

Environmental Information Consultation Document (EICD)

Chapter 4: People, place and
Community Areas

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4. People, place and Community Areas

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 As indicated within **Chapter 1: Setting the scene for consultation – environmental information**, this chapter sets out how the 23 Community Areas have been defined and reported against for the following environmental aspects in this Environmental Consultation Information Document (EICD):
- **Chapter 5: Socio-economics and employment**
 - **Chapter 6: Community**
 - **Chapter 7: Recreation and amenity**
 - **Chapter 8: Noise and vibration**
 - **Chapter 9: Air quality and odour**
 - **Chapter 11: Health**
 - **Chapter 17: Landscape and visual**
- 4.1.2 Further details of the environmental aspects, and the purpose and approach to the EICD, are set out in **Chapter 1** and **Chapter 3: The approach to assessment in the EICD**. In addition, a baseline characterisation of each community area is included to support the assessments presented in the socioeconomics and employment, community and health aspect chapters.
- 4.1.3 It has been prepared to bring together relevant baseline information for these aspects in one place, providing a consistent understanding of local conditions and community characteristics, and helping to reduce duplication across the relevant aspect chapters.
- 4.1.4 This chapter describes the study areas used by the socio-economics and employment, community and health aspect chapters. It also introduces the Community Areas used for reporting of likely significant effects of the community aspect.
- 4.1.5 The Community Areas have been developed to provide a consistent local geography for describing baseline conditions and reporting likely significant effects in relevant aspect chapters. Their development has been informed by local authority boundaries, the characteristics of individual settlements and neighbourhoods, patterns of connectivity and an understanding of how communities identify with and use places around the existing Airport.
- 4.1.6 The Community Areas have also been reviewed alongside the consultation materials prepared for the 2026 Public Consultation to support, where reasonably practicable, a consistent place-based approach to identifying the study areas.
- 4.1.7 However, the Community Areas do not align exactly with all consultation geographies used. This is because some baseline information (for example, more detailed health

data) is only available for larger statistical areas known as Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs). These areas are used to publish local statistics and do not always reflect community or neighbourhood boundaries.

- 4.1.8 The baseline information presented in this chapter supports the 2026 Public Consultation by setting out our current understanding of local communities, including key socio-economic and health characteristics. It provides context for the assessment in the relevant aspect chapters and helps to explain the local conditions that may influence how the effects of Heathrow expansion are experienced.
- 4.1.9 This chapter draws on a range of publicly available datasets, principally the 2021 Census [1] Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, together with other relevant sources including the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) [2], the Annual Population Survey (APS) [3], claimant count and labour market statistics, and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) [4]. Health information presented in this chapter is derived from relevant Census health indicators and variables.
- 4.1.10 Following the 2026 Public Consultation, the baseline and study areas will be reviewed and refined, as appropriate, with regard to feedback received through consultation. This will inform the assessment presented within the Environmental Statement (ES).

4.2 Study areas

- 4.2.1 The potential effects of the Project may be experienced differently depending on the area. Some effects are most relevant at a local community level, particularly in areas neighbouring the existing airport. Others need to be considered across wider geographies, such as local authority or regional areas.
- 4.2.2 To reflect this, specific geographic areas ('study areas') are defined for the assessment of 'community', 'socio-economics', and 'human health'. These study areas are as follows:
 - An Inner Study Area (ISA) comprising 23 Community Areas
 - A Core Study Area (CSA) comprising nine local authority areas¹
- 4.2.3 Broader geographies are also used as comparators, where relevant, to help describe and interpret baseline conditions. These include, at a regional level, London and the South East of England, and the United Kingdom (UK) or England at the national level. These comparator geographies are not study areas for the purposes of identifying likely significant effects.
- 4.2.4 The ISA provides the principal geography for the assessment of community and human health conditions in the areas surrounding the existing airport. It is divided into 23 Community Areas, as shown in **Figure 4.1**, which form the basis for understanding how baseline conditions vary between local communities and how effects may be experienced at a neighbourhood scale. The Community Areas have

¹ The Study Areas reflect local authority and administrative boundaries in place at the time of preparing this EICR. If local authority boundaries change in the future, including through local government reorganisation, the baseline and assessment geographies may be reviewed as appropriate for the ES.

been defined using wards and Output Areas (OAs), which are small Census areas used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to publish local population data.

- 4.2.5 The Community Areas provide a consistent local geography through which variations in demographic profile, deprivation, health, labour market conditions and place characteristics can be described and compared.

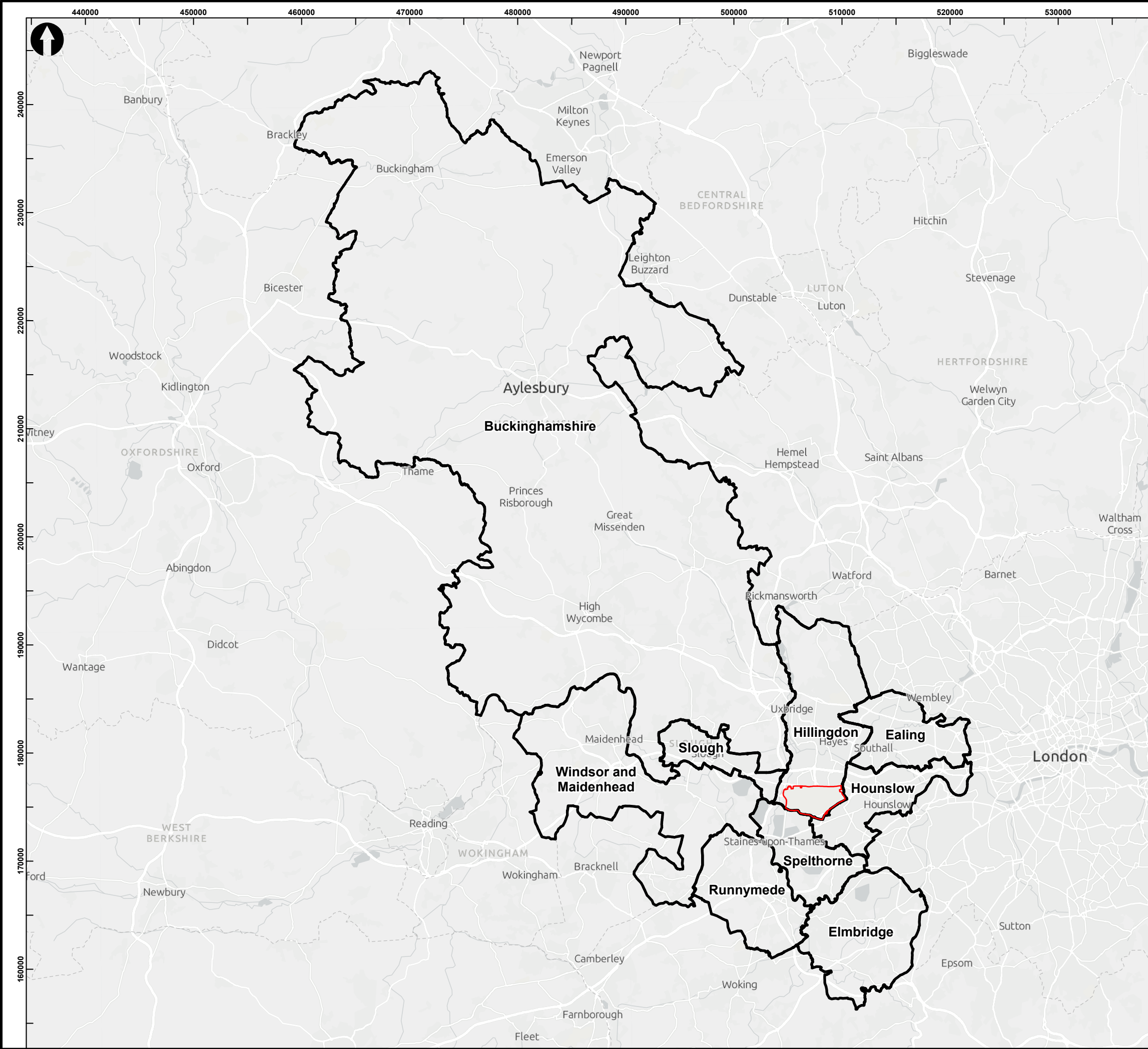
Figure 4.1: Inner Study Area: Community Area boundaries

4.2.6 The CSA provides the principal geography for the assessment of socio-economics and employment. It has been defined to capture the labour market most relevant to the socio-economic effects of the Project and comprises the following nine local authority areas:

- Buckinghamshire Council
- London Borough of Ealing
- London Borough of Hillingdon
- London Borough of Hounslow
- Elmbridge Borough Council
- Runnymede Borough Council
- Slough Borough Council
- Spelthorne Borough Council
- Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

Figure 4.2: Core Study Area: LPA boundaries²

² As Buckinghamshire is a unitary authority the full extent of the LPA is included in the CSA, however there will be areas close to the Airport that will be more affected than Buckinghamshire areas north-west to the airport.



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Heathrow Airport

Core Study Area

02,5005,00010,00015,00020,000

Metres

Scale 1:350,000

Heathrow

© Heathrow Airport Limited				Scale 1:350,000	
Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project				Heathrow Project No. 3R000	
Title Figure 4.2 Core Study Area: LPA boundaries					
Company WSP	Drawn By LT	Chk/Approved AB	Drawn Date 29/07/2026	Status FINAL	
Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100076					Version 1.0

- 4.2.8 Regional and national comparator geographies are used, where relevant, to place local socio-economic, employment and health characteristics in context. These comprise London, the South East of England, the UK, and England where data is not available at UK level.

4.3 Socio-economics and employment baseline

Introduction

- 4.3.1 This section establishes the baseline for the assessment of socio-economics and employment effects presented in **Chapter 5**.
- 4.3.2 It describes the economic, labour market and employment characteristics of the Core Study Area (CSA), including the size and profile of the resident workforce, labour market conditions, skills and qualifications, employment structure and the business base.
- 4.3.3 The socio-economics assessment is undertaken in relation to the CSA, which represents the labour market most relevant to the socio-economic and employment effects of the Project. Regional and national comparator geographies are also used, where relevant, to place local conditions in context.
- 4.3.4 The purpose of this section is to provide a clear understanding of the existing economic conditions in which the Project would be delivered and operated. This baseline is used to inform the subsequent assessment of effects on employment, labour supply, skills, businesses and wider economic activity.
- 4.3.5 Following the 2026 Public Consultation, the baseline will be reviewed and updated, where appropriate, to inform the assessment presented in the Environmental Statement (ES).

The economy

Employment

- 4.3.6 The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) source of employment estimates by detailed geography and industry, updated annually. The most recent BRES data from 2024 shows that the CSA has 1,084,000 jobs, with the highest absolute employment in Buckinghamshire (246,000), followed by Hillingdon (196,500) and Hounslow (164,000).

Table 4.1: Total employment within the CSA in 2024, BRES 2024

Area	Total Jobs (2024)
Ealing	130,500
Hillingdon	196,500
Hounslow	164,000

Area	Total Jobs (2024)
Buckinghamshire	246,000
Elmbridge	65,500
Runnymede	57,500
Slough	80,000
Spelthorne	39,500
Windsor and Maidenhead	104,500
CSA	1,084,000
London	5,886,500
South East	4,413,500
England and Wales	29,761,500

- 4.3.7 In the CSA, the dominant sector is business administration and support services, accounting for 11% of total jobs in the area (119,500 jobs). This is higher than the proportion in London (10%) and above the South East (8%) and England and Wales (9%) averages.
- 4.3.8 Health-related employment represents 10% of total jobs in the CSA (112,000 jobs), which is below the proportions at regional and national levels – London (11%), South East (13%), and England and Wales (14%).
- 4.3.9 Transport and storage jobs also account for 10% in the CSA, which is higher than the rates in London, the South East, and England and Wales (4%, 5% and 5%, respectively), reflecting the concentration of transport and logistics activity associated with the existing airport.
- 4.3.10 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities accounts for 9% of jobs in the CSA (100,000 jobs). This share is notably lower than London (14%) but aligns closely with the South East and national averages (both 9%).

Table 4.2: Employment by industry, BRES 2024

Industry	CSA	London	South East	England and Wales
Business administration and support services	119,500 (11%)	576,500 (10%)	361,000 (8%)	2,557,000 (9%)
Health	112,000 (10%)	628,500 (11%)	591,500 (13%)	4,063,000 (14%)
Transport and storage	109,800 (10%)	240,500 (4%)	215,500 (5%)	1,479,000 (5%)
Professional, scientific and technical	100,000 (9%)	836,500 (14%)	411,500 (9%)	2,815,500 (9%)
Education	86,300 (8%)	409,000 (7%)	421,000 (10%)	2,492,000 (8%)

Industry	CSA	London	South East	England and Wales
Retail	81,600 (8%)	416,000 (7%)	381,500 (9%)	2,436,000 (8%)
Accommodation and food services	81,000 (7%)	449,000 (8%)	340,500 (8%)	2,283,000 (8%)
Information and communication	70,800 (7%)	555,000 (9%)	242,000 (5%)	1,357,000 (5%)
Wholesale	66,300 (6%)	171,000 (3%)	192,000 (4%)	1,088,500 (4%)
Construction	55,500 (5%)	205,500 (3%)	248,500 (6%)	1,495,000 (5%)
Other	201,100 (19%)	1,398,500 (24%)	1,008,500 (23%)	7,695,000 (26%)

4.3.11 **Table 4.3** shows the distribution of construction jobs by sub-sector across the CSA, London, the South East, and England and Wales. In both the CSA and London, the largest share of construction employment is in construction of residential and non-residential buildings, accounting for 32% of construction jobs. This is higher than the South East and national averages of 27%.

4.3.12 Another major construction sub-sector in the CSA is electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities, which also accounts for 32% of construction employment (17,400 jobs). This is higher than its share in London (22%) but lower than its share in both the South East (35%) and England and Wales (30%), where this sub-sector is the largest component of construction employment.

4.3.13 The CSA has a smaller proportion of construction jobs in construction of roads and railways than all other spatial scales.

Table 4.3: Employment in construction, BRES 2024

Industry	CSA	London	South East	England and Wales
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	17,500 (32%)	65,500 (32%)	67,000 (27%)	407,500 (27%)
Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	17,400 (32%)	45,000 (22%)	87,000 (35%)	442,000 (30%)
Building completion and finishing	7,550 (14%)	28,000 (14%)	30,500 (12%)	218,500 (15%)
Development of building projects	4,550 (8%)	37,500 (18%)	11,000 (4%)	106,500 (7%)
Other specialised construction activities not elsewhere classified	3,655 (7%)	8,500 (4%)	22,000 (9%)	129,000 (9%)
Construction of other civil engineering projects	2,750 (5%)	10,500 (5%)	12,500 (5%)	98,000 (7%)

Industry	CSA	London	South East	England and Wales
Construction of roads and railways	950 (2%)	8,500 (4%)	10,500 (4%)	58,500 (4%)
Demolition and site preparation	750 (1%)	1,000 (0%)	5,500 (2%)	20,500 (1%)
Construction of utility projects	200 (0%)	1,150 (1%)	2,500 (1%)	14,500 (1%)

Businesses

- 4.3.14 UK Business Count data is compiled from the Inter-Departmental Business Register, which records the number of enterprises that are live at a reference date in March each year. The data is broken down by employment size band, detailed industry and legal status. An enterprise is defined as the smallest combination of legal units with a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group.
- 4.3.15 **Table 4.4** sets out the number of businesses across all industries, as well as specifically within the construction and transport and storage sectors, for the CSA, London, the South East and the UK.
- 4.3.16 There are 109,300 businesses in the CSA, of which 16,100 are construction businesses, accounting for 15% of all businesses. This proportion is higher than London (12%) and the UK overall (14%), but slightly lower than the South East (16%).
- 4.3.17 The CSA has 5,700 transport and storage businesses, representing 5% of all businesses. This share is higher than in London (3%), the South East (4%) and the UK (4%), highlighting the CSA's strong presence in logistics and distribution.

Table 4.4: Business counts (enterprises 2025), ONS 2025

UK Business Counts, 2025	CSA	London	South East	UK
Total businesses	109,300	538,300	404,900	2,734,600
Construction businesses	16,100 (15%)	62,200 (12%)	63,300 (16%)	384,800 (14%)
Transport and storage businesses	5,700 (5%)	16,900 (3%)	14,700 (4%)	114,400 (4%)

- 4.3.18 **Table 4.5** shows that the majority of construction businesses in the CSA are micro-sized enterprises, employing up to nine people. Specifically, 96.4% of construction businesses in the CSA (16,100 businesses) fall into this category, which is broadly consistent with London (96.6%), the South East (95.6%) and the UK overall (94.8%).
- 4.3.19 Small businesses (10 to 49 employees) account for 3.2% of construction businesses in the CSA, while medium-sized businesses (50 to 249 employees) represent 0.3% and large businesses (250+ employees) make up just 0.1%. This distribution

highlights the dominance of micro-enterprises in the construction sector both locally and nationally.

Table 4.5: Construction businesses split by size, ONS 2025

Size	CSA	London	South East	UK
Micro (0 to 9)	15,470 (96.4%)	60,040 (96.6%)	60,490 (95.6%)	364,710 (94.8%)
Small (10 to 49)	510 (3.2%)	1,860 (3.0%)	2,490 (3.9%)	17,730 (4.6%)
Medium-sized (50 to 249)	50 (0.3%)	220 (0.3%)	260 (0.4%)	2,090 (0.5%)
Large (250+)	10 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)	310 (0.1%)
Total	16,100	62,200	63,300	384,800

Gross Value Added (GVA)

- 4.3.20 **Table 4.6** shows that the CSA has an estimated total Gross Value Added (GVA) of £97.4 billion. Of this, £7.0 billion is generated by the construction industry, which represents 7% of the CSA's total GVA. This proportion is similar in the South East (7%) and higher than in London (4%) and the UK overall (6%).
- 4.3.21 The transport and storage sector contributes £6.5 billion to the CSA's GVA, also accounting for 7% of the total. This share is more than double the proportion in London, the South East and the UK, where transport and storage represents only 3% of GVA.
- 4.3.22 The GVA data shows that transport and storage contributes a larger proportion of economic output in the CSA than in the comparator areas, while construction is broadly comparable with the South East and the UK.

Table 4.6: GVA (billions), ONS 2023

Area	Total GVA (£bn)	Construction GVA (£bn)	Transport and storage GVA (£bn)
CSA	£97.4	£7.0 (7%)	£6.5 (7%)
London	£577.1	£22.6 (4%)	£16.7 (3%)
South East	£354.5	£24.0 (7%)	£12.5 (4%)
UK	£2,464.6	£154.1 (6%)	£83.9 (3%)

Business rates

- 4.3.23 In 2025/26, £27.5bn of business rates was collected in England (after allowing for the cost of collection), of which £1.4bn (5%) was collected in the CSA.

Table 4.7: Business rates, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG): National non-domestic rates in England, Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2025/26

	CSA	England
Business rates 2025/2026	£1.4bn	£26.4bn
Share of national level	5%	100%

People and the labour market

Introduction

4.3.24 The people and labour market baseline draws on data from the Census and, where appropriate, the Annual Population Survey (APS). According to the ONS:

“The census is a survey of all households and communal establishments in England and Wales, conducted every 10 years. It collects information on people and housing to produce official population estimates used for planning and statistical purposes.” [5]

“The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a continuous household survey, based on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and additional sample boosts, providing estimates of key social and labour market variables. With a sample of around 320,000 respondents, APS supports small area estimation, but results are subject to sampling variability and periodic ONS quality review.” [6]

4.3.25 Census data is generally more reliable, as it aims to capture all people and households in England and Wales.

4.3.26 Where relevant, 2021 Census data is therefore complemented by 2025 APS data to provide a more current and representative assessment of labour market conditions.

Population and age structure

4.3.27 In the 2021 Census, the CSA had approximately 2,156,100 people, with 65% aged between 16-64. This is below the London rate (69%), but higher than in the South East (62%) and England and Wales (63%).

4.3.28 Ealing and Hounslow recorded the highest proportion of residents aged between 16 and 64 (both 68%), while Buckinghamshire and Elmbridge had the lowest (61%).

Table 4.8: Population and age structure, Census 2021

Area	Total population	0 to 15	16 to 64	65+
Ealing	367,100	71,700 (20%)	250,900 (68%)	44,500 (12%)
Hillingdon	305,900	64,000 (21%)	200,700 (66%)	41,200 (13%)
Hounslow	288,200	59,500 (21%)	194,700 (68%)	33,900 (12%)
Buckinghamshire	553,100	109,700 (20%)	339,700 (61%)	103,700 (19%)
Elmbridge	138,800	30,000 (22%)	84,000 (61%)	24,800 (18%)

Area	Total population	0 to 15	16 to 64	65+
Runnymede	88,100	15,400 (17%)	57,600 (65%)	15,200 (17%)
Slough	158,500	39,600 (25%)	103,600 (65%)	15,300 (10%)
Spelthorne	103,000	19,600 (19%)	64,800 (63%)	18,600 (18%)
Windsor and Maidenhead	153,500	29,800 (19%)	95,400 (62%)	28,300 (18%)
CSA	2,156,100	439,300 (20%)	1,391,300 (65%)	325,500 (15%)
London	8,799,700	1,695,700 (19%)	6,060,600 (69%)	1,043,400 (12%)
South East	9,278,100	1,723,500 (19%)	5,750,300 (62%)	1,804,300 (19%)
England and Wales	59,597,500	11,031,200 (19%)	37,503,000 (63%)	11,063,300 (19%)

Economic activity

- 4.3.29 The Census provides a snapshot of economic activity on a single day in 2021, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lockdowns, furlough and widespread homeworking at that time may have skewed results, particularly for economic activity indicators.
- 4.3.30 In the 2021 Census, the CSA recorded an economic activity rate of 65%, comprising 61% residents in employment and 4% unemployed. This is below the rate in London (66%), but above those in the South East (62%) and England and Wales (61%).
- 4.3.31 **Table 4.9** presents a breakdown by local authority. Runnymede recorded the lowest economic activity rate (62%), while Slough recorded the highest (67%).
- 4.3.32 According to the 2021 Census, London Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and Slough also recorded higher rates of unemployment than other areas in the CSA.

Table 4.9: Economic activity of residents aged 16 and over, Census 2021

Area	Economically active (16+)	Economically inactive (16+)	In employment (16+)	Unemployed (16+)
Ealing	190,300 (64%)	105,100 (36%)	175,000 (59%)	15,300 (5%)
Hillingdon	154,400 (64%)	87,400 (36%)	142,800 (59%)	11,600 (5%)
Hounslow	150,600 (66%)	78,100 (34%)	138,800 (61%)	11,800 (5%)
Buckinghamshire	285,500 (64%)	157,900 (36%)	273,200 (62%)	12,300 (3%)
Elmbridge	70,000 (64%)	38,800 (36%)	67,000 (62%)	3,000 (3%)
Runnymede	45,100 (62%)	27,600 (38%)	42,500 (58%)	2,600 (4%)
Slough	79,700 (67%)	39,200 (33%)	73,700 (62%)	6,000 (5%)
Spelthorne	54,600 (65%)	28,800 (35%)	51,500 (62%)	3,000 (4%)

Area	Economically active (16+)	Economically inactive (16+)	In employment (16+)	Unemployed (16+)
Windsor and Maidenhead	80,100 (65%)	43,600 (35%)	76,300 (62%)	3,800 (3%)
CSA	1,110,300 (65%)	606,500 (35%)	1,040,800 (61%)	69,500 (4%)
London	4,703,700 (66%)	2,400,300 (34%)	4,360,100 (61%)	343,600 (5%)
South East	4,701,500 (62%)	2,853,000 (38%)	4,471,800 (59%)	229,800 (3%)
England and Wales	29,448,900 (61%)	19,117,500 (39%)	27,773,700 (57%)	1,675,200 (3%)

4.3.33 The APS provides more recent data, unaffected by the COVID-19 constraints.

4.3.34 APS data for the year to March 2025 (**Table 4.10**) indicates that approximately 1,145,700 residents aged 16 and over in the CSA (69%) were economically active, with around 1,100,800 (66%) in employment.

4.3.35 Economic activity and employment rates were highest in Ealing (77% and 72%, respectively) and lowest in Spelthorne (56% and 55%).

4.3.36 **Table 4.10** shows that approximately 44,900 residents aged 16 and over in the CSA were unemployed (3%), higher than the South East and national levels (both at 2%), but lower than in London (4%).

4.3.37 Where APS unemployment data was unavailable at local authority level, figures were estimated by subtracting employment from the economically active population. These values are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be treated as indicative estimates rather than official APS outputs.

Table 4.10: Economic activity of residents aged 16+, APS April 2024 to March 2025

Area	Economically active	Economically inactive	In employment	Unemployed
Ealing	198,700 (77%)	60,300 (23%)	187,300 (72%)	11,400 (4%)
Hillingdon	177,200 (72%)	70,600 (28%)	170,200 (69%)	7,000 (3%)
Hounslow	141,700 (64%)	79,600 (36%)	139,200 (63%)	N/A
Buckinghamshire	301,700 (71%)	123,200 (29%)	291,200 (69%)	10,500 (2%)
Elmbridge	72,500 (65%)	39,500 (35%)	69,300 (62%)	3,200 (3%)
Runnymede	51,500 (70%)	22,700 (31%)	50,100 (68%)	N/A
Slough	74,500 (69%)	33,500 (31%)	70,100 (65%)	4,400 (4%)
Spelthorne	49,300 (56%)	38,300 (44%)	48,100 (55%)	N/A
Windsor and Maidenhead	78,600 (63%)	45,200 (37%)	75,300 (61%)	3,300 (3%)
CSA	1,145,700 (69%)	512,900 (31%)	1,100,800 (66%)	N/A

Area	Economically active	Economically inactive	In employment	Unemployed
London	5,119,800 (70%)	2,190,700 (30%)	4,850,400 (66%)	269,300 (4%)
South East	4,859,300 (65%)	2,606,700 (35%)	4,701,100 (63%)	158,200 (2%)
England and Wales	30,667,700 (63%)	17,659,600 (37%)	29,461,100 (61%)	1,206,600 (2%)

Claimant count

4.3.38 As of May 2026, the claimant count across the CSA is 64,730 residents, equivalent to 5.5% of the economically active population, compared with 6.8% across London, 3.8% in the South East and 5.1% across England.

Table 4.11: Claimant count data, ONS, May 2026

Area	Claimant count	Claimant rate (proportion of economically active residents aged 16+)
Ealing	17,620	8.9%
Hillingdon	10,795	5.8%
Hounslow	10,410	7.0%
Buckinghamshire	10,675	3.5%
Elmbridge	2,045	2.9%
Runnymede	1,510	3.0%
Slough	6,655	8.1%
Spelthorne	2,485	4.6%
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,535	3.1%
CSA	64,730	5.5%
London	355,040	6.8%
South East	187,130	3.8%
England	1,499,950	5.1%

Industry

4.3.39 At the time of the 2021 Census, the wholesale and retail trade industry employed the largest proportion of residents in the CSA (14%). This is higher than that of London (12%) but slightly lower in the South East (14%) and England and Wales (15%).

4.3.40 The CSA recorded 75,100 residents employed in transport and storage (7%), proportionally higher than London, the South East, and England and Wales (all 5%), reflecting the CSA's strong logistics and distribution sector.

Table 4.12: Industry – resident-based, Census 2021

Industry	CSA	London	South East	National (England and Wales)
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	142,300 (14%)	531,800 (12%)	622,200 (14%)	4,156,300 (15%)
Q: Human health and social work activities	122,700 (12%)	563,200 (13%)	621,900 (14%)	4,089,400 (15%)
P: Education	99,100 (10%)	418,800 (10%)	457,600 (10%)	2,732,900 (10%)
J: Information and communication	86,800 (8%)	332,400 (8%)	279,300 (6%)	1,284,000 (5%)
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	81,700 (8%)	457,000 (10%)	323,600 (7%)	1,828,900 (7%)
F: Construction	88,000 (8%)	341,000 (8%)	403,500 (9%)	2,406,200 (9%)
H: Transport and storage	75,100 (7%)	205,700 (5%)	217,500 (5%)	1,381,400 (5%)
N: Administrative and support service activities	65,700 (6%)	263,000 (6%)	253,000 (6%)	1,457,200 (5%)
C: Manufacturing	56,200 (5%)	131,700 (3%)	266,300 (6%)	2,040,200 (7%)
R, S, T, U Other	50,500 (5%)	252,000 (6%)	214,400 (5%)	1,265,400 (5%)
I: Accommodation and food service activities	51,100 (5%)	237,900 (5%)	200,500 (4%)	1,363,000 (5%)
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46,800 (4%)	209,600 (5%)	264,600 (6%)	1,646,600 (6%)
K: Financial and insurance activities	41,000 (4%)	288,100 (7%)	181,900 (4%)	1,046,700 (4%)
L: Real estate activities	18,700 (2%)	92,400 (2%)	71,900 (2%)	430,500 (2%)
E: Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and	6,000 (1%)	12,700 (0%)	33,000 (1%)	203,700 (1%)

Industry	CSA	London	South East	National (England and Wales)
Remediation activities				
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,300 (0%)	15,000 (0%)	25,900 (1%)	161,600 (1%)
A: Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	2,800 (0%)	2,800 (0%)	28,700 (1%)	237,000 (1%)
B: Mining and quarrying	1,900 (0%)	5,000 (0%)	6,100 (0%)	42,700 (0%)

4.3.41 The 2021 Census recorded 88,000 residents in the CSA employed in construction (8%), in line with London but slightly below the South East and England and Wales (both 9%).

4.3.42 Hillingdon recorded the highest rate of residents employed in construction (10%), while Windsor and Maidenhead and Elmbridge recorded the lowest (both 7%). A breakdown by local authority is included in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13: Construction workforce – residents aged 16 and over, Census 2021

	Residents employed in construction	Residents employed in construction (%)
Ealing	15,700	9%
Hillingdon	14,000	10%
Hounslow	11,100	8%
Buckinghamshire	23,700	9%
Elmbridge	4,400	7%
Runnymede	3,600	8%
Slough	5,600	8%
Spelthorne	4,600	9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	5,200	7%
Core study area (CSA)	88,000	8%
London	341,000	8%
South East	403,500	9%
England and Wales	2,406,200	9%

Occupation group – skills

4.3.43 **Table 4.14** shows the CSA has a higher proportion of residents working in high-skilled occupations (52%) than the South East (50%) and England and Wales (46%), though slightly lower than London (56%). High-skilled occupations include managers, directors and senior officials, professional occupations, and associate professional and technical occupations.

Table 4.14: Occupation of residents aged 16 and over, Census 2021

	CSA	London	South East	England and Wales
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	165,250 (16%)	634,410 (15%)	665,420 (15%)	3,547,850 (13%)
2. Professional occupations	228,520 (22%)	1,123,400 (26%)	948,920 (21%)	5,606,120 (20%)
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	146,260 (14%)	668,880 (15%)	637,550 (14%)	3,661,020 (13%)
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	95,640 (9%)	370,340 (8%)	418,150 (9%)	2,574,680 (9%)
5. Skilled trades occupations	91,530 (9%)	328,040 (8%)	447,320 (10%)	2,849,750 (10%)
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	82,730 (8%)	336,090 (8%)	406,890 (9%)	2,600,180 (9%)
7. Sales and customer service occupations	70,250 (7%)	276,860 (6%)	305,000 (7%)	2,087,110 (8%)
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	62,790 (6%)	219,350 (5%)	248,360 (6%)	1,940,140 (7%)
9. Elementary occupations	97,900 (9%)	402,720 (9%)	394,170 (9%)	2,906,810 (10%)

Qualifications

4.3.44 In 2021, 41% of residents aged 16 and over in the CSA held further or higher education qualifications, a higher proportion than the South East (36%) and England and Wales (34%), but lower than London (47%).

- 4.3.45 Elmbridge recorded the highest proportion of residents aged 16 or over with further or higher qualifications, at 52%, while Spelthorne recorded the lowest (34%).
- 4.3.46 Slough had the highest proportion of residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications, as well as the highest proportion with apprenticeships or ‘other’ qualifications (9%).

Table 4.15: Qualifications of residents aged 16 and over, Census 2021

	No qualification (%)	GCSE or A-level equivalent qualifications (%)	Further or higher education qualification (%)	Apprenticeship or other (%)
Ealing	18%	30%	44%	8%
Hillingdon	18%	36%	37%	8%
Hounslow	19%	32%	42%	8%
Buckinghamshire	14%	38%	41%	7%
Elmbridge	11%	32%	52%	6%
Runnymede	14%	43%	35%	7%
Slough	20%	36%	35%	9%
Spelthorne	17%	41%	34%	8%
Windsor and Maidenhead	13%	36%	45%	7%
CSA	16%	35%	41%	7%
London	16%	31%	47%	6%
South East	15%	41%	36%	8%
England and Wales	18%	40%	34%	8%

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

- 4.3.47 Local authority estimates of young people aged 16 to 17 who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) are published annually by the Department for Education (DfE). Note this data does not include older NEET who are 18 or older.
- 4.3.48 These statistics include both:
- 16 to 17-year-olds recorded as NEET
 - 16 to 17-year-olds whose activity is recorded as “not known” (where a local authority does not have up-to-date information)
- 4.3.49 Data in **Table 4.16** indicates that the proportions of NEET aged 16 to 17 and “not known” are both higher in the South East (3.6% and 3.3% respectively) than in

London (2.0% and 1.2%). These trends between regions are reflected in local authorities included in **Table 4.16**.

- 4.3.50 Rates vary across the local authorities, with Slough having the highest proportion of NEET (3.4%) and Buckinghamshire the highest proportion of young people whose activity is “not known” (4.9%). Ealing has the lowest proportion of NEET (1.1%) and “not known” (0.7%) across the CSA (where local authority data is available).

Table 4.16: Average NEET and activity ‘not known’ for 16 to 17-year-olds in 2025, DfE

Area	NEET	Not Known	Total (NEET and Not Known)
Ealing	100 (1.1%)	60 (0.7%)	150 (1.8%)
Hillingdon	270 (3.4%)	100 (1.3%)	370 (4.7%)
Hounslow	100 (1.4%)	110 (1.6%)	210 (3.0%)
Buckinghamshire	340 (2.4%)	680 (4.9%)	1,020 (7.3%)
Slough	170 (3.4%)	210 (3.9%)	380 (7.3%)
Windsor and Maidenhead	60 (1.7%)	140 (3.9%)	190 (5.6%)
London	3,960 (2.0%)	2,400 (1.2%)	6,360 (3.2%)
South East	8,100 (3.6%)	7,310 (3.3%)	15,410 (6.9%)
England	46,520 (3.4%)	32,100 (2.4%)	78,620 (5.8%)

- 4.3.51 Estimates are not available for Elmbridge, Runnymede and Spelthorne within this dataset. The CSA has therefore been excluded from this table.
- 4.3.52 The Youth Futures Foundation [7] has developed an index to compare the relative risk of young people becoming NEET across local authorities in England. The index draws on a range of indicators associated with NEET risk, such as economic, education and social factors. It focuses on the risk but does not provide the actual or projected NEET rates in an area. Higher scores indicate a higher relative risk of a young person being or becoming NEET, while lower scores indicate a lower relative risk.
- 4.3.53 In 2026, all areas had lower than average risk factors (i.e. negative risk scores), while Hounslow, Spelthorne and particularly Slough have higher risk scores.

Table 4.17: Risk of NEET score, Youth Futures Foundation, 2026

Local authority	Risk of NEET score
Ealing	-10.8
Hillingdon	-6.1
Hounslow	-3.6
Buckinghamshire	-11.5
Elmbridge	-16.1

Local authority	Risk of NEET score
Runnymede	-10.4
Slough	-0.9
Spelthorne	-3.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	-15.5

Income inequality

- 4.3.54 The Annual Survey of Hours Earnings (ASHE) measures pay and hours worked at LPA level based on Pay As You Earn data. The ASHE is conducted in April each year, and “is the most comprehensive source of information on the structure and distribution of earnings in the UK (ONS). It can be used to compare resident gross income between different areas as well as other forms of income and inequality. One key measure is the median wage at LPA level, which indicates a ‘typical’ income of local residents” [8].
- 4.3.55 Data from 2025 indicates that median income is lowest in Slough (£38,480), which is the only authority with a median income below the national average (£39,040). All other local authorities exceed the South East and UK averages, with Elmbridge having the highest at £51,920.

Table 4.18: Median income of residents who are full-time workers, ASHE, 2025

Area	Median annual gross pay, 2025
Ealing	£40,890
Hillingdon	£42,250
Hounslow	£40,870
Buckinghamshire	£43,290
Elmbridge	£51,920
Runnymede	£46,780
Slough	£38,480
Spelthorne	£44,270
Windsor and Maidenhead	£47,390
London	£46,410
South East	£41,620
UK	£39,040

Apprenticeships

- 4.3.56 The total number of apprenticeship starts and achievements across the CSA in Q4 of the academic year 2024/25 are shown in **Table 4.19**. There were 10,420 starts and 5,530 achievements.
- 4.3.57 Buckinghamshire accounted for the majority of both starts and achievements, with the London authorities (Ealing, Hillingdon, and Hounslow) also contributing significantly.

Table 4.19: Total apprenticeship starts and achievements in Q4 of academic year 2024/25, DfE, 2025

Area	Starts	Achievements
Ealing	1,520	760
Hillingdon	1,560	800
Hounslow	1,210	710
Buckinghamshire	2,990	1,650
Elmbridge	560	280
Runnymede	430	230
Slough	810	400
Spelthorne	580	320
Windsor and Maidenhead	760	380
CSA	10,420	5,530
London	40,380	20,820
South East	55,260	30,910
England	353,500	198,330

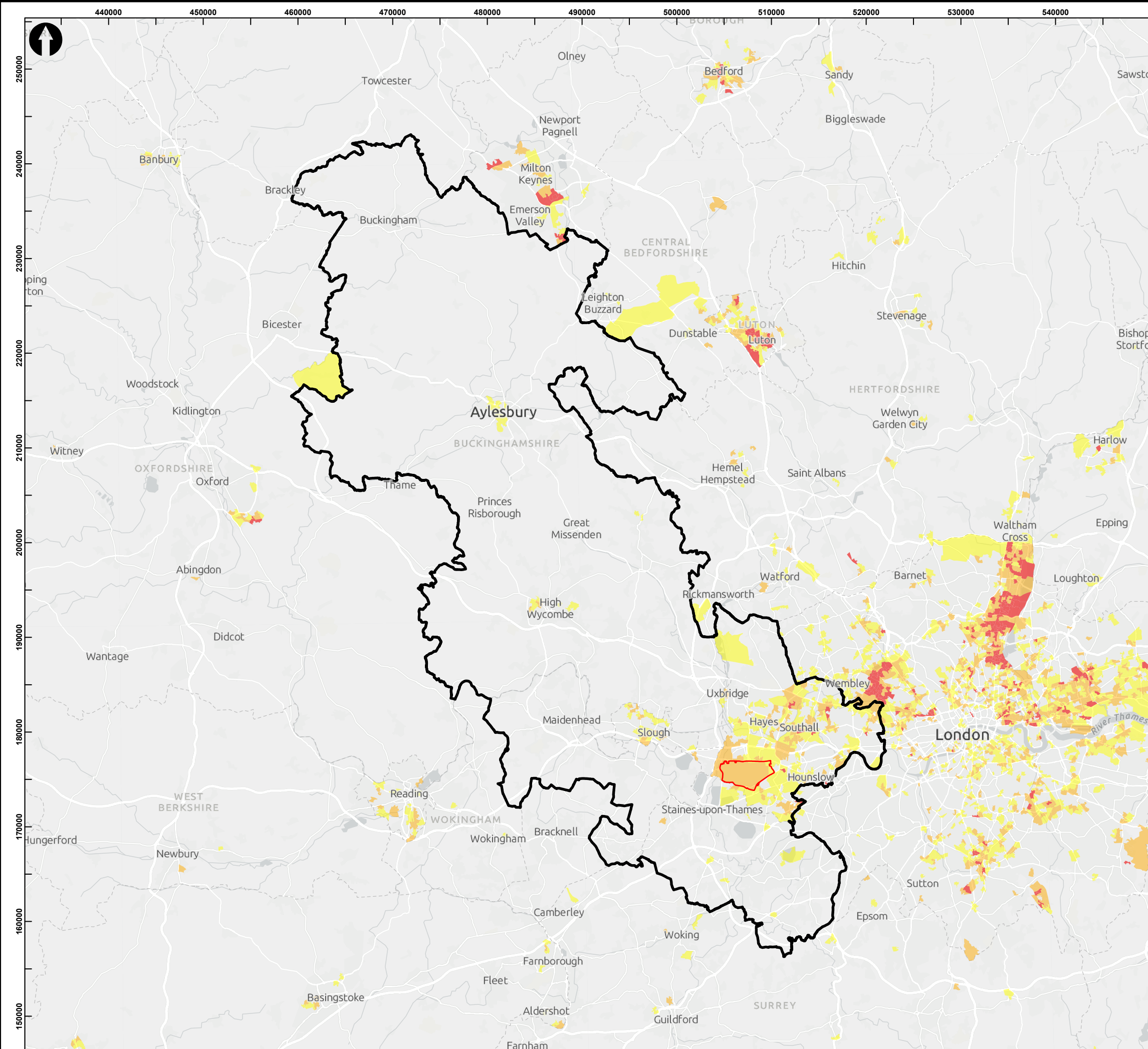
4.4 Deprivation

- 4.4.1 Deprivation is considered as part of the socio-economic, community and health baseline to help understand variation in existing local conditions across the study area. It identifies areas where communities experience relative disadvantage across a range of factors, including income, employment, education, health, crime, access to housing and services, and the living environment. This provides context for the relevant assessments, particularly where existing conditions may influence how effects are experienced locally.
- 4.4.2 Deprivation is described using the IMD and its individual domains. The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. It brings together seven domains of deprivation:
- Income
 - Employment

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

- 4.4.3 The IMD ranks small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived. It is a relative measure, which means it shows whether an area is more or less deprived compared with other areas in England. It does not measure how deprived an area is in absolute terms. In this section, references to neighbourhoods falling within the 10%, 20% or 30% most deprived nationally mean that those neighbourhoods are among the most deprived areas in England for the relevant IMD domain.
- 4.4.4 Where deprivation is described as more pronounced, this means that the pattern is more marked either because more neighbourhoods in the Community Area fall within the 10%, 20% or 30% most deprived areas nationally, or because that form of deprivation is more evident than in other Community Areas within the ISA.
- 4.4.5 **Figure 4.3** shows the 2025 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas across England known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
- 4.4.6 The map shows that deprivation is most concentrated in the London boroughs closest to the existing airport, particularly:
- South of Hillingdon
 - West of Ealing
 - Southwest Hounslow
- 4.4.7 These areas include several LSOAs within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas nationally, shown in orange and red shading. There are also smaller pockets of deprivation in Slough, while areas such as Buckinghamshire, Elmbridge, and Windsor and Maidenhead appear predominantly transparent, indicating relatively low deprivation levels.

Figure 4.3: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2025



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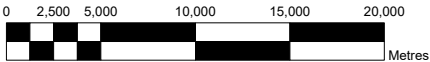
Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 Overall

10% most deprived

20% most deprived

30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000

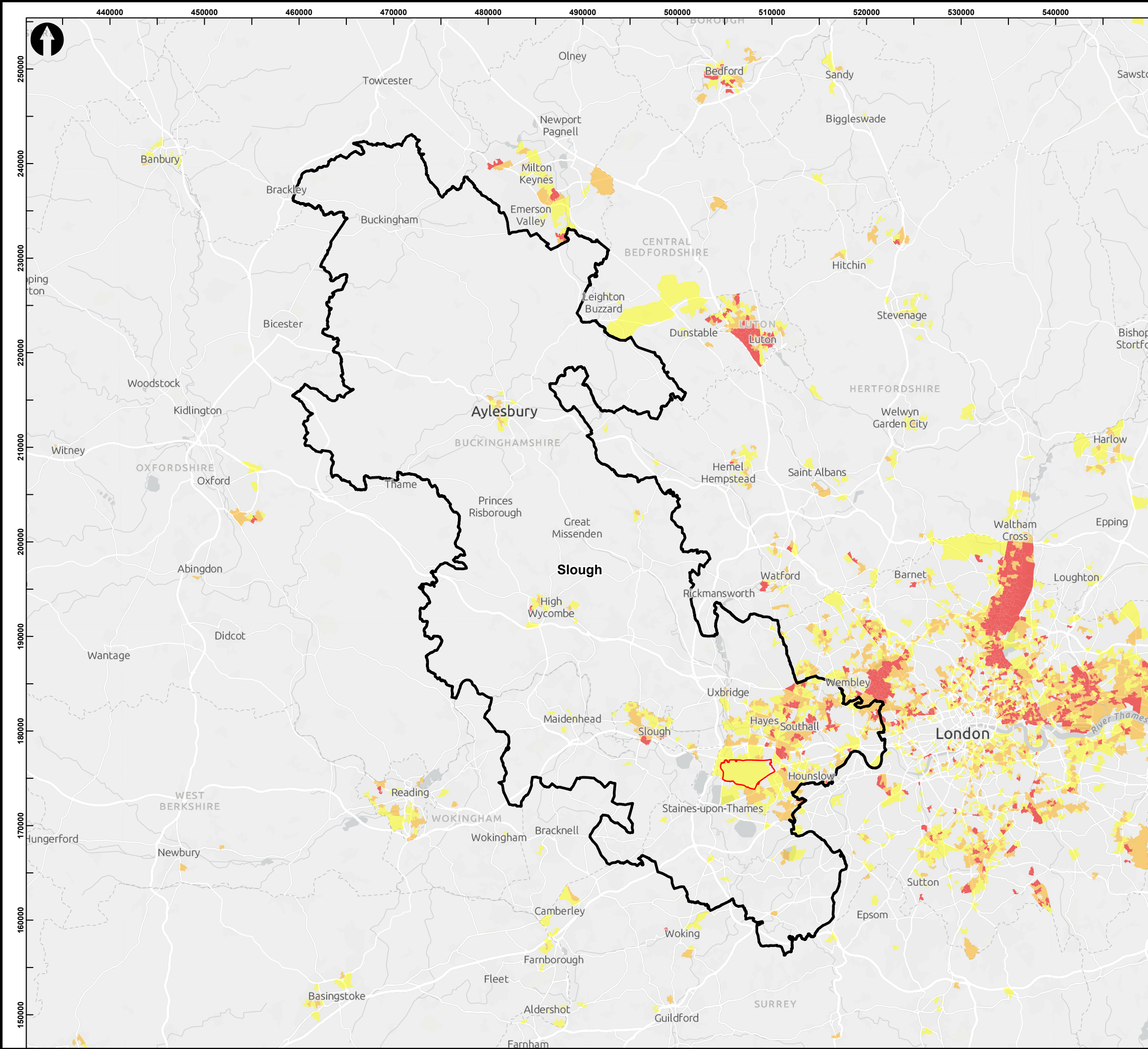


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Title Figure 4.3 Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2025				
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Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100077				Version 1.0

- 4.4.8 **Figure 4.4** illustrates the 2025 IMD Income domain, which measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation related to low income, including those reliant on income-related benefits.
- 4.4.9 The map shows that income deprivation is most concentrated in areas immediately surrounding the existing airport, particularly:
- South of Hillingdon
 - West of Ealing
 - Southwest Hounslow
- 4.4.10 These areas contain several LSOAs within the 10% and 20% most income-deprived nationally, indicated by red and orange shading. There are also notable clusters of income deprivation in Slough, while areas such as Buckinghamshire, Elmbridge, and Windsor and Maidenhead remain largely transparent, reflecting relatively low levels of income deprivation.

Figure 4.4: IMD 2025 – Income Domain



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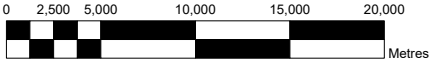
 Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 Income

 10% most deprived

 20% most deprived

 30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000



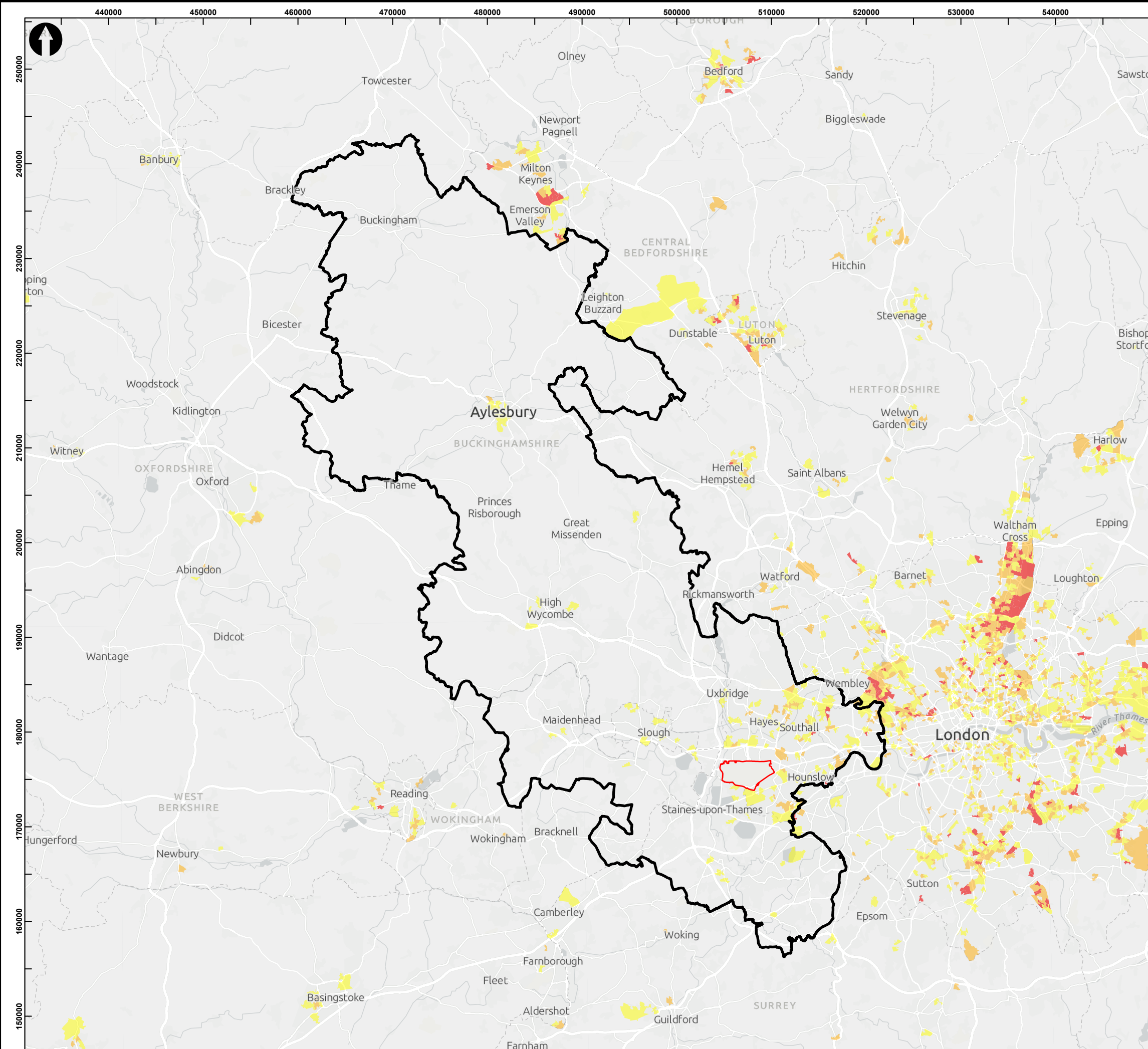
Heathrow

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Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project				Heathrow Project No. 3R000
Title Figure 4.4 IMD 2025 – Income Domain				
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Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100078				Version 1.0

Figure 4.5 presents the 2025 IMD Employment domain, which measures the proportion of working-age people who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to circumstances such as unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

4.4.11 The map indicates that employment deprivation is less widespread than income deprivation but is still concentrated in certain areas near the existing airport, particularly around Hounslow, Ealing and Slough.

Figure 4.5: IMD 2025 – Employment Domain



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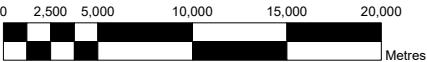
Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 Employment

10% most deprived

20% most deprived

30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000

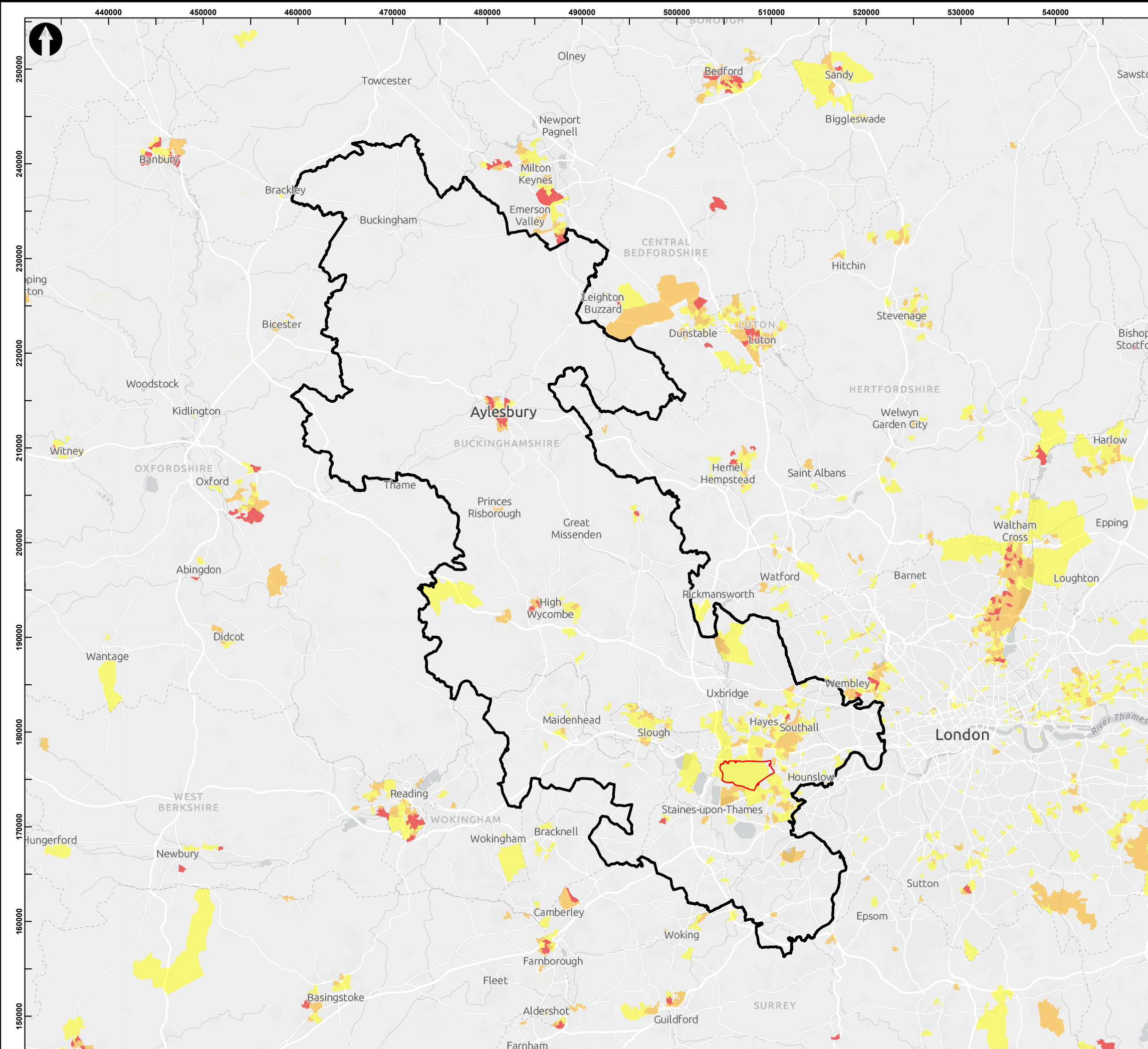


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Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project				Heathrow Project No. 3R000
Title Figure 4.5 IMD 2025 – Employment Domain				
Company WSP	Drawn By LT	Chk/Approved AB	Drawn Date 29/07/2026	Status FINAL
Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100079				Version 1.0

- 4.4.12 **Figure 4.6** illustrates the 2025 IMD Education, Skills and Training domain, which measures deprivation related to educational attainment, skills and training opportunities. This includes indicators such as school performance, adult skills and access to education.
- 4.4.13 The map shows that education related deprivation is concentrated in areas surrounding the existing airport, particularly to the south of Hillingdon, parts of Hounslow, Ealing and Slough.

Figure 4.6: IMD 2025 – Education, Skills and Training Domain



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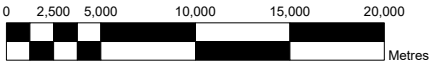
 Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 Education, Skills and Training

 10% most deprived

 20% most deprived

 30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000



Heathrow

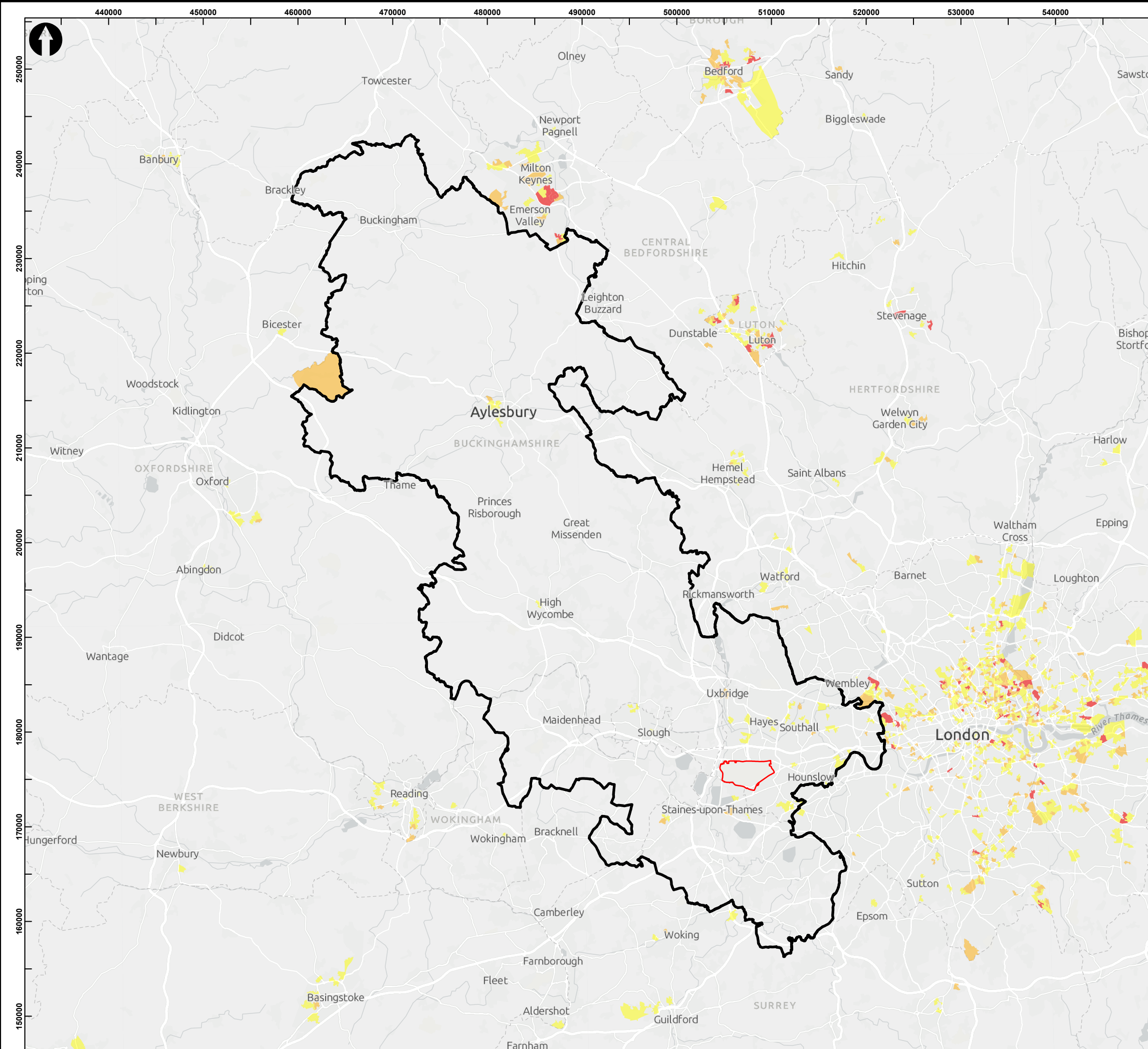
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Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project		Heathrow Project No. 3R000

Title Figure 4.6 IMD 2025 – Education, Skills and Training Domain	
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- 4.4.14 **Figure 4.7** presents the 2025 IMD Health and Disability domain, which measures the risk of premature death and impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.
- 4.4.15 The map indicates that health-related deprivation is relatively limited across the study area. Small pockets of deprivation are visible in parts of Hounslow and Ealing, as well as Slough.

Figure 4.7: IMD 2025 – Health and Disability Domain



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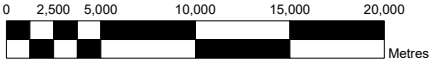
 Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 – Health and Disability Domain

 10% most deprived

 20% most deprived

 30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000



Heathrow

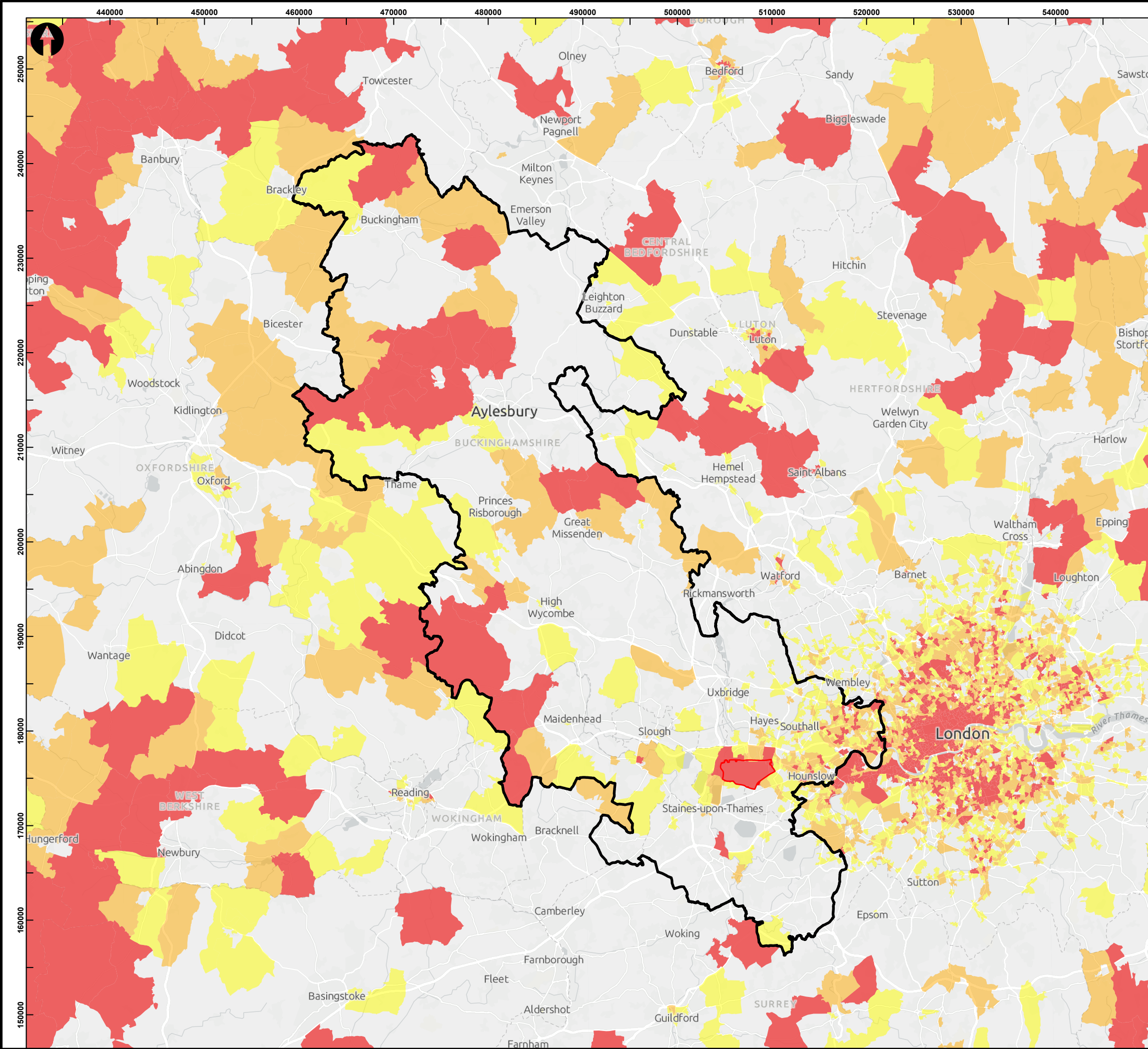
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Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project				Heathrow Project No. 3R000
Title Figure 4.7 IMD 2025 – Health and Disability Domain				
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Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100081				Version 1.0

- 4.4.16 **Figure 4.8** shows the 2025 IMD Barriers to Housing and Services domain, which measures physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. Indicators include housing affordability, homelessness and distance to essential services.
- 4.4.17 The map shows that deprivation in this domain is widespread across the CSA, with significant concentrations in areas immediately surrounding the existing airport, Slough and parts of Buckinghamshire and Surrey.

Figure 4.8: IMD 2025 – Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

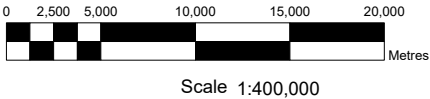
- 4.4.18 **Figure 4.9** illustrates the 2025 IMD Living Environment domain, which measures the quality of the local environment, including housing condition, air quality and road traffic accidents. This domain captures both the “indoors” living environment (housing quality) and the “outdoors” environment (air quality and safety).
- 4.4.19 The map shows that deprivation in this domain is concentrated in areas immediately surrounding the existing airport, particularly parts of Hillingdon and Hounslow, Slough and significant pockets of high deprivation in Buckinghamshire, especially around Marlow and areas west of Maidenhead.

Figure 4.9: IMD 2025 – Living Environment Domain



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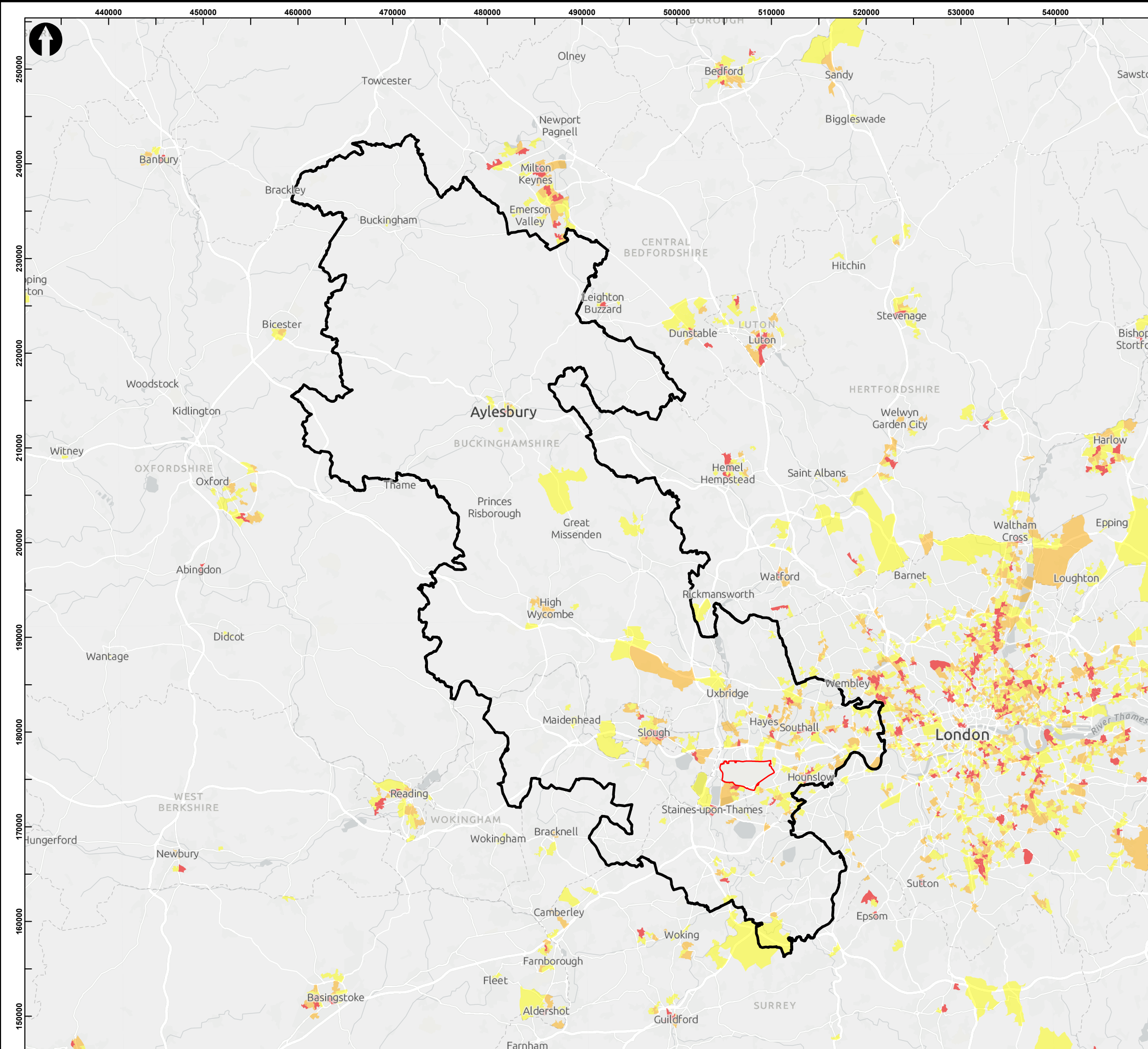


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Title Figure 4.9 IMD 2025 – Living Environment Domain				
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Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100083				Version 1.0

- 4.4.20 **Figure 4.10** illustrates the 2025 IMD Crime domain, which measures the risk of crime at local level. This includes recorded rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.
- 4.4.21 The map shows that crime related deprivation is concentrated in parts of Hounslow and Ealing, Slough and smaller pockets of deprivation near the existing airport and surrounding areas.

Figure 4.10: IMD 2025 – Crime Domain



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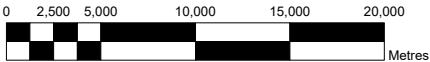
Wider Study Area

IMD 2025 – Crime Domain

10% most deprived

20% most deprived

30% most deprived



Scale 1:400,000



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Project Name Heathrow Expansion Project				Heathrow Project No. 3R000
Title Figure 4.10 IMD 2025 – Crime Domain				
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Location-Level-Sub Series/System-Identifier 3R000-XX-GA-XXX-100075				Version 1.0

- 4.4.22 The figures show a varied pattern of relative deprivation across the CSA. The strongest concentrations are generally identified within parts of the London boroughs of Hillingdon, Hounslow and Ealing, with additional pockets in Slough. By contrast, areas including Buckinghamshire, Elmbridge and Windsor and Maidenhead generally show lower levels of relative deprivation.
- 4.4.23 The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 are published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) and are publicly available at: English indices of deprivation 2025: statistical release - GOV.UK³

4.5 Community baseline – Inner Study Area

Introduction

- 4.5.1 This section establishes the baseline for the assessment of community in the areas surrounding the existing airport.
- 4.5.2 It provides a place-based understanding of the characteristics of local communities that may influence how effects are experienced, including demographic profile, deprivation, health, accessibility and the character of the places in which people live.
- 4.5.3 This section focuses principally on the ISA and the 23 Community Areas to understand how baseline conditions vary between local communities at a neighbourhood scale.
- 4.5.4 This section supports the 2026 Public Consultation by setting out our current understanding of the communities surrounding the existing airport and the conditions that may influence the way in which effects are experienced. It will also provide baseline context for the separate Equality Impact Assessment, including informing the identification of protected groups and vulnerable populations
- 4.5.5 The section draws on a range of publicly available data sources, including the 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, the IMD and relevant Census health variables.
- 4.5.6 Following the 2026 Public Consultation, the baseline and geographic approach will be reviewed and refined, where appropriate, to inform the assessment presented in the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 4.5.7 The metrics and sources presented for the demographic and housing baselines are set out respectively in **Table 4.20** and **Table 4.21**. These sources provide the basis for the Community Area summaries and allow readers to understand where the underlying data can be accessed.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-statistical-release>

Table 4.20: Inner Study Area demographic baseline data sources

Measure	Source	Spatial level
Total population	Census 2011 and Census 2021	Community Areas, ISA, London and the South East (combined)
Population growth (2011 to 2021)*		
Age profile		
Gender		
Self-identified ethnicity		
Religion		
Self-reported health		
Disability and long-term health problems		

** Some ward and output area boundaries have changed between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses. This affects the Community Areas of Bedfont, Cranford, Feltham North and Heston. The population growth figures for these areas are based on best-fit areas to match the two boundaries but need to be treated with caution, as they are not directly comparable spatially.*

Table 4.21: Inner Study Area housing baseline data sources

Measure	Source 2021	Spatial level
Total number of households	Census	Community Areas, ISA, London and the South East (combined)
Accommodation type		
Accommodation tenure		
Levels of over-crowding (bedrooms, occupancy rating of -1 or less)		
Household composition		

4.5.8 The following sections present a summary of demographic, housing, health, deprivation and community facility baseline information for each community area. The summaries focus on the main patterns and characteristics relevant to understanding how effects may be experienced locally, rather than providing a full account of every dataset reviewed. Detailed source data can be accessed through the publicly available datasets identified above.

How to read this section

4.5.9 In each Community Area summary below, comparisons are made with the ISA average, which reflects the combined average across the 23 Community Areas. Where relevant, comparisons are also made with London and the South East to provide wider regional context.

4.5.10 Deprivation is described using the IMD and its individual domains (see **Section 4.4**).

- 4.5.11 Health information is based on Census self-reported health and disability data. References to residents in very good or good health combine those two Census response categories, while references to residents in bad or very bad health combine those two categories.
- 4.5.12 The Community Area summaries also refer to local community facilities where relevant. These include facilities such as schools, healthcare facilities, open spaces, recreation facilities, community buildings and places of worship. Further detail on the type and location of facilities in each Community Area is provided in **Chapter 6** of the EICD and in the **Community facilities topic paper**.

Bedfont (Hounslow)

- 4.5.13 Bedfont is a predominantly residential neighbourhood, located within the London Borough of Hounslow, and forms part of the suburban residential area to the south of the existing airport. The Community Area is served by various community facilities and public open spaces including Bedfont Primary School, South Bedfont Playgroup and Bedfont Library, alongside recreational assets such as Bedfont Lakes County Park, Bedfont Recreation Ground and Bedfont Sports Club.
- 4.5.14 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 15,150 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 5% between 2011 and 2021. This was below the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.15 The age profile is broadly consistent with the ISA, with around 67% of residents of working age and 11% aged 65 and over.
- 4.5.16 Bedfont also has a more diverse ethnic profile than the national average. Around 51% of residents identify as White, 31% as Asian or Asian British, and 9% as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African. Compared with the ISA, Bedfont has a slightly higher proportion of White residents and a lower proportion of Asian residents.
- 4.5.17 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households, with one-family households accounting for 61% of all households, consistent with the ISA.
- 4.5.18 There are approximately 5,320 households in the Community Area. The household accommodation profile is predominantly composed of houses (65%), with flats accounting for 31% of households. The proportion of owner-occupied households (44%) is lower than the combined London and the South East average (56%), while the proportion of social rented households (27%) is higher than both the ISA (20%) and the wider regional comparator (18%). Private rented households account for 23% of all households. Levels of overcrowding are slightly below the ISA average overall (15% compared with 17%), although overcrowding remains comparatively high within the private rented sector, affecting 23% of privately rented households.
- 4.5.19 Self-reported health broadly aligns with the average for the ISA. Around 84% of residents reported being in very good or good health, while 4% reported bad or very bad health. Approximately 14% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act (2010), slightly above the ISA average of 12%. The IMD Health domain indicates

that health-related deprivation in Bedfont is relatively limited, with fewer areas falling within the 30% most deprived areas nationally than for other deprivation domains.

- 4.5.20 Parts of Bedfont are within the 30% most deprived areas for overall deprivation nationally and are comparatively more deprived than the average for the ISA. There is a mixed pattern of deprivation in Bedfont across individual domains or indicators of deprivation. Employment deprivation appears comparatively limited, while education deprivation is present in parts of the Community Area but is less extensive than in some neighbouring areas. Crime deprivation is also comparatively moderate relative to other Community Areas.
- 4.5.21 Bedfont records more pronounced deprivation relating to barriers to housing and services and the living environment. Large parts of the Community Area fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas nationally for barriers to housing and services. The Community Area also records extensive living environment deprivation, indicating relative deprivation associated with housing quality and aspects of the outdoor environment, such as air quality and road traffic conditions.

Brands Hill (Slough)

- 4.5.22 Brands Hill is located on the eastern edge of Slough on the Bath Road corridor close to junction 5 of the M4. The Community Area is served by a limited range of facilities within its boundary and relies on nearby provision in surrounding centres, including Colnbrook and Poyle, for access to primary education, community facilities and open space.
- 4.5.23 In 2021, the community area had a resident population of approximately 2,780 and experienced population growth of around 190 people (7%) since 2011, slightly below the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.24 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 26% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 65% of residents are of working age, while 9% are aged 65 and over, lower than the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.25 Brands Hill also has a more diverse ethnic profile than the national and regional comparator. Around 38% of residents identify as White, 45% as Asian or Asian British, and 9% as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African. The ethnic profile is closely aligned with the ISA but is more diverse than London and the South East combined, where 70% of residents identify as White and 14% as Asian or Asian British.
- 4.5.26 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households, with one-family households accounting for 64% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA. One-person households account for 21% of households, slightly below the ISA average (22%) and notably below the wider regional comparator (29%).

- 4.5.27 There are approximately 940 households in the Community Area. The household accommodation profile is predominantly composed of houses (69%), with flats accounting for 28% of households.
- 4.5.28 The proportion of owner-occupied households (52%) is higher than the ISA average (47%), although still lower than the combined London and the South East average (56%). The proportion of social rented households (14%) is lower than both the ISA (20%) and the wider regional comparator (18%), while private rented households account for 33% of all households, slightly above the ISA average (31%) and above the combined London and the South East average (24%).
- 4.5.29 Levels of overcrowding are below the ISA average overall (12% compared with 17%), and are also lower across each tenure category, including within the private rented sector, where 18% of households are overcrowded compared with 27% across the ISA.
- 4.5.30 Self-reported health is slightly better than the average for the ISA. Around 87% of residents reported being in very good or good health, while 3% reported bad or very bad health. Approximately 10% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, lower than the ISA average of 12% and the wider regional comparator (15%).
- 4.5.31 Brands Hill is more deprived overall than the average for the ISA, with around half of the Community Area within the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England on the overall IMD measure.
- 4.5.32 Deprivation is driven principally by the crime domain, with parts of Brands Hill falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally. Relative deprivation is also evident in relation to the income domain and the barriers to housing and services domain, with parts of Brands Hill being amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for this domain.

Colnbrook (Slough)

- 4.5.33 Colnbrook is a village within Slough Borough Council, centred on the High Street and the Colne waterways, and located immediately west of the existing airport and close to the M4 and M25. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Colnbrook Church of England Primary School, Colnbrook Village Hall and Colnbrook Recreation Ground.
- 4.5.34 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 1,900 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 60 people (3%) between 2011 and 2021, below the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.35 The age profile is slightly younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 23% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 69% of residents are of working age, higher than both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%). Around 8% are aged 65 and over, lower than the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.36 Colnbrook has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 67% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 19% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, which is lower than the ISA average (45%) but higher than London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions of residents identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (6%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).
- 4.5.37 The area's religious profile also differs from the ISA, with a higher proportion of residents identifying as Christian (50%) and no religion (24%), and lower proportions identifying as Muslim (10%) and Sikh (7%).
- 4.5.38 The area contains a relatively high proportion of one-person households. These account for 34% of all households, compared with 22% across the ISA and 29% across London and the South East. One-family households account for 59% of households, slightly below both the ISA (61%) and the combined London and the South East average (62%). Other household types account for 8%, lower than the ISA average (16%).
- 4.5.39 There are approximately 790 households in Colnbrook. The household accommodation profile is more mixed than in several other Community Areas, with houses accounting for 57% of households and flats accounting for 40%.
- 4.5.40 Compared with the ISA, Colnbrook has a lower rate of owner occupation (31%) and higher proportions of both private renting (38%) and social renting (27%). This differs more markedly from the London and the South East average, where owner occupation is higher (56%) and both private and social renting are less common (24% and 18% respectively).
- 4.5.41 Overall levels of overcrowding are below the ISA average (14% compared with 17%), although overcrowding is evident across specific tenure types. Within the private rented sector, 19% of households are overcrowded, lower than the ISA average for that tenure (27%) but still relatively high in absolute terms.
- 4.5.42 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, 11% in fair health, and 4% in very bad or bad health, which is similar to the pattern recorded across both the ISA and London and the South East. Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (15%).
- 4.5.43 Colnbrook is less deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA. However, small areas to the south-west, bordering Brands Hill, fall within the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England overall, reflecting a more localised concentration of relative deprivation.
- 4.5.44 This pattern is influenced in part by the income, education and employment domains but mainly driven by crime. Colnbrook records more pronounced deprivation than the ISA average in relation to crime, with areas bordering Brands Hill falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain and all other parts of the Community Area among the 20% most deprived in England for this domain.

Cranford (Hounslow)

- 4.5.45 Cranford is a residential neighbourhood located within the London Borough of Hounslow, immediately east of the existing airport. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Cranford Primary School, Cranford Children's Centre, Cranford Memorial Hall, Cranford Library and sports and leisure facilities associated with Cranford Community College.
- 4.5.46 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 16,030 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 1,460 people (10%) between 2011 and 2021, above the rate recorded across both the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.47 The age profile is broadly aligned with the ISA, although Cranford contains a slightly higher proportion of working age residents. Around 20% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 68% of residents are of working age, slightly above the ISA (67%) and the combined average for London and the South East (65%). Around 11% are aged 65 and over, which is consistent with the ISA (11%) but lower than the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.48 Cranford has a diverse ethnic profile and is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the wider regional comparator. Around 23% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% on average across London and the South East. Around 57% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, higher than the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (8%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (9%).
- 4.5.49 Cranford also has a distinctive religious profile, with relatively high proportions of residents identifying as Muslim (20%) and Sikh (18%), compared with 17% and 13% respectively across the ISA.
- 4.5.50 The area contains a broadly similar proportion of family households to the ISA, although it has a higher proportion of other household types. One-family households account for 59% of all households, slightly below the ISA average (61%) and the wider regional comparator (62%). One-person households account for 20%, below both the ISA (22%) and the combined London and the South East average (29%), while other household types account for 21%, above both comparator areas (16% and 10% respectively).
- 4.5.51 There are approximately 4,990 households in the Community Area. The accommodation profile predominantly comprises houses (62%), with flats accounting for 33% of households. Compared with the ISA, Cranford has a lower proportion of owner-occupation (36%) and higher proportions of both private renting (34%) and social renting (28%). Owner occupation is also materially below the combined London and the South East average (56%), while both private renting (24%) and social renting (18%) are more prevalent than London and the South East. Levels of overcrowding are notably above the ISA average, affecting 22% of households compared with 17% across the ISA.

- 4.5.52 Overcrowding is particularly pronounced within the private rented sector, where 34% of households are overcrowded, compared with 27% across the ISA and 11% across London and the South East. Overcrowding is also above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (12% compared with 9%), while the rate in the social rented sector (22%) is slightly above the ISA average (20%).
- 4.5.53 Self-reported health broadly aligns with the average for the ISA. Around 84% of residents reported being in very good or good health, while 4% reported very bad or bad health, similar to the averages in the ISA and London and the South East. Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (15%).
- 4.5.54 Cranford is more deprived overall than the ISA average, with some neighbourhoods falling within the 10% most deprived areas in England on the overall IMD measure.
- 4.5.55 Parts of the Community Area fall within the most deprived 10% and 20% nationally for the income domain, while parts are also among the 20% to 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for the employment and education, skills and training domains.
- 4.5.56 As in a number of other Community Areas, deprivation is particularly pronounced in relation to barriers to housing and services, with the whole Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain.

Cranford Cross (Hillingdon)

- 4.5.57 Cranford Cross sits on the Bath Road corridor in the southern part of the London Borough of Hillingdon, immediately north of the existing airport, where residential streets adjoin hotels, roadside services and the wider transport network serving the existing airport.
- 4.5.58 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 2,040 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 420 people (26%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the percentage rate recorded across both the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.59 The age profile is younger than the ISA. Around 19% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 72% of residents are of working age, above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 9% are aged 65 and over, lower than both the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.60 Cranford Cross has a diverse ethnic profile and is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the wider regional comparator. Around 25% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 60% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, higher than the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (4%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (8%).

- 4.5.61 The religious profile also differs from the wider comparator geographies, with relatively high proportions of residents identifying as Muslim (17%) and Sikh (17%).
- 4.5.62 The area contains a similar proportion of one-person households to the ISA, but a slightly lower proportion of single-family households. One-person households account for 22% of all households, consistent with the ISA average and below the combined London and the South East average (29%). One-family households account for 59% of households, slightly below the ISA (61%) and the wider regional comparator (62%), while other household types account for 19%, above both comparator areas (16% and 10% respectively).
- 4.5.63 There are approximately 690 households living in Cranford Cross. The household accommodation profile is broadly similar to the ISA in terms of dwelling type, with houses accounting for 62% of households and flats accounting for 34%.
- 4.5.64 However, the tenure profile differs markedly. Owner-occupied households account for 43% of all households, below both the ISA (47%) and the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 54%, substantially above the ISA average (31%) and more than double the wider regional comparator (24%). Social rented households account for just 2%, well below both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.65 Levels of overcrowding are notably above the ISA average overall, affecting 27% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is particularly pronounced within the private rented sector, where 39% of households are overcrowded, compared with 27% across the ISA and 11% across London and the South East.
- 4.5.66 Self-reported health is better than the average for the ISA. Around 88% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across the ISA and the wider regional comparator (4%). Approximately 8% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, lower than both the ISA average (12%) and the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.67 Cranford Cross is broadly in line with the ISA average in terms of deprivation levels. More pronounced relative deprivation is evident in relation to the barriers to housing and services and living environment domains, with parts of the Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for these measures. These domains reflect relative deprivation associated with access to housing and key local services, and with housing quality and the wider physical environment.

Datchet (Windsor and Maidenhead)

- 4.5.68 Datchet is a riverside village on the north bank of the River Thames within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, with a village centre focused on The Green. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Datchet St Mary's Church of England (CofE) Primary School, the village hall and library, local health provision and the recreation ground.

- 4.5.69 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 5,140 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 230 people (5%) between 2011 and 2021. This is below the rate recorded across both the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.70 The age profile is slightly older than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 19% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 64% of residents are of working age, below the ISA (67%) and broadly aligned with the wider regional comparator (65%). Meanwhile, 18% are aged 65 and over, higher than the ISA (11%) and slightly above the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.71 Datchet has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA and is closer to the wider regional comparator. Around 72% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East, while 20% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is lower than the ISA average (45%) but higher than the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (1%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (3%).
- 4.5.72 The area's religious profile also differs from the ISA average, with a higher proportion of residents identifying as Christian (48%) and no religion (26%), and lower proportions identifying as Muslim (6%).
- 4.5.73 One-family households account for 64% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 28% of households, above the ISA average (22%) and close to the combined London and the South East average (29%). Other household types account for 8%, lower than both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.74 There are approximately 2,060 households in the Community Area. The household accommodation profile is more heavily weighted towards houses (79%) than across both the ISA (64%) and the combined London and the South East average (63%), while flats account for 16% of households. This is well below both comparator area averages.
- 4.5.75 The tenure profile in Datchet also differs from the ISA average. Owner-occupied households account for 67% of all households, substantially above the ISA (47%) and the combined London and the South East average (56%). By contrast, private rented households account for 19% and social rented households for 15%, both below the ISA averages (31% and 20% respectively).
- 4.5.76 Levels of overcrowding are markedly below the ISA average overall, affecting 5% of households compared with 17%. Overcrowding is also lower across each tenure category, including within the private rented sector (8% compared with 27%) and the social rented sector (14% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.77 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 87% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of

residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across the ISA and the combined London and the South East average (4%). Approximately 13% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, slightly above the ISA average (12%) but below the combined London and the South East average (15%).

- 4.5.78 Overall, Datchet is less deprived than the ISA on average. The only domains in which more pronounced relative deprivation is evident are barriers to housing and services and the living environment domain, with parts of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for these measures. These domains reflect relative deprivation associated with access to housing and key local services, and with housing quality and the wider physical environment.

Feltham North (Hounslow)

- 4.5.79 Feltham North forms part of the built-up area around Feltham town centre, including residential neighbourhoods close to Feltham Park and the wider local centre. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Sparrow Farm Primary School and open space provision including Feltham Park.
- 4.5.80 In 2021, the Community Area had a resident population of approximately 12,910 and experienced population growth of around 1,070 people (9%) since 2011. This is slightly above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.81 The age profile is broadly aligned with the ISA averages, although Feltham North has a slightly older population structure. Around 21% of residents are aged 0 to 15, consistent with the ISA and above the combined London and the South East average (19%). Around 66% of residents are of working age, slightly below the ISA (67%) and broadly aligned with the wider regional comparator (65%), while 13% are aged 65 and over. This is above the ISA average (11%) but below the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.82 Feltham North has a more diverse ethnic profile than the national and regional comparator, although it is less diverse than the ISA overall. Around 45% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 37% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but well above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (7%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (7%).
- 4.5.83 In terms of religious profile, a slightly higher proportion of residents identify as Christian (43%) and lower proportions identify as having no religion (16%) than the combined London and the South East average (34%).
- 4.5.84 Feltham North contains a lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of one-person and other household types. One-family households account for 57% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 25%, above the ISA average (22%) but below the wider regional comparator (29%). Meanwhile,

other household types account for 18%, above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).

- 4.5.85 There are approximately 4,220 households in Feltham North. The household accommodation profile predominantly comprises houses (68%), with flats accounting for 26% of households.
- 4.5.86 Compared with the ISA, Feltham North has a higher proportion of owner-occupied households (52%) and a lower proportion of private rented households (22%), although owner occupation remains below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Social rented households account for 24% of all households, above both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.87 Levels of overcrowding are slightly below the ISA average (16% compared with 17%), but the tenure pattern is mixed. Overcrowding is higher in the owner-occupied sector (11% compared with 9%) and notably higher in the private rented sector (31% compared with 27%). The rate in the social rented sector (15%) is below the ISA average (20%).
- 4.5.88 Self-reported health is slightly less positive than the average for the ISA. Around 83% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A higher proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (5%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 14% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, above the ISA average (12%) and close to the wider regional comparator (15%).
- 4.5.89 Feltham North is broadly in line with the ISA average in terms of deprivation. More pronounced relative deprivation is evident in the income, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and living environment domains.

Feltham West (Hounslow)

- 4.5.90 Feltham West forms part of the suburban area around Feltham town centre, where The Centre, Feltham Green and nearby rail connections provide shopping, services and transport within the wider western part of the borough. The Community Area is served by a range of local community facilities and public open spaces alongside Feltham North.
- 4.5.91 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 16,220 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 680 people (4%) between 2011 and 2021. This is below the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.92 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 23% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 69% of residents are of working age, above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 8% are aged 65 and over, lower than both the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.93 Feltham West has a more diverse ethnic profile than the regional comparator, although it is less diverse than some other Community Areas within the ISA. Around 53% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East, while 28% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is below the ISA average (45%) but above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (9%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (5%) and Other ethnic groups (5%).
- 4.5.94 Compared with the ISA, a relatively higher proportion of residents identify as Christian (42%) and as having no religion (24%), while a lower proportion identify as Muslim (13%).
- 4.5.95 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households. One-family households account for 67%, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 22%, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 12%. This is lower than the ISA (16%) but slightly above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.96 There are approximately 5,690 households in Feltham West. The household accommodation profile is more mixed than the ISA, with houses accounting for 61% of households and flats accounting for 37%.
- 4.5.97 The tenure profile is also mixed. Owner-occupied households account for 45% of all households, slightly below the ISA (47%) and well below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 26%, below the ISA average (31%) but above the wider regional comparator (24%). Social rented households account for 26%, above both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.98 Levels of overcrowding are slightly below the ISA average overall (16% compared with 17%), but the tenure pattern varies. Overcrowding is above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (11% compared with 9%), lower in the private rented sector (21% compared with 27%), and broadly similar in the social rented sector (21% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.99 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Around 10% reported being in fair health and 4% in very bad or bad health, which is broadly consistent with the comparator geographies. Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, consistent with the ISA average and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.100 In terms of deprivation levels, Feltham West is broadly in line with the ISA. More pronounced relative deprivation is evident in relation to the crime domain, with parts of the eastern side of the Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.

4.5.101 As in various other Community Areas, deprivation is also more pronounced in relation to barriers to housing and services, with much of the Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas in England for this domain.

Harmondsworth (Hillingdon)

4.5.102 Harmondsworth is a historic village north-west of the existing airport, centred on its conservation area and notable heritage assets including Harmondsworth Great Barn, a Grade I listed medieval barn on the village High Street. The Community Area is served by Harmondsworth Primary School, Harmondsworth and Longford Community Centre, Harmondsworth Recreation Ground and Harmondsworth Moor.

4.5.103 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 1,700 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 220 people (15%) between 2011 and 2021. This is above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).

4.5.104 The age profile is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies, although Harmondsworth has a slightly older population than the ISA. Around 19% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 66% of residents are of working age, slightly below the ISA (67%) and broadly aligned with the wider regional comparator (65%), while 14% are aged 65 and over. This is above the ISA average (11%) but below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

4.5.105 Harmondsworth has a more diverse ethnic profile than the regional comparator, although it is less diverse than some other Community Areas within the ISA. Around 46% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Meanwhile, 41% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, close to the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (4%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (5%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).

4.5.106 The religious profile differs from the wider regional comparator, with relatively higher proportions identifying as Muslim (14%) and Sikh (11%) than across London and the South East.

4.5.107 Harmondsworth has a slightly lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of other household types. One-family households account for 58% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 22%, in line with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 20%, above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).

4.5.108 There are approximately 570 households in Harmondsworth. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses, which represent 83%, compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for just 9% of households, well below both comparator areas.

- 4.5.109 The tenure profile is mixed. Owner-occupied households account for 53% of all households, above the ISA (47%) but slightly below London and the South East overall (56%). Private rented households account for 31%, in line with the ISA and above the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 14%, below both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.110 Levels of overcrowding are below the ISA average overall (13% compared with 17%). Overcrowding is also lower across each tenure category than across the ISA, including within the private rented sector (20% compared with 27%) and the social rented sector (14% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.111 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the ISA. Around 84% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Meanwhile, 12% reported being in fair health and 4% in very bad or bad health, which is broadly consistent with the comparator geographies. Approximately 11% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, slightly below the ISA average (12%) and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.112 Harmondsworth is more deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA. This pattern is partly driven by the income and education, skills and training domains, with areas of Harmondsworth among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for these measures.
- 4.5.113 Deprivation is most pronounced in relation to the barriers to housing and services and living environment domains, where parts of Harmondsworth fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.

Harlington (Hillingdon)

- 4.5.114 Harlington is a historic village within Hillingdon, with a recognised conservation area and a settlement pattern that combines older village streets with later residential development close to infrastructure related to the existing airport. The Community Area is served by a range of local facilities, including William Byrd Primary Academy, with residents also drawing on nearby provision in surrounding areas.
- 4.5.115 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 5,550 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 880 people (19%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.116 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 22% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 70% of residents are of working age, above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 9% are aged 65 and over, lower than both the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.117 Harlington is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the regional comparator. Around 34% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and

70% across London and the South East, while 48% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is slightly above the ISA average (45%) and well above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (6%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (8%).

- 4.5.118 The religious profile also differs from the wider comparator geographies, with relatively higher proportions of residents identifying as Christian (45%) and Muslim (18%), and a lower proportion identifying as having no religion (11%) than the combined London and the South East average (34%).
- 4.5.119 The area contains a lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of one-person and other household types. One-family households account for 56% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 26%, above the ISA average (22%) but below the wider regional comparator (29%). Other household types account for 18%, above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.120 There are approximately 1,970 households in Harlington. The household accommodation profile differs from the ISA, with flats accounting for 51% of households and houses accounting for 42%. This contrasts with the ISA, where houses form the majority accommodation type (64%) and flats account for 30%.
- 4.5.121 Private rented households account for 53% of all households, well above the ISA average (31%) and more than double the wider regional comparator (24%). By contrast, owner-occupied households account for 37%, below both the ISA (47%) and the combined London and the South East average (56%). Social rented households account for 10%, below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.122 Levels of overcrowding are notably above the ISA average overall, affecting 25% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is particularly high within the private rented sector, where 32% of households are overcrowded, compared with 27% across the ISA and 11% across London and the South East. Overcrowding is also above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (15% compared with 9%), while the rate in the social rented sector (25%) is markedly higher than the ISA average (20%).
- 4.5.123 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 87% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 10% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, below the ISA average (12%) and the wider regional comparator (15%).
- 4.5.124 Harlington is slightly more deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA. This pattern is driven partly by the income and education, skills and training domains, with areas of Harlington among the 20% to 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for these measures.

4.5.125 Deprivation is most pronounced in relation to barriers to housing and services, where parts of Harlington fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally. The Community Area also records greater deprivation than the ISA average for the living environment domain.

Hayes (Hillingdon)

4.5.126 Hayes forms part of the wider Hayes and Harlington area in southern Hillingdon. It includes a dense urban residential environment shaped by its proximity to Hayes town centre, the Hayes and Harlington transport corridor and the wider employment areas connected to the existing airport and west London. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Pinkwell Primary School, Pinkwell Children's Centre and Pinkwell Park.

4.5.127 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 15,430 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 660 people (4%) between 2011 and 2021. This is below the rate recorded across both the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).

4.5.128 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 23% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 68% of residents are of working age, slightly above both the ISA (67%) and the combined London and the South East average (65%). Around 10% are aged 65 and over, which is lower than the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).

4.5.129 Hayes is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the regional comparator. Around 22% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 54% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, above the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Hayes also records a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (11%), compared with 7% across the ISA and 8% across London and the South East. Smaller proportions identify as Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (10%).

4.5.130 The religious profile also differs markedly from the wider comparator geographies, with Sikhism (26%) and Islam (23%) accounting for a substantially larger share of residents than across either the ISA or London and the South East.

4.5.131 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households. One-family households account for 63% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 18%, below both comparator areas (22% and 29% respectively), while other household types account for 19%. This is above both the ISA (16%) and the wider regional comparator (10%).

4.5.132 There are approximately 4,710 households in Hayes. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses (79%), compared with 64% across the

ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for 17% of households, well below both comparator areas.

- 4.5.133 The tenure profile is more mixed. Owner-occupied households account for 51% of all households, above the ISA (47%) but below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 30%, broadly in line with the ISA (31%) and above the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 18%. This is in line with the combined London and the South East average and slightly below the ISA (20%).
- 4.5.134 Levels of overcrowding are above the ISA average overall, affecting 19% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is above the ISA average across all tenures, including within the owner-occupied sector (10% compared with 9%), the private rented sector (28% compared with 27%), and particularly the social rented sector (28% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.135 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the ISA. Around 85% of residents reported being in very good or good health, while 11% reported being in fair health and 4% in very bad or bad health, which is consistent with both the ISA and London and the South East. Approximately 11% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, slightly below the ISA average (12%) and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.136 In terms of deprivation, Hayes is broadly in line with the ISA average for the overall IMD and majority of IMD domains.
- 4.5.137 More pronounced relative deprivation is evident in relation to the income domain, with parts of the Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this measure. This indicates that some neighbourhoods in Hayes experience greater relative deprivation associated with low income than average across the ISA.

Heston (Hounslow)

- 4.5.138 Heston is a large residential area in the London Borough of Hounslow, centred around Heston Road and New Heston Road. It is served by a broad range of local facilities, including Heston Primary School, Heston Community School, Heston Library, Heston Pools and Fitness, Heston Park and Heston Village Hall.
- 4.5.139 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 41,420 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 4,220 people (11%) between 2011 and 2021. This is above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.140 The age profile is broadly aligned with the ISA, although Heston has a slightly older population structure than some neighbouring Community Areas. Around 21% of residents are aged 0 to 15, consistent with the ISA and the combined London and the South East average (19%). Around 67% of residents are of working age, consistent with the ISA and above the wider regional comparator (65%), while 12% are aged 65 and over. This is slightly above the ISA average (11%) but below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.141 Heston is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the regional comparator. Around 19% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across the combined London and the South East average, while 60% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is materially above the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the combined London and the South East average (14%). A further 11% of residents identify as Other ethnic groups, above the ISA (7%) and London and the South East (4%), while 7% identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African, in line with the ISA.
- 4.5.142 The religious profile differs from the regional average, with Sikhism (26%), Islam (23%) and Hinduism (13%) accounting for a substantially larger share of residents than across London and the South East overall.
- 4.5.143 The area contains a broadly similar proportion of family households to the ISA, but a higher proportion of other household types. One-family households account for 60% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 19%, below both comparator areas (22% and 29% respectively), while other household types account for 21%. This is above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.144 There are approximately 12,590 households in Heston. The household accommodation profile is broadly similar to the ISA, with houses accounting for 65% of households and flats accounting for 31%. The tenure profile is also relatively close to the ISA. Owner-occupied households account for 48% of all households, slightly above the ISA (47%) but below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 31%, in line with the ISA and above the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 19%. This is close to the ISA (20%) and slightly above the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.145 Levels of overcrowding are above the ISA average overall, affecting 19% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (11% compared with 9%), the private rented sector (30% compared with 27%), and the social rented sector (25% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.146 Self-reported health is similar to the average for the ISA. Around 84% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A higher proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (5%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, consistent with the ISA average and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.147 Heston is more deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA.

- 4.5.148 This pattern is driven in part by the income domain, with neighbourhoods in the western area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally, and by the employment domain, with parts of Heston among the 20% most deprived in England.
- 4.5.149 More pronounced relative deprivation is also evident in relation to the barriers to housing and services domain, with parts of Heston falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this measure. The Community Area also records greater deprivation than the ISA average in relation to the living environment domain, indicating relatively greater pressures associated with housing quality and the wider physical environment.

Horton (Windsor and Maidenhead)

- 4.5.150 Horton is a small village within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. The area includes a mix of residential and non-residential uses, and the Community Area is served by a more limited range of community facilities and public open spaces. Those available include Horton Road Playing Fields.
- 4.5.151 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 1,200 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 170 people (16%) between 2011 and 2021, double the percentage recorded across both the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.152 The age profile is broadly aligned with the comparator geographies, although Horton has a slightly older population than the ISA. Around 18% of residents are aged 0 to 15, below the ISA (21%) and broadly aligned with the combined London and the South East average (19%). Around 68% of residents are of working age, slightly above the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 15% are aged 65 and over. This is above the ISA average (11%) and close the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.153 Horton has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East. Around 56% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 34% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but materially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (2%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (5%).
- 4.5.154 The religious profile also differs from the comparator geographies, with a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Sikh (20%), compared with 13% across the ISA and 1% across London and the South East.
- 4.5.155 The area contains a slightly lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of one-person households. One-family households account for 58% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 27%, above the ISA average (22%) and close to the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 15%, broadly aligned with the ISA (16%) and above the combined London and the South East average (10%).

- 4.5.156 There are approximately 440 households in Horton. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses (76%), compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across the combined London and the South East average. Flats account for 17% of households, materially below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.157 Owner-occupied households account for 72% of all households, substantially above the ISA (47%) and above the combined London and the South East average (56%). By contrast, private rented households account for 18% and social rented households for 11%, both below the ISA averages (31% and 20% respectively).
- 4.5.158 Levels of overcrowding are markedly below the ISA average overall, affecting 8% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is also lower across each tenure category than across the ISA, including within the private rented sector (10% compared with 27%) and the social rented sector (15% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.159 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 14% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, above the ISA average (12%) but below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.160 Horton is less deprived overall than the average for the ISA. More localised relative deprivation is evident in relation to the education, skills and training domain, with parts of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for this measure.
- 4.5.161 Relative deprivation is also evident in relation to the barriers to housing and services domain, with parts of Horton falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this measure. This is similar to most of the Community Areas.

Hounslow Central and South (Hounslow)

- 4.5.162 Hounslow Central and South covers Hounslow town centre and adjoining residential neighbourhoods. The area includes civic, retail, cultural and community uses and has access to rail and Underground services.
- 4.5.163 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 31,450 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 4,870 people (18%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.164 The age profile is broadly aligned with the ISA, although Hounslow Central and South has a slightly younger population than London and the South East. Around 20% of residents are aged 0 to 15, slightly below the ISA (21%) but above the combined London and the South East average (19%). Around 68% of residents are of working age, slightly above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 11% are aged 65 and over. This is consistent with the ISA (11%) but below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.165 Hounslow Central and South is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the regional comparator. Around 36% of residents identify as White, slightly below the ISA (38%) and well below the combined London and the South East average (70%), while 47% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is slightly above the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (5%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (7%).
- 4.5.166 The religious profile includes relatively high proportions identifying as Muslim (17%) and Hindu (16%), while the proportion identifying as no religion (12%) is lower than across London and the South East (34%).
- 4.5.167 The area contains a broadly similar proportion of family households to the ISA. One-family households account for 62% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 22%, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 16%, consistent with the ISA and above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.168 There are approximately 10,900 households living in Hounslow Central and South. The household accommodation profile is more mixed than the ISA, with houses accounting for 56% of households and flats accounting for 34%.
- 4.5.169 The tenure profile also differs from the wider comparator geographies. Owner-occupied households account for 46% of all households, slightly below the ISA (47%) and below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 39%, substantially above the ISA (31%) and the regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 13%, below both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.170 Levels of overcrowding are in line with the ISA average (17%), but the tenure pattern is more differentiated. Overcrowding is lower than the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (7% compared with 9%), but higher in the private rented sector (30% compared with 27%) and slightly higher in the social rented sector (21% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.171 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Meanwhile, 10% reported being in fair health, slightly below both comparator geographies (11%), while 4% reported being in very bad or bad health, consistent with the wider comparators. Approximately 10% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, below average for the ISA (12%) and the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.172 In terms of deprivation, Hounslow Central and South is broadly in line with the ISA average for overall IMD, as well as for the income and employment domains.
- 4.5.173 Deprivation is more pronounced in relation to the crime domain, with parts of the western and central areas falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this measure. This is more marked than the average pattern across the ISA.

4.5.174 The Community Area also records relatively greater deprivation in relation to the living environment domain, indicating more pronounced pressures associated with housing quality and the wider physical environment.

Hounslow West and Heath (Hounslow)

4.5.175 Hounslow West and Heath includes the residential neighbourhoods around Hounslow West together with the extensive open space of Hounslow Heath. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and public open spaces, including Hounslow House, Hounslow Library, Hounslow Heath, Beaversfield Park and Hounslow Heath School.

4.5.176 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 31,990 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 4,610 people (17%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).

4.5.177 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 22% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 68% of residents are of working age, slightly above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 10% are aged 65 and over. This is slightly below the ISA (11%) and materially below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

4.5.178 Hounslow West and Heath is more ethnically diverse than both the ISA and the regional comparator. Around 25% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Meanwhile, 59% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, well above the ISA average (45%) and substantially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (6%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (7%).

4.5.179 In terms of religious profile, Muslim (22%), Hindu (15%) and Sikh (10%) populations each constitute a larger share of residents than across London and the South East average.

4.5.180 The area contains a slightly lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of other household types. One-family households account for 58% of households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 22%, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 21%, above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).

4.5.181 There are around 10,040 households living in Hounslow West and Heath. The household accommodation profile is more mixed than the ISA, with houses accounting for 57% of households and flats accounting for 33%. The proportion of accommodation in other forms (11%) is also higher than in the ISA average (6%) and the combined London and the South East average (9%).

- 4.5.182 Owner-occupied households account for 37% of all households, below both the ISA (47%) and the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 42%, substantially above the ISA average (31%) and the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 18%, slightly below the ISA (20%) and in line with the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.183 Levels of overcrowding are notably above the ISA average overall, affecting 23% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (13% compared with 9%) and particularly high in the private rented sector (35% compared with 27%). The rate in the social rented sector (21%) is also slightly above the ISA average (20%).
- 4.5.184 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies. Around 85% of residents reported being in very good or good health, with 11% reporting fair health and 4% reporting very bad or bad health, consistent with both the ISA and London and the South East. Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, in line with the ISA average and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.185 Hounslow West and Heath is slightly more deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA.
- 4.5.186 Parts of the Community Area are among the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for income, while parts fall within the 20% to 30% most deprived nationally for the living environment domain.
- 4.5.187 Some more limited relative deprivation is also evident in the education, skills and training domain, with parts of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for this measure.
- 4.5.188 Deprivation is more pronounced in relation to the crime domain, particularly on the eastern side of Hounslow West and Heath. Some neighbourhoods fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for crime, while other parts of the Community Area are among the 20% to 30% most deprived in England. This is more pronounced than the average pattern across the ISA.
- 4.5.189 As in other Community Areas, parts of Hounslow West and Heath also fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for the barriers to housing and services domain.

Iver and Richings Park (Buckinghamshire Council)

- 4.5.190 Iver and Richings Park forms part of The Ivers in southern Buckinghamshire, combining the older village settlement of Iver with the later residential neighbourhood of Richings Park. The Community Area is served by a range of community facilities and open spaces, including Richings Sports Park, Stables Gym Richings Park and Richings Park Golf and Country Club.
- 4.5.191 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 2,770 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 420 people (18%) between 2011 and 2021,

substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).

- 4.5.192 The age profile is slightly older than the ISA and broadly aligned with London and the South East overall. Around 18% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 66% of residents are of working age, slightly below the ISA (67%) and broadly aligned with the wider regional comparator (65%). Meanwhile, 16% are aged 65 and over, which is above the ISA average (11%) and consistent with the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.193 Iver and Richings Park has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 45% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 42% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, slightly below the ISA average (45%) but substantially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (2%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (8%).
- 4.5.194 A relatively high proportion of residents identify as Sikh (28%), compared with 13% across the ISA and 1% across London and the South East.
- 4.5.195 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households. One-family households account for 65% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 18%, below both comparator areas (22% and 29% respectively), while other household types account for 16%. This is broadly aligned with the ISA (16%) and above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.196 There are approximately 940 households in Iver and Richings Park. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses (78%), compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for 14% of households, materially below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.197 Owner-occupied households account for 73% of all households, substantially above the ISA (47%) and above the combined London and the South East average (56%). By contrast, private rented households account for 25% and social rented households for 2%, both below the ISA averages (31% and 20% respectively).
- 4.5.198 Levels of overcrowding are well below the ISA average, affecting 4% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is also lower across each tenure category than across the ISA, including within the owner-occupied sector (2% compared with 9%) and the private rented sector (13% compared with 27%).
- 4.5.199 Self-reported health is more positive than in the ISA. Around 88% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 10% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010,

below the ISA average (12%) and the combined London and the South East average (15%).

- 4.5.200 Iver and Richings Park is less deprived overall than the average for the ISA.
- 4.5.201 Some more localised relative deprivation is evident in relation to the education, skills and training domain, with parts of the eastern side of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for this measure.
- 4.5.202 Relative deprivation is also evident in relation to the barriers to housing and services domain, with parts of the Community Area among the 20% to 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for this measure. This is, however, less pronounced than in other Community Areas.

Longford (Hillingdon)

- 4.5.203 Longford is a small historic village on the Bath Road immediately north-west of the existing airport, with a designated conservation area. The Community Area relies on neighbouring provision in surrounding areas, including Harmondsworth and Poyle, for access to community facilities, schools and public open space.
- 4.5.204 Longford had a resident population of approximately 650 in 2021 and experienced a population decline of around 60 people (-8%) between 2011 and 2021. This contrasts with growth across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.205 The age profile is notably different from the ISA. Around 14% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. By contrast, 78% of residents are of working age, materially above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%). Meanwhile, 9% are aged 65 and over, below both comparator areas (11% and 16% respectively). The gender profile is also distinctive, with 61% male residents and 39% female, unlike the broadly even gender balance recorded across other Community Areas.
- 4.5.206 Longford has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 51% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Around 32% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but materially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (6%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (6%).
- 4.5.207 The religious profile also differs from the wider comparator geographies, with a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Christian (51%). This is above both the ISA (37%) and the combined London and the South East average (44%).
- 4.5.208 The area contains a markedly different household profile to the ISA. One-person households account for 42% of all households, compared with 22% across the ISA and 29% across London and the South East. One-family households account for 44%, substantially below both comparator areas (61% and 62% respectively), while

other household types account for 14%. This is slightly below the ISA (16%) and above the combined London and the South East average (10%).

- 4.5.209 There are approximately 250 households in Longford. Houses account for 46% of households and flats account for 49%. This contrasts with the ISA, where houses are the dominant accommodation type (64%) and flats account for 30%.
- 4.5.210 The tenure profile is also markedly different. Owner-occupied households account for 26% of all households, substantially below the ISA (47%) and the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 61%, almost double the ISA average (31%) and far above the combined London and the South East average (24%), while social rented households account for 10%, below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.211 Levels of overcrowding are broadly aligned with the ISA overall (18% compared with 17%), but the tenure pattern is uneven. Overcrowding in the private rented sector (19%) is lower than the ISA average for that tenure (27%) but above the combined London and the South East average (11%). Overcrowding in the social rented sector (38%) is substantially above the averages for the ISA (20%), the combined London and the South East average (25%).
- 4.5.212 Self-reported health is less positive than the average for the ISA. Around 81% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Meanwhile, 14% reported being in fair health, above both comparator geographies (11%), and 5% reported being in very bad or bad health, above both comparator areas (4%). Approximately 14% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010. This is above the ISA average (12%) but below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.213 Longford is more deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA. More pronounced relative deprivation is evident in relation to the income and education, skills and training domains, with parts of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for both measures.
- 4.5.214 Deprivation is more acute in relation to barriers to housing and services and the living environment domain, where parts of Longford fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.

Poyle (Slough)

- 4.5.215 Poyle is one of the smaller community areas within the ISA and sits within Slough Borough Council. The area contains a relatively small resident population and a housing profile that is more suburban than some neighbouring communities.
- 4.5.216 Poyle had a resident population of approximately 1,740 in 2021 and experienced very limited population growth of around 10 people (less than 1%) between 2011 and 2021. This is compared with growth of 8% across both the ISA and London and the South East.
- 4.5.217 The age profile is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies, although Poyle has a slightly higher working-age population share. Around 19% of residents

are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 70% of residents are of working age, above both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 11% are aged 65 and over. This is consistent with the ISA (11%) and below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.218 Poyle has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 51% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Meanwhile, 37% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but well above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (3%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (5%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).
- 4.5.219 The religious profile also differs from the wider comparator geographies, with a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Sikh (17%), compared with 13% across the ISA and 1% across London and the South East.
- 4.5.220 The area contains a comparatively high proportion of one-person households. One-person households account for 28%, above the ISA average (22%) and close to the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 12%, below the ISA (16%) but above the combined London and the South East average (10%). One-family households account for 60% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East.
- 4.5.221 There are approximately 670 households in Poyle. The household accommodation profile predominantly comprises houses (70%), compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for 25% of households, slightly below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.222 The tenure profile is more mixed. Owner-occupied households account for 54% of all households, above the ISA (47%) but slightly below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 41%, substantially above the ISA average (31%) and the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 4%, materially below both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.223 Levels of overcrowding are below the ISA average overall (14% compared with 17%). Overcrowding is lower than the ISA average within the private rented sector (25% compared with 27%) and the social rented sector (15% compared with 20%), although it remains present across all tenures.
- 4.5.224 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across both comparator geographies (both at 4%). Approximately 10% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, below the ISA average (12%) and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).

4.5.225 Poyle is less deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA. However, parts of the Community Area fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for barriers to housing and services and among the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for the living environment domain.

Sipson (Hillingdon)

4.5.226 Sipson is a small settlement within the London Borough of Hillingdon, located immediately north of the existing airport. The Community Area retains a village-scale residential character and is served by a limited range of local facilities and public open spaces, including Sipson Community Centre and Sipson Recreation Ground.

4.5.227 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 1,600 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 260 people (19%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).

4.5.228 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 21% of residents are aged 0 to 15, consistent with the ISA and above London and the South East overall (19%). Around 71% of residents are of working age, materially above both the ISA (67%) and the combined London and the South East average (65%), while 8% are aged 65 and over. This is below both the ISA (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).

4.5.229 Sipson has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 50% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. 36% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but materially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (6%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (5%).

4.5.230 The religious profile includes a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Christian (54%), above the ISA (37%) and the combined London and the South East average (44%).

4.5.231 The area contains a lower proportion of family households than the ISA and a higher proportion of other household types. One-family households account for 55% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 20%, slightly below the ISA (22%) and materially below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 25%, substantially above both the ISA (16%) and the combined London and the South East average (10%).

4.5.232 There are approximately 500 households in Sipson. The accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses (87%), compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for just 8% of households, materially below both comparator areas.

4.5.233 The tenure profile differs markedly from the ISA. Owner-occupied households account for 28% of all households, well below the ISA (47%) and the combined

London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 54%, well above the ISA average (31%) and more than double the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 17%. This is slightly below the ISA (20%) and broadly aligned with the combined London and the South East average (18%).

- 4.5.234 Levels of overcrowding are above the ISA average (19% compared with 17%). Overcrowding is slightly above the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (10% compared with 9%), lower in the private rented sector (25% compared with 27%), and slightly below the ISA average in the social rented sector (19% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.235 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies. Around 85% of residents reported being in very good or good health, with 11% reporting fair health and 4% reporting very bad or bad health, consistent with both the ISA and London and the South East. Approximately 11% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, slightly below the ISA average (12%) and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.236 In terms of overall deprivation, Sipson is broadly in line with the ISA average. It appears relatively less deprived in relation to the employment, health, crime, and education, skills and training domains, with fewer neighbourhoods falling within the 30% most deprived areas nationally.
- 4.5.237 However, parts of Sipson fall within the top 10% nationally for barriers to housing and services, in line with the average for the ISA.

Stanwell (Spelthorne)

- 4.5.238 Stanwell is a large residential community on the southern side of the existing airport within Spelthorne Borough Council. The Community Area forms part of the wider suburban area extending towards Staines-upon-Thames and the existing airport edge. The Community Area is served by a range of local facilities and public open spaces, including Town Farm Primary School and Nursery, Stanwell Fields CofE Primary School, Stanwell Community Centre and local recreation provision serving the surrounding residential area.
- 4.5.239 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 16,840 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 2,290 people (16%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.240 The age profile is broadly aligned with the ISA, although Stanwell has a slightly higher proportion of older residents than some neighbouring Community Areas. Around 22% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 65% of residents are of working age, slightly below the ISA (67%) and consistent with the wider regional comparator (65%), while 13% are aged 65 and over. This is above the ISA average (11%) but below the combined London and the South East average (16%).

- 4.5.241 Stanwell has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA, although it remains more diverse than London and the South East overall. Around 64% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Meanwhile, 24% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but materially above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (4%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).
- 4.5.242 The religious profile includes a higher proportion of residents identifying as Christian (46%) and no religion (26%) than across the ISA, and lower proportions identifying as Muslim (7%) and Hindu (7%) than in several neighbouring communities.
- 4.5.243 The area contains a broadly similar proportion of family households to the wider comparator geographies. One-family households account for 62% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 27%, above the ISA average (22%) and close to the wider regional comparator (29%). Other household types account for 11%, below the ISA (16%) and only slightly above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.244 There are approximately 6,390 households living in Stanwell. The household accommodation profile is broadly similar to the ISA, with houses accounting for 66% of households and flats accounting for 31%.
- 4.5.245 The tenure profile is more weighted towards owner occupation than the ISA overall. Owner-occupied households account for 54% of all households, above the ISA (47%) but slightly below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 21%, below both the ISA (31%) and the wider regional comparator (24%), while social rented households account for 23%, above both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.246 Levels of overcrowding are notably below the ISA average overall, affecting 10% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. Overcrowding is lower than the ISA average across all tenures, including within the private rented sector (15% compared with 27%) and the social rented sector (14% compared with 20%). However, it remains above the regional comparator in both cases.
- 4.5.247 Self-reported health is slightly less positive than the average for the ISA. Around 83% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Meanwhile, 12% reported being in fair health, above the wider comparator geographies (11%), and 4% reported being in very bad or bad health, which is broadly in line with the comparator areas. Approximately 15% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, above the ISA average (12%) and consistent with the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.248 Stanwell contains some neighbourhoods that are among the 30% most deprived in England overall. It is broadly in line with the average pattern across the ISA.

- 4.5.249 Parts of the Community Area are also among the 30% most deprived in England for both the income and employment domains. These domains reflect relative deprivation associated with low income and exclusion from the labour market.
- 4.5.250 Stanwell records somewhat greater deprivation in relation to the education, skills and training domain, with parts of the Community Area among the 20% most deprived in England for this measure. This domain reflects relative disadvantage in educational attainment, skills and participation in education and training.
- 4.5.251 Deprivation is more pronounced in relation to the crime domain, particularly on the western side of the Community Area and in parts of the north. Some neighbourhoods are among the 20% most deprived in England for crime, while others fall within the 10% most deprived nationally. This domain reflects relative exposure to recorded crime and related risks.
- 4.5.252 Stanwell appears less deprived than the ISA average in relation to the barriers to housing and services domain, which measures relative deprivation associated with access to housing and key local services.

Stanwell Moor (Spelthorne)

- 4.5.253 Stanwell Moor is a small village within Spelthorne Borough Council, located to the south-west of the existing airport and bounded by the wider Colne Valley landscape, reservoirs and major transport infrastructure. The Community Area retains a distinct village character and includes local community assets such as Stanwell Moor Village Hall.
- 4.5.254 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 1,770 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 40 people (2%) between 2011 and 2021, below the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.255 The age profile is older than the ISA and broadly aligned with London and the South East overall. Around 20% of residents are aged 0 to 15, slightly below the ISA (21%) and above the combined London and the South East average (19%). Around 63% of residents are of working age, below both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 17% are aged 65 and over. This is substantially above the ISA average (11%) and slightly above the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.256 Stanwell Moor has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA and is closely aligned with the wider regional comparator. Around 70% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. Meanwhile, 19% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but above the wider regional comparator (14%). Smaller proportions identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (1%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (4%) and Other ethnic groups (6%).
- 4.5.257 The religious profile includes a higher proportion of residents identifying as Christian (45%) and no religion (27%), and lower proportions identifying as Muslim (6%) than across the ISA.

- 4.5.258 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households. One-family households account for 65% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 25%, above the ISA average (22%) but below the wider regional comparator (29%). Other household types account for 10%, below the ISA (16%) and consistent with the combined London and the South East average.
- 4.5.259 There are approximately 680 households living in Stanwell Moor. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses (87%), compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for just 9% of households, materially below both comparator areas.
- 4.5.260 Owner-occupied households account for 68% of all households, substantially above the ISA (47%) and above the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 22%, below both the ISA (31%) and the combined London and the South East average (24%). Social rented households account for 10%, materially below both the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.261 Levels of overcrowding are markedly below the ISA average overall, affecting 7% of households compared with 17% across the ISA. This is the case across each tenure category, including within the owner-occupied sector (5% compared with 9%), the private rented sector (11% compared with 27%), and the social rented sector (17% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.262 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies. Around 85% of residents reported being in very good or good health, with 11% reporting fair health and 3% reporting very bad or bad health, consistent with or slightly more positive than the comparator areas. Approximately 12% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, in line with the ISA average and below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.263 The IMD 2025 indicates that Stanwell Moor is less deprived overall than the average for Community Areas within the ISA.
- 4.5.264 At domain level, some crime deprivation is evident, with parts of the western side of the Community Area among the 30% most deprived in England for this domain.
- 4.5.265 Parts of the eastern side of Stanwell Moor fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for barriers to housing and services. The whole Community Area also falls within the 20% to 30% most deprived neighbourhoods in England for the living environment domain, indicating relative deprivation linked to housing quality and the wider physical environment.

West Drayton (Hillingdon)

- 4.5.266 West Drayton is a residential community within the London Borough of Hillingdon. The community area is served by a range of local facilities and public open spaces, including West Drayton Academy, Cherry Lane Primary School, West Drayton Library, Yiewsley and West Drayton Community Centre, The Green and Autumn Green Open Space.

- 4.5.267 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 20,930 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 4,190 people (25%) between 2011 and 2021, substantially above the rate recorded across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.268 The age profile is younger than the ISA and London and the South East. Around 23% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 67% of residents are of working age, consistent with the ISA and above the wider regional comparator (65%), while 10% are aged 65 and over, slightly below the ISA (11%) and materially below the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.269 West Drayton has a more diverse ethnic profile than the regional comparator, although it is less diverse than some other Community Areas within the ISA. Around 50% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East, while 30% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British. This is below the ISA average (45%) but materially above the wider regional comparator (14%). West Drayton also records a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (9%), compared with 7% across the ISA and 8% across London and the South East. Smaller proportions identify as Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (5%) and Other ethnic groups (5%).
- 4.5.270 The religious profile includes relatively high proportions identifying as Christian (40%) and Muslim (15%), while the proportion identifying as no religion (23%) is lower than the combined London and the South East average (34%).
- 4.5.271 The area contains a relatively high proportion of family households. One-family households account for 66% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 22%, consistent with the ISA average and below the wider regional comparator (29%), while other household types account for 12%. This is below the ISA (16%) but slightly above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.272 There are approximately 7,370 households in West Drayton. The household accommodation profile is broadly similar to the ISA, with houses accounting for 62% of households and flats accounting for 33%.
- 4.5.273 The tenure profile is more mixed. Owner-occupied households account for 46% of all households, slightly below the ISA (47%) and well below the combined London and the South East average (56%). Private rented households account for 26%, below the ISA average (31%) but above the wider regional comparator (24%). Social rented households account for 25%, above the ISA (20%) and the combined London and the South East average (18%).
- 4.5.274 Levels of overcrowding are below the ISA average overall (13% compared with 17%), although the tenure pattern is mixed. Overcrowding is lower than the ISA average in the owner-occupied sector (6% compared with 9%) and the private rented sector (18% compared with 27%), while the rate in the social rented sector (21%) is slightly above the ISA average (20%).

- 4.5.275 Self-reported health is broadly aligned with the wider comparator geographies, although disability is slightly more prevalent than across the ISA. Around 84% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. Meanwhile, 11% reported being in fair health and 4% in very bad or bad health, which is broadly consistent with the comparator geographies. Approximately 14% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, above the ISA average (12%) but below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.276 The IMD 2025 mapping indicates that West Drayton contains neighbourhoods that are within the 20% and 30% most deprived in England. A similar pattern is evident in relation to income, employment and education deprivation domains. Parts of the southern area fall within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, while areas to the north are generally within the 30% most deprived.
- 4.5.277 More limited health deprivation is also evident, with parts of the eastern area falling within the 30% most deprived areas nationally.
- 4.5.278 West Drayton records more pronounced deprivation in relation to crime than the ISA average, with parts of the Community Area falling within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain.
- 4.5.279 This level of deprivation is also evident in the barriers to housing and services domain. However, this is broadly consistent across the ISA with barriers to housing and services common across most Community Areas.

Wraysbury (Windsor and Maidenhead)

- 4.5.280 Wraysbury is a residential community within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. The Community Area is served by a range of local facilities and public open spaces, including Wraysbury Primary School, Wraysbury Post Office, Wraysbury Village Pharmacy, The Green, the tennis courts at The Green and Wraysbury Village Football Club Ground.
- 4.5.281 The Community Area had a resident population of approximately 3,170 in 2021 and experienced population growth of around 270 people (9%) between 2011 and 2021. This is slightly above the average across the ISA (8%) and the combined London and the South East average (8%).
- 4.5.282 The age profile is older than the ISA, and also London and the South East overall. Around 16% of residents are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21% across the ISA and 19% across London and the South East. Around 60% of residents are of working age, well below both the ISA (67%) and the wider regional comparator (65%), while 24% are aged 65 and over, substantially above the ISA average (11%) and the combined London and the South East average (16%).
- 4.5.283 Wraysbury has a less diverse ethnic profile than the ISA and is closer to the wider regional comparator. Around 68% of residents identify as White, compared with 38% across the ISA and 70% across London and the South East. A further 24% of residents identify as Asian or Asian British, below the ISA average (45%) but above the combined London and the South East average (14%). Smaller proportions

identify as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African (1%), Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (3%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).

- 4.5.284 The religious profile includes a relatively high proportion of residents identifying as Christian (46%) and Sikh (15%), and a lower proportion identifying as no religion (22%) than the combined London and the South East average (34%).
- 4.5.285 The area contains a broadly similar proportion of family households to the wider comparator geographies. One-family households account for 63% of all households, compared with 61% across the ISA and 62% across London and the South East. One-person households account for 25%, above the ISA average (22%) but below the wider regional comparator (29%). Other household types account for 12%, below the ISA (16%) but slightly above the combined London and the South East average (10%).
- 4.5.286 There are approximately 1,210 households in Wraysbury. The household accommodation profile is strongly weighted towards houses, which represent 89%, compared with 64% across the ISA and 63% across London and the South East. Flats account for just 7% of households, lower than both comparator areas.
- 4.5.287 Owner-occupied households account for 78% of all households, substantially above the ISA (47%) and above the combined London and the South East average (56%). By contrast, private rented households account for 15% and social rented households for 7%, lower than the ISA averages (31% and 20% respectively).
- 4.5.288 Levels of overcrowding are well below the ISA average overall, affecting 2% of households compared with 17%. Overcrowding is also lower across each tenure category than across the ISA, including within the owner-occupied sector (1% compared with 9%), the private rented sector (7% compared with 27%), and the social rented sector (around 2% compared with 20%).
- 4.5.289 Self-reported health is slightly more positive than the average for the ISA. Around 86% of residents reported being in very good or good health, compared with 85% across both the ISA and London and the South East. A smaller proportion of residents reported being in very bad or bad health (3%) than across both comparator geographies (4%). Approximately 13% of residents identified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, above the ISA average (12%) but below the combined London and the South East average (15%).
- 4.5.290 Deprivation levels in Wraysbury are comparatively lower than the average across the ISA. However, there are localised pressures regarding education, skills and training, with parts of the eastern side of the Community Area falling within the 30% most deprived nationally for this domain.
- 4.5.291 Wraysbury also records relatively high levels of deprivation in relation to barriers to housing and services. The whole Community Area falls within the 30% most deprived areas nationally for this domain, while parts of the eastern area fall within the 10% most deprived. As previously mentioned, this pattern is consistent with the wider ISA, where barriers to housing and services are common across most Community Areas.

4.6 Glossary

Term	Definition
Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	A small statistical area used for reporting local data. According to the ONS, LSOAs are made up of groups of Output Areas, usually four or five, and generally comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and between 1,000 and 3,000 usual residents.
Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs)	Standard geographic areas created by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to collect and publish local statistics, such as health, employment and population data. They are designed to contain similar-sized populations rather than to reflect recognised communities or neighbourhoods, so their boundaries do not always match local areas that people identify with.
Output Area (OA)	The lowest level of geographical area used for Census statistics. For Census 2021 OAs generally include between 40 and 250 households and between 100 and 625 usual residents.

4.7 References

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