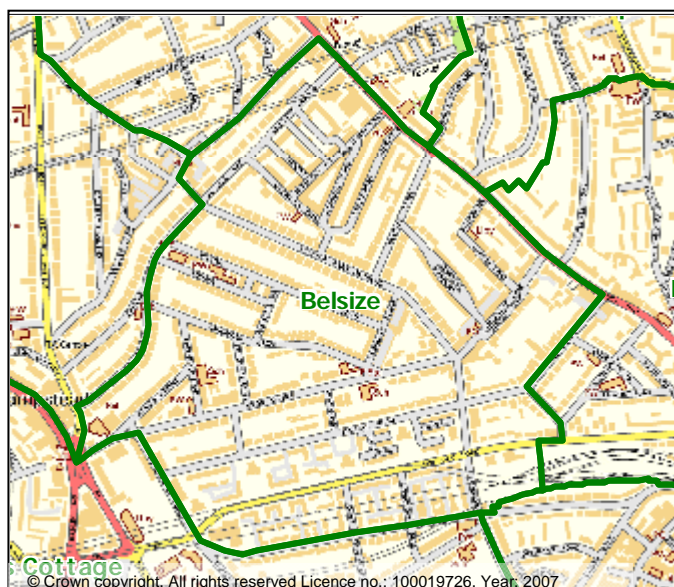


Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

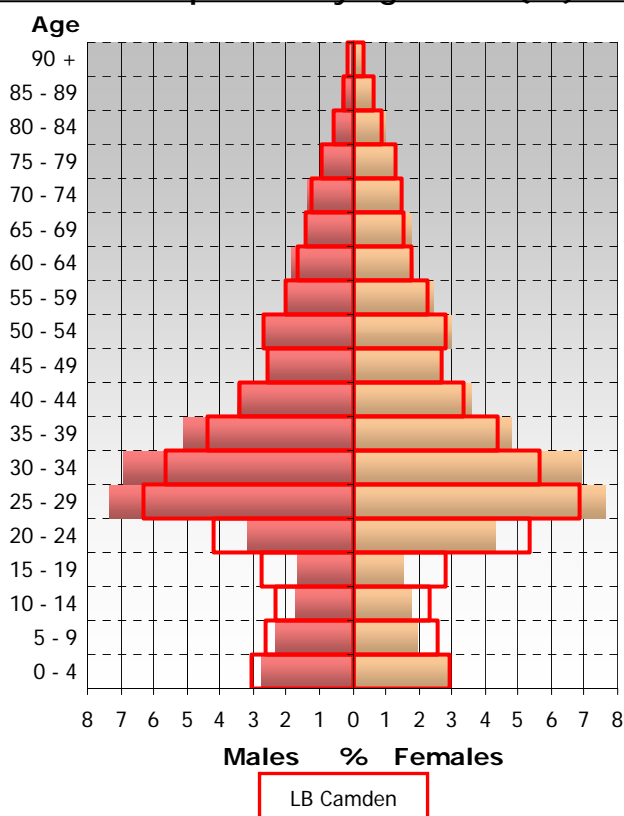
Area (hectares):	78
Residents:	11,653
Households:	6,151
Children under 16:	1,631
Working age people (16-59/64):	8,509
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,513



Belsize Ward is located in the north west of the borough. The ward name comes from the old French name for the area, *Bel Assis*, which translates as *beautifully situated*. Belsize's recorded existence dates back to 1317 when Sir Roger le Brabazon left it in his will to the monks of Westminster Abbey.

Belsize House was first built in 1496 and rebuilt in 1663. In the 18th century the house became infamous for its pleasure gardens, though these were eventually closed due to public outrage over their unsavoury reputation. In 1854 the house and the gardens were demolished and built over, the name Belsize Park being given to the area in memory. The Belsize Park conservation area has a range of attractive Victorian architecture including *Italianate* style semi-detached stuccoed villas built in the 1850s and 1860s and richly decorated *Gothic* and *Queen Anne* style villas from the turn of the 20th century.

Population by Age & Sex (%)

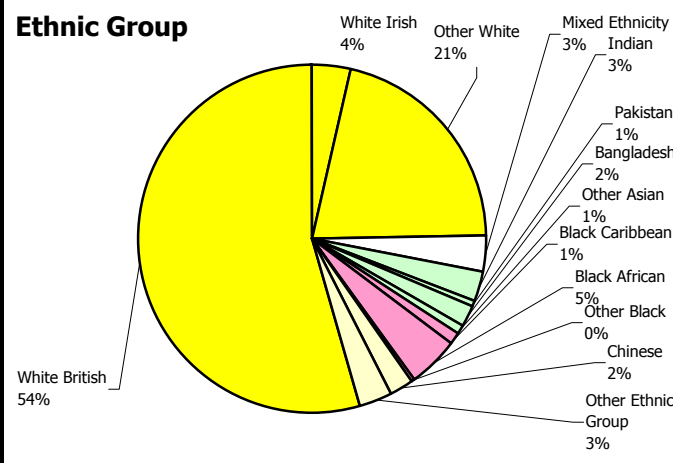


According to the 2001 Census Belsize is the ward with most housing stock (6,371 household spaces) and the 4th highest population (11,653). Average household size (persons per household), at 1.87, is the 2nd lowest in the borough, though the population density is the 5th highest (150 persons per hectare) due to the physical compactness of the ward. 88% of the housing is flats; with marginally more converted or shared houses (45%) than purpose-built flats (40%). The ward ranks 3rd worst in the borough for households lacking amenities (i.e. without central heating or sole use of bath/shower & toilet) – but is just 2.3% of households. Fewer than 16% of households rent from the Council, compared to the Camden average of 26%.

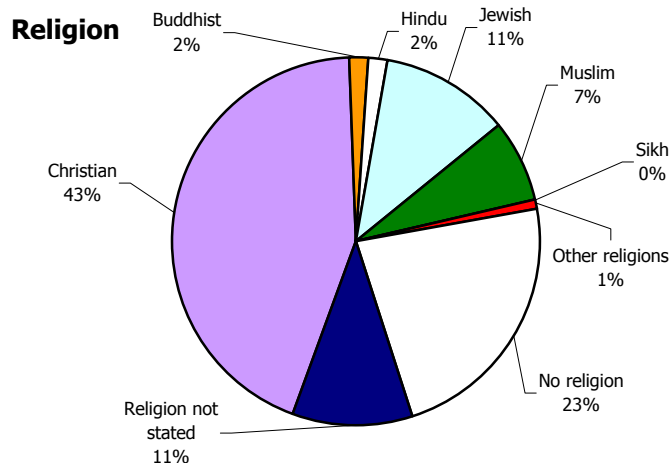
Belsize has fewer people aged under 25 than the Camden average, but more people aged 25-39. The over 40s are mostly in proportion to the Camden population. 58% of people aged 16-74 are qualified to degree level or equivalent and over half of workers are employed in higher status occupations (manager/senior official/professional) compared to Camden (42%). Half the households in the ward have access to a car or van, ranking it 6th for car availability in the borough. The ward also ranks 4th lowest on people of working age with a 'limiting long-term illness'.

2001 Census Profile: Belsize Ward

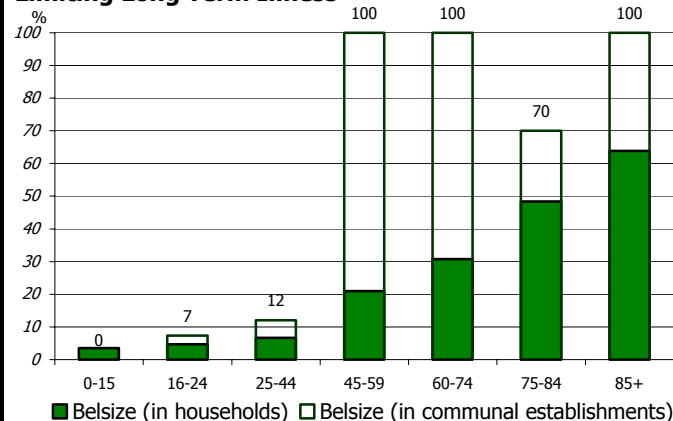
Ethnic Group



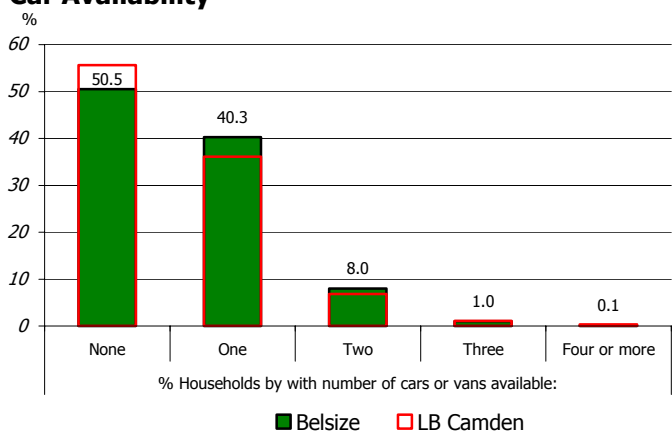
Religion



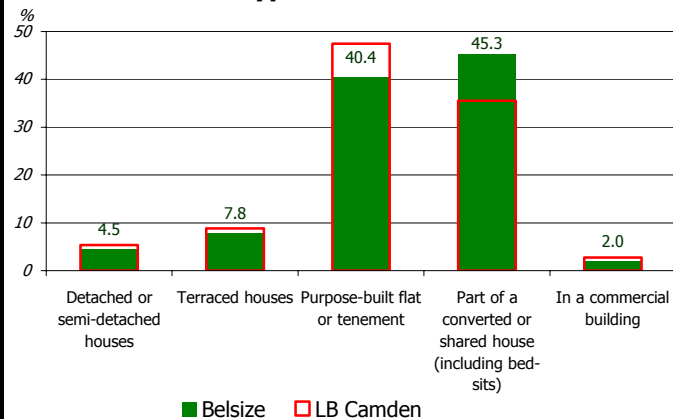
Limiting Long Term Illness



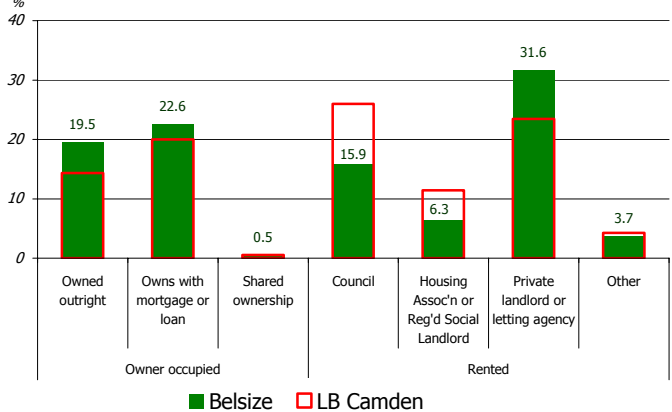
Car Availability



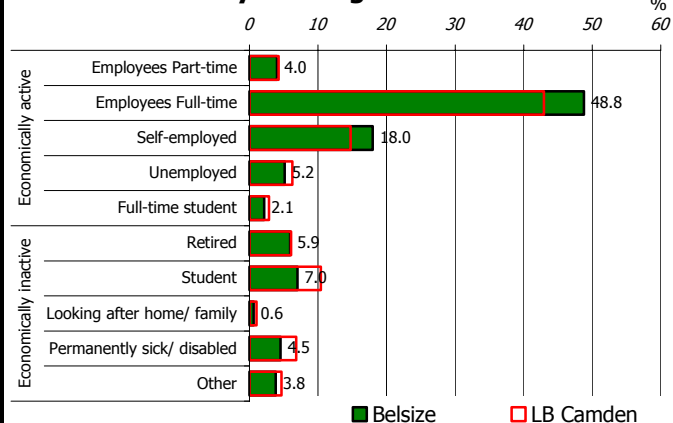
Accommodation Type



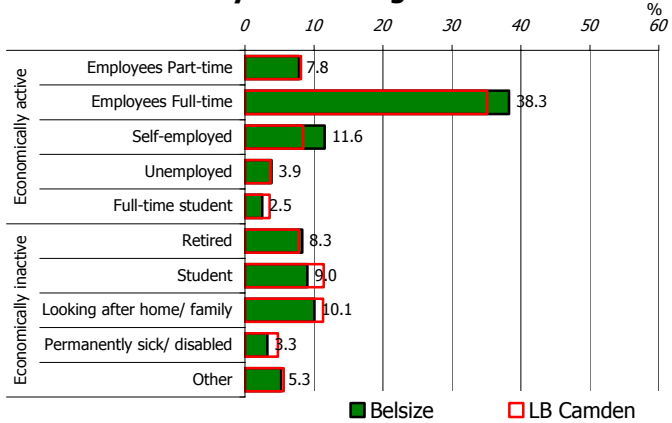
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

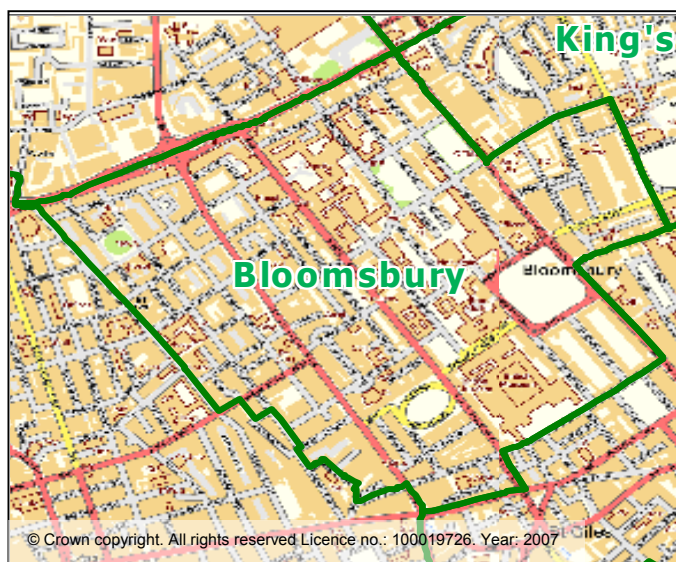




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	102
Residents:	9,224
Households:	3,977
Children under 16:	722
Working age people (16-59/64):	7,447
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,055



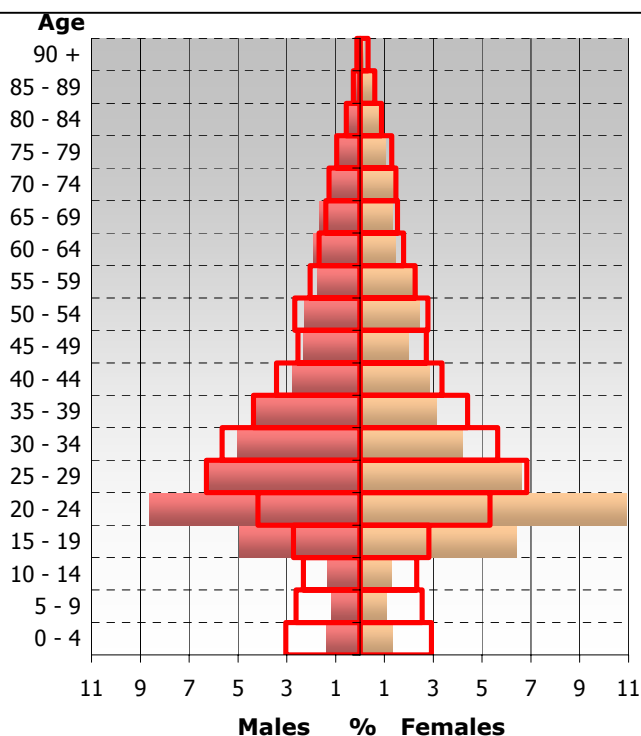
Bloomsbury Ward includes Fitzrovia, the University Precinct and the Brunswick Centre. It is defined by the borough boundary with Westminster to the west, by New Oxford Street to the south and to the east by Southampton Row and Upper Woburn Place, including the annexe around the Brunswick Centre bounded by Tavistock Place, Judd Street and Guilford Street.

The ward takes its name from the Blemond family who held land in the area (**Blemondsbury**) in the 13th century. The main axis, Tottenham Court Road, was still essentially rural in character in 1840 when Heals established premises there, the lease provided for 'the proper accommodation of 40 cows'. Speculative development took place on estates owned by the Duke of Bedford and Earl of Southampton during a general boom in building activity in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The area is regarded as one of the finest examples of Georgian town planning. Particularly well preserved are Bedford Square and the area around the British Museum. The area remained a very fashionable place to live up until the early 20th century. The Georgian squares and residences, many of which are now in commercial use, dominate the central part of the ward. Several institutions, including the University of London, have their headquarters here. Almost the entire ward has conservation area status.

According to the 2001 Census, Bloomsbury stands out on a number of characteristics: Bloomsbury is the ward with the fewest residents (9,224). It ranks highest for the proportion of people living in communal establishments (27%), the overwhelming majority of whom (72%) are students living in halls of residence. Unsurprisingly, therefore, the ward also has the highest proportion of students aged over 18 (34%), concentrated in the 18-24 age range. The ward has the highest proportion of single people (69%), the smallest proportion of children aged under 16 (9%) and the 2nd lowest proportion of economically active males.

Bloomsbury has the highest proportion of vacant household spaces (5%) and the lowest household size (1.69). It has the lowest percentage of cars per household (27%) and the highest proportion of people who walk to work (44%).

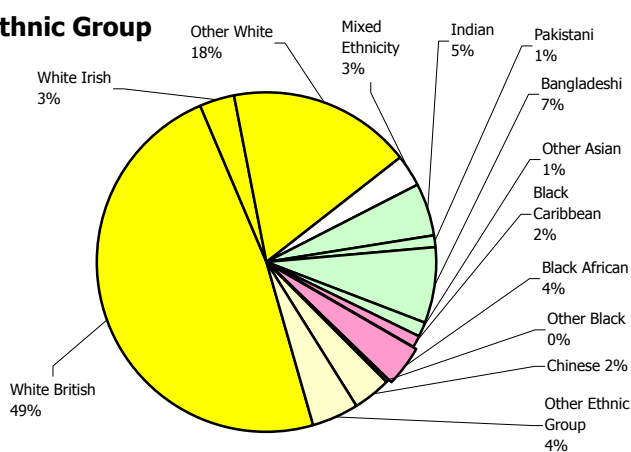
Population by Age & Sex (%)



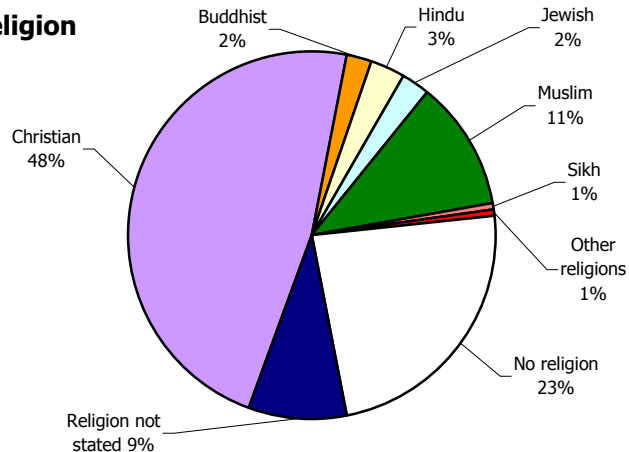
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Bloomsbury Ward

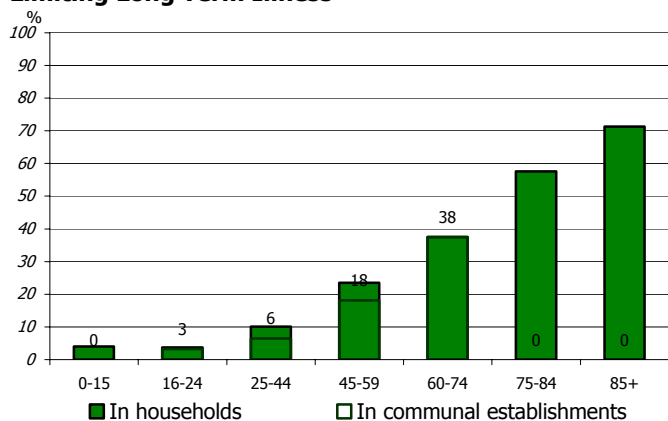
Ethnic Group



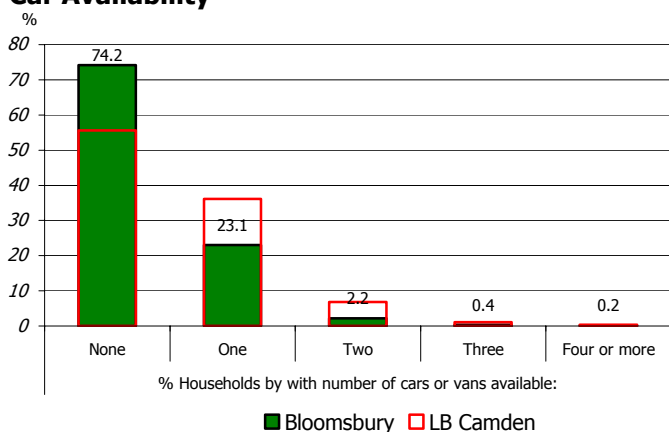
Religion



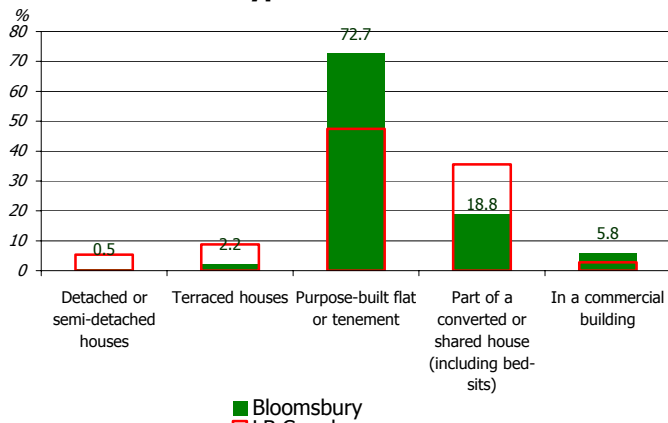
Limiting Long Term Illness



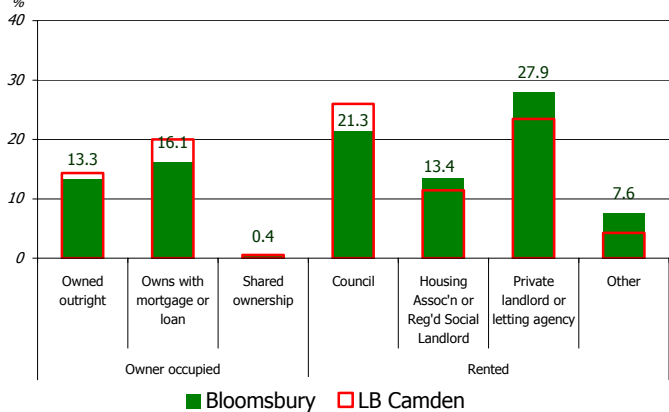
Car Availability



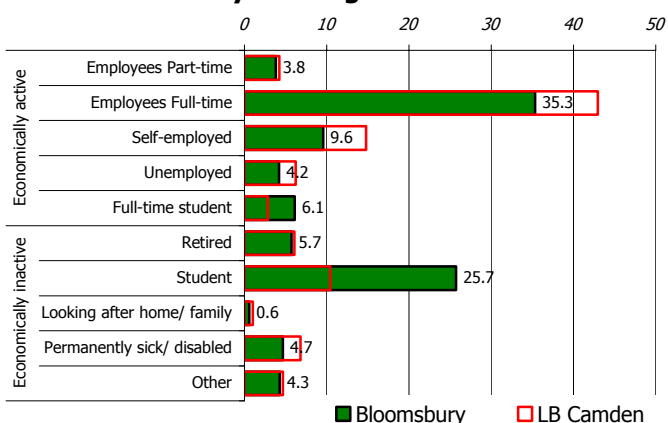
Accommodation Type



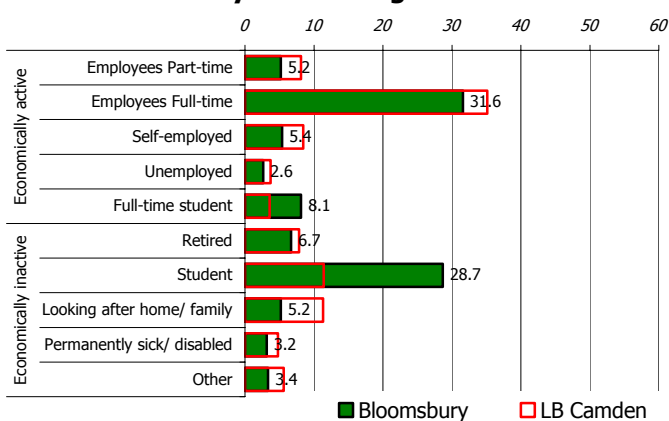
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

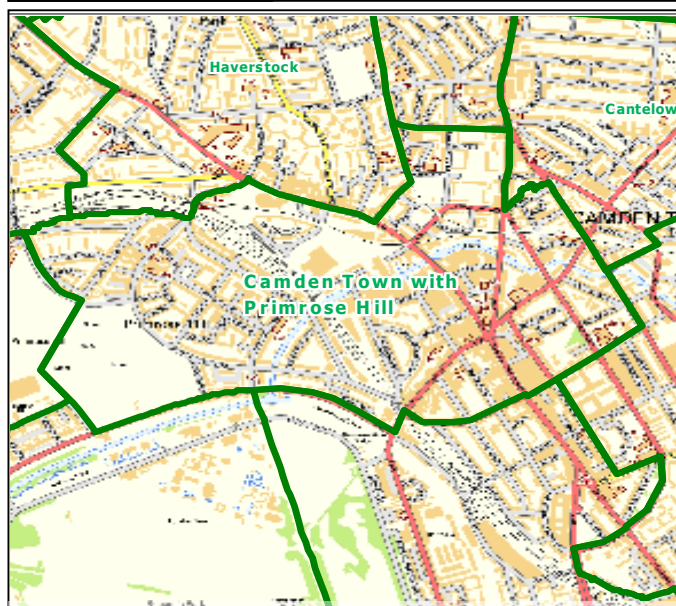




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	116
Residents:	11,576
Households:	5,371
Children under 16:	1,979
People of working age (16-59/64):	8,171
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,426



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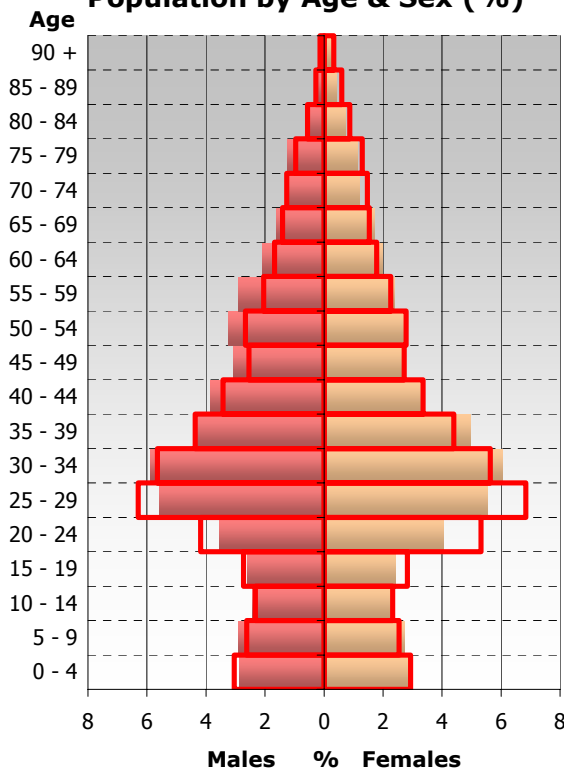
Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward is located in the centre of the borough, encompassing Camden Town Centre and Camden Markets in the east and Primrose Hill in the West. The ward name comes from Charles Pratt, *Earl of Camden* (whose family seat was *Camden Place* in Chislehurst, Kent) and *Primrose Hill*. Rising to 67m, Primrose Hill is a maintained area of open grassland and trees that provides views over central London. Originally part of Eton College estates, it was acquired by the Crown in 1841 for public use. Regent's Canal traces an arc across the ward from the mid-south to the mid-east, providing a valuable resource for leisure and as a wildlife habitat.

The London to Birmingham railway, completed in 1851, originally terminated at Chalk Farm and the *Round House* built to house the turntable at the terminus. The land between Primrose Hill and the railways is mainly residential, developed around the 1850s. Grand Victorian housing was built around Chalcot Square and close to the park, with more modest terraced housing in between. Conservation areas include Primrose Hill, Regent's Canal, Camden Town and Jeffrey's Street. The eastern part of the ward covers Camden Town Centre main shopping area, Camden Lock and off-street markets - a strong draw for tourists and shoppers, and for entertainment.

The 2001 Census shows that Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward had 11,576 residents, 5,371 households and an average household size identical to that of the borough (2.06). 83% of the housing is flats; with more converted or shared houses (41%) than purpose-built flats (35%) and 20% are houses.

More people in Camden Town with Primrose Hill than in any other Camden ward refused to answer the voluntary religion question (13%). It has the 2nd highest proportion of Irish people (7%) and ranks 3rd highest with the proportion of people that provide unpaid care (9%). Economically, the ward ranks 2nd on proportion of people working from home (14%), 2nd on proportion of self-employed women (15%) and 3rd for people working in associate technical and professional occupations (27%). However, the ward also ranked highest for long-term unemployed men (4%).

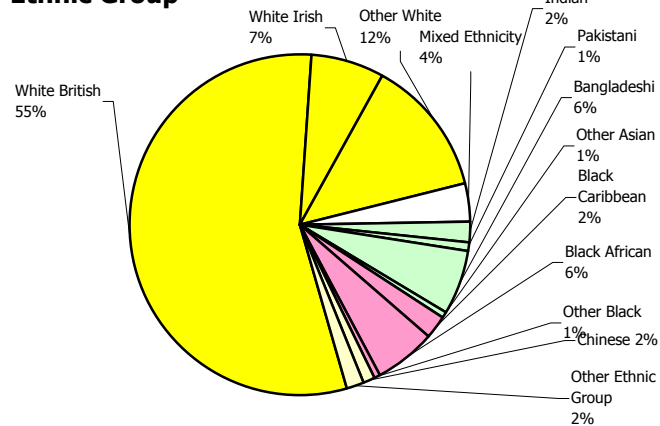
Population by Age & Sex (%)



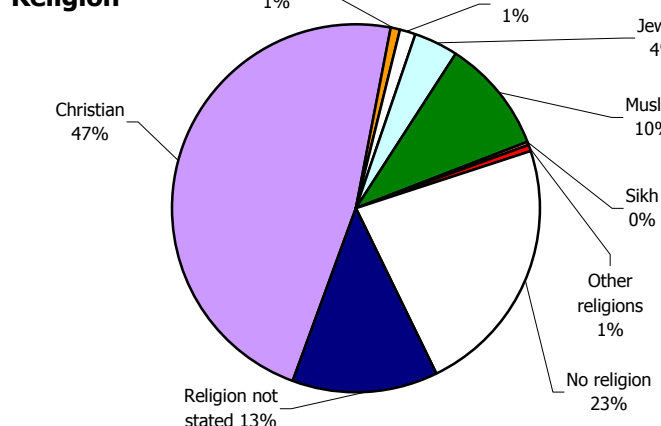
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward

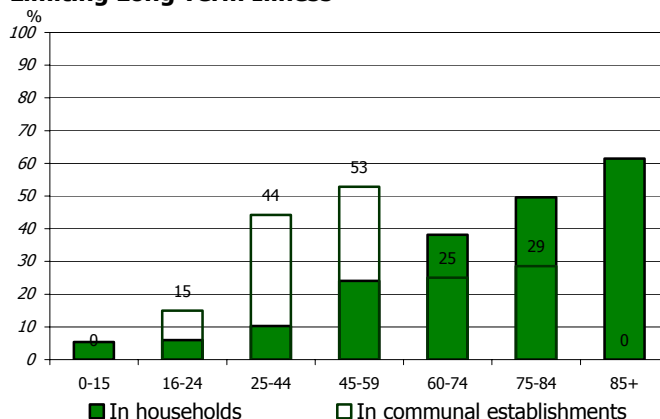
Ethnic Group



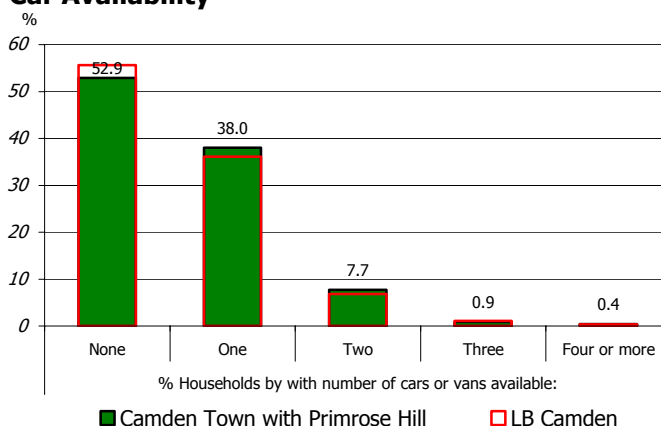
Religion



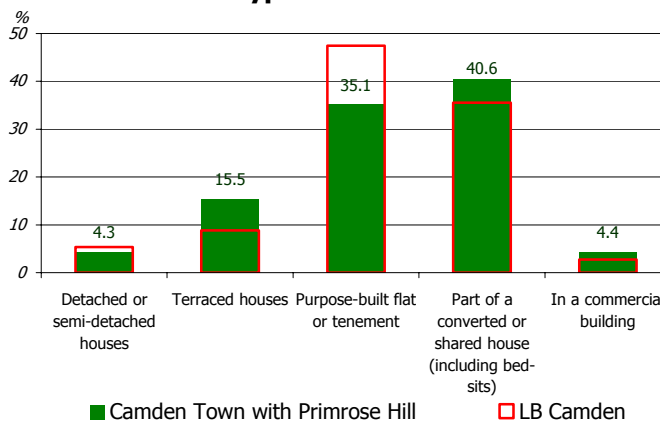
Limiting Long Term Illness



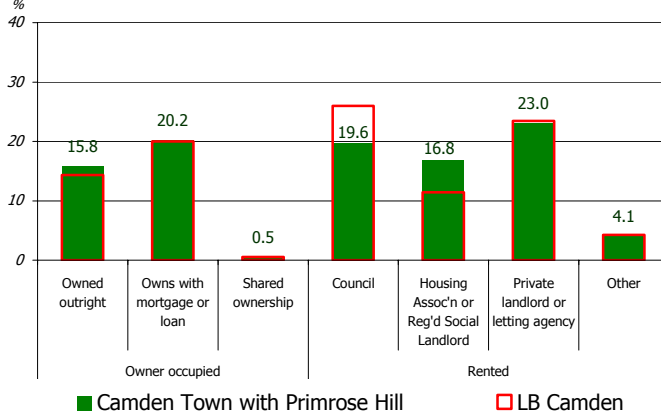
Car Availability



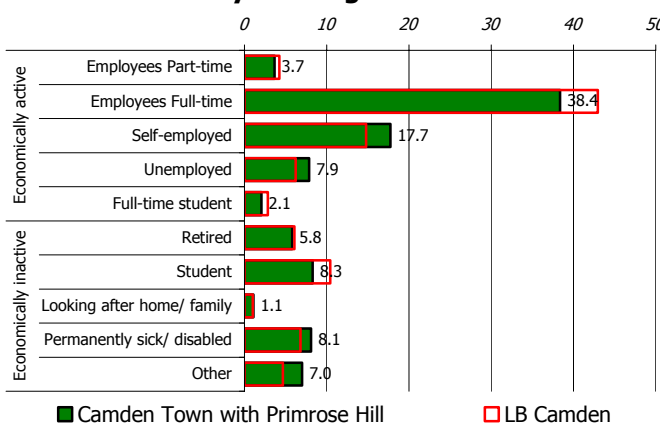
Accommodation Type



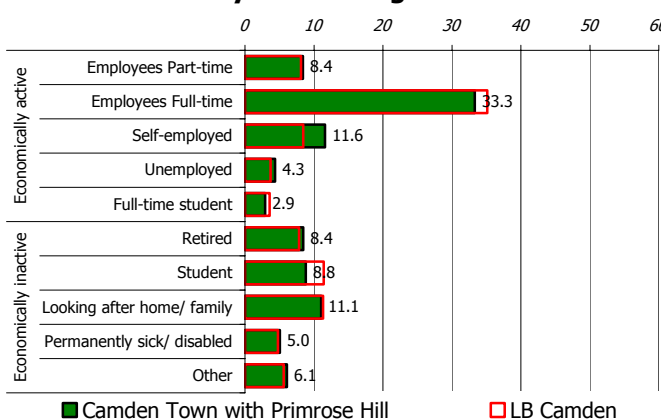
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

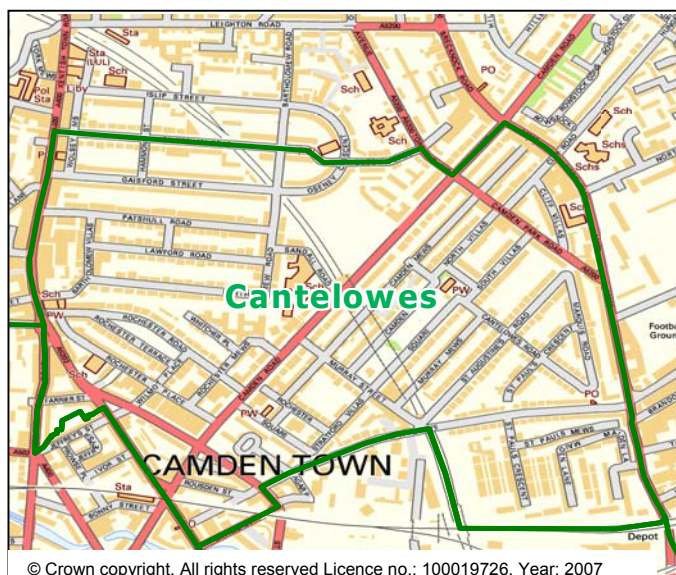




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	75
Residents:	10,491
Households:	4,718
Children under 16:	1,857
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,557
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,077



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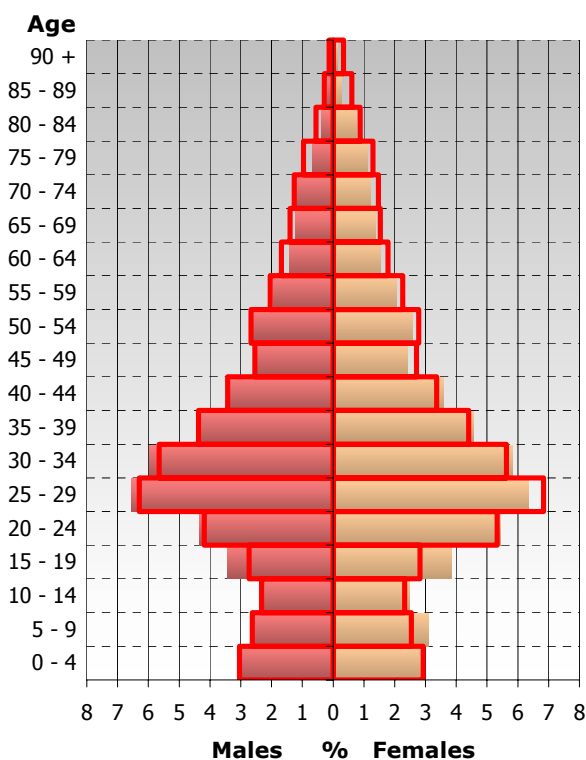
Cantelowes Ward lies to the north east of Camden Town, bordered to the west by Kentish Town Road, to the north by Caversham Road and to the east by York Way (bordering Islington). The southern border is formed by the western extent of Agar Grove, but taking in the block framed by Springbank Walk and the railway line. The ancient manor of **Cantelowes** was thought to have stood within the ward. At the time of the *Domesday Book* this was held by the Canons of St Paul's to contain 'plenty of timber in the hedgerows, good pastures for cattle, a running brook and 20d rents'. The modern ward (created in 2002) takes its name from Cantelowes Gardens, off Camden Road.

2001 Census statistics show that Cantelowes is fairly typical of Camden as a whole. A good example of this is how closely the age and sex structure shown in the population pyramid, matches that of the borough (red). In terms of ethnicity, Cantelowes has a higher proportion of *White British*, *White Irish* and people of *Mixed* ethnicity compared to Camden as a whole. There were smaller than the average proportions of all other ethnic groups, with the exception of the Bangladeshi and Black Caribbean groups. Cantelowes is the ward with the highest proportion of persons from *Mixed* ethnic groups (5%).

Half the accommodation in the ward comprises converted flats or shared houses, just under a third (30%) are purpose-built flats and just under a fifth (18%) are houses. A third of the accommodation (32%) is owned by the Council and a further 11% by social landlords. A third of the properties are owner-occupied, with 12% owned outright. Just under a fifth of properties (18%) are privately rented. Cantelowes ranks 6th most densely populated ward in Camden (139 persons/ hectare), although the average household size of 2.12 is only marginally higher than the Camden average of 2.06.

56% of households in Cantelowes do not have access to a car or van and Cantelowes has the highest proportion of resident workers who use the bus to travel to work (22%), who use a motorcycle, moped or scooter (1.5%), and had the second highest proportion of people who cycle to work (6%).

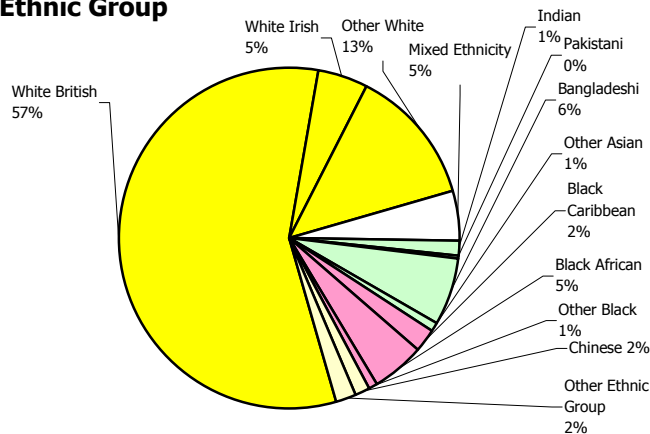
Population by Age & Sex (%)



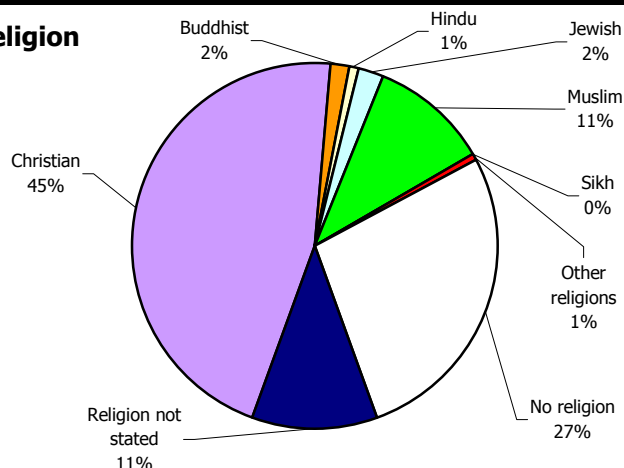
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Canteloves Ward

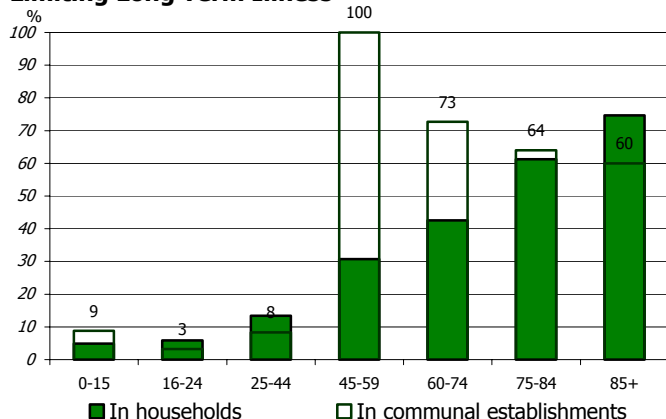
Ethnic Group



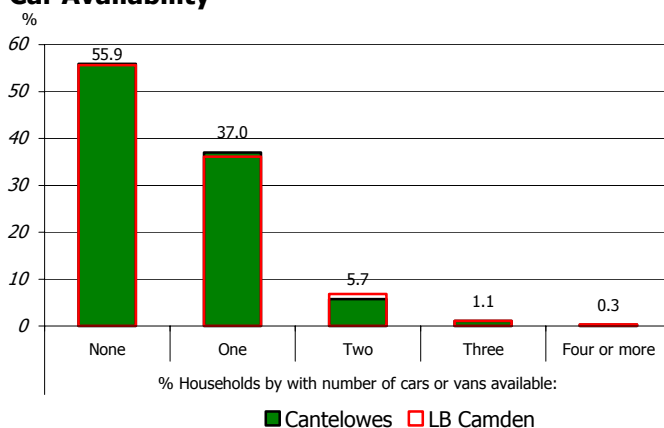
Religion



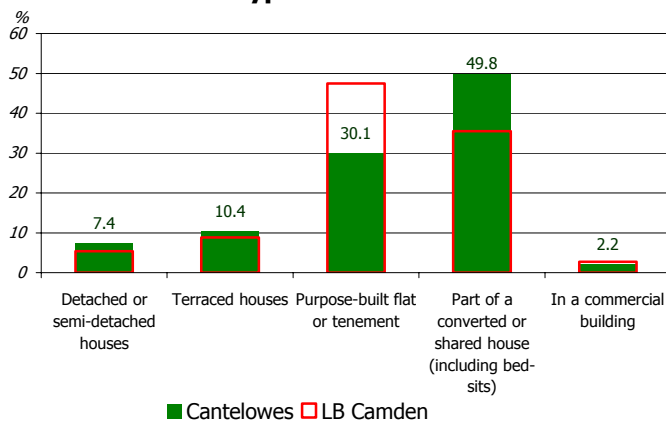
Limiting Long Term Illness



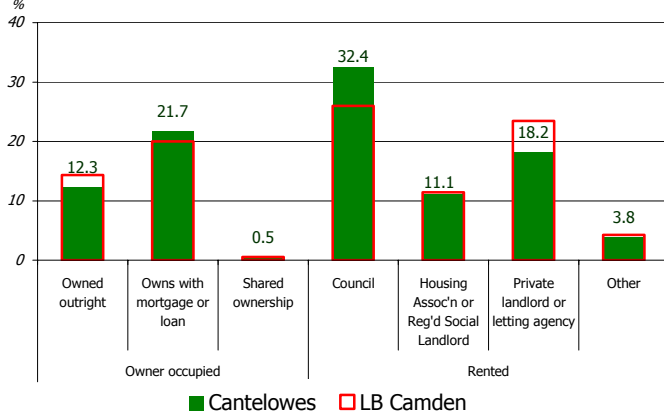
Car Availability



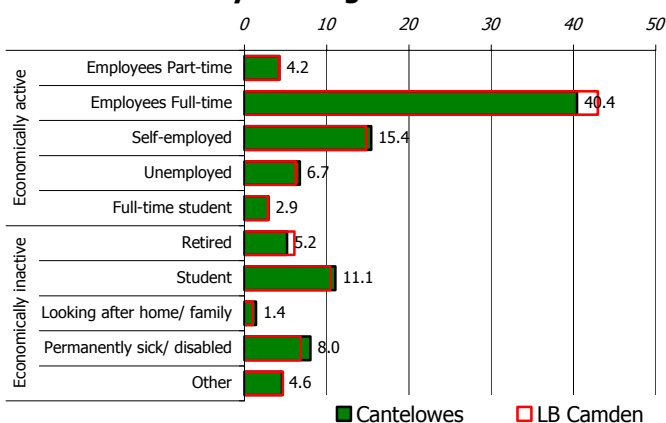
Accommodation Type



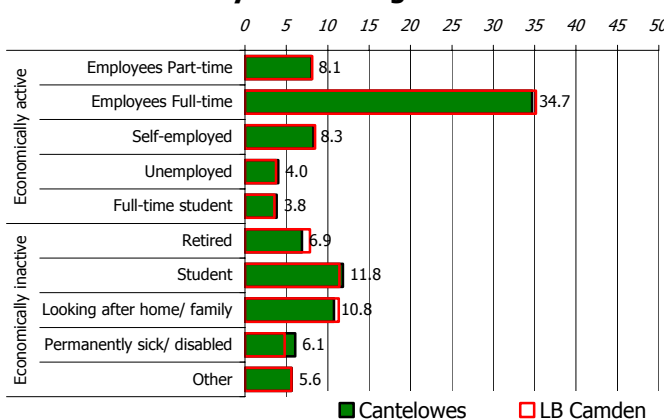
Tenure

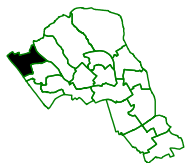


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

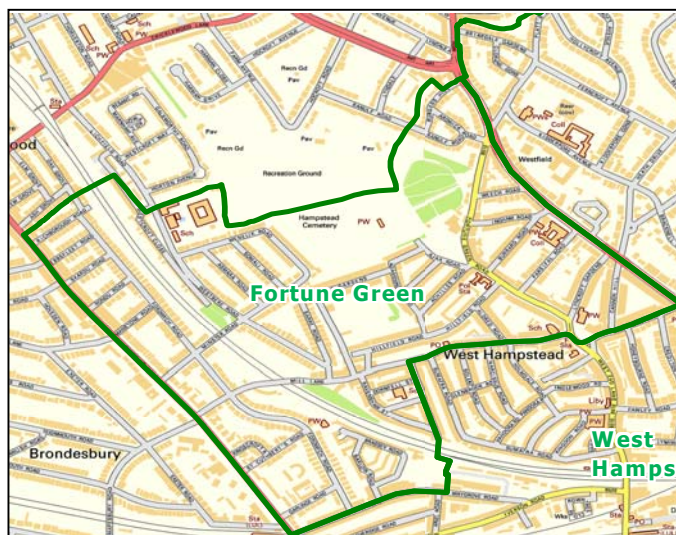




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	101
Residents:	10,463
Households:	4,768
Children under 16:	1,547
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,691
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,225



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Fortune Green Ward is located in the north west of the borough. The borough boundaries with Barnet and Brent form the northern and western extents, while Finchley Road forms the eastern boundary. To the south (east to west) the boundary consists of West End Lane and Mill Lane, down Broomsleigh Street, cutting across the railway and along Maygrove Road.

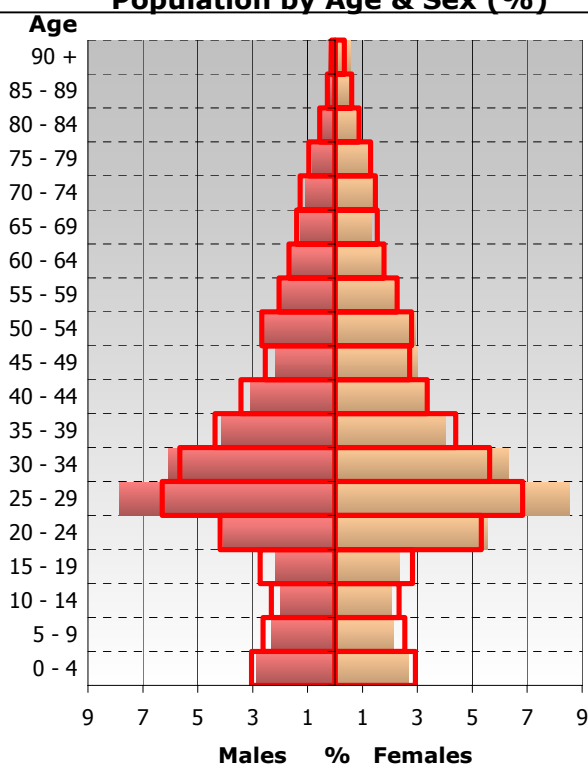
The name of Fortune Green is derived from **foran-tune** meaning *in front of the tun*, probably an inn in the area. Originally Fortune Green was a patch of manorial waste, now in the north of the ward, where local residents had the right to graze animals, dig turf and play sports. The Green dwindled considerably in the 19th century when the lord of the manor granted enclosure rights for about a third of the area. The arrival of the Midlands Railway in 1871 brought rapid development and many large houses were demolished in favour of higher density buildings. Victorian residential buildings display considerable variety in their design and detail and there are a number of large distinctive red brick mansion blocks, most of which have remained unaltered.

Statistics from the 2001 Census show that Fortune Green ward has fewer young people aged under 20 than the Camden average, but more than average proportions of people aged 20-34. The ward ranks 4th on average household size (2.17) compared with the Camden average of 2.06. The ward has the 4th largest Irish population in Camden (6%).

Fortune Green ward has the largest proportion of owner-occupiers (28%), while 12% of households rent from the Council. The housing stock is mainly constituted of converted flats (46%) and purpose-built flats (29%), while houses account for a further 23%.

The ward enjoys economic activity rates well above the Camden average, ranking 2nd overall (72%), ranking 2nd for women (67%) and 5th for men (78%). Households in Fortune Green have higher than the Camden average access to a car or van (54%, compared with 44%), and ranks 2nd in terms of people who use public transport to get to work, but who also have access to a car or van (57%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

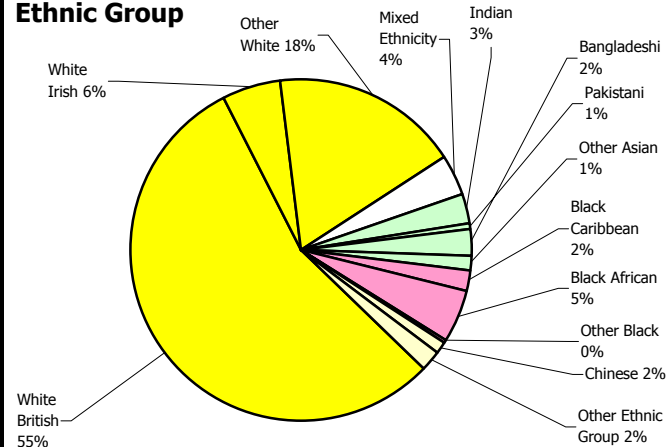


Males % Females

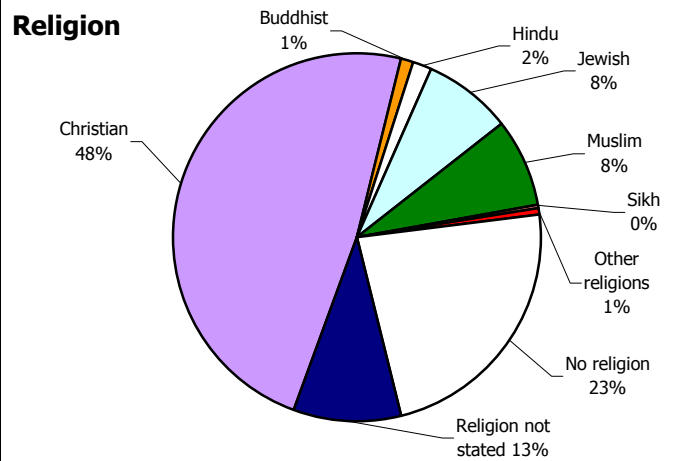
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Fortune Green Ward

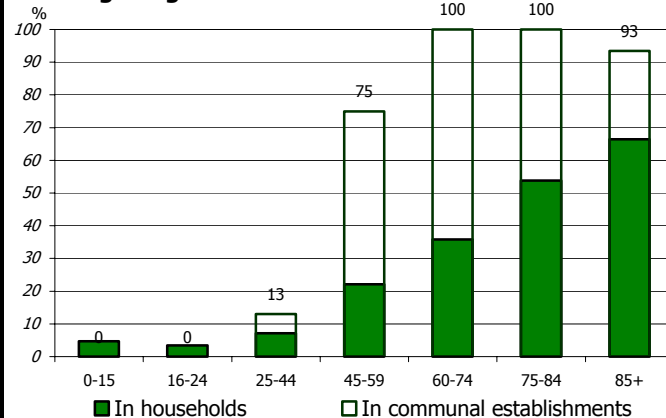
Ethnic Group



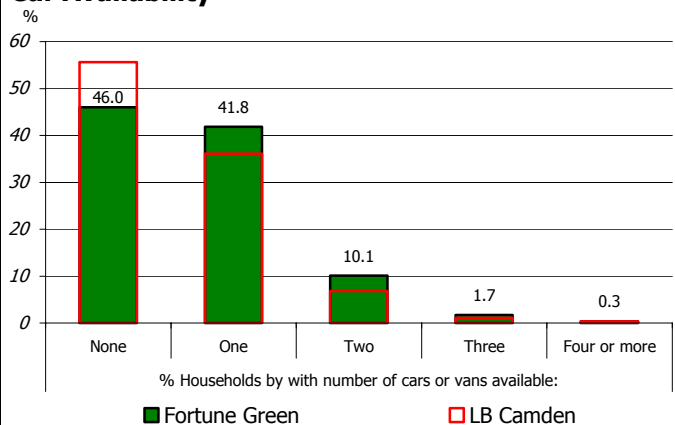
Religion



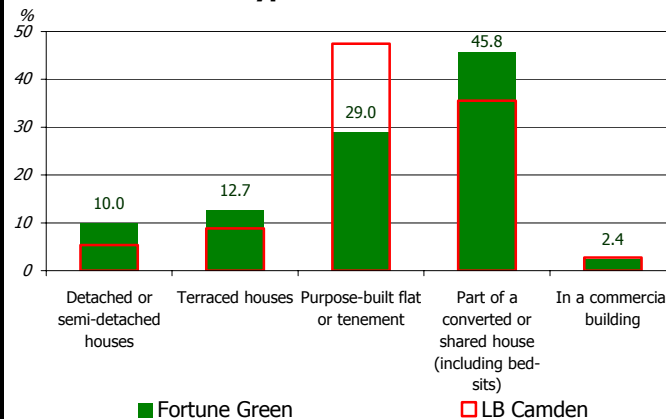
Limiting Long Term Illness



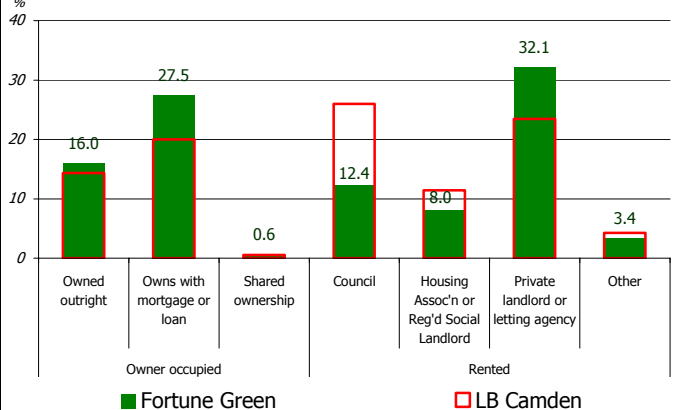
Car Availability



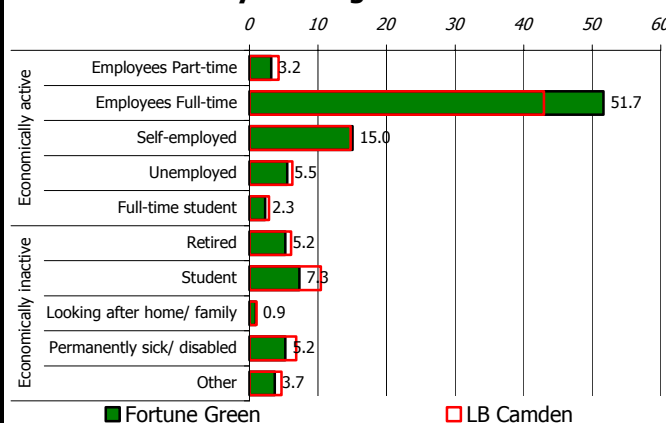
Accommodation Type



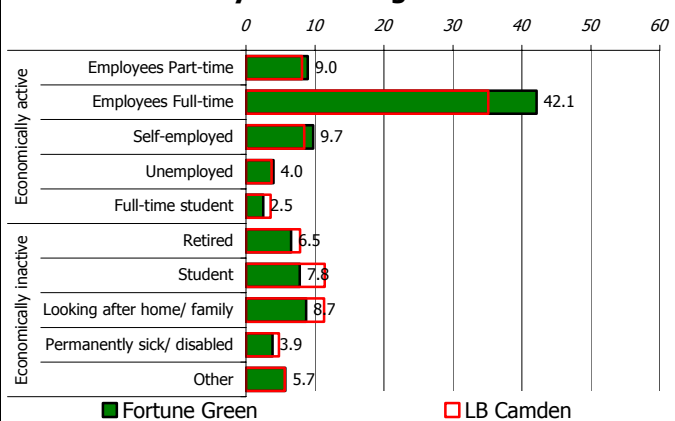
Tenure

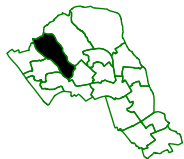


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74





Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	152
Residents:	11,630
Households:	5,303
Children under 16:	1,531
People of working age (16-59/64):	8,427
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,672



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Frognal & Fitzjohns Ward is located in the north west of the borough. It extends south from the Barnet borough boundary along the busy Finchley Road to Swiss Cottage, then north easterly along Buckland Crescent and Belsize Park, and north westerly along Akenside, Fitzjohns Avenue, Branch Hill and West Heath Road. The ward name is derived from the earliest known settlement, a cluster of buildings around the junction of Frognal and Frognal Lane, which had a brook and ponds where **frogs** spawned. The Fitzjohns part is related to the Maryon Wilson estate, named after the family's property at Great Cranfield in Essex.

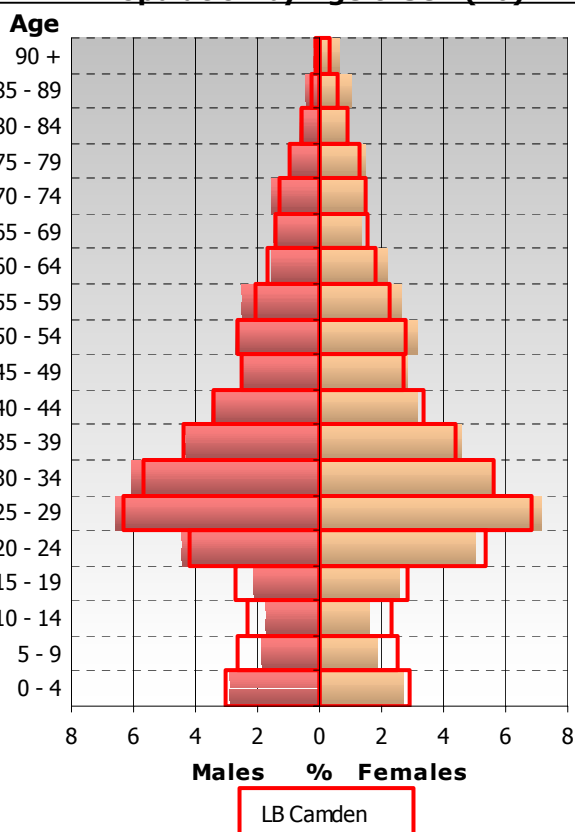
Frognal was a community in the 16th and 17th centuries, with its own manor houses and a number of large cottages and houses. Full-scale development began in 1875 with the building of larger redbrick detached and semi-detached houses. Fitzjohns Avenue was the showpiece - the size and architectural style of the houses making it unique. Finchley Road is mainly characterised by mansion flats, mostly 20th century. Many of the original houses remain and almost the entire ward is covered by conservation area status.

2001 Census statistics reveal that Frognal and Fitzjohns ward stands out in a number of ways. The ward contains 11,630 residents (5th largest ward population), 7% of who live in communal establishments.

80% of the housing is flats; with more converted or shared houses (53%) than purpose-built flats (27%), while just 13% are houses. The ward has the highest proportion of private rented housing (35%) and is second only to Hampstead Town for owner-occupiers (50%).

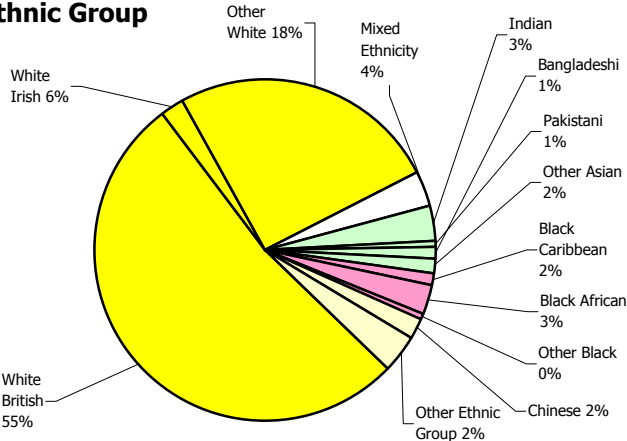
The residents of Frognal & Fitzjohns appear to be the healthiest in Camden, with the highest responses for reporting their health as *good* or *fairly good* (94%), and having both the lowest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness amongst the whole population (12%) and those of working age (5%). The ward also ranks 1st in Camden for married or cohabiting couples (33%), people from the *Other White* ethnic group (26%) and people whose religion was Jewish (17%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

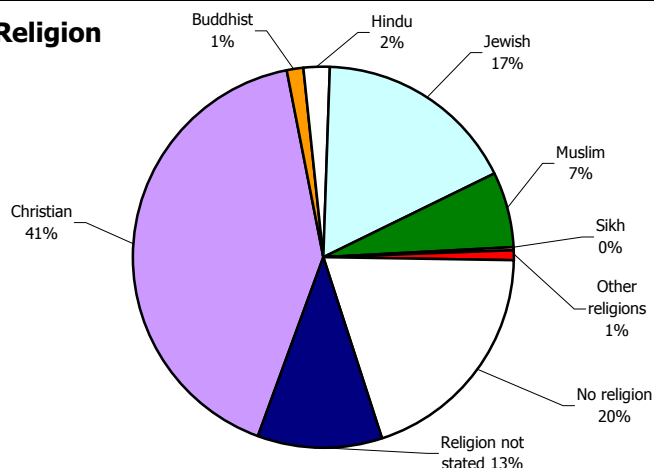


2001 Census Profile: Frognal & Fitzjohns Ward

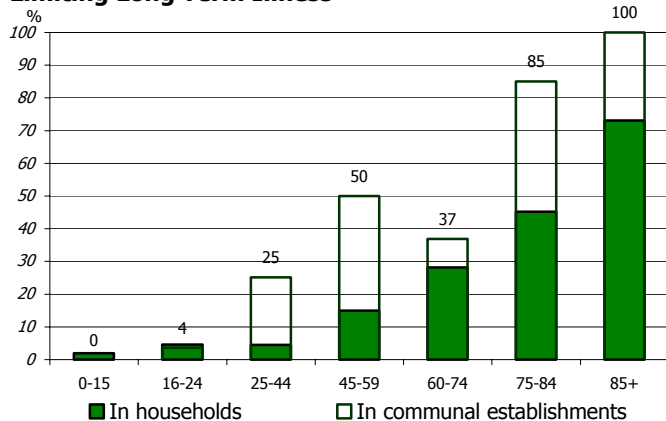
Ethnic Group



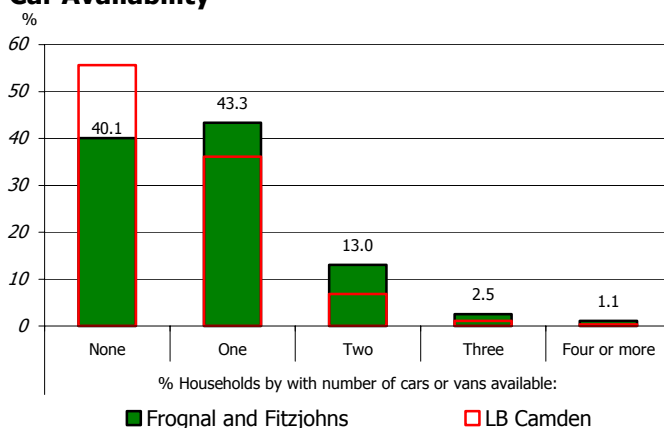
Religion



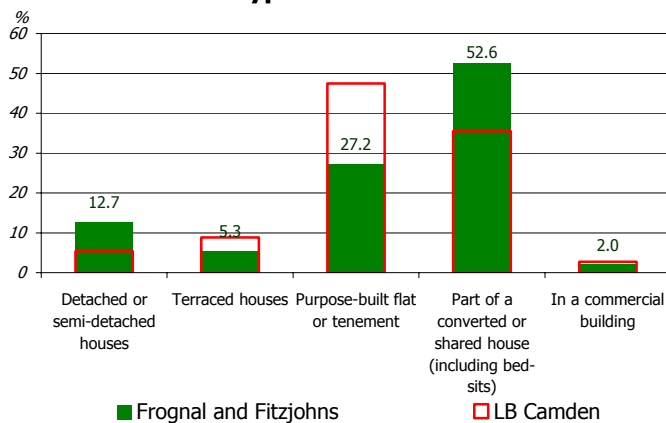
Limiting Long Term Illness



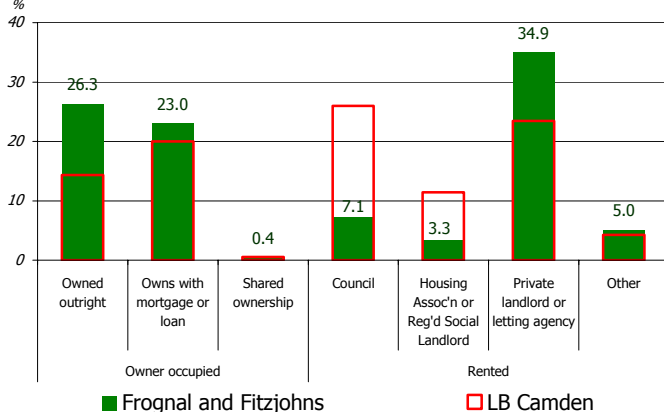
Car Availability



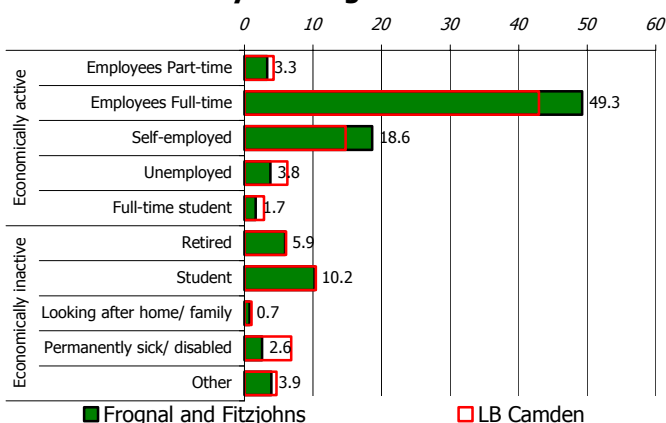
Accommodation Type



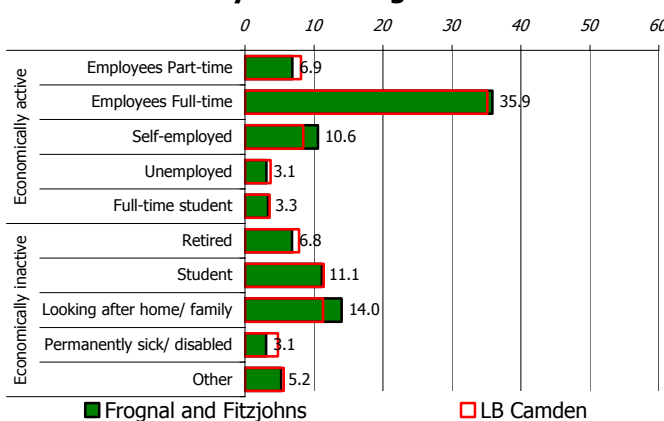
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74





Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	69
Residents:	10,463
Households:	4,815
Children under 16:	2,023
People of working age (16-59/64):	6,981
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,459



Gospel Oak Ward is located in the centre of the northern half of the borough adjoining the fringes of Hampstead Heath/Parliament Hill. Railways define part of its northern and eastern boundaries. To the south the ward extends to Queen's Crescent, Maldon Road and sweeps round to incorporate Upper Park Road and Downsides. The ward derives its name from the custom of beating the bounds, a ceremony which included reading the gospel under an oak tree on Ascension Day. This gospel oak probably stood on the east side of Southampton Road where it crosses the railway line. Until the 19th century, Gospel Oak remained a rural area of pastures watered by a tributary of the River Fleet. By the middle of the 19th century, residential development had started in earnest. Lords Lismore, Mansfield and Southampton sold land for development and are today remembered in the names of the streets.

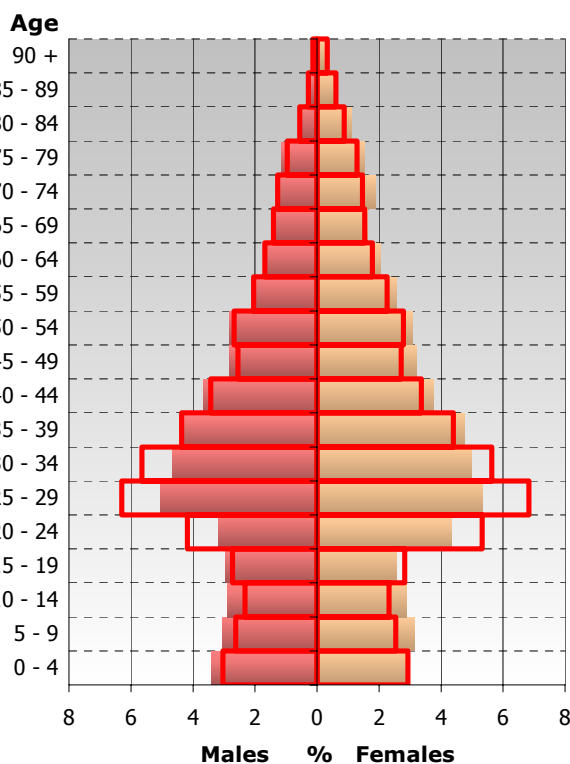
The residential area north of Mansfield Road remains much as planned and built by the late Victorians and is designated the Mansfield conservation area. The remaining area of the ward to the south of Mansfield Road was comprehensively redeveloped during the 1960s and 1970s to provide estates of local authority housing. The 19th century houses of *Oak Village* have survived and form an enclave within this area.

Gospel Oak at 69 hectares is the 3rd smallest ward in the borough and is one of the most densely populated (152 persons per hectare). 82% of the housing is flats; with more purpose-built flats (50%) than converted or shared houses (32%), while 17% are houses.

The 2001 Census shows that Gospel Oak stands out as the ward with the highest proportion of Christians (53%), ranks 2nd out of Camden wards for the proportion of households who rent from the Council (43%) and ranks 2nd highest for the proportion of people living in households (99.6%).

The ward ranks 2nd highest on the proportion of lone parent households with all non-dependent children (i.e. aged 16 and over and not in full-time education, 4%) and the 3rd highest proportion of lone parent households *with* dependent children (9%). Gospel Oak ranks 2nd on the proportion of retired persons (8.5%).

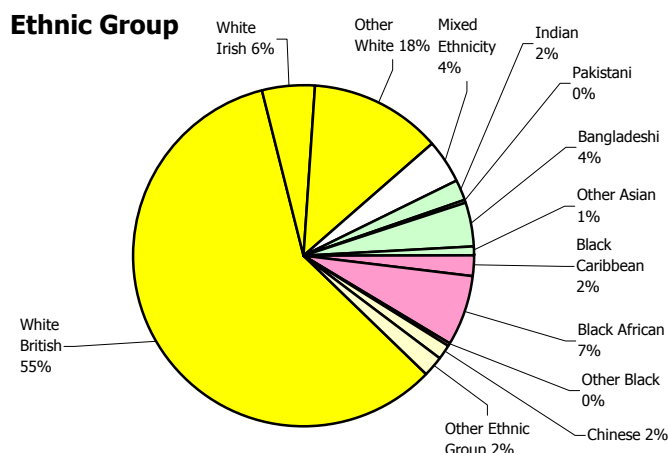
Population by Age & Sex (%)



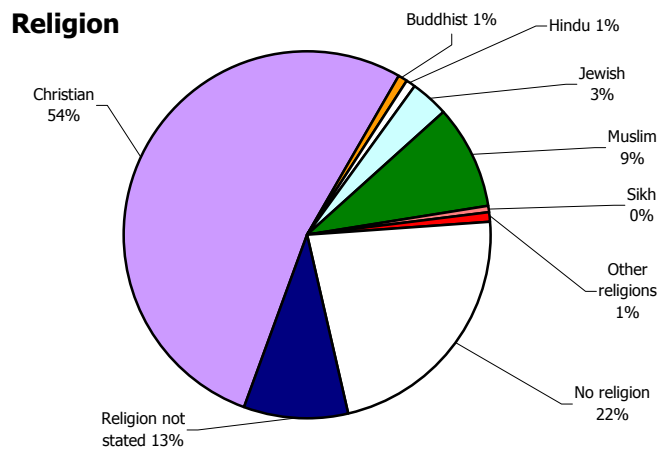
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Gospel Oak Ward

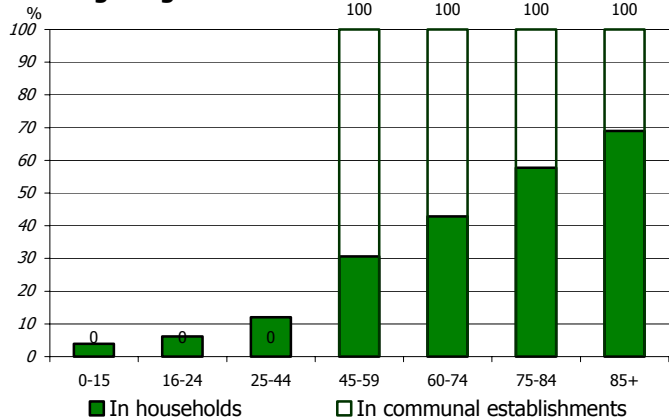
Ethnic Group



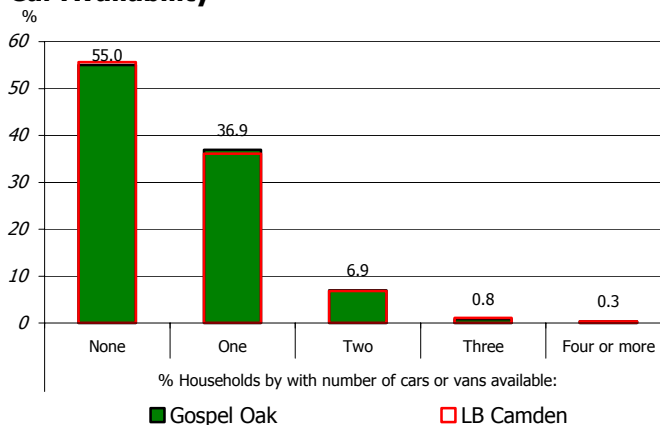
Religion



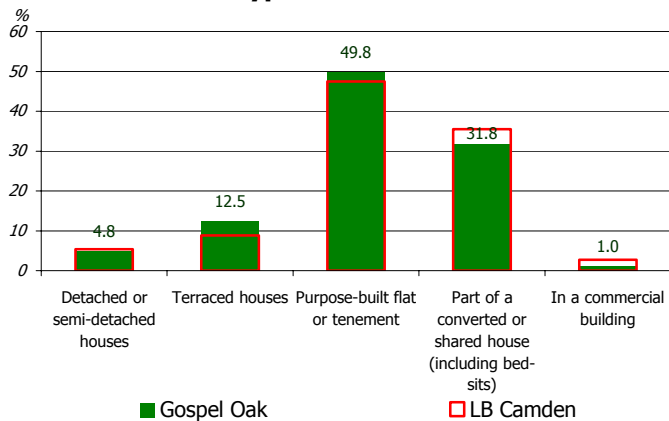
Limiting Long Term Illness



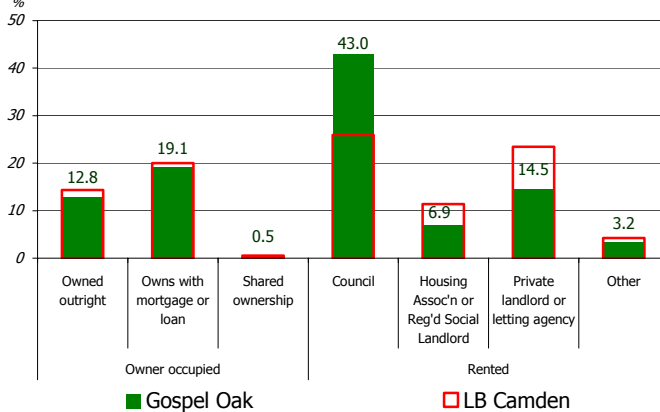
Car Availability



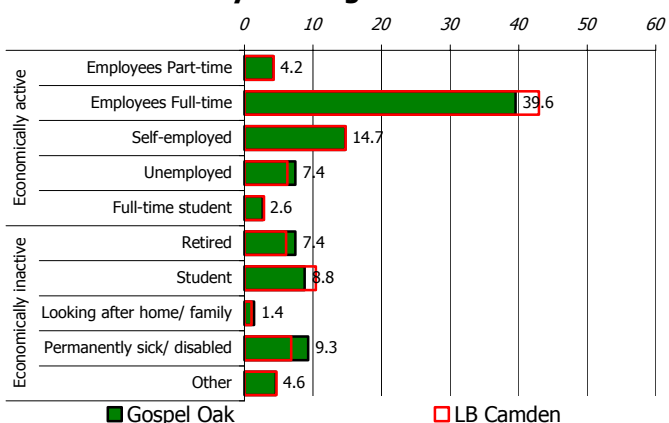
Accommodation Type



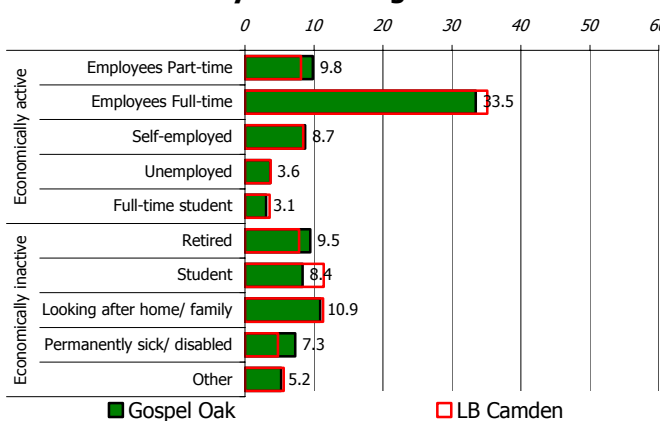
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

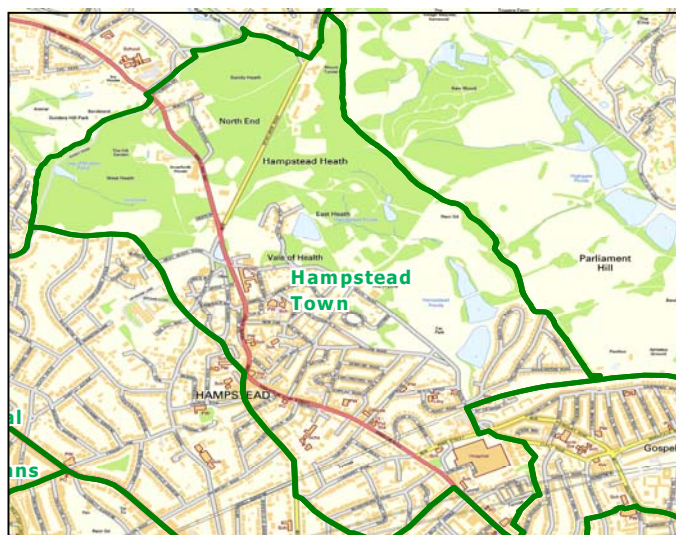




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	244
Residents:	10,616
Households:	4,988
Children under 16:	1,544
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,351
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,721



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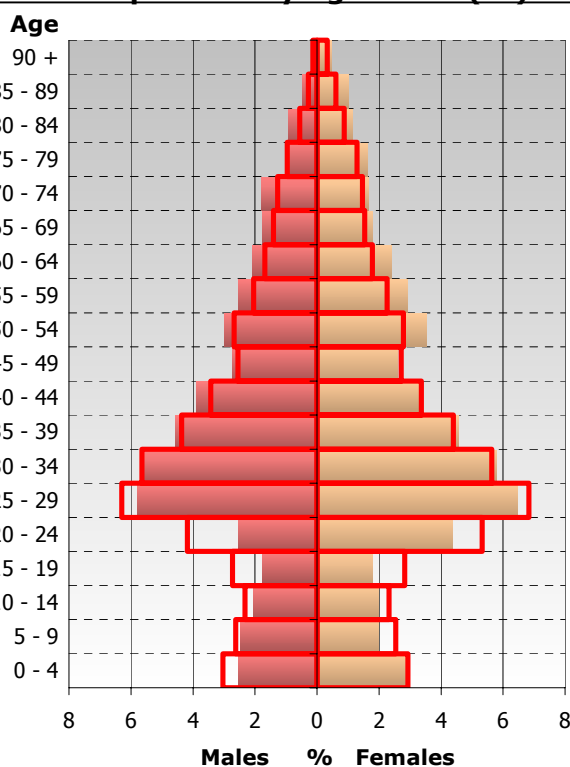
Hampstead Town Ward lies in the north of the borough adjoining Barnet. It straddles the western portion of Hampstead Heath, one of the largest and best-known open spaces in London, and contains the larger part of Hampstead Village. The ward name comes from the Old English **Hamsted**, meaning homestead or manor. The history of the manor dates back to a charter of 986 in which the land was given to the monks of Westminster. The **Domesday Book** refers to it as the site of a gallows on the Heath. Hampstead remained a country village on the northern heights just outside London until the 18th century.

Hampstead is predominantly residential, but is also host to shops, commerce and to the Royal Free Hospital. The area has not been immune to change, but the essential Hampstead - hills and heath, steps, squares and varied, well-designed buildings of different ages still remains. Consequently, the majority of the built-up parts of the ward are covered by conservation area status: Hampstead Village, South End Park, Fitzjohns/Netherhall and part of Belsize Park. The ward has good public transport links: Belsize Park and Hampstead Underground stations on the Northern Line, Hampstead Heath rail station and various bus routes.

2001 Census statistics show that Hampstead Town ward has proportionally fewer children and young people aged under 30 and more people aged 50 and over than Camden as a whole.

Hampstead Town ranks 1st as the ward with the largest proportion of owner-occupiers (52%) and for those that own their home outright (29%). The ward has the highest proportion of elderly residents (14%) and of those 'living in a couple' - married or cohabiting (49%). The ward has the lowest overall unemployment rate (5%), the highest level of car or van availability (60%), the highest economic activity rate for males (80%) and the most self-employed people (17%). Hampstead Town has the smallest proportion of people without qualifications (7%). It is also the least ethnically diverse ward with 15% of people from black or ethnic minority (*non-White*) groups compared to the borough average of 27%, and the smallest proportion of people declaring a limiting long-term illness (12%).

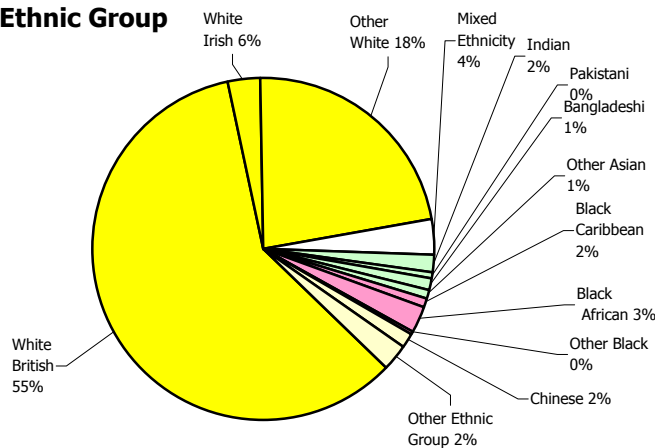
Population by Age & Sex (%)



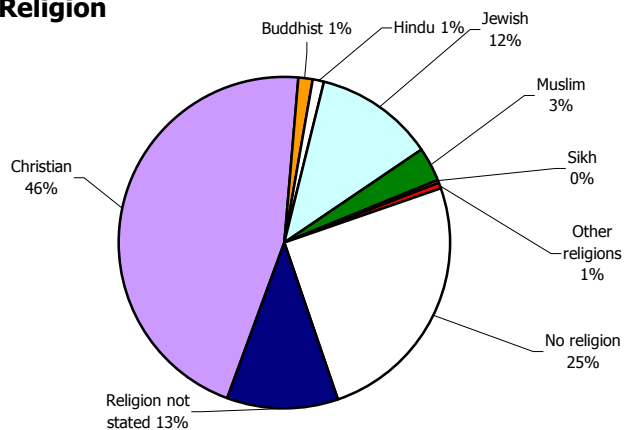
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Hampstead Town Ward

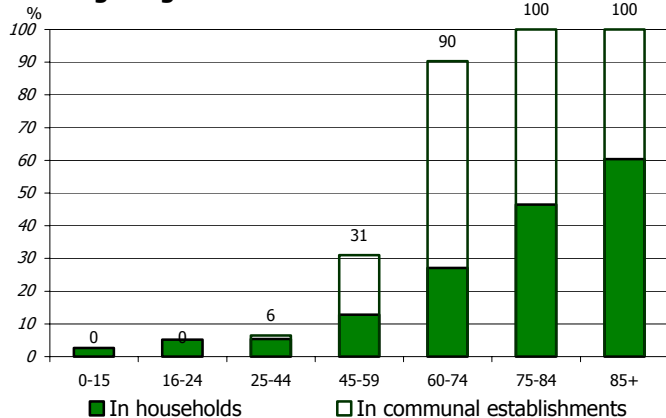
Ethnic Group



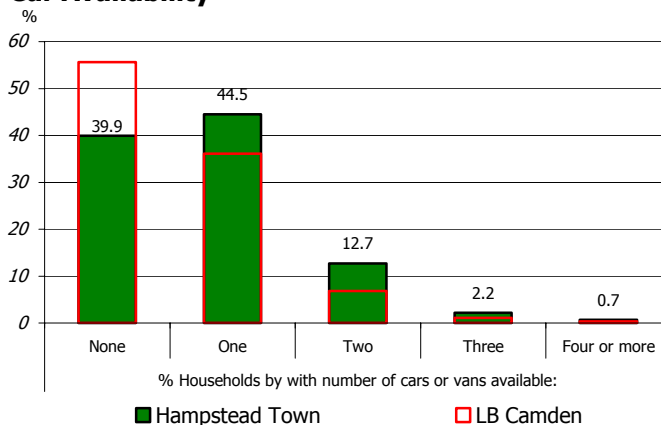
Religion



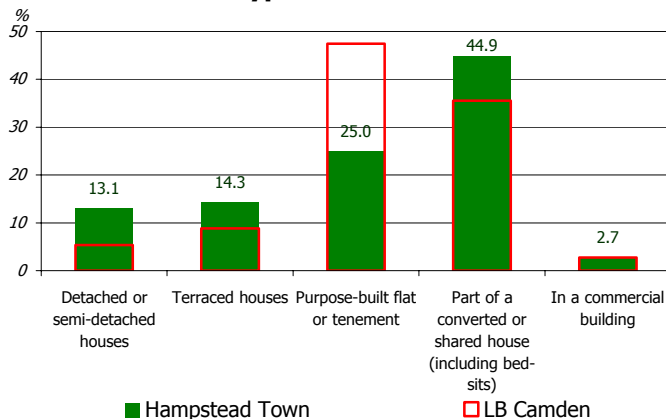
Limiting Long Term Illness



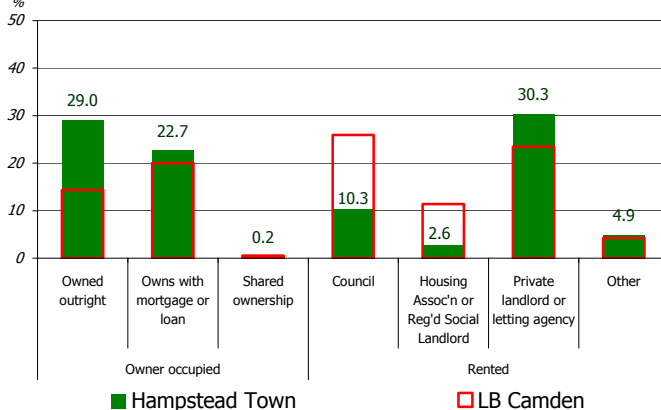
Car Availability



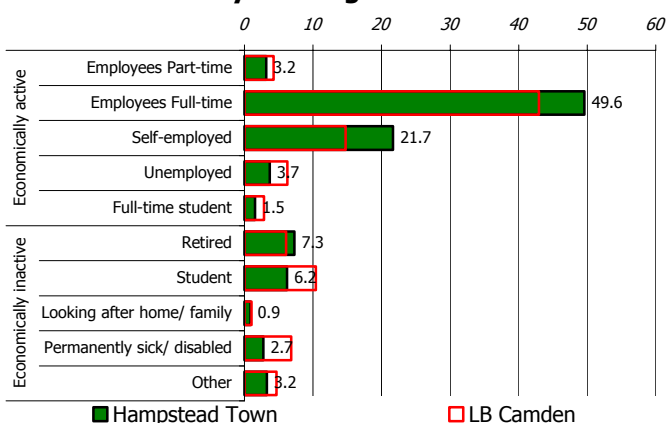
Accommodation Type



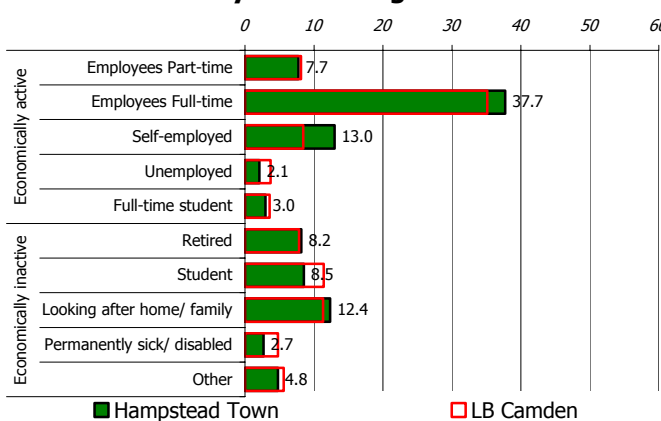
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

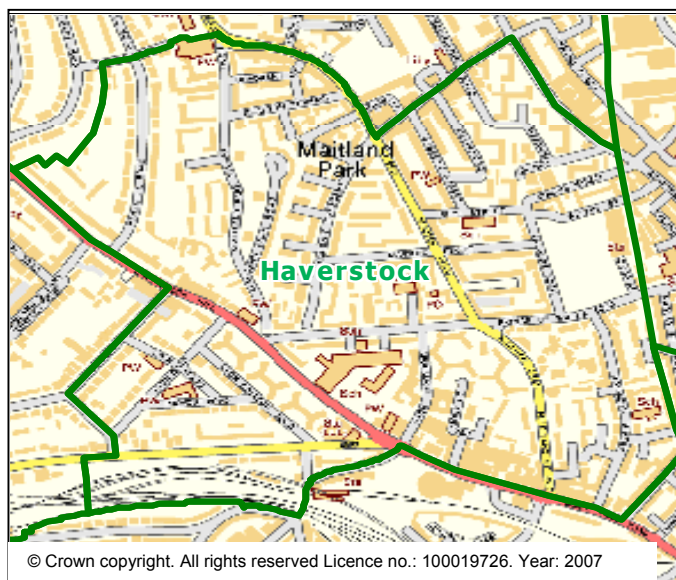




Key Facts

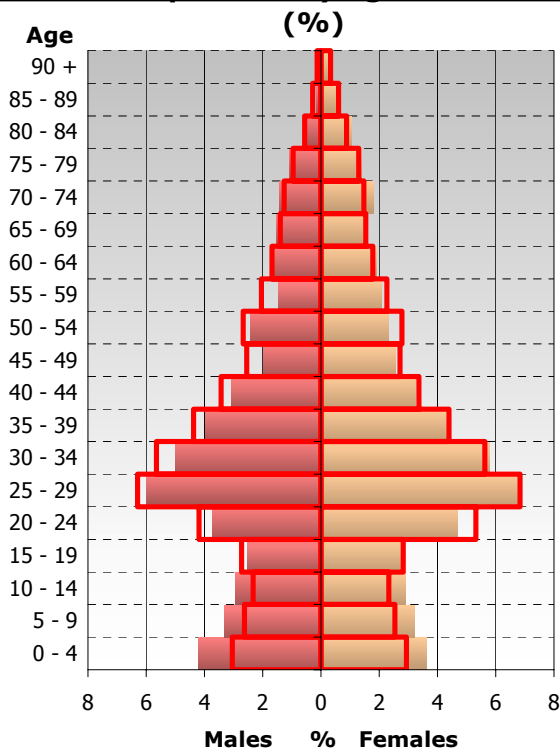
from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	73
Residents:	11,225
Households:	5,052
Children under 16:	2,367
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,355
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,503



Haverstock Ward is centrally located in the northern portion of the borough. It extends from Maldon Road and Queen's Crescent in the north to Chalk Farm Road, Regent's Park Road and the railway in the south. Park Hill Road and Steeles Road frame the western boundary, while the North London Line marks the ward's eastern extent. The area was mainly developed in the mid-19th century, though few properties from this era remain today. The St Pancras Almshouses and Parkhill Road area retain much of its early Victorian character and housing. The ward was subject to intensive housing activity in the 1970s involving both comprehensive redevelopment, which provided local authority housing, and the refurbishment of older properties. The Maitland Park estate dates from the inter-war period. The western end of the ward has been designated as Parkhill conservation area. The ward includes the eastern end of Adelaide Road, which runs from Chalk Farm to Swiss Cottage. This was one of the first roads to be constructed in the area and was named after William IV's newly crowned queen. Public transport links are Chalk Farm tube station on the Northern line and Kentish Town West station on the North London Line.

Population by Age & Sex



LB Camden

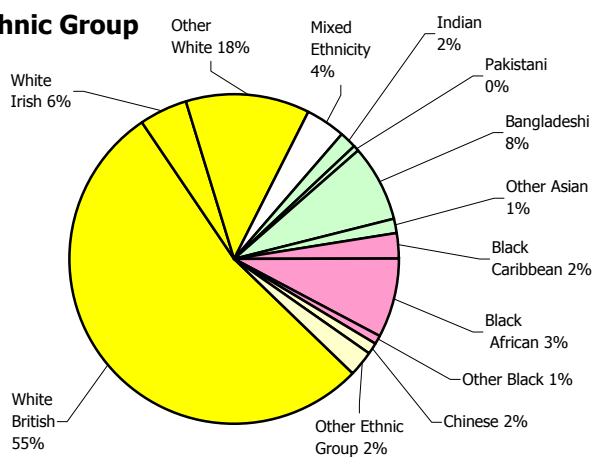
2001 Census statistics reveal that Haverstock is the 2nd most densely populated wards in Camden (154 persons per hectare) and has an average household size of 2.2 persons per household. 88% of the accommodation in the ward are flats, 66% purpose-built and 26% shared or converted houses. Under 1% are detached houses.

Haverstock ward has the 2nd highest proportion of children aged under 16 (21%), the 2nd highest proportion of lone parent households (14%) and the 2nd highest proportion of dependent children in *workless households* - where no adult is in employment (11%). It also has the 2nd highest proportion of people looking after home or family (8%).

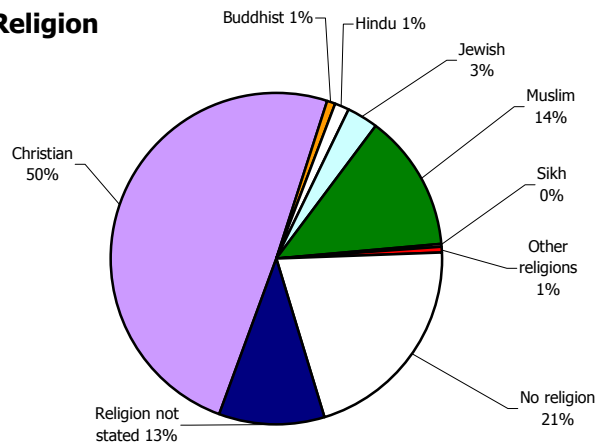
Haverstock is ranked 2nd highest ward on the proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness (18%), 3rd highest on the proportion of retired people (8%) and ranked 5th highest ward for pensioners living alone (14%). 35% of households contain one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness.

2001 Census Profile: Haverstock Ward

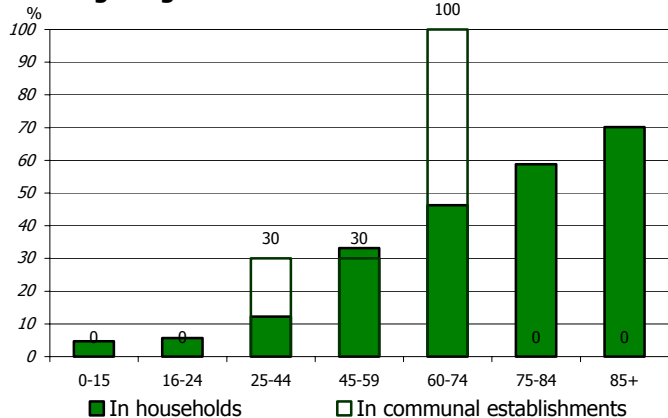
Ethnic Group



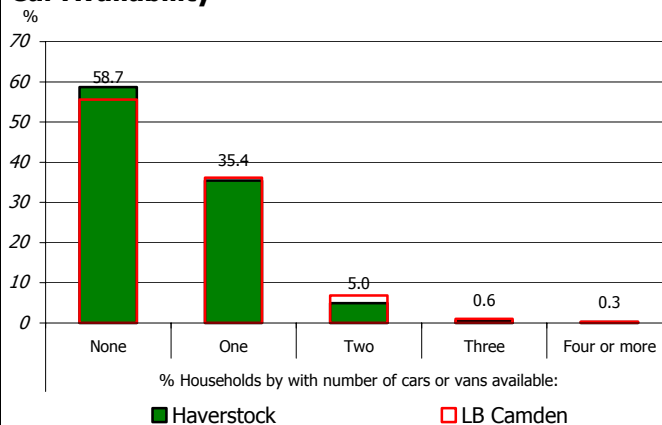
Religion



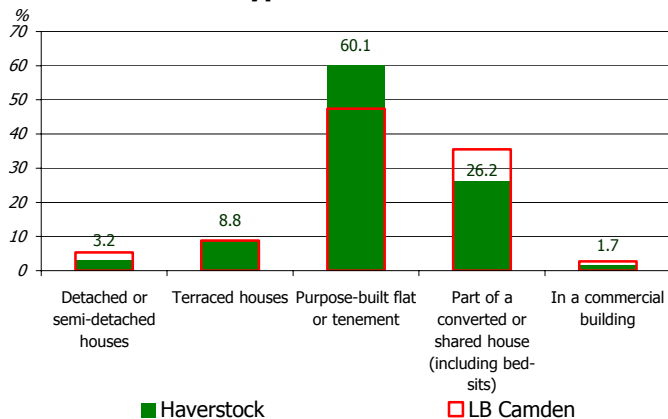
Limiting Long Term Illness



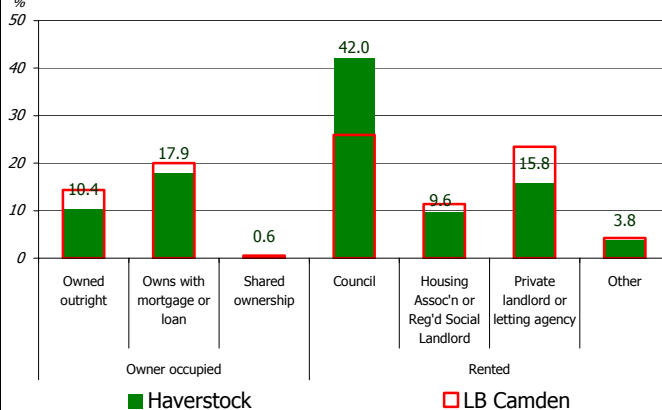
Car Availability



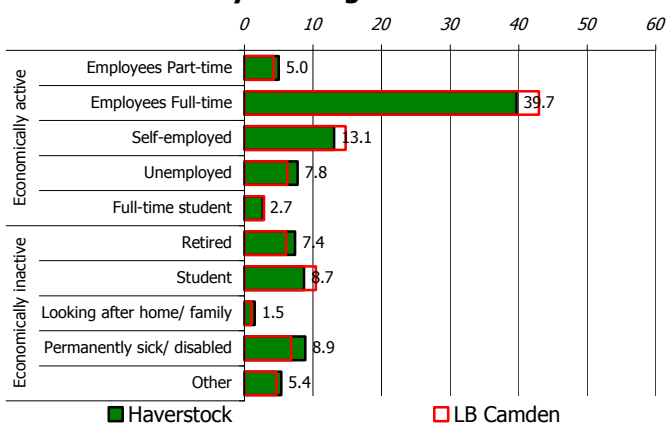
Accommodation Type



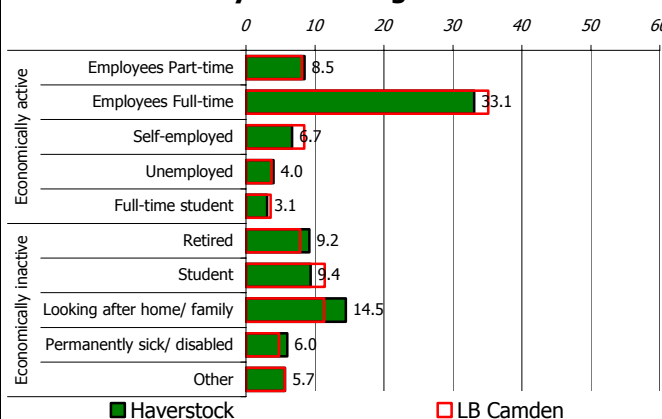
Tenure

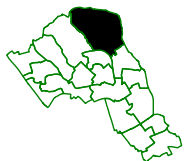


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

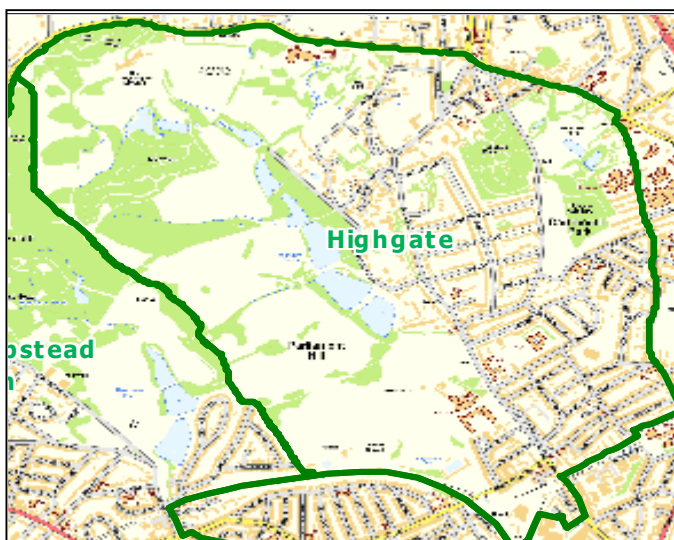




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	323
Residents:	10,493
Households:	4,874
Children under 16:	1,961
People of working age (16-59/64):	6,932
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,600



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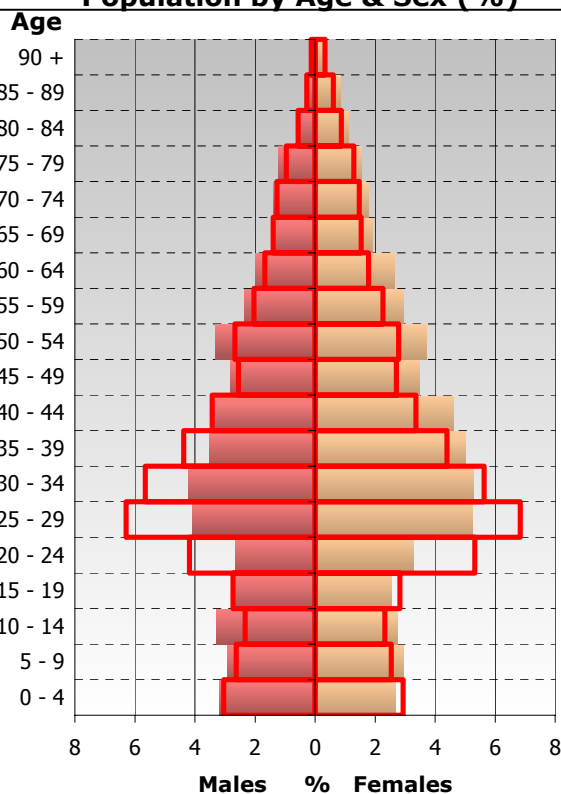
Highgate Ward is located in the most northerly part of Camden. It shares northern and eastern boundaries with Haringey and Islington. To the south, the ward is mostly bounded by the Tottenham and Hampstead railway line, while the western boundary traces a diagonal path (SSE) across Hampstead Heath.

The manor of Highgate had belonged to the Bishops of London at least since the Norman Conquest and it was the Bishop's *tollgate, high on the hill* that gave the place its name. Highgate village, to the north of the ward (in Haringey) grew from a few 17th century houses on the hill to a compact 18th century township centred on Pond Square. The emphasis has remained on spacious houses designed for wealthy residents. The area around Dartmouth Park, in the southern part of the ward, developed around the 1870s, followed the building of the North London Line in the 1860s. The most notable feature of the ward is the amount of open space: the eastern extent of Hampstead Heath, Highgate Ponds, Ken Wood ancient woodland, the slopes of Parliament Hill and Waterlow Park. The eastern part of the ward is mainly residential, supported by local shops. Large parts of the ward are designated conservation areas.

The 2001 Census shows that Highgate ward has an older age-structure than the Camden average and ranks 3rd highest for proportion of people aged over 65 years (13%) and ranks 3rd highest for pensioner couple households (4%). Average household size at 2.15 is above the Camden average of 2.06 persons per household. The ward's accommodation is mainly flats (44% purpose-built, 27% converted or shared houses), but has the highest proportion of whole houses (27%). Highgate ranks 3rd on the proportion of owner-occupiers, but is 2nd lowest on the proportion of private rented housing as nearly a third of households rent from the Council.

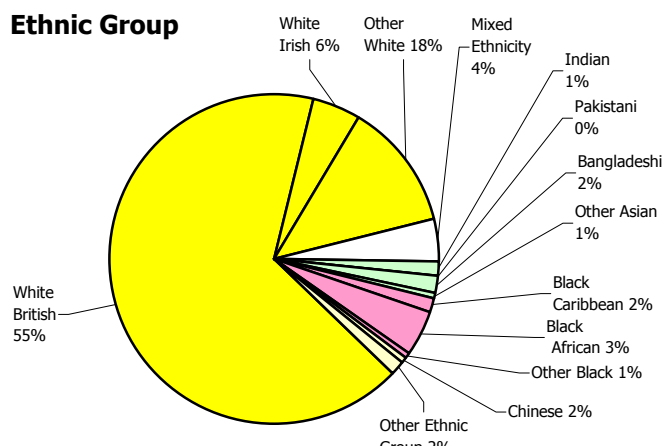
Highgate has the least number of people born outside Britain and Ireland (22%) and has the highest proportion of *White British* people (67%). It ranks 3rd highest for households with access to cars or vans (54%) and more people travel to work in a car or van than in any other ward (21%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

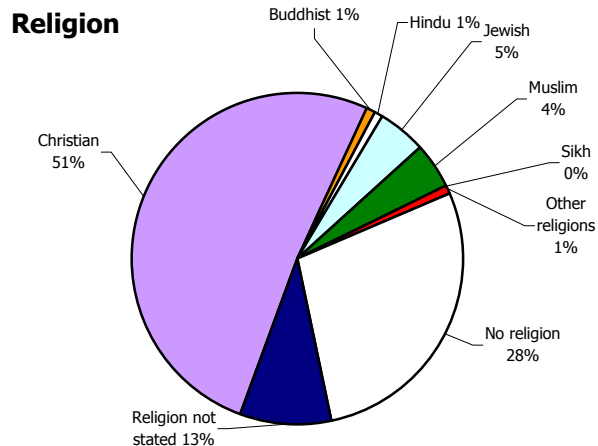


2001 Census Profile: Highgate Ward

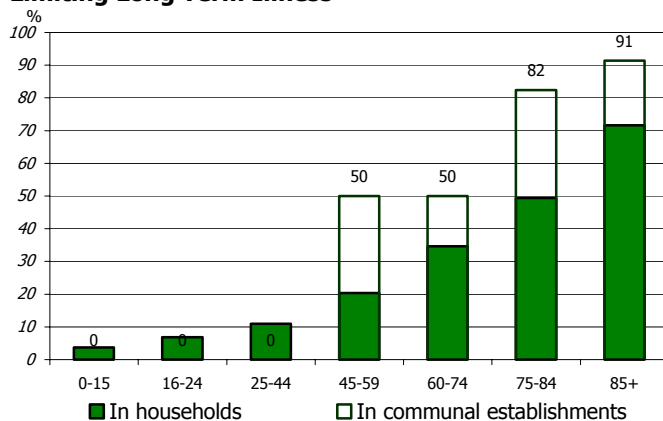
Ethnic Group



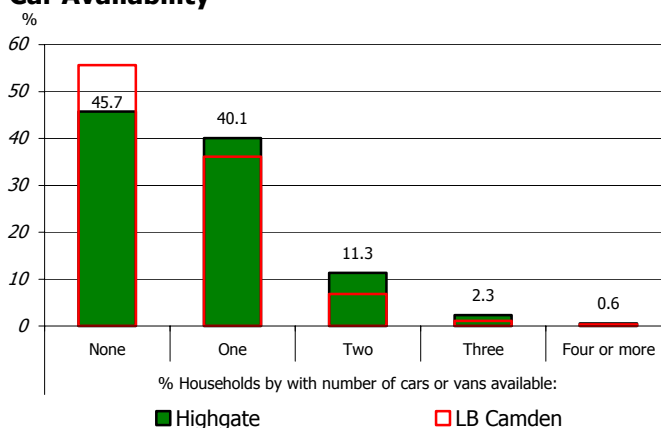
Religion



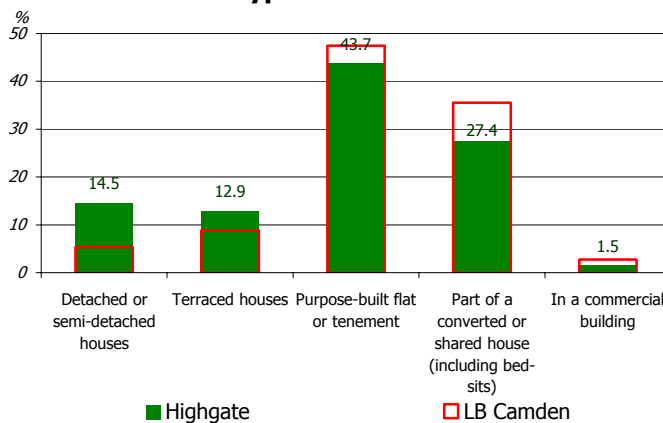
Limiting Long Term Illness



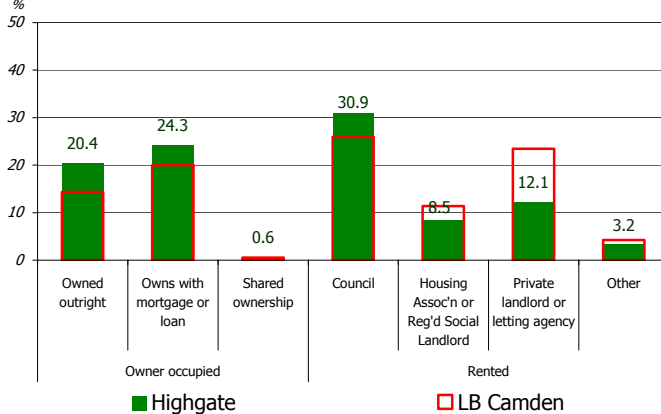
Car Availability



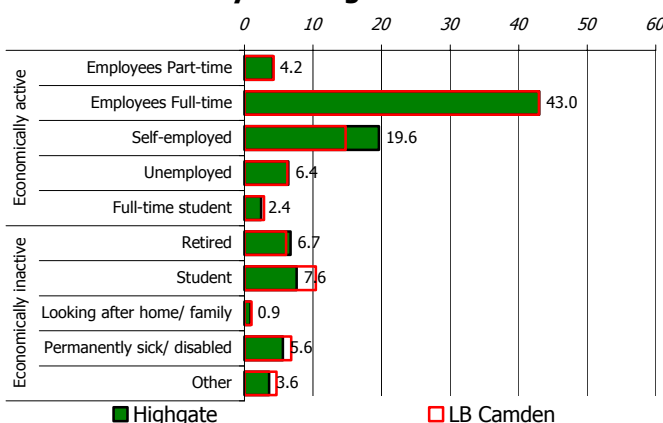
Accommodation Type



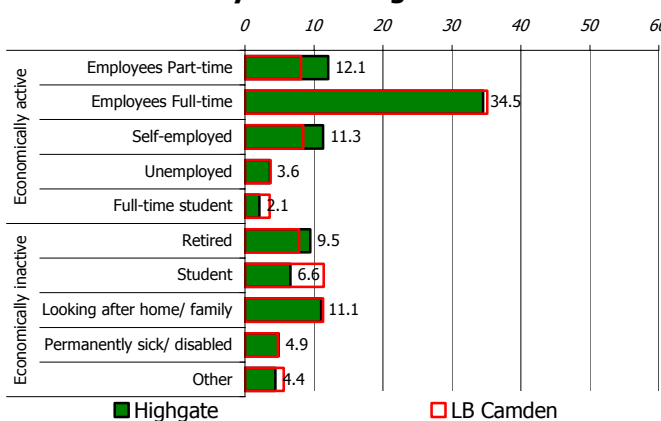
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

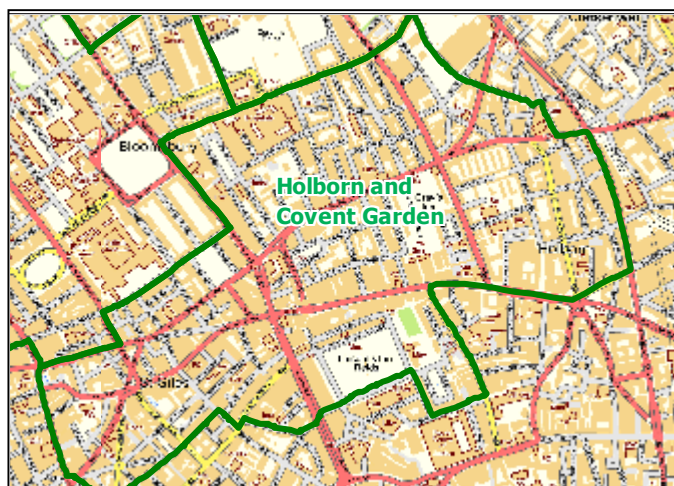




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	119
Residents:	10,645
Households:	5,259
Children under 16:	1,663
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,728
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,254



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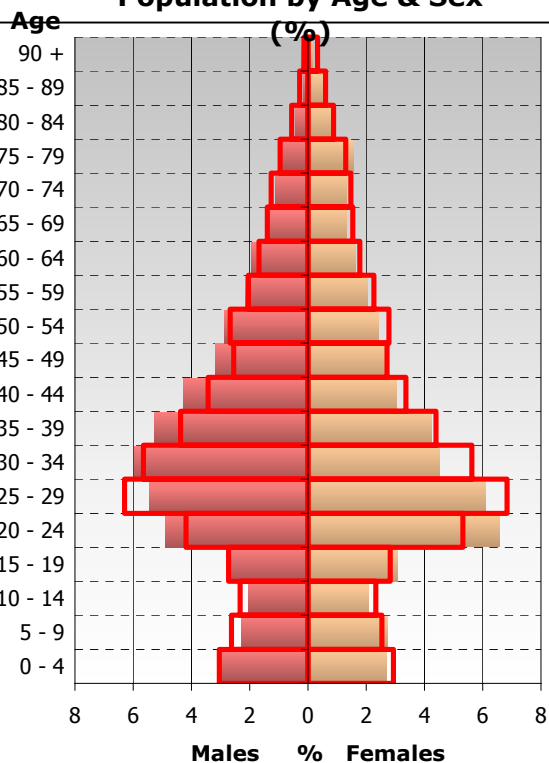
Holborn & Covent Garden Ward is located in the south of the borough and has borders with three other London local authorities: the City of London, City of Westminster, and Islington. The ward takes its name partially from the River Fleet or **Holbourne**, which rises in the ponds at Kenwood and flows south to join the Thames and the **convent garden** that became corrupted to become Covent Garden.

In Medieval times much of the area was owned by the Knights Templar, who used Lincoln Inn's Fields as a jousting ground and High Holborn was a trading highway for those bringing produce into the City. There is evidence as early as 1346 of tolls at Holborn Bars to fund street repairs. The land was then sold to the Bishops of Lincoln, a number of whom became Lord Chancellors (hence Chancery Lane, a corruption of Chancellory Lane) and accounts for the establishment of the Inns of Court, such as Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. The Bishops of Ely also had their residence here and were famous for growing saffron on their estate, remembered in the names of Saffron Hill and Ely Place. The ward includes Hatton Gardens (renowned for the jewellery trade), Clarksenwell (once famous for the medicinal qualities of its spring and well waters) and the northern part of Covent Garden. Several parts of the ward are covered by conservation areas, including Hatton Gardens, Bloomsbury, Denmark Street, Seven Dials and Kingsway.

The 2001 Census reveals that Holborn and Covent Garden ward has the most accommodation located in commercial buildings (9%) and the second highest proportion of accommodation with lowest floor level being 5th floor or above (13%). It has the second highest proportion of purpose-built flats (70%), ranks 2nd for resident workers who walk to work (37%) and ranks 3rd lowest on the proportion of households owning cars (31%). The ward has the second highest proportion of people living alone (54% of households).

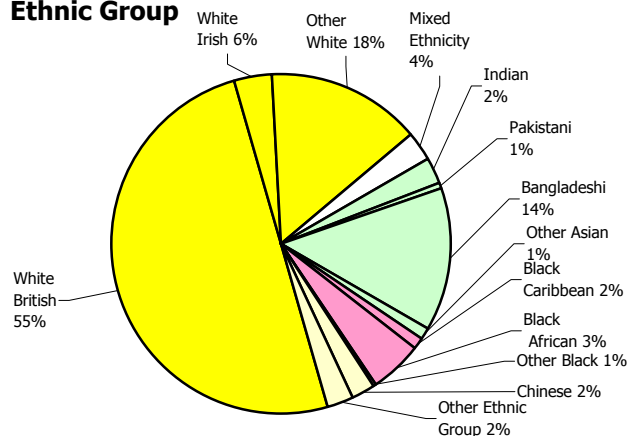
Holborn and Covent Garden ranks 4th most ethnically diverse ward, with 32% of the population from black and minority ethnic groups. 11% of the working aged population have a limiting long-term illness, the 4th highest proportion in the borough.

Population by Age & Sex

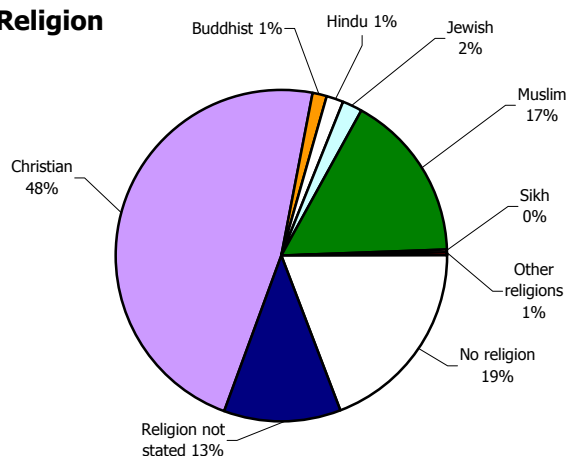


2001 Census Profile: Holborn & Covent Garden Ward

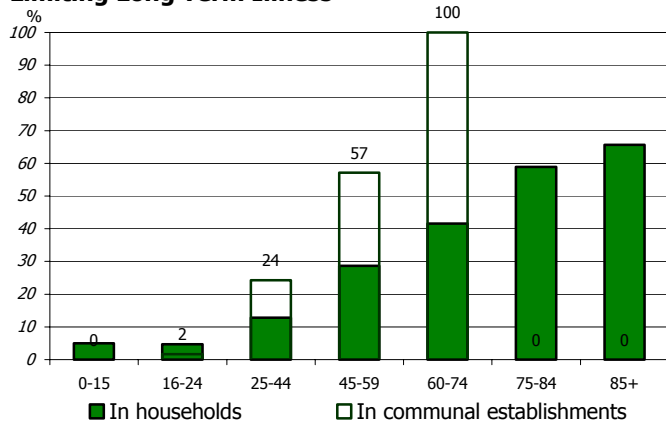
Ethnic Group



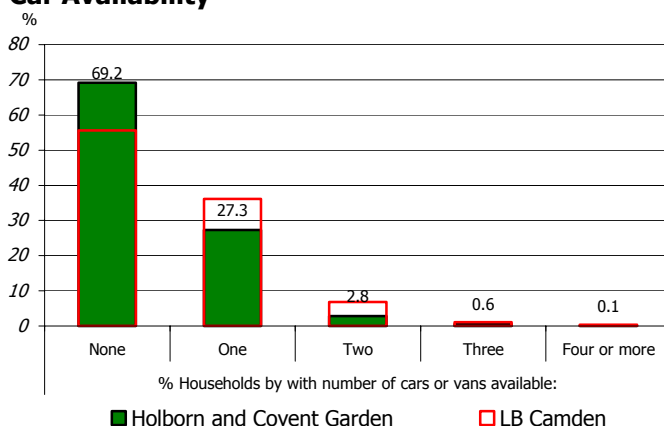
Religion



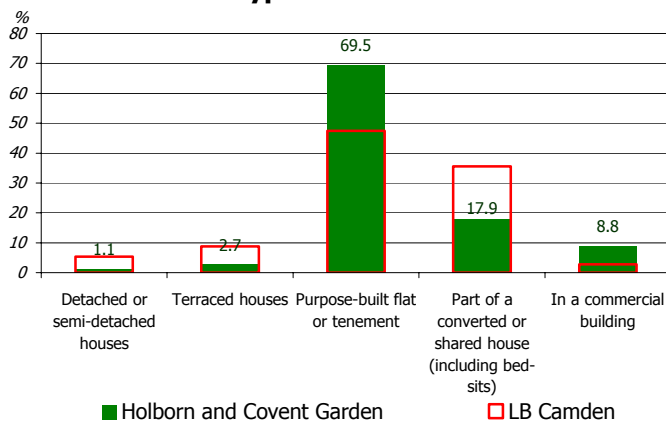
Limiting Long Term Illness



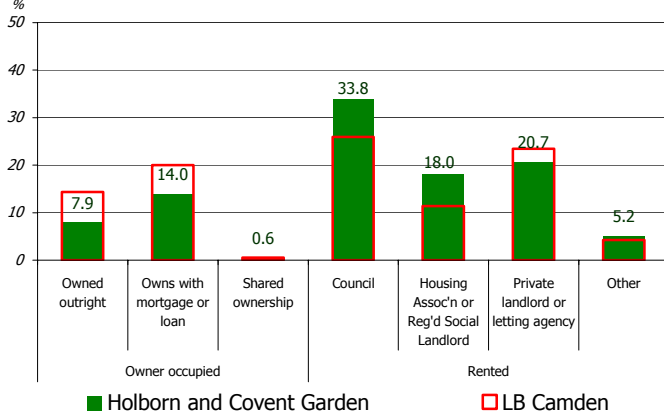
Car Availability



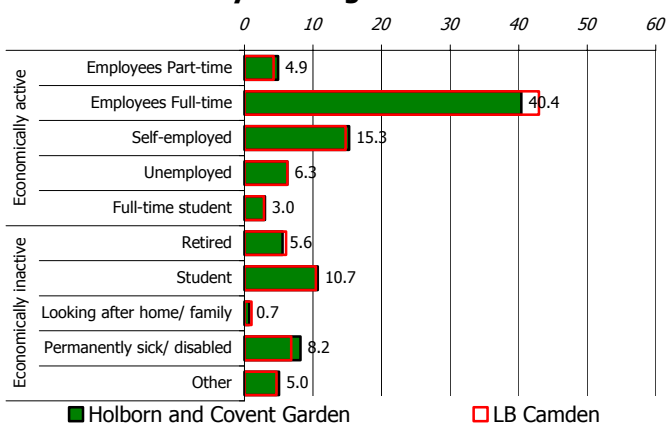
Accommodation Type



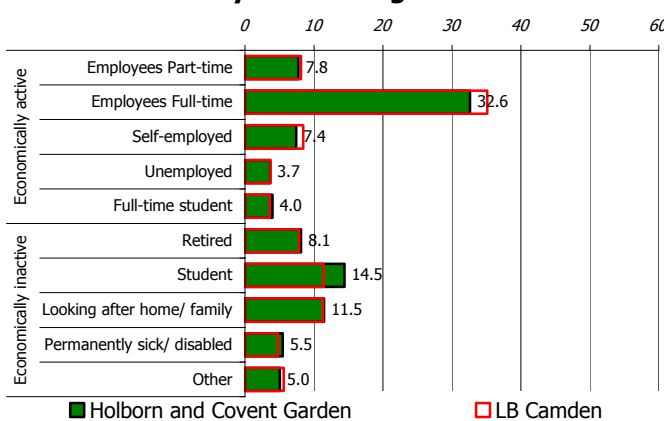
Tenure

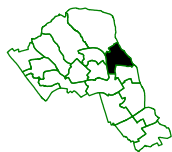


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

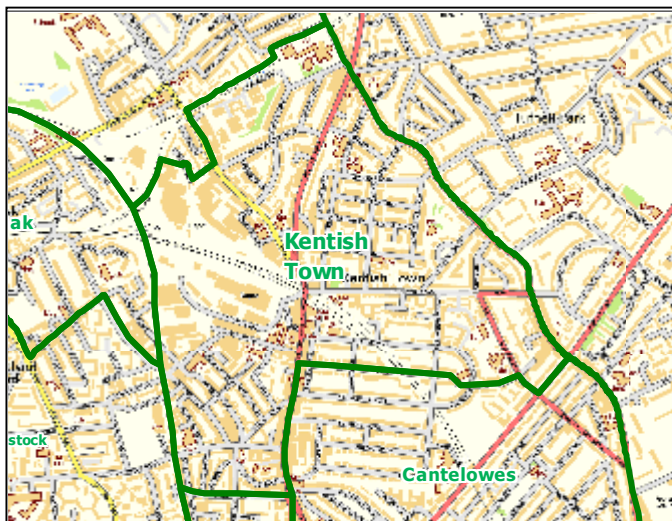




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	102
Residents:	11,465
Households:	5,204
Children under 16:	2,184
People of working age (16-59/64):	8,126
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,155



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Kentish Town Ward is located in the north east of the borough, sharing its eastern boundary along Brecknock Road with Islington. It extends from Churchill Road in the north to Caversham Road and Castle Road in the south. The western edge follows the route of the North London Line. It is thought that the name Kentish Town is probably derived from **Ken**, Celtic for both *green* and *river*, and **ditch** being the River Fleet, which runs culverted underground. **Kentystone** and **St Pancras** seem to have been two names for the same place in medieval times.

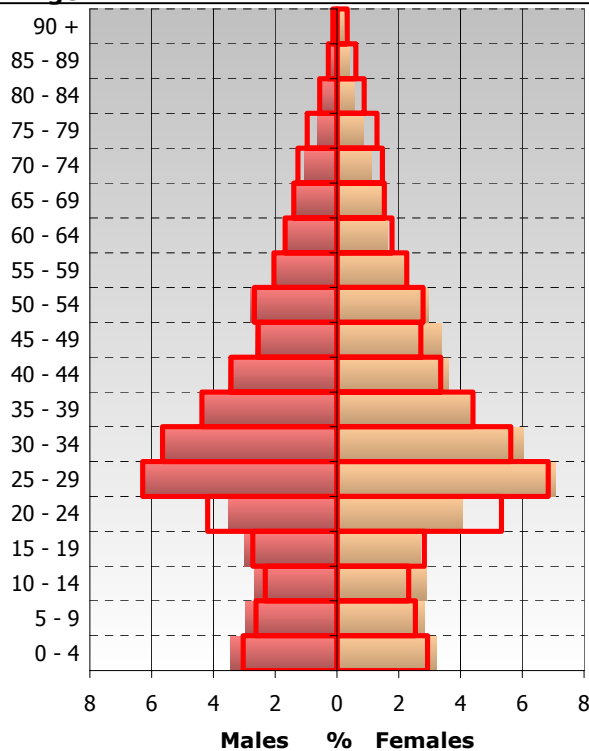
Kentish Town became a resort for Londoners in the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries. In the 1840s development started in earnest, although much of the early Victorian housing has now been destroyed. The 1860s saw the development of the Midland railway, which transformed the area West of Fortress Road. At this time the River Fleet, which runs parallel to Highgate Road, was confined to an underground pipe. The Leighton Road/Leverson Street area has retained much of its 19th century architecture. Conservation area status has been conferred on the area, as well as Dartmouth Park, Inkerman, Kelly Street and Bartholomew Estate. Ingestre Road was developed in the 1970s to provide local authority housing.

2001 Census statistics show that in Kentish Town ward 78% of the accommodation is flats; with more converted or shared houses (45%) than purpose-built flats (29%), and 22% houses. 38% of the properties are owner-occupied and twice as many owned with a mortgage than owned outright. 28% of the housing is owned by the council and a further 11% is rented from other Registered Social Landlords. The ward ranks 5th on average household size (2.17) compared to 2.05 for Camden.

Kentish Town stands out for having the highest proportion of people cycling to work (6%), for having the most terraced housing (17%) and the most people who had no religion (29%). It ranks 2nd for cohabiting couples (16%) and 2nd highest for people working in associate professional and technical occupations (28%). The ward also ranks 3rd highest for properties bought with a mortgage or loan (24%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

Age

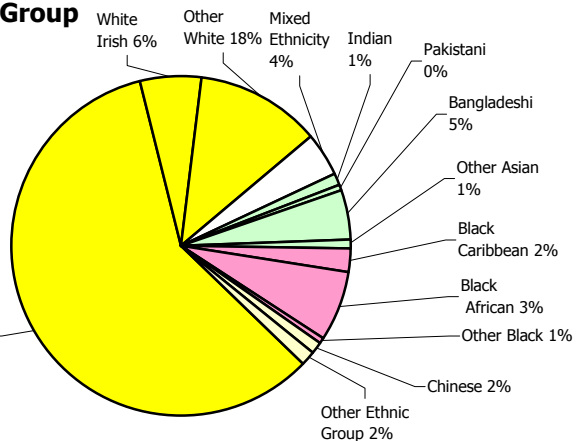


Males % Females

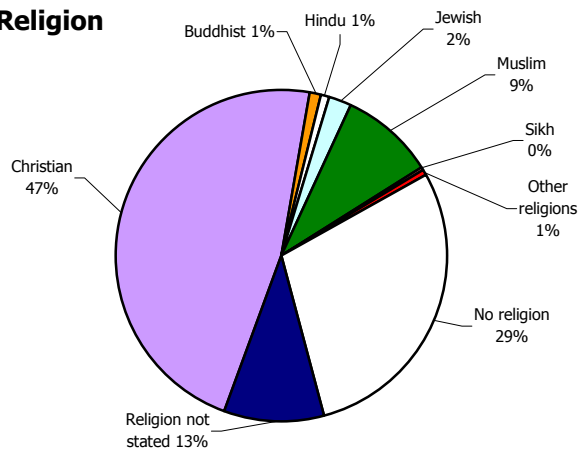
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Kentish Town Ward

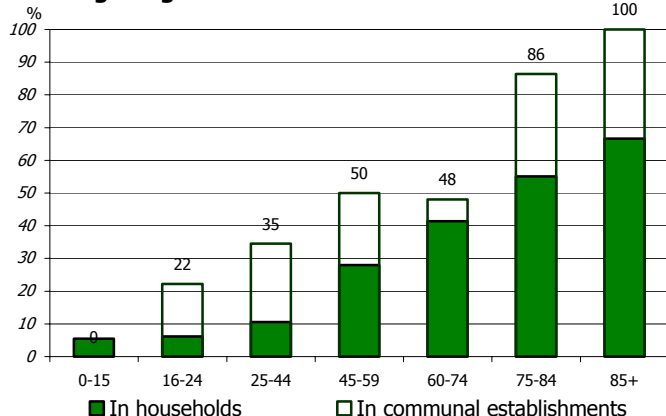
Ethnic Group



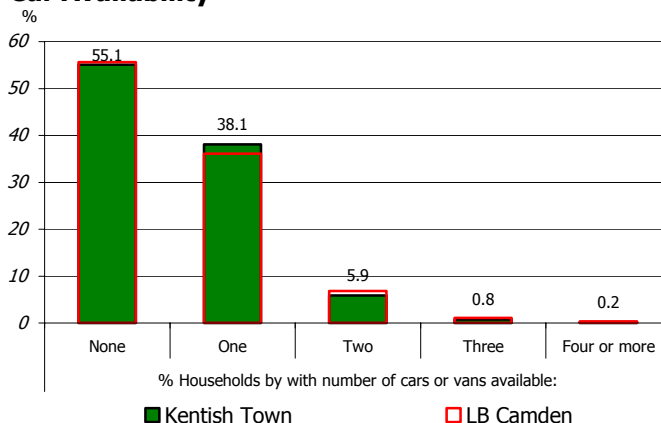
Religion



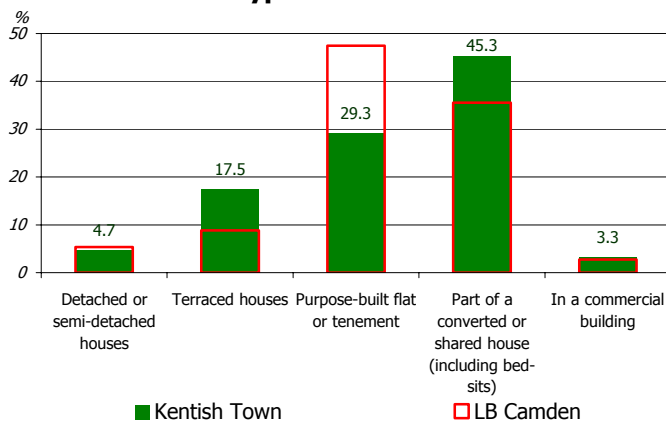
Limiting Long Term Illness



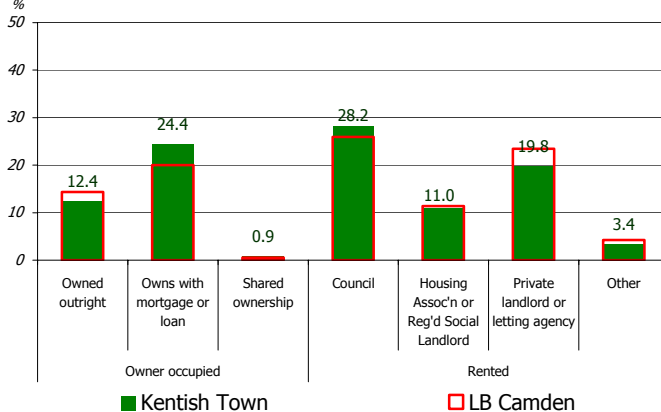
Car Availability



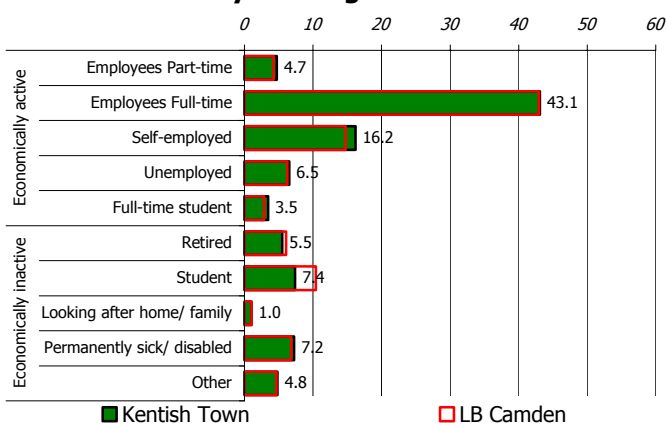
Accommodation Type



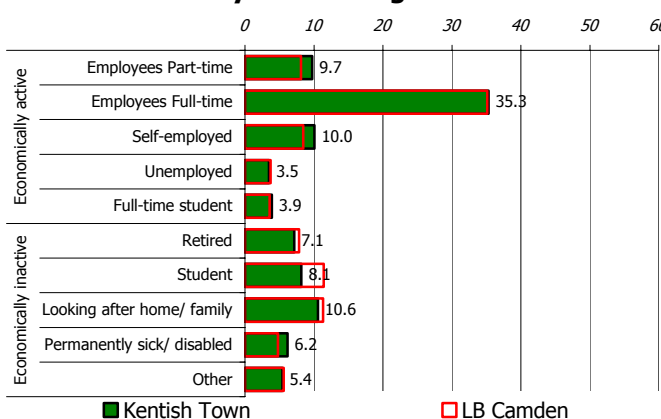
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

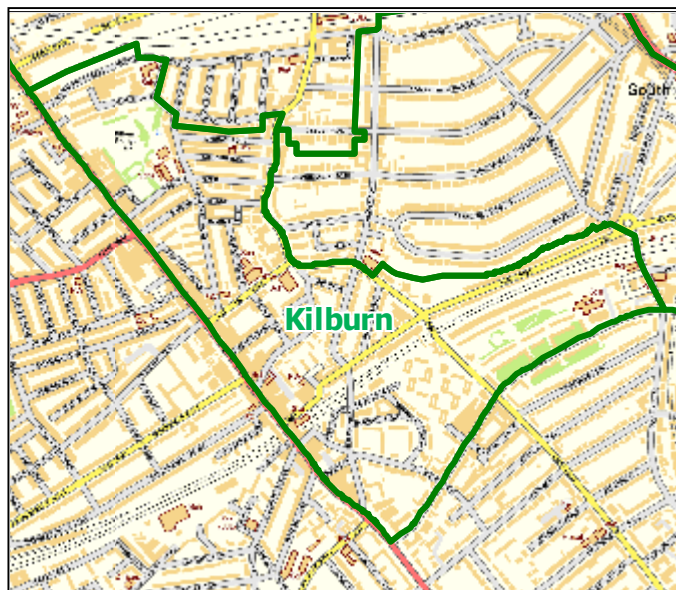




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	68
Residents:	10,494
Households:	5,223
Children under 16:	1,720
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,364
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,410



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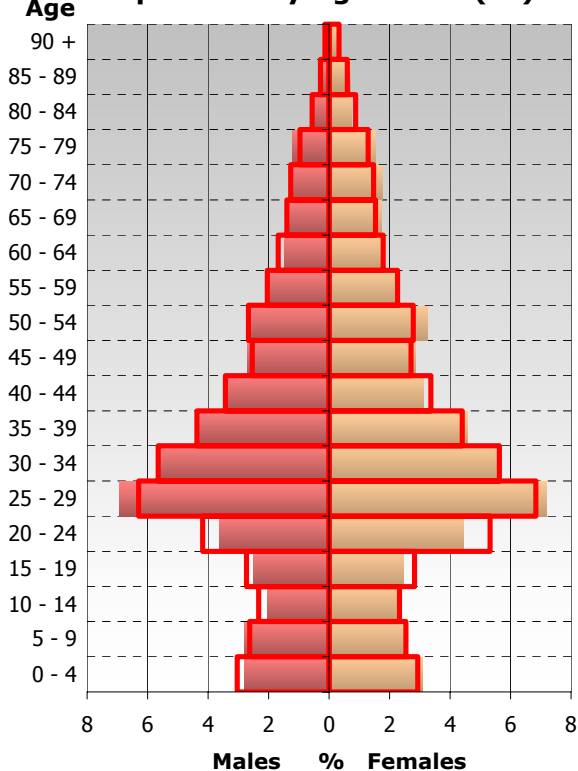
Kilburn Ward is located in the north west of the borough and borders with Brent and Westminster. The boundary of the ward runs south easterly along the roman road *Watling Street*, now Kilburn High Road, from Brondesbury Station to Greville Place. It then runs along Greville Place and Boundary Road, then north along Loudun Road. The northern boundary includes Belsize Road, before switching north along Abbey Road, West End Lane and Netherwood Street. The ward may have taken its name from **Kyle Bourne** meaning *cold water*, descriptive of the stream that ran through the area. The early history of Kilburn is chiefly the story of Kilburn Priory, a convent established as early as 1130. Abbey Farm estate occupied the site of the priory and its surroundings in the 16th century.

From the 13th century, the road was busy with travellers to St Albans and the north and a number of inns and spas were established in the area. From the 1840s, a regular horse bus ran along Kilburn High Road, and two railway stations were established in the 1850s and 1860s, turning the road into a thriving commercial centre. Development in earnest began in the 1820s, though much of the Victorian housing has been redeveloped. Today Kilburn High Road is a shopping street that includes shops, pubs, restaurants and nightclubs. Kilburn Ward is partially covered by the Swiss Cottage, Alexandra Road, St John's Wood and Priory Road Conservation Areas.

At 68 hectares, Kilburn is Camden's 2nd smallest ward by area and consequently has the 3rd highest population density (154 persons per hectare). 2001 Census statistics show that Kilburn ward has the largest Irish population in Camden (8%), and the 2nd highest proportion of Black African people (10%). Kilburn has the lowest proportion of resident full-time students aged over 18 (7%) and lowest proportion of people working from home (8%).

Kilburn has the 2nd highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness (19%) and who recorded their general health as 'not good' (12%), and ranked 3rd of wards with people who were economically inactive through being permanently sick or disabled.

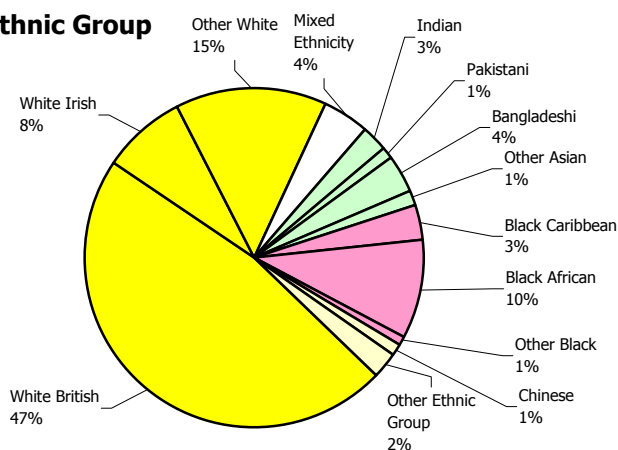
Population by Age & Sex (%)



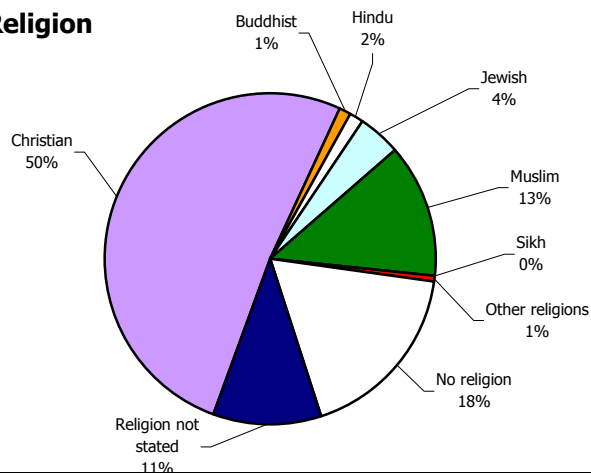
LB Camden

2001 Census Profile: Kilburn Ward

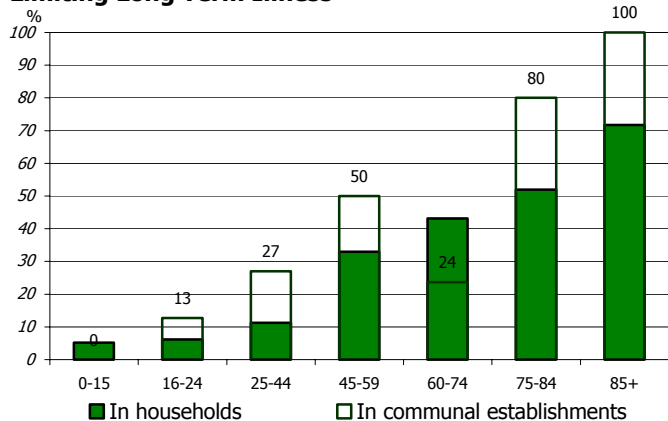
Ethnic Group



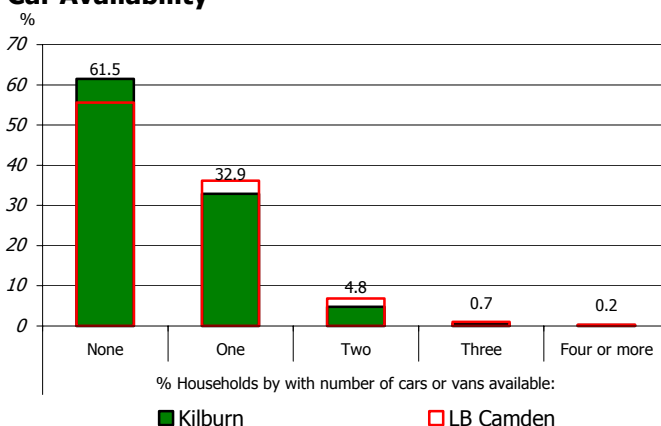
Religion



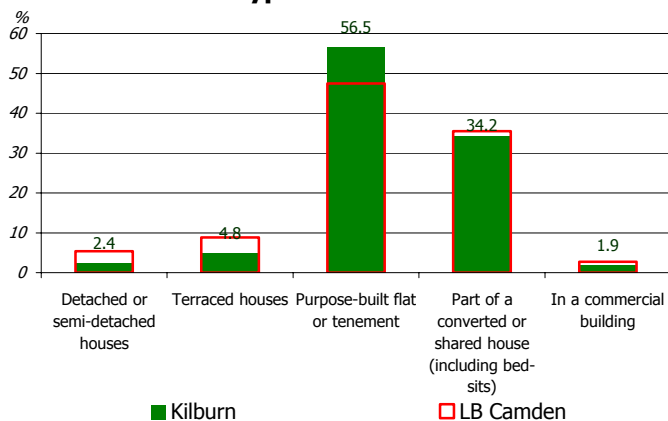
Limiting Long Term Illness



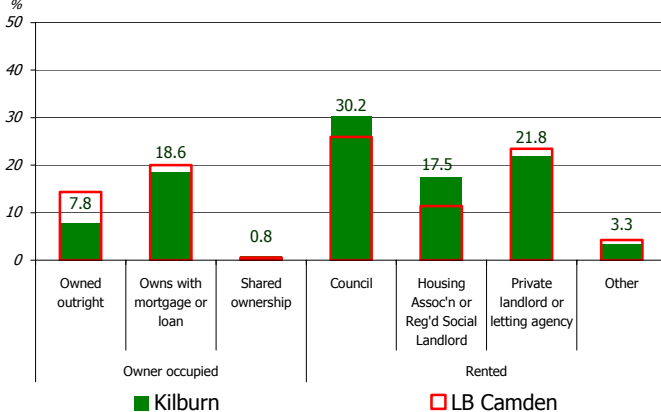
Car Availability



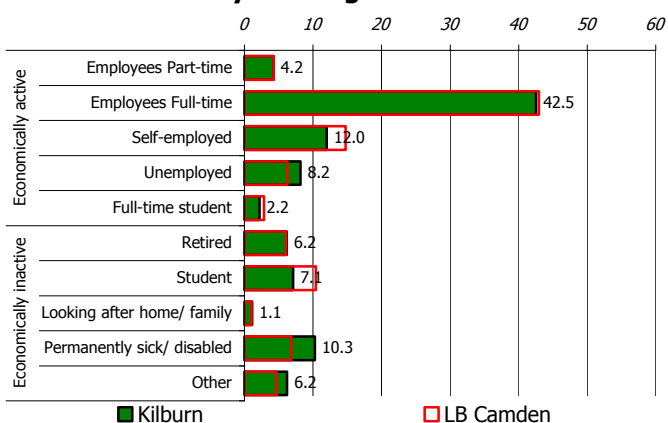
Accommodation Type



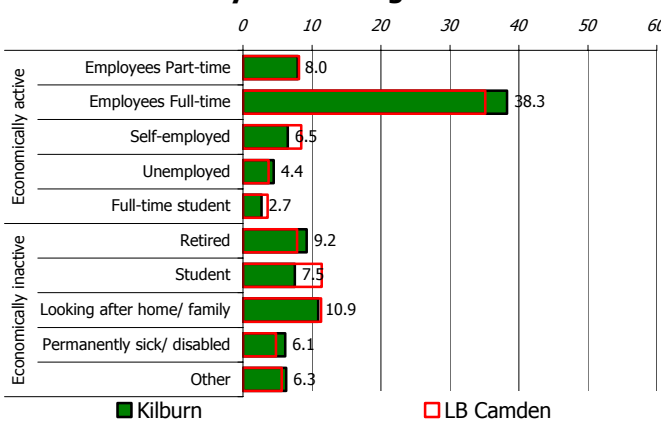
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74





Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares): 61

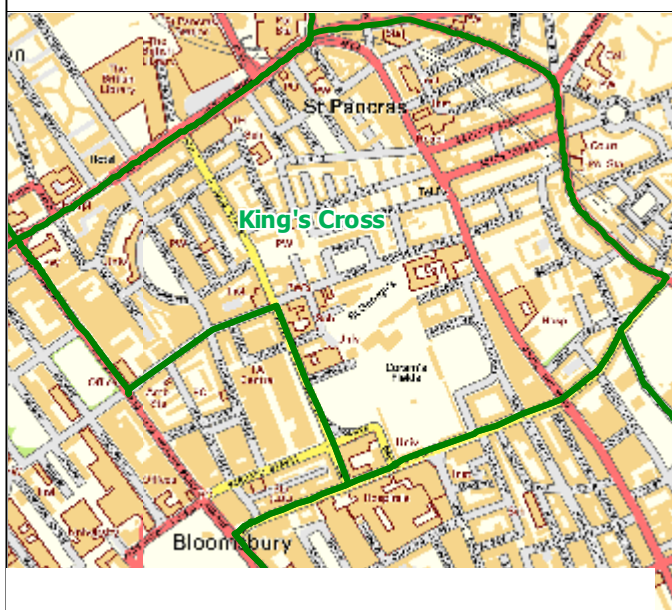
Residents: 11,410

Households: 4,394

Children under 16: 1,832

People of working age (16-59/64): 8,665

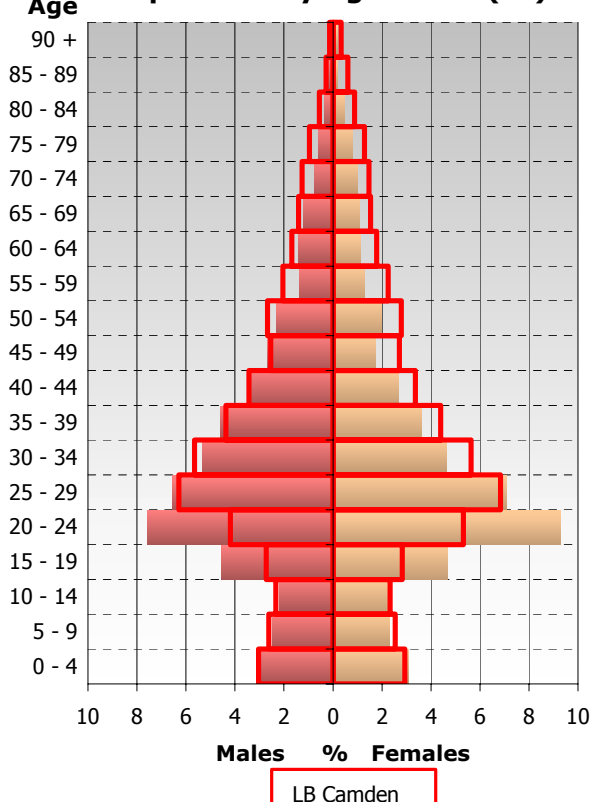
People of pensionable age (60/65+): 913



King's Cross Ward lies wholly south of Euston Road, also bounded by: King's Cross Road, Calthorpe Street, Guilford Street, Brunswick Square and Hunter Street to the junction with Judd Street (including the annex framed by Tavistock Place) and at its most westerly edge, Upper Woburn Place and Tavistock Square. The ward takes its name from a monument, topped by a statue of **King** George IV, which from 1836 to 1845 was sited at the **junction** of Euston, Pentonville and Gray's Inn Roads. As Bloomsbury expanded northwards, Brunswick Square was built in 1792 and Mecklenburgh Square soon after. Regent's Square was added by 1829 and Argyle Square by the 1840s. Coram's Fields are on the site of Thomas Coram's Foundling Hospital. The land between Gray's Inn and King's Cross Roads was part of the Calthorpe Estate. The Royal Free Hospital, the first to offer medical training to women, was sited on Gray's Inn Road. It is home to the British Medical Association. From 1860, working class tenement blocks were built to improve housing conditions (Britannia/Tonbridge Streets). The construction of Regent's Canal, St Pancras and King's Cross railway stations (just outside the ward) and the Metropolitan Line had an enormous influence on the area, while WWII bomb damage accelerated post-war renewal. King's Cross and Bloomsbury conservation areas cover a substantial part of the ward. The ward includes the Calthorpe Project, St Pancras Library and Town Hall, Thameslink railway station and access to the King's Cross–St Pancras station complex.

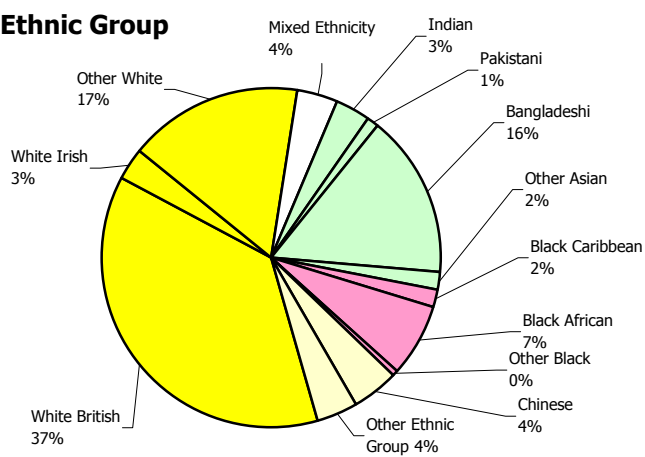
King's Cross is the most compact ward (61 hectares) and has the highest population density (187 persons per hectare), twice the borough average. 2001 Census statistics reveal that King's Cross ward is the most ethnically diverse ward, with 43% of people from black or minority ethnic groups, and the highest proportion of people born outside Great Britain and Ireland (45%). It also has the highest proportion of people from the Bangladeshi (16%) and Chinese (4%) ethnic groups, and the 2nd largest Muslim population (23%). King's Cross also has the 2nd highest proportion of people in communal establishments (20% - mainly students), 2nd highest overall unemployment rate (12%) and 2nd highest proportion of students aged over 18 (33%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

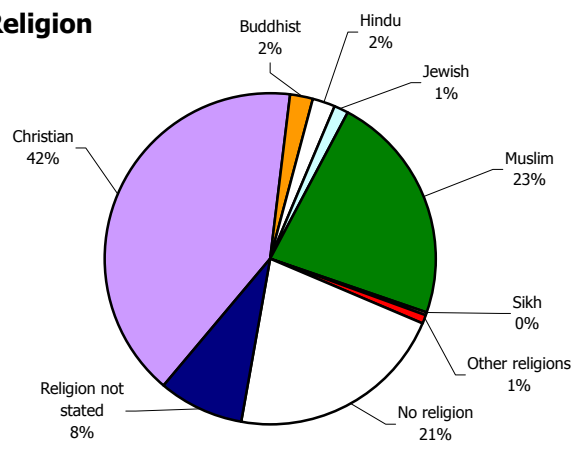


2001 Census Profile: King's Cross Ward

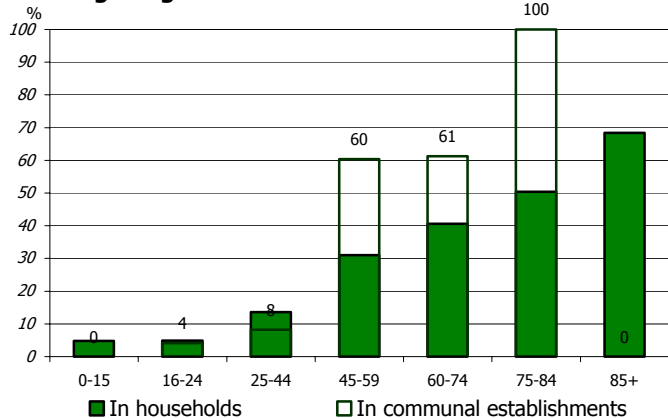
Ethnic Group



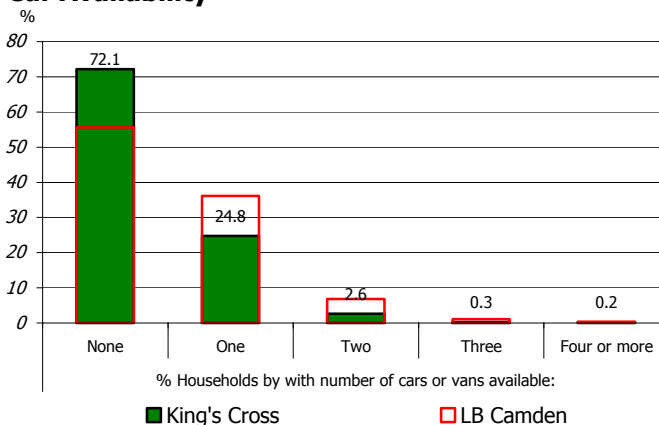
Religion



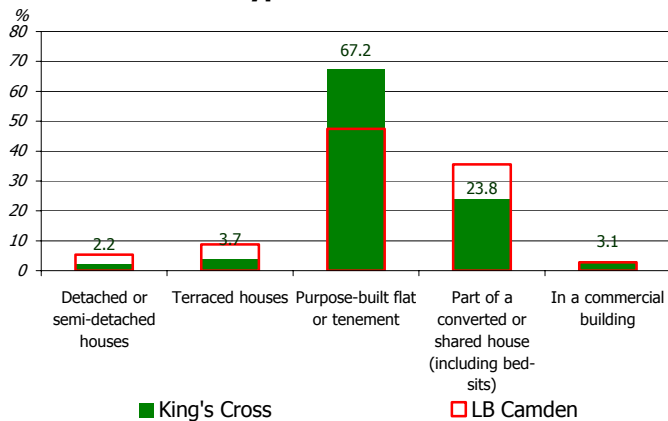
Limiting Long Term Illness



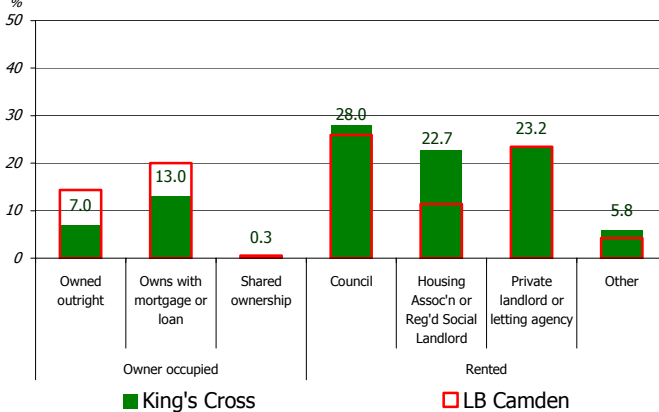
Car Availability



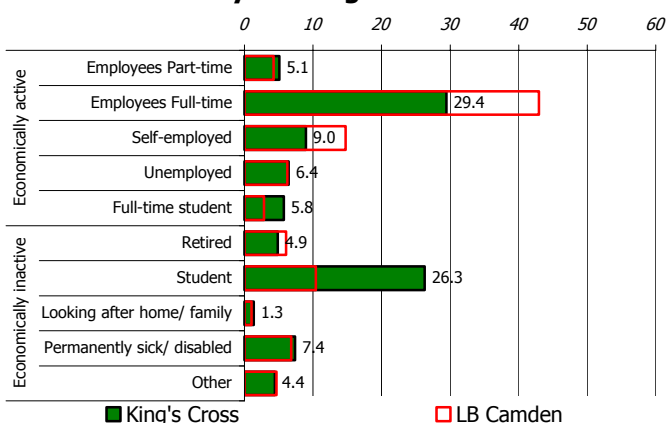
Accommodation Type



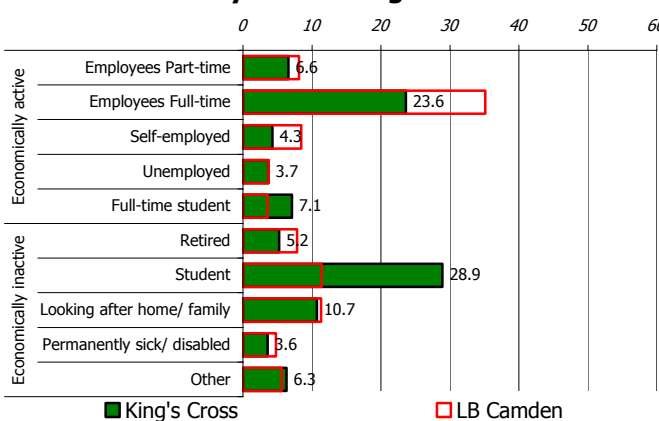
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

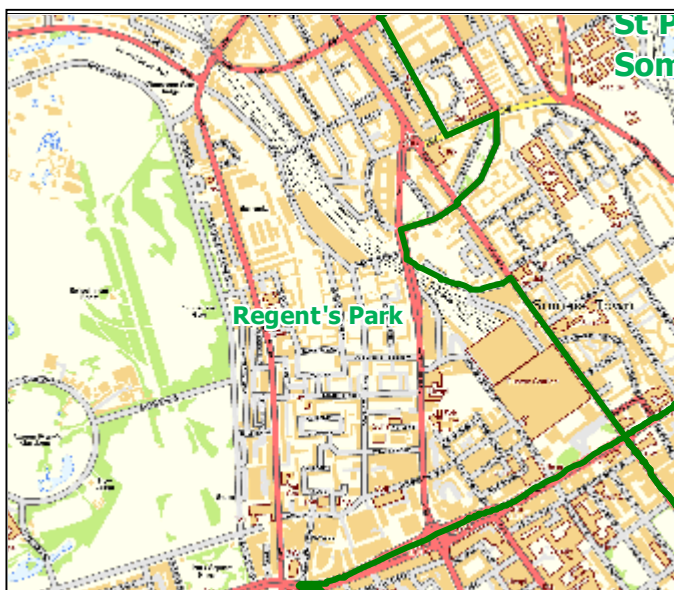




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

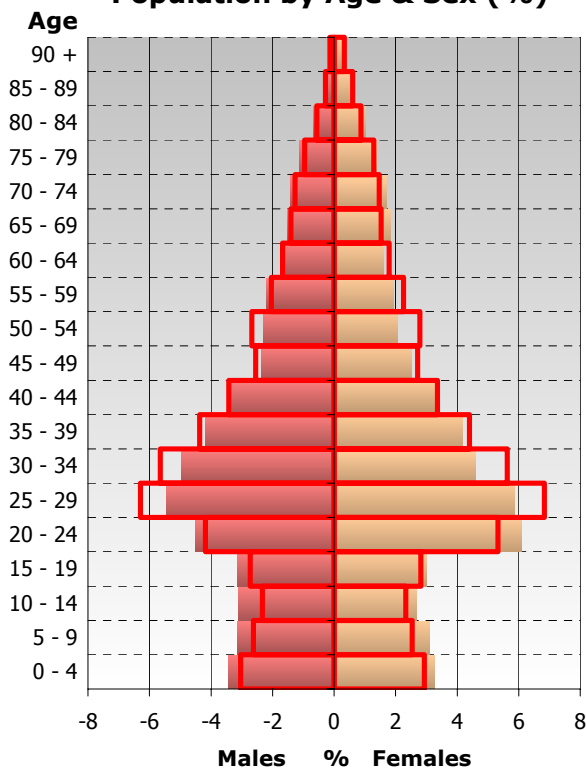
Area (hectares):	134
Residents:	11,962
Households:	5,292
Children under 16:	2,364
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,999
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,599



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Regent's Park Ward is located centrally in the borough, to the north of Euston Road and cutting across the eastern side of Regent's Park, abutting the City of Westminster. Albert Road and Delancey Street define the northern boundary, while to the east, the boundary runs down Bayham Street, Barnby Street and Eversholt Street. The ward is named after the **Prince Regent**, later to become George IV. Regent's Park was part of the forest of Middlesex, which was appropriated by Henry VIII to be used as a hunting ground. In the early 1800s, the Crown saw an opportunity to increase revenue. John Nash, a friend of the Prince Regent, planned the terraces and villas set around the park and the white stucco buildings now form part of the Regent's Park conservation area. Nash also planned a commercial area to the east of Albany Street, though only Cumberland Market was built, used as a wholesale hay market served by a branch of the Regent's Canal. The ward incorporates the southern end of Camden High Street shopping area and includes many pubs, bars and eateries. The ward is well served for public transport with Euston mainline, Euston and Mornington Crescent Underground stations, and major bus routes along Hampstead Road and Camden High Street.

Population by Age & Sex (%)



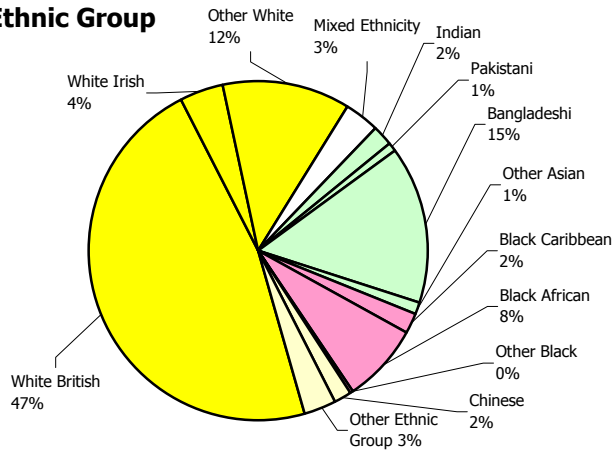
LB Camden

Analysis of 2001 Census statistics show that Regent's Park ward has a young age structure compared with Camden and ranks 3rd on the proportion of children aged under 16 (20%). Regent's Park is ethnically diverse and has the 3rd largest Bangladeshi community in Camden. Accommodation in the ward is mainly purpose-built flats (70%) and a further 21% are converted flats or flats in commercial properties. Over half of households rent from the Council (40%) or from Registered Social Landlords (13%). Slightly more are owner-occupiers (21%) than rented privately (20%).

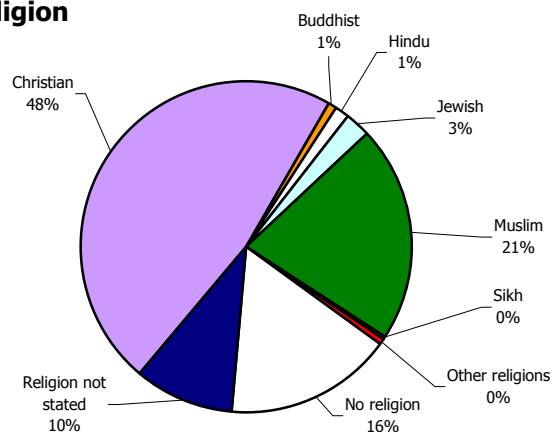
People in Regent's Park provided the 2nd highest amount of unpaid care of 50 hours a week or more and ranks 3rd and 4th on part-time working for both women (29%) and men (17%). The ward ranks 2nd on the proportion of working-age people who do not have any qualifications (25%) and has the 4th highest overall unemployment rate (10%). The ward recorded the highest proportion of people working in public administration and defence (6%).

2001 Census Profile: Regent's Park Ward

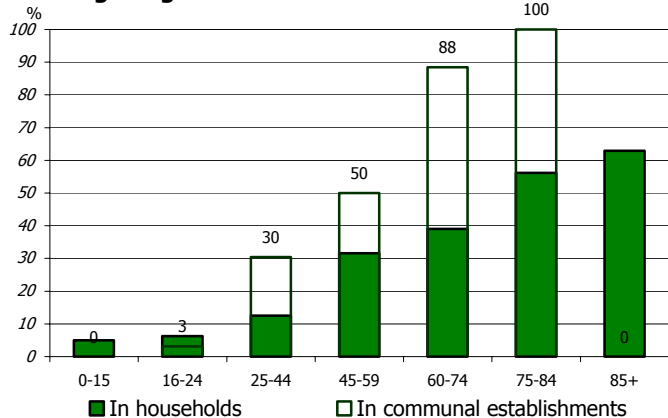
Ethnic Group



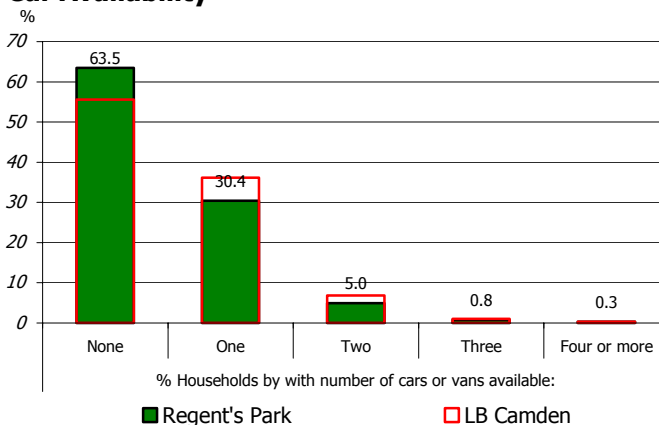
Religion



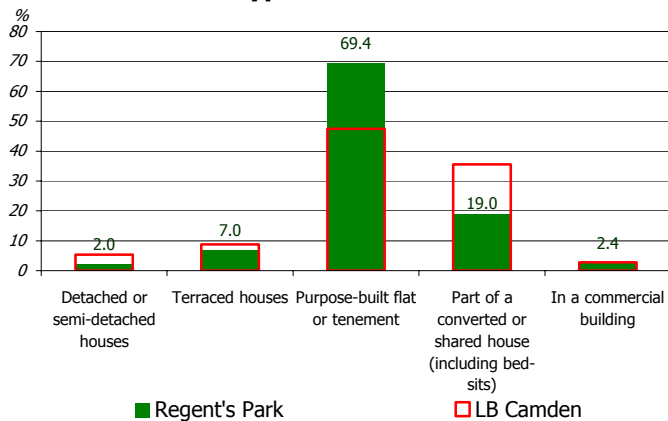
Limiting Long Term Illness



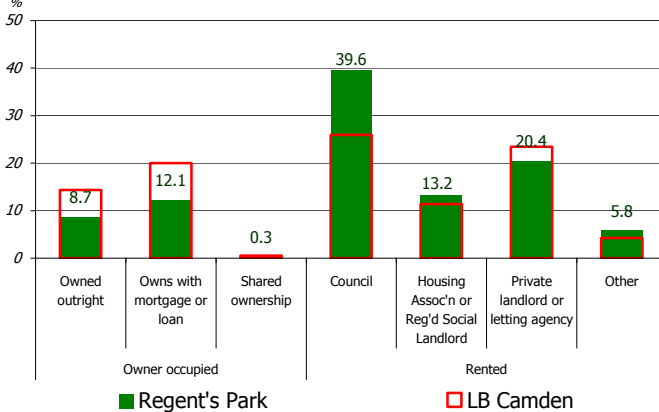
Car Availability



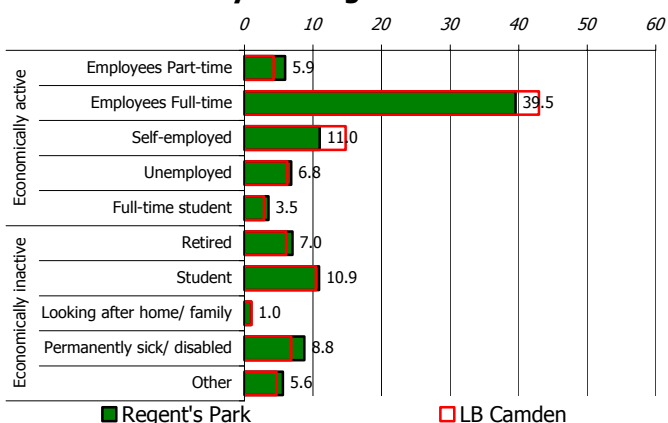
Accommodation Type



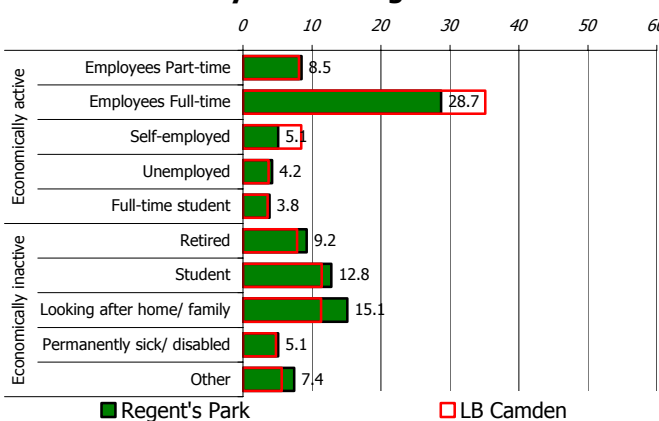
Tenure

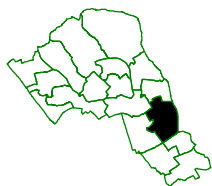


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

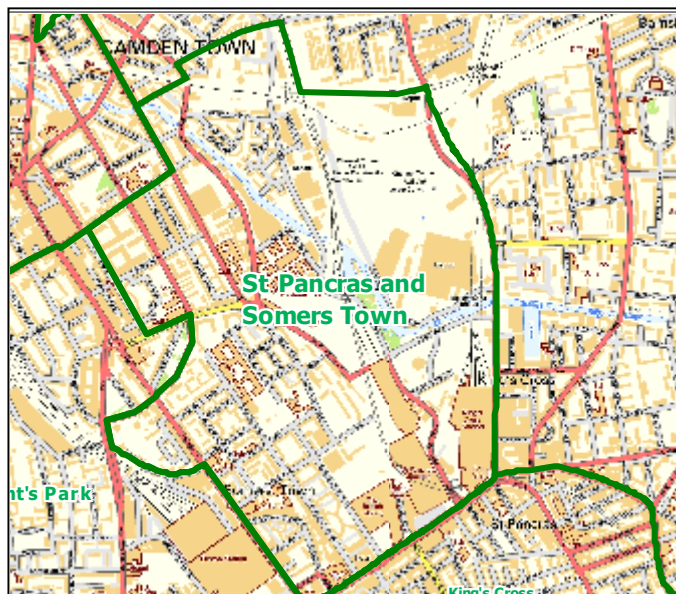




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	139
Residents:	12,487
Households:	5,313
Children under 16:	3,108
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,802
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,577



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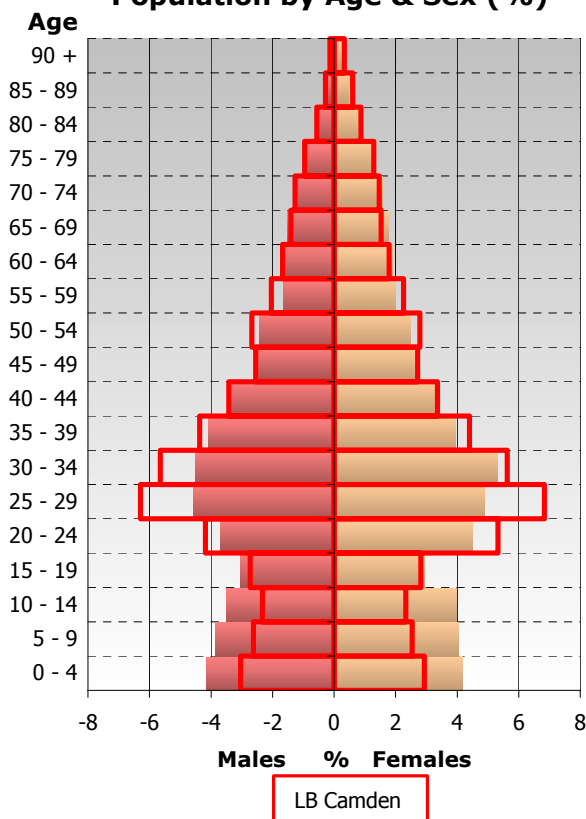
St Pancras and Somers Town Ward is located centrally in the borough, bounded to the south by Euston Road and to the east by York. To the north the ward is bounded by Agar Grove and the King's Cross railway lands. To the east, the ward is framed by Bayham Street, Oakley Square and Eversholt Street, and includes an annex formed by the Amphyll Estate.

The ward takes in the King's Cross railway lands that are currently being redeveloped, and includes the King's Cross and St Pancras mainline stations. The ward also boasts the British Library and St Pancras Hospital, Regent's Canal, Old St Pancras Saxon church and the Camley Street nature reserve. The ward is shortly to become home to the new St Pancras International station, opening for Eurostar services in 2007 and the relocated Thameslink station. Community facilities include the daily Chilton Street market.

According to 2001 Census statistics, St Pancras and Somers Town ward has the largest population (12,490), the largest average household size (2.33) and has the largest proportion of Council tenants (51%). Accommodation in the ward is largely purpose-built flats (78%), the rest is converted flats (13%), houses (8%) and flats in commercial property (1%). The ward is the 2nd most ethnically diverse in Camden, with the highest proportion of Black African (11%) and the 2nd highest proportion of Bangladeshi (15%) people in Camden. Nearly a quarter (23%) of residents are Muslim, the highest proportion of all wards. Nearly a fifth of St Pancras and Somers Town residents recorded a limiting long-term illness, the highest in Camden, including 12% of people of working age. The ward ranks highest for lone parent households (16%).

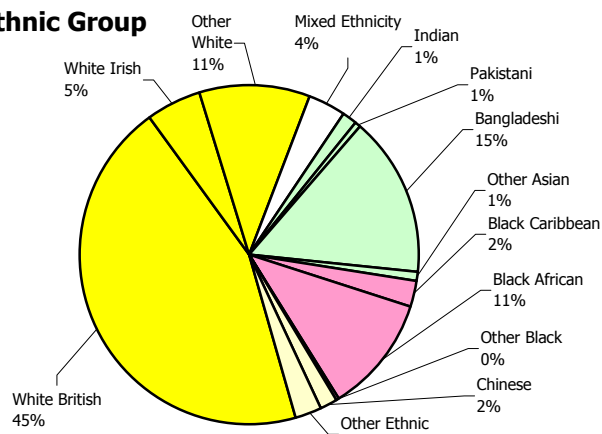
For employed people, the ward has the highest proportions in the following occupation groups: administrative & secretarial (15%), skilled trades (7%), personal services (7%), sales and customer services (9%), plant, process and machines operatives (6%) and elementary occupations (14%). However, the ward also exhibited the highest overall unemployment rate of 14% (16% for men and 11% for women). In terms of qualifications, the ward fared worst for people without any qualifications (33%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

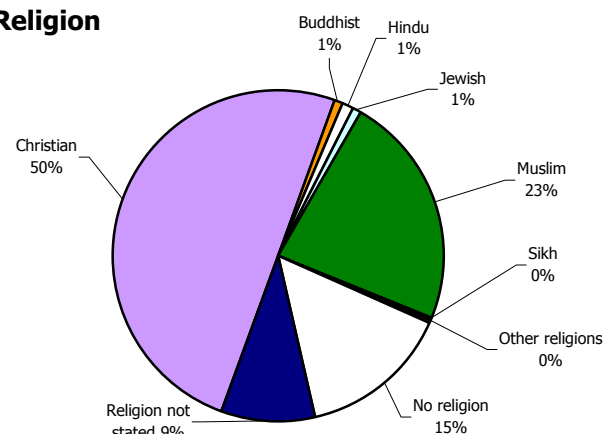


2001 Census Profile: St Pancras and Somers Town Ward

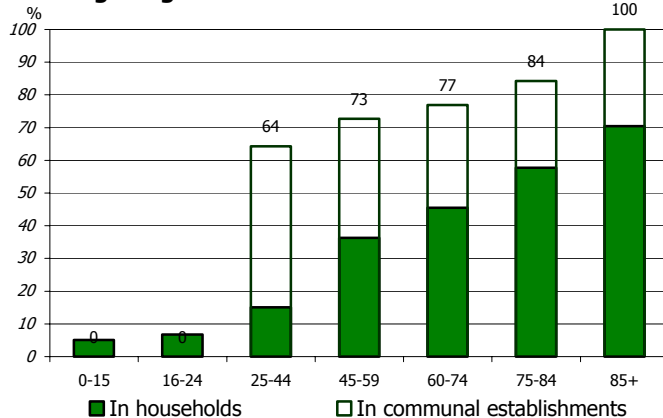
Ethnic Group



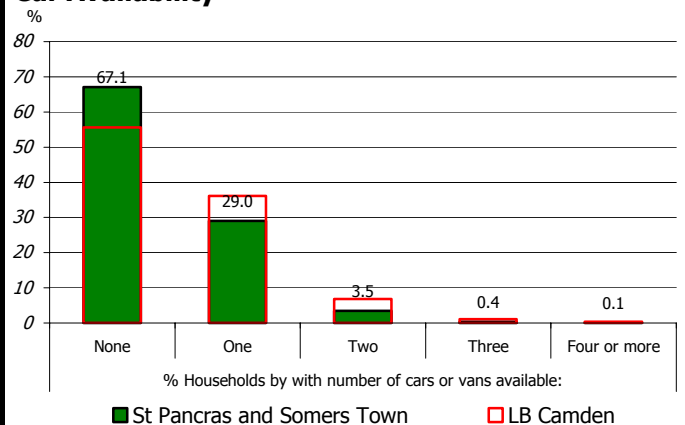
Religion



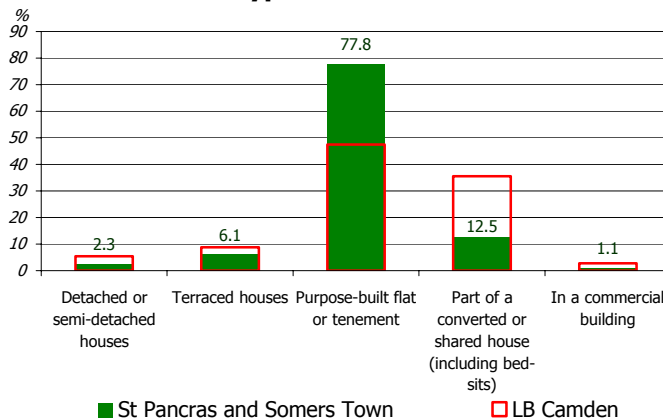
Limiting Long Term Illness



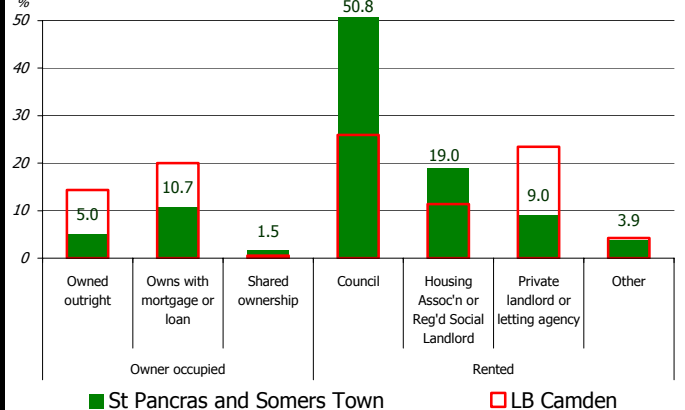
Car Availability



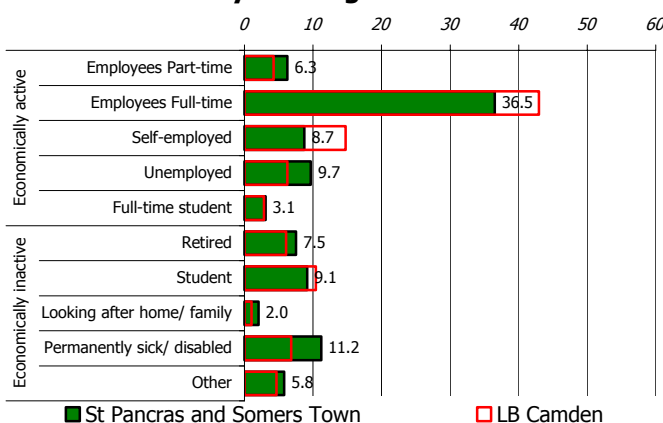
Accommodation Type



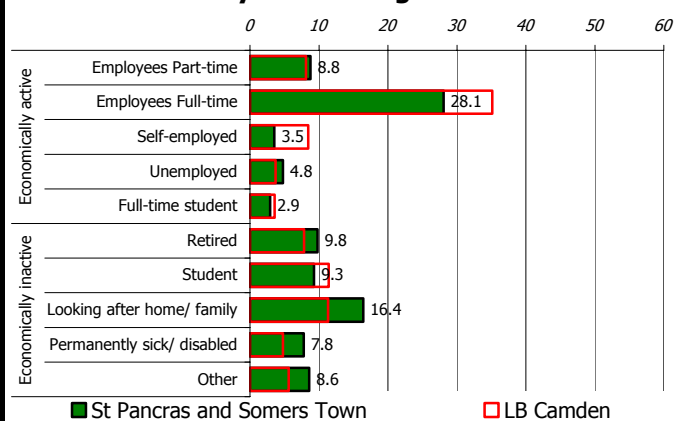
Tenure

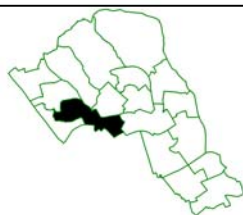


Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

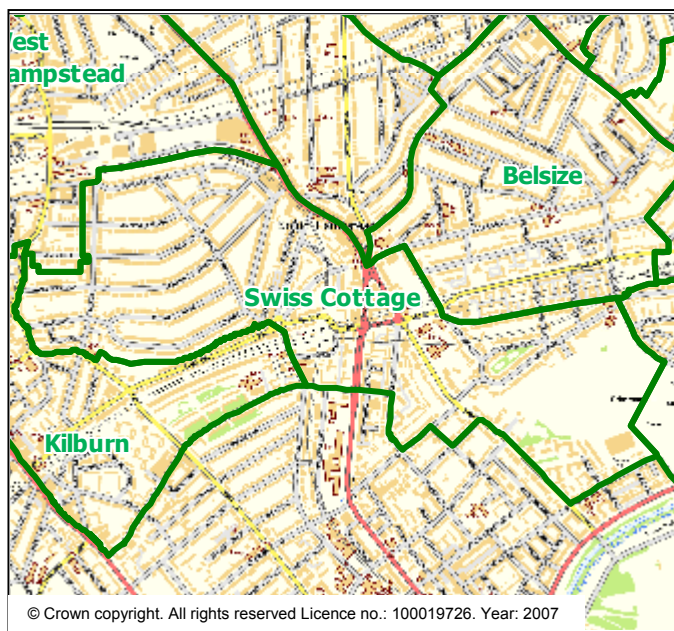




Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	125
Residents:	11,663
Households:	5,843
Children under 16:	1,596
People of working age (16-59/64):	8,361
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	1,706



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Swiss Cottage Ward is situated in the north west of the borough, taking in the western half of Primrose Hill open space in the east, and extending westward to include the area south of the Swiss Cottage road junction, and on to West End Lane/Abbey Road. To the north, the Metropolitan Line and Finchley Road (as far as the Swiss Cottage) bound the ward. Moving east, the boundary follows Winchester Road, King Henry's Road and Primrose Hill Road, before zigzagging across the park. The southern boundary is framed by St Edmund's Terrace, Avenue Road and takes in Walsingham Estate, part of Belsize Road, Abbey Road and West End Lane.

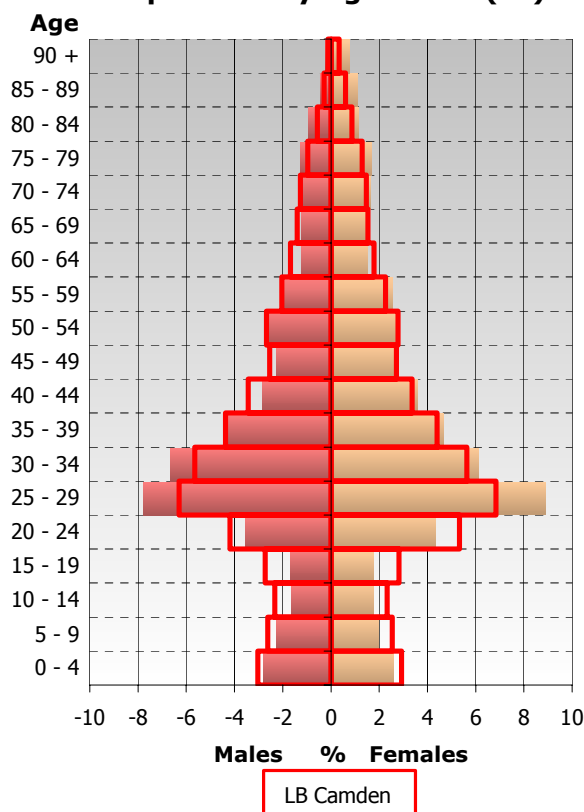
The ward takes its name from the well known pub, built to look like a **Swiss Style** chalet, which was constructed in the 1840s. The pub was sited next to a tollgate, set up to raise funds for the construction of Finchley Road. Finchley Road has remained a major through road. It is designated as one of Camden's major shopping centres, providing an important retail service for the north west of the borough. The area to the west of Finchley Road is essentially residential and was largely rural until the 1890s, when the Maryon family estate was dispersed and full-scale development took place.

According to the 2001 Census, Swiss Cottage ward stands out as having the highest proportion of resident workers using the tube to get to work (46%). It is also home to the 2nd highest proportion of economically active men (80%) in Camden, with the 3rd lowest overall unemployment rate (6%). At 60%, Swiss Cottage has the 2nd highest proportion of residents aged 16-74 qualified to degree level or above and the 2nd highest proportion of employed people working as managers or senior officials (27%).

Swiss Cottage is also home to Camden's 2nd largest Jewish population (14%) and has the 2nd highest proportion of elderly residents (13%).

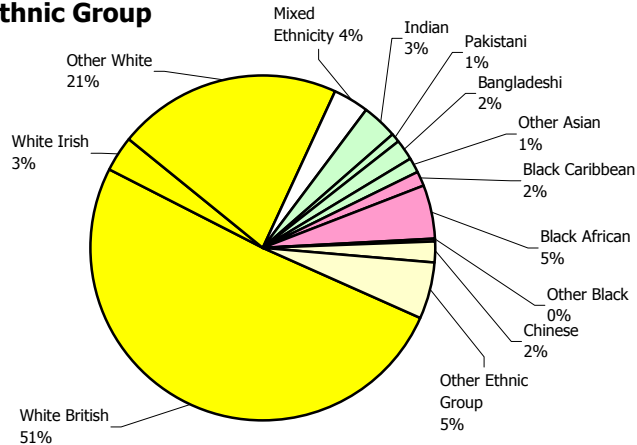
It ranks 4th highest for owner occupation (44%) and for owning property outright (20%), and 5th highest for property owned with a mortgage (24%).

Population by Age & Sex (%)

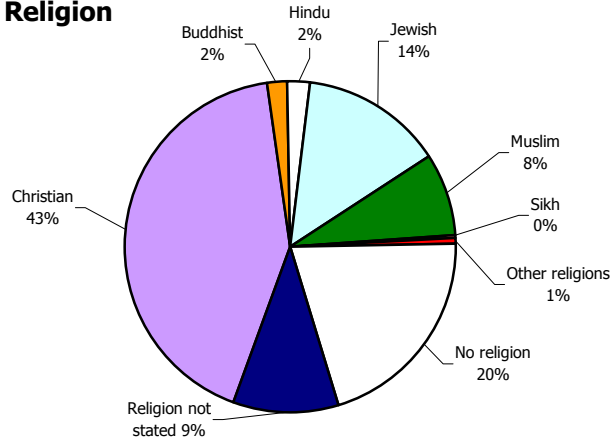


2001 Census Profile: Swiss Cottage Ward

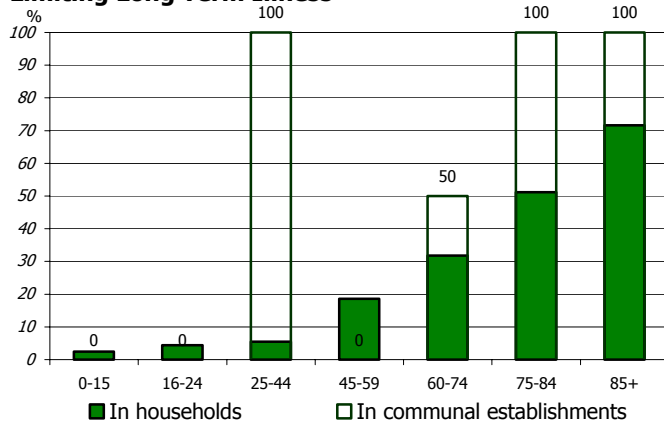
Ethnic Group



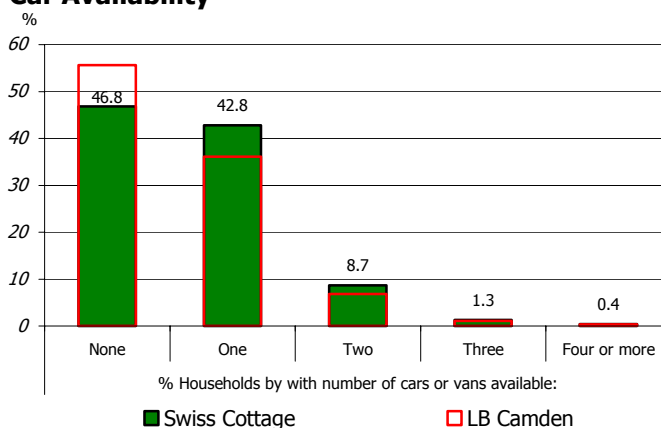
Religion



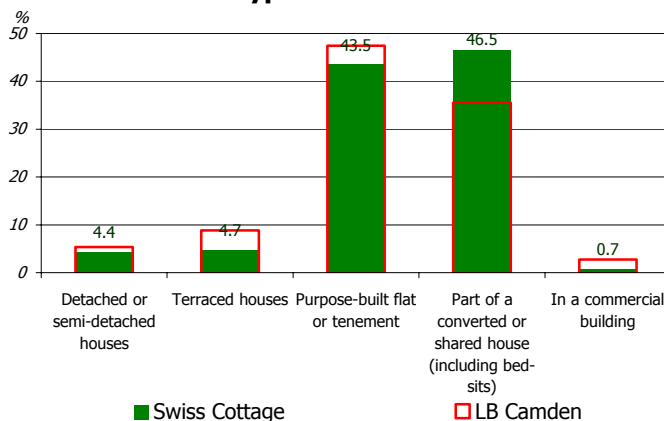
Limiting Long Term Illness



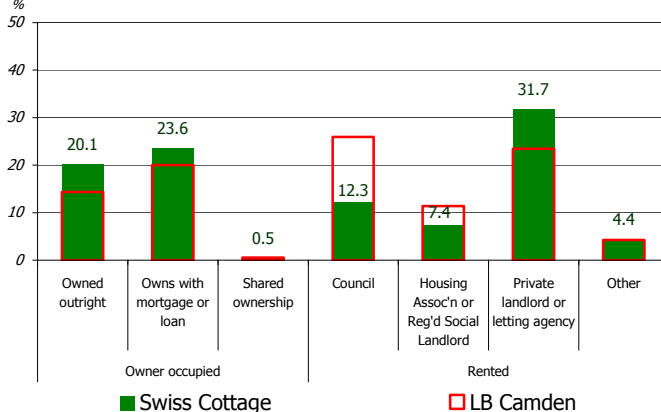
Car Availability



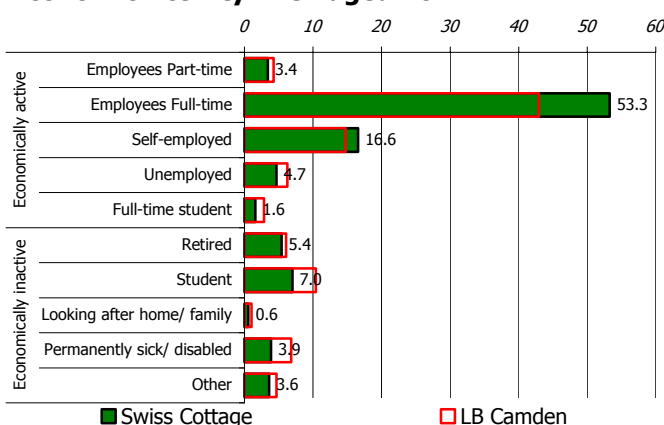
Accommodation Type



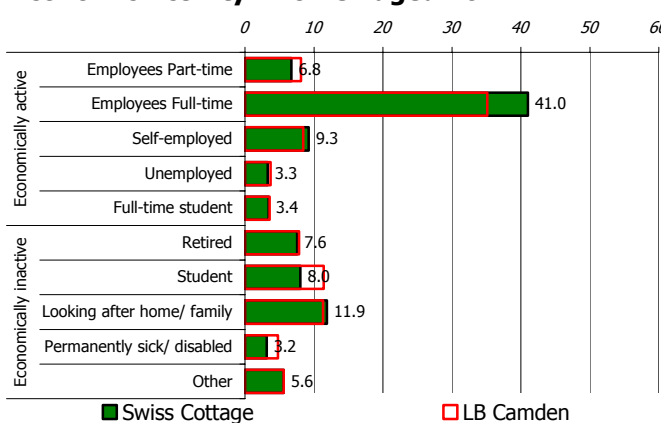
Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74





Key Facts

from the 2001 Census

Area (hectares):	88
Residents:	10,058
Households:	5,088
Children under 16:	1,237
People of working age (16-59/64):	7,935
People of pensionable age (60/65+):	886



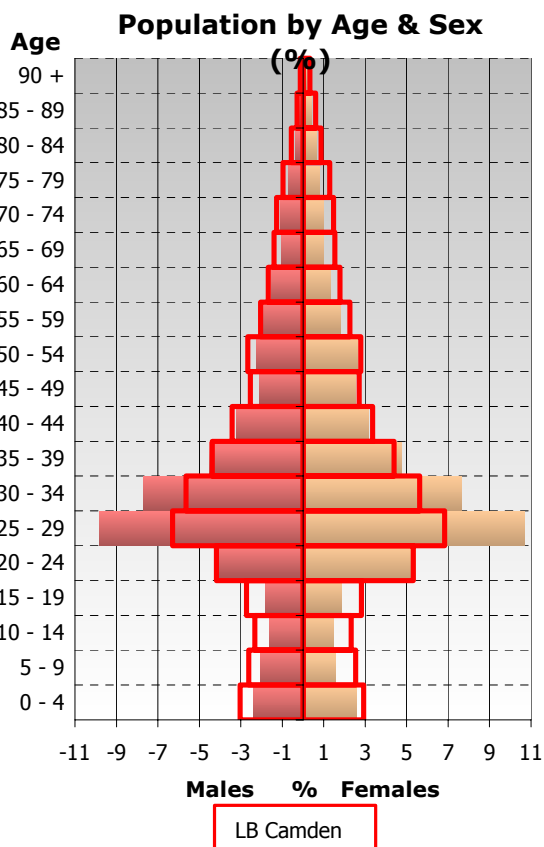
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West Hampstead Ward is located in the north west of the borough. It is bounded in the east by Finchley Road and in the west by Shoot Up Hill/Kilburn High Road. Maygrove Road, Broomsleigh Street, Mill Lane, and West End Lane (to the junction with Finchley Road) frame the northern extents. In the south, the boundary runs to the north of Netherwood Street, taking in Linstead Street, Hermstal Road, Cleve Road and north to the West Hampstead Railway lands, which form the boundary to the junction with Finchley Road.

Records show that the small hamlet of **West End** had existed in this location since medieval times. The hamlet was named after its position within the manor and parish of **Hampstead**. In the first half of the 19th century, large villas were built on the farmland surrounding the hamlet. However, the arrival of the Midland Railway in 1871 brought rapid development and many of the large houses were demolished in favour of higher density buildings. The ward is well served by public transport, including West Hampstead Thameslink, Finchley Road and Frognal rail stations, and Finchley Road tube station.

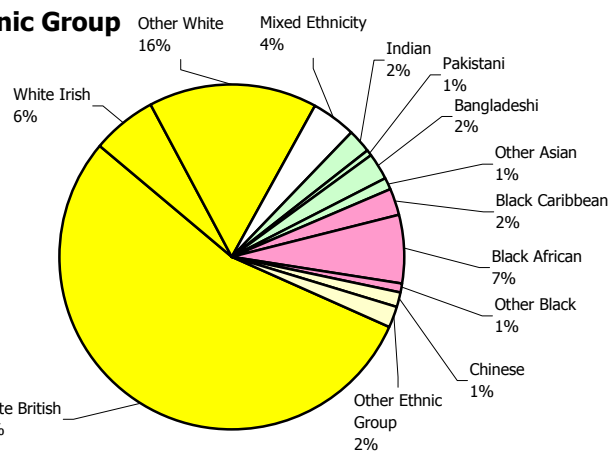
The 2001 Census reveals that West Hampstead ward has the highest proportion of people living in households (99.7%), i.e. not in communal establishments. The ward has the 2nd smallest proportion of elderly aged 65+ (7%), the smallest proportion of pensioners living alone (8%) and the 2nd smallest proportion of children under 5. It also has the lowest incidence of people providing unpaid care (6%).

West Hampstead ward has the 2nd highest proportion of people of working age (80%) and the highest female economic activity rate (71%). 62% of the ward's adult population are single (never married) and it is home to the borough's 3rd highest proportion of Irish people (6%). It has the highest proportion of working residents using the train to get to work (14%).

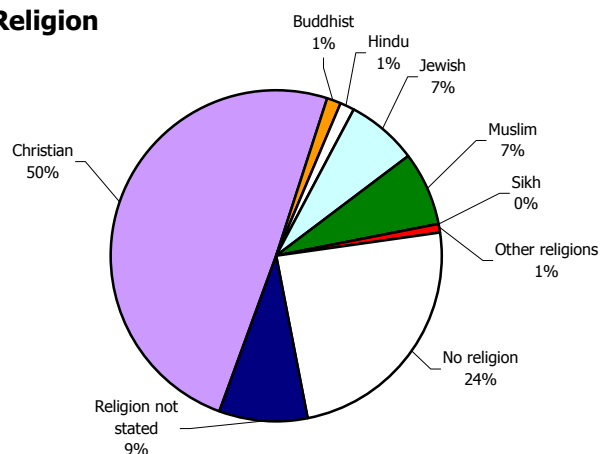


2001 Census Profile: West Hampstead Ward

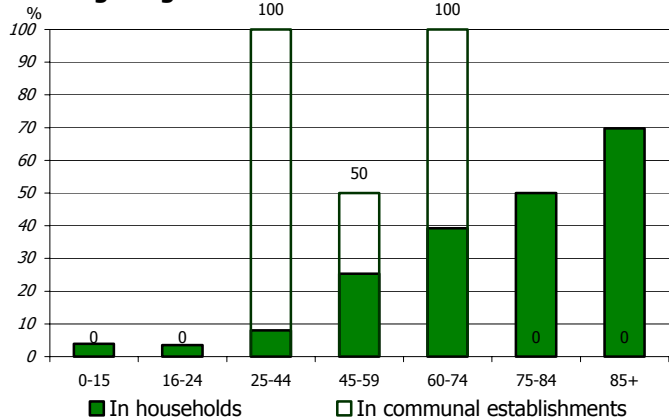
Ethnic Group



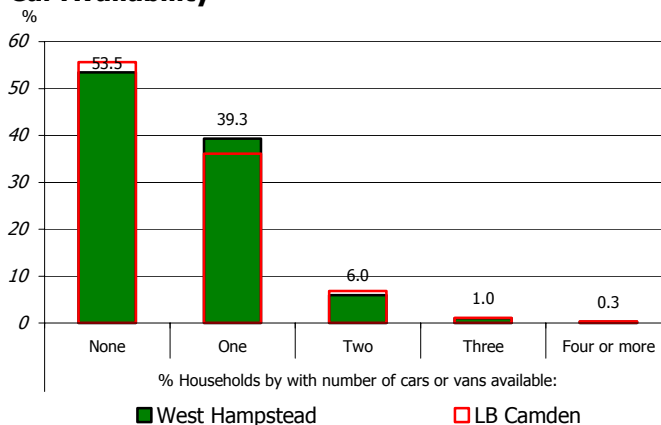
Religion



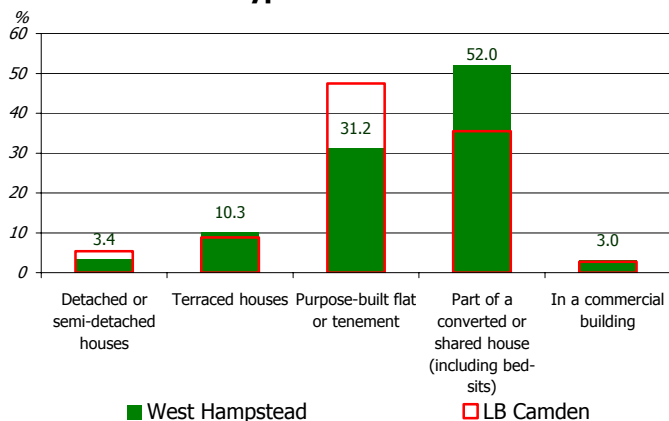
Limiting Long Term Illness



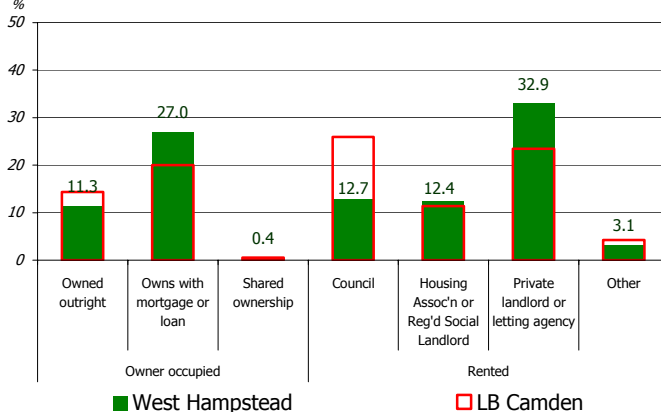
Car Availability



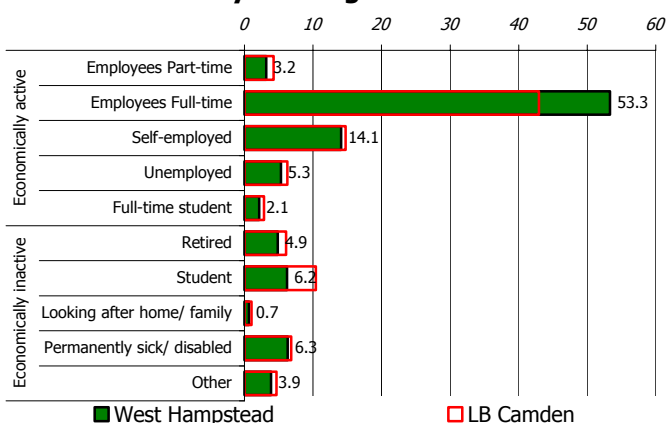
Accommodation Type



Tenure



Economic Activity: Men aged 16-74



Economic Activity: Women aged 16-74

