

Notting Hill Gate Demographic and Public Health Area Profile

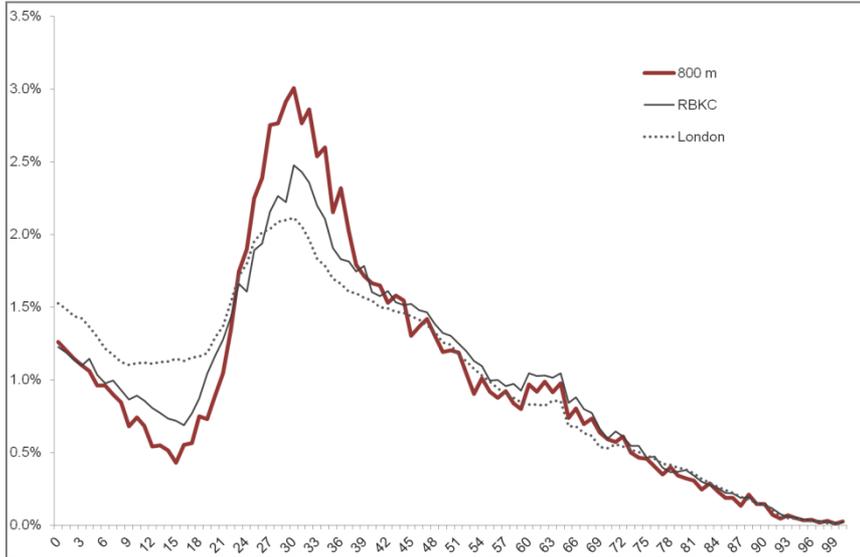
November 2013

Background

- This public health profile is designed to support the development of a Supplementary Planning Document for the Notting Hill Gate area
- The report examines the socio-demographic and health-related characteristics of the population living within an 800m radius from Notting Hill Gate tube station
- Where possible, the report also captures data affecting the visiting population, through crime, air quality and road traffic accidents data
- The majority of the data used was from the 2011 Census, extracted at output area level, although some ward-level health data was also used in the analysis, and lower level super output areas were also used in instances where more granular data was not available

Socio-demographic Profile

Population by age: 800m from Notting Hill, RBKC and London



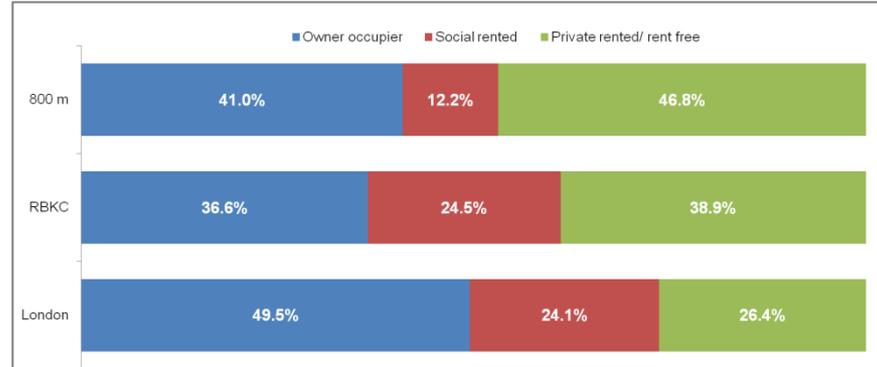
AGE	Notting Hill (<800m) no. And (%)	RBKC average %	London average %
0-19	4,906 (16.2%)	18.7%	24.5%
20-64	22,097 (72.8%)	69.2%	64.4%
65+	3,363 (11.1%)	12.0%	11.1%

The Notting Hill Gate area has a very low proportion of children of school age, and a very high proportion of working age adults (particularly those in their 20s-40s) compared to London. The proportion of older people is similar

Workday population: 800m from Notting Hill

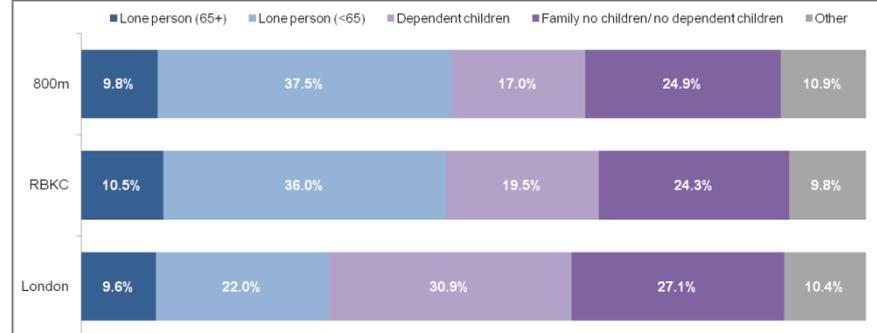
The number of people either working in the area or not working but living in the area is 8% higher than the usual resident population

Housing tenure: 800m from Notting Hill, RBKC, and London



Close to half of all residents in the Notting Hill Gate area rent privately (including rent free), almost twice the London average. Only around one in ten of the population live in social housing. Levels of home ownership are higher than average compared to the borough, but still slightly lower than London

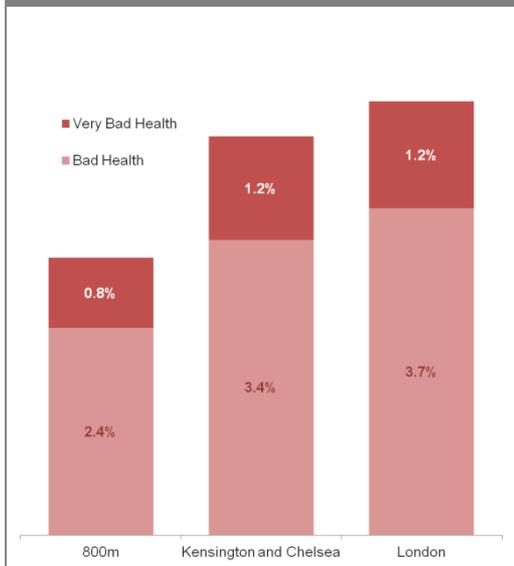
Household composition: 800m from Notting Hill, RBKC, and London



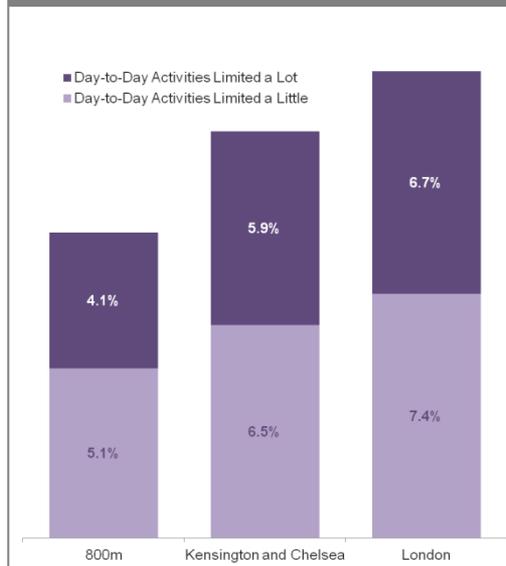
Nearly half of all people living in the area live alone, 1 in 5 of whom are older people living alone. The number of working age people living alone is nearly twice the London level. There are low numbers of families with dependent children

Health Status

Self-reported bad/ very bad health



Self-reported limiting long-term illness



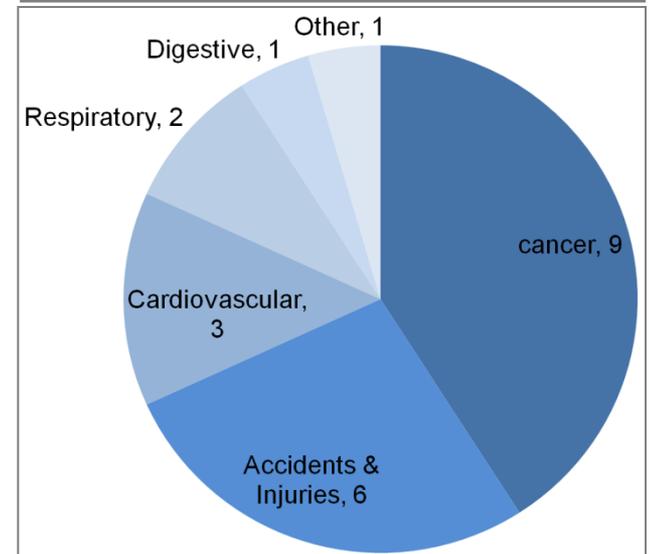
Those living in the 800m area report much lower levels of **bad/very bad health** and **limiting long-term illness** than typical of Kensington and Chelsea and London. This is a reflection of the general affluence of the area and the young age structure of the population.

Life expectancy in the area is considerably higher than average for London and **premature (<75) death** is among the lowest of wards in London

Life expectancy and mortality

Ward	Location	Male Life expectancy (2006-10)	Female Life expectancy (2006-10)	Premature (<75) mortality (2006-10) <i>England=100</i>
Pembridge ward	North of tube station in RBKC	82.1 years 20% highest in London	85.7 years 21-40% highest in London	68 20% lowest in London
Campden ward	South of tube station in RBKC	82.2 years 20% highest in London	85.0 years 21-40% highest in London	46 20% lowest in London
Lancaster Gate ward	East of tube station in Westminster	93.7 years 20% highest in London	88.1 years 20% highest in London	60 20% lowest in London

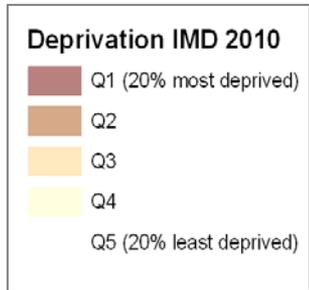
Avoidable deaths: 22 deaths from avoidable causes in the 800m area in 2012



Deprivation Profile

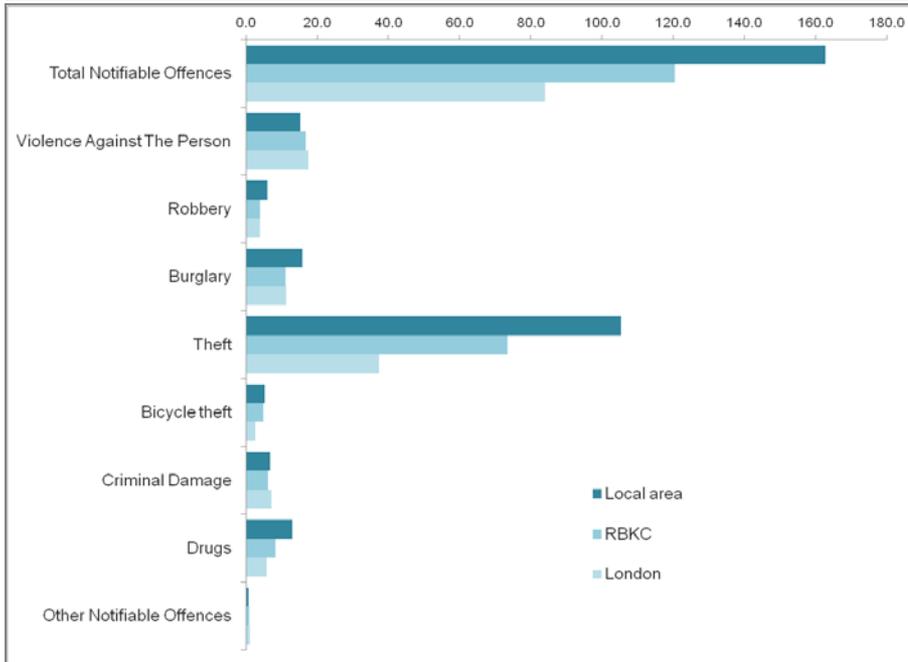


- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 combines economic, social and housing indicators into a single score, allowing the ranking of areas by deprivation. Scores have been grouped into London quintiles – 20% groupings
- The Notting Hill area generally has very low levels of deprivation for **income**, **health**, **employment** and **education** compared to London
- The area fares slightly worse for **crime** deprivation , with the super output area to the north of the tube falling into the 21-40% worst of areas in London
- The whole area fares much worse than average for the **living environment** domain, which includes air quality, road traffic accidents, and poor quality housing
- The area is also much worse for the **barriers to housing and services** domain, which is likely to be very influenced by housing affordability and overcrowding rather than distance to services



Crime and Community Safety (1)

Rate of offending, 2012/13 Average LSOA rate
(includes crime during the Notting Hill Carnival)



The average rate of offending in the lower level super output areas containing postcodes within an 800m radius of the tube has been calculated

The average total offence rate in the area local to Notting Hill is approximately twice the London average and a third higher than the borough average. This is primarily due to the higher rate of theft, which forms the bulk of all offending. Drug crime represents a small proportion of all crimes but the rate is higher in the area than London and RBKC. Burglary and robbery are also slightly higher

Total recorded crimes in 2012 in Notting Hill Gate 'Town Centre'
(includes crime during the Notting Hill Carnival)

Compared to RBKC Town Centres

30%+ higher
Broadly similar
30%+ lower

	Number in Notting Hill Gate	Average number in other RBKC town centres
Anti-social behaviour	471	446
Burglary	141	124
Criminal damage and arson	78	58
Drugs	126	84
Other crime	90	96
Other theft	884	653
Public disorder and weapons	40	38
Robbery	61	42
Shoplifting	63	158
Vehicle crime	150	144
Violent crime	128	137

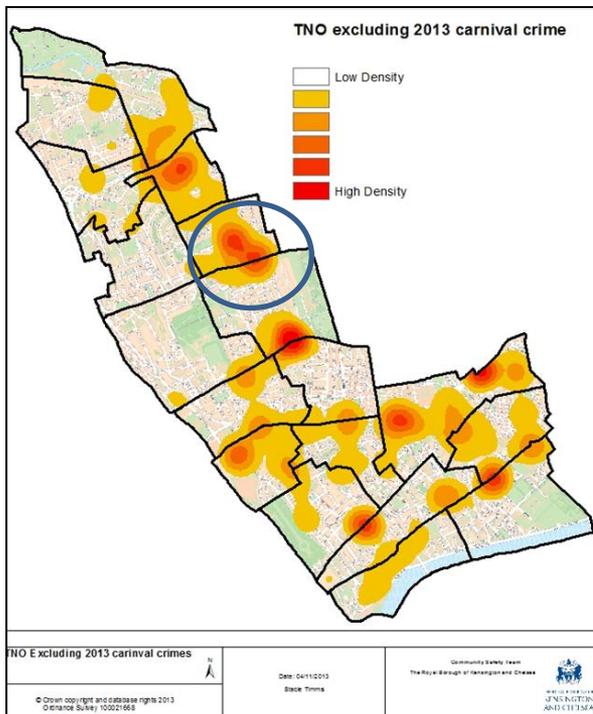
There were just over 2,000 offences reported in the Notting Hill Gate Town Centre' area in 2012

Note: The Town Centre area represents a different area to the 800m radius area

Crime and Community Safety (2)

Total notifiable offences (TNOs) reported to police

October 2012-September 2013
Notting Hill Carnival crime excluded



3.3% of all crime in the borough (701 crimes) took place in the Notting Hill Gate area in the 12 month time period. The majority took place along Notting Hill Gate, with a concentration near the tube.

This figure does not include crime during the Notting Hill Carnival

Transport hubs and high street locations such as Notting Hill Gate tend to be crime generators which are places where large numbers of people are attracted for reasons unrelated to criminal motivation. This provides large numbers of opportunities for perpetrators of crime.

Type of offences

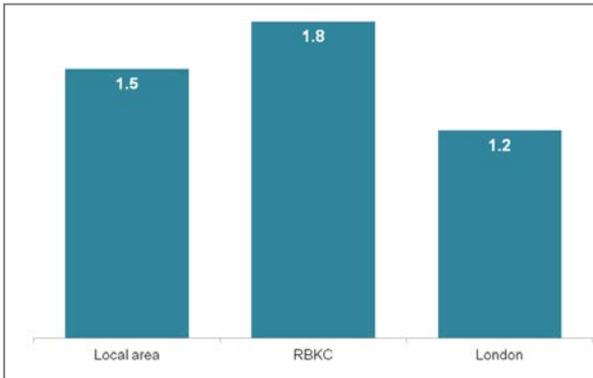
The offences with the highest volumes during this 12 month period, excluding offences committed during the Notting Hill Carnival are -

- 417 theft from person or other theft offences. This includes pick-pocketing, snatches, property being taken without the victim noticing or property taken from a public place.
- 49 violence offences. This includes domestic violence offences and violence offences that take place in a public place.
- 15 robbery offences (including 2 robberies of business premises).
- 47 thefts from shops
- 22 theft of bicycles

These figures exclude crime that took place during the Notting Hill Carnival

Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)

RTA rate: Indicator from 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation



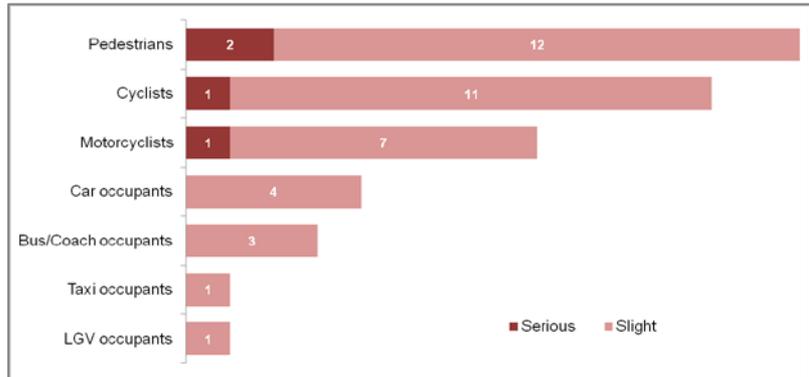
RTAs 2013 in local town centres by type *Note: town centre sizes may differ*

Centre	Town Centre type	Pedestrian	Pedal cycle	Public vehicle	Private vehicle
Notting Hill Gate	District	17	12	7	9
Portobello Road	District	11	7	3	16
Queensway/Westbourne Grove	Major	11	5	4	15
Kensington High Street	Major	15	20	5	22

The rate of road traffic accidents (RTAs) contributes to the Living Environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. The average rate of RTAs in the lower level super output areas containing postcodes within an 800m radius of the tube has been calculated

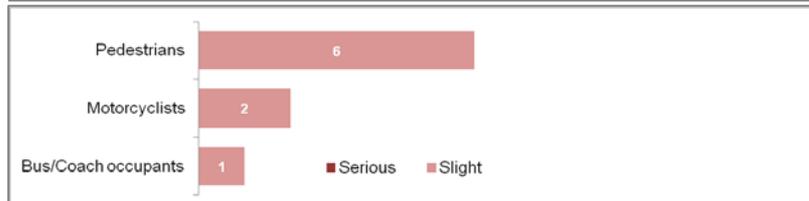
The local area has a higher rate of road traffic accidents than average for London but a lower rate than the borough average. However, for the super output areas closest to Notting Hill Gate tube (and main roads), the rate is considerably higher. Pedestrian and cycle accidents are notably high

RTAs (2010-12) at Junction of Pembridge Road and Notting Hill Gate



Statistics identify that there have been a number of pedestrian and cycling accidents at the junction of Pembridge Road and Notting Hill Gate. Over a three year period to 2012 there were a total of 4 serious and 39 slight accidents in total in this area. There were no fatalities

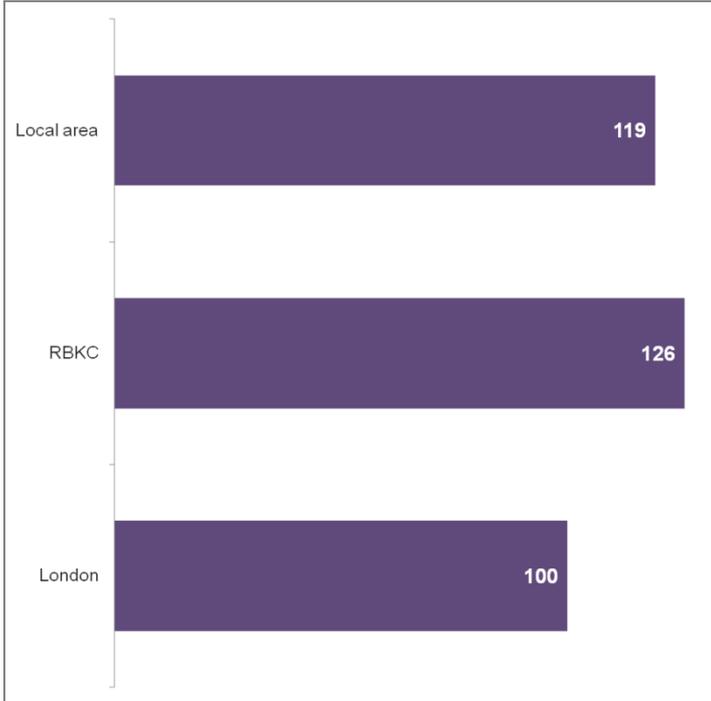
RTAs (2010-12) at mini-roundabout Pembridge Road and Kensington Park Road



The rate of accidents at the mini-roundabout at Pembridge Road and Kensington Park Road has been higher than typical for mini roundabouts. There were 9 slight accidents over the three year period and no serious accidents or fatalities

Air Quality

2008 Combined Emissions Index Score *London=100*



The average combined emissions score in the lower level super output areas containing postcodes within an 800m radius of the tube has been calculated

The majority of the areas close to Notting Hill Gate tube fall into the 20% worst in London for air quality, as is common for much of the inner London area

2010 air quality measures for Notting Hill area – annual mean concentrations

NO2 concentration (µg/m3)	108-48 µg/m3 highest by roadside locations
	<i>Values exceed mean objective of 40 µg/m3)</i>

PM10 concentration (µg/m3)	45 µg/m3 to 24 µg/m3
	<i>Exceeds annual mean objective level of 40 µg/m3 at the roadside locations</i>

PM2.5 concentration (µg/m3)	15-25 µg/m3
	<i>EU target level is 25 µg/m3</i>

“Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost.” Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013

Emissions from new development should be minimised, and exposure to high levels are reduced:

- Low emissions strategies for transport and combustion sources
- Ensuring ventilation, position of flues, and clean air intakes are considered in the development

Sources

- Socio-demographic profile: ONS 2011 Census, NOMIS and Neighbourhood Statistics
- Health Status: Self-reported health and limiting long-term illness from ONS 2011 Census. Avoidable deaths calculated from Primary Care Mortality Database using 2012 data and definition of avoidable death from Public Health Outcomes Framework. Life expectancy and premature mortality 2006-10 extracted from HNA Toolkit <http://hna.londonhpa.nhs.uk/JSNA.aspx>
- Deprivation Profile: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
- Crime and Community Safety: Rate of offending from GLA London Datastore LSOA Indicators. Number of offences in Notting Hill Town Centre from 2013 GLA Town Centre Health Check Survey, provided by RBKC. Local analysis provided by RBKC, November 2013
- Road Traffic Accidents: Accident rate from the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, accessed via the GLA London Datastore LSOA Indicators. Accidents in Notting Hill area provided on request from RBKC Community Safety Team
- Air Quality: 2008 Combined Emissions Score from GLA London Datastore LSOA Indicators. Air quality in Notting Hill from LAEI predictions for 2010 , provided by RBKC