Kensington and Chelsea

Local area profile





About Us

Physical inactivity is responsible for 1 in 6 premature deaths.

That's why London Sport wants every Londoner to live longer, healthier and happier lives through being active.

Our focus is on children and adults in the most deprived communities who face the greatest challenges of inequality.

Collaborating with those that share our vision, we can help every community in London find their way to move more.

Purpose of profile



Local Area Profile: Kensington and Chelsea

Introduction

The purpose of this profile is to bring together a variety of key datasets, as well as London Sport knowledge of an area, to provide an overview of the population and understand the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the area.

Physical activity and sport has the ability to change lives. The simple act of being active for 30 minutes a day has proven physical and mental health benefits and contributes to every stage of our development, both as individuals and as a society. These include:



Individual development

Boosts academic achievement and school behaviour



Economic development

The annual value of health benefits that sport participation bring is worth c. £1.7 billion



Physical wellbeing

Helps maintain healthy weight and reduces obesity



Social integration

Helps socially excluded people feel part of a community and increases their belonging



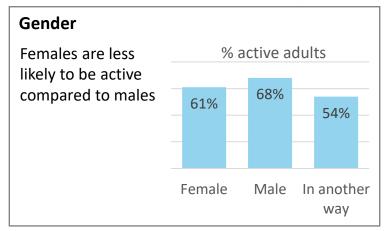
Mental wellbeing

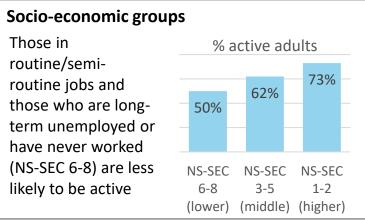
Reduces anxiety, stress and depression

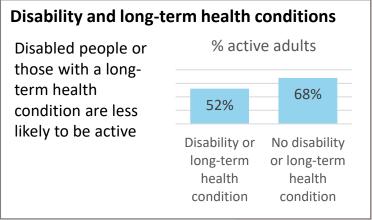
Local Area Profile

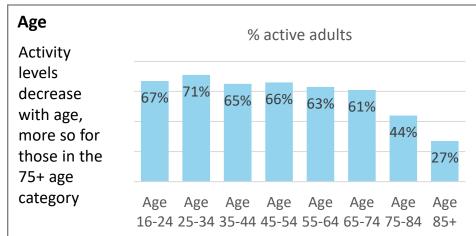
Understanding those less likely to be active

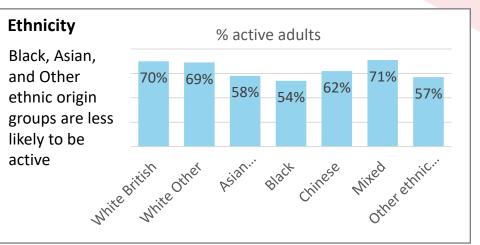
From the latest Active Lives data, in London we know that certain demographic characteristics are less likely to be active (completing the recommended Chief Medical Officer guidelines of at least 150 minutes a week):











1) Active Lives | Home (sportengland.org)

How London Sport are working in Kensington and Chelsea

Priority places

London Sport is focusing resources in identified local places in London where there is the greatest need but also the greatest opportunity to improve people's lives through physical activity and sport.

Kensington and Chelsea has been identified as one of these places.

From looking at data and consultation with local partners in Kensington and Chelsea, London Sport have decided to prioritise the following wards:

• Chelsea Riverside

This place has been identified as an area where there is the potential to work collaboratively with partners and communities, focusing our collective resources, knowledge, and expertise to establish sustainable change in supporting Londoners to become more active.

The information in this rest of the profile will contain data about the borough as a whole and, where possible, data on this specific place.

Local Area Profile: Kensington and Chelsea Contents

Physical Activity levels	Demographic characteristics	Opportunities to increase physical activity	Further resources	
Physical activity: adult data	Population and demographics	Environment: Facilities	<u>Politics</u>	
Physical activity: children and young people data	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Environment: Spaces	Environment: Air quality	
Physical activity: small area estimates	Physical health	Environment: Schools	Crime	
Social return on investment	Mental health	Environment: Housing	<u>Employment</u>	
	Children and Young People	Children and Young People: Youth Clubs	Key contacts: Active Environments	
		<u>Health: Facilities</u>	Key contacts: Children and Young People	
		Community Sport: Partner organisation's	Key contacts: Community Sport	
		London Sport projects	Key contacts: Health	
		Physical activity: less active segmentation		

Summary of key findings



About Kensington and Chelsea

Geography

Kensington and Chelsea is an inner borough situated in central London, just north of the river.

It is made up of 17 wards (shown on the map on the right).



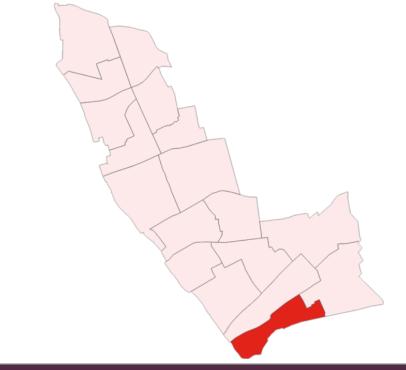


Summary of key findings

- Kensington and Chelsea is an inner borough situated in central London, just north of the river. It is made up of 17 wards.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Kensington and Chelsea is ranked 122nd most deprived.
- The predominant ethnicities in Kensington and Chelsea is White (64%). The median age of the population in Kensington and Chelsea is 39 years old.
- Kensington and Chelsea's adult (16+) residents are less active than the London average. Rates of walking and active travel have increased, returning to pre-pandemic levels. The rates of fitness activities, cycling, and swimming have decreased.
- The rates of overweight and obese adults in Kensington and Chelsea (46%) is lower than the London average (56%). The rates of overweight children in Year 6 in Kensington and Chelsea (37%) is lower than the London average (39%).
- Across Pimlico South there are there are:
 - o 3 schools
 - 4 community centres
 - o 0 libraries
 - 0 swimming pool
 - 1 artificial grass pitch
 - o 1 sports hall
 - 1 health and fitness gym
 - o 1 studio
 - 0 tennis courts



Location of Kensington and Chelsea in London



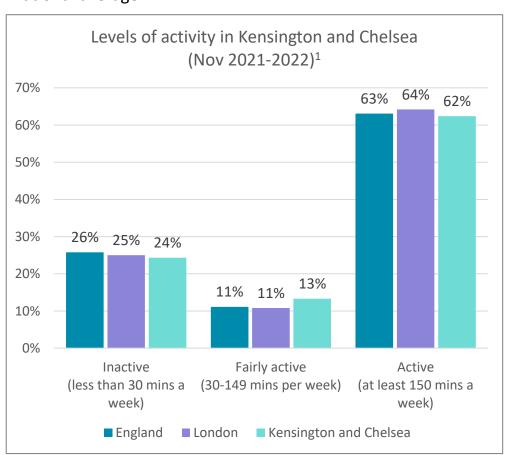
London Sport's priority place in Kensington and Chelsea

Physical activity levels

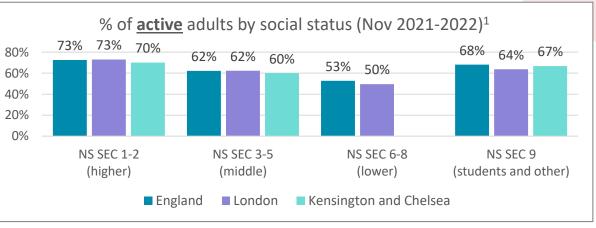


Physical Activity Adults

Sport England's Active Lives survey measures the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity. Up until the latest figures, physical activity levels for adults (16+) in Kensington and Chelsea were above the London average, however, they have now dropped below the London and national average.



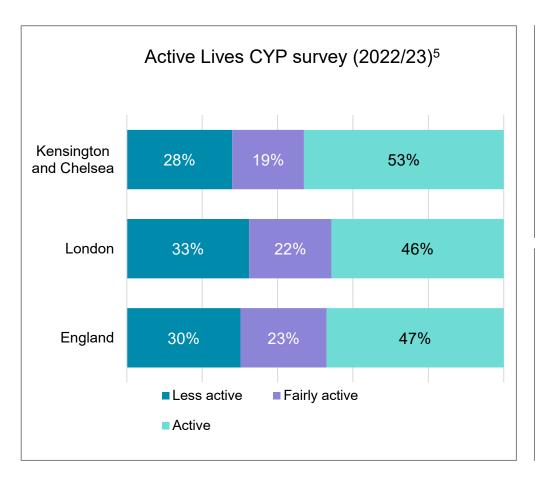


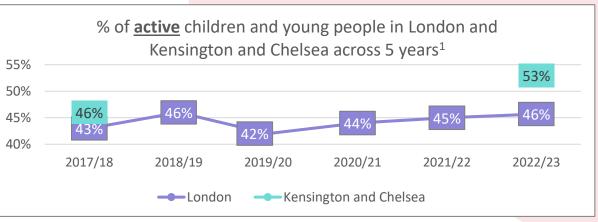


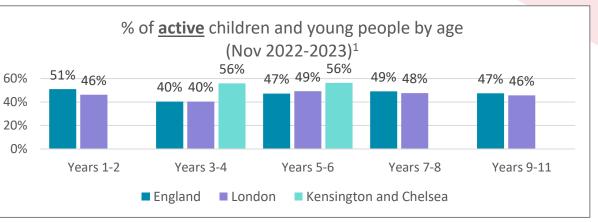
Physical Activity

Children and Young People

Sport England's Active Lives survey measures the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity. The rates of active children and young people in Kensington and Chelsea (53%) is higher than the London average (46%).







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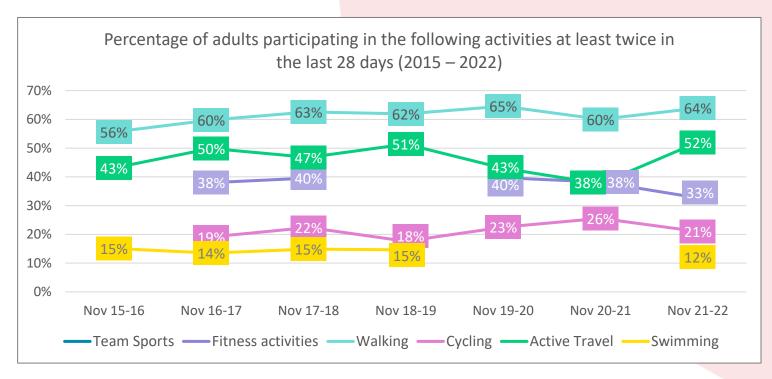
Physical Activity

Rates of walking and active travel have increased

Sport England's Active Lives survey measures the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity.

Rates of walking and active travel have increased, returning to pre-pandemic levels. The rates of fitness activities, cycling, and swimming have decreased.

Rates of running, walking, cycling for travel, fitness activities, and swimming are higher than the London average.





^{*} Indicates insufficient data

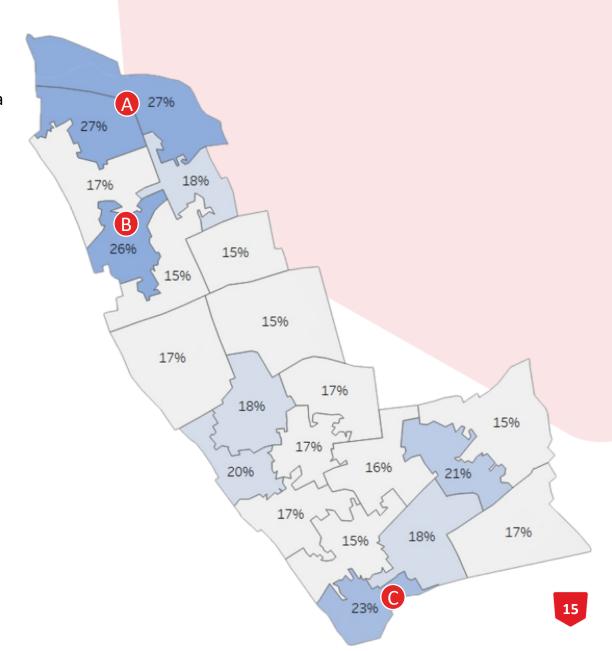
Physical Activity

Small area estimates

If we zoom in, to take a more localised view using Sport England Small Area Estimates (last updated 2018), we begin to see a variation in physical activity levels.

The following areas have a higher percentage of adults who are described as inactive (completing less than 30 minutes of physical activity a week):

- A. The areas of Dalgarno and Golborne (27%)
- B. Notting Dale (26%)
- C. The south-west part of Chelsea Riverside (23%)



Physical activity

Social return on investment

The benefits of physical activity can create tangible monetary impact. In 2017/18, Sport England commissioned research to understand the social impact of sport and physical activity¹.

Nationally, for every £1.00 invested in community sport and physical activity, a return on investment of £3.91 of social value is generated across health and wellbeing, stronger communities, and the economy.

For Local Authorities, Sport England calculated the social value of community sport and physical activity by multiplying the rates of active adults (those completing at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week) by the value per person for all health outcomes (excluding breast cancer and

Across Kensington and Chelsea....

The combined social value of taking part in community sport and physical activity in 2017/2018 was:

£204.6 million

This can be broken down into the following three categories:



£118.7 million

worth of value generated from

Mental Wellbeing

(Being active improves subjective wellbeing/life satisfaction of participants and volunteers)

Hammersmith and Fulham: £244.8

million

Westminster: £296.2 million

Wandsworth: £450.2 million



£30.4 million

worth of value generated from

Physical and Mental Health

(Being active reduces the risk of: Coronary heart disease and stroke, Type 2 Diabetes, Breast Cancer, Colon Cancer, Dementia, Depression, Improves good health, reduces hip fractures, improves back pain, and



worth of value generated from

Social and Community Development

(Being active reduces criminal incidences, enhances social capital and the non-market benefits acquired by organisations utilising sports volunteers. Improves

1: Measuring impact | Sport England | Sport En

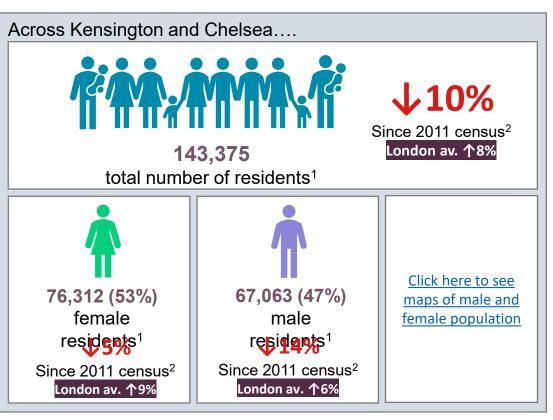
Demographic and place characteristics

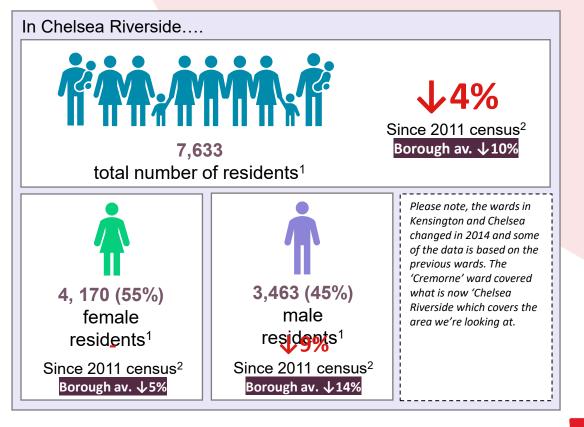


Gender

Since the 2011 Census, Kensington and Chelsea has seen a population decrease of 10%; this is a contrast to London as a whole which has seen an 8% increase in population across the same time period.

As mentioned, across London, females are less likely to be active compared to males. In London Sport's identified place, there is a higher proportion of females compared to males than compared with the borough as a whole.

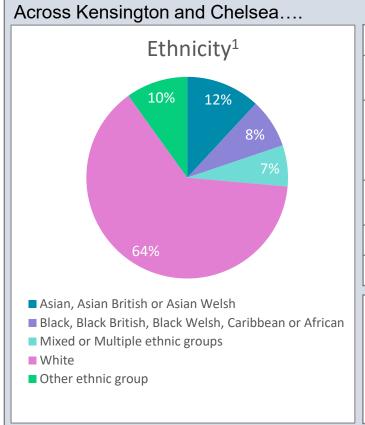




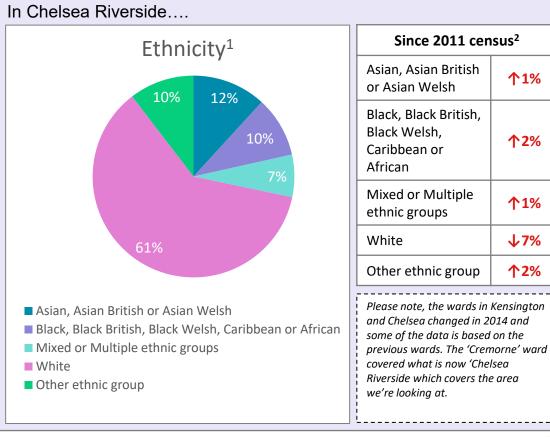
- 1) https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries
- 2) 2011 Census Census of Population Data Sources home Nomis Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Ethnicity

The predominant ethnicities in Kensington and Chelsea is White (64%). Since the 2011 Census, the proportion of White people in Kensington and Chelsea has decreased by 7%.



Since 2011 census ²				
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	个2%			
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	↑1 %			
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	↑1 %			
White	↓7 %			
Other ethnic group	个3%			
Click here to see maps of various ethnic groups				



1%

个2%

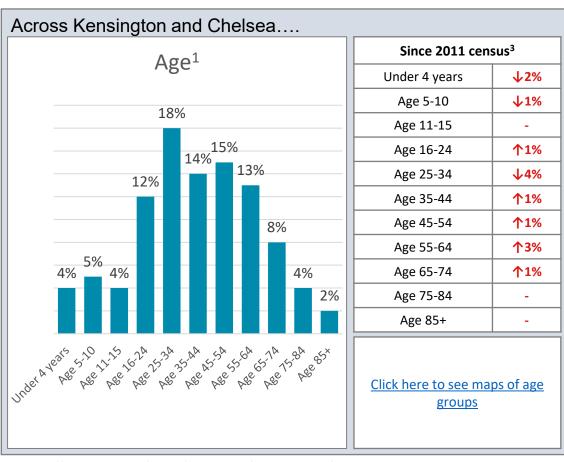
个1%

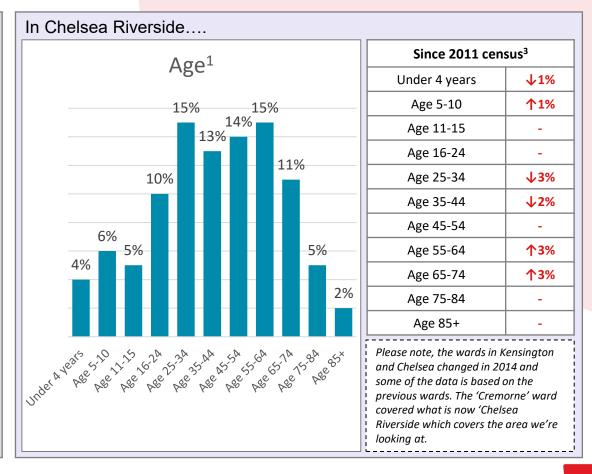
↓7%

个2%



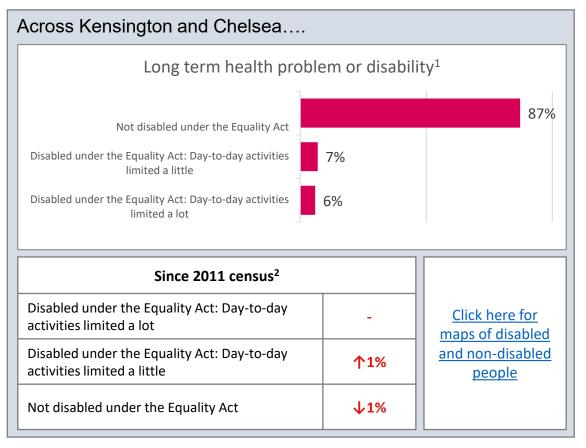
As mentioned, across London, activity levels decrease with age, more so for those in the 75+ age category. The median age of the population in Kensington and Chelsea is 39 years old.

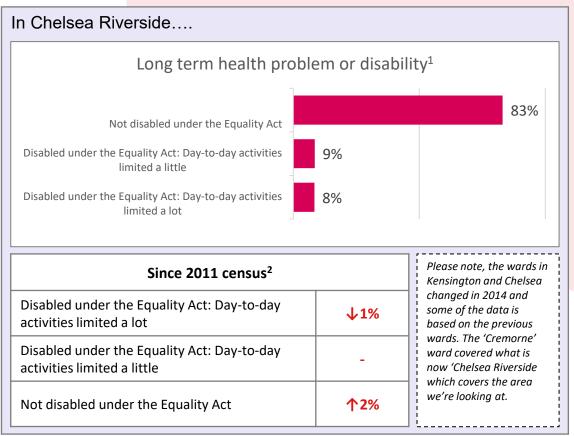




Long term health problem or disability

The majority of the population in Kensington and Chelsea have no long term physical or mental health conditions (87%). As mentioned, across London, disabled people or those with a long-term health condition are less likely to be active.

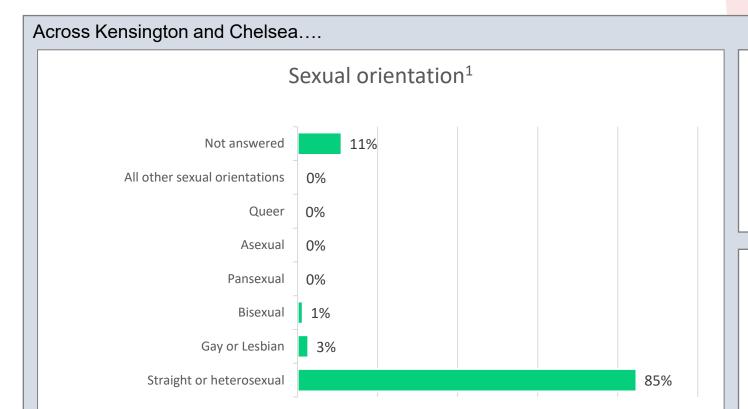




- 1) https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries
- 2) 2011 Census Census of Population Data Sources home Nomis Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Sexual orientation

The majority of the population in Kensington and Chelsea are heterosexual (85%).



Please note:

- This variable was new for Census 2021 census and therefore is no comparability with the 2011 Census
- This variable is not available at ward level

Click here to see maps of LGBTQ+ population

¹⁾ https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries

^{2) 2011} Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Deprivation

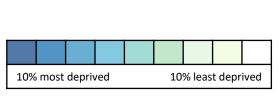
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation¹ are a measure of relative deprivation in England that consider a wide range of indicators (including income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment) that affect an individual's living conditions. These indicators are combined and weighted to form the deprivation score.

Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Kensington and Chelsea is ranked 122nd most deprived².

Every neighbourhood in England is then ranked based on their level of deprivation relative to other areas. The scores are completed at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). A score of 1-2 indicates an LSOA in the 20% most deprived areas in England, while a rank of 9-10 indicates an LSOA in the 20% least deprived areas in England. The map to the right shows the Indices of Multiple Deprivation in Kensington and Chelsea.

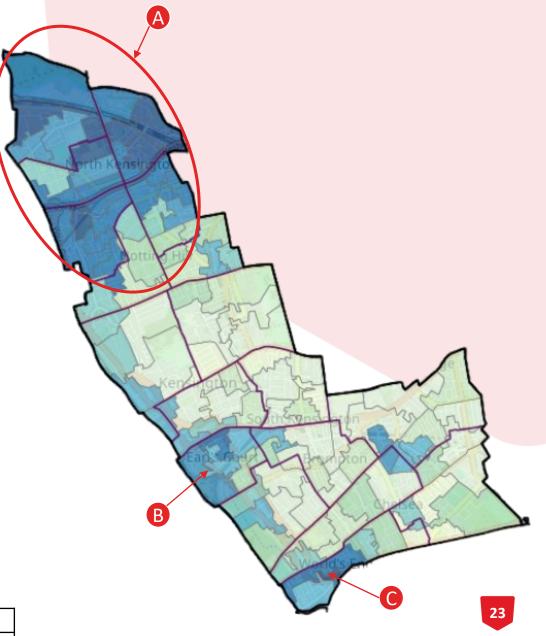
The more deprived areas in Kensington and Chelsea are:

- North
 - A. across Dalgarno, Golborne, St Helen's, and Notting Dale wards
- West
 - B. Earl's Court
- South
 - C. in the south-west part of Chelsea Riverside ward



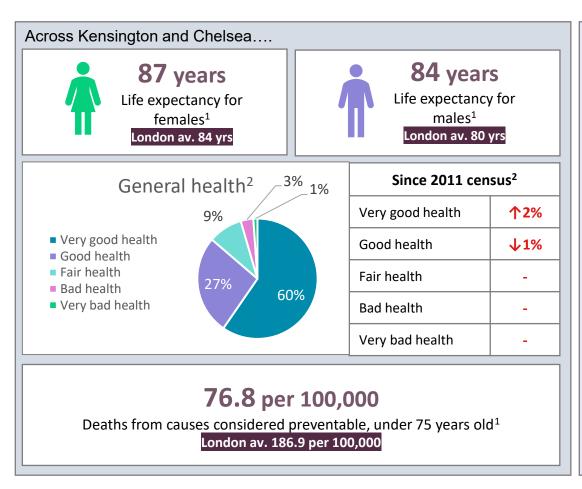


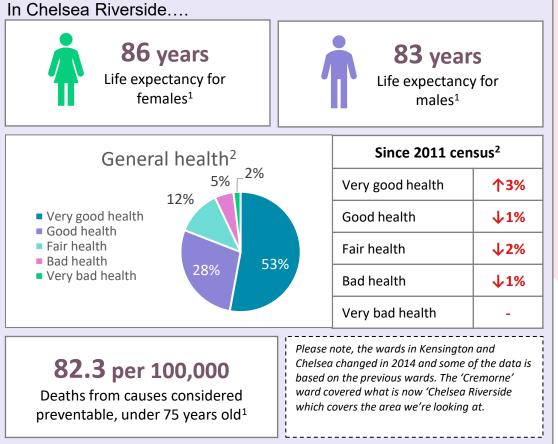
²⁾ Microsoft Power BI



Physical health - adults

The percentage of those with good and very good health is lower in Chelsea Riverside (81%) compared to the whole of the borough (87%).



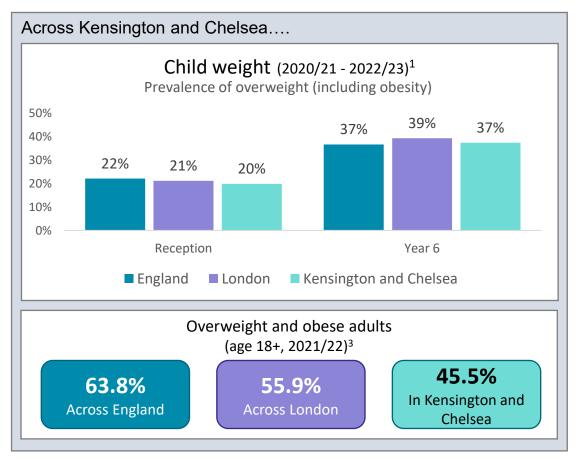


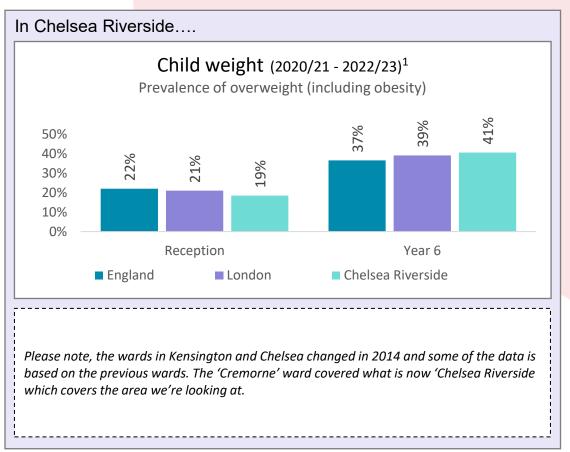
¹⁾ Local Health - Small Area Public Health Data - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

^{2) 2021} Census Profile for areas in England and Wales - Nomis (nomisweb.co.uk)

Physical health – obesity

The rates of overweight and obese adults in Kensington and Chelsea (46%) is lower than the London average (56%). The rates of overweight children in Year 6 in Kensington and Chelsea (37%) is lower than the London average (39%).





¹⁾ Local Health. Public Health Data for small geographic areas - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

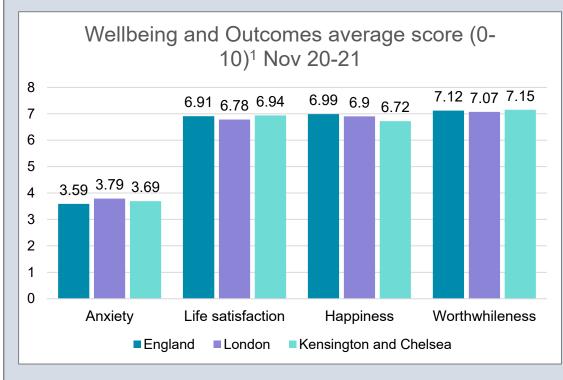
^{2) 2021} Census Profile for areas in England and Wales - Nomis (nomisweb.co.uk)

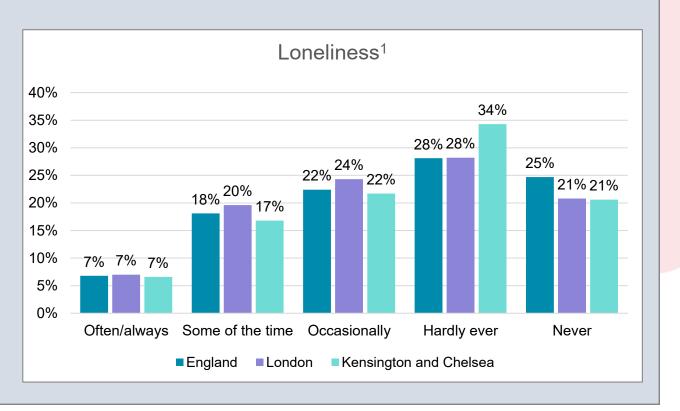
³⁾ Obesity Profile - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mental health - adults

Levels of anxiety and happiness in Kensington and Chelsea are slightly lower than the London averages. 23% of people in Kensington and Chelsea report feeling lonely 'often/always' or 'some of the time' (compared to 27% across London).

Across Kensington and Chelsea....



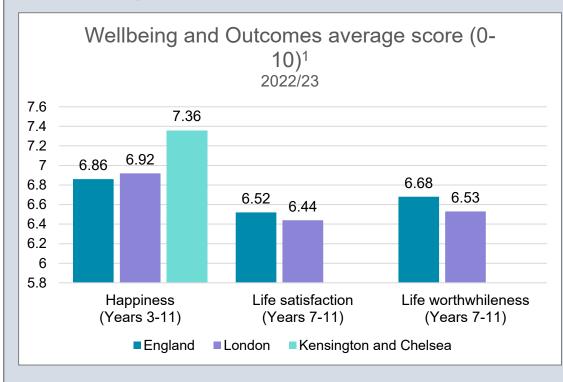


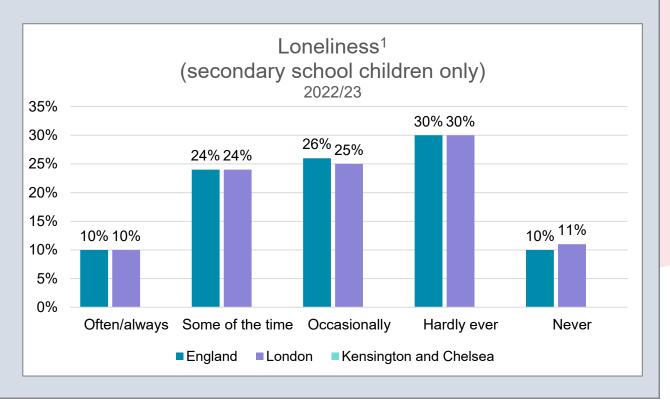
1) Active Lives | Home (sportengland.org)

Mental health – children and young people

Levels of happiness of CYP in Kensington and Chelsea are slightly higher than the London and national average. Kensington and Chelsea has not generated sufficient responses to generate borough-level data for the other wellbeing measures in the 2022/23 academic year.

Across Kensington and Chelsea....

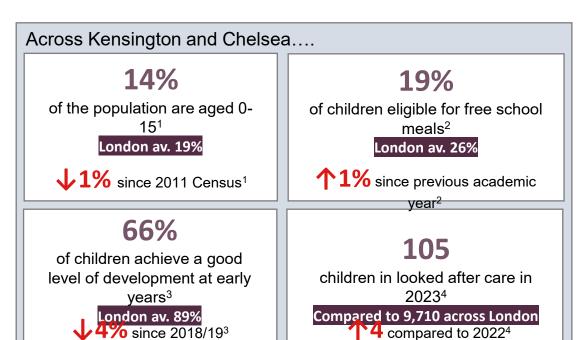


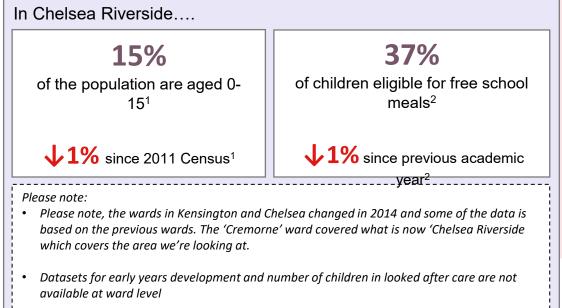


1) Active Lives | Home (sportengland.org)

Children and Young People

There is a lower percentage of children and young people in Chelsea Riverside than compared to the London average. Over a third of young people in Chelsea Riverside are eligible for free school meals.





4 compared to 2022⁴

¹⁾ https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries

²⁾ Schools, pupils and their characteristics. Academic year 2021/22 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

³⁾ Statistics: early years foundation stage profile - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁴⁾ Children looked after in England including adoptions, Reporting year 2022 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

Opportunities to increase physical activity



Facilities

One of London Sport's theme areas looks at Active Environments. This looks at how we can design activity into everyday life, whether this is:

- Green spaces parks and open spaces, playing fields
- Grey spaces buildings, public realm spaces, and unused spaces. For example, libraries, shopping centres, etc.
- Blue spaces canals, tow paths, open water

The work will also look at:

- Connections to activity, creation of high-quality spaces and the ongoing activation and maintenance.
- Creating safe, accessible and inclusive spaces that are co-designed with the local communities to ensure local needs are met.

	In Chelsea Riverside there are					
0 Swimming Pools	Artificial grass pitch	1 Sports hall	4 Community centres	1 Museum and public gallery	0 Theatres	3 Schools
1 Health and fitness gym	1 Studio	0 Tennis courts	0 Libraries	0 Skate parks	Music venue	XX Healthcare facilities

Sports facilities: Active Places Power

Cultural venues: Cultural Infrastructure Map - London Datastore

Schools: Get Information about Schools - GOV.UK (get-information-schools.service.gov.uk)

Healthcare facilities:

Spaces

Plaza outside Chelsea

Theatre

One of London Sport's theme areas looks at Active Environments. This looks at how we can design activity into everyday life, whether this is:

- Green spaces parks and open spaces, playing fields
- Grey spaces buildings, public realm spaces, and unused spaces. For example, libraries, shopping centres, etc.
- Blue spaces canals, tow paths, open water

In Chelsea Riverside						
Spaces identified						
Name of site	Map link	Type of space	Condition	Is it well used?	How accessible is it – location, cost, ease of access?	
Cremorne Gardens		Green space				
River side		Blue space				
World End estate		Grey space				

Grey space

Schools

Data from UKactive¹ shows that schools operate or host 39% of all of England's sports facilities. In addition, 71% of indoor sports halls are owned by educational establishments.

However, access to these facilities after school hours and at weekends for community use is often limited and ad-hoc.

London Sport, on behalf of the Department for Education, is distributing the Opening Schools Facilities (OSF) Fund across London. The fund is designed to help schools to open their existing sport facilities, including school swimming pools, for a broader range of young people and to the wider community by partnering with sporting organisations, who can help deliver activities in these settings.

Across Kensington	Across Kensington and Chelsea				
$oldsymbol{85}$ educational settings 2 in Kensington and Chelsea, of which:					
3 Nurseries	27 Primary schools 6 Secondary schools				
5 SEN schools	0 Pupil referral units	29 Independent schools			

In Chelsea	In Chelsea Riverside						
Ward	School name	Phase of education	% children eligible for free school meals	Is the school receiving OSF funding?			
	Ashburnham Community School	Primary	57.5%	Yes			
Chelsea Riverside	Chelsea Academy	Secondary	39.0%	Yes			
	Chelsea Open Air Nursery School	Nursery	17.6%				

¹⁾ www.ukactive.com/journal/opening-school-facilities-can-support-communities-facing-cost-of-living-crisis/

²⁾ Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic year 2021/22 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

Children and Young People

Organisations that engage with young people

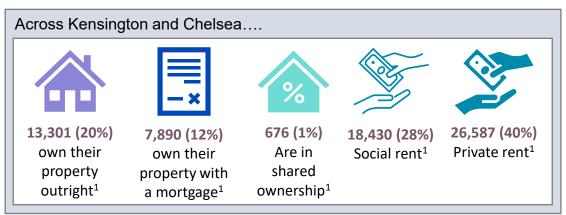
Within London Sport's Children and Young People theme, we are focused on creating the conditions that enable more young Londoners to enjoy being physically active so that they can establish healthy habits for life. One of the ways we do this is by amplifying youth voice so that they can get active in ways and places that suit them. Outside of schools and other educational settings, these are some of the organisations that we know children and young people engage with.

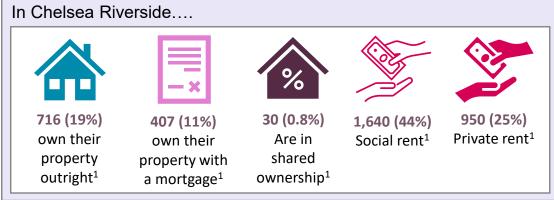
In Chelsea Riverside....

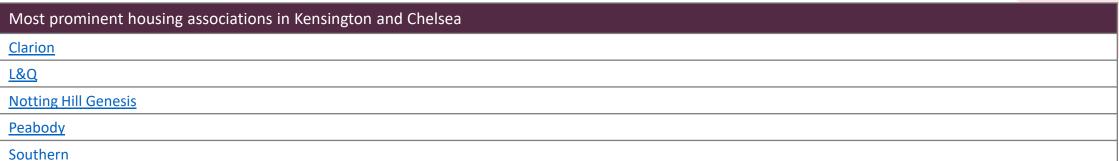
Organisations that engage with young people identified				
Name of club	Map link	Phase of education	Do they have a dedicated disability offer?	
Chelsea Youth Club		After school		
Ashburnham		Primary		
Chelsea Acacdemy		Secondary		
Flashpoint		Primary , after school		

Housing

Within London Sport's Active Environments theme, we are also interested in how we can influence the planning, design, and regeneration of spaces to incorporate physical activity. London Sport believe physical activity, mental health, and wellbeing can be further embedded into the blueprint for planning and design of major developments, including private and social housing.







Health

Facilities

The borough has a significant number of NHS and other facilities that deliver a health and wellbeing function. The list in the table offers a starting point for further development.

Six PCNs cover Kensington and Chelsea; these are:

- Inclusive Health
- K and C South
- Neohealth
- South
- West-Hill Health

In Chelsea Riverside....

Healthcare facilities identified				
Name of facility	Map link	Type of facility		
Chelsea and Westminster Hospital		Hospital		
Violet Melchett Health and community Centre		Health/Community Centre		
The Good Practice				
5 PCNs		Primary Care Networks		

London Sport projects and funding

London Sport is a key provider of devolved funding across London, often in partnership with other organisations.

Below is a summary of the past three years of funding.

Across Kensington and Chelsea		
Project	Projects supported ?	Number of projects supported
Opening School Facilities 2	✓	2
Opening School Facilities 3	✓	1
Tackling Inequalities Fund – round 3		
Urban Sport project	✓	5
Together Fund	✓	10

In Chelsea Rive	n Chelsea Riverside				
Project	Projects/organisations supported				
OSF 2	Ashburnham Community School				
Together Fund Urban Sport	Chelsea Theatre				
Together Fund	London Sport Trust				
Together Fund	SMART				
Urban Sport	World's End and Lots Road Big Local				

Physical Activity - Segmentation Overview

To achieve our aims, we need to understand much more about the lives of less active Londoners and their relationship with physical activity. We need to walk in their shoes and get a real feel for their attitudes towards physical activity, their motivations to move, the things that are stopping them, and the ways they want to get active. Based on extensive research, we have identified seven 'personas' which provide an attitudinal segmentation of the adults in London that are not currently active; a deep dive into the attitudes that less active Londoners have today towards physical activity and sport. Taken together, these seven groups represent more than 2.5 million Londoners.

This table presents an overview of the demographic breakdown of London Sport's Less Active Segments for Kensington and Chelesa.

	Elderly evaders	Want to but cannot	Young impressionables	Anxious avoiders	Time poor integrators	Almost active	Inconsistently involved
London	9.9%	10.5%	16.2%	12.9%	11.2%	16.6%	22.6%
Kensington and Chelsea	14.0%	22.7%	12.9%	5.3%	7.0%	15.5%	22.7%

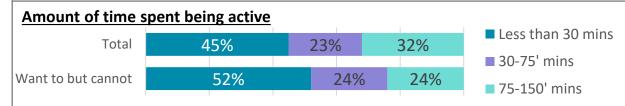
Overall, 45.4% of Kensington and Chelsea's less active population are made up of 'Want to but cannot' (22.7%) and 'Inconsistently involved' (22.7%).

The following two slides provide more information about the 'Want to but cannot' and 'Inconsistently involved' segment groups, including opportunities to encourage them to be more physically active.

Physical Activity - Segmentation

Want to but cannot

This predominantly elderly and less affluent group are very limited in the amount and type of activity they are able to do due to physical & mental limitations. They see being active as a positive thing but find it frustrating they cannot participate. With many suffering with physical conditions, findings professional support and people in similar situations is key. They can't run/play sports like they used to, but they used to enjoy being active when they were much younger.



52% of 'want to but cannot' individuals are completing less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week.

Perceived healthiness

(Lifestyle, routine, mental/physical health)



Activities make them feel:

Downhearted

Despairing

Annoyed

Humiliated

The activities this group are most likely to take part in include:

Walking

Home fitness using online workouts

Yoga/Pilates

"I have severe arthritis so exercise is an issue for me, I do as much as I feel able to but I would like to be able to do more in the future."

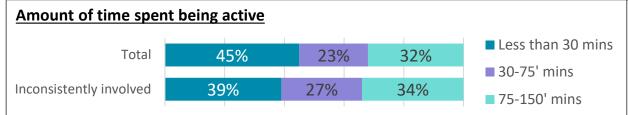
Opportunities

While it would not be realistic for this group to do 150 minutes of solid cardio exercise, we can build their confidence in order to select the most effective activities for them alongside others just like them; reframing what exercise looks like. They seek advice from their GP/medical specialists on the optimal activities for them, but would also seek info from local newspapers or government website. Less digital (though use Access websites), this group prefer the personalised touch via professionals.

Physical Activity - Segmentation

Inconsistently Involved

Those considered inconsistently involved make up a younger (aged 25-44), social population, who already have some engagement with physical activity. This group is generally considered financially stable but live a busy life balancing family and work commitments. Individuals in this category perceive themselves to be healthy, but not fit, and display positive emotions relative to participation in physical activity and sport. They are often trying to become more active or getting prepared to become more active and would be surprised to be considered inactive.



34% of inconsistently involved individuals are completing 75-150 minutes per week of physical activity, therefore close to the threshold of being classed as fairly active.

Perceived healthiness (Lifestyle, routine, mental/physical health) Unhealthy Healthy

Activities make them feel:

- Uneasy
- Embarrassed
- Despairing
- Humiliated

The activities this group are most likely to take part in include:

logging



Cardio at gym

"I would need to balance work/home and me life.

If I could have an incentive such as quicker results that are guaranteed or coupons that would make a massive difference."

Opportunities

This segment needs support to recognise the need to be more active as they already feel they do enough. Their relationship with physical activity is inconsistent meaning more should be done to prioritise consistency, routines, and making physical activity a habit. Support them to locate suitable facilities or activities as they often feel like they do not know how they can start. Competitions and challenges against others offer an opportunity to further engage this audience. They are not proactive and generally follow the trends of others.

Further resources



Politics

At the last local government elections in 2022, Labour retained the majority.



The Conservative party have held the majority in Kensington and Chelsea since the council was formed in 1964.

In Chelsea Riverside....

Ward	Councillor name	Party	Title
	<u>Laura Burns</u>	Conservative	
Chelsea Riverside	Gerard Hargreaves	Conservative	
	Sonia Zvedeniuk	Conservative	

Air pollution and vehicle ownership

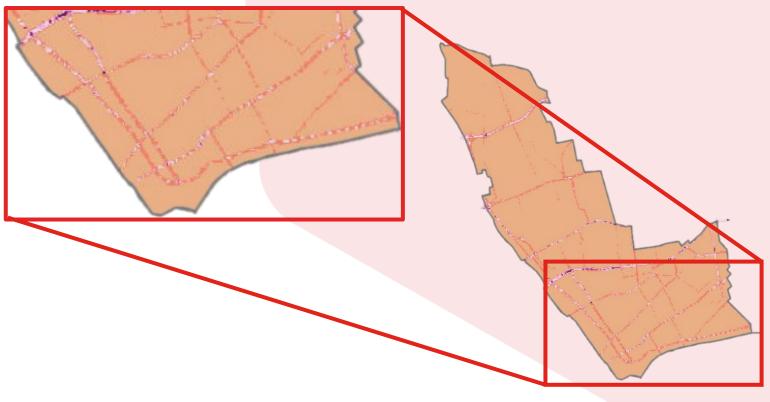
Air pollution can affect everyone, but people with cardiac or respiratory disease and older people are at greater risk of health impacts, and higher pollution levels can impact people's ability to take part in more vigorous activities.

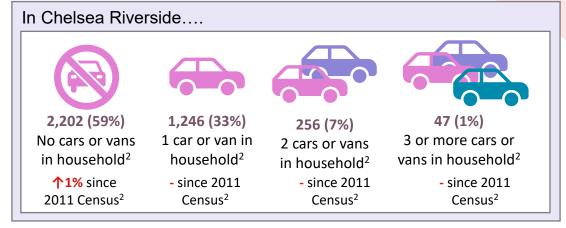
The map show current modelled Air Quality data for Kensington and Chelsea and zoomed in on Chelsea Riverside¹.

On the map:

- Red indicates higher air pollution levels whereas green indicates a lower air pollution levels
- The blue line is the low emission zone boundary
- The dark blue line are borough outlines

Across Kensington and Chelsea.... 39,003 (58%) 4,926 (7%) 1,095 (2%) 21,860 (33%) No cars or vans 1 car or van in 2 cars or vans 3 or more cars or in household² household² in household² vans in household² **↑2%** since **↓1%** since **↓1%** since **↑1%** since 2011 Census² 2011 Census² 2011 Census² 2011 Census²





- 1) London Air Quality
- 2) https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries

Crime

The average number of offences are higher in Kensington and Chelsea than compared to the London average. Theft the most common type of offence in Kensington and Chelsea.

Across Kensington and Chelsea....

25,314

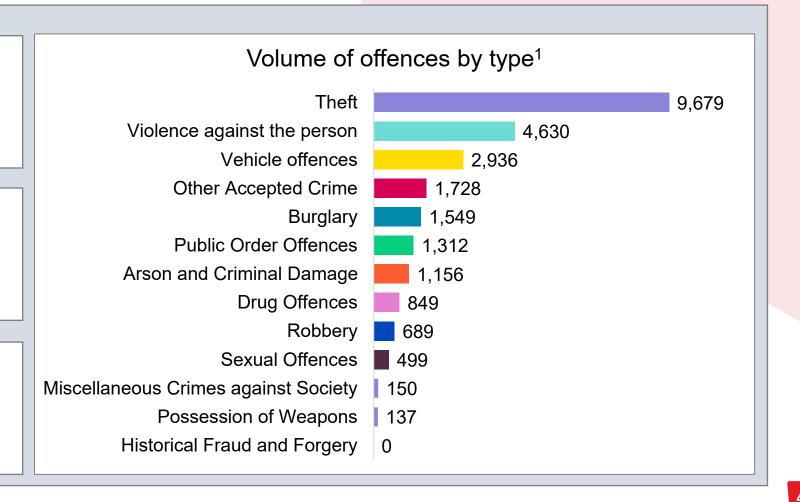
Total number of offences¹ (January 2023– December 2023) London total: 1,035,951

163.0

Offences per 1,000 population¹ (January 2023– December 2023) London av. 115.4

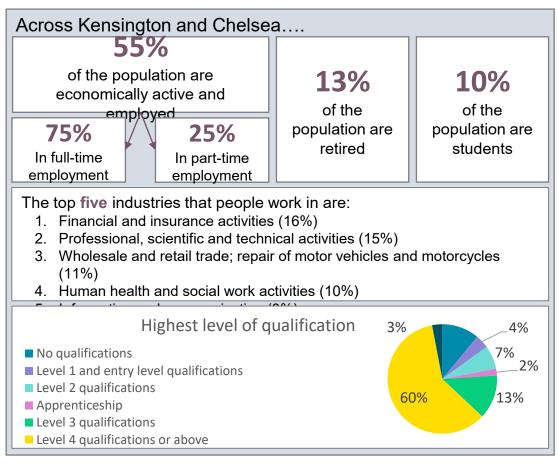
个11.1%

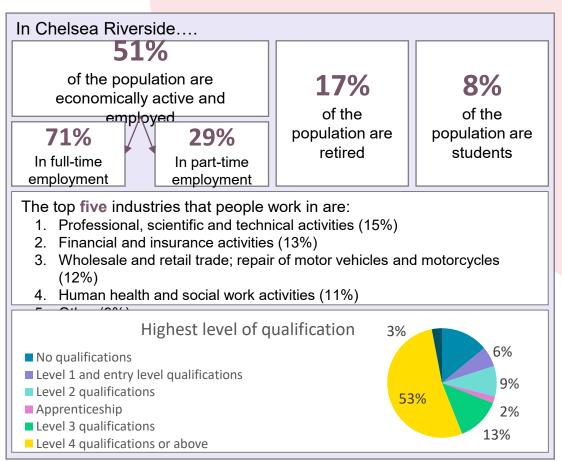
12 months (ending December 2023) compared to previous 12 months¹
London av. ↑6.5%



Employment

The number of retired people in Chelsea Riverside is higher than the whole of Kensington and Chelsea. Of those that are employed, the majority are in full-time employment. Half of the population in Chelsea Riverside have a Level 4 qualification or higher.





^{1) &}lt;a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries">https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/censusproducts/topicsummaries