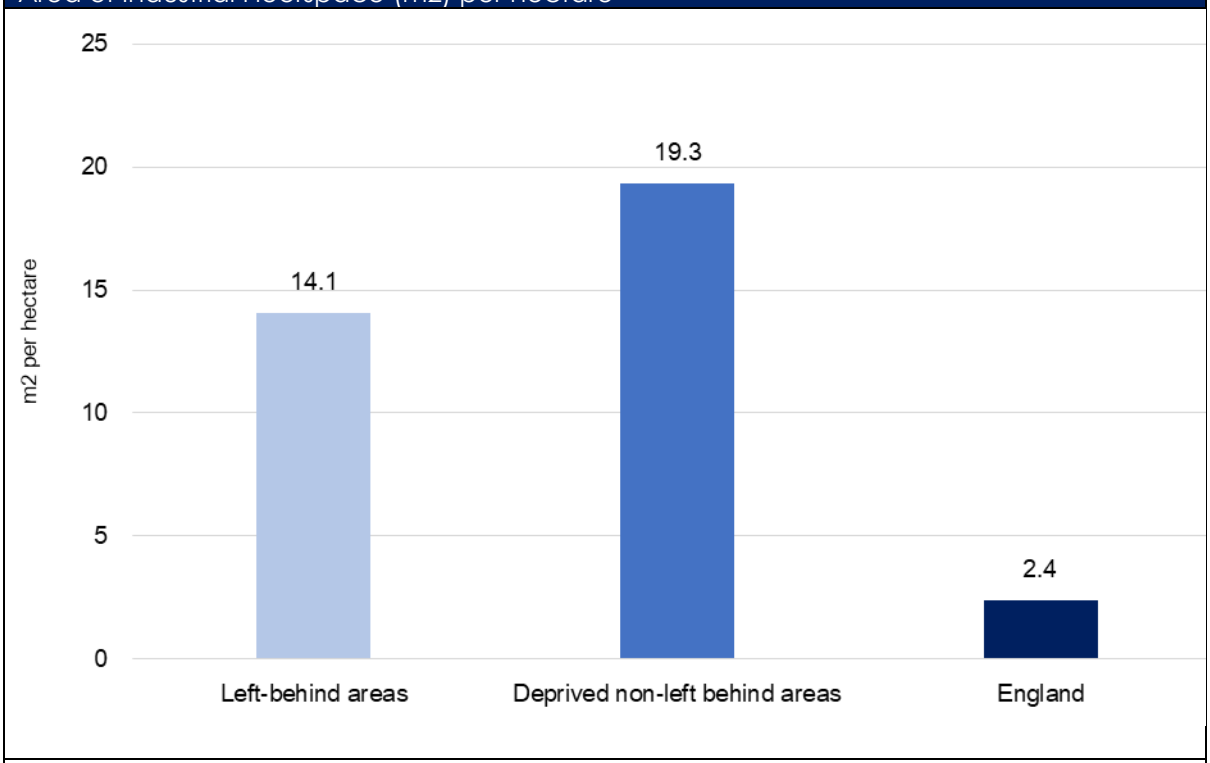
Both of the LBAs in London are ranked among the 10 LBAs with the highest population density. A further six of the highly densely populated LBAs are located in seaside towns (where there are a higher proportion of flats and multi-occupancy homes). Beacontree in Barking and Dagenham is the most densely populated LBA with 118.7 persons per hectare, followed by Cliftonville West in Thanet (117.6) and Boscombe West in Bournemouth (107.3).

LBAs have a lower proportion of industrial floorspace than in other deprived areas, though above the average across England

The chart below shows the proportion of industrial floorspace per hectare in LBAs, other deprived areas and England.

14.1m2 per hectare of land is occupied by industrial floorspace in LBAs, well above the level across England (2.4). This is likely to be linked to the higher concentration of LBAs in urban areas compared with the England average. By contrast, LBAs have a lower proportion of land used industrially than in other deprived areas (19.3 m2 per hectare). This reflects the relative lack of job opportunities in these areas, compared with other deprived areas, with 52.2 employee jobs per 100 in LBAs, compared with 81.4 in deprived non-LBAs[3].

Area of Industrial Floorspace (m2) per hectare



Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2019-2020

LBAs (27.3%) have a higher proportion of land occupied by forest, open land and water compared to other deprived areas (21.1%) and England (21%), as well as a higher proportion of vacant (0.3% compared to 0.2%) and undeveloped land than nationally (1.6% compared to 0.8%)

The table below shows the total land area in hectares by usage type (as a proportion of total land area) in LBAs, other deprived areas and England.

[3] Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

LBAs (48.1%) have a lower proportion of land used for agriculture than other deprived areas (51.8%) and England (62.8%). This is likely to be due to the relatively urban nature of LBAs. However, LBAs have a higher proportion of forest, open land and water (27.3% compared to 21.1% in other deprived areas and 21% nationally). This includes forestry/woodland, natural land, rough grassland and water. This is likely to be due to the relatively high proportion of LBAs in coastal locations.

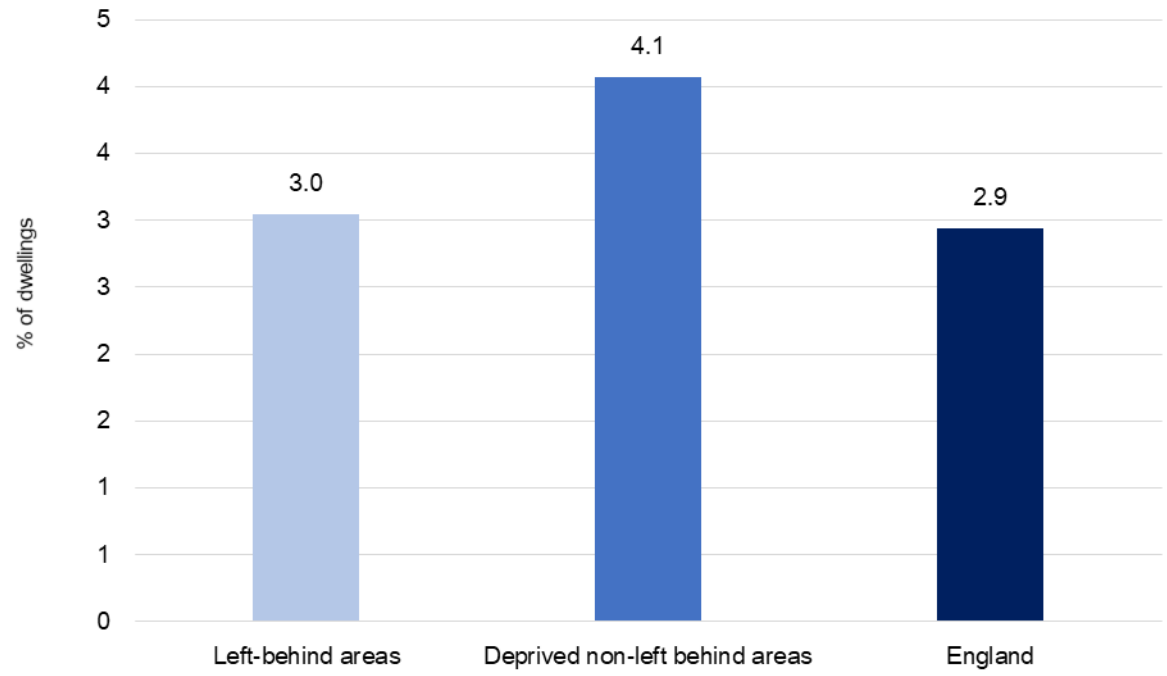
There is also twice the rate of undeveloped land in LBAs compared to England – with 1.6% compared to 0.8% and a greater proportion of vacant land than other deprived areas and nationally (0.28% compared to 0.26% in deprived non-LBAs and 0.17% in England). This is likely to be related to the lower land values and lack of economic growth in these areas.

Land use by type	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Community buildings, leisure and recreational	1.29	1.43	0.71
Defence Buildings	0.0006	0.0008	0.0009
Industry and Commerce	0.83	0.92	0.37
Minerals and Landfill	0.09	0.11	0.08
Residential	2.08	2.41	1.15
Transport and utilities	5.89	6.42	4.28
Agriculture	48.05	51.82	62.78
Forest, open land and water	27.34	21.13	20.96
Outdoor recreation	3.20	3.41	2.19
Residential Gardens	6.68	7.56	4.78
Undeveloped land	1.62	1.70	0.79
Vacant	0.28	0.26	0.17
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2018			

LBAs have a similar rate of vacant dwellings as the national average (3% compared to 2.9%) with large variation by area and the highest rates in coastal towns

The chart below shows the percentage of dwellings that are vacant in LBAs, other deprived areas and England. LBAs have a similar proportion of vacant dwellings as the national average with 3% of dwellings compared to 2.9% for England – other deprived areas have a higher proportion of vacant dwellings at 4.1%.

Percentage of all dwellings that are vacant



Source: Council tax base (CTB) 2017

The three LBAs with the highest rate of vacant dwellings are in coastal towns - Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness (18.2%), Cliftonville West in Thanet (17.3%) and Bloomfield in Blackpool (16.2%)

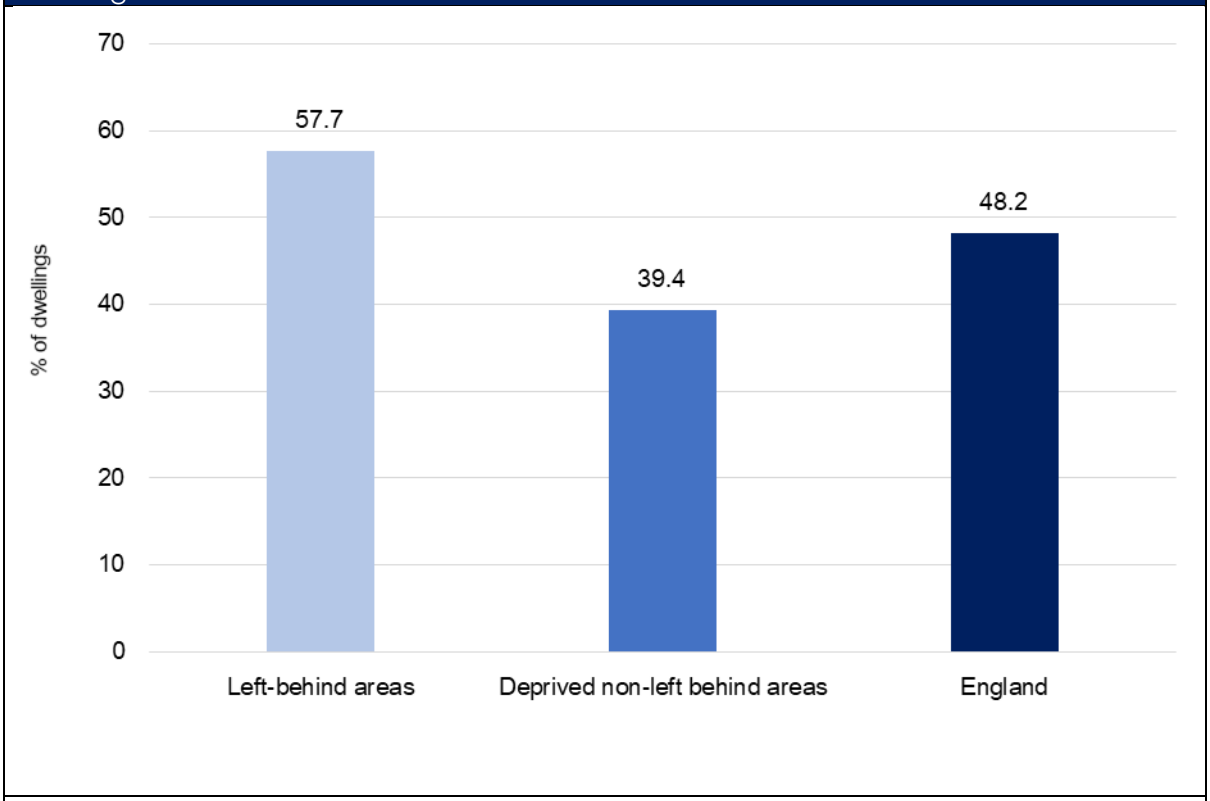
96 out of 225 LBAs have a higher proportion of vacant dwellings than the national average. The table below shows the ten LBAs with the highest proportion of vacant dwellings. The three LBAs with the highest rate of vacant dwellings are in coastal towns - Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness (18.2%), Cliftonville West in Thanet (17.3%) and Bloomfield in Blackpool (16.2%).

LBA	Local Authority	% of dwellings that are vacant
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	18.2
Cliftonville West	Thanet	17.3
Bloomfield	Blackpool	16.2
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	14.6
Pier	Tendring	12.6
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	10.0
Stacksteads	Rossendale	9.9
Eastcliff	Thanet	9.4
Alton Park	Tendring	8.5
Clover Hill	Pendle	8.2

LBAs (57.7%) have a higher proportion of dwelling stock built post-war between 1945-2000 than across other deprived areas (39.4%) and England (48.2%)

The chart below shows dwelling stock by age across LBAs, other deprived areas and England. LBAs have a higher proportion of dwelling stock built in the post-war years (between 1945-2000) than across other deprived areas and England, with 57.7% of dwellings built within these years, compared to 39.4% in other deprived areas and 48.2% across England. This reflects the history of many of the LBAs which were developed as out of town social housing estates in the post-war period.

Dwelling stock built 1945-2000



Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2019

By contrast, LBAs have a lower proportion of new build properties than other deprived areas and England, with 6% of dwellings built between 2009 and 2020 compared to 7% in other deprived areas and 7.9% nationally

When broken down further, LBAs have a lower proportion of period Victorian properties than across other deprived areas and England, with 8.4% of dwellings built before 1900 – compared to 20.6% in other deprived areas and 15.5% nationally. LBAs also have a lower proportion of new build properties than other deprived areas and England, with 4.6% of dwellings built between 2000 and 2008 and 6% built between 2009 and 2020, compared to 6.6% and 7.9% nationally. This is likely to be linked to slower economic growth in these areas leading to lower pressures on housing demand.

% of dwelling stock built	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Before 1900	8.40	20.63	15.54
1900 to 1918	4.57	7.71	5.27
1919 to 1929	7.04	7.85	4.99
1930 to 1939	11.32	11.38	10.50
1945 to 1954	12.61	6.72	6.66
1955 to 1964	14.01	7.57	10.22
1965 to 1972	11.71	7.35	9.78
1973 to 1982	10.26	8.36	9.21
1983 to 1992	4.77	5.09	7.17
1993 to 1999	4.33	4.30	5.19
2000 to 2008	4.57	5.51	6.58
2009 to 2020	5.95	6.96	7.94
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2019			

Four LBAs had no new build properties from 2009 to 2020: Moorside in West Lancashire, Oak Tree in Mansfield, Isabella in Northumberland and Gamesley in High Peak

The table below shows the ten LBAs with the lowest proportion of new build properties, dwellings that were built from 2009 to 2020.

170 out of 225 LBAs had a lower proportion of dwelling stock built from 2009 to 2020 than the England average (7.9%). Four LBAs had no new build properties from 2009 to 2020 - these were Moorside in West Lancashire, Oak Tree in Mansfield, Isabella in Northumberland and Gamesley in High Peak.

LBA	Local Authority	% dwellings built 2009-2020
Moorside	West Lancashire	0.00
Oak Tree	Mansfield	0.00
Isabella	Northumberland	0.00
Gamesley	High Peak	0.00
Sandhill	Sunderland	0.04
Deneside	County Durham	0.09
Windy Nook and Whitehills	Gateshead	0.23
Brunshaw	Burnley	0.32
Hough Green	Halton	0.32
Dane Valley	Thanet	0.33

Environmental risk factors in left-behind areas

This section looks at the indoors and outdoors living environment and specific risk factors concerning flooding and access to health hazards (e.g. fast food, gambling outlets, off licenses).

Key findings

LBAs face fewer challenges around the quality of the local environment than comparators, with a lower score on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Living Environment Domain (20.2, compared to 30.6 in other deprived areas and 22.1 nationally).

However, LBAs show higher levels of deprivation on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain than the national average, with an average LSOA rank of 15,433 compared to 16,391 in England (where 1 is most deprived).

Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness has the lowest rank of all LBAs on the Indoor Living Environment sub-domain with 141, followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool (588) – suggesting high levels of local need around the quality of local housing.

Neighbourhoods in Kingston upon Hull show the highest levels of deprivation on the Outdoors Living Environment, with St Andrew's (2,944) and Southcoates West (3,153) recording the lowest ranks of all LBAs.

LBAs have shorter average distances to amenities identified as "health hazards" - fast food outlets, off licences and tobacconists, than the England average.

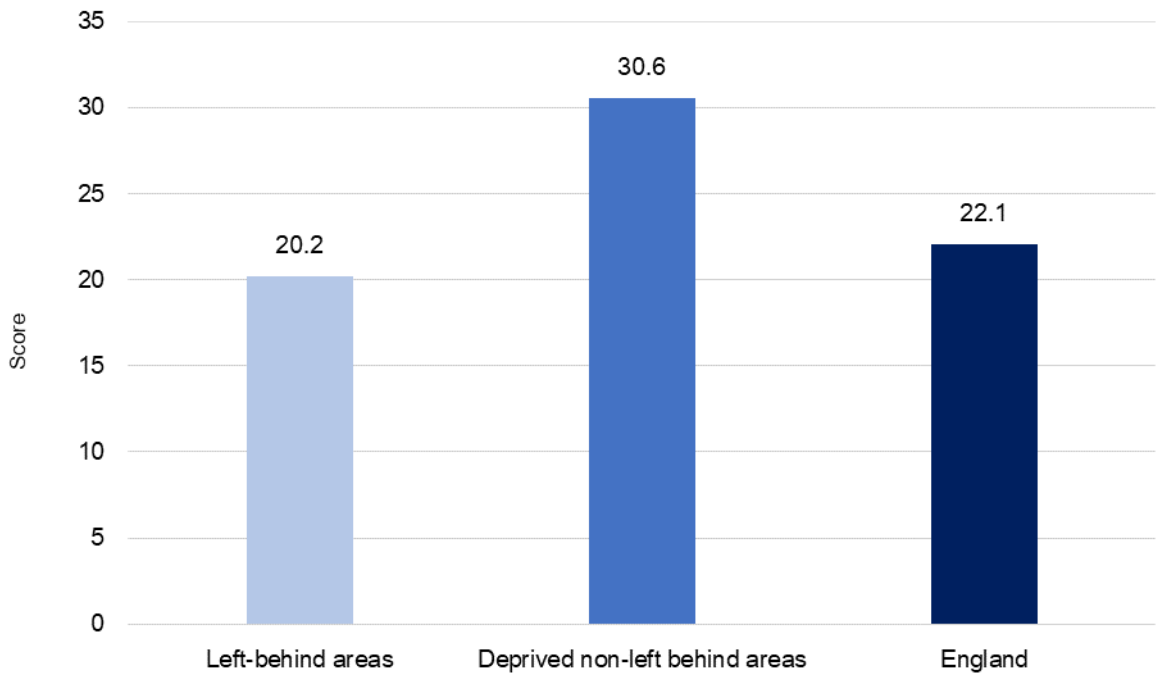
A higher proportion of land in LBAs is in National Flood Zone 3 (11.6%) than the England average (10.5%) - with a more than 1 in 100 risk of flooding - however, this is below the average for other deprived areas (15.4%).

LBAs face fewer challenges around the quality of the local environment than comparators, with a lower score on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Living Environment Domain

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

As shown in the chart below, LBAs have a lower score on the IoD 2019 Living Environment domain than other deprived areas, with 20.2 compared to 30.6 in deprived non-LBAs and 22.1 in England – suggesting that, in general, LBAs face less challenges around the quality of the local environment than comparators.

IoD 2019 Living Environment Score



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

However, LBAs show higher levels of deprivation on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain than the national average

The table below shows the average LSOA rank on the IoD 2019 Living Environment domain and the Indoors and Outdoors sub-domains across LBAs, other deprived areas and England - a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

LBAs are more deprived on the Outdoors sub-domain than on average across England, with an average LSOA rank of 15,443 compared to 16,391 nationally (where 1 is most deprived). This suggests that whilst LBAs have lower levels of deprivation around poor quality housing than comparators, they are potentially more likely to experience issues relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

IoD 2019 domain	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Living Environment Rank	17,564	11,224	16,158
Indoors Sub-domain Rank	17,526	12,053	16,170
Outdoors Sub-domain Rank	15,443	11,591	16,391

Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness has the lowest rank of all LBAs on the Indoor Living Environment sub-domain with 141, followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool (588) – suggesting high levels of local need around the quality of local housing

96 of the 225 LBAs have lower average ranks on the IoD 2019 Indoors Living Environment sub-domain than the England average. The table below shows the ten LBAs with the lowest average LSOA ranks – facing the greatest challenges around poor quality housing and the indoors environment.

Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness has the lowest rank of all LBAs at 141, followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool. Both these areas face greater challenges with the quality of local housing. Six of the ten areas with the highest indoors living environment deprivation are located in coastal areas (this is likely to be linked to the older housing stock in these areas).

LBA	Local Authority	Indoors Sub-domain average LSOA Rank
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	141
Bloomfield	Blackpool	588
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	2,498
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2,618
Clover Hill	Pendle	3,238
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	3,352
Stockland Green	Birmingham	3,439
Seacombe	Wirral	3,691
Appleton	Halton	3,982
Pier	Tendring	4,038

Neighbourhoods in Kingston upon Hull show the highest levels of deprivation regarding the 'outdoors' environment, with St Andrew's (2,944) and Southcoates West (3,153) recording the lowest ranks of all LBAs

100 of the 225 LBAs have lower average ranks on the IoD 2019 Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain than the England average. The table below shows the ten LBAs with the lowest average LSOA ranks – facing the greatest challenges associated with poor air quality and road traffic accidents.

LBA	Local Authority	Outdoors Sub-domain Rank
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2,944
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	3,153
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	3,226
Stockland Green	Birmingham	3,230
Southcoates East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	3,287
Kingstanding	Birmingham	3,761
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	3,854
Langley	Sandwell	3,911
Hateley Heath	Sandwell	4,347
Stechford and Yardley North	Birmingham	4,373

Neighbourhoods in Kingston upon Hull show the highest levels of deprivation regarding the Outdoors Living Environment, with St Andrew's (2,944) and Southcoates West (3,153) recording the lowest ranks on this domain. Areas of Birmingham also face similar challenges, where Hodge Hill (3,226) and Stockland Green (3,230) record the third and fourth highest levels of 'outdoors' deprivation of all LBAs.

Southcoates West (2,618) and Stockland Green (3,439) also record higher levels of deprivation on the Indoor sub-domain - in the top ten LBAs on this measure (see table above) – suggesting a dual disadvantage of poor quality housing and issues with the quality of the outdoors environment in these areas.

LBAs have shorter average distances to fast food outlets, off licences and tobacconists than the England average

The table below shows accessibility (in kilometres) to amenities identified as health 'hazards' in the Access to Health Assets and Hazards Index[4] in LBAs, other deprived areas and England. Health hazards include unhealthy fast food outlets, off licences and tobacconists.

LBAs have a shorter average distance to fast food outlets than the England average (1.5 km compared to 2km), as well as closer proximity to off licences (3.1 km compared to 4km) and tobacconists (2.8km compared to 4.2km).

Distance (km) to	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Fast food outlets	1.51	0.93	2.05
Off licenses	3.13	2.40	3.99
Tobacconists	2.78	1.91	4.23
Source: AHAH, CDRC 2017			

The table below shows the ten LBAs with the shortest average distance in km to the nearest fast food outlet. Each of these areas has an average distance of less than 0.4km suggesting easy access to fast food. The coastal neighbourhoods of Pier in Tendring and Bloomfield in Blackpool have the lowest average distance to fast food outlets at 0.2km.

LBA	Local Authority	AHAH Fast food outlets (km)
Pier	Tendring	0.20
Bloomfield	Blackpool	0.21
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	0.27
Cliftonville West	Thanet	0.28
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	0.29
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	0.30
Eastcliff	Thanet	0.33
Alton Park	Tendring	0.37
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	0.37
Harwich East	Tendring	0.38

A higher proportion of land in LBAs is in National Flood Zone 3 (11.6%) than the England average (10.5%) - with a more than 1 in 100 risk of flooding - however, this is below the average for other deprived areas (15.4%)

The table below shows the proportion of the total land area (hectares) at risk of flooding in LBAs, other deprived areas and England.

High risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 3.3%. Medium risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of between 1% and 3.3%[5]. Flood Zone 3 is an area defined as having a more than 1 in 100 risk of flooding from rivers each year and more than 1 in 200 risk of flooding from the sea each year[6].

[4] UCL Consumer Data Research Centre – Access to Health Assets and Hazards
[5] This takes into account the effect of any flood defences in the area. These defences reduce but do not completely stop the chance of flooding as they can be overtopped, or fail.
[6] Note this measure does not take into account any flood defences.

Land in LBAs is less likely to flood than on average across deprived non-LBAs. However, a higher proportion of land is in National Flood Zone 3 than the England average (11.6% compared to 10.5%), as well as a higher proportion at medium risk of flooding (4.3% compared to 3.9% nationally).

% of land area (hectares)	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
National Flood Zone 3	11.6	15.4	10.5
Medium Risk of Flooding	4.3	5.2	3.9
High Risk of Flooding	4.6	5.6	4.8
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2018			

Air quality in left-behind areas

This section looks at concentrations of key pollutants in LBAs, deprived non-LBAs and England giving an overview of air quality levels. Information on air pollution is an essential part of understanding the environmental nature of an area, with clear linkages between air pollution, the environment and health outcomes.

Key findings

LBAs (0.95) have lower air quality emissions than other deprived areas (1.07) and England (0.96) based on the IoD 2019 Air quality indicator, but slightly higher emissions of Sulphur Dioxide than the England average (0.04 compared to 0.03).

Air quality levels vary by LBA, with higher concentrations particularly in neighbourhoods in and around Birmingham.

These findings are consistent with the more recent *AHAH air quality domain*, which shows that LBAs have lower levels of air pollution than the national average, but higher levels of Sulphur Dioxide pollution than the England average – with 1.4 compared to 1.2.

Sulphur Dioxide pollution is of particular concern around certain neighbourhoods in Kingston upon Hull – with 5 of the top 10 LBAs on this measure - and Halton – with 4 of the top 10 LBAs for Sulphur Dioxide pollution

LBAs (0.95) have lower air quality emissions than other deprived areas (1.07) and England (0.96) based on the IoD 2019 Air quality indicator, but slightly higher emissions of Sulphur Dioxide than the England average (0.04 compared to 0.03)

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Air quality indicator is an estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

LBAs have lower air quality emissions than other deprived areas and England based on this measure with a score of 0.95 compared to 1.07 in other deprived areas and 0.96 in England. Deprived non-LBAs have higher levels of air quality emissions than LBAs across all pollutants measured. However, LBAs have slightly higher emissions of Sulphur Dioxide than the England average (0.04 compared to 0.03).

	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
IoD 2019 Air quality indicator	0.95	1.07	0.96
IoD 2019 Nitrogen dioxide	0.43	0.50	0.43
IoD 2019 Particulates	0.38	0.40	0.40
IoD 2019 Benzene	0.10	0.12	0.10
IoD 2019 Sulphur dioxide	0.04	0.05	0.03
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, from UK-AIR: Air Information Resource, http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/ 2016			

Air quality levels vary by LBA with higher concentrations particularly in neighbourhoods in and around Birmingham

86 out of 225 LBAS have higher levels of air pollution on the IoD 2019 air quality measure than the England average.

The table below shows the ten LBAs with the highest scores on the IoD 2019 air quality indicator. Each of the nine areas with the poorest air quality are located in the West Midlands. Neighbourhoods in Sandwell, outside of Birmingham, have the highest air quality emissions of all LBAs at 1.4 in Hateley Heath and Langley. Stockland Green and Hodge Hill in Birmingham also record higher levels of emissions with 1.37 and 1.36.

LBA	Local Authority	IoD 2019 Air quality indicator
Hateley Heath	Sandwell	1.40
Langley	Sandwell	1.40
Stockland Green	Birmingham	1.37
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	1.36
Smith's Wood	Solihull	1.31
Darlaston South	Walsall	1.30
Bilston East	Wolverhampton	1.29
Princes End	Sandwell	1.29
East Park	Wolverhampton	1.28
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	1.27
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, from UK-AIR: Air Information Resource, http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/ 2016		

These findings are consistent with the AHAH air quality domain which shows that LBAs have overall lower levels of air pollution than nationally, but higher levels of Sulphur Dioxide pollution than the England average – with 1.4 compared to 1.2

A more recent measure of air quality is the Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) Air quality domain which measures air pollutants in the atmosphere that include nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide.

The table below shows the AHAH Air quality domain score and the levels of each of these pollutants in LBAs, other deprived areas and England. A higher score indicates that an area has higher concentrations of air pollutants.

Overall, LBAs record lower levels of Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter pollutants than deprived non-LBAs and England. However, LBAs have higher levels of Sulphur Dioxide pollution than the England average – with 1.4 compared to 1.2.

	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
AHAH Air quality domain score	26.17	32.40	26.79
AHAH Nitrogen Dioxide levels	12.36	13.53	12.69
AHAH Particulate Matter levels	12.36	12.62	13.54
AHAH Sulphur Dioxide levels	1.44	1.49	1.23
Source: CDRC 2017			

In total, 130 of 225 LBAs have higher levels of Sulphur Dioxide than the national average. The table below shows the ten LBAs with the highest levels.

Sulphur Dioxide pollution is of particular concern around certain neighbourhoods in Kingston upon Hull – with 5 of the top 10 LBAs on this measure - and Halton – with 4 of the top 10 LBAs. The highest levels are in Southcoates West in Hull (2.4) and Mersey in Halton (2.3). This is likely to be associated with heavy industry in these areas.

LBA	Local Authority	AHAH Sulphur Dioxide
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2.37
Mersey	Halton	2.34
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2.32
Southcoates East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2.28
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2.24
Halton Brook	Halton	2.22
Appleton	Halton	2.21
Norton South	Stockton-on-Tees	2.20
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	2.19
Grange	Halton	2.17

Crime and disorder in left-behind areas

Crime and fear of crime feature regularly as key issues afflicting individuals, communities and the wider living environment. Crime can have a detrimental impact upon people's quality of life and the quality of the local environment in a number of ways: individuals can be physically victimised (e.g. assaulted), materially victimised (e.g. burgled), or psychologically victimised (e.g. afraid to leave the house or walk alone after dark). The negative effects of crime are not just restricted to those individuals who are personally victimised, but also transfer to friends, family, neighbours and colleagues. If left unchecked, these problems may become self-reinforcing, as more and more people in an area experience victimisation, either personally or via someone they know. If such problems persist over time, a neighbourhood may gain a reputation as a dangerous place to live, resulting in population out-migration, which can further reinforce the cycle of decline. This section looks at levels of recorded crime, anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and fly-tipping.

Key findings

LBAs face similar challenges around crime to deprived non-LBAs, ranking as slightly less deprived on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Crime Domain (6,692, compared to 6,538 in other deprived areas and 16,326 nationally).

219 out of 225 LBAs face more challenges around crime than the England average (16,326) – Bloomfield in Blackpool is the most deprived LBA on the IoD 2019 Crime measure with the lowest average LSOA rank (46).

LBAs (158.5 per 1,000 people) have a lower overall crime rate than other deprived areas (185.5) but above the national average (107.3).

LBAs have a higher incidence of robbery, criminal damage, and other crime offences compared to deprived non-LBAs and nationally – however, levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime are lower than other deprived areas (likely linked to their location outside of inner-city areas and away from the night-time economy).

LBAs have particularly high levels of criminal damage (17.8 per 1,000 people), compared with other deprived areas (16.6) and England as a whole (9.0). This is likely to be associated with lower levels of civic engagement and connection with their local areas.

192 out of 225 LBAs have a higher crime rate than the national average (107.3) - Stockton Town Centre in Stockton-on-Tees has the highest rate of crime, with 842.8 offences per 1,000 population.

LBAs (17.9) have a lower incidence of fly-tipping than other deprived areas (21.3) and England as a whole (19.2).

LBAs face similar challenges around crime to deprived non-LBAs with the majority of areas ranked as more deprived than the national average

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level. A lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. As shown in the table below, LBAs rank on average as slightly less deprived (6,692) on this measure than deprived non-LBAs (6,538) but more deprived than across England as a whole (16,326, on a scale where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 least deprived). The lower level of deprivation in LBAs compared to other deprived areas may reflect their peripheral locations (away from town centres and nightlife areas where types of crime are more common).

IoD 2019 Crime domain	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
IoD 2019 Crime Average rank	6,692	6,538	16,326
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019			

219 out of 225 LBAs face greater challenges for crime – Bloomfield in Blackpool is the most deprived LBA on the IoD 2019 Crime measure

Crime deprivation is widespread across LBAs, with 219 out of 225 LBAs ranked as more deprived than the national average (16,326) on the IoD 2019 crime domain. The table below shows the ten LBAs that rank as most deprived on this measure - the areas that face more challenges in terms of crime. The rank is expressed as an average LSOA rank (the average rank across all the component LSOAs in the LBA, where a rank of 1 is most deprived and 32,844 is least deprived).

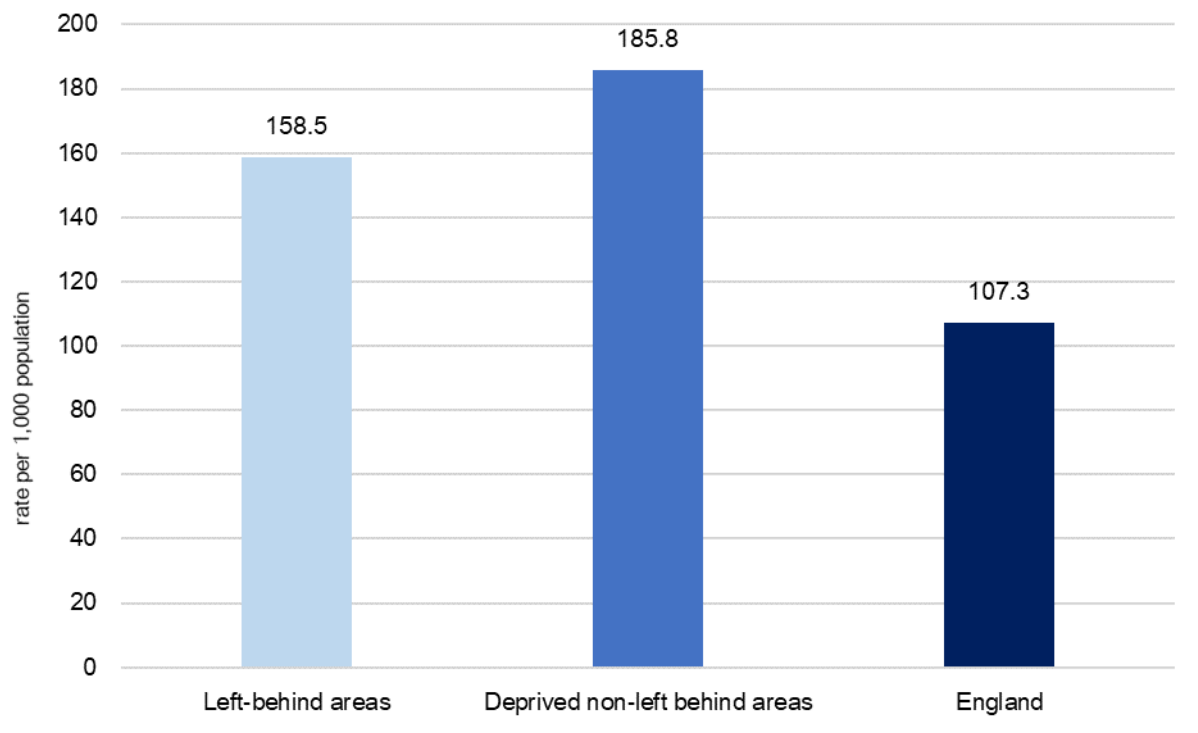
The most deprived areas on this measure are geographically dispersed across the country. Bloomfield in Blackpool has the lowest average LSOA rank of all the LBAs at 46 (where lower rank = higher incidence of crime). This is followed by North Ormesby in Middlesbrough (331), Harpurhey in Manchester (458), and Pier in Tendring (463).

LBA	Local Authority	ID 2019 Crime domain (average rank)
Bloomfield	Blackpool	46
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	331
Harpurhey	Manchester	458
Pier	Tendring	463
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	674
Farnworth	Bolton	846
Peterlee East	County Durham	1113
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	1158
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	1225
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	1227
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019		

LBAs have a higher overall crime rate than the England average, but with lower crime than deprived non-LBAs

The chart below compares levels of crime across LBAs and their comparators. The chart shows that LBAs have higher rates of crime (158.5 per 1,000 people) when compared to the national average (107.3); however, it is lower than in other deprived areas (185.5). A lower rate of crime in LBAs (relative to other deprived areas) is likely to reflect their location away from central areas of a town or city. Crime is usually higher due to the additional concentration of an 'at-risk population', as people are more likely to travel into central areas for recreation or work.

Total crime offences



Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2018 to May-2019

LBAs have a higher incidence of robbery, criminal damage, and other crime offences than deprived non-LBAs and England as a whole

When broken down further, LBAs have a higher incidence of certain types of crime than both deprived non-LBAs and England as a whole. The table below shows a breakdown of key notifiable crime offences across LBAs and their comparators. Rates are presented as a rate per 1,000 population.

Crime offences	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Anti-social behaviour	32.5	38.1	22.1
Violent crime and sexual offences	50.1	55.5	29.4
Robbery recorded offences	3.3	3.2	1.7
Vehicle crime	8.8	11.0	7.8
Burglary	21.4	25.3	16.9
Other crime offences	3.3	3.2	1.7
Other theft offences	9.7	12.7	8.9
Possession of weapons offences	1.2	1.6	0.8
Public order offences	12.6	14.9	7.1
Criminal damage	17.8	16.6	9.0
Shoplifting offences	7.5	11.3	5.9
Theft from the person offences	0.8	2.3	1.8
Bicycle theft offences	1.2	2.1	1.6
Drug crime offences	2.8	5.0	2.5

Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2018 to May-2019

LBAs experience higher rates of robbery (3.3) other crime offences (3.3) and criminal damage (17.8) compared with other deprived areas and the national average. LBAs on average have lower levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime than other deprived areas. The difference is likely to be linked to their location in more peripheral areas (away from town centres and nightlife areas where these types of crime are more common).

192 out of 225 LBAs have a higher crime rate than the national average (107.3). The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest total crime rate. Six of these LBAs have a crime rate more than three times the national average. Stockton Town Centre in Stockton-on-Tees has the highest rate of crime, with 842.8 offences per 1,000 population, followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool (563.4), North Ormesby in Middlesbrough (540.4), and Pier in Tendring (517.5).

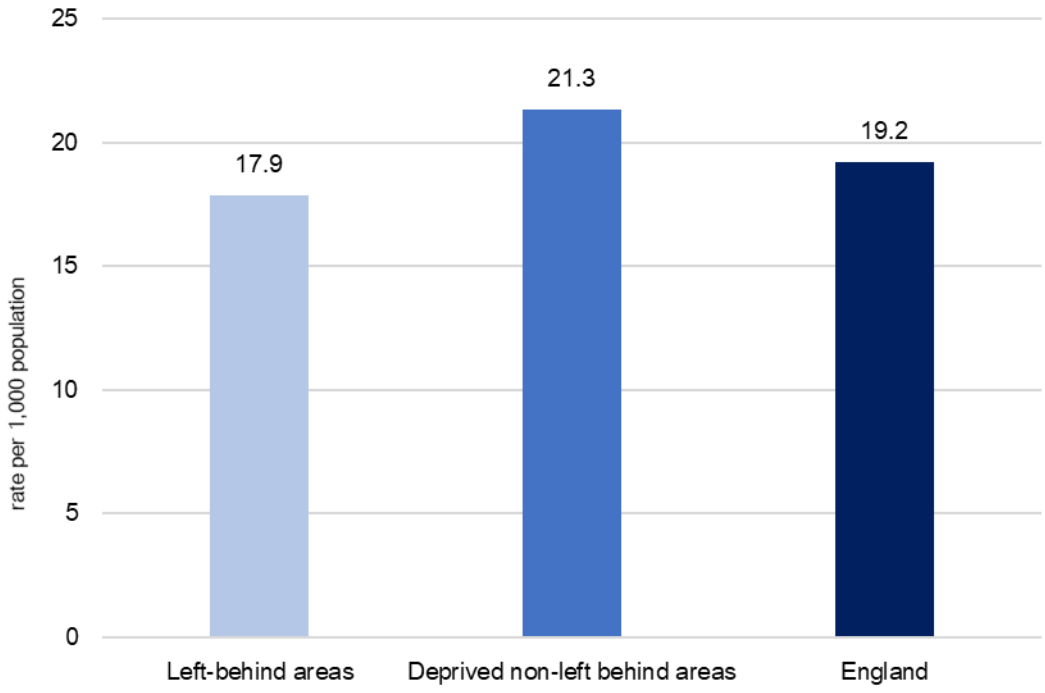
LBA	Local Authority	Total crime offences
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	842.8
Bloomfield	Blackpool	563.4
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	540.4
Pier	Tendring	517.5
Hendon	Sunderland	383.8
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	378.0
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	315.5
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	311.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	311.0
Harpurhey	Manchester	308.9
Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2018 to May-2019		

LBAs have on average lower levels of fly-tipping incidents than across other deprived areas and England as a whole

Fly-tipping is defined as the illegal disposal of household, industrial, commercial or other waste[7]. The chart below compares levels of fly-tipping incidents across LBAs and their comparators. As shown in the chart, LBAs have a lower incidence of fly-tipping (17.9) than other deprived areas (21.3) and England as a whole (19.2).

[7] https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn05672/

Fly-tipping incidents



Source: Defra, WasteDataFlow 2018/2019

Poor quality and unsuitable housing in left-behind areas

This section explores two aspects of housing condition that impact on the quality of life of people living in LBAs: the lack of adequate living space and housing that fails to meet the Decent Homes standard[8] for general state of repair, health and safety, modernisation or thermal comfort. The section also explores how inadequate housing can impact in terms of poor home energy efficiency which in turn leads to greater heating costs and increased risk of fuel poverty.

Key findings

People in LBAs are less likely to live in overcrowded conditions (8%) than across deprived non-LBAs (12.2%) and England as a whole (8.7%).

Overcrowding is more of a challenge in LBAs in coastal areas and London, with the highest rates in the seaside communities of Boscombe West, Cliftonville East and Folkestone Central, which all contain a high proportion of multi-occupancy homes.

LBAs are also less likely to have housing in poor condition (17.4%) than across deprived non-LBAs (20.1%) and England as a whole (19.6%).

LBAs with high levels of housing in poor condition are typically located in industrial and coastal areas where the housing stock is older.

LBAs have, on average, higher levels of thermal comfort; with higher levels of households with central heating, households connected to the gas network and overall home energy efficiency than across deprived non-LBAs and England as a whole.

LBAs are more likely to be in fuel poverty (11.9%) than the national average (10.3%), but below the average across deprived non-LBAs (13.5%).

In total, 163 of the 225 LBAs (72%) have higher levels of fuel poverty than the national average.

The following LBAs face notable challenges around housing condition:

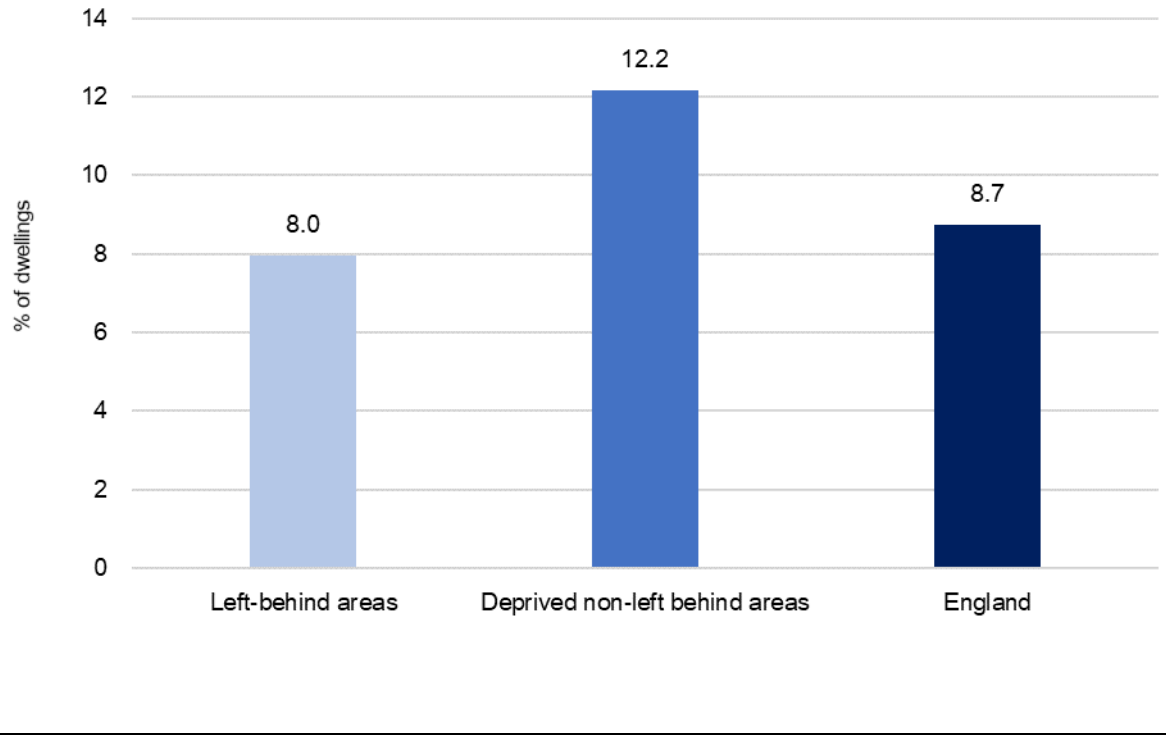
- Bloomfield in Blackpool has the second highest levels of fuel poverty, the third highest proportion of households in poor condition, the sixth highest levels of household overcrowding and the sixth lowest energy efficiency of all LBAs.
- Barrow Island has the highest level of fuel poverty, the third lowest home energy efficiency and the eight highest proportion of households in poor condition.
- Clover Hill in Nelson (Pendle) has the highest proportion of households in poor condition and the fourth lowest home energy efficiency rating.
- St Osyth and Point Clear in Tendring has the second highest proportion of households in poor condition, the second lowest home energy efficiency and the ninth highest proportion of households in fuel poverty of all LBAs.
- Boscombe West has the highest proportion of overcrowded households, with more than one in three households living in overcrowded conditions.

People in LBAs are less likely to live in overcrowded conditions (8%) than across deprived non-LBAs (12.2%) and England as a whole (8.7%)

[8] 'A Decent Home: Definition and guidance for implementation' published in June 2006 for details of the Decent Homes standard. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-decent-home-definition-and-guidance

The chart below compares levels of household overcrowding across LBAs and comparator areas. Overcrowding is measured by the number of people in a household relative to the number of rooms available to the members of the household. An overcrowding score of 0 indicates that a household's space needs are met. A score of +1 indicates that the household has one surplus room. A score of -1 indicates that a household would need one more room for its living space needs to be met, a score of -2 indicates that the household would need two more rooms, and so on.

Overcrowded housing



Source: Census 2011

It is clear from the chart that household overcrowding is not a major issue in LBAs compared with other similarly deprived areas or even in a national context. This is likely to reflect the location of these areas, which are typically away from inner city areas where space is more likely to be at a premium, population densities are higher and housing pressures are more acute. This can also be seen in the dwelling composition as illustrated in the table below. People in LBAs are less likely to live in very small dwellings – dwellings with two rooms or less (2.5%) than across other deprived areas (4.5%) and England as a whole. They are also less likely to live in flats (18.1%) compared with other deprived areas (26.6%) and England as a whole (22.1%).

Dwelling characteristics	LBA	Deprived non-LBA	England
Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (%)	2.5	4.5	3.7
People living in flats or maisonettes (%)	18.1	26.6	22.1
Source: Census 2011			

Overcrowding is more of a challenge in LBAs in coastal areas and London

However, there are a number of LBAs where overcrowding is more of an issue, with 62 of the 225 LBAs (28%) having overcrowding levels at above the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of household overcrowding.

LBA	Local Authority	% of overcrowded households
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	34.5
Cliftonville West	Thanet	21.5
Folkestone Central	Folkestone	20.1
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	18.6
Fieldway	Croydon	18.0
Bloomfield	Blackpool	17.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	16.3
Kings Heath	Northampton	15.4
Pier	Tendring	14.8
Fenside	Boston	14.5
Source: Census 2011		

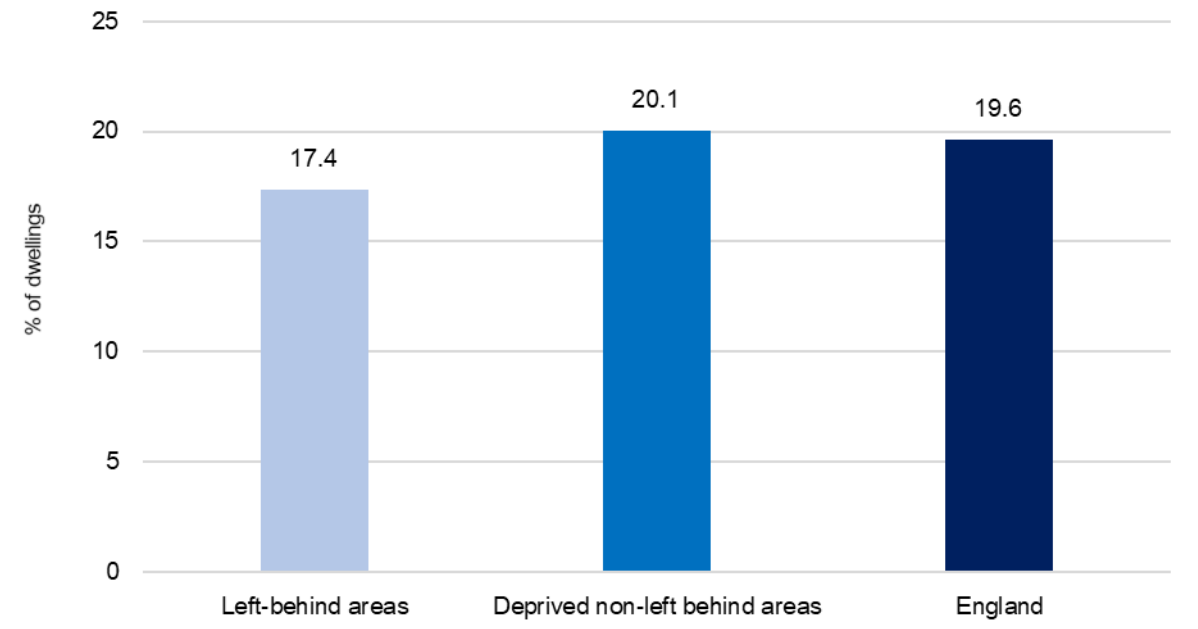
Six of the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of overcrowding are found in coastal areas – with the highest levels of overcrowding in Boscombe West (where overcrowding levels are more than four times the LBA average). Each of the three LBAs with the highest levels of overcrowding are in seaside resorts and are characterised by high levels of multi-occupancy homes. Both of the LBAs in London are also ranked among the LBAs with the highest levels of overcrowding.

LBAs are also less likely to have housing in poor condition (17.4%) than across deprived non-LBAs (20.1%) and England as a whole (19.6%)

The chart below compares the proportion of households identified to be in poor condition on the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator. The IoD 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the *Decent Homes standard*. A property fails the *Decent Homes Standard* if it fails to meet any one of the four separate components shown in the table below.

The four components of the Decent Homes Standard	
Component	Description
Housing Health and Safety Rating System	Dwellings which fail to meet this criterion are those containing one or more hazards assessed as serious ('Category 1'). The system includes 29 hazards in the home categorised into three categories 1) Excess cold 2) falls 3) other.
Disrepair	A dwelling is said to be in disrepair if: at least one of the key building components is old and needs replacing or major repair due to its condition; or more than one of the other building components are old and need replacing or major repair due to their condition.
Modernisation	A dwelling is said to fail this criterion if it lacks three or more of the following: a reasonably modern kitchen (20 years old or less); a kitchen with adequate space and layout; a reasonably modern bathroom (30 years old or less); an appropriately located bathroom and WC; adequate insulation against external noise (where such noise is a problem); or adequate size and layout of common areas for blocks of flats.
Thermal comfort	A dwelling fails this criterion if it does not have effective insulation and efficient heating.

IoD 2019 Houses in poor condition



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from English Housing Condition Survey 2015

A lower proportion of housing in LBAs is in poor condition. This is likely to be linked to the age of the properties in LBAs, with a notably lower proportion of dwellings that are more than 100 years old (see the environmental characteristics section above) and a lower proportion of households in the private rented sector (12.7% of properties are private rented, compared with 18.3% in other deprived areas and 15.4% across England) where a relatively high proportion of substandard housing is located[9].

LBAs with high levels of housing in poor condition were typically located in industrial and coastal areas where the housing stock is older

However, there is notable variation across LBAs, with 59 LBAs (26.2%) showing a higher proportion of housing in poor condition than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of households in poor condition.

In nine of these areas, more than one-in-four dwellings are in poor condition. All of the areas identified in this table are either coastal areas, industrial areas or both – reflecting the older housing stock in these areas. Seven of the 10 areas with the highest levels of housing in poor condition are located in the North West of England including two in Halton and two in the Burnley/Nelson area, including Clover Hill - the LBA with the highest proportion of households in poor condition.

[9] 27% of dwellings in the private rented sector failed the decent home standard compared with an average of 20% of all dwellings. Source English Housing Survey 2016 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/880323/Stock_condition_-_REVISED_APRIL_2020_FINAL.pdf

LBA	Local Authority	% of housing in poor condition
Clover Hill	Pendle	29.3
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	29.2
Bloomfield	Blackpool	27.4
Gawthorpe	Burnley	26.8
Stacksteads	Rossendale	26.7
Mersey	Halton	25.8
Tunstall	Stoke-on-Trent	25.7
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	25.5
Sheppey East	Swale	25.4
Appleton	Halton	24.4
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from English Housing Condition Survey 2015		

LBAs have on average higher levels of thermal comfort than across other deprived areas and England as a whole

The table below compares the performance of LBAs and other deprived LBAs on a range of measures concerned with heating the home and consuming energy.

A household is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating[10] in any of the rooms. Households not connected to the gas network refers to households without mains gas. Average and high energy efficiency is derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings.

	LBA	Deprived non-LBA	England
Households lacking central heating (%)	2.7	3.9	2.7
Households not connected to the gas network (%)	6.7	10.2	13.6
Current average energy efficiency of domestic buildings (average score)	66.5	65.2	65.0
Domestic buildings with band A (highest) energy efficiency rating (%)	0.18	0.11	0.14
Source: Households lacking central heating - Census 2011, Households not connected to the gas network - Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2018, Energy efficiency of domestic dwellings – MHCLG 2009 to 2016			

On each of these selected measures, LBAs perform better than across other deprived areas and England as a whole. These findings are consistent with the findings above (which show relatively low proportions of housing in poor condition) and are likely to be linked to the lower levels of older and private rented accommodation in LBAs.

However, it is again important to emphasise that there is some variation across LBAs and that a subset of LBAs, largely in coastal and industrial areas, perform less well on these measures. The table below shows the 10 areas with the lowest levels of home energy efficiency (as measured by EPC ratings).

In total 56 of the 225 LBAs (24.9%) perform below the national average on this measure. All of the worst performing areas are either coastal areas, industrial areas or both. Four of the 10

[10] Gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating

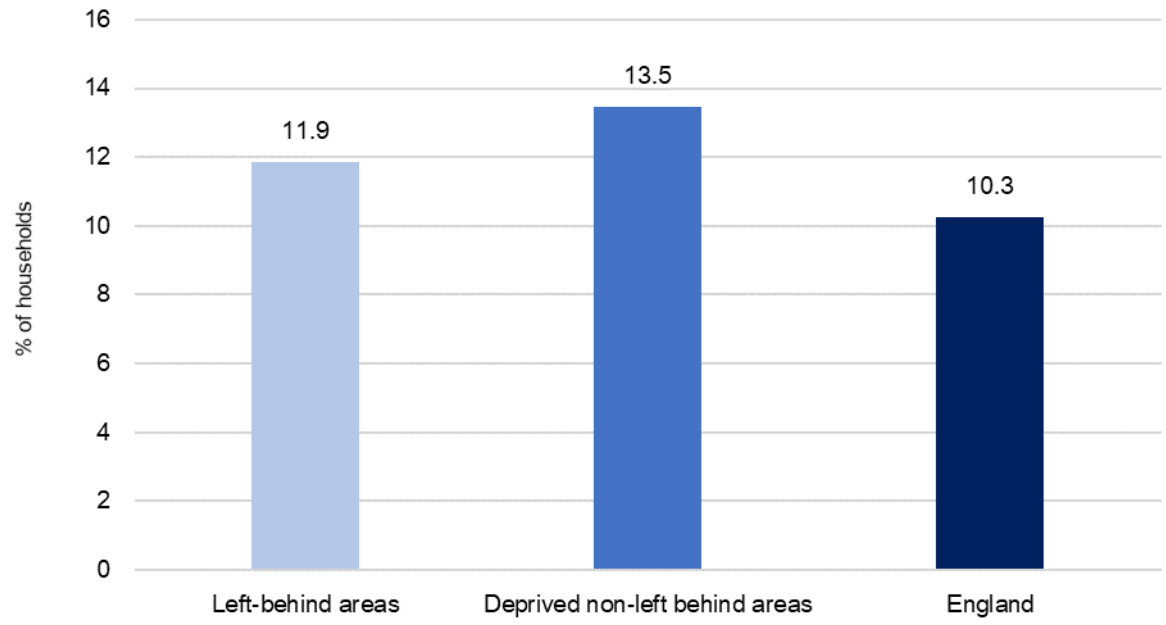
LBAs also featured among the areas with the highest proportion of households in poor condition (shaded orange in the table).

LBA	Local Authority	Average energy efficiency of domestic buildings
Golf Green	Tendring	47.9
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	48.3
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	50.2
Clover Hill	Pendle	58.4
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	58.5
Bloomfield	Blackpool	58.9
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	59.2
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	59.7
Stockland Green	Birmingham	59.8
Newgate	Mansfield	60.1
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities 2009 to 2016		

LBAs are more likely to be in fuel poverty (11.9%) than the national average (10.3%), but below the average across deprived non-LBAs (13.5%)

The chart below compares the number of households in Fuel Poverty in LBAs and comparator areas. The definition of fuel poverty is based on the *Low Income High Costs framework*, where a household is in fuel poverty if a) their required fuel costs are above average (the national median level), and b) were they to spend that amount they would be left with an income below the official poverty line.

Households in Fuel Poverty



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2018

A higher proportion of households are in fuel poverty in LBAs (11.9%) than England as a whole, despite the relatively high levels of energy efficiency in homes in these areas. This is likely to be because overall income levels in these neighbourhoods are relatively low, so a higher proportion of the family's income is spent on heating the home.

In total, 163 of the 225 LBAs (72%) have higher levels of fuel poverty than the national average

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of households in fuel poverty.

LBA	Local Authority	Households in fuel poverty
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	29.9
Bloomfield	Blackpool	29.2
Norris Green	Liverpool	17.3
Sandwith	Copeland	16.9
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	16.8
Seacombe	Wirral	16.7
Page Moss	Knowsley	16.6
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	16.6
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	16.5
Northwood	Knowsley	16.5
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities 2009 to 2016		

There are some interesting geographical patterns, with four of the top 10 located on Merseyside and seven in coastal areas. In the two LBAs with the highest levels of fuel poverty; Barrow Island and Bloomfield – just under 30% of households are living in fuel poverty – approximately three times the national average.

Access to green space in left-behind areas

The presence of green spaces can encourage positive social interactions that contribute towards social cohesion and encourage positive health behaviours and outcomes including increased physical activity and social engagement[11]. This section looks at access to green space in terms of areas of public and private green space and proximity to green spaces in the local area.

Key findings

LBAs have a lower concentration of green assets (272.9 per 100,000) than across other deprived areas (366.1 per 100,000) and England as a whole (356.4).

LBAs have lower coverage of recreational green space (5.8% of land use is taken up by recreational green space) than other deprived areas (8.7%), but above the national average (2.2%).

However, LBAs have a lower concentration of recreational green space than the average across urban England (6.9%).

People living in LBAs must travel greater average distances to access green spaces (330m) than across deprived non-LBAs (294m).

LBAs are more likely to have access to private gardens (92%) than across other deprived areas and England as a whole (88%).

The following LBAs face notable challenges around accessing green spaces:

- Staithe in Wisbech (Fenland) has the lowest proportion of land area covered by recreational green space and the sixth longest average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field of any LBA. Staithe also has a lower proportion of dwellings with access to private green space than the national average.
- Paulsgrove in Portsmouth has the second lowest proportion of land area covered by recreational green space and the second longest average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field of any LBA.
- People living in Littlemoor in Weymouth must travel a greater distance to access a park or playing field than across other LBAs and have the eighth lowest level of recreational greenspace coverage.
- Sheppey East in Swale has the lowest proportion of dwellings with private outdoor space and is among the top 20 LBAs with the lowest recreational greenspace coverage.

LBAs have lower concentration of green assets and lower coverage of recreational green space than other deprived areas

The table below shows the presence of recreational green space in LBAs and their comparators, measured in terms of the total density of Green Assets, total recreational greenspace coverage and the number of public parks and gardens and playing fields in the local area. *Density of Green Assets* is calculated as the number of green assets (including public park/gardens, public open space / nature reserves, playgrounds paddling pools and play areas, playing fields and recreational grounds and picnic/barbeque sites) inside the ward or within 1km of a ward boundary per 100,000 population. Recreational green spaces include allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious

[11] Viniece Jennings1 and Omoshalewa Bamkole (2019) The Relationship between Social Cohesion and Urban Green Space: An Avenue for Health Promotion, Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019 Feb; 16(3): 452.

grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts but exclude fields, national parks or woodland[12].

	LBA	Deprived non-LBA	England
Green assets density (rate per 100,000)	272.9	366.1	356.4
Recreational greenspace coverage (%)	5.8	8.7	2.2
Average number of parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius	4.6	5.8	2.5
Source: Recreational greenspace coverage: Ordnance Survey 2017, Parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius: Ordnance Survey April 2020			

The table shows that LBAs perform poorly relative to deprived non-LBAs on all key measures, with a lower density of green assets (272.9 compared with 366.1) a lower number of parks and gardens (an average of 4.6 in a 1km radius) and lower areas of recreational green space (5.8%) compared with 5.8% and 8.7% respectively in deprived non-LBAs. LBAs also have a lower density of green assets than the national average. However, perhaps surprisingly, LBAs on average have better access to recreational green space than the national average with a higher average number of parks and gardens within a 1km radius (4.6 compared with an average of 2.5 across England) and a higher % of land area taken up by recreational green space (5.8% compared to 2.2%).

One reason for the discrepancy between green assets and recreational green space is that the latter excludes more rural green spaces such as public open spaces, nature reserves, woodlands, and hillsides – included in the green assets measure. These open spaces are more commonly found in rural areas. By contrast, the formal green spaces captured in the Ordnance Survey 'recreational greenspace' measure are more concentrated in urban areas than rural areas. LBAs are more likely to be located in urban areas than the national average - 95.6% of people in LBAs living in urban areas, compared with 83% across England as a whole[13]. This partially explains why LBAs show higher concentrations of recreational greenspace relative to the national average, while showing lower concentrations of green assets.

However, LBAs have a lower concentration of recreational green space than the average across urban England

This can be illustrated by comparing the level of open space in LBAs against urban England (in the table below). LBAs show slightly lower concentrations of parks and gardens and lower coverage than the average for urban England.

	LBA	Urban England
Recreational greenspace coverage (%)	5.8	6.9
Average number of parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius	4.6	4.9
Source: Recreational greenspace coverage: Ordnance Survey 2017, Parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius: Ordnance Survey April 2020		

51 of the 225 LBAs (22.7%) have a lower coverage of recreational green space than the national average, while 129 of the 214 "urban" LBAs (60.3%) have a lower coverage of recreational green space than the average for urban areas. The table below shows the LBAs with the lowest percentage of land area comprised of recreational green space.

[12] https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/documents/os-open-greenspace-technical-specification.pdf
[13] Source: ONS rural urban classification 2011

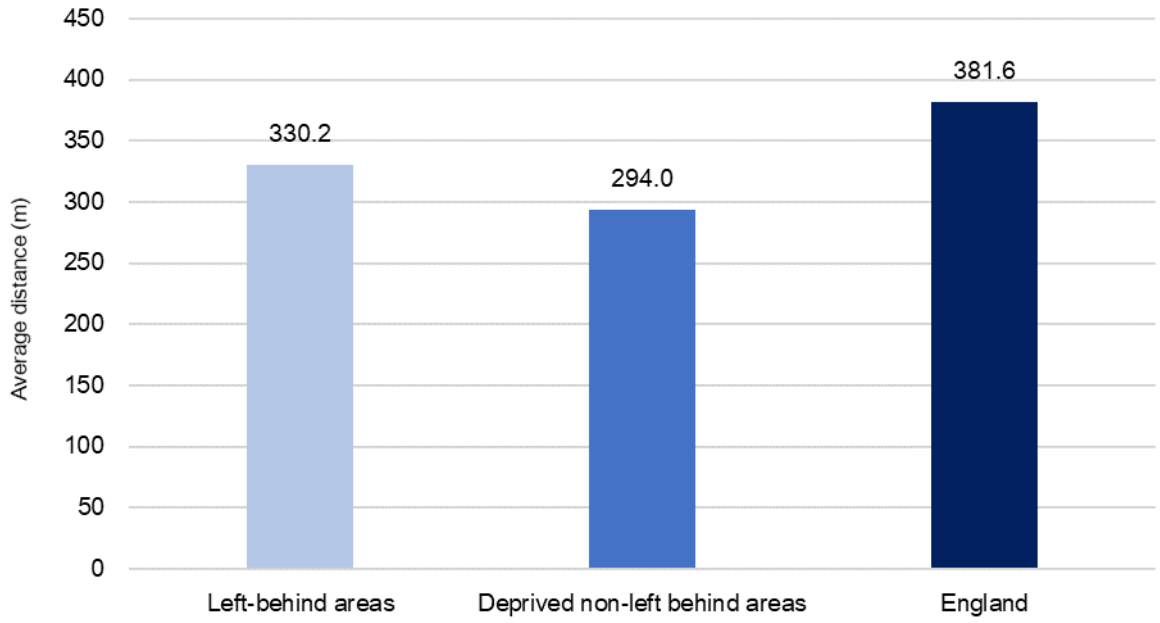
Nine of the 10 neighbourhoods are located in urban areas (the exception being Golf Green). Staithe in Wisbech in Fenland has the lowest area of green space, with just 0.4% of the area covered by recreational green space.

LBA	Local Authority	Recreational greenspace coverage (%)
Staithe	Fenland	0.4
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	0.4
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	0.5
Shevington	Knowsley	0.5
Bloomfield	Blackpool	0.6
Stacksteads	Rossendale	0.6
Simonside and Rekendyke	South Tyneside	0.6
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	0.6
Irwell	Rossendale	0.7
Golf Green	Tendring	0.7
Source: Ordnance Survey 2017		

People living in LBAs must travel greater average distances to access green spaces (330m) than across deprived non-LBAs (294m)

The chart below shows the average distance to the nearest park, public garden or playing field across LBAs, other deprived areas and England. LBAs have poorer access to parks and gardens than across other deprived areas but easier access than the average across England as a whole. These findings are consistent with the presence of green spaces data explored above.

Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden, or Playing Field (m),



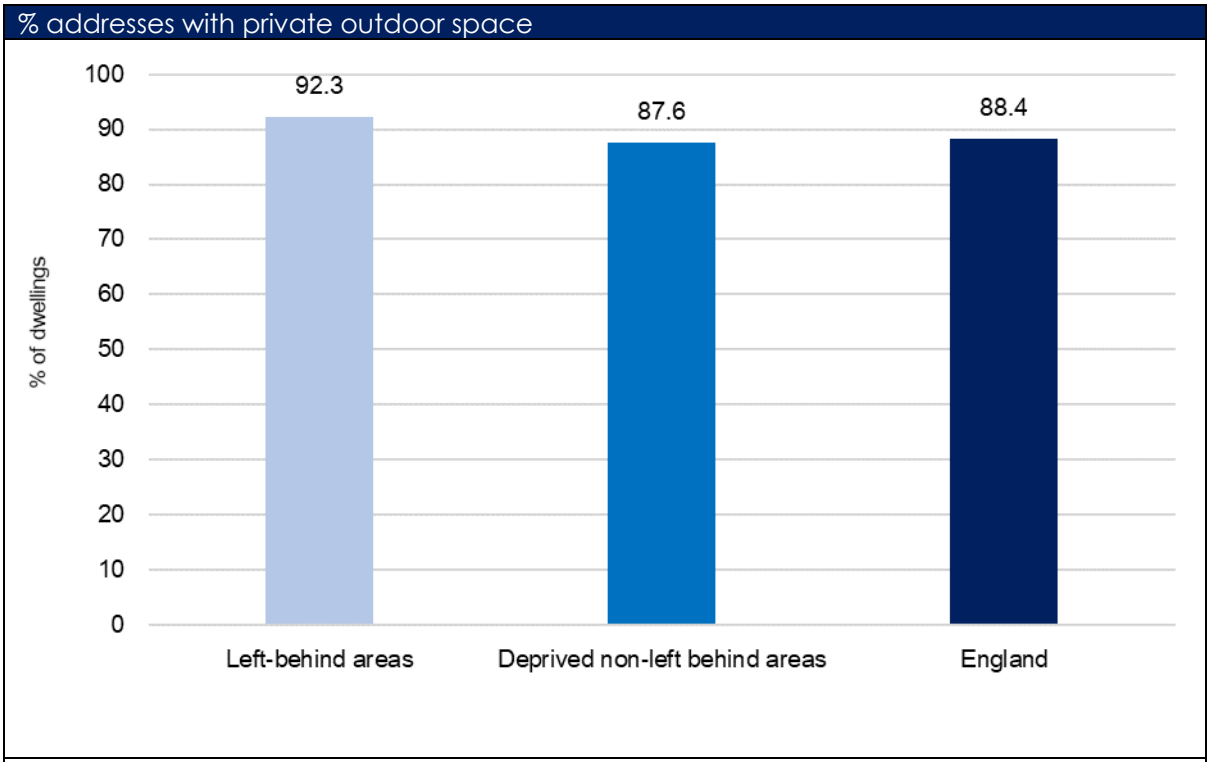
Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020

56 of the 225 LBAs (27.5%) are a greater distance from a park, public garden, or playing field than the national average. The table below shows the LBAs with the greatest average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Average distance (meters) to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	1,113.0
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	1,058.0
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	811.9
Gainsborough East	West Lindsey	799.3
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	716.3
Staithe	Fenland	687.8
Pier	Tendring	668.3
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	667.1
Peterlee East	County Durham	660.7
Castle	Sunderland	648.3
Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020		

LBAs are more likely to have access to private gardens (92%) than across other deprived areas and England as a whole (88%)

The chart below shows the proportion of dwellings with access to private outdoor spaces across LBAs and comparators.



Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020

While LBAs have less access to *public* green spaces than across other deprived areas and urban England, they generally outperform other deprived areas in terms of access to *private* green space, with only 8% of dwellings lacking access to private gardens or outdoor spaces, compared with 12% across other deprived areas. This is likely to be linked to the lower proportion of flats and maisonettes in LBAs relative to the national average (see the *Poor quality and unsuitable housing in left-behind areas section above*).

However, there is some variation across LBAs, with 33 of the 225 (14.6%) having a lower proportion of private outdoor space than the national average. The table below lists the 10 LBAs with the lowest levels of private outdoor space:

LBA	Local Authority	Dwellings with access to private outdoor space (%)
Sheppey East	Swale	61.4
Bitterne	Southampton	71.2
Pier	Tendring	72.2
Wakefield East	Wakefield	77.4
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	78.1
Walton	Tendring	78.4
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	81.7
Hendon	Sunderland	81.8
Alton Park	Tendring	83.6
Folkestone Central	Folkestone and Hythe	83.8
Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020		

Sheppey East has the lowest proportion of dwellings with private outdoor space (likely to be linked to the large number of caravan parks in the area). Eight of the 10 LBAs with the lowest proportion of dwellings with private outdoor space are located in coastal areas.

Conclusion

The quality of the living environment experienced by people plays a large part in their wellbeing, with poor environment a significant factor in multiple deprivation. Poor quality external environments can impact on perception and engagement in a local area and reinforce a cycle of decline. Aspects of environment such as inadequate housing and air pollution can impact on physical and mental health and directly impact on an individual's ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life.

Evidence from the previous sections suggests that LBAs generally perform worse than the national average on measures related to the outdoors living environment.

- LBAs show higher levels of deprivation on the outdoors living environment sub-domain than the national average with an average LSOA rank of 15,433 compared to 16,391 in England (where 1 is most deprived).
- Recorded crime rates are higher than the national average across all major crime types.
- There are higher recorded incidents of criminal damage (17.8 per 1,000 people), compared with other deprived areas (16.6) and England as a whole (9.0)
- A higher proportion of land in LBAs is in National Flood Zone 3 (11.6%) than the England average (10.5%).
- LBAs have a lower concentration of recreational green space (5.8%) than the average across urban England (6.9%) and other deprived areas (8.7%) and a lower density of green assets (272.9 per 100,000) than across other deprived areas (366.1 per 100,000) and England as a whole (356.4).
- LBAs have shorter average distances to fast food outlets, off licences and tobacconists than the England average – meaning closer proximity to hazardous behaviours with poor health outcomes.
- By contrast, people living in LBAs must travel greater average distances to access green spaces (330m) than across deprived non-LBAs (294m)

It is also notable that there has been a relative lack of development in LBAs in recent years, with a lower proportion of new build houses than across other deprived areas and England as a whole, as well as a higher proportion of vacant (0.3% compared to 0.2%) and undeveloped land than nationally (1.6% compared to 0.8%). This is likely to be linked to a lack of opportunities and economic decline identified across many of these areas.

By contrast, LBAs generally have fewer environmental challenges concerning the quality of housing, with lower levels of housing in poor condition, homes with poor energy efficiency or lacking central heating than the national average. This is likely to be linked to the relative lack of older housing stock in LBAs, with many of the areas developing as outlying housing estates in the post war period and only 8.4% of dwellings built before 1900 – compared to 20.6% in other deprived areas and 15.5% nationally. Another factor of these areas being located away from the dense inner urban core is that household overcrowding levels (8.0%) are lower in LBAs than the national average (8.7%) and a higher proportion of housing has access to private outdoor space (92.3%, compared with 88.4% across England as a whole).

However, there is a high degree of variation across LBAs, with a subset of LBAs experiencing notable living environment challenges:

- Bloomfield in Blackpool is ranked as the second most deprived LBA on the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Indoors Living Environment domain and the most derived LBA on the IoD 2019 Crime domain. Moreover, the area is among the three LBAs with the

highest proportion of vacant dwellings and highest proportion of housing in poor condition, the second highest levels of fuel poverty and the sixth highest levels of household overcrowding.

- Barrow Island experiences particular challenges concerning housing, with the highest levels of Indoors Living Environment deprivation (related to housing in poor condition and lacking heating), the highest proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty and the highest proportion of vacant households of all LBAs. In addition, Barrow Island has the third lowest home energy efficiency and the eighth highest proportion of households in poor condition of any LBA.
- St Andrews in Kingston upon-Hull has the highest levels of Outdoor Living Environment deprivation on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 – driven by poor air quality, with the highest concentrations of sulphur dioxide emissions of all LBAs.
- St Osyth and Point Clear in Tendring has the second highest proportion of households in poor condition, the second lowest home energy efficiency and the ninth highest proportion of households in fuel poverty of all LBAs.
- Staithe in Wisbech (Fenland) has the lowest proportion of land area covered by recreational green space and the sixth longest average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field of any LBA. Staithe also has a lower proportion of dwellings with access to private green space than the national average.

These areas are likely to need additional support to improve their living environment and tackle deprivation challenges arising from poor housing and environmental conditions.

Appendix A: Indicator metadata

Indicator	Description	Date	Source
Population density (persons per hectare)	Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. The ONS has details of the area in hectares of all standard geographical boundaries. The population density figure is calculated by dividing the total population (taken from mid-year population estimates) by the area in hectares for the relevant boundary. Rate calculated as = (Total population)/(Total OA Area in hectares (covers 2001 and 2011 boundaries unmodelled).)	2019	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Industrial floorspace	Area of Industrial Floospace (m2)	2020	Valuation Office Agency (VOA)
Total land area by usage type	Total land area (hectares) by usage type - including Community Buildings, Leisure and recreational buildings, Industry, Storage and Warehousing, Landfill and Waste Disposal, Minerals and Mining, Forest, open land and water, residential, transport, recreational uses, open space and other undedeveloped uses.	2018	MHCLG
Vacant Dwellings	All household spaces identified as unoccupied at the time of the 2011 Census. A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents. A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'. Figures are presented as a percentage of all recorded household spaces. Rate calculated as = (Household spaces with no usual residents (census KS401))/(Unshared dwellings (census KS401))*100	2011	Census 2011
Dwelling stock by age	Shows the number of dwellings in the local area by age. A dwelling refers to the accommodation itself, for example a house or a flat and includes second homes that are not let out commercially. Note: The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) that publishes this data is reviewing all aspects of its Official Statistics publications to ensure that they meet users needs and may reduce the scope of tables in some publications whilst consultation is underway. As a consequence, the latest release does not include the following: tables showing number of properties by Council Tax band at Westminster parliamentary constituency level; and lower and middle layer super output areas; breakdowns by property type (including bedroom count); and build period. See here for more information:	2019	Valuation Office Agency (VOA)

	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-tax-stock-of-properties-2018. Rate calculated as = (Dwelling stock by year)/(Total dwelling stock)*100		
IoD 2019 Living Environment Rank	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. The Indoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating; Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. The Outdoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants; Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2019	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
IoD 2019 Outdoors Sub-domain	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Outdoors sub-domain contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. The Outdoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants; Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.	2019	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
IoD 2019 Indoors Sub-domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 Indoors sub-domain measures the quality of housing. The following indicators are included: Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating; Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2019	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
AHAH Fast food outlets, Off licences, Tobacconists	Shows the accessibility to Fast food outlets, Off licences and Tobacconists in kilometres. These indicators are an input measure for the Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) index as part of the Retail Environment domain. The AHAH index is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility: retail environment, health services, physical environment and air quality.	2017	LDC via CDRC services
Developed land at risk of flooding	Total land area (hectares) at high or medium risk of flooding or in National Flood Zone 3 by usage type - including Community Buildings, Leisure and	2018	MHCLG

	recreational buildings, Industry, Storage and Warehousing, Landfill and Waste Disposal, Minerals and Mining, Forest, open land and water, residential, transport, recreational uses, open space and other undeveloped uses.		
IoD 2019 Air quality indicator	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Air quality indicator is an estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. Indicators for each of the pollutants were based on 2016 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid-squares, which was modelled to Lower-layer Super Output Area level using the point-in-polygon method. For each pollutant the atmospheric concentration was compared to a national standard value, with the concentrations in each Lower-layer Super Output Area divided by the appropriate national standard, before summing to produce a single indicator. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2016	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
AHAH Air quality domain	The Access to Healthy Assets and Hazards (AHAH) Air quality domain measures accessibility in terms of the amount of air pollutants in the atmosphere that include nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide. The AHAH index is a multi-dimensional index developed by the CDRC for Great Britain measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility: retail environment, health services, physical environment and air quality. A higher score indicates that an area has a poorer health-related environment.	2017	DEFRA
IoD 2019 Crime Rank	Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level in four ways. The following indicators are included: Violence: the number of recorded violent crimes (18 recorded crime types in 2016/17; 20 recorded crime types in 2017/18) per 1,000 at risk population; Burglary: The number of recorded burglaries (4 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population; Theft: the number of recorded thefts (5 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population; Criminal Damage: number of recorded crimes (8 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2019	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
Crime by type	Shows 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of crimes by type and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and lower super output area (LSOA). Note: Police.uk crime counts were not recorded for	June-2018 to May-2019	Police UK (Police recorded crime figures)

	Cambridgeshire or Gloucestershire for May 2018, so data is missing for areas covered by in these police forces for this time point.		
Overcrowded housing	Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. Figures are based on responses to Census questions on the number of rooms and numbers of persons in a household.	2011	Census 2011
Dwellings with two rooms or fewer	Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage). Figures are self reported from the census 2011. Rate calculated as = (Dwellings with 2 room or fewer)/(All household spaces with at least one usual resident (census QS407))*100	2011	Census 2011
IoD 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of four separate components: 1) Housing Health and Safety Rating System 2) Disrepair 3) Modernisation 4) Thermal comfort. Each of these components was modelled separately, using data from the 2015 English Housing Survey at national level, in combination with a commercial dataset that provides information on the age, type, tenure and occupant characteristics of the housing stock at individual dwelling level. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2015	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
Houses lacking central heating	Shows households living in accommodation that is lacking in central heating. A household's is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating. Rate calculated as = (Does not have central heating (census KS403))/(All households (census KS403))*100	2011	Census 2011
Households not connected to the gas network	Shows the proportion of households without mains gas. These estimates are based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters as published in the sub-national gas consumption data. Rate calculated as = (Households not connected to the gas network)/(Total households (census 2011))*100	2018	Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)
Current average energy efficiency of domestic buildings	Shows the average energy efficiency as derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings. Data has been calculated by averaging (mean) the median energy efficiencies of Output Areas. Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has	2009 to 2016	Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

	not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as cancelled or not for issue.		
Percentage of domestic buildings with band A (highest) energy efficiency rating	The percentage of domestic buildings with band A (highest) energy efficiency rating as derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings. Band A rated buildings have an energy efficiency score of 92 or higher. Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has 'opted-out' of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as 'cancelled' or 'not for issue'. Rate calculated as = (Number of domestic buildings with band A (highest) energy efficiency rating. Band A rated buildings have an energy efficiency score of 92 or higher.)/(Total number of EPC assessed domestic buildings)*100	2009 to 2016	Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Households in Fuel Poverty	Shows an estimate of the number of households in Fuel Poverty. The definition of fuel poverty is based on the Low Income High Costs framework, where a household is in fuel poverty if a) their required fuel costs are above average (the national median level), and b) were they to spend that amount they would be left with an income below the official poverty line. The indicator is estimated using regional data from the English Housing Survey and modelling down to local areas based on characteristics of the local area. Rate calculated as = (Households living in fuel poverty)/(Total households)*100	2018	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Density of Green Assets	This is conceptualised as the number of green assets inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary, divided by the number of people living in the ward – per 100,000. The following assets are included: • public park/garden • public open space / nature reserve • playground • play area • paddling pool • picnic/barbeque site • allotment • playing field • recreation ground	2018	Ordnance Survey, Address Base Plus
Greenspace coverage, public parks and gardens	The percentage of an area that is covered by public parks and gardens. OCSI have intersected OS Greenspaces data with Output Area boundaries to produce a measure of total greenspace area per Output Area. In producing this data, it was apparent that some greenspaces are missing or have been excluded from the Ordnance Survey Greenspace	2017	Ordnance Survey. OS data

	data. If you suspect that your areas are affected by missing greenspace data please get in touch with Ordnance Survey: https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-and-government/products/os-open-greenspace.html. Rate calculated as = (Total area of England and Wales public parks and gardens)/(Total OA Area)*100		
Average number of Parks, Public Gardens, or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius	Shows the average number of Parks, Public Gardens, or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius. Data is based on analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area.	Apr-20	Ordnance Survey
Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden, or Playing Field (m)	Shows the average distance to the nearest park, public garden or playing field in meters. Data is based on analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area.	Apr-20	Ordnance Survey
Addresses with private outdoor space	Shows the proportion of addresses with access to private outdoor space (for both houses and flats). Data is based on analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area. Rate calculated as = (Addresses with private outdoor space/(Total addresses)*100	Apr-20	Ordnance Survey