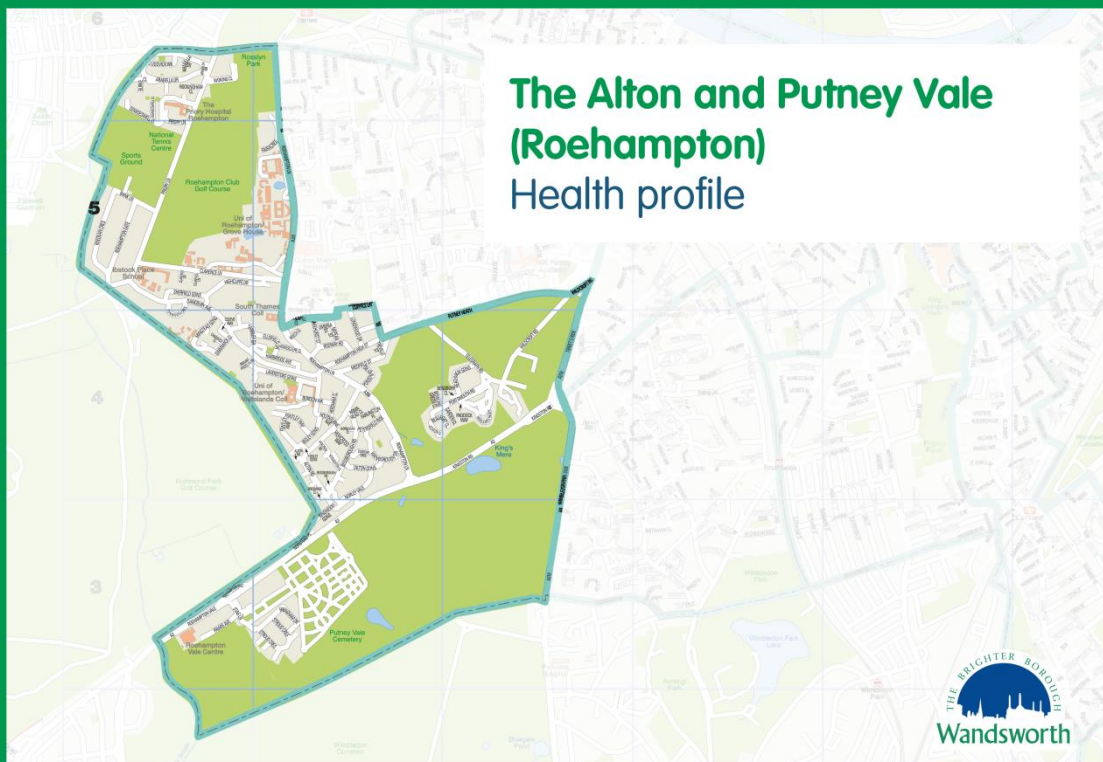


The Alton and Putney Vale (Roehampton) Health profile



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Executive Summary

The aim of the Alton and Putney Vale health profile is to provide a baseline analysis to support the assessment and evaluation of changes to health and wellbeing over the course of the regeneration programme; as well as to inform the development and targeting of community level interventions.

Method

This profile draws on the lowest meaningful level of data available, 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 greater breadth of indicators than previous work, to capture the wider influences on the health of the community.

Place

The Alton and Putney Vale includes areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England and amongst the 10% most deprived with respect to income and housing. The Alton has a younger adult population compared to Wandsworth, whereas Putney Vale is more similar to Wandsworth. There is good access to green space but there is a perception that green spaces do not necessarily promote social interaction or provide facilities for children or young people. Access to fresh fruit, vegetables and meat is variable across the area with some areas having limited access to supermarkets or convenience stores within a 1-mile radius. This may cause particular difficulties for residents with limited mobility, those without access to a car and lone-parent families with young children.

Access to takeaway food, which is generally higher in calories, sugar and salt than food prepared at home, is also variable. When assessed against national Public Transport Accessibility criteria, the majority of areas on the Alton and Putney Vale are considered to have average access to public transport, although in some areas nearly half of residents have poor access. Levels of crime vary between areas within the Alton and Putney Vale. Compared with the rest of Wandsworth, rates of crime tend to be similar or higher, although compared to other estates, rates of some crimes are lower.

Start Well

Young people surveyed in the Alton and Putney Vale area report feeling safe in the places that they live and socialise, however crime figures show that they are more likely to be victims of crime than in other areas. Young people have access to youth and sports clubs on the estate but limited access to other social opportunities in the immediate area. A large proportion live in poverty and many live in lone-parent households, often where the parent is not in employment. The health of children and young people varies across the different parts of the estate with respect to things like vaccination coverage and emergency admissions to hospital.



Childhood obesity appears to be going down, but there is still work to be done to bring levels in line with the Wandsworth average. How well young people do at school varies depending on the school that they attend, and whether they are from a deprived background, but some children do better than their peers, despite living in areas of greater deprivation. The most common languages spoken by children living in the Alton and attending Wandsworth schools are the same as those for Wandsworth. However, there is a lower proportion who speak English as a first language and higher proportions of Urdu, Somali, Polish and Arabic.

Live Well

The average life expectancy of men and women living in the Alton and Putney Vale area is lower than the Wandsworth average and both men and women spend fewer years in good health. The health of the adult population tends to be poorer than the Wandsworth average, although it is often better than the National average. There are more people registered with learning disabilities and serious mental health conditions living in the area than in other areas in Wandsworth. More than half of the housing on the Alton is social housing. Nearly 30% of households on the Alton are overcrowded and a high number have 6 or more occupants. Residents are more likely to be long-term unemployed across the Alton and Putney Vale than for Wandsworth generally.

Age Well

There are around 900 older people living on the Alton and in Putney Vale, and many of them live alone. Nearly a quarter of the households where an older person lives alone are part of sheltered housing schemes. Whilst the housing stock has a low level of falls hazards, there are more emergency admissions to hospital for hip fractures than should be seen given the age-profile of the area, and also higher levels of dementia. It is likely that the poorer health seen in the adult population persists into older age, contributing to these poor outcomes amongst older people, as well as to shorter life expectancy.



Method

Background

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 Alton Estate in Roehampton is one of two key aspiration areas in Wandsworth, both of which are undergoing a programme of regeneration. The regeneration programme will provide more high-quality housing in the area, a better choice and mix of homes, an improved environment, new community and retail facilities, and improved transport and access, all of which will help to support a more vibrant, healthy and sustainable community.

The aim of the Alton health profile is to provide a baseline analysis to support the assessment and evaluation of changes to health and wellbeing over the course of the regeneration programme; as well as to inform the development and targeting of community level interventions.

The inclusion of the Putney Vale in the scope of the work is based on the location of many of the Putney Vale's community resources (such as primary healthcare) being located in the Alton area and, as such, there being a close link between the health and wellbeing of the Putney Vale community and the Alton regeneration programme.

Data Sources

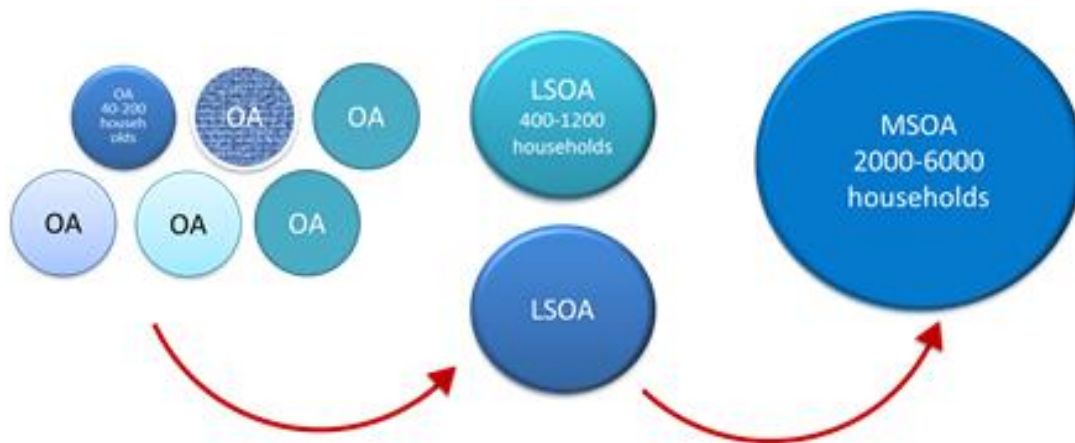
The Alton estate sits within Roehampton and Putney Heath Ward. The surrounding parts of the ward are relatively more affluent and less deprived than the Alton and this means ward level data is not as representative of the local area as it is for other areas. The profile has therefore sought to identify data that go below ward level, using a range of local and national 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)
- Projected modelling based on similar areas



Levels of Data

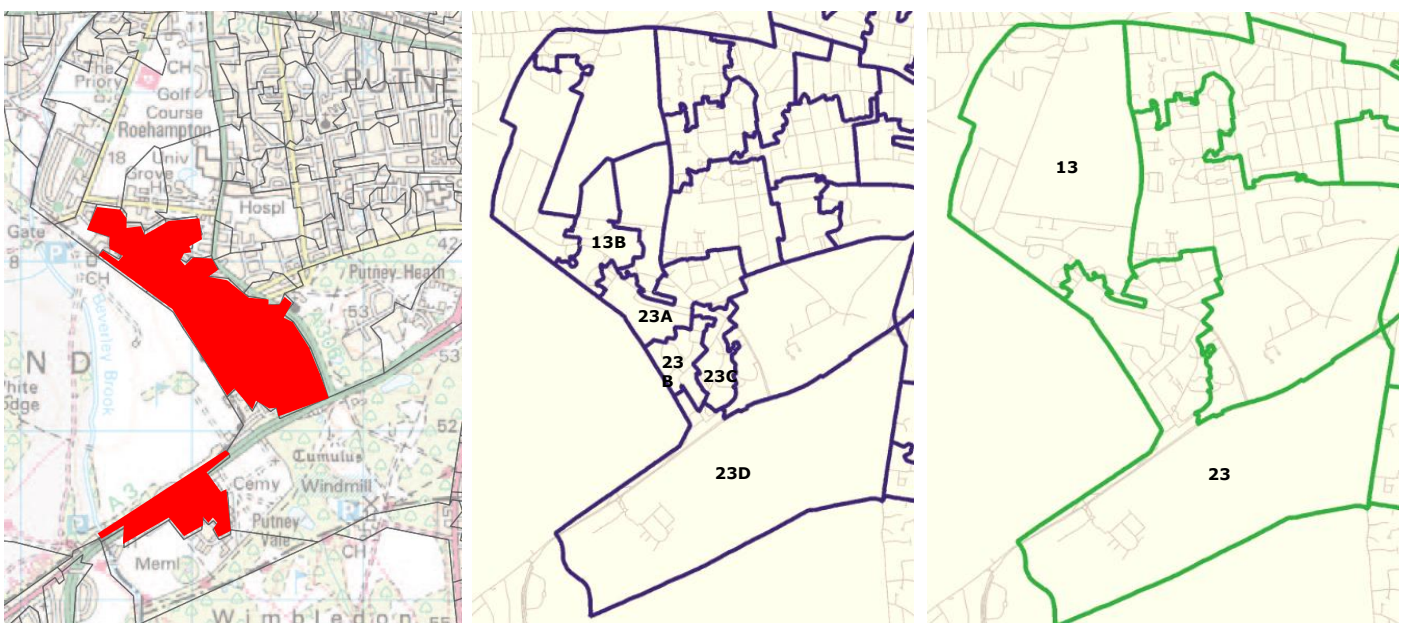
Data is often broken down into small geographic areas called Output Areas (OAs). OAs are small geographic areas which group together households that are socially similar. OAs are also grouped into larger geographical areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs). These areas then group up into Wards within a Local Authority. In the Alton and Putney Vale area, there are 29 Output Areas, 5 LSOAs and 2 MSOAs. 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

The key focus of the health profile is the Alton regeneration area (highlighted in red below), however where available, data on the Putney Vale area has been included separately to enable comparison.

Figure 1: Small area geographies



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 Alton Estate (West) is one of two key Aspiration Areas in Wandsworth, both of which are undergoing a programme of regeneration.

Figure 2: Regeneration area and phasing development proposals



The regeneration programme will provide over 1,000 new homes with associated social infrastructure such as a new library centre, children's centre facilities for young people, new health facilities and improved 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 256 affordable units, 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.

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

Population
9777



'A beautiful setting'



Access to
Transport
average/poor



Above average
satisfaction with
the local area

Below average
sense of belonging
and neighbourliness



The Alton and Putney Vale includes areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England and amongst the 10% most deprived with respect to income and housing. The Alton has a younger adult population compared to Wandsworth, whereas Putney Vale is more similar to Wandsworth. There is good access to green space but there is a perception that green spaces do not necessarily promote social interaction or provide facilities for children or young people. Access to fresh fruit, vegetables and meat is variable across the area with some areas having limited access to supermarkets or convenience stores within a 1 mile radius. This may cause particular difficulties for residents with limited mobility, those without access to a car and lone-parent families with young children.

Access to takeaway food, which is generally higher in calories, sugar and salt than food prepared at home, is also variable. When assessed against national Public Transport Accessibility criteria, the majority of areas on the Alton and Putney Vale are considered to have average access to public transport, although in some areas nearly half of residents have poor access. Levels of crime vary between areas within the Alton and Putney Vale. Compared with the rest of Wandsworth, rates of crime tend to be similar or higher, although compared to other estates, rates of some crimes are lower.

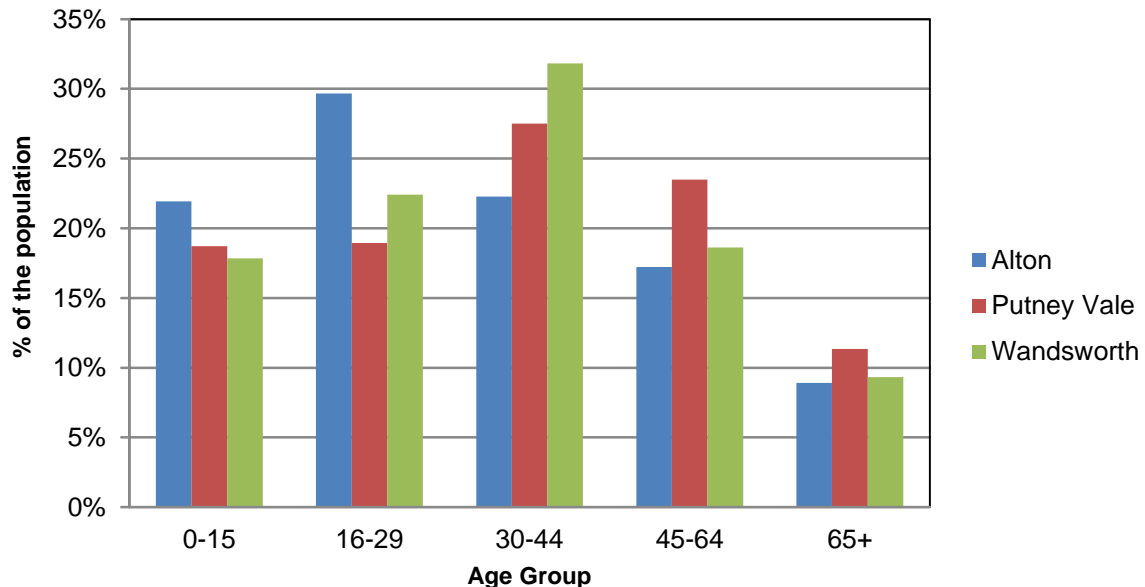
Population

- Around 9777 people live in the Alton and Putney Vale area; approximately 8057 on the Alton and 1720 in the Putney Vale area (LSOA 23D).
- Considerably more 16-29 year olds and fewer 30-44 year olds live on the Alton than the Wandsworth average. Whereas in Putney Vale, there are fewer 30-44 year olds, but considerably more 45-64 year olds compared to the Wandsworth average.¹
- Nearly 40% of Alton residents are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups compared to 31% in Putney Vale and 30% across Wandsworth.



- A higher proportion of the community in Putney Vale are from White ethnic groups (69%) than on the Alton (60%), and a higher proportion are from Other White ethnic groups (26% compared to 18% on the Alton).

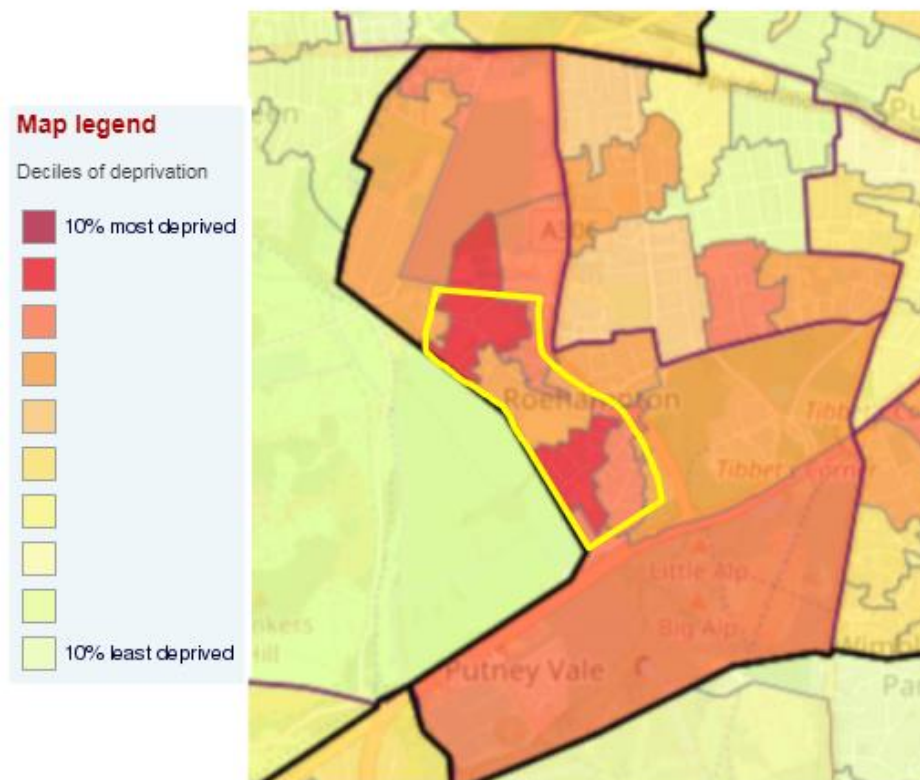
Figure 3: Alton and Putney Vale age profile (mid-2015 projections)



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).
- Around 42% of the population (4150 people) live in areas that are amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England (LSOA 13B and 23B). These are the 8th and 11th most deprived neighbourhoods in Wandsworth. The other local areas are ranked amongst the 30% (LSOA 23C&D) and 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in England (LSOA 23A).
- Around 61% of the population live in areas that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England with respect to income deprivation affecting children and older people (LSOA 13B, 23B&C).
- All the areas in Alton and Putney Vale are in the 10% or 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in England with respect to barriers to housing and services.²

Figure 4: Index of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA



Green space

- The Alton and Putney Vale are set within large expanses of green space and in close proximity to Richmond Park, Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common. Mapping undertaken in 2010 demonstrated that most areas on the Alton and Putney Vale fall within 400m of designated play facilities, although there is an area around the Alton primary school which falls outside this catchment area for facilities for 12-18 year olds. No 'free play deprived areas' were identified on the estate for ages 5-11 or 12-18 years. However, despite this, some of the community conversations have highlighted a perception that there is "not enough useable green space" for example playgrounds for children, facilities for young people or areas that encourage the community to congregate socially.

Social aspects

- Although this survey wasn't done locally, the views of people from areas elsewhere in the country that are similar to the Alton show that, compared to the national average, there is likely to be:
 - Above average satisfaction with the local area as a place to live

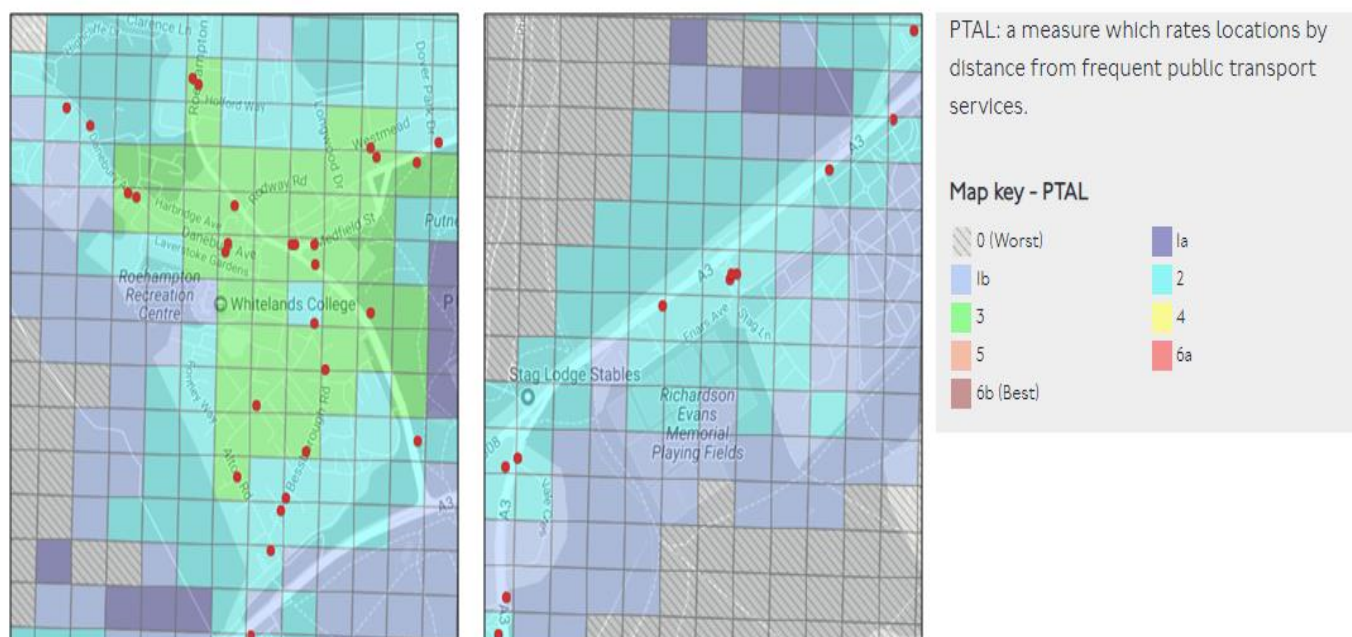
- Average sense that the local area was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- Below average sense of belonging and neighbourliness (including local friendships and a sense of being able to rely on, borrow from or trust neighbours)
- Below average number of people intending to remain resident in the neighbourhood for a number of years
- Residents may also be more likely to have contacted a local councillor or MP but less likely to have contacted the council

NOTE: These data are based on a modelling exercise undertaken by Social Life in 2014; they do not use data from people living in the local area and are therefore only a prediction of what local views might be.

Transport

- The majority of areas in Alton and Putney Vale are considered to have average access to public transport (PTAL score 2-3, shaded turquoise and green), which is similar to the Wandsworth average. However, in some areas, nearly half of residents have poor access (PTAL score 1, shaded light and dark purple).^{3 4} Note that none of the local areas have levels of access graded as 4 or above.

Figure 5 & 6: Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) on The Alton (right map) and Putney Vale (left map)



Crime

- There have been small reductions to the rates of **knife crime**¹ on the Alton year on year over the last four years, and rates are now similar to the borough average. Having previously been higher in comparison to some other estates, rates are now lower (compared with Henry Prince and Winstanley for instance). However, the small numbers involved combined with the potential for them to vary year to year make meaningful comparison difficult. In 2016/17 there were 8 reported knife crimes on the Alton. There was one reported knife crime in Putney Vale in 2016/17, with 0 reported knife crimes in each of the preceding 3 years.⁵ Note that data presented here should be taken as indicative due to the way crime figures are collected and recorded.
- Rates of **antisocial behaviour (ASB) and theft** on the Alton are also similar to the Wandsworth average and lower than some other estates (e.g. Patmore and Henry Prince), but in Putney Vale, they are considerably higher. In 2016/17, there were 70 reports of ASB per 1000 population and 74 reports of theft per 1000 population in the Putney Vale area – compared to 26 and 35 respectively for the whole of Wandsworth. There is also a small area within the Alton that has a very high number of thefts. In both cases, the location of nearby business premises are believed to play an influencing role – with crime and disorder (particularly of this nature) expected to occur at these inflated levels around particular types of business venue.⁵
- Rates of reported **domestic violence** are high in some areas of the Alton; considerably higher than for Wandsworth and also higher than a number of other estates (e.g. Doddington). However, in Putney Vale, they are much lower than the Wandsworth average. In 2016/17 there were 127 reported domestic violence crimes on the Alton and Putney Vale.⁵ Considerable work has been undertaken on the Alton to raise the profile of Domestic Violence, and there is strong engagement from professionals such as GPs and Health Visitors. This may contribute to the high rates of reporting around domestic violence, if the community feels more able to seek support.
- For the past two years, Roehampton and Putney Heath Ward has had the highest rate of crimes involving **violence with injury** in the borough, although a significant proportion of incidents take place between parties known to one another in some form, rather than as random violence.⁵
- Historically, **gang activity** and the use/supply of drugs has been in evidence within parts of the Alton Estate. The Police gangs team, alongside partners including the Local Authority, continue to focus work on the estate to mitigate and reduce this activity.

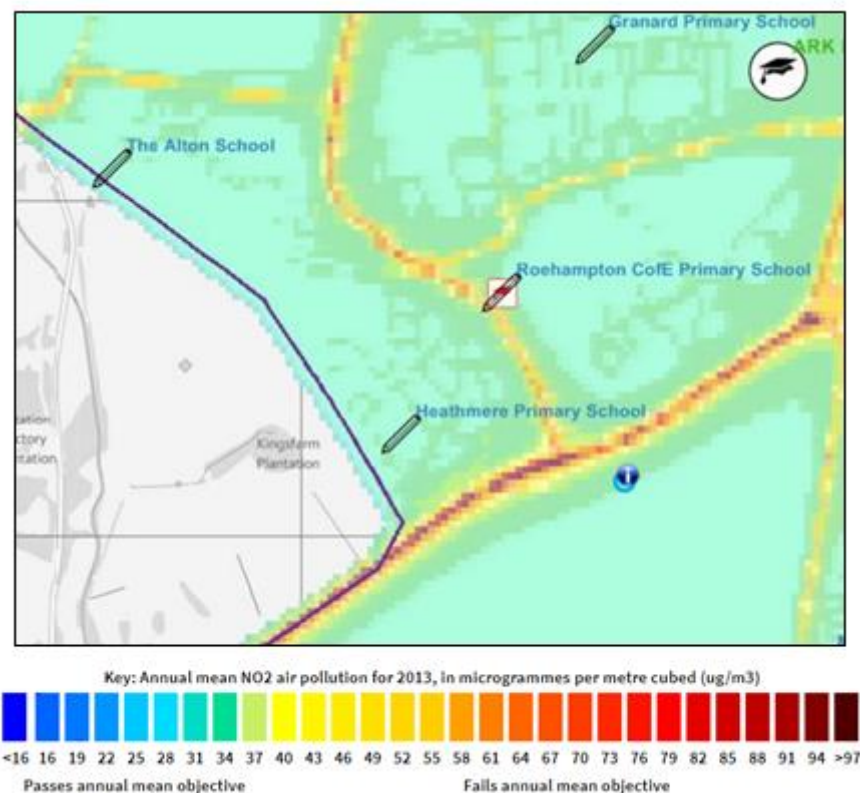
¹ For the avoidance of doubt, knife crime is defined as any of the following named offences where a knife has been used as weapon, used as a threat, or intimated to be present (and victim convinced it was so): Murder, Attempted Murder, Threats to Kill, Manslaughter, Infanticide, Wounding or carrying out act endangering life, Wounding or inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) without intent, Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), Sexual Assault, Rape or Robbery. In practice, the majority of reported knife crime offences are classified either as Wounding, GBH, ABH or Robbery.



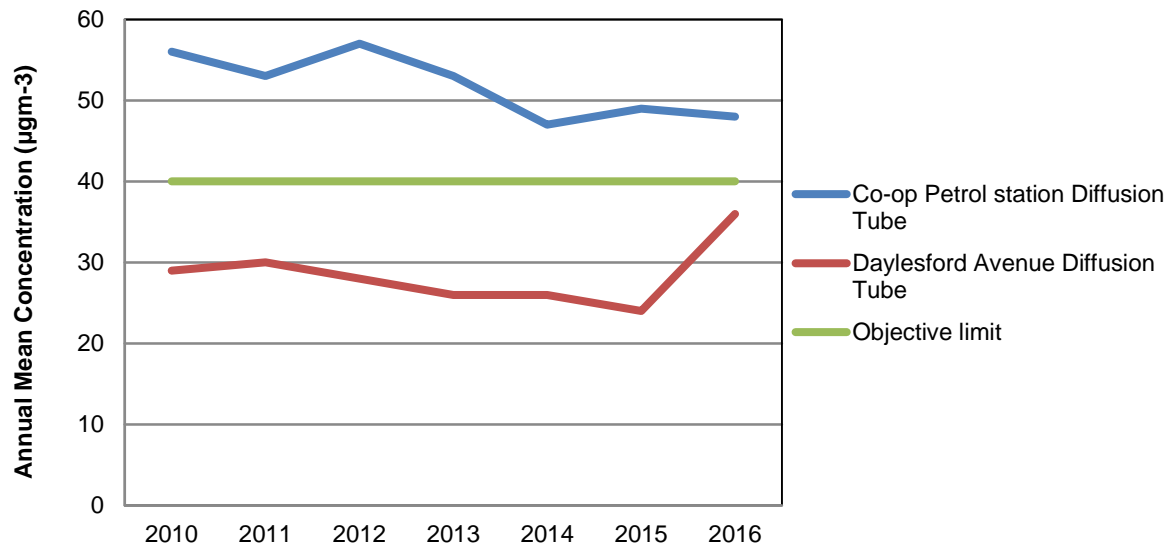
Air pollution

- Air pollution has an impact on everyone's health. The young, the elderly & 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.
- Neither of the primary schools on the Alton estate, nor the local secondary school fall within areas that breach air pollution (Nitrogen Dioxide – NO₂) limits. However, Roehampton C of E Primary School, located next to Roehampton Lane, has areas within and near its school grounds that exceed the limits. Ongoing monitoring work is being undertaken with the school.

Figure 7: Air pollution map and local schools (NO₂)



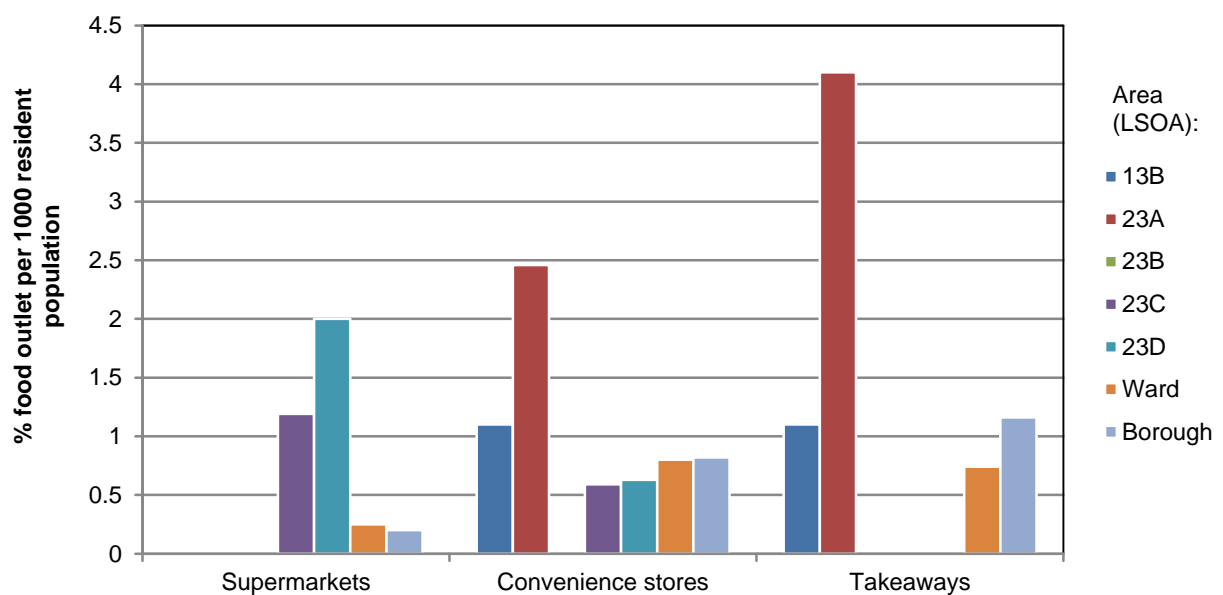
- The closest routine air pollution monitors to the Alton and Putney Vale are adjacent to the Co-op Petrol station in Putney Vale and on Daylesford Avenue (near Barnes Station).

Figure 8: Local air pollution readings

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

- Many parts of the Alton are considered to have no accessible supermarkets or convenience stores within a 1-mile radius. However, the areas closest to the Asda (e.g. Putney Vale) have considerably higher levels of access than the ward or borough.

Figure 9: Access to food

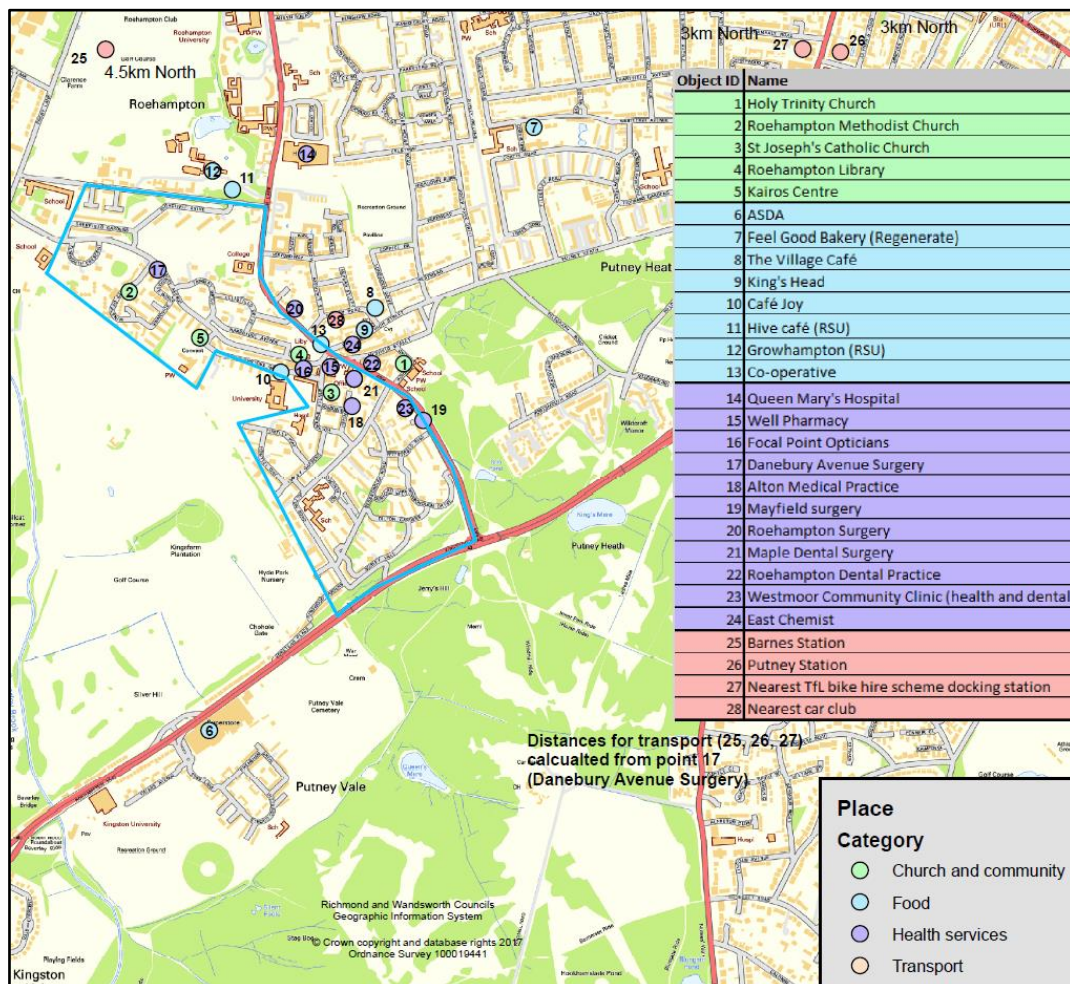
- There is also marked variation across the Alton and Putney vale areas with respect to access to takeaway outlets. Some areas, including Putney Vale, have no takeaways within a 1-mile radius, whilst others (LSOA 23A) have large numbers of takeaways, with 4.1 outlets per 1000 population. The borough average is 1.16 takeaway outlets per 1000 population.

NOTE: LSOA 23A includes an area on the other side of Roehampton Lane, outside of the estate, encompassing a stretch of Roehampton High Street (see Figure 1).

Licensing

- There are 3 public houses, 2 restaurants/cafes and 19 supermarkets/corner shops in the wider area that are licensed to sell alcohol and tobacco products. There are no current issues with sales to minors or illicit alcohol or tobacco sales.

Figure 10: Community resources map – Place



NOTE: The community resources identified in the maps are mapped on the centre of postcode areas and are therefore indicative only. The resources identified may not be exhaustive but are intended to give an indication of the spread and location of community resources. Community resources specific to life stages are mapped in later sections.

Start Well

21%

Aged
0-15
years old



Children's Centre



exceeding
Ofsted target
for engaging
target families

**15% of households are
lone parent households.**

Double the
Wandsworth
average.



Emergency
hospital
admissions
for children under 5
**lower than
Borough average**



Young people surveyed in the Alton and Putney Vale area report feeling safe in the places that they live and socialise, however crime figures show that they are more likely to be victims of crime than in other areas. Young people have access to youth and sports clubs on the estate but limited access to other social opportunities in the immediate area. A large proportion live in poverty and many live in lone-parent households, often where the parent is not in employment.

The health of children and young people varies across the different parts of the estate with respect to things like vaccination coverage and emergency admissions to hospital. Childhood obesity appears to be going down, but there is still work to be done to bring levels in line with the Wandsworth average. How well young people do at school varies depending on the school that they attend, and whether they are from a deprived background, but some children do better than their peers, despite living in areas of greater deprivation.

Population

- There are around 2088 children and young people aged under 15 living in the Alton and Putney Vale area, representing 21% of the local population. A third of households have dependent children⁶
- 15% of households on the Alton are lone-parent households, which is more than double the Wandsworth average of 6%; 9% of households in Putney Vale are lone-parent households.
- Lone-parent households can face a number of additional challenges, particularly in relation to income and employment. On the Alton, 55% of lone-parent households are not in employment and 50% in Putney Vale, this equates to 300 households and 18 households respectively.⁷

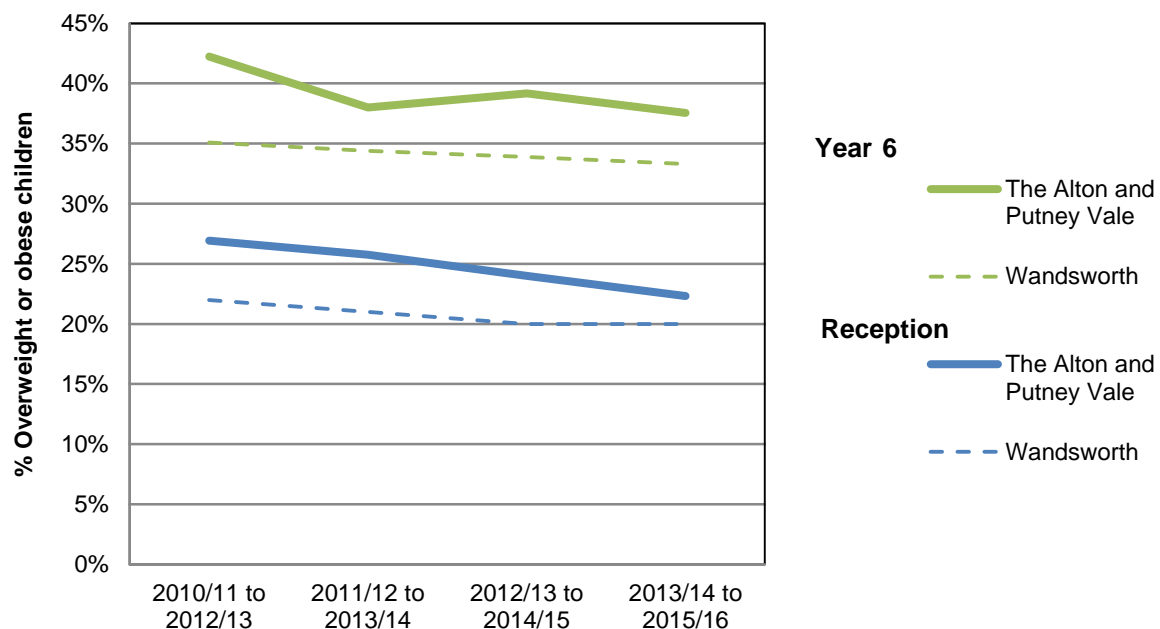


- At the Ward level, 38% of children live in povertyⁱ compared to 21% across Wandsworth.⁸

Health

- The proportion of children in Reception that are **overweight or obese** has been consistently declining over the past 6 years and is now 22.3%; but remains higher than the Wandsworth average (19.6%). This statistically significant decline reflects the national downward trend for this age group.
- Excess weight has also declined amongst children in year 6 since 2010/11, but less consistently and the difference is not statistically significant; 37.6% of children in year six are overweight or obese, which is higher than the Wandsworth average (33.3%). Nationally the trend for overweight and obesity in this age group has been upward.⁹ The reasons behind these local declines are likely multi-faceted. However, these data demonstrate positive changes in the trends for younger children and highlight the need for continued efforts to maintain and accelerate this trend, particularly 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

- 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.¹⁰ However, dental decay is often linked to levels of deprivation, and may therefore be more of an issue in the Alton and Putney Vale area. This would be in line with anecdotal evidence from services working in the local area.
- The average number of **emergency hospital admissions for children** aged under 5 years in the area is 119.5 per 1000 population, compared to 106.9 per 1000 population for Wandsworth as a whole.¹¹
- **Teenage Pregnancy** rates in Roehampton and Putney ward are not significantly different to 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 varies between 62.7% and 95.7% across the four local GP practices. Two of the practices are exceeding Wandsworth and London averages, but two are achieving considerably lower coverage than Wandsworth and London.¹²

Child development and attainment

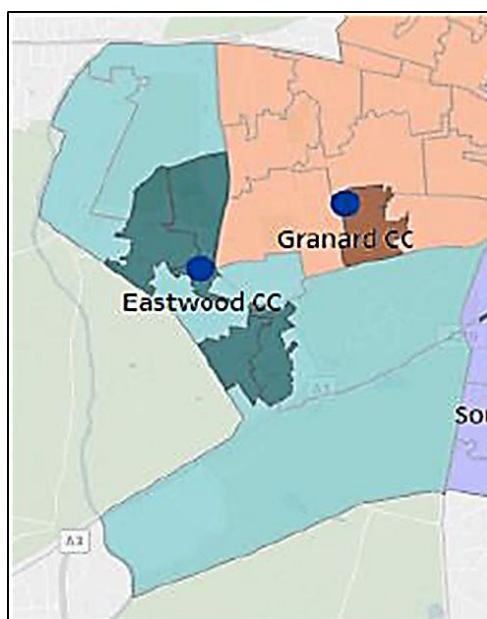
- Eastwood **Children's Centre** is engaging with two thirds of children aged under 3 living in the most deprived local 'target' areas (see Figure 12). This exceeds the Ofsted target for engaging with target families.¹³
- Two thirds of '**Children in Need**'ⁱⁱ aged under 3 from Roehampton and Putney Heath Ward, live on the Alton.¹³
- A much lower proportion of children are reaching expected levels in the two local **primary schools**ⁱⁱⁱ (The Alton and Heathmere) than the Wandsworth average (62% and 46% compared to 69%). More than half the pupils in each school have been eligible for Free Schools Meals at some point in the past six years.¹⁴
- The percentage of children who are persistent absentees is much higher at Heathmere (17%) and at the Alton than the Wandsworth average (9%).
- The percentage of children who are persistent absentees is much higher at Heathmere (18%) than the Wandsworth average (9%) or at The Alton (8%).¹⁵

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

ⁱⁱⁱ Only the two main primary schools directly on the Alton have been included in our analysis. However, it is acknowledged that some children will attend schools on the periphery of the area, and similarly some children from outside of the area will attend school on the Alton.



Figure 12: Children Centre Targets Areas (darker colours)



- **Secondary school** students at Ark Putney Academy (APA) achieve similar average results at GCSE compared to Wandsworth and the gap between disadvantaged students and others is smaller than the average gap across all Wandsworth schools. The percentage of students that are persistent absentees at APA (16%) is very close to the Wandsworth average (12%).¹⁶

In October 2017, a Youth Survey (conducted by the Wandsworth Youth Services) was undertaken with 11-19-year olds through Roehampton Youth Club (the BASE) on the Alton. The survey had 68 responses and identified a number of key themes:

- The vast majority of respondents reported feeling 'safe' or 'somewhat safe' in the area they live in, with the majority feeling 'safe'. Some areas on the Alton were identified where young people reported they did not feel comfortable but the majority felt comfortable in all areas of Roehampton;
- Less than 20% of respondents reported being bullied or knowing anyone that had been bullied;
- A third of the young people responding said they were aware of gangs in the area;
- 63 out of the 68 responses said that nobody had ever offered them drugs.

University

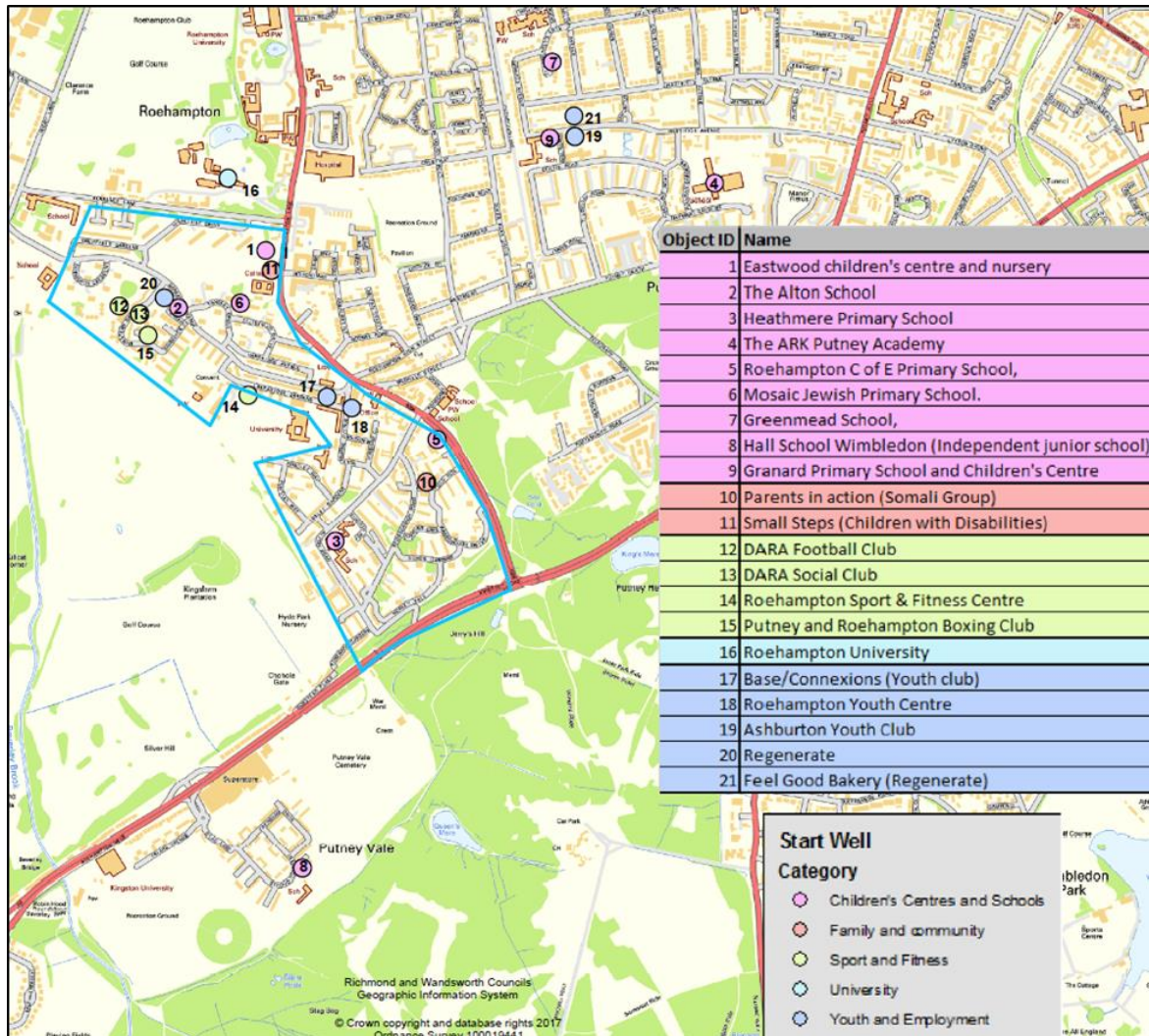
- The University of Roehampton's main campus is situated on Roehampton Lane. There are over 10,000 students enrolled at the university. Over 70% of students are female (due to the profile of courses offered) and 38% are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups. The majority of students (70%) are under 25 years old.¹⁷
- Although the university campus does not sit directly within the regeneration area, many students live in the local area. Students have their own specific health needs, particularly around emotional health, lifestyle behaviours (e.g. alcohol consumption), and sexual health; but despite this, there is often a lack of contact with services.¹⁸ A large student population also has an impact on the social environment of the area.
- There is the potential to strengthen the links between the Roehampton University student body and the community, for example through developing mentoring opportunities.

Crime

- Two specific areas in the Alton have the 2nd and 3rd highest (of 179) number of residents aged 10-17 in the borough who have been victims of crime (based on the home address of the victim).¹⁹
- Over the past year, an experimental piece of work has been undertaken in Wandsworth attempting to make best use of available data (crime figures, ambulance data, deprivation, census data etc.) and better understand vulnerability within our communities. Using the methodology, the 179 local areas within Wandsworth have been ranked from various perspectives. When focusing on young people, one area within the Alton ranks highest in the borough in terms of vulnerability. At present, this work remains in the development stage and should therefore be interpreted with caution.²⁰



Figure 13: Community resources map (Start Well)



Live Well

Knife crime low
compared with other estates



Adult obesity lower than national average



28.2%
houses are overcrowded
*Similar levels of disrepair to local and national average



Men spend up to **6.6** fewer years in good health,
women up to **4.9** fewer years than borough average

The average life expectancy of men and women living in the Alton and Putney Vale area is lower than the Wandsworth average and both men and women spend fewer years in good health. The health of the adult population tends to be poorer than the Wandsworth average, although it is often better than the National average.

There are more people registered with learning disabilities and serious mental health conditions living in the area than in other areas in Wandsworth. More than half of the housing on the Alton is social housing. Nearly 30% of households on the Alton are overcrowded and a high number have 6 or more occupants. Residents are more likely to be long-term unemployed across the Alton and Putney Vale than for Wandsworth generally.

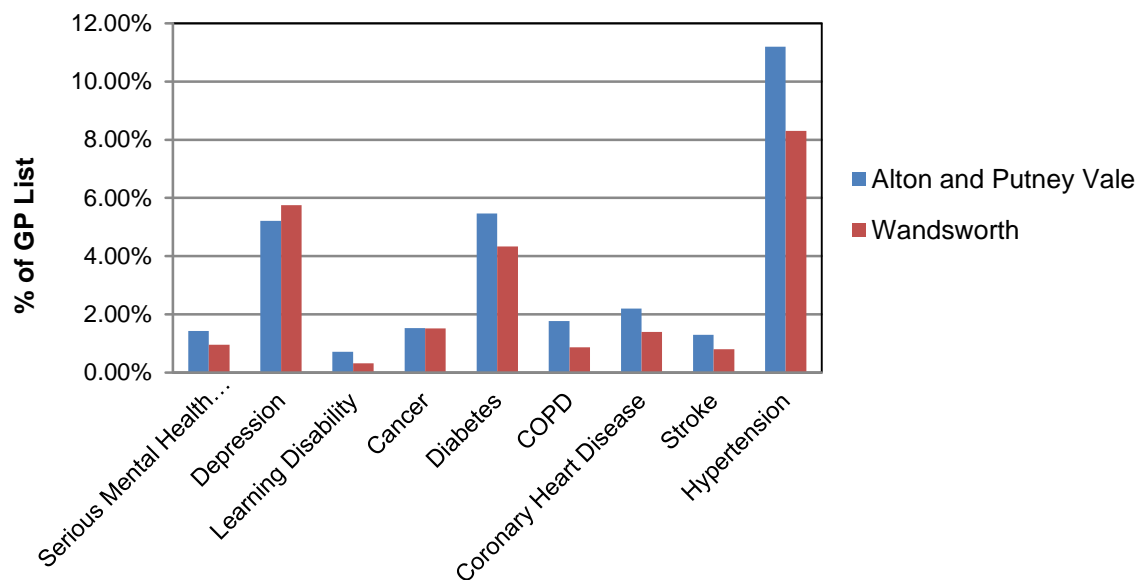
Health

- Average **life expectancy** is around 76 years old for men and 82 years old for women, this is lower than the Wandsworth averages of 79 and 83.²¹
- 16% of Alton residents describe themselves as having a **long-term health problem or disability**, compared to 14% in Putney vale 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.²²
- There are around 135 people with a **learning disability** registered to a local GP. The proportion of people with a **learning disability** significantly higher than the Wandsworth average (0.7% of the registered GP list, compared to 0.3% across Wandsworth).
- 289 people registered with one of the four local GPs were living with **cancer** in 2015/16, this accounts for 1.5% of the population, which is the same as the Wandsworth average.²³

- The number of people living with **respiratory** diseases such as COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) commonly linked to smoking, **high blood pressure** (hypertension), **heart disease**, and that have had a **stroke** are considerably higher than the Wandsworth average (Figure 14).²²

NOTE: Data based on patients registered with the four local GPs will include people that do not live on the Alton or in Putney Vale. There are 18,930 patients registered across the four local GPs.

Figure 14: Clinical prevalence of health conditions



- 18% of adults in the area are estimated to be **obese**. This is slightly higher than the Wandsworth average of 15%. *NOTE: This is modelled data based on 2008 surveyed prevalence and therefore has a high level of uncertainty.*²⁴
- The estimated proportion of people undertaking 30 minutes of moderate **physical activity** once a week is classed as 'middle to high' (around 40%) although this is lower than the Wandsworth estimate which is classed as 'high'.²⁵
- Substance misuse**, and particularly alcohol misuse, is an issue that has been raised by both services and community representatives. The Wandsworth Community Drug and Alcohol Service (WCDAS) did have a presence at Roehampton High Street and offered specialist advice and support for people with drug and alcohol dependency. However, uptake of services at the site was low compared with services delivered through primary care (e.g. Danebury Avenue Surgery). There is some evidence that suggests proximity

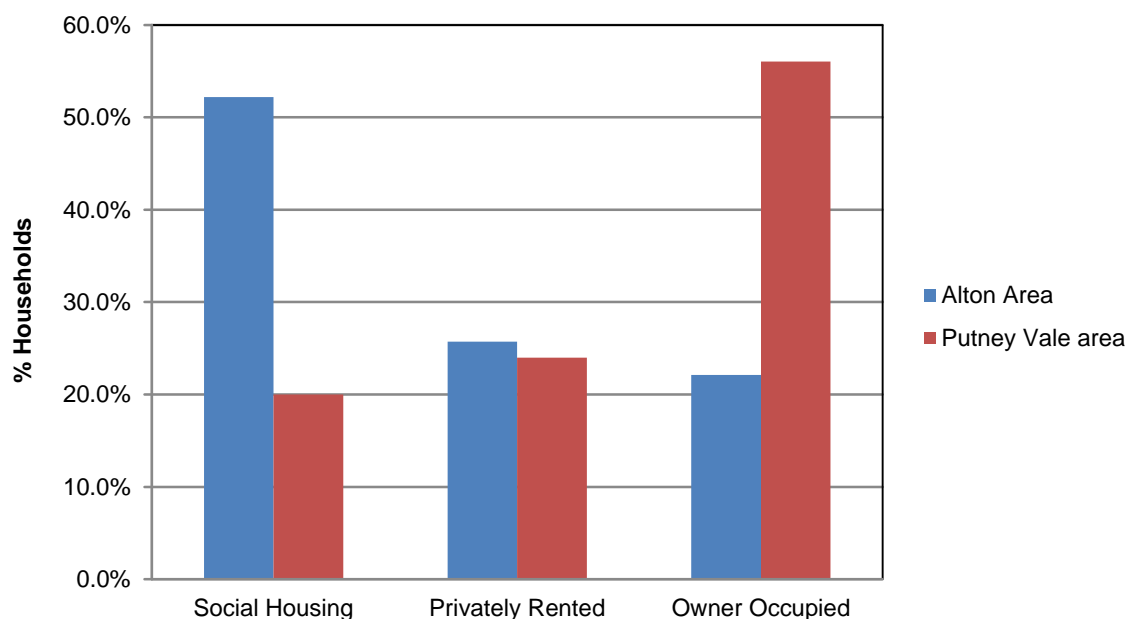
can be an important factor in accessing treatment services.^{26, 27} Anecdotally the low uptake at Roehampton WCDAS could have been because Roehampton Lane acts as a psychological barrier for people living on the Alton, or because people are unaware of the service. In 2016/17, 38 people in the Alton and Putney Vale area received structured treatment for alcohol dependency, and 47 people for drug dependency.²⁸

- Data on avoidable/accidental deaths is not available at the small area level.

Housing

- More than half (52.2%) of housing on the Alton is social housing (housing owned by the local authority or a housing association), compared to 20% in the Putney Vale area (Figure 15).²⁹
- The proportion of housing in disrepair (assessed against the decent homes standard criteria) is estimated to be slightly higher in privately rented stock (6%) compared to social housing stock (5%) and is slightly higher on the Alton compared to Putney Vale (5% and 4% respectively). These are similar to Wandsworth and national averages (5%).²⁸
- A higher number of households in both areas have 6 or more occupants than average. 28.2% of households on the Alton are overcrowded. Overcrowding in Putney Vale is 18.1% and is lower than the Wandsworth average (20%).³⁰

Figure 15: Households by tenure type (modelled estimates 2015)



Mental health

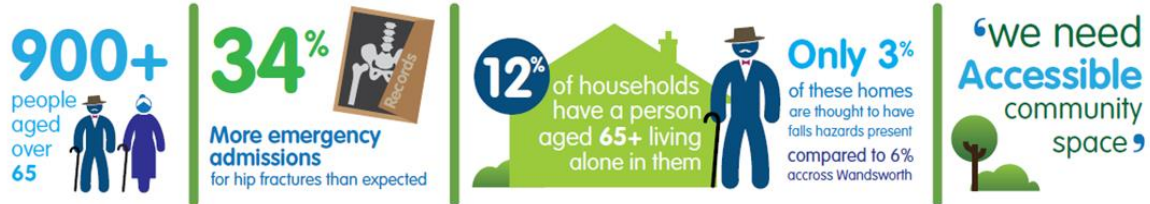
- The prevalence of serious mental health conditions (such as bipolar disorder and psychoses), amongst people registered with Alton GPs, is significantly higher than the Wandsworth average (1.4% compared to 0.95%). This reflects the feedback from local services which identified mental health as a key issue within the community.²²
- The number of cases of diagnosed depression is similar to the Wandsworth average.²² It is important to know that other factors such as stigma and social or cultural norms can influence whether people suffering from depression present for diagnosis and treatment, and therefore can influence local prevalence estimates.

Employment and benefits

- 10.2 people per 1000 working age population in the Alton area are claiming **Jobseekers Allowance**, and 6.6 per 1000 in Putney Vale. The Wandsworth average is 9.4.³¹ 4.9 people per 1000 working age population have been **unemployed for over a year** across both areas compared to 4.0 across Wandsworth (data not available for each area separately).³²
- **Work Match** delivers Employment Support Services in Roehampton under the brand Work Match Roehampton. This is to increase engagement in the Alton and Putney areas with Employment services. 17% of enquiries to Work Match were successfully matched with and started a job in 2016, compared to 36% for the Borough. Services report that this reflects a more complex local client group who require additional support to become work ready. There were only 8 enquiries, and no successful matches from the Putney Vale area.³³
- Supporting residents into employment may be particularly challenging where residents are not yet work ready or where caring responsibilities limit the work available to them. Work Match Roehampton deliver a programme specifically for this group called **New Routes to Work** which is proving successful.
- Over half (52%) of the Roehampton **Citizens Advice Bureau** workload relates to benefits and taxation advice. The second single biggest issue is Housing. Half of the clients supported have a disability or long-term health condition. The majority (two-thirds) of clients supported by the Roehampton Citizen's Advice Bureau, reside in the Putney constituency. Within the Putney wards, clients are most likely to live in Roehampton and Putney Heath (accounting for approximately 20% of all clients supported).³⁴
- Nearly half (47%) of all households on the Alton were claiming **Housing Benefit** as at March 2017, compared to 29% in Putney Vale; 30% of households were claiming **Council-Tax reductions**, compared to 15% in Putney Vale.³⁵



Age Well



There are around 900 older people living on the Alton and in Putney Vale, and many of them live alone. Nearly a quarter of the households where an older person lives alone are part of sheltered housing schemes. Whilst the housing stock has a low level of falls hazards, there are more emergency admissions to hospital for hip fractures than should be seen given the age-profile of the area, and also higher levels of dementia. It is likely that the poorer health seen in the adult population persists into older age, contributing to these poor outcomes amongst older people, as well as to shorter life expectancy. 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 900 people aged 65+ live in the Alton and Putney Vale Area. Around 9% of residents on the Alton are aged over 65, and 11% in Putney Vale, this compares to 9% for Wandsworth.³⁶

Health

- Men in the Alton and Putney Vale area spend up to 6.6 **fewer years in good health** than the Wandsworth average and women up to 4.9 fewer years.³⁷
- The overall prevalence of **dementia** amongst Alton GP patients is 0.77%, although this varies from 0.46% to 1.2% between the different GP practices. These levels are significantly higher than the Wandsworth average (0.36%), despite a similar proportion of the population being over 65. Dementia is closely linked to cardiovascular health which is poorer for patients in the Alton and Putney Vale area than for Wandsworth.
- Only 3% of homes in the area are thought to have **falls** hazards present, compared to 6% across Wandsworth.³⁸ However, despite this, there are around 34% more emergency admissions to hospital for hip fractures than would be expected based on national age-specific admission rates.³⁹



Social isolation / vulnerability

- 440 (12%) households have a person aged 65+ living alone in them. This is more than the Wandsworth (8%) and London averages (9.6%)⁴⁰, however this includes around 90 single occupancy dwellings that are part of two supported housing schemes on the estate (Minstead and Manresa); there are also three further sheltered housing schemes adjacent to the estate. Sheltered housing schemes can alleviate some of the risks of older people living alone, although falls can, and do, still occur. Both of the schemes have their own clubrooms which accommodate a range of activities and may go some way to addressing issues around social isolation. The clubrooms act as community resources, and the Supported Housing Officers report that many of the activities are predominantly attended by the wider community rather than sheltered housing residents.
- Local groups such as the 60+ café, provide a valuable resource to older people living on the Alton. One of the themes that has come out of community conversations, is the need for “accessible” community space, both in terms of physical access and rental cost that can be used by local groups.



Conclusion

The Alton is a diverse estate with many community resources and assets, however the distribution of these resources varies across the different parts of the estate. The situation of major roads and the boundary to Richmond Park also contribute to a perceived “isolation” of the community, and the Alton is more deprived than the surrounding areas, and Wandsworth as a whole. This context brings with it both challenges and opportunities for improving the health and wellbeing of individuals across their lives and also at the community and place level.

This health profile is predominantly based on routine and local data, with additional context drawn from community conversations. The key challenges identified focus on areas where there are opportunities to make a difference locally and are highlighted for further exploration with the community and local partners to identify areas for development and local intervention.

Key challenges include:

- addressing variable access to affordable healthy food to support healthy food choices;
- making the most of opportunities around changes to the urban and street environment which have the potential to positively influence people’s lifestyles e.g. decisions around walking, cycling, use of public transport and shopping locally;
- increasing engagement with local services such as Community Safety and policing;
- making the most of local community resources (e.g. the university);
- continuing and accelerating the downward trend in childhood obesity;
- increasing healthy life expectancy;
- building capacity within local organisations;
- strengthening community connectedness and belonging, and tackling social isolation.

There are also a number of areas where we need to better understand some of the factors that sit behind the data. These include better understanding the needs of key groups such as lone parents, people with mental health difficulties and learning difficulties; and understanding the factors behind the variation in childhood vaccination coverage and the higher than expected levels of emergency admissions to hospital for hip fractures. As well as establishing a better understanding of vulnerabilities around crime, particularly with respect to young victims.

Measuring and evaluating change resulting from regeneration is challenging. Regeneration programmes are highly complex interventions which involve numerous physical and social elements that impact on the health and wellbeing of communities and that are not always amenable to quantification. An evaluation approach will need to be established based on the findings of this health profile and the data sources identified, and informed by the learning from other area-based initiatives across London and nationally.



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