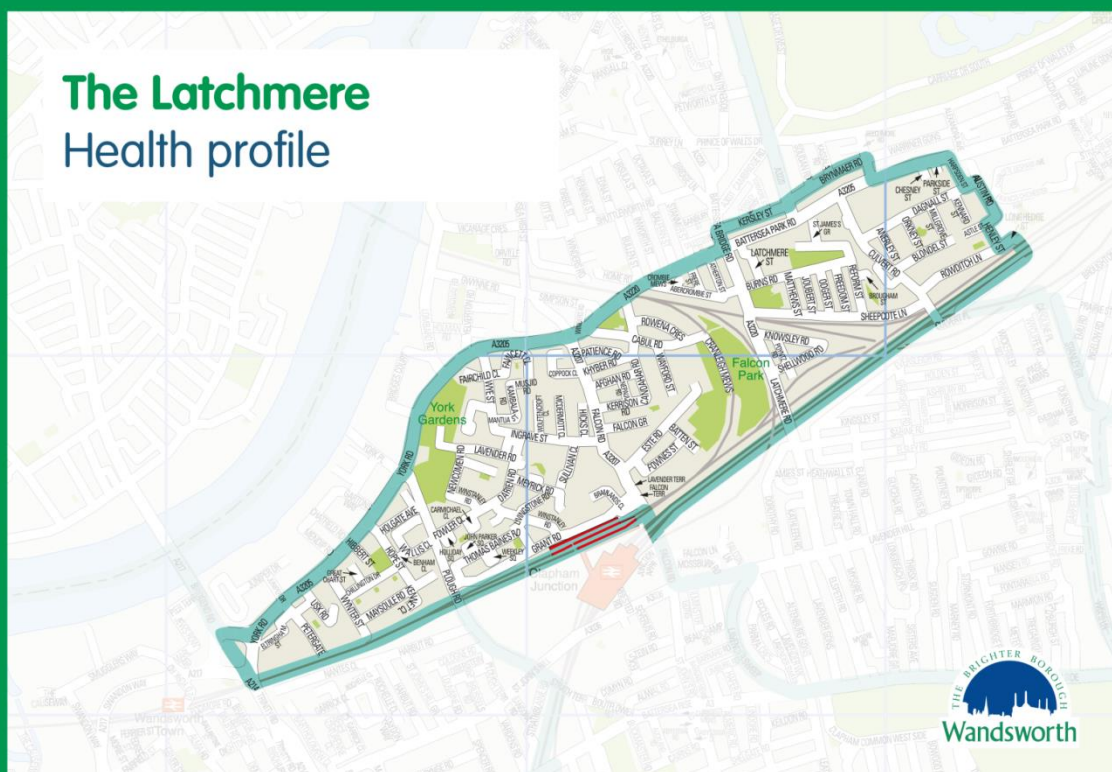


The Latchmere Health profile



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Executive Summary

The aim of the Latchmere health profile is to support local organisations and groups in the planning and delivery of services. It also provides a baseline analysis to support the assessment and evaluation of changes to health and wellbeing as changes occur within the locality including redevelopment and regeneration.

Method

This profile draws on the lowest meaningful level of data available, in order to give the most representative picture of local health and wellbeing possible, using a range of local and national data sources. It draws on a breadth of indicators so as to capture the wider influences on the health of the community.

Place

Latchmere has a young, ethnically diverse population with a high proportion of people who live alone. There is a large minority of people from black ethnic minority groups living in the area, Somali is the second most common language spoken amongst school children for instance. There is variation across the different parts of the ward in relation to deprivation, but nearly half of Latchmere residents live in some of the most deprived areas in the country.

A number of areas within the ward rank highly in relation to crime and community vulnerability to crime. The area is served by numerous buses and rail links around Clapham Junction and the majority of the ward is considered to have good or excellent access to public transport. There are numerous construction sites in the area, the Winstanley and York Road Estates regeneration project is ongoing with a planning application likely to be submitted in 2018/2019. The area around York Road is a TfL Air Quality Focus Area, due to high levels of air pollutants; two schools in the ward are also in areas that breach air quality limit values.

Start Well

Over half of households in Latchmere have dependent children and over a third of children living in the ward are living in poverty. There are a high number of lone-parent households and half of lone-parent households are not in employment. Levels of childhood excess weight are higher than for Wandsworth, although certainly amongst younger children i.e. reception age, there is an encouraging downward trend. Children and young people living in the ward are more likely to be admitted to hospital with an injury compared to Wandsworth as a whole.



Despite variation in rates of coverage for childhood immunisations in early years by the time children are five years old coverage by GP practices in Latchmere is generally good. The majority of children in the ward attend state-maintained schools. There is variation in the student profile and educational attainment of the local primary schools and the secondary academy. However, a higher proportion of children are reaching expected levels in three of the local primary schools and secondary school students achieve slightly better average results at GCSE compared to Wandsworth average.

Live Well

The average life expectancy of men and women living in Latchmere is lower than the Wandsworth average and both men and women spend fewer years in good health. The health of the adult population varies across the different GP practices in the ward, reflecting pockets of affluence and the influence of commuting workers who may access primary care in the ward but not be resident. The east and west of the ward are the least active areas in Wandsworth.

Deaths from all causes are higher than would be expected; there are also higher levels of death from heart disease and cancer. Deaths from stroke and chronic respiratory diseases are similar to what we expect for the borough as a whole. Nearly half of all housing in Latchmere is social housing, and 30% of all households are estimated to be overcrowded. A higher proportion of people are unemployed and long-term unemployed than for Wandsworth average, and a third of households claim housing benefit.

Age Well

Nearly 600 people aged over 65 live alone in Latchmere. When compared with Wandsworth, levels of dementia, and emergency and planned hospital procedures for this age group tend to be lower or similar. However, men and women spend fewer years in good health than for Wandsworth overall. This is likely due to the cumulative effect of poorer health and lifestyle factors seen in much of the adult population. Much of the data that pertain to older people's health (e.g. stroke and heart disease) are also pertinent to adults.



Method

Background

The aim of the Latchmere health profile is to support local organisations and groups in the planning and delivery of services and to provide a baseline analysis to support the assessment and evaluation of changes to health and wellbeing as changes occur within the locality including redevelopment and regeneration.

Data Sources

The main sources of data used include:

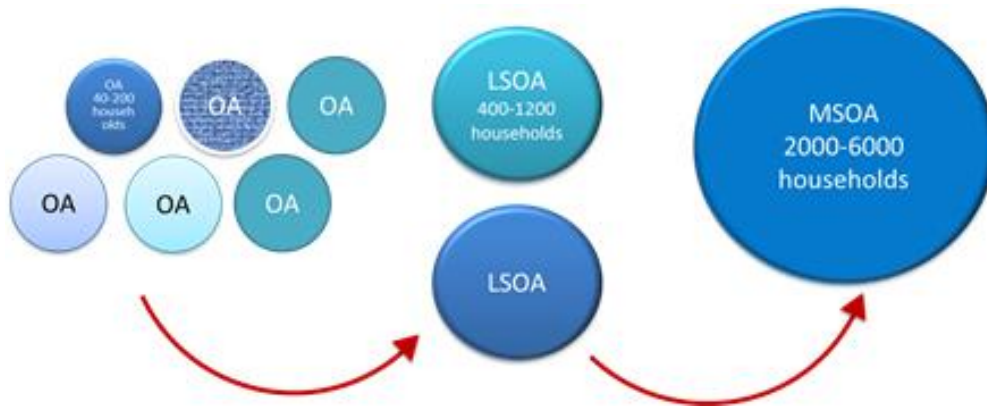
- 2011 Census
- ONS Population Projections
- NOMIS official labour market statistics
- NHS Quality Outcomes Framework
- PHE Local Health
- English indices of deprivation 2015
- Local services (e.g. children's services, council tax benefits, Work Match)
- Qualitative data from stakeholder and community conversations (quotes included)

Levels of Data

Data is often broken down into small geographic areas called Output Areas (OAs). OAs are small geographic areas which group together households that are socially similar. OAs are also grouped into larger geographical areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs). These areas then group up into Wards within a Local Authority.

The larger the area the data is describing the less it will reflect accurately the real-life experiences of people living in their local communities, and the more likely it is that it will include people who do not live in the specific community you are looking at.

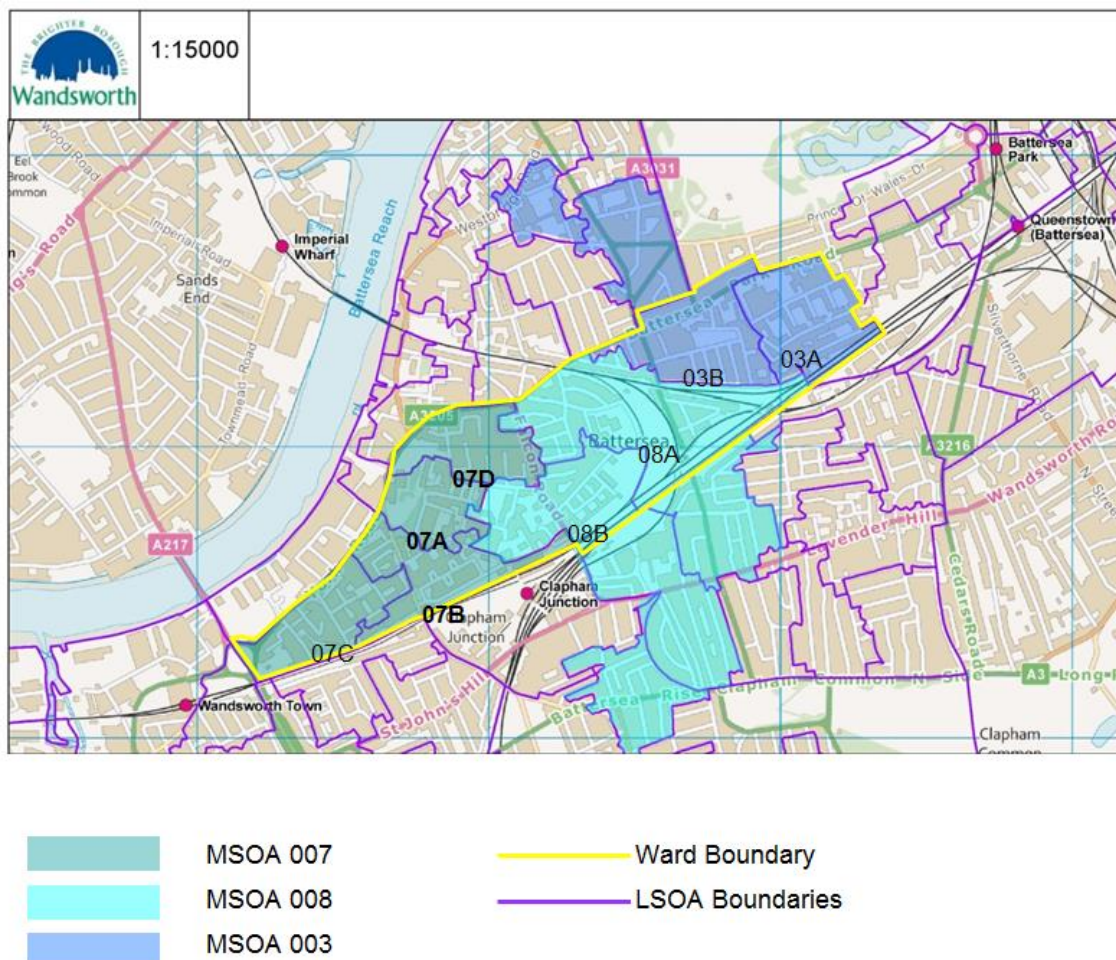




Local geographies

Latchmere is located immediately south of the Thames between Wandsworth Bridge Road in the west, Battersea Park in the east, with Clapham Junction to the south. Latchmere has historically been part of Battersea since the Victorian period.

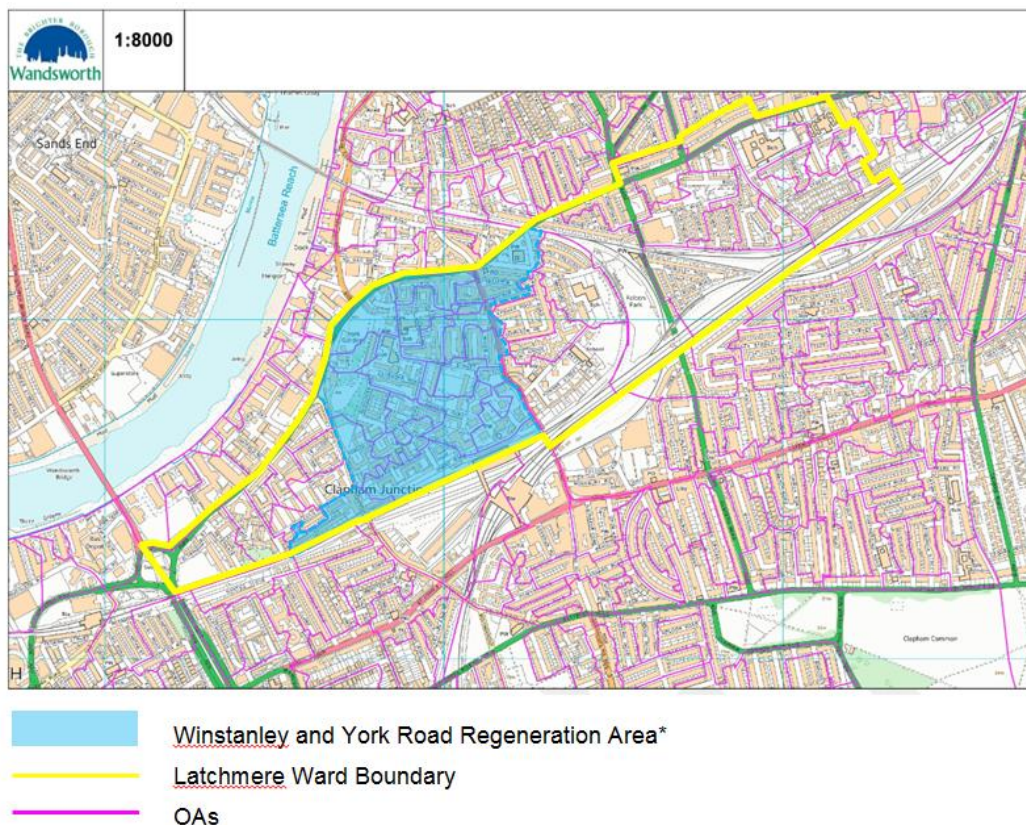
Figure 1: LSOA and MSOA boundaries



Regeneration Area

The Council launched its Aspirations Programme in 2013 with an ambition to regenerate neighbourhoods, create more homes, help people into work and encourage them to aspire to better, safer, healthier lives. The Winstanley and York Road estate in Latchmere is one of two key Aspiration Areas in Wandsworth, both of which are undergoing a programme of regeneration.

Figure 2: Ward boundary and regeneration area



**Note there are seven private blocks (gated community) which form part of the private Falcons Estate in the bottom right hand corner of the Winstanley estate, which will likely have a different profile the rest of the estate*

**The highlighted area is aligned to the OA boundaries to enable data collection; it is therefore slightly different to the official regeneration area.*

The regeneration programme will provide over 2,000 new homes with associated social infrastructure such as a new leisure centre, swimming pool, children's centre, library and redeveloped park. The Council is committed to providing all social tenants and resident leaseholders with homes in the new neighbourhood should they wish to stay. The redevelopment will provide 530 social rented units and 86 shared equity units for the existing resident leaseholders. Once all the residents who wish to be rehoused in the scheme have been accommodated, any surplus homes will be returned to the council to be allocated to residents to whom the council owes a duty to rehouse.

Figure 3: Map showing location of the Winstanley and York Road Estates and the masterplan proposals (initial designs July 2018)



- Masterplan outline boundary
- Phase 1 planning application boundary
- A Block 1
- B Block 5
- C Block 6
- 1 New leisure and community hub
- 2 York Gardens
- 3 A new public open space providing connection to park and entrance to the new community facility
- 4 Enhanced existing connections to Thames Pathway
- 5 Improved crossings
- 6 Health Centre and local retail
- 7 Workspace
- 8 Build-to-rent block with communal facilities
- 9 Realigned Winstanley Road
- 10 Improved public realm
- 11 Winstanley Road connection to the park and location of coach drop-off
- 12 Falconbrook Pumping Station
- 13 Improved pedestrian connection to park



Data Caveats and Considerations

As with all population-level data, there are caveats around how robust the accessible data is, and some indicators and datasets that have been used will be more up-to-date and reliable than others. Where relevant, significant caveats to the data are highlighted in the report (this is to give the reader an indication of the level of uncertainty in the data). Data sources, year of publication and the level at which the data are available are included in the references at the end of this document.

Not all health and wellbeing information is available in a smaller geographic area. Where data is only available at Borough level these have generally not been included within the profile. Therefore, for example, the report does not include data on levels of adult smoking or breastfeeding, even though these are likely to be key issues for the area.



Place



Latchmere has a young, ethnically diverse population with a high proportion of people who live alone. There is a large minority of people from black ethnic minority groups living in the area, Somali for instance is the second most common language spoken amongst school children. There is variation across the different parts of the ward in relation to deprivation, but nearly half of Latchmere residents live in some of the most deprived areas in the country. A number of areas within the ward rank highly in relation to crime and community vulnerability to crime.

The area is served by numerous buses and rail links around Clapham Junction and the majority of the ward is considered to have good or excellent access to public transport. There are numerous construction sites in the area, the Winstanley and York Road Estates regeneration project is ongoing with a planning application likely to be submitted in 2018. The area around York Road is a TfL Air Quality Focus Area, due to high levels of air pollutants; two schools in the ward are also in areas that breach air quality limit values.

Population

- Around 15,700 people live in Latchmere and approximately 5200 live in the Winstanley and York Road area (LSOA's 07A, B, D).
- A higher proportion of 0-29 year olds live in Latchmere compared to Wandsworth (46% compared to 40%). This is also the case for the Winstanley and York road area (45%); although it is 0-15 year olds that are the most overrepresented, whereas for Latchmere as a whole, it is 16-29 year olds.
- In general, 0-15 year olds and older adults (65 plus) have the highest healthcare needs within society; there are a higher proportion of people within these age groups in the Winstanley and York Road area, compared to the borough average.¹



Figure 4: Latchmere population age structure

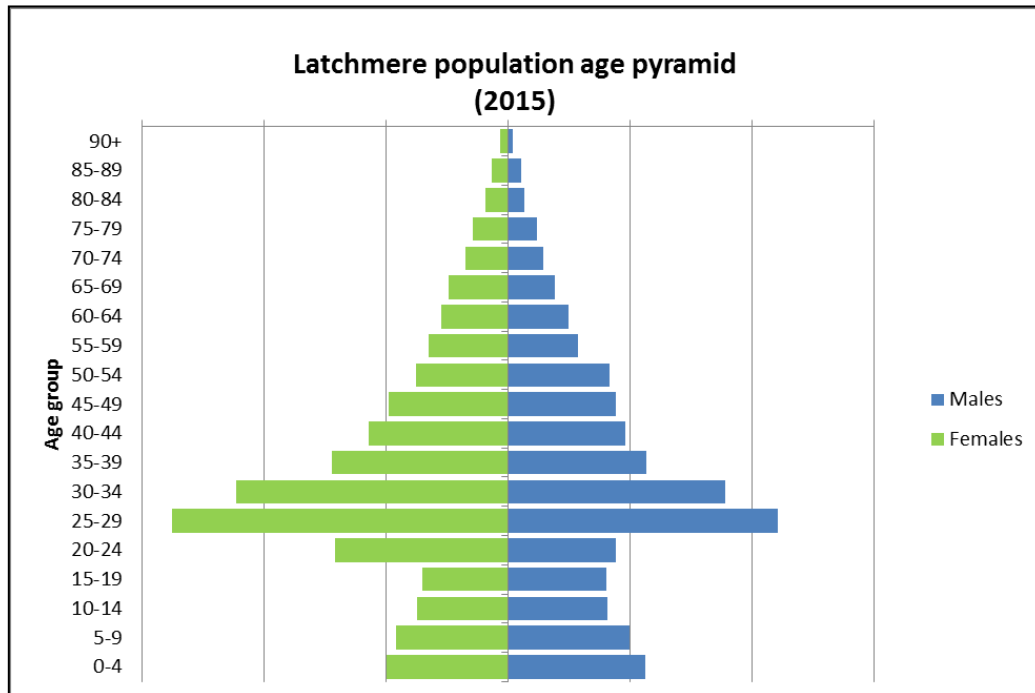


Figure 5: Latchmere, Winstanley and Wandsworth age structure (Mid-2015 projections)

No. of people	Latchmere	Winstanley and York Rd	Wandsworth
0-15	19%	21%	17.8%
16-29	27%	24%	22.4%
30-44	28%	25%	31.8%
45-64	18%	19%	18.6%
65+	9%	11%	9.3%

- Latchmere has the third highest proportion of one person households in Wandsworth (36%), which compares to an average of 32% for both Wandsworth and London.
- The proportion of residents from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups living in Latchmere is considerably higher than for Wandsworth as a whole and for the Winstanley and York Road area, it is higher still (56% for Winstanley and 45% for Latchmere, compared to 27% for Wandsworth). 35% of Winstanley and York Road residents are from Black ethnic groups, compared to 10.6% across Wandsworth. Latchmere ward has the third highest proportion of BME groups across all the wards in Wandsworth (after Tooting and Graveney).²

- The proportion of children attending Wandsworth schools that speak English as a first language is lower for those living in Latchmere and the Winstanley area than for Wandsworth as a whole. The second most common language spoken is Somali, accounting for 14% of children in Latchmere and 19% in Winstanley (compared to 5% for Wandsworth).³

Figure 6: First languages of children aged 3–15 attending Wandsworth Schools (Oct 2017)

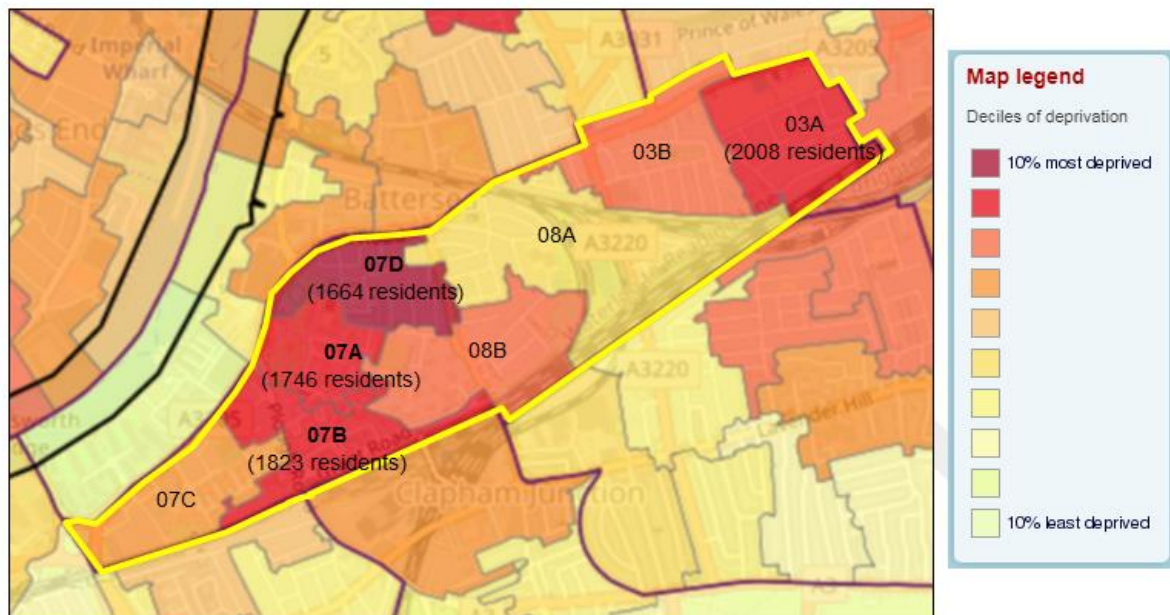
First language	Latchmere	Winstanley	Wandsworth
English	47%	44%	56%
Somali	14%	19%	5%
Urdu	5%	5%	7%
Arabic	3%	4%	*2%
Portuguese	3%	2%	*2%
Other	28%	27%	28%

**These languages do not appear in the top five for Wandsworth overall
(the top five languages for Wandsworth are English, Urdu, Somali, Polish and Spanish)*

Deprivation

- The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas across England, based on domains such as Income, Health and Housing. The domains are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation which is presented as a rank – 1 being the most deprived area out of a total of 32,844 in England. Wandsworth is ranked as 147th out of 326 local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived local authority).
- Latchmere is a diverse ward with areas falling in the 50% least deprived areas in the country (LSOA 8a) and also the 10% most deprived (LSOA 7D). The most overall deprived areas are around the York Road and Winstanley Estate (LSOA 07D, A, B), and north east of the ward (LSOA 3A), which is adjacent to the Doddington Estate. Approximately 45% of Latchmere residents (7200) live in the 10% or 20% most deprived areas in the country.

Figure 7: Index of Multiple Deprivation Map



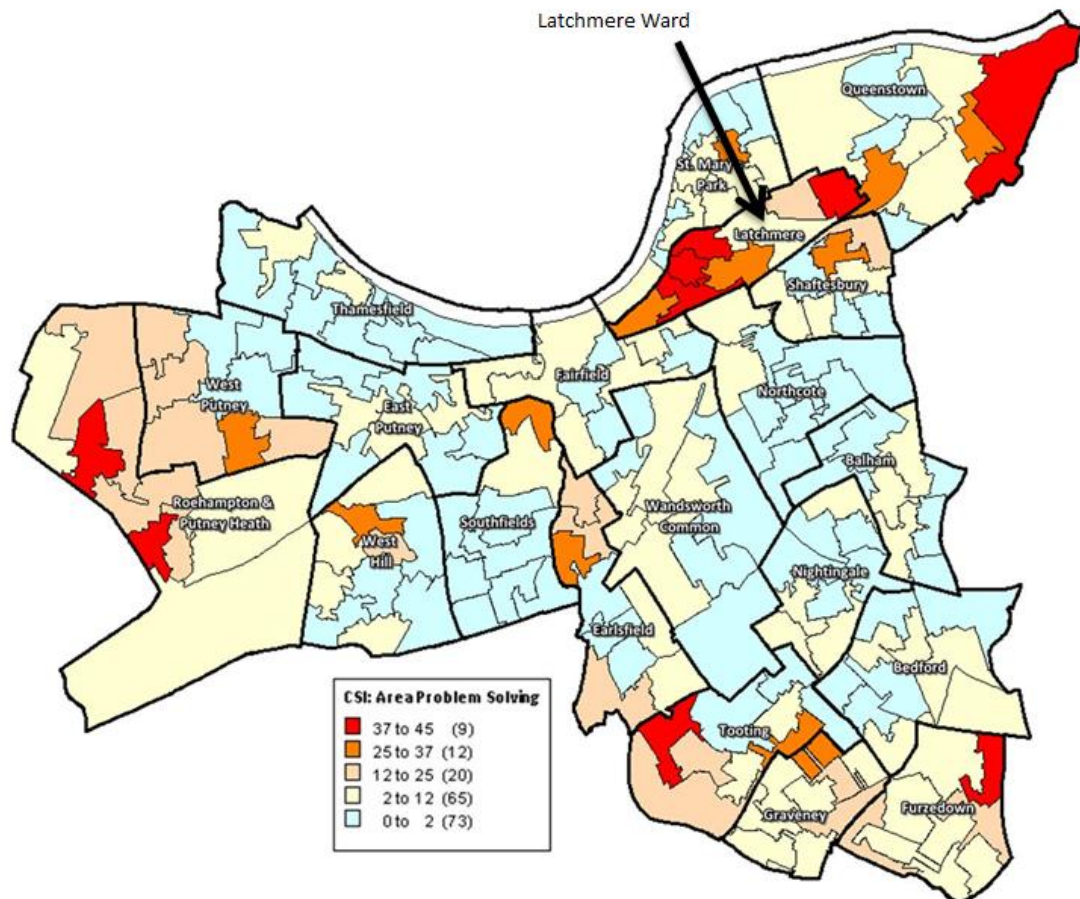
- The north of Winstanley estate (LSOA 07D) is consistently in the 10% most deprived areas in the country across a number of domains (e.g. overall deprivation, health and disability, income and employment).
- In common with most of Wandsworth, and London as a whole, none of the Latchmere areas are particularly deprived with respect to Educations, Skills and Training (all are in the 50% most deprived or better).
- Half of the neighbourhoods in Latchmere are in the 10% most deprived with respect to crime, and 2 are in the 20% most deprived. The two areas with the lowest levels of crime in the ward (40% most deprived in the country), both span the Winstanley regeneration area (07A and 08B).
- Around 90% of residents live in areas that are amongst at least the 30% most deprived areas for housing, 20% most deprived for Income deprivation affecting children, and 10% most deprived for income deprivation affecting older people.⁴

Crime

- In Wandsworth, work is being undertaken to better understand communities in terms of safety and potential vulnerability factors, achieved by combining complimentary datasets such as crime, other emergency services, deprivation and census data etc. Using this methodology, the 179 local areas within Wandsworth have been ranked from various perspectives. A number of areas within Latchmere, including areas around the Winstanley and York Road estate and to the far east of the ward, rank highly on this scale in terms of community vulnerability (these are in red in the map below); three areas

rank the highest and joint second highest in the borough (LSOA's 7A, 7B, 3A). At present, this work remains in the development stage and should therefore be interpreted with caution.⁵

Figure 8: Community vulnerability



- The highest proportion of reported crimes in both the Latchmere area and Winstanley and York Road area, relate to **anti-social behaviour**, followed by theft.
- Average rates of **theft** in Latchmere are lower than the Wandsworth average and lower still for the Winstanley area, however there is variation within this and some areas are considerably higher than average.⁵
- Rates of **high level violence**,¹ **knife crime**, **domestic violence** and **anti-social behaviour (ASB)** in Latchmere are higher than the Wandsworth average and except for Domestic Violence are higher in the Winstanley area than for Latchmere as a whole (rates of domestic violence were similar between Winstanley and Latchmere as a whole for 2016/17).
- There have been increases in the rate of **knife crime** in the Winstanley area over the last three years (2014-2017) although rates are often still lower than for some other estates (e.g. the Doddington and Henry Prince). It is important to note that the small

¹ High level violence is classified as Actual Bodily Harm or worse

numbers involved, combined with the potential for them to vary year to year make meaningful comparison very difficult. In 2016/17 there were 34 reported knife crimes in Latchmere, 16 of which were in the Winstanley area (which covers approximately one third of the Latchmere population).⁶

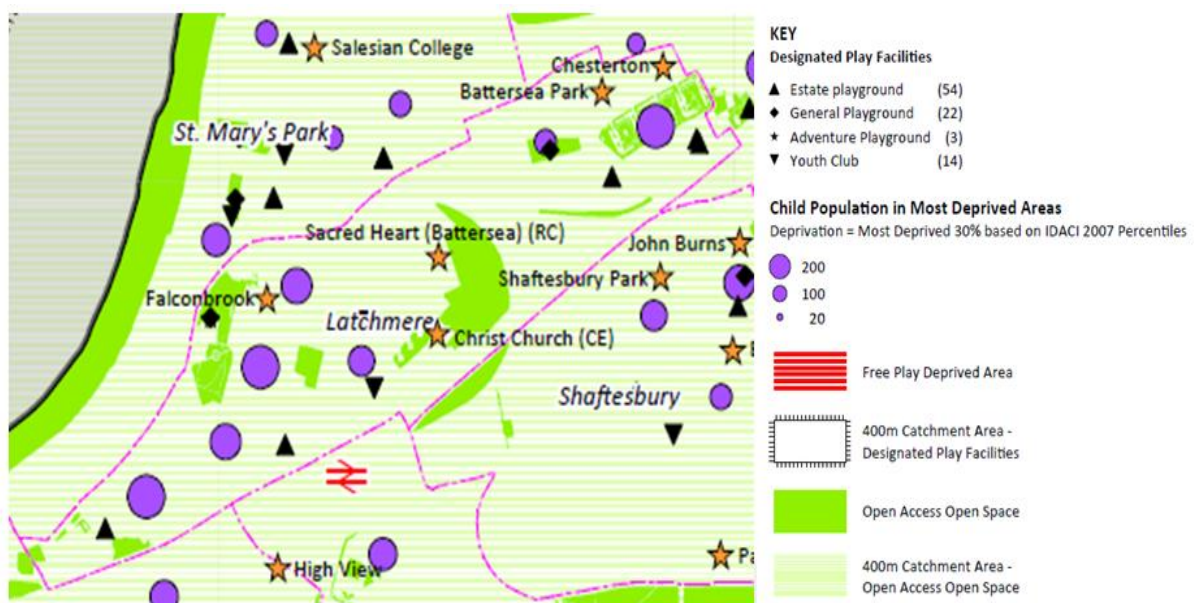
- Rates of reported **domestic violence** in the Winstanley area were increasing year on year from 2013-2016 and were higher than for other estates in Wandsworth, however the rate decreased in 2016/17.
- Historically, **gang activity** has been in evidence within parts of Latchmere and the wider Battersea area. The Police gangs team, alongside partners including the Local Authority, continue to focus work in the area to mitigate and reduce this activity.

(NOTE: The data presented here should be taken as indicative due to the way crime figures are collected and recorded.)

Green space

- There are two large green spaces in the area (York Gardens and Falcon Park). All areas within Latchmere fall within 400m of open access open space, and within 400m of designated play facilities. There are 15 play areas in the ward, and none of the ward is classed as deprived with respect to access to free play opportunities.⁷

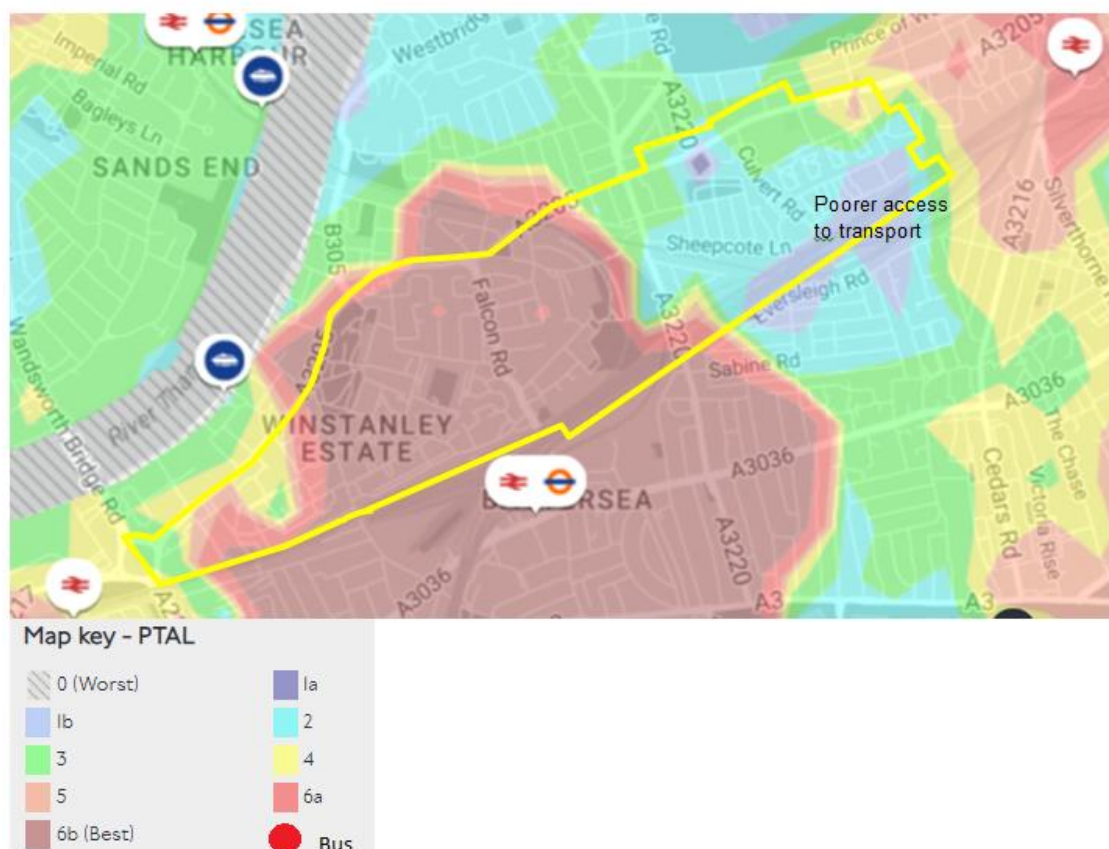
Figure 9: Map showing access to designated play facilities and open access space



Transport

- Central Latchmere is served by Clapham Junction with numerous bus and rail links. To the south west of the ward, there is also Wandsworth Town rail station, and to the North east, Queenstown Road and Battersea Park rail stations. As a result, the majority of the ward is considered to have good or excellent access to public transport (PTAL rating of 6/6a). Despite this, there are some very small areas that are considered to have poor access to public transport (PTAL score 1a/b, shaded light and dark purple), and the majority of the east of the ward is considered to have average access (PTAL score 2-3, shaded turquoise and green).^{8,9}

Figure 10: Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)



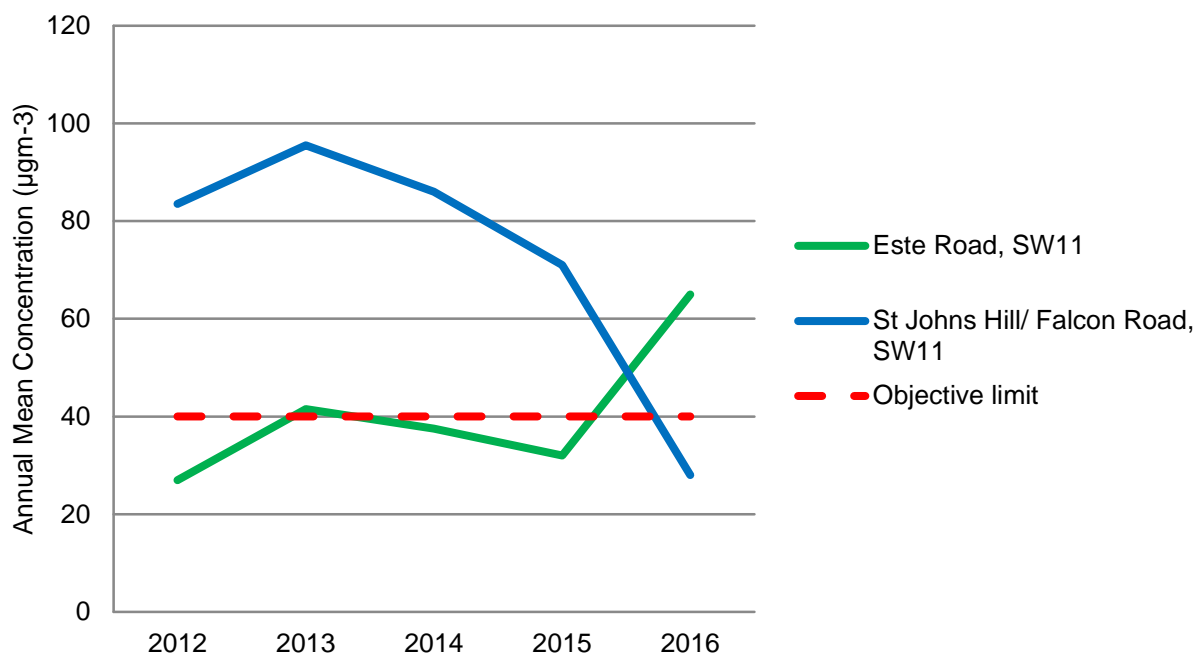
Air pollution

- Air pollution has an impact on everyone's health. The young, the elderly and those with certain medical conditions are most susceptible and more deprived communities tend to be the most exposed. The main source of air pollution nationally is road traffic.
- Of the five schools in Latchmere, three have registered NO₂ levels below the national air pollution limits (the maximum acceptable concentrations from a human health point of view is 40µg/m³ according to national objectives). However, two neighboring schools,

Harris Academy and Battersea, and Chesterton Primary School have areas within or near the school grounds that are around air pollution limits and are designated as air quality priority schools. In autumn 2017, the Council worked with the Greater London Authority to undertake an air quality audit for Chesterton Primary School, the findings from which will be used to inform local action.

- There are numerous construction sites in the proximity of the York Road area which are known to impact on air quality, and the area has been designated a TfL Air Quality Focus Area, due to high levels of air pollutants. The closest routine air pollution monitors are on Este Road, SW11 and the junction of St Johns Hill/ Falcon Road; the readings from these monitors show considerable variation in levels of NO₂ over time. In addition, a specific study was undertaken in 2016 around the Clapham Junction area, incorporating diffusion tube monitors at Falcon Road, St John's Road, St John's Hill, Lavender Hill and Beauchamp.

Figure 11: Local Air Pollution Reading Levels (NO₂) 2012-2016



(NOTE: Measuring air pollution levels is complex and these data should be taken as indicative only, particularly with respect to diffusion tube readings for which known poor data capture affects accuracy.)

Food environment

- The majority of Latchmere residents are considered to have accessible supermarkets or convenience stores within a 1 mile radius. However, some residents living in the far west of the ward (LSOA 7C) and have no supermarkets or convenience stores within a 1 mile



radius, and access in the north of the Winstanley and York Road estate (LSOA 7D) is low, with 0.61 outlets per 1000 population.¹⁰

- There is also marked variation across the ward with respect to access to takeaway outlets. The north of the Winstanley and York Road estate (LSOA 7D) has the highest number of takeaways within a 1 mile radius (3.05 per 1000 population) with other areas ranging between 0 and 2.88 per 1000 population.

(NOTE: These data are based on food outlet data from Ordnance Survey's Points of Interest (POI) dataset. POI data is one of the most complete secondary sources of food outlet location data in England however it will not capture some food outlets such as ad hoc traders)

Licensing

There are seven Public Houses, 12 licensed restaurants/cafes and 18 licensed supermarkets/ corner shops in Latchmere. There are no current issues in the ward with illicit alcohol/tobacco or sales to minors.



Start Well



Over half of households in Latchmere have dependent children and over a third of children living in the ward are living in poverty. There are a high number of lone-parent households and half of lone-parent households are not in employment.

Levels of childhood excess weight are higher than for Wandsworth average, although certainly amongst younger children, there is an encouraging downward trend.

Children and young people living in the ward are more likely to be admitted to hospital with an injury compared to Wandsworth as a whole. Despite variation in rates of coverage for childhood immunisations, by five years old, coverage for GP practices in Latchmere is generally good.

The majority of children in the ward attend state-maintained schools. There is variation in the student profile and educational attainment of the local primary schools and secondary academy. However, a higher proportion of children are reaching expected levels in three of the local primary schools and secondary school students achieve slightly better average results at GCSE compared to Wandsworth average.

Population

- There are around 3550 children and young people aged under 19 living in Latchmere ward, representing 23% of the local population. Over half of households (52%) have dependent children.¹¹
- 17% of households in Latchmere are lone-parent households and 12% are lone-parent households with dependent children, this represents 820 households and is double the Wandsworth average of 6%. 14% of households in the Winstanley area are lone-parent households with dependent children.¹²
- Lone-parent households can face a number of additional challenges, particularly in relation to income and employment and these can also impact on health behaviours. In

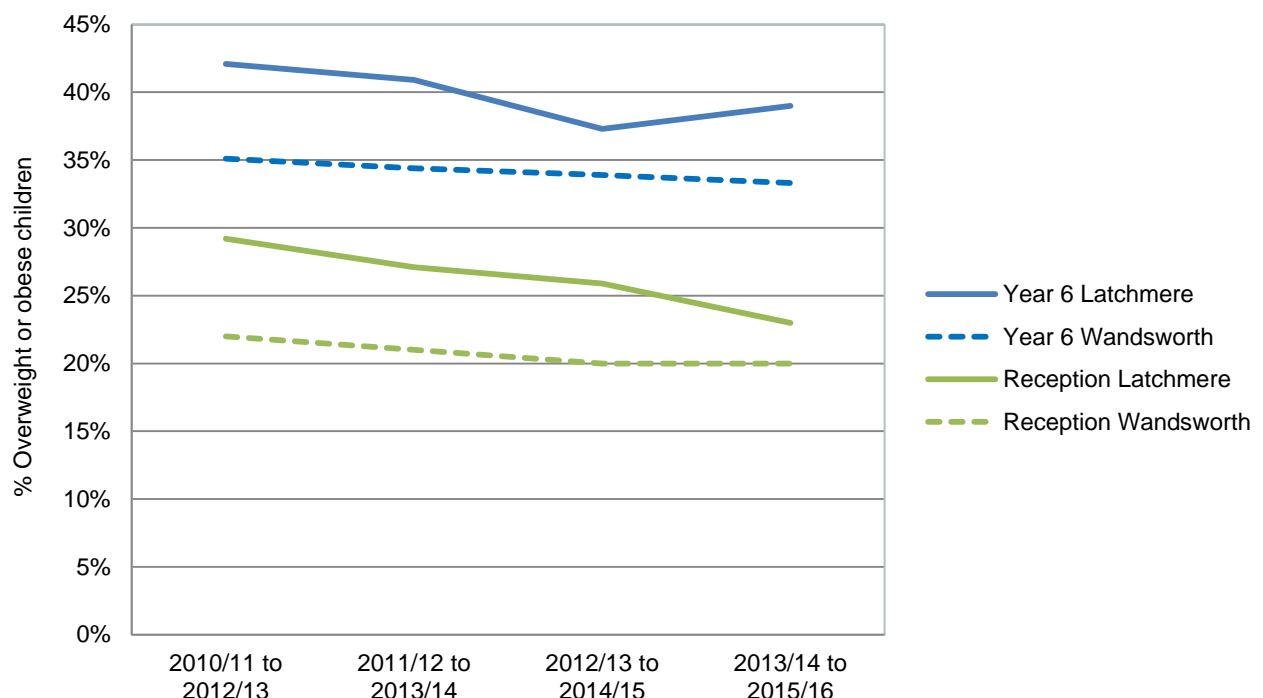
Latchmere, half of lone-parent households are not in employment, this equates to over 400 households.¹³

- At the Ward level, 36% of children live in povertyⁱ, compared to 21% across Wandsworth.¹⁴

Health¹⁵

- The proportion of children in Reception that are overweight or obese has been consistently declining over the past 6 years and is now 23%; similar to the national average, but higher than the Wandsworth average (20%). Excess weight was also declining amongst children in Year 6 to 2014/15; however more recently it has increased to 40.5% in 2014/15 to 2016/17, this was significantly higher than the Wandsworth average of 33%. The numbers of pupils for Latchmere in 2014/15 to 2016/17 were on average similar to previous years.¹⁶
- These data demonstrate positive changes in the trends for younger children and highlight the need for continued efforts to re-establish a downward trend, amongst older primary school children.

Figure 11: Childhood Obesity (Excess Weight)



ⁱ Definition: Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income

- A lower proportion of 15 year-olds are estimated to **smoke** in Latchmere compared to Wandsworth both in terms of occasional and regular smokers, although the difference is unlikely to be statistically significant.
- Data on **dental decay** in children is not available below borough level. In Wandsworth, 23.3% of children have dental decay which is similar to the national average and better than the London average.¹⁷ However, dental decay is often linked to levels of deprivation, and may therefore be more of an issue in Latchmere.
- **A&E attendances** for 0-4-year-olds living in Latchmere are slightly higher (608 per 1000 for Latchmere compared to 578 per 1000 for Wandsworth) however there was no significant difference compared to the borough average.¹⁸
- **Admissions to hospital for injury** although admission rates to hospital for injury were higher in Latchmere compared to Wandsworth across all the age groups (0-4, 0-15 and 15-24 years), there was no significant difference compared to the borough average.
- **Teenage Pregnancy** rates in Latchmere ward are not significantly different to the Wandsworth average.¹⁹
- Overall, coverage for **childhood immunisations** across GP practices in the Latchmere areas is similar to the Wandsworth average for immunisations at 1 year old. For immunisations given at 2 years old, there is considerable variation across practices and across vaccinations; with coverage ranging from 57% to 91%, against the Wandsworth averages which range from 84% to 90% across the different vaccinations. However, by five years old, childhood immunisation coverage for GP practices in Latchmere generally meets or exceeds the Wandsworth average.
- The **Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine** is a very safe and effective vaccine that should be given to children around their first birthday and again before they start school. It is very important that children receive both doses to ensure they are fully protected. The proportion of children who have received both doses of the vaccine by their 5th birthday meets or exceeds the Wandsworth and London average for two of the local GP practices, but coverage for the third practice is lower.

(NOTE: Small numbers of eligible children at the practice in question make meaningful interpretation of this data difficult.

Child development and attainment

There are two children's centres in Latchmere, York Gardens and Chesterton, they are situated on the York Road and Winstanley estate and to the far east of the ward (Figure 12)).

- York Gardens **Children's Centre** is engaging with 57% of children aged under 3 living in the most deprived local 'target' areas, and Chesterton is engaging with 54% (see Figure 12). These are below the Ofsted 'good' target of 65%.²⁰



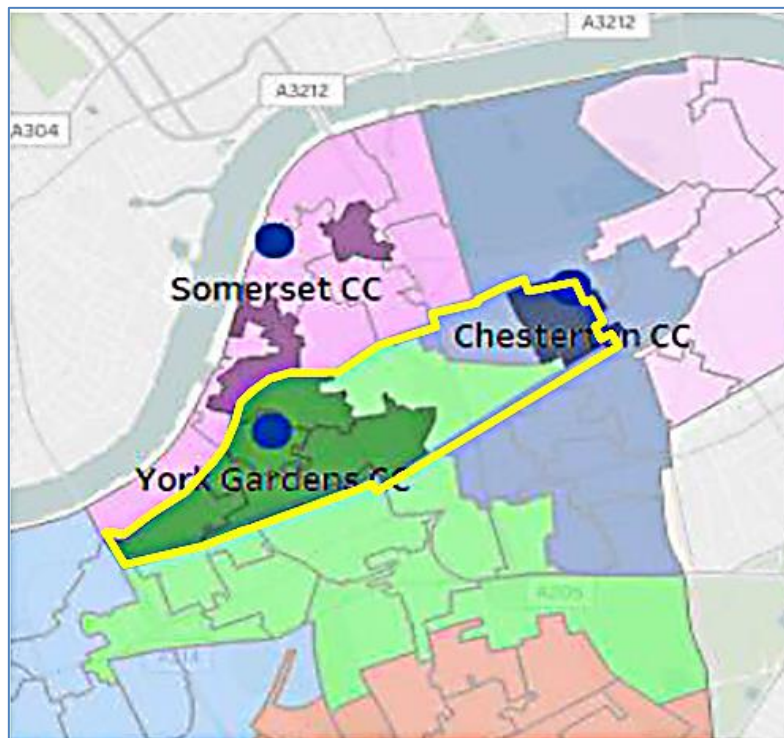
- The proportion of children achieving a good level of development in the **Early Years Foundation Stage** Profile was 71% and 73% for children living in the York Gardens and Chesterton catchment areas respectively. This compares to 75% for Wandsworth.²¹
- There are around 186 '**Children in Need**'³ living in Latchmere.²²
- There are four primary schools in Latchmere and one secondary school academy. A very small proportion of children attend independent schools for primary or secondary school (1% and 2% respectively compared to 20% and 24% for Wandsworth)
 - Falconbrook Primary School (303 pupils)
 - Christ Church Primary School (197 pupils)
 - Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School Battersea (454 pupils)
 - Chesterton Primary School (465 pupils)
 - Harris Academy Battersea (secondary) (797 pupils)
- All schools in Latchmere have a higher proportion of pupils who have been eligible for free school meals than the Wandsworth average (30%), the highest being for Falconbrook (61%) and the lowest being Sacred Heart (34%).²³ Falconbrook and Christ Church primary schools have a considerably higher proportion of children with **Special Educational Needs** than the Wandsworth average.²⁴
- A higher proportion of children are reaching expected levels in three of the local **primary schools** (Chesterton – 93%, Christ Church – 80%, and Sacred Heart – 70%) than the Wandsworth average (69%). Only 53% of children are achieving the expected levels at Falconbrook.²⁵
- The gap between disadvantaged students and other students nationally is highest at Falconbrook (10%, pts: progress test in science) but is smaller than the gap between Wandsworth disadvantaged and national (12% pts). Disadvantaged children at Latchmere's other primary schools performed similar to or better than other students nationally, with no gap at Sacred Hearts Battersea and higher proportions at Christ Church (8% pts better) and Chesterton (24% pts better).²⁶
- The percentage of children who are persistent absentees is higher at Falconbrook (14%) and Christ Church (15%) than the Wandsworth average (9%).²⁷
- **Secondary school** students at Harris Academy Battersea achieve better average results at GCSE compared to Wandsworth and there is no gap between disadvantaged students and others. The percentage of students that are persistent absentees is slightly higher (15%) than the Wandsworth average (12%).²⁸

(NOTE: The school population will differ from the resident population due to students who attend education in other boroughs and the independent sector, and students who attend school in the area but live in neighboring boroughs such as Lambeth.)

³Definition: Children in Need are defined as children receiving social services support



Figure 12: Children Centre Catchment areas (lighter colours) and Target Areas (darker colours)



Youth crime

In Wandsworth, work is being undertaken to better understand communities in terms of safety and potential vulnerability factors, achieved by combining complimentary datasets such as crime, other emergency services, deprivation and census data etc. Using the methodology, the 179 local areas within Wandsworth have been ranked from various perspectives. When focusing on young people, one area in Latchmere ranks joint highest in the borough in terms of vulnerability (LSOA 3A, adjacent to the Doddington Estate and Harris Academy). By contrast, another area (LSOA 8A, area between Falcon Road and Latchmere Road), is ranked amongst the lowest for youth vulnerability (165th in the borough). The other areas in Latchmere are ranked between 8th and 39th. At present, this work remains in the development stage and should therefore be interpreted with caution.²⁹

Live Well

Life expectancy

Same as Wandsworth average
for **women**
3 years shorter
for **men**



15%

of adults
have long term
health problems
or a **disability**

Heart disease

38%

higher than
Wandsworth
average

48%

live in
social housing

48% of households
are
overcrowded

The average life expectancy of men and women living in Latchmere is lower than the Wandsworth average while both men and women spend fewer years in good health. The health of the adult population varies across the different GP practices in the ward, reflecting pockets of affluence and the influence of commuting workers who may access primary care in the ward but not be resident.

The east and west of the ward are the least active areas in Wandsworth. Deaths from all causes are higher than would be expected due to higher than expected levels of death from heart disease and cancer. Deaths from stroke and chronic respiratory diseases are similar to what would be expected. Nearly half of all housing in Latchmere is social housing, and 30% of all households are estimated to be overcrowded. A higher proportion of people are unemployed and long-term unemployed than for Wandsworth, and a third of households claim housing benefit.

Health

- Average life expectancy for men in Latchmere is 76 (up to 3 years shorter than the Wandsworth average and significantly worse than the England average) and is the second lowest across all Wards in Wandsworth. Average life expectancy for women in Latchmere is 84 years old which is similar to the Wandsworth and England average.³⁰
- There are three GP practices in Latchmere ward (Falcon Road Medical Centre, The Junction Health Centre, Clapham Junction Medical Practice) and a further three practices just outside the boundary. Historically, many Winstanley residents have been registered at Chatfield Medical Centre, and therefore this analysis includes the three practices within the ward boundaries and Chatfield.



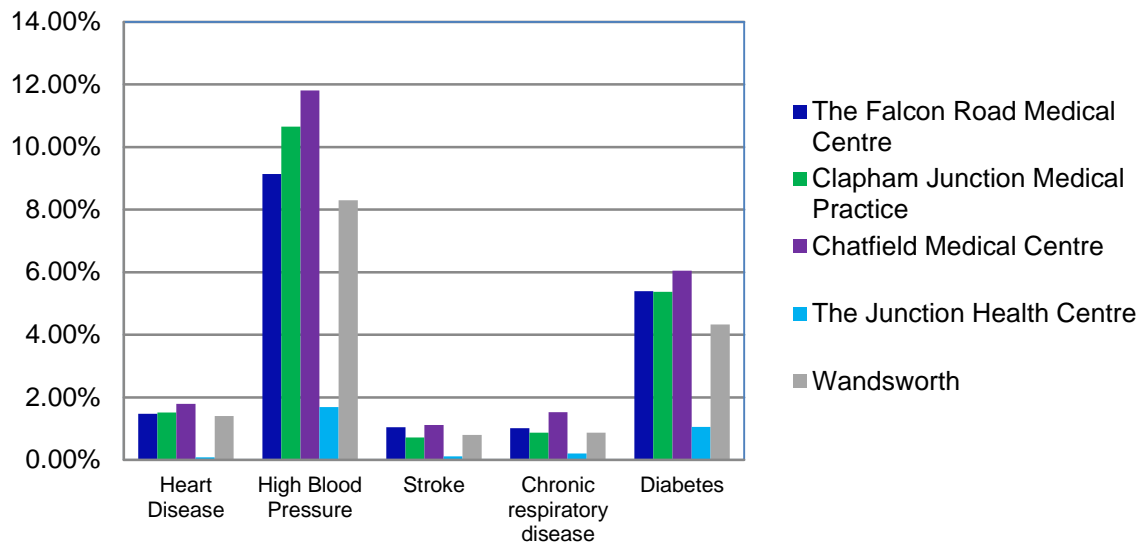
Figure 13: Location of local GP practices



- 15% of Latchmere residents describe themselves as having a **long-term health problem or disability**, compared to 14% in Winstanley and York Road, and 11% across Wandsworth. However, as this is a self-defined category, it is difficult to unpick how different cultural or socioeconomic backgrounds may affect how people respond.³¹
- The number of people living with **diabetes**, chronic **respiratory** diseases (commonly linked to smoking), **high blood pressure** (hypertension), **heart disease**, and those who have had a **stroke** all appear to be similar to the Wandsworth average. However, if The Junction Health Centre is taken out of the analysis, rates of these conditions, which are often linked to lifestyle factors, are all higher than the Wandsworth average. The Junction Health Centre also serves as a walk-in centre and although these data are only based on registered patients, it may be that the profile of patients registered at the Junction Health Centre is quite different to the wider ward profile and patients may come from outside of the ward e.g. commuters.³²

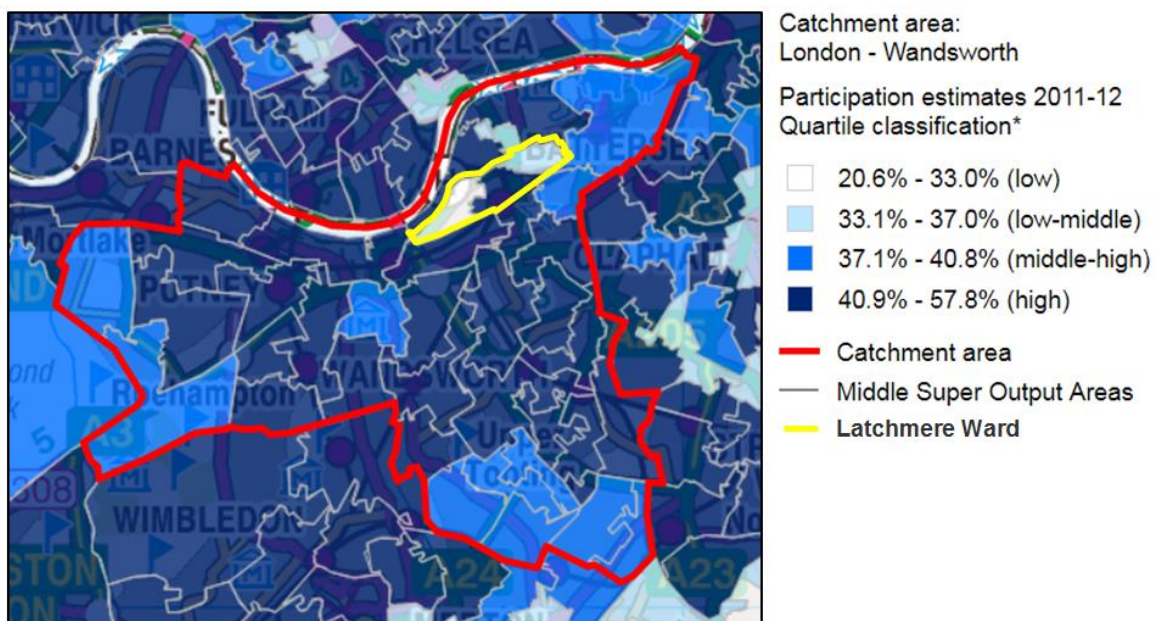
(NOTE: GP catchment areas do not align to ward boundaries, this analysis therefore unavoidably includes some patients who do not live in Latchmere and does not include Latchmere residents registered at GP practices outside of the ward (other than at Chatfield). Clapham Junction Medical Practice has two sites, the smaller branch site is on Winstanley and the main site is on Lavender Hill. The data for this practice will therefore include patients registered at both sites. As noted above, the Junction Health Centre is predominantly a walk-in centre and patients may come from outside of the ward.)

Figure 14: Prevalence of disease by GP practice



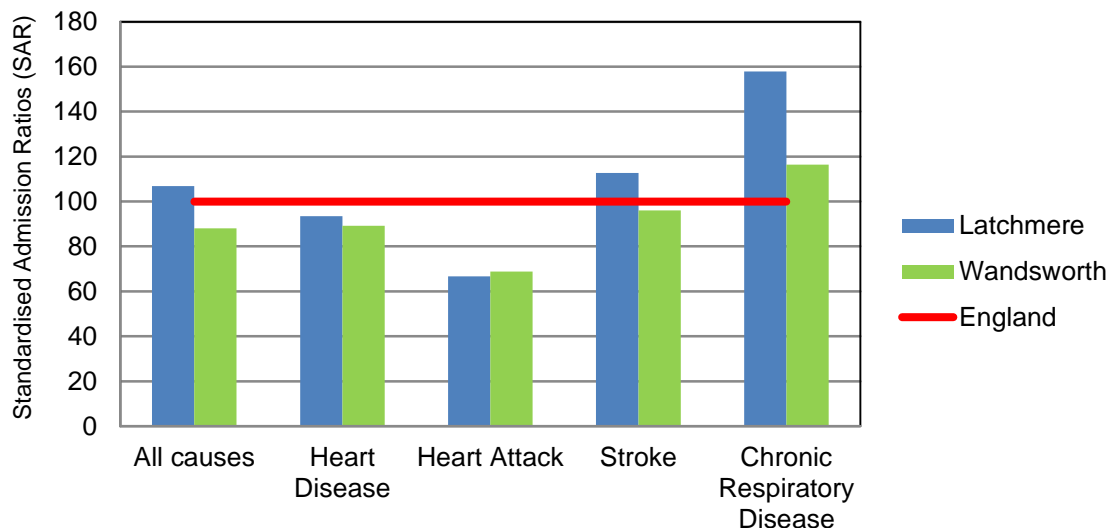
- 6% of adults across the Latchmere area are registered as obese with their GP, however modelling based on 2008 data, estimated the levels of obesity to be much higher at 20% which is considerably higher than the modelled Wandsworth average of 15%.³³
- The estimated proportion of people undertaking 30 minutes of moderate physical activity once a week varies across the ward. It is highest in the centre of the ward (47%) and lowest to the west of the ward (32%). The areas of lower activity in the east and west of the ward are the least active areas in Wandsworth.³⁴

Figure 15: Physical activity 1x30 minutes per week



- The rate of stays in hospital related to alcohol are around 10% lower for Latchmere than would be expected based on national age-specific rates, but higher than for Wandsworth which is 26% lower than would be expected.³⁵
- All Latchmere areas, except one, are amongst the top 25% in Wandsworth for numbers of people receiving structured treatment for drug and/or alcohol dependency.³⁶
- Overall, there are 7% more emergency admissions to hospital than would be expected based on national age-specific admission rates; overall, Wandsworth has around 12% fewer than would be expected.³⁷ There are fewer emergency admissions to hospital for heart attacks and heart disease than would be expected (rates are similar to Wandsworth rates), but 13% more emergency admissions for stroke, and 58% more for chronic respiratory disease.³⁸

Figure 16: Emergency admissions to hospital (2011/12 to 2015/16)

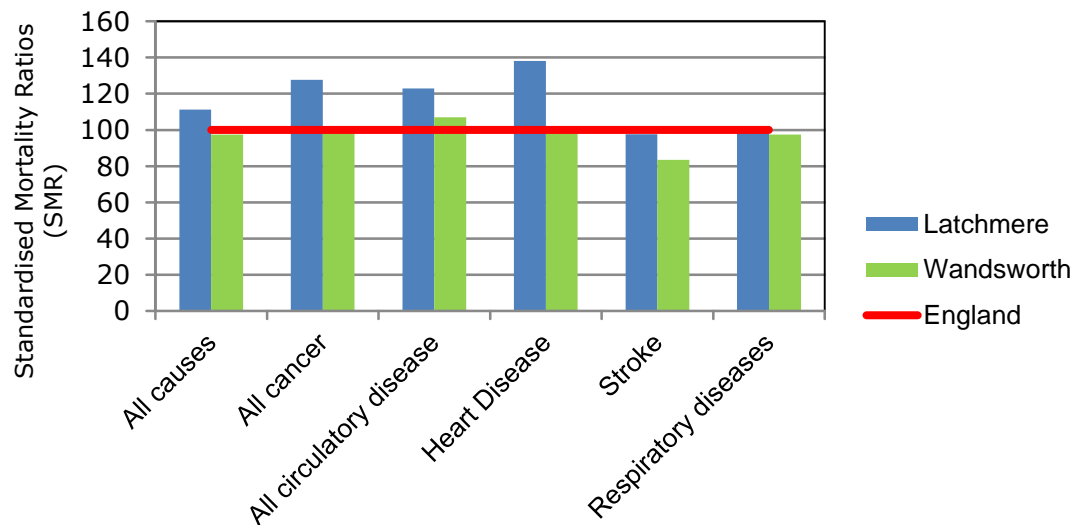


- In contrast, despite lower than expected hospital admissions for heart disease and heart attacks, rates of death from heart disease are 38% higher than would be expected in Latchmere; and despite higher than expected emergency admissions for stroke and chronic respiratory disease, rates of death from these causes are around the expected rate based on national age-specific death rates.³⁹
- Rates of new cancer cases (all cancers) are around 19% higher than would be expected for Latchmere, compared to around 4% higher than would be expected for Wandsworth. Of the four main cancer types, only bowel cancer is around the level that would be expected. Breast, lung and prostate cancer are all higher than would be expected. Rates of lung cancer are 30% higher than would be expected and rates of prostate cancer are 40% higher than would be expected.⁴⁰

- Rates of **death from cancer** are around 28% higher than would be expected based on national age-specific death rates, indicating poor outcomes for those diagnosed with cancer (it may also indicate potentially late diagnoses).⁴¹

(NOTE: The natural history of prostate cancer is not well understood, and higher rates may sometimes be due to incidental discovery rather than symptomatic disease.)

Figure 17: Causes of death (all ages, 2011-2015)



(NOTE: Confidence intervals are not available for these data, making it difficult to determine whether the differences seen are statistically significant.)

Mental health

- The prevalence of serious mental health conditions (such as bipolar disorder and psychoses), amongst people registered with Latchmere GPs, is similar to the Wandsworth average (0.95%).⁴²
- The number of cases of diagnosed depression is similar to the Wandsworth average and lower than the national average.⁴³

(NOTE: These data represent cases known to GP practices, however, other factors such as stigma and social or cultural norms can influence whether people suffering from depression or serious mental health conditions present for diagnosis and treatment, and therefore influence local prevalence estimates.)

Housing

- Just under half of the housing stock in Latchmere is social housing (48%), as opposed to privately rented, or owner occupied, compared to 21% across Wandsworth.⁴⁴
- The proportion of housing that is estimated to be in disrepair (modelled figures assessed against the decent homes standard criteria) is slightly higher in privately rented stock (7%) compared to social housing stock (6%) or owner occupied (4%). These are similar to Wandsworth and national averages (5%). However, there is variation across the different areas of Latchmere and levels of disrepair in both social and privately rented housing are estimated to be considerably higher in LSOA 3B (the area around Latchmere Recreation Ground and Sheepcote Lane) (11% and 10% respectively).⁴⁵
- Most areas in Latchmere have a higher proportion of large households (six or more occupants) compared to the Wandsworth average (2%). 3% of households in the Winstanley and York Road area have six plus occupants, but the highest proportion are in the east of the ward (LSOA 3A), where 5% of households have six plus occupants.⁴⁶
- Approximately 30% of households in Latchmere are thought to be overcrowded and 33% in the Winstanley and York Road area, compared to 20% for Wandsworth (based on household size and composition, and number of bedrooms).⁴⁷

Employment and benefits

- Approximately 2.1% of the working age population in the Latchmere area are claiming **Jobseekers Allowance** and 3.4% in the Winstanley and York Road Area; compared to 1.4% for Wandsworth.⁴⁸ 5.3 people per 1000 working age population have been **unemployed for over a year** across the Latchmere area, and 8.6 per 1000 for the Winstanley and York Road area, compared to 3.2 across Wandsworth.⁴⁹
- **Work Match** delivers Employment Support Services in Latchmere in offices at 207 Lavender Hill and Bramlands. In 2016, there were 114 enquiries to WorkMatch from Latchmere residents and 29 people were successfully matched with and started a job in 2016.⁵⁰
- Latchmere residents are most likely to seek advice and support from the **Citizens Advice Bureau** in relation to Benefits and Tax Credits (around 40% of all issues); the next two biggest issues for residents seeking support are Housing and Debt. Half of the clients supported have a disability or long-term health condition and 60% are from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups.⁵¹
- Over a third of households (35%) across Latchmere were claiming **Housing Benefit** as at March 2017, and 39% in the Winstanley and York Road area, compared to 19% across Wandsworth. 25% of households in Latchmere were claiming **Council-Tax reductions**, 17% in the Winstanley and York Road area and 13% across Wandsworth.⁵²



Age Well



Nearly 600 people aged over 65 live alone in Latchmere. When compared with Wandsworth, levels of dementia, emergency and planned hospital procedures for this age-group tend to be lower or similar. However, men and women spend fewer years in good health than for Wandsworth overall. This is likely the cumulative effect of poorer health and lifestyle factors seen in much of the adult population. Much of the data that pertain to older people's health (e.g. stroke and heart disease), are also pertinent to adults, and as such are presented in the 'Live Well' chapter.

Population

- More than 1340 people aged 65 plus live in Latchmere, this represents around 9% of residents and is similar to Wandsworth. Around 550 people aged 65 plus live in the Winstanley and York Road area, which equates to 11% of residents.⁵³

Social isolation / vulnerability

- 588 (9%) households in Latchmere and 260 (9%) in Winstanley and York Road have a person aged 65 plus living alone in them. This is similar to the Wandsworth (8%) and London averages (9.6%).⁵⁴

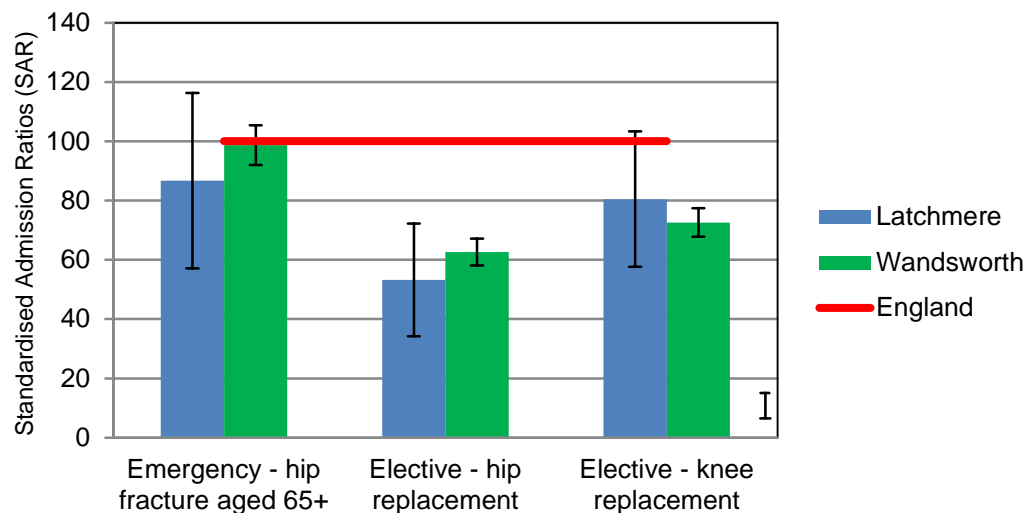
Health

- Overall in Latchmere, there are around 13% fewer emergency admissions to hospital for hip fractures in over 65s, than would be expected based on national age-specific admission rates; this lower than for Wandsworth as a whole which has just under what would be expected. There are also fewer planned admissions to hospital for hip replacements and fewer planned admissions for knee replacements. The rates for Wandsworth for these procedures are significantly lower than would be expected based on national age-specific rates (37% lower, and 27% lower respectively).⁵⁵



(NOTE: Numbers for these episodes and procedures in Latchmere are very small and only elective admissions for hip replacements are statistically significantly lower than the English rate they are standardised against.)

Figure 18: Hospital admissions amongst older people (2011/12 to 2015/16)



- Between 2009 and 2013 men in Latchmere spent 57.7 years of their lifetime in **good health** which equates to up to 6.2 fewer years than the Wandsworth average (63.9 years). On average, women spent 61.7 years of their lifetime in good health, which equates to up to 3.6 fewer years than the Wandsworth average (65.3 years).⁵⁶
- The overall prevalence of **dementia** in adults amongst Latchmere GP patients is 0.2%. These levels are significantly lower than the Wandsworth average (0.36%), despite a similar proportion of the population being over 65.
- Around 4% of homes in the area are thought to have **falls** hazards present, compared to 6% across Wandsworth. The likelihood of having a falls hazard present is higher in privately rented or owner-occupied homes than in social housing.⁵⁷

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