



WARD PROFILE

COURT



Horton Chapel

February 2005



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Notes and Definitions

Ward profiles have been compiled using information from the 2001 Census of Population and other sources for example, Local Knowledge website, Housing Needs Survey 2004 and the Crime Audit 2004.

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or a sitting room or at least one meal a day.

All people who were working in the week before the Census or were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks are described as economically active. Full time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74. The proportion given is the percentage of the population aged 16-74.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. Not classifiable for other reasons includes people who have not been coded and those who cannot be allocated to an NS-SEC category.

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

An overcrowded household has an occupancy rating of –1 or less. The Occupancy rating provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms ‘required’ by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). A rating of –1 means that the household has one too few rooms.

Households lacking amenities are those without central heating and/or without sole use of bath/shower and toilet.

The DETR Index of multiple Deprivation 2004 calculates values for the relative level of need, derived from 6 main indices. Higher values indicate greater need. The UK average is 21.67. The 7 domain indices are: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

NB. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Where data has not been sourced it is from the 2001 Census. Data not from the Census is sourced separately underneath the corresponding data.

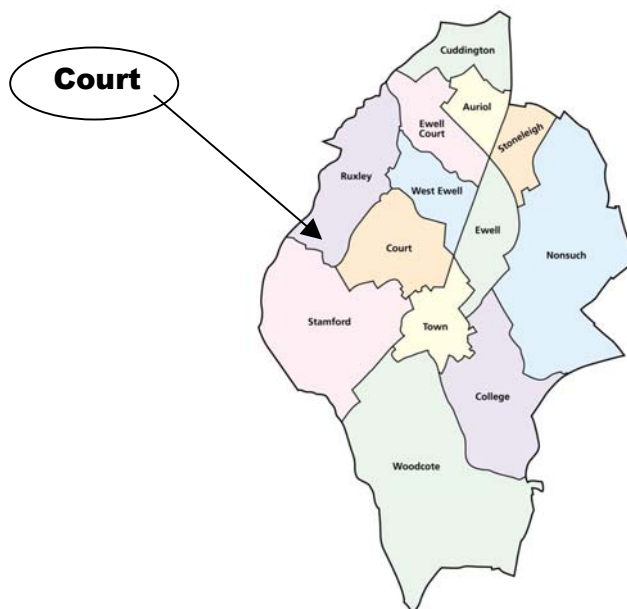
If you have any comments or queries on any aspect of the profile, please contact Sara Childs or Kate Cheminais in the Service Improvement Unit on 01372 732000.

Summary for Court Ward

Location of ward in the Borough	Centre west
Population	5049
Population density	23.7 people per hectare
Size of Ward in Hectares	213
Age profile	Greatest age group proportion 30-44 (24.7%)
Ethnicity	13.8% ethnic minorities
DLA claimants	81.95 people per 1000 16+ population
Long-term Limiting Illness	20% of population
No of households	1889
Average number of people per household	2.7
Tenure	43.3% owner occupier
Accommodation type	40.2% terraced
Economically active	67.5%
Occupation	16.5% associate professional and technical occupations
Industry	17.8% health and social Work
Share of district employment	7.12%
Level of degree+ qualification	20.59%
Social deprivation DETR Index 2004	19.42
Car availability	1.11 cars per household
Proportion of 2+ car households	28.9%
Travel to work	50.6% car or van
Proportion of Crime	13% of all crime committed in the Borough

1. Introduction

Court ward is in the centre of the Borough. It borders Ruxley to the west, Stamford to the south, Town and Ewell to the East and West Ewell to the North.



In medieval times, the area of Court ward was part of Horton Manor. Due to the clay soil it was (and is) very wet and muddy in the winter. This gave rise to its dissatisfied tenants naming it 'Horton', which means 'dirty place'.

The area stayed largely rural through to the second half of the 19th century, although there were a few cottages and a tiny hamlet called Horton. There were five major farms that provided employment for many of the agricultural labourers of Epsom.

The major event of the 19th century was the building of the a large complex of mental hospitals. London City Council, at its formation in 1888, found itself responsible for the care of thousands of mentally ill people. Plans were made for hospitals to be built in Epsom to house these people. Six hospitals were planned with a total population of 12,000, though only five hospitals were eventually built. The first, Horton Manor, opened for patients in 1899. It was followed by Horton in 1902, then St Ebba's, West Park and Long Grove.

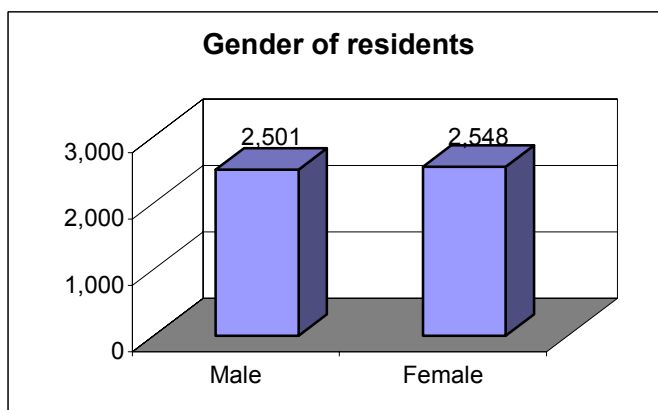
As a result of the building of the asylums, the area running alongside Hook Road was developed. A small community built up, providing houses for the new workers at the asylums. This development was not welcomed by the middle classes of Epsom, who were unhappy at this unattractive development on the edge of their town.

In 1961, it was announced by the government that most of the country's mental hospitals were to close. It was decided that the majority of Epsom's hospital cluster would be used to provide new housing. Manor closed in 1996 and is now a residential estate. Horton closed in 1998 and is currently being developed. The Horton site is planned to be the centre of the new community and Horton Chapel, which is a listed building, will be developed for community use.

Since the census, Court ward has been affected by boundary changes. The part of the ward to the east of Horton Lane, including Horton Country Park and Clarendon Park is now part of Ruxley ward. These changes **are** taken into account in the Census information for 2001.

2. Population

Court ward has a population of 5,049 people, a decrease of 31% from 1991. This decrease can be attributed to the area lost to Ruxley ward and the closure of the psychiatric hospital previously contained in the ward. Females slightly out-number males (a trend seen both Borough and county wide), with 2,548 females compared to 2,501 males.

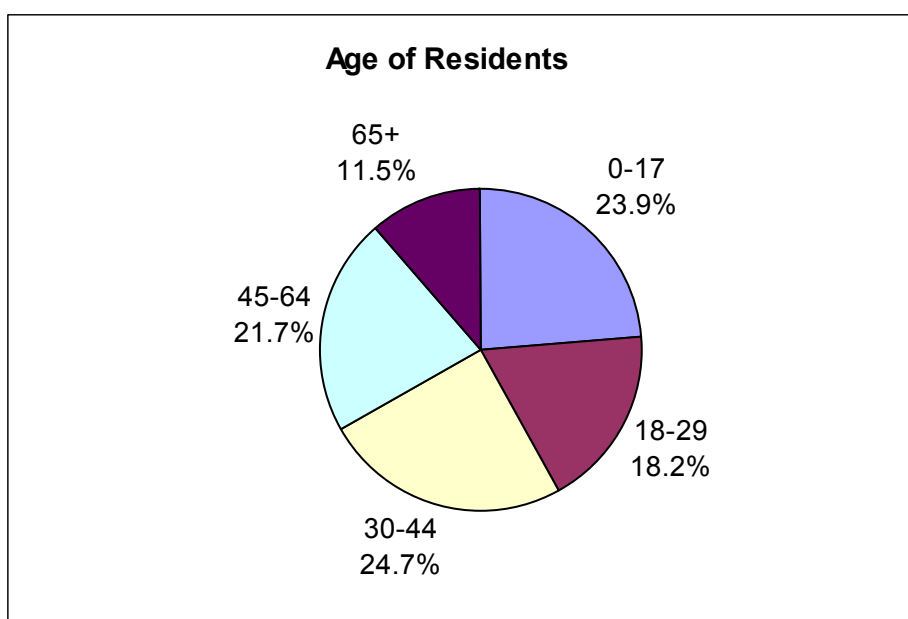


Please note that the 2001 Census data is the most current population data at ward level.

2.1 Population Density

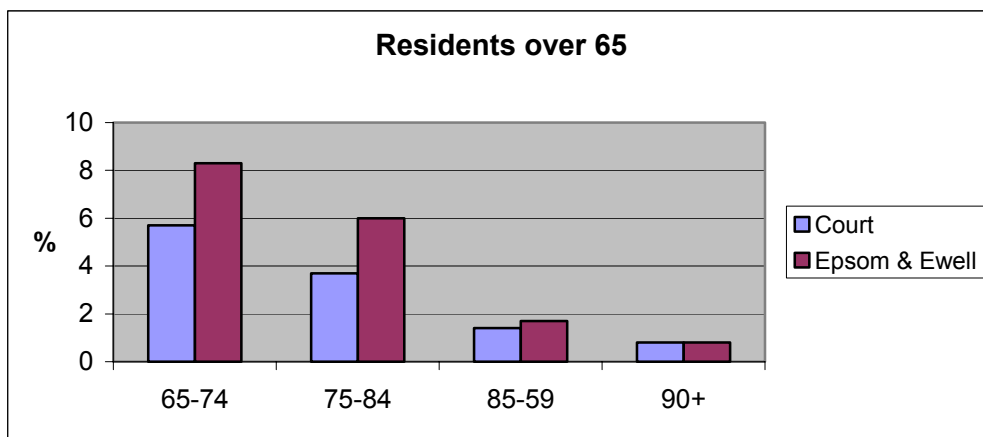
Court ward covers an area of 213 hectares and has a population density of 23.7 people per hectare. Although this makes it more densely populated than the whole Borough on average (19.7 pph), it is less crowded than the most densely populated wards in the Borough (Stoneleigh has a density of 46.5 pph)

2.2 Age profile

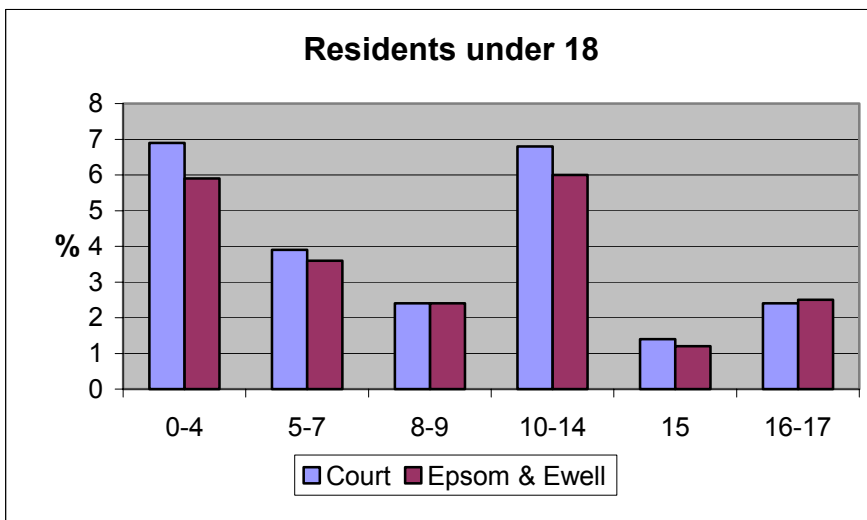


The population of Court ward is young compared to the Borough average. Residents under the age of 30 make up 42.1% of residents, compared to 34.5% in the whole Borough. The ward also has a high proportion of 30-44 year olds, compared to the Borough average of 22.7%

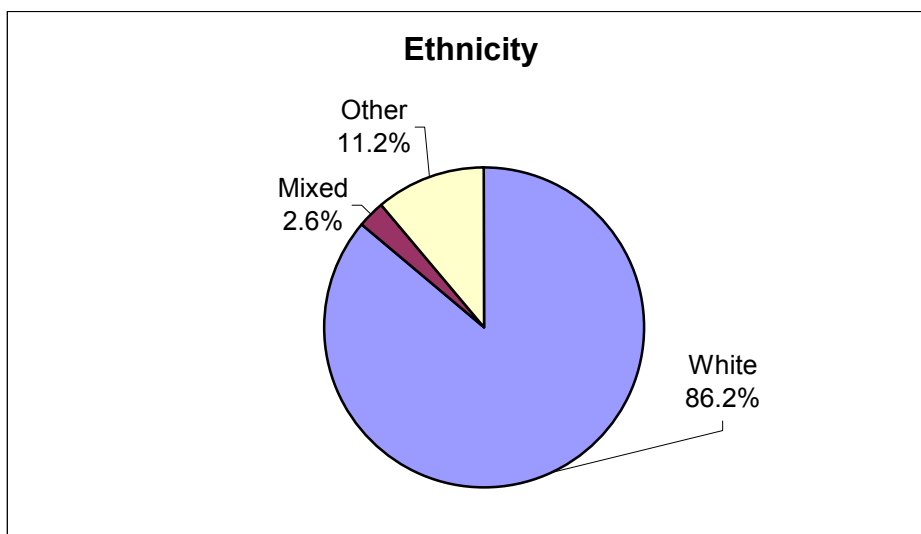
Court ward has the lowest proportion of residents aged over 65 in the Borough, with just 11.5% compared to the average of 16.8%. Although there are significantly fewer pensioners overall, the percentage over the age of 90 is the same.



Court ward has the second highest proportion of residents under the age of 18 in the Borough, at 23.9%. 6.9% of the population is made up of pre-school children with 21.5% under the age of 16.

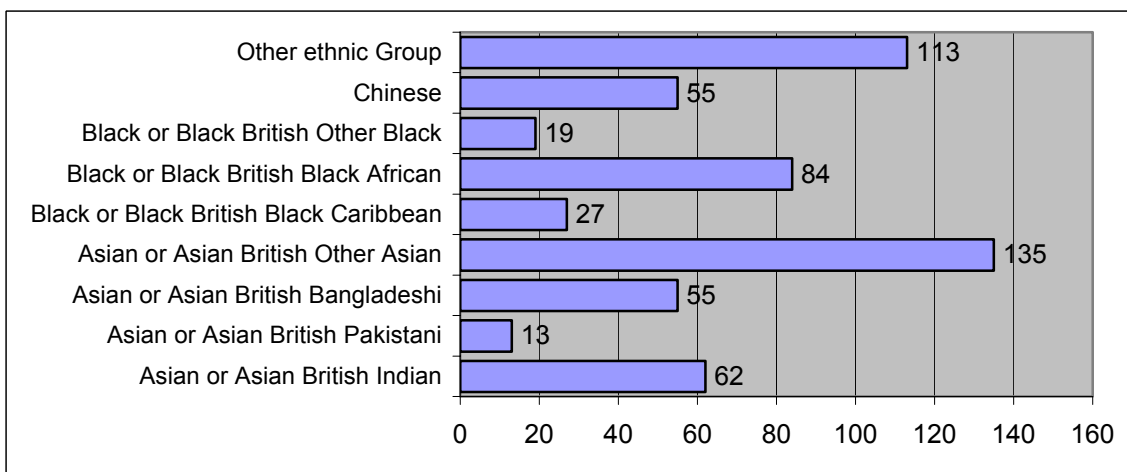


2.3 Ethnicity



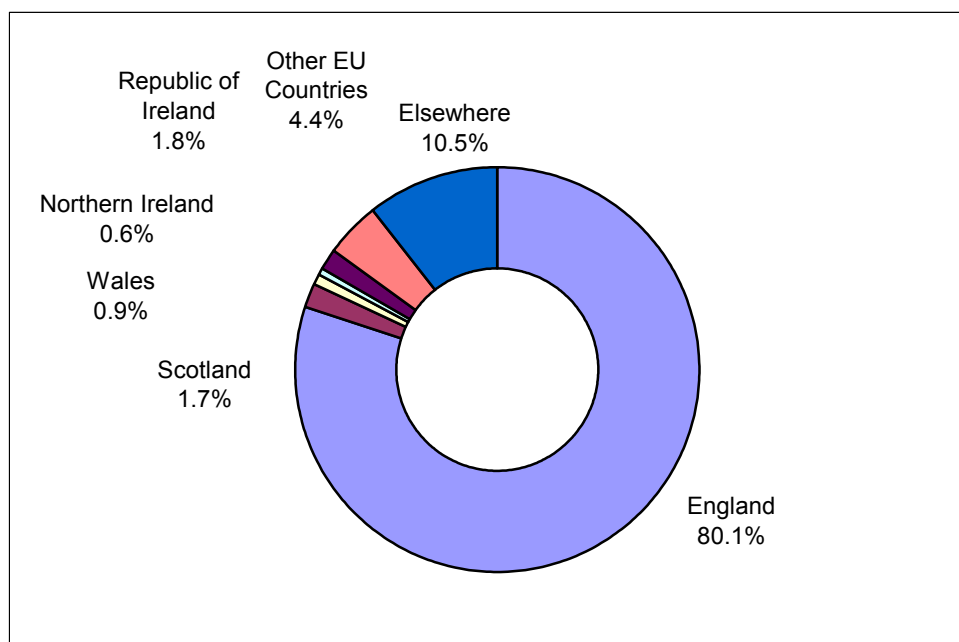
13.8% of the population of the ward do not class themselves as white, which includes 1.9% who are of a mixed race background. This compares with 8.7% (including 1.8% mixed race) in the whole Borough. Court ward has the highest proportion of ethnic minority groups in Epsom & Ewell.

The table below shows the breakdown of residents by ethnic origin in terms of absolute numbers.



The largest ethnic minority in Court ward is 'Asian or Asian British other Asian', who make up 2.7% of the total population. The ward also has the highest proportions of Asian or Asian British Bangladeshis (1.1%), Black Caribbean (0.5%) and Black African (1.7%) in Epsom and Ewell.

2.4 Country of Origin



The majority of residents (80.1%) were born in England, however this is a low proportion compared to the Borough average (84.1%). 10.5% were born outside the EU.

2.5 Religion

Religion	Court	Epsom & Ewell
Christian	64.8%	73%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	2.4%	1.8%
Jewish	0.2%	0.4%
Muslim	3.3%	1.9%
Sikh	0.1%	0.1%
Other religions	0.3%	0.3%
No religion	16.6%	14.8%
Religion not stated	12.0%	7.2%

Court has the lowest percentage of Christians in the Borough. There are a high proportion of Hindus and Muslims compared to the average for the Borough and a high proportion of people stating they have no religion.

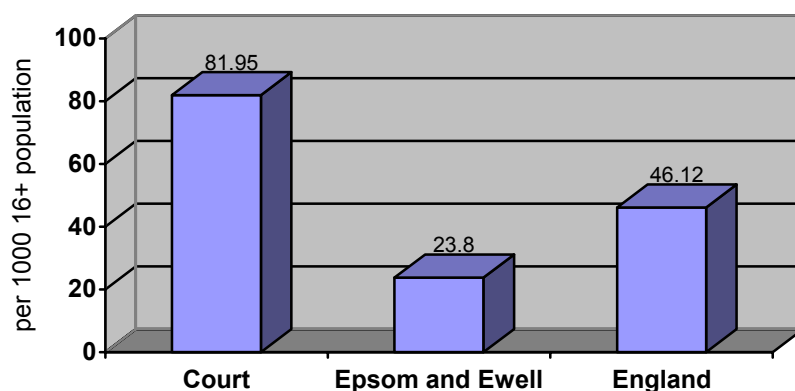
2.6 Health and Provision of Care

20.0% of Court residents have a limiting long-term illness, the highest proportion in the Borough where the average is 14.3%. Court has the highest proportion of people stating their health was not good and the lowest (66.1%) saying their health was good (the average is 73.8%)

	Court	Epsom & Ewell
All people who provide unpaid care	8.2%	9.8%
All people who provide unpaid care: 1-19 hours a week	5.3%	7.6%
All people who provide unpaid care: 20-49 hours a week	1.0%	0.9%
All people who provide unpaid care: 50+ hours a week	1.9%	1.4%

8.2% of Court residents (414 individuals) provide unpaid care. A high proportion of these (96 individuals) provide unpaid care for over 50 hours a week.

2.7 Disability Living Allowance Claimants



Court ward has a much higher proportion of people claiming Disability Living Allowance than the Borough average and is nearly twice than of the national average. Court ward has the largest proportion of claimants in the Borough.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

3. Household Information

3.1 Number of Households

There are 1,889 households in Court ward, with an average of 2.7 people per household, the joint highest in the Borough where the average is 2.5.

3.2 Household Composition

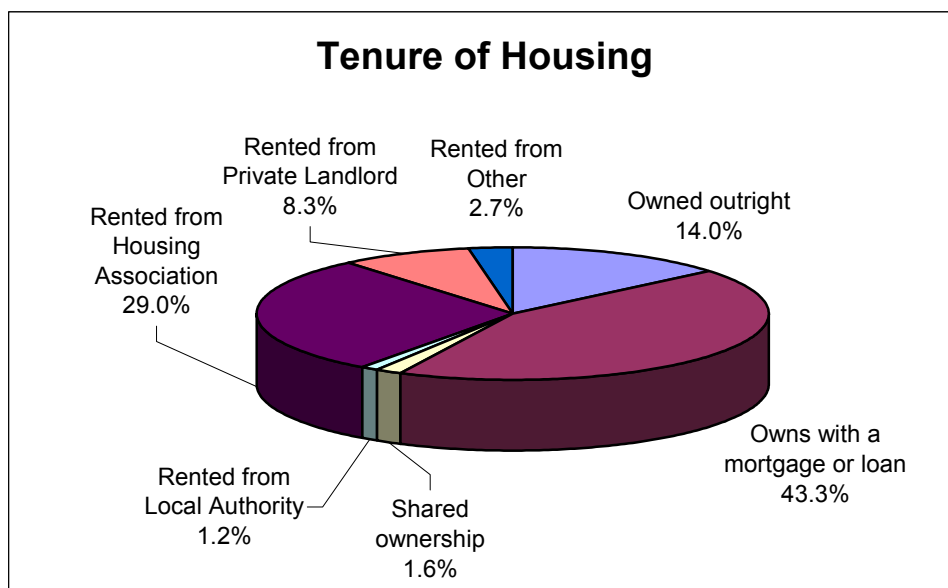
Households Comprising	Court	Epsom & Ewell
One person: Pensioner	12.1%	14.9%
One person: Other	14.6%	12.0%
Households with pensioners only	16.7%	25.5%
Lone parents with dependent children	9.5%	4.6%
Households with dependent children	34.7%	29.6%

The above table does not add up to 100% as it contains only the information thought to be significant.

Court ward has a similar proportion of one-person households compared to the Borough average, but a smaller proportion of these consist of a lone pensioner. The ward also has the smallest proportion of households with pensioners only in the Borough.

Court ward has the highest proportion of lone parent households in the Borough, with over twice the average number.

3.3 Housing Tenure



Court ward has by far the lowest proportion of houses occupied by their owner, just 57.3% compared to the Borough average of 82.3%. Only 14.0% of properties are owned outright.

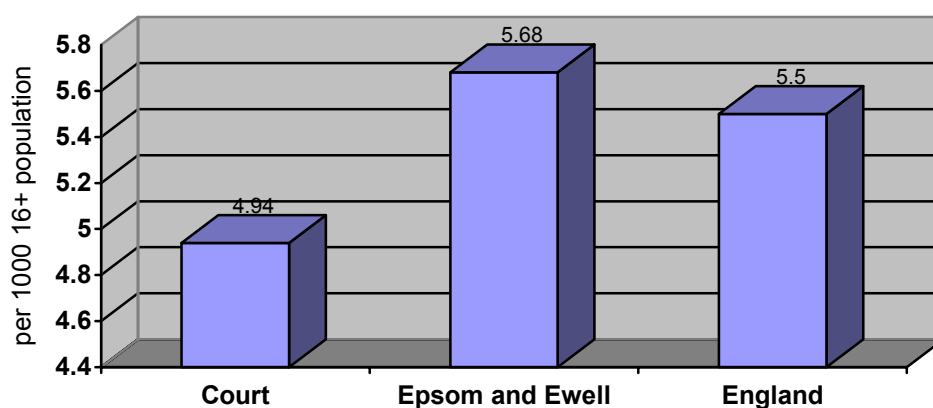
Court ward has a very high proportion of properties rented from a Housing Association or registered social landlord (29.0%, the average for the Borough is 7.4%).

3.4 Accommodation Type

Accommodation Type	Court
Detached	5.6%
Semi-detached	32.0%
Terraced	40.2%
Purpose built flats or tenement	20.5%
Part of converted house (including bed-sits)	1.6%
In commercial building	1.5%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.0%

Court ward has a high proportion of terraced and semi-detached properties. 1.5% of properties in the ward are vacant.

3.5 Average Number of Rooms per Household



Court ward has fewer rooms per household than both the Borough and national averages.

Source: Housing Needs Survey, 2004

3.6 Communal Establishments

Communal establishments include hospitals, retirement homes, other medical and care establishments (for example nursing homes or hospices), hostels and prisons.

There are 5 communal establishments in Court, with a total of 284 residents. 63 are resident in NHS psychiatric establishments, and 156 in other NHS establishments. 9 residents living in medical and care establishments have a limiting long-term illness. 254 residents in medical and care establishments have a limiting long-term illness.

4. Employment and Socio-Economic Groups

4.1 Economic activity

	Court	Epsom & Ewell
Economically active: Part Time	16.39%	11.7%
Economically active: Full time	81.53%	43.9%
Self Employed	9.46%	10.3%
Unemployed	1.6%	1.8%
Retired	8.4%	14.1%

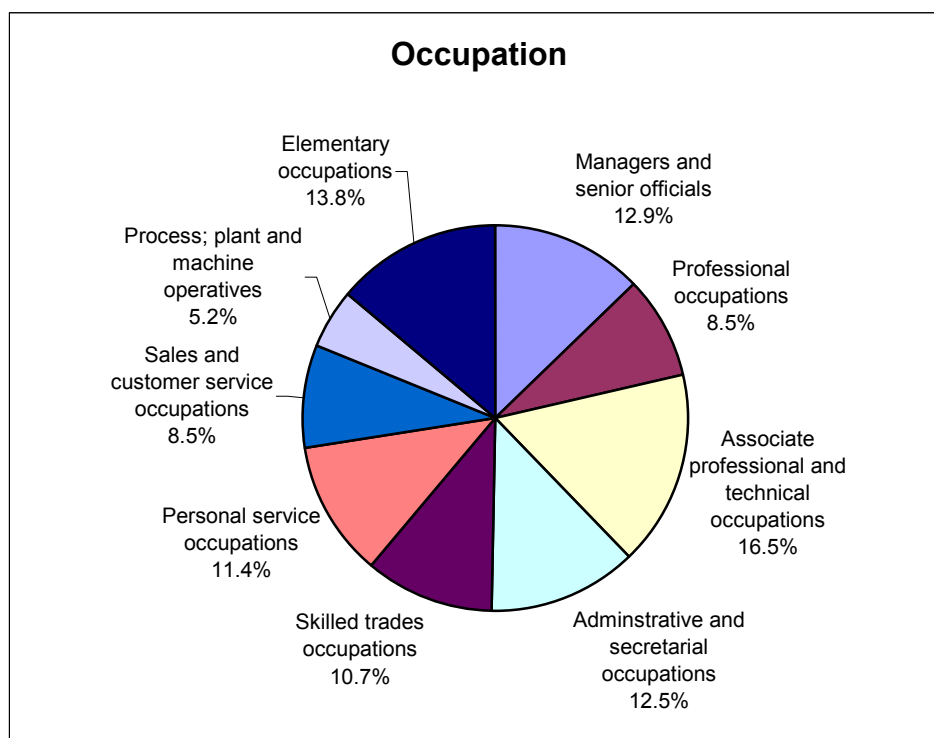
The above table does not add up to 100% as it contains only the information thought to be significant.

67.5% of the ward's residents are economically active. This a low proportion in the Borough, where 70.5% of people are active.

Court has the lowest proportion of retired residents in the Borough, and unemployment is slightly lower than the average.

4.2 Occupation

There are 2,364 people in employment in Court ward. The chart below shows the areas in which they work.



The highest proportion of people in Court ward work in associate professional and technical occupations. The ward has the lowest proportions of people working as managers and senior officials and in administrative and secretarial occupations in the Borough (the averages are 19.5% and 16.3% respectively). Court ward has the highest proportions of people working in personal service occupations, sales and customer service occupations and elementary occupations.

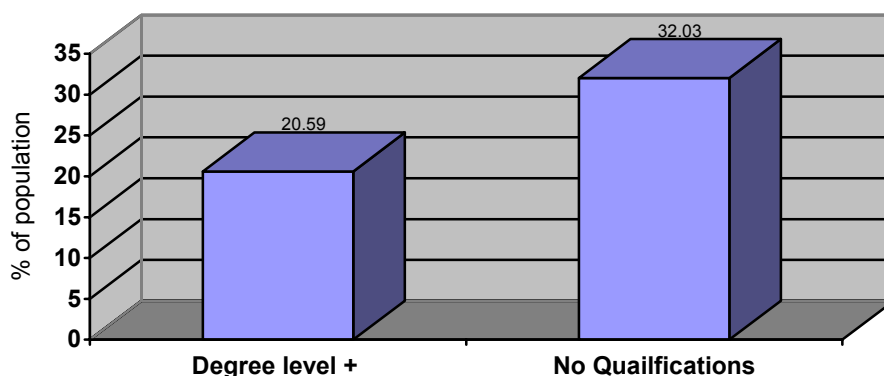
4.3 Industry

	Court	Epsom & Ewell
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	0.7%	0.7%
Mining & Quarrying	0.2%	0.4%
Manufacturing	7.6% (5)	7.2%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.5%	0.5%
Construction	6.6%	6.6%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	16.5% (2)	14.9% (2)
Hotels and catering	5.3%	3.4%
Transport, storage and communication	8.2% (4)	7.1%
Financial intermediation	5.3%	8.1% (4)
Real estate; renting and business activities	15.6% (3)	18.9% (1)
Public administration and defence	5.2%	6.7%
Education	5.4%	7.9% (5)
Health and Social Work	17.8% (1)	11.5% (3)
Other	5.3%	6.3%

Numbers in brackets denote the top five areas of work

The highest proportion of people in Court ward work in health and social work (17.8%), the largest proportion in the Borough. There are the lowest concentration of people who work in financial intermediation in the Borough.

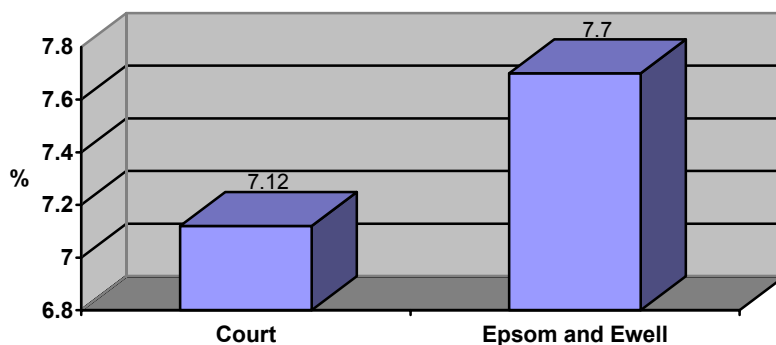
4.4 Level of Qualifications in Working Age Population



Court ward has a lower than Borough average for people who are qualified to degree level+. Court ward has the highest proportion of people with no qualifications in the Borough.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

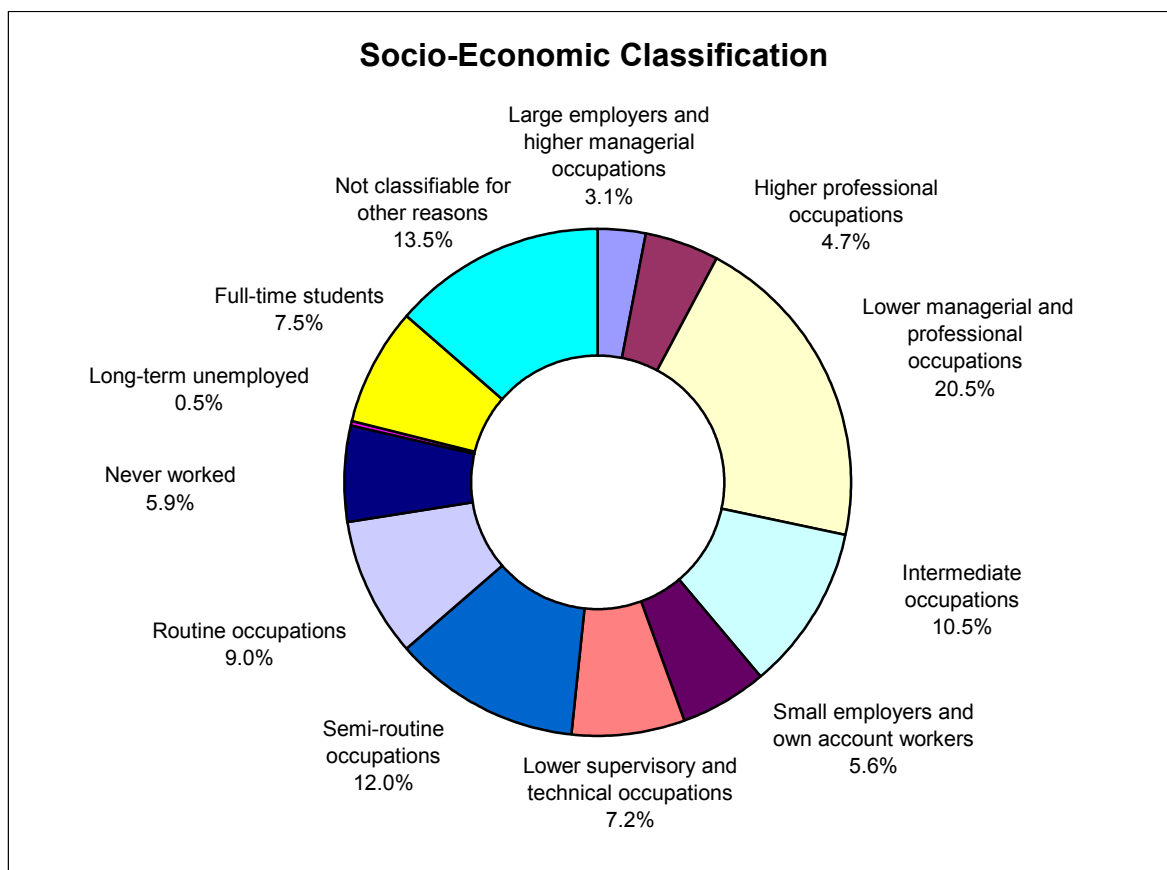
4.5 Share of District Employment



Court ward has a lower share of district employment than the average for the Borough.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

4.6 Socio-Economic Classification



The table above shows the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification for the 3,671 people aged 16-74 living in Court ward.

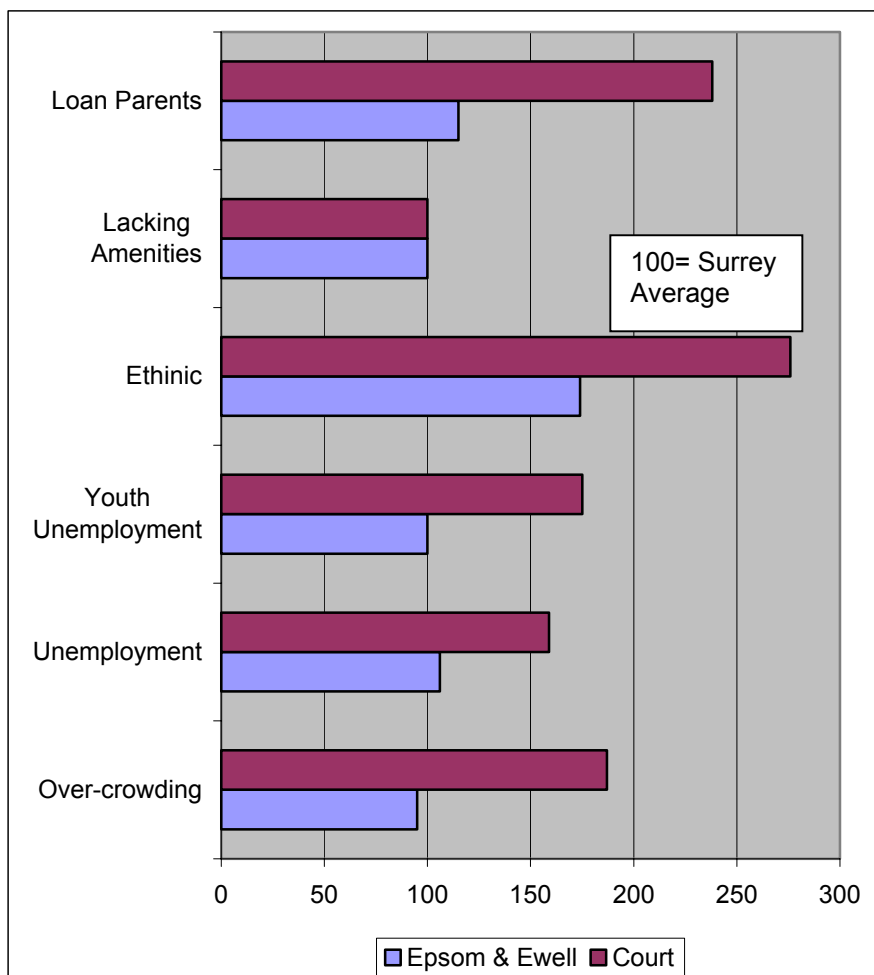
Court has the lowest proportions of people working in large employers and higher managerial occupations and in higher professional occupations in Epsom & Ewell.

The ward has the highest proportion of people working in routine and semi-routine occupations.

Court has the largest proportion of people who have never worked (the average is 1.7%), partly due to the high numbers of people in psychiatric care.

5. Social Deprivation

The table below shows indicators for social deprivation for both Nonsuch and Epsom & Ewell as a whole, as compared to the Surrey average.



Court has a high level of deprivation compared to the Borough average. It scores highly for all indicators when compared to both the Borough and Surrey averages.

Court's score on the DETR index of deprivation is 19.42, higher than the Borough average (6.83). Using this index, Court is rated as the most deprived ward in the Borough, and is in the top ten most deprived wards in Surrey (4/207).

Court Ward has been split up into three Super Output areas.

Super Output Area	Rank in Borough (out of 44, 1=most deprived)
Court 1	1
Court 2	8
Court 3	3

There is very little range in the ranks of the Super Output Areas in this ward. This suggests that the level of deprivation in the ward is similar throughout.

Source: ODPM

5.1 Definition of Super Output Areas by Road

Court 1

Chessington Road, Cotherstone, Cremorne Gardens, Cumberland Close, Eleanor Avenue, Harvester Road, Hollymoor Lane, Hook Road, Horton Lane, Hyperion Place, Long Grove Road, Longmead Road, Melton Fields, Melton Place, Middleton Road, Orlando Gardens, Ormonde Avenue, Rutland Close, Sefton Road, Somerset Close, Westmorland Close.

Court 2

Brettgrave, Eastway, Hook Road, Horton Gardens, Horton Hill, Long Grove Road, Lower Court Road, Marston, Parkhurst, Pound Lane, Tichmarsh, Upper Court Road, Vancouver Close.

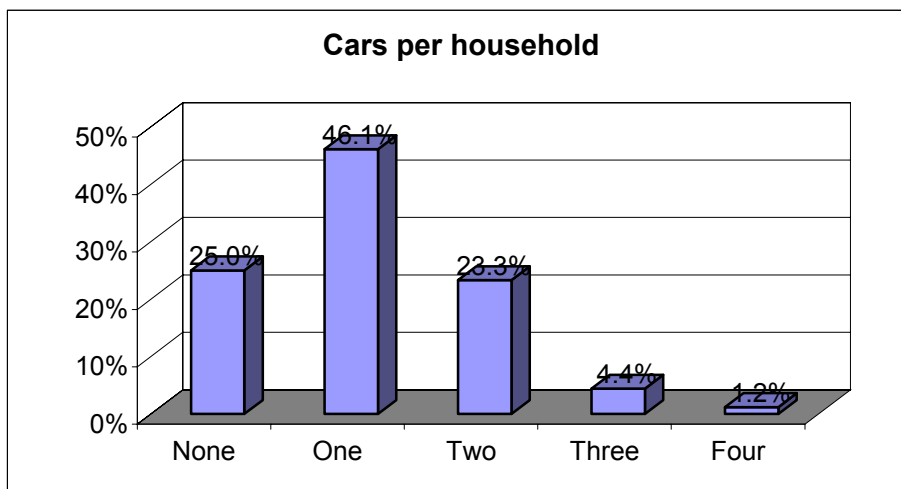
Court 3

Almond Road, Andover Close, Bahram Road, Bishopsmead Close, Blakeney Close, Blenheim Road, Bloomsbury Close, Donovan Close, Felstead Road, Harvester Road, Longmead Road, Nimbus Road, Sefton Road, Teddington Close, Tomlin Close.

Source: ODPM

6. Transport

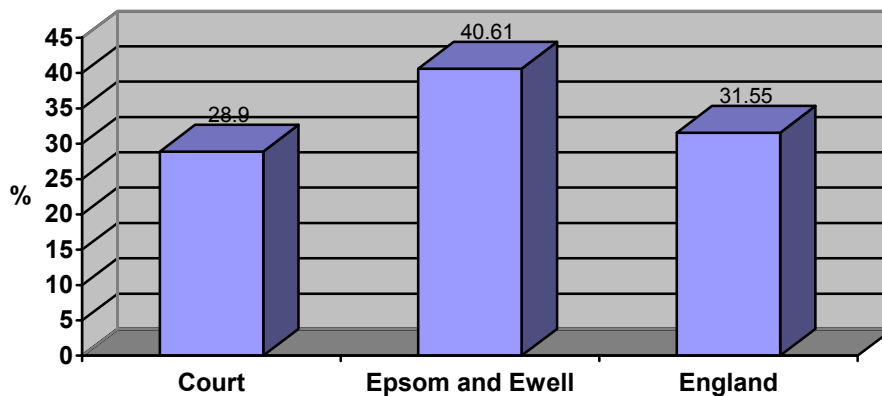
6.1 Car Availability



There is an average of 1.11 cars per household in Court, below the Borough average of 1.37. The ward has the second highest proportion of households without a car, significantly above the Borough average.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

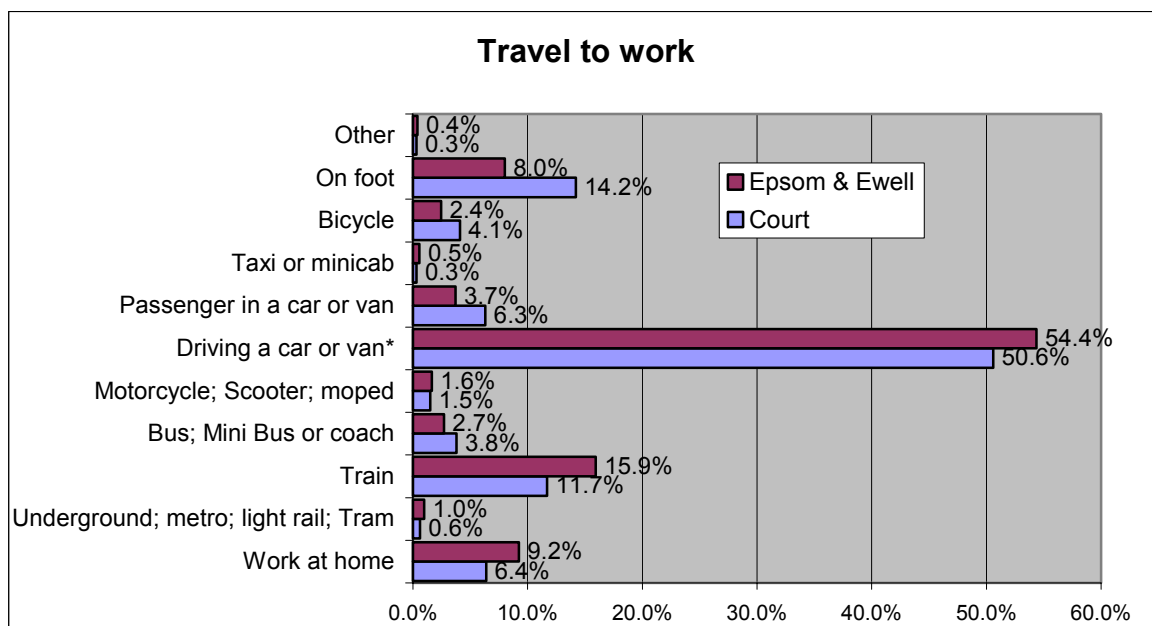
6.2 Proportion of Households with 2+ Cars



Court ward has a lower proportion of households with 2+ cars than both the Borough and national averages.

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

6.3 Travel to Work



Driving to work is the most popular option for the residents of Court ward, though fewer people use this option than the Borough average. A high proportion of residents travel to work as a passenger in a car or van (6.3%), and a high proportion of residents walk to their place of work (14.2%).

Source: Local Knowledge Website, December 2004

7. Crime

Court ward has the second highest of all crime rate in the Borough, at 13%.

The types of crime that that are proportionally high (compared to the rest of the Borough) in Court ward are motor vehicle crime, criminal damage, sexual offences, fire, and domestic violence. It is worth noting however that the crime levels in the Borough are low and therefore incidences are few in number compared to the UK average.

Source: Crime Audit, 2004