

Health and Wellbeing Board

Monday 18 November 2019

2.30 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London
SE1 2QH

Supplemental Agenda No.1 (Reports for Information)

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REPORTS FOR INFORMATION		
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Webpage: www.southwark.gov.uk

Date: 8 November 2019

JSNA Programme Update

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence

Public Health Division

October 2019

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GATEWAY INFORMATION

Report title: JSNA Programme Update

Status: Public

Prepared by: C Williamson

Contributors:

Approved by: K Fenton

Suggested citation: JSNA Programme Update. Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Southwark Council: London. 2019.

Contact details: publichealth@southwark.gov.uk

Date of publication: October 2019

The JSNA is an ongoing process that underpins the local plans and policies to improve health

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population. The JSNA informs and underpins the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.

- Local Authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) have an **equal and joint statutory duty** to prepare the JSNA through the Health & Wellbeing Board (under both the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 s116 and s116A).
- Local areas are free to undertake JSNAs in a way best suited to their local circumstances – there is no format that must be used and no mandatory dataset.
- In Southwark, the annual work programme for the JSNA is aligned to four themes to ensure it covers the breadth of issues affecting health and wellbeing:
 - Domain 1 - population groups
 - Domain 2 - behaviours and risk factors
 - Domain 3 - wider determinants of health
 - Domain 4 - health conditions and healthcare
- Southwark's JSNA is accessible via: www.southwark.gov.uk/jsna

This report provides an update on progress and impact of the Southwark JSNA programme

BACKGROUND

This report provides an update on progress against the JSNA work programme and how the work has been used to inform local decision making. Specifically the report:

1. Summarises the status of projects that form part of the JSNA work programme.
2. Provides case studies of how projects have been used to inform local decision making, from a policy or commissioning perspective.
3. Outlines current work programme for 2019-20.

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Section 1: JSNA Programme Update

Section 2: Use and Impact of the JSNA

Section 3: Developing the 2019-20 JSNA Programme

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The JSNA programme has covered a wide range of projects since being redeveloped, with more underway

SECTION 1: JSNA PROGRAMME UPDATE

Population groups	Health conditions & healthcare	Wider determinants of health	Behaviours and risk factors
Demography Factsheet	CVD Prevention HNA	Air Quality HNA	Active Travel HNA
Protected Characteristics Factsheet	Long-term Condition Factsheet	Housing Quality HNA	Alcohol HNA
School-age Children HNA	Mental Health HNA	FGM Factsheet	Cumulative Impact Zones HNA
Children with SEND HNA	Bowel Cancer Screening HNA	Food security HNA	Drug-Related Deaths Factsheet
Learning Disabilities HNA	Suicide Factsheet	Youth violence HNA	Healthy Weight HNA
Rough Sleepers HNA	PNA	Health-related worklessness HNA	Oral Health of CYP HNA
Early Years HNA	Immunisations HNA		Emotional health and wellbeing of CYP HNA
	Cervical Cancer screening HNA		Club drugs HNA
	Self-Harm HNA		Sexual Health Factsheet
	Winter Pressures Factsheet		Smoking HNA
	Dementia HNA		

Project Status:

Planning	In progress	Complete
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All JSNA reports and related materials are accessible via the Southwark Council website

SECTION 1: JSNA PROGRAMME UPDATE

All of our JSNA reports are published via the Council website: southwark.gov.uk/jsna . Related materials published by external organisations are also available e.g.: NHS Rightcare and Public Health England.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Southwark Council website. It includes the Southwark Council logo, a search bar, a postcode search bar, a sign-in link, and an 'All services' menu. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: Home / Health and wellbeing / Public health / Health and wellbeing in Southwark (JSNA). The main heading is 'Health and wellbeing in Southwark (JSNA)' with a sub-heading 'Joint Strategic Needs Assessment'. A 'Listen' button is visible on the right. The 'In this section' area contains seven buttons: Southwark profile, Population groups and communities, Ward profiles, Lifestyle risk factors, Health conditions and health care, Wider determinants of health, and Annual Public Health report.

Southwark Council southwark.gov.uk

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All services

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Home / Health and wellbeing / Public health / Health and wellbeing in Southwark (JSNA)

Listen

Health and wellbeing in Southwark (JSNA)

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

In this section

- Southwark profile
- Population groups and communities
- Ward profiles
- Lifestyle risk factors
- Health conditions and health care
- Wider determinants of health
- Annual Public Health report

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Project leads are asked to review the findings and impact of their work 6mths and 12mths from completion

SECTION 2: USING THE JSNA TO INFORM DECISIONS

In order to understand the impact of JSNA projects and how they may have supported change, we have begun to ask project leads to include an evaluation phase to their work, 6months and 12months following the completion of their report.

To minimise the burden of work on officers, we are adopting a light touch approach to the evaluation process, however it may be beneficial to undertake more in-depth evaluations on a select number of projects.

As part of the evaluation process project leads are asked to outline:

- Aims and objectives of the original project
- Key findings
- Use and impact of the report since publication
- Reflections and lessons learnt

This section of the report presents a summary of a number of project reviews that have been completed. Additional reviews will be made available as they are completed.

This page briefly summarises the findings and use of the JSNA project on sexual health

SECTION 2: USING THE JSNA TO INFORM DECISIONS

A JSNA report focusing on the sexual health across Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham was published in December 2018. A copy of the full report is available [here](#).

Key findings

- There is a high burden of sexual ill-health across Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham, with over 22,000 new sexually transmitted infections in 2017. Southwark has the second highest rate of STIs diagnoses in the country.
- While most STIs are decreasing, rates of gonorrhoea and syphilis are increasing. This is of particular concern to due anti-microbial resistance and the severity of syphilis.
- Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham have amongst the highest diagnosed prevalence of HIV in England. Across the three boroughs almost 8,500 people were seen for HIV care in 2017.
- New HIV diagnosis rates are slowing, however too many people still receive a late diagnosis.

Use and impact of the project

This report has formed an integral part of the new five-year Lambeth, Southwark & Lewisham [Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy \(2019-24\)](#) and has helped direct strategic priorities and resource allocation.

- Data have informed the procurement of a new sexual health promotion service across LSL
- Findings have also been used in subsequent health needs assessments on contraception and HIV

The data in this review have also supported local conversations about access to contraception, particularly long-acting reversible contraception.

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This page briefly summarises the findings and use of the JSNA project on immunisations

SECTION 2: USING THE JSNA TO INFORM DECISIONS

A series of JSNA reports focusing on the immunisations in Southwark was published in April 2019. A copy of the reports is available [here](#).

Key findings

- Uptake of pre-school vaccinations in Southwark is generally consistent with that in the rest of London, although fall below target levels.
- School-age vaccination coverage in Southwark generally meets the targets set by NHS England, however, there is room for improvement.
- All adult programmes fall below targets and there is considerable variation in uptake between practices.
- Improved call/recall systems, flow and management of data, and increasing consistency and frequency with which immunisation information is provided can help improve coverage in Southwark.

Use and impact of the project

The JSNA report on immunisations has led to the development of a [Southwark Immunisation Strategy and Action Plan](#), which aims to reverse the downward trend in immunisation coverage and reduce inequalities by addressing barriers to uptake

- An ambition to achieve a 5% relative increase in coverage for each programme by March 2021 has been set.
- Five key priority areas have been identified: reducing inequality and improving uptake in the underserved; community engagement and promotion; data sharing and quality improvement; service delivery, call and recall; guidance, training and development.
- The Strategy was discussed at the CCG Quality and Safety Committee and approved by the Integrated Governance & Performance Committee in May 2019.

This page briefly summarises the findings and use of the JSNA project on dementia

SECTION 2: USING THE JSNA TO INFORM DECISIONS

A JSNA report focusing on the dementia prevention in Southwark was published in August 2019. A copy of the full report is available [here](#).

Key findings

- Among the over 65+ population in Southwark, 1,016 (3.6%) people have a recorded diagnosis of dementia, which is significantly lower than the London (4.5%) and England (4.3%).
- Whilst prevalence is lower in Southwark, the rate of new diagnosis is similar to London and England.
- A projected increase in the 65+ population in Southwark is expected to lead to a higher dementia services need locally
- Southwark has one of the highest rates of emergency admissions in London for persons aged over 65 years with a diagnosis of dementia.

Use and impact of the project

The completion of the needs assessment led to a workshop led by public health and older people commissioning team. The purpose of the workshop was to:

- Bring together and engage with key stakeholders to discuss a complex and locally important issue
- Share the key messages from the completion of the Dementia Need Assessment and address questions and comments arising and 'sense check' our thinking
- Undertake round table discussions in key themes from well care dementia pathway: 'preventing well', 'diagnosing well', 'supporting and living well' and 'dying well'.

A Dementia Action Plan is now being developed with a vision to: embed a life course preventative approach that will focus on: raising awareness, early detection, better disease management and improved quality of life at any stage of dementia for those affected, as well as our entire health and social care system.

This page briefly summarises the findings and use of the JSNA project on food security

SECTION 2: USING THE JSNA TO INFORM DECISIONS

A JSNA report focusing on the food security in Southwark was published in July 2019. A copy of the full report is available [here](#).

Key findings

- Approximately 1 in 4 Southwark residents are likely to be food insecure. This equates to some 75,000 people running out of money to buy food, skipping meals due to lack of funds, not being able to afford balanced meals and at the extreme end of the spectrum experiencing hunger.
- Only 20% of people who are food insecure are likely to visit foodbanks. This is due to stigma, lack of awareness of help available or gatekeepers in the referral process preventing access. In Southwark during 2017-18, 4,674 referrals were made for emergency food provision.
- Data from the GLA's recent survey on food security in London found that the groups most likely to experience food insecurity in the capital are single parents, those in the lowest income quintile (with a household income of under £14,900), the unemployed, Black Londoners and those with disabilities.

Use and impact of the project

- The health needs assessment has underpinned the development of the [Fairer Food Southwark Action Plan](#), in partnership with the Southwark Food Action Alliance of over 60 organisations. The action plan is structured around five components:
- Wellbeing – taking a person centred approach, supporting emotional, social and physical wellbeing
 - Resilience – taking a long-term preventative approach
 - Access – ensuring support is easy to access for those in need
 - Joining the dots – adopting a collaborative, cross-organisational approach
 - The bigger picture – using policy and advocacy to address the wider issues that affect food security

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Section 1: JSNA Programme Update

Section 2: Use and Impact of the JSNA

Section 3: 2019-20 JSNA Programme

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Public Health engaged with partners over potential JSNA projects to be covered in 2019-20

SECTION 3: JSNA PROGRAMME FOR 2019-20

The JSNA should not only identify key health and wellbeing priorities for the Health & Wellbeing Board, but also support programmes of work to improve outcomes in the borough. Earlier this year, Public Health engaged with a range of partners to understand where the JSNA programme can support their work, including:

- Council Directors
- Health & Social Care Partnership Board
- Commissioning Development Groups
- Partnership Commissioning Team
- Local Care Networks
- Public Health Programme Leads

The following slide outlines projects put forward by partners to be considered for the 2019-20 work programme, along with the rationale behind them.

A large number of projects were suggested for inclusion within the work programme

SECTION 3: JSNA PROGRAMME FOR 2019-20

Project	Rationale
Place-based HNA	To understand population needs at a neighbourhood / locality level, to inform CCG and Council.
Asthma	To enhance understanding of the management of asthma in Southwark – priority of child death overview panel
Sudden infant death	Would inform the work of the Child Death Overview Panel and partners.
Dementia	Would support work regarding Dementia Care Pathway, linking to JMHWS and Bridges to Health programmes.
Diabetes	Would enhance the understanding of diabetes incidence, prevalence and diseases progression by ethnic groups.
COPD	To enhance understanding of the management of COPD in Southwark.
Loneliness	Project will underpin the development of the Southwark Loneliness Strategy.
Suicide Prevention	Project would address commitment within the Suicide Prevention Action Plan.
Breast Screening	Compliment existing JSNA reports on Bowel and Cervical Cancer Screening.
Syphilis	Large outbreak locally – specific population characteristics need to be understood.
HIV prevention	Would inform the recommissioning of HIV Prevention Service.
Alcohol & Drugs	Would inform the redesign and recommissioning of adult treatment services in Southwark in 2020.
Maternity	Would compliment the existing children and young people needs assessments and support Bridges to Health segmentation.
Carers	Low numbers seeking help. Would inform Carer's Pathway Project Board.
Gypsy & Traveller Health	Would support Planning needs assessment for this population group.
Social Cohesion	To understand the local picture and evidence base relating to social cohesion and community resilience
Housing	Intend to use the Housing strategy review process to flag where a JSNA process useful to guide future work.

The Public Health Management Team have considered a number of factors when selecting a short-list

SECTION 3: JSNA PROGRAMME FOR 2019-20

Given capacity constraints within the system, along with the potential for newly emerging priorities in-year, it is not possible to take forward all projects suggested by partners. Projects have prioritised for inclusion in the annual work programme based on a number of criteria:

- Will the project underpin or support the commissioning of a local service?
- Will the project underpin or support the development of a local policy or strategy?
- Is there a lack of understanding that needs to be addressed in the short-term?
- The balance of the work programme across the four domains of the JSNA, and across partners.

The following slide outlines projects that have been short-listed by the Public Health Management Team for inclusion in the annual work programme for 2019-20.

Seven projects have been taken forward initially, though additional areas may be adopted as capacity allows

SECTION 3: JSNA PROGRAMME FOR 2019-20

Project	Rationale
Place-based HNA	To understand population needs at a neighbourhood / locality level, to inform CCG and Council.
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Sudden infant death	Would inform the work of the Child Death Overview Panel and partners.
Dementia	Would support work regarding Dementia Care Pathway, linking to JMHWS and Bridges to Health programmes.
Diabetes	Would enhance the understanding of diabetes incidence, prevalence and diseases progression by ethnic groups.
COPD	To enhance understanding of the management of COPD in Southwark.
Loneliness	Project will underpin the development of the Southwark Loneliness Strategy.
Suicide Prevention	Project would address commitment within the Suicide Prevention Action Plan.
Breast Screening	Compliment existing JSNA reports on Bowel and Cervical Cancer Screening.
Syphilis	Large outbreak locally – specific population characteristics need to be understood.
HIV prevention	Would inform the recommissioning of HIV Prevention Service.
Alcohol & Drugs	Would inform the redesign and recommissioning of adult treatment services in Southwark in 2020.
Maternity	Would compliment the existing CYP JSNAs and support Bridges to Health.
Carers	Low numbers seeking help. Would inform Carer's Pathway Project Board.
Gypsy & Traveller Health	Would support Planning needs assessment for this population group.
Social Cohesion	To understand the local picture and evidence base relating to social cohesion and community resilience
Housing	Intend to use the Housing strategy review process to flag where a JSNA process useful to guide future work.
Frailty	Frailty is a cross cutting theme across a range of conditions and is a key issue across health and social care.

The seven projects add to the existing programme as shown, and involve partners from across the system

SECTION 3: JSNA PROGRAMME FOR 2019-20

Population groups	Health conditions & healthcare	Wider determinants of health	Behaviours and risk factors
Demography Factsheet	CVD Prevention HNA	Air Quality HNA	Active Travel HNA
Life Expectancy Factsheet	Long-term Condition Factsheet	Housing Quality HNA	Alcohol HNA
Protected Characteristics Factsheet	Mental Health HNA	FGM Factsheet	Cumulative Impact Zones HNA
Children with SEND HNA	Bowel Cancer Screening HNA	Food insecurity HNA	Drug-Related Deaths Factsheet
Learning Disabilities HNA	Suicide Factsheet	Youth Violence HNA	Healthy Weight HNA
Rough Sleepers HNA	PNA	Health-related worklessness	Oral Health of CYP HNA
School-age Children HNA	Immunisations HNA	Social Cohesion HNA	Emotional health and wellbeing of CYP HNA
Early Years HNA	Cancer Factsheet	Loneliness HNA	Club drugs HNA
Carers HNA	Cervical Cancer screening HNA	Place-based / Neighbourhood pilot	Sexual Health Factsheet
	Self-Harm HNA		Smoking HNA
	Winter Pressures Factsheet		Alcohol & Drugs HNA
	Asthma HNA		
	Dementia HNA		

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Project Status:

2019-20 Projects	Projects being finalised	Published projects
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Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

Knowledge & Intelligence
Public Health Division

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Item No. 16.	Classification: Open	Date: 18 November 2019	Meeting Name: Health and Wellbeing Board
Report title:		Year One update on the Local Authority Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reduction	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Kevin Fenton, Strategic Director of Place and Wellbeing	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. To note the progress made since Southwark Council signed the Local Authority Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reduction in November 2018.
2. To note that a report will be brought back to the Health and Wellbeing Board in a year's time with a further update.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. The Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food is an initiative promoted by the national charity Sustain, to help London local authorities tackle the proliferation and marketing of unhealthy food and drinks.
4. Southwark Council has adopted a whole systems approach to tackle the obesogenic environment and multi factorial influences. To help create an environment where the healthier decision is the easier choice, the Council signed the declaration in November 2018, setting five key actions to reduce the promotion of unhealthy food and drink.

PROGRESS TO DATE

5. Good progress has been made in Southwark against the Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food. This has been recognised in the 2019 Good Food for London league table and report, with Southwark Council receiving an award for the 'most improved' borough. The following progress has been made against the five actions committed to in the Declaration:
6. **Raise public awareness: Deliver a sugar reduction campaign in the borough**
 - 2019 was the second year of running the Fizz Free February campaign. The campaign raises awareness of fizzy drinks and the impact they can have on physical and oral health. This year Fizz Free February went national, with a parliamentary launch and 25 councils across the country signing up to the campaign. There was a range of media coverage, including a social media reach of over 1 million people and over 14,000 'likes', as well as featuring on BBC Breakfast. At least six schools in the borough actively participated in the campaign, pledging to give up fizzy drinks for the whole month.

7. **Tackle advertising and sponsorship: Conduct an audit of advertising opportunities in Southwark and to develop a new council policy on advertising**
 - In June 2019 cabinet approved Southwark Council's new advertising policy. The policy includes TfL's ban on products that are high in fat, salt and sugar (HFSS). The council has taken this a step further by also banning the promotion of alcoholic products and brands. Southwark is one of the first London boroughs to introduce such an advertising policy, with other boroughs now looking to do something similar.
8. **Reduce prominence of sugary drinks and actively promote free drinking water: Add new water fountains and explore more ambitious plans for a borough-wide rollout**
 - Southwark Council has signed up to Sustain's 50 Fountains Challenge, committing to 50 fountains across the borough. To date there are currently 40 water fountains in Southwark, with the commitment to ensure there are at least another 10 by 2022. The fountains will be across the borough, with at least one in each ward.
 - Southwark Council are currently piloting the Good Food Retail Plan, which is working with a number of independent convenience stores to improve their offer of healthier food products, this includes reducing the number of sugary drinks on sale. One of the convenience stores taking part in the pilot changed to a no sugar slush puppie recipe in June 2019 which is approximately 8,000 sugar cubes removed from the local children's diet.
9. **Support businesses to improve their food offer: Restrict the sale of HFSS food through 400m exclusion zones around secondary schools and to commission the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme**
 - Southwark Council's draft Local Plan includes the 400m exclusion zones of fast food outlets around secondary schools and consideration will be given to extend this to primary schools to be inline with the New London Plan.
 - The Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme was commissioned earlier this year and already 50 venues have signed up to the scheme, having adopted a breastfeeding policy and are now promoting that they are baby friendly. The venues include council offices, libraries, leisure centres, GP practices, health centres, park cafes and some local coffee shops.
10. **Deliver healthier public events: Set a policy requiring vendors supplying food and drink at events in Southwark to include an option of water on their menus**
 - Since the start of the year vending machines have not been available in the Council offices. A new contract has just been agreed which has re-introduced vending on the ground floor. This is to ensure there is some food provision for out of hours events and meetings. The new vending machine offer contains a wider range of healthier options than previously available, reducing the number of unhealthy options available. The cold drinks vending now has a 50/50 split of drinks containing no sugar and sugar free options including water.

ACTIONS FOR YEAR 2

11. Raise public awareness:

- Organise 2020's Fizz Free February campaign with a greater focus on engaging local schools.
- Promote Healthy Start vouchers locally, in turn increasing the number of families receiving vouchers for free fruit, vegetables and milk. This will be supported by the expansion of the Alexandra Rose vouchers in the borough, which families can use for free fruit and vegetables at East Street market.

12. Tackle advertising and sponsorship:

- Implement the advertising policy for all new or renewal of advertising contracts, supporting officers across the council with this and addressing any challenges to the policy.
- Explore opportunities for the policy to be applied to advertising opportunities in the borough not owned by the Council.

13. Reduce prominence of sugary drinks and actively promote free drinking water:

- Deliver on the 50 Fountains Challenge.
- Introduce water only primary schools in Southwark. Schools will also be supported to introduce a healthier dessert policy, greatly reducing the amount of sugar children consume at lunchtime.
- Join a nation wide water refill scheme, to encourage and promote free drinking water, as well as reducing the purchasing of single use plastic water bottles.

14. Support businesses to improve their food offer:

- Deliver a more ambitious Healthier Catering Commitment in Southwark, to help caterers and food businesses make healthier improvements to their food. Food owners will also be encouraged to sign up to council led initiatives, such as Fizz Free February and the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme.
- Establish a sustainable model of The Good Food Retail Plan, supporting a greater number of convenience stores to improve their offer of healthier food.
- Support more venues and businesses to sign up to the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme and to promote more widely the venues that are baby friendly across the borough.
- Explore including a 400m exclusion zone of fast food outlets around primary schools, to be in line with the London Plan.

15. Deliver healthier public events:

- Ensure catering companies on council premises are providing a healthy offer and are leading by example through meeting the Healthier Catering Commitment criteria and supporting council healthy eating initiatives.

Community impact statement

16. The Local Government Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reduction aims to create healthier environments across the whole borough, by tackling the proliferation and marketing of unhealthy food and drinks.

Resource implications

17. There are no immediate resource implications with the actions being delivered as within existing budgets and as part of the council's Healthy Weight strategy.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Local Government Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reeducation	Public Health	Public Health
https://www.sustainweb.org/londonfoodlink/declaration/		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Copy of Southwark' s signed Local Government Declaration

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Jin Lim, Deputy Director of Public Health	
Report Author	Becky Steele, Public Health Policy Officer	
Version	Final	
Dated	7 November 2019	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Democracy	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	7 November 2019	

APPENDIX 1

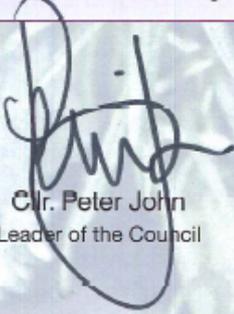
Southwark' s signed Local Government Declaration

Local Authority Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reduction

The London Borough of Southwark

commits to implement the following actions in support of healthier food and to provide a progress report at the end of the year:

<p>Deliver healthier public events </p> <p>Set a policy requiring vendors supplying food and drink at events in Southwark to include an option of water on their menus.</p>	<p>Reduce prominence of sugary drinks and actively promote free drinking water </p> <p>Add new water fountains in the borough, gather feedback on usage and public perception, and explore more ambitious plans for borough-wide installation/rollout.</p>	<p>Raise public awareness </p> <p>Raise awareness of the health harms associated with over consumption of sugary drinks through a targeted sugar reduction campaign.</p>
<p>Support businesses to improve their food offer </p> <p>Continue to restrict the proliferation of businesses selling food high in sugar, fat and salt through 400m exclusion zones around secondary schools. Commission the Breastfeeding Welcome Scheme and support Council owned buildings to become Breastfeeding.</p>	<p>Improve the food provided in settings controlled by the Council </p> <p>To incorporate the Healthier Catering Commitment (HCC) and other accreditation for healthy food into new and renewed contracts wherever possible.</p>	<p>Tackle advertising and sponsorship </p> <p>Conduct an audit of corporate partnerships, sponsorship, marketing and advertising to determine opportunities to promote healthy eating and to develop and implement a new Council policy on healthier sponsorship and advertising.</p>



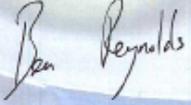
Cllr. Peter John
Leader of the Council



Cllr. Evelyn Akoto
Cabinet Member for
Community Safety and
Public Health



Prof. Kevin Fenton
Strategic Director of
Place and Wellbeing and
Director of Public Health



Ben Reynolds
Deputy Chief
Executive, Sustain

Date



Southwark
Council
southwark.gov.uk



sustain
the alliance for better food and farming

Indices of Deprivation 2019 JSNA Factsheet

Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

October 2019

GATEWAY INFORMATION

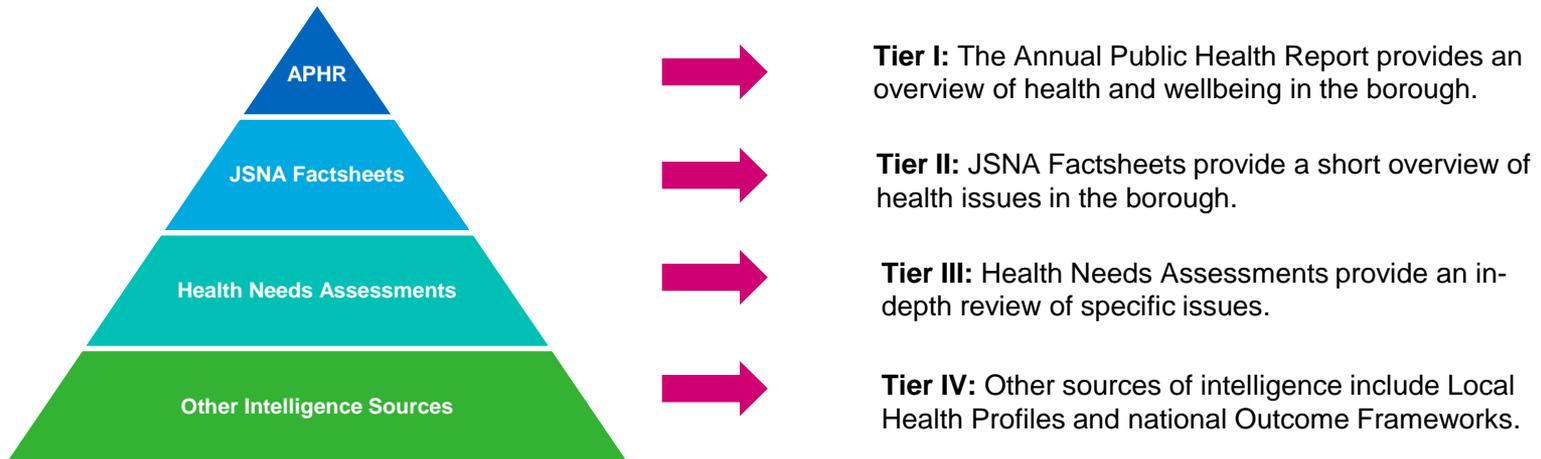
Report title:	Indices of Deprivation 2019
Status:	Public
Prepared by:	C Williamson
Contributors:	
Approved by:	K Fenton
Suggested citation:	Indices of Deprivation 2019. Southwark's JSNA. Southwark Council: London. 2019.
Contact details:	publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
Date of publication:	October 2019

JSNA Factsheets form part of Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process

BACKGROUND

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

- The purpose of the JSNA is to inform and underpin the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other local plans that seek to improve the health of our residents.
- The JSNA is built from a range of resources that contribute to our understanding of need. In Southwark we have structured these resources around 4 tiers:



- This document forms part of those resources.
- All our resources are available via: www.southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

This factsheet provides an overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2019

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This factsheet is intended to provide an overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2019, specifically focusing on Southwark. In particular the factsheet will cover the following:

- Background and content of the Indices of Deprivation 2019.
- A summary of the main indices for Southwark, along with a comparison with the Indices of Deprivation 2015.
- A summary of the individual domains which comprise the Indices of Deprivation 2019.

Reference

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

CONTENTS

Aims & Objectives

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Southwark Findings: Overview

Southwark Findings: IoD Domains

Summary

Appendices

The Indices of Deprivation provides a place-based insight into deprivation

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England, encompassing a wide range of indicators assessing living conditions.

- It is important to note that deprivation differs from poverty.
- An individual can be considered to be living in *poverty* if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs.
- However an individual can be regarded as *deprived* if they lack a broader range of resources, not just income.

The IoD 2019 measures deprivation on a *relative* rather than an *absolute* scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

The IoD 2019 provides a *place-based measure* of deprivation. However it is important to recognise that this does not apply to every individual living within that area. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas.

Reference

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

The Indices of Deprivation is based on 39 indicators which are organised around 7 domains

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 is based on 39 indicators, organised around seven domains of deprivation. These are combined and weighted to form an overall score.

- For example, the income domain accounts for 22.5% of the overall indices, with the living environment domain accounting for 9.3%.

Indices of Deprivation 2019						
Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education Skills & Training	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment
Measures the proportion of population experiencing deprivation relating to low income	Measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market	Measures the risk of premature death and impairment of quality of life through poor mental or physical health	Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population	Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level	Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services	Measures the quality of both the indoor and outdoor local environment
22.5%	22.5%	13.5%	13.5%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%

Reference

- MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).
- Note: The appendix provides a full list of the indicators used to calculate each domain. See page 24.

Three key measures are used to assess levels of deprivation at a local authority level

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

As patterns of deprivation at a local authority level are complex, there is no single measure that 'best' measures deprivation. Instead, three main measures are used in conjunction with each other.

- **Average Rank:** this measure summarises the average level of deprivation across a local authority, based on the population weighted ranks of all the neighbourhoods within it. Overall, local authorities that have both highly deprived and affluent communities will tend to average out in the overall rank. In contrast local authorities that are more uniformly deprived will tend to rank higher.
- **Average Score:** this measure summarises the average level of deprivation across a local authority, based on the scores of all the neighbourhoods contained within it. With this measure, highly polarised authorities will tend to score higher when compared to the average rank measure.
- **Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally:** this measure summarises the proportion of neighbourhoods in the local authority that are in the most deprived 10 per cent of neighbourhoods in the country.

Reference

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

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While there has been improvement in our ranking, Southwark remains one of the most deprived boroughs

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: OVERVIEW

While Southwark has seen an improvement in its ranking compared to other local authorities in England, the borough remains one of the most deprived in the country.

- Southwark is ranked in the bottom quartile of local authorities in England for both the average rank and average score measures.
- The borough is ranked more favourably using the rank of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England.
- It is important to acknowledge that the IoD measures relative deprivation. While the ranking of Southwark compared to other local authorities may have improved, this does not necessarily indicate that absolute levels of deprivation in the borough have reduced.

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Measure	Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England (1 st = most deprived)	
	IoD 2015	IoD 2019
Rank of average rank	23 rd	43 rd
Rank of average score	40 th	72 nd
Rank of LSOAs in most deprived 10%	135 th	147 th

Reference

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).
2. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived (2015 rank out of 326 local authorities).

Slide 10

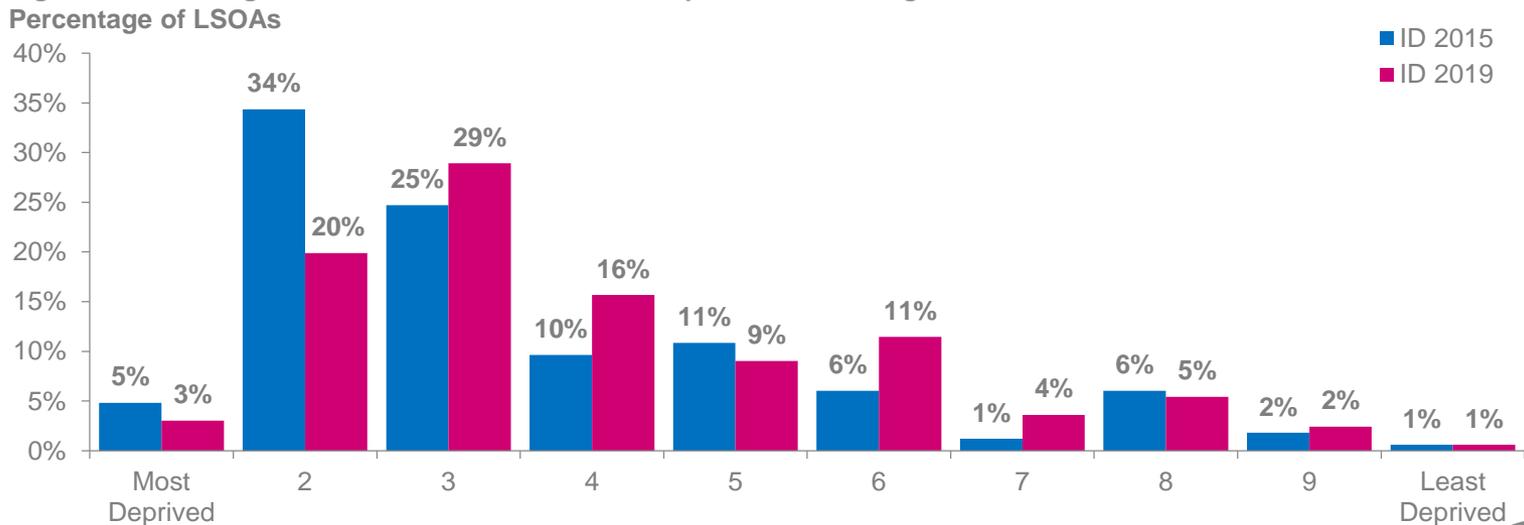
There has been a particularly large reduction in our neighbourhoods within the 2nd most deprived decile

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: OVERVIEW

The chart below illustrates the change in the percentage of Southwark neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in each deprivation decile, comparing the IoD 2015 and IoD 2019.

- It is apparent there has been an improvement across the board, with a reduction in the percentage of LSOAs in the borough in the more deprived deciles.
- While the change in the most deprived decile is slight, there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage of LSOAs in the 2nd decile, from more than a third to 20%.

Figure 1: Percentage of Southwark LSOAs in each deprivation decile against IoD 2015 and IoD 2019



Reference

- MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

The reduction in relative deprivation in Southwark can be seen in communities across the borough

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: OVERVIEW

Figure 2: Indices of Deprivation 2015

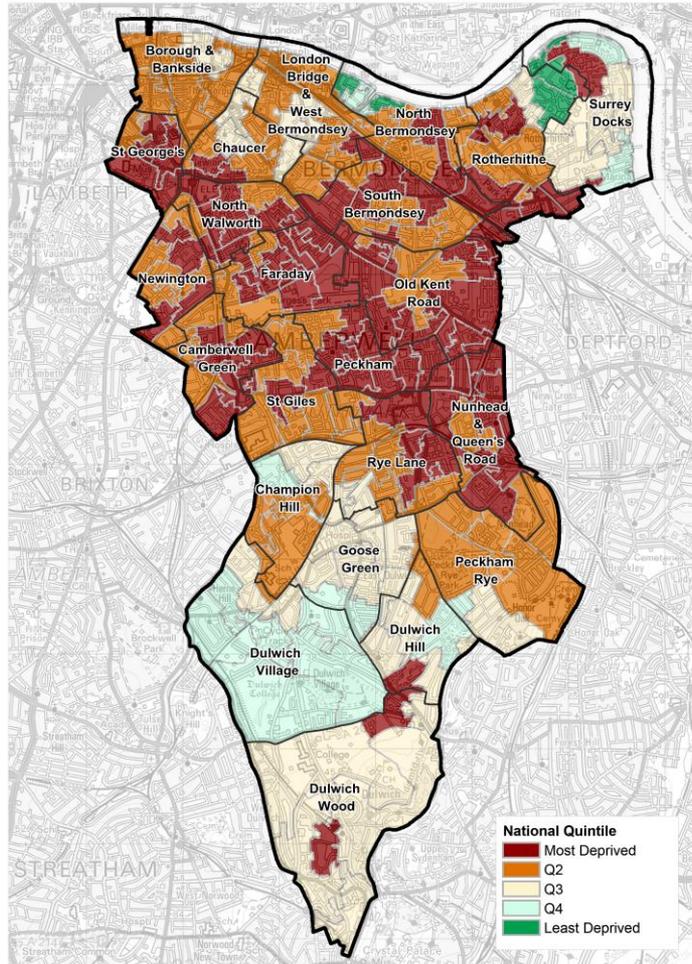
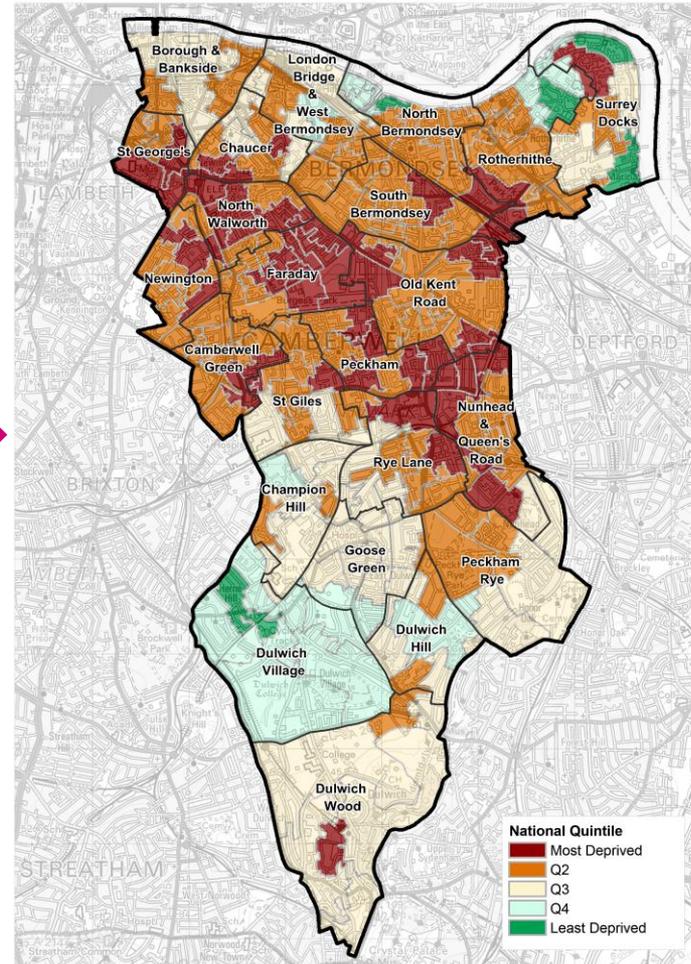


Figure 3: Indices of Deprivation 2019



References

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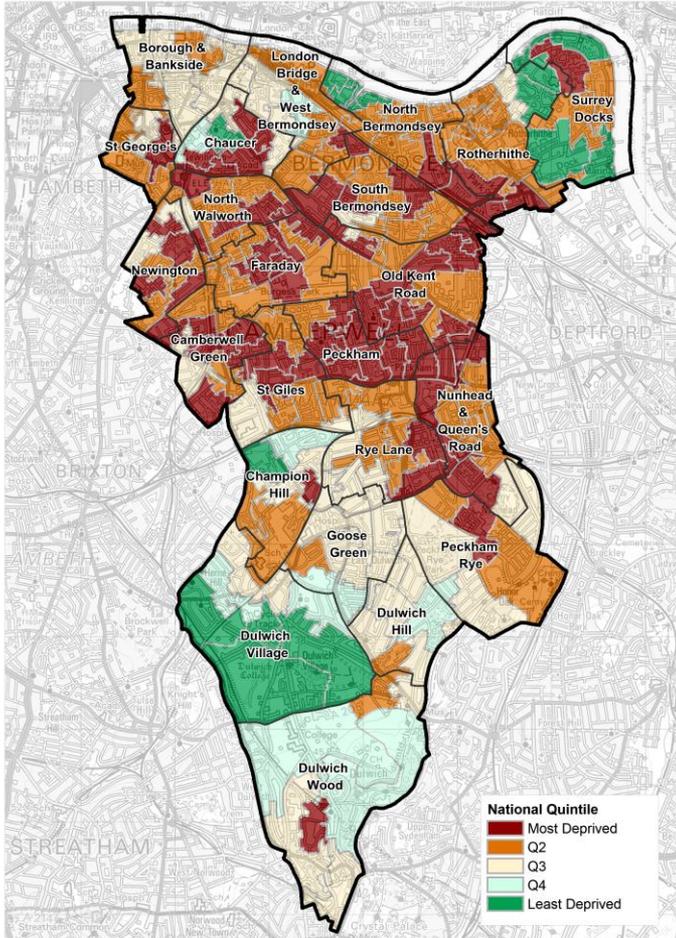
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Almost a third of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most income deprived in England

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: INCOME

Figure 4: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Income



The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, including those in and out of work.

- Southwark is ranked in the bottom quartile of local authorities on both the average rank (40th) and average score (54th) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 25th and 37th respectively in the IoD 2015.
- The most income deprived areas of the borough are located across central and northern Southwark.
- Almost a third of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most income deprived in England.
- In contrast, 8% live in communities ranked in the 20% least income deprived.

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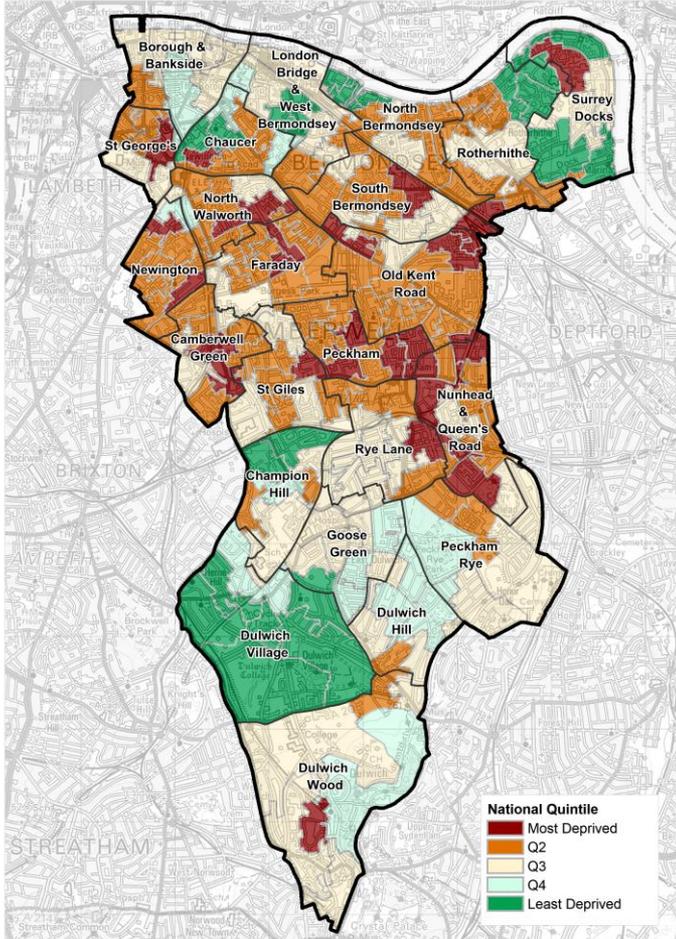
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

Employment deprivation in Southwark is more localised when compared to the overall Indices of Deprivation

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: EMPLOYMENT

Figure 5: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Employment



The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

- Southwark is ranked in the bottom half of local authorities on both the average rank (106th) and average score (123rd) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 86th and 101st respectively in the IoD 2015.
- The most employment deprived areas of the borough are located across central and northern Southwark, though these tend to be far more localised compared to the overall IoD.
- Almost 14% of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most employment deprived in England.
- In contrast, almost 12% live in communities ranked in the 20% least employment deprived.

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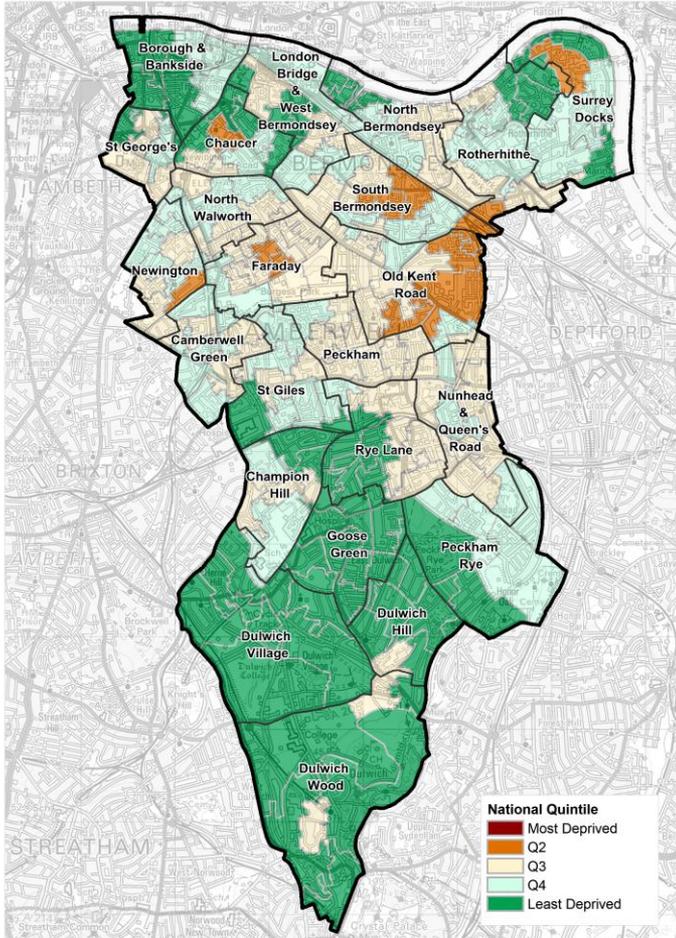
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

No communities in Southwark fall within the most deprived in England for education, skills and training

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING

Figure 6: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Education, Skills & Training



The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population, including both children and adults.

- Southwark is ranked more favourably for education, skills and training on both the average rank (262nd) and average score (271st) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 236th and 258th respectively in the IoD 2015.
- While the most deprived areas in the borough are again concentrated in central and northern areas, the level of deprivation relating to education, skills and training is much lower than other domains.
- No areas of the borough are located in the most deprived 20% in England, and 28% of residents live in the least deprived 20%.

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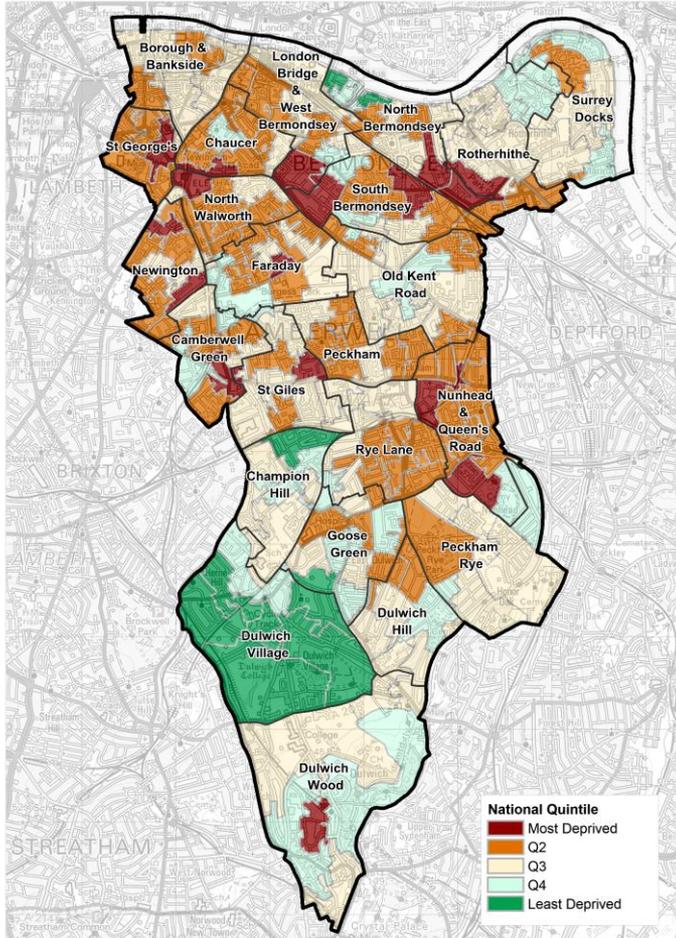
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

Levels of health deprivation in the borough are mixed, with pockets spread across Southwark

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: HEALTH & DISABILITY

Figure 7: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Health & Disability



The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

- Levels of health deprivation and disability in Southwark are mixed, with the borough ranked 107th for the average rank, and 112th for the average score measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 89th and 95th respectively in the IoD 2015.
- The most deprived neighbourhoods are spread across the borough.
- Just over 8% of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most health deprived in England.
- In contrast, just over 4% live in communities ranked in the 20% least health deprived.

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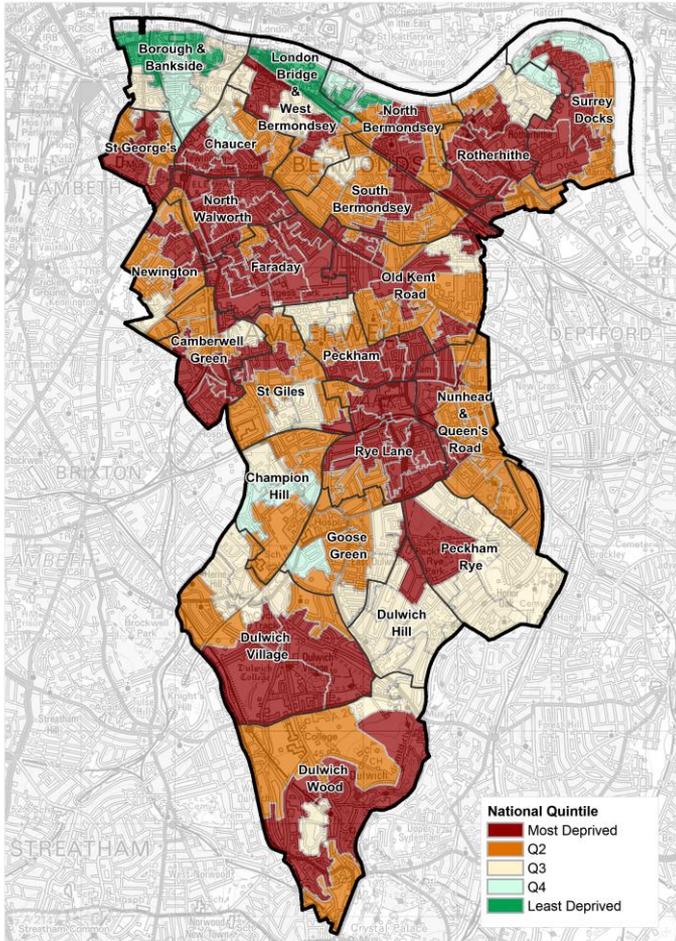
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

More than a third of residents live in communities ranked in the most crime deprived in England

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: CRIME

Figure 8: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Crime



The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

- Southwark is ranked as one of the most deprived local authorities in England on both the average rank (37th) and average score (40th) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 6th and 6th respectively in the IoD 2015.
- There are high levels of crime deprivation across the majority of the borough, with the exception of Borough & Bankside and parts of London Bridge & West Bermondsey.
- Over a third of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most crime deprived in England.
- In contrast, just 5% live in communities ranked in the 20% least crime deprived.

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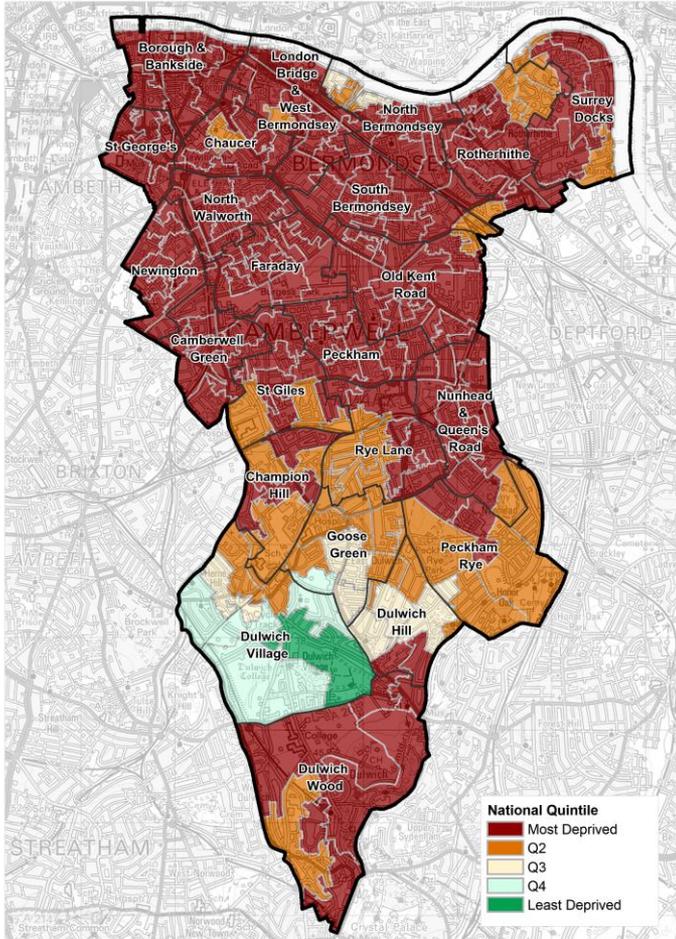
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

There are high levels of deprivation relating to barriers to housing and services across Southwark

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES

Figure 9: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Barriers to Housing & Services



The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

- Southwark is ranked as one of the most deprived local authorities in England on both the average rank (16th) and average score (16th) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 22nd and 23rd respectively in the IoD 2015.
- This is the only domain to see an increase in Southwark's ranking relative to other local authorities between the IoD 2015 and IoD 2019.
- Over a three quarters of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most deprived in England.
- In contrast, just 1% live in communities ranked in the 20% least deprived.
- When looking at the sub-domain that focuses on housing affordability, overcrowding, and homelessness 97% of our residents live in the 20% most deprived communities in England.

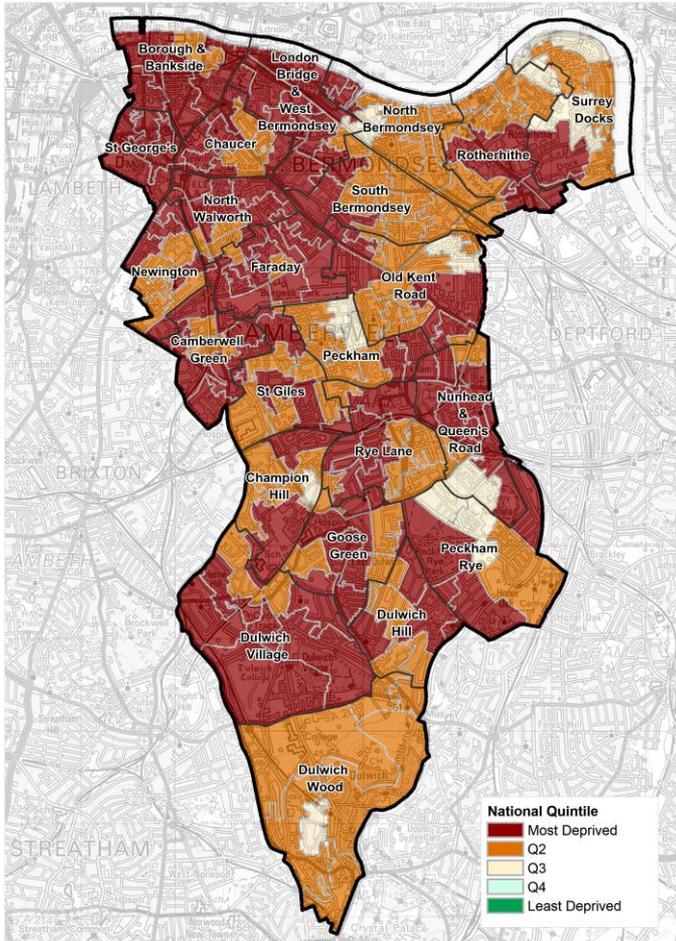
References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

There are high levels of deprivation relating to the living environment across the borough

SOUTHWARK FINDINGS: LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Figure 10: Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Living Environment



The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment, both indoor and outdoor.

- Southwark is ranked as one of the most deprived local authorities in England on both the average rank (12th) and average score (22nd) measures.
- This compares to a ranking of 11th and 13th respectively in the IoD 2015.
- There are high levels of deprivation relating to the living environment across the borough, with more than half of residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most deprived in England.
- No residents live in communities ranked in the 40% least deprived areas of England.
- When looking at the sub-domain that focuses on air quality and road traffic accidents, all residents in Southwark live in communities ranked as the 20% most deprived in England.

References

1. Ranking out of 317 local authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived.
2. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

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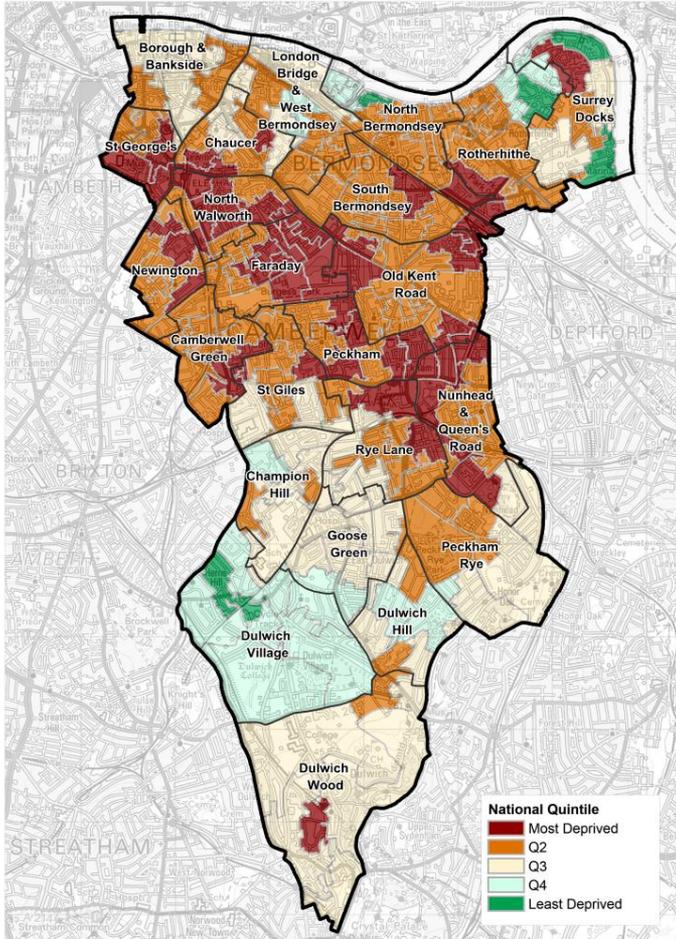
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While there has been improvement in our ranking, Southwark remains one of the most deprived boroughs

SUMMARY

Figure 11: Indices of Deprivation 2019



The Indices of Deprivation 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation in England.

- Southwark is ranked in the bottom quartile of local authorities on both the average rank (43rd) and average score (72nd) measures.
- Over a fifth of our residents live in communities ranked in the most deprived 20% in England.
- In contrast, only 2% live in communities ranked in the least deprived 20%.
- Like many London boroughs, Southwark has seen a large improvement in its' ranking relative to other local authorities since 2015.
- The borough's ranking has improved across six of the seven domains. However high levels of deprivation remain, particularly relating to barriers to housing and the outdoor environment.

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References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

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The Indices of Deprivation is comprised of 39 indicators that are grouped into 7 domains

APPENDIX 1: INDICATORS USED IN IOD 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019						
Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education Skills & Training	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment
<p>Adults & children in income support families</p> <p>Adults & children in income based JSA or ESA families</p> <p>Adults & children in Pension Credit families</p> <p>Adults & children in Child or Working Family Tax Credit families</p> <p>Asylum seekers in receipt of subsistence or accommodation support</p> <p>Adults & children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'working – no requirements' conditionality regime.</p>	<p>Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance</p> <p>Claimants of Employment & Support Allowance</p> <p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit</p> <p>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance</p> <p>Claimants of Carers Allowance</p> <p>Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups</p>	<p>Years of potential life lost (YPLL)</p> <p>Comparative illness and disability ratio</p> <p>Acute morbidity</p> <p>Mood and anxiety disorders</p>	<p>Attainment among children and young people at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Stage 2 - Key stage 4 <p>Secondary school absence</p> <p>Staying on in education</p> <p>Entry to higher education</p> <p>Adult skills:</p> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications</p> <p>English language proficiency</p>	<p>Recorded crime rates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence - Burglary - Theft - Criminal damage 	<p>Geographical barriers:</p> <p>Road distance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post office - Primary school - General store or supermarket - GP surgery <p>Wider barriers:</p> <p>Household overcrowding</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Housing affordability</p>	<p>Indoors living environment:</p> <p>Housing in poor condition</p> <p>Houses without central heating</p> <p>Outdoors living environment:</p> <p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p>

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References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

There are two supplementary indices which focus on income deprivation affecting children and older people

APPENDIX 2: SUPPLEMENTARY INDICES

Figure 12: Income deprivation affecting children index

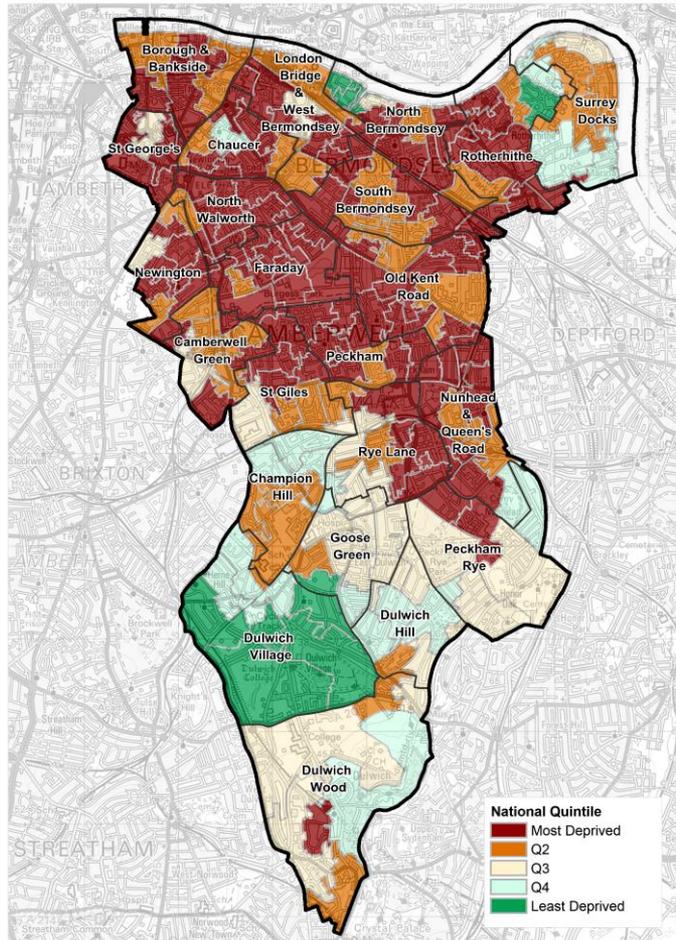
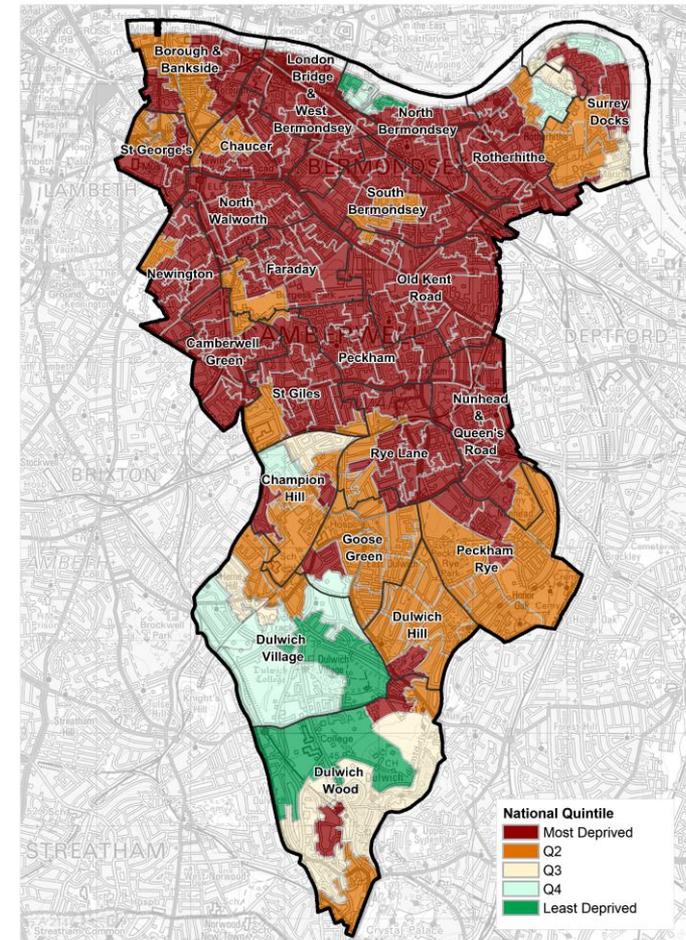


Figure 13: Income deprivation affecting older people index



References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

There are two sub-domains which combine to form the education, training and skills domain

APPENDIX 3: SUB-DOMAINS

Figure 14: Children & Young People sub-domain

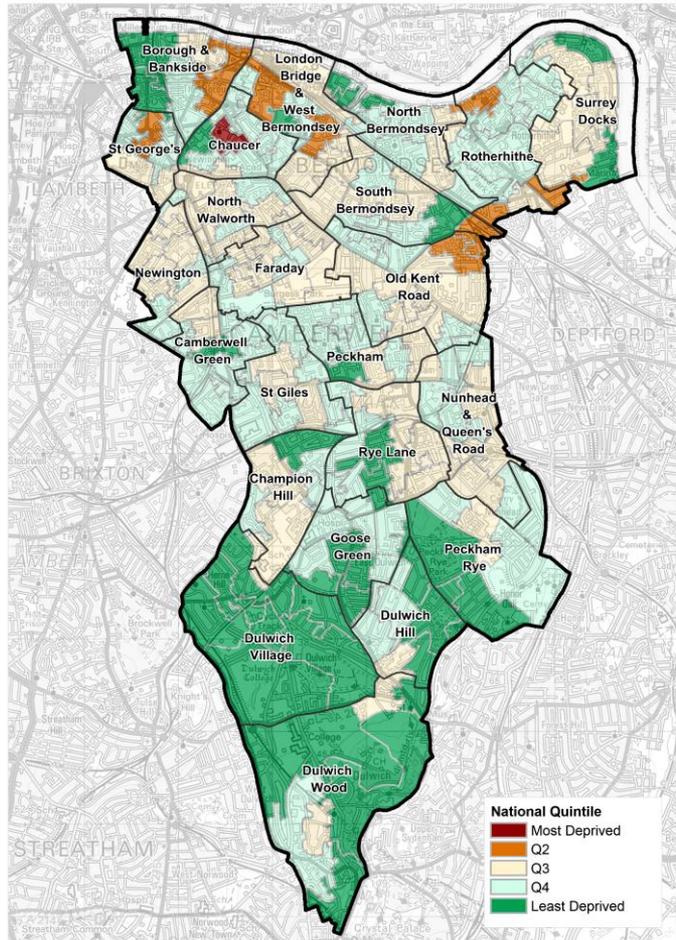
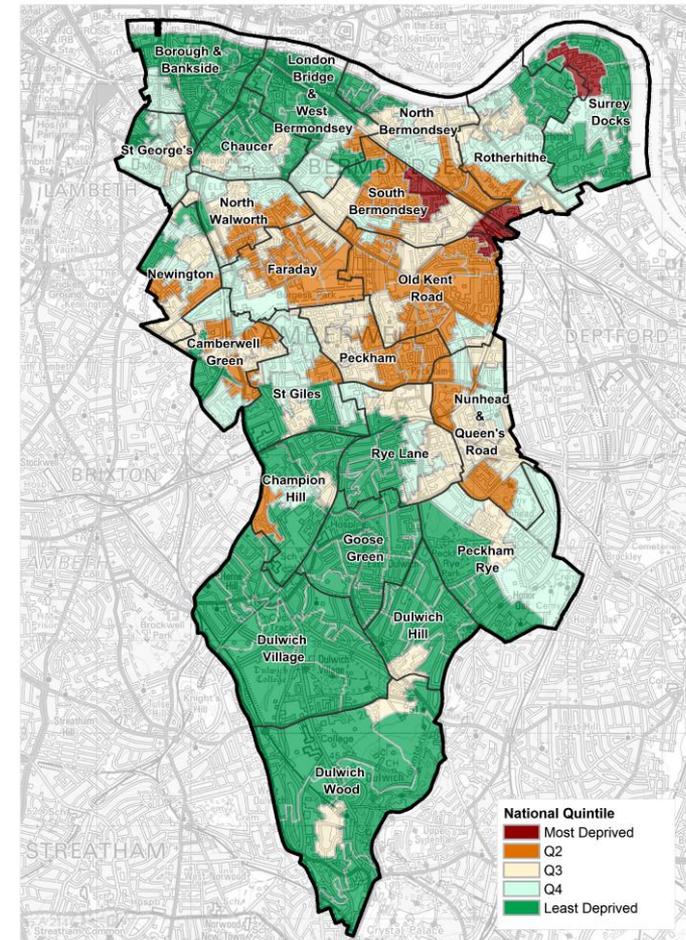


Figure 15: Adult Skills sub-domain



References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

There are two sub-domains which combine to form the barriers to housing and services domain

APPENDIX 4: SUB-DOMAINS

Figure 16: Geographical barriers sub-domain

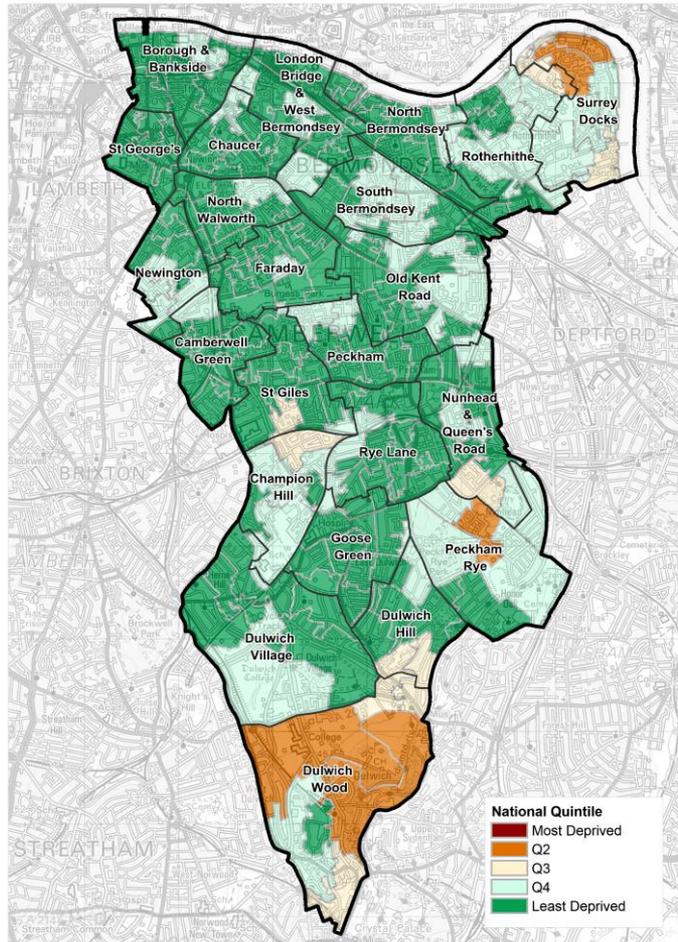
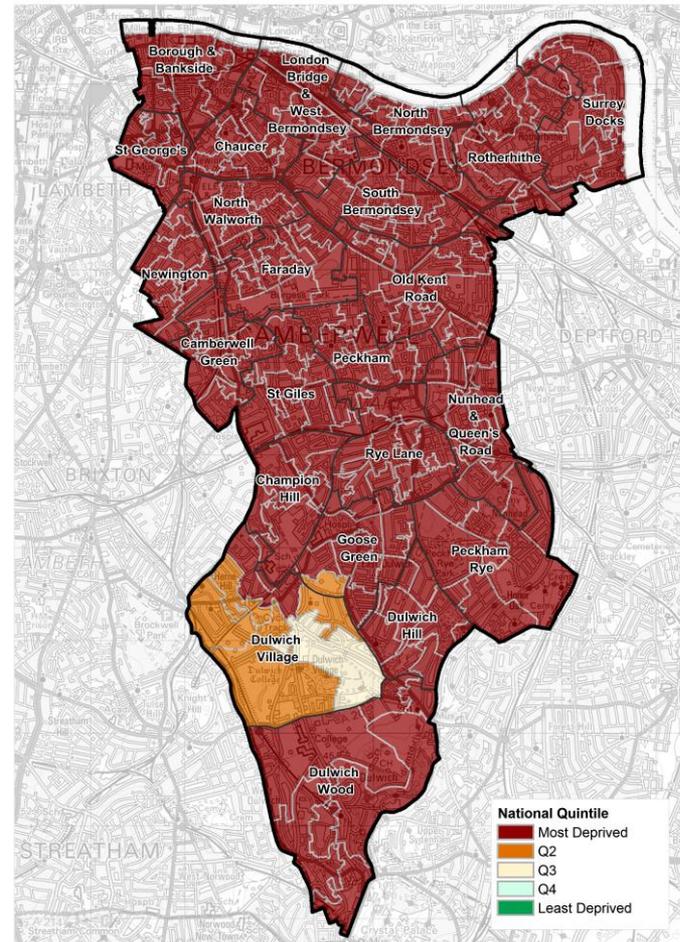


Figure 17: Wider barriers sub-domain



References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

There are two sub-domains which combine to form the living environment domain

APPENDIX 5: SUB-DOMAINS

Figure 18: Indoor environment sub-domain

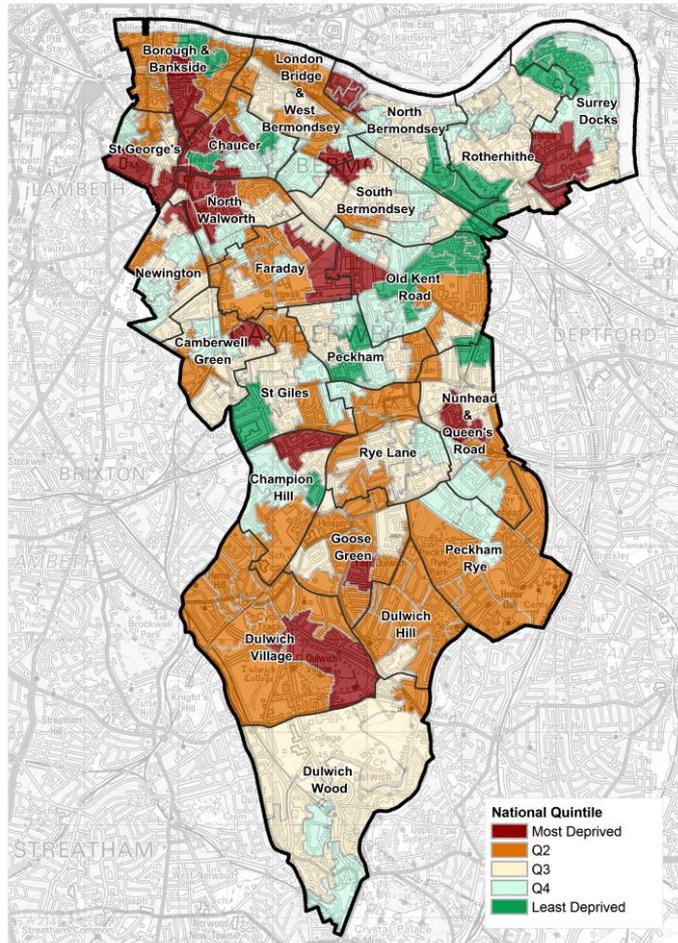
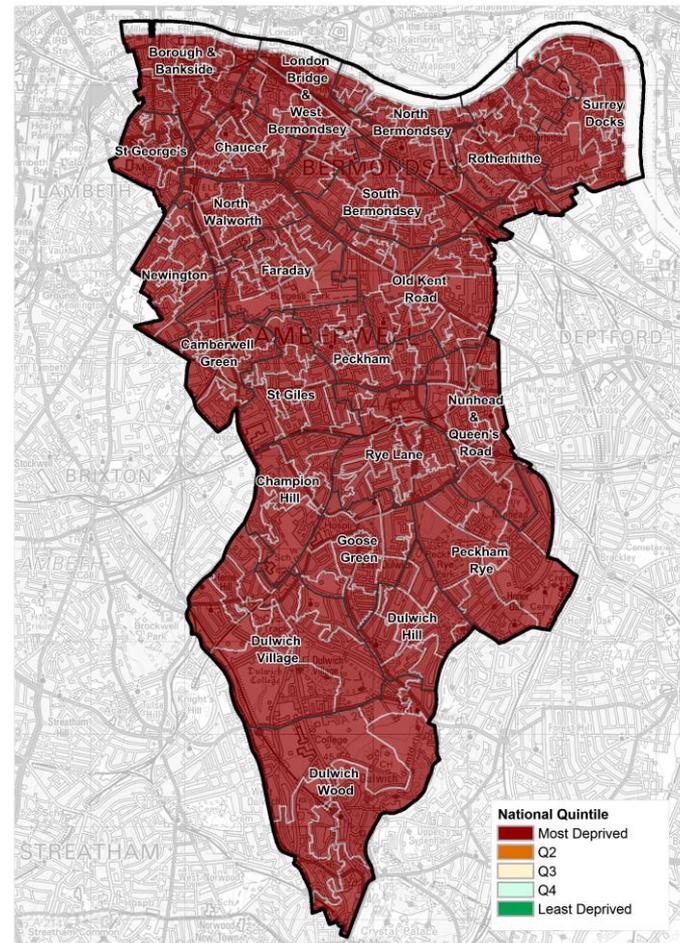


Figure 19: Outdoor environment sub-domain



References

1. MHC&LG. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019).

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/JSNA

Knowledge & Intelligence Section
Southwark Public Health Division

 [@lb_southwark](https://twitter.com/lb_southwark)  facebook.com/southwarkcouncil

Terms of Reference

Southwark Child and Adolescent Mental Health Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to consider, challenge, support and evaluate the actions being taken in the London Borough of Southwark to revolutionise and transform mental health support for children and families. Specifically to ensure that all children and families resident in the borough will have access to support, and where appropriate treatment, to ensure that their mental health needs are met.

Background and context

Access to mental health services for children and families in England is not sufficient and NHS England's target, set in 2018, of 35% access is unacceptable. Whilst the 2019 NHS plan for the next 10 years has set a target of 100% access for 2029, the Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board agreed a 100% target within 2 years at the November 2018 meeting of the Board. This places Southwark in a position of much higher aspiration, and to be achieved much quicker, quite simply because the Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board recognises that for children their childhood is not a dress rehearsal but rather sets the foundation for the rest of their lives. It is clear to the Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board that much suffering in childhood, often running through to adulthood, in relation to poor mental health can be prevented or successfully treated if access to support is *early* and *helpful*.

Southwark Council provide the most funding for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services of any borough in South London. This is in addition to the statutory responsibilities of the NHS to properly fund Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. Yet, access to NHS support means that currently less than a quarter of children who need to access Mental Health services are able to do so. This is a matter of great concern and a priority for the Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board who have committed to revolutionise and transform the offer to residents of Southwark.

In February 2019 Southwark Council Assembly approved a budget that not only protects Council funding for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, despite the fact that the Council no longer receives a specific grant from Government to do so and Council funding has been severely cut since 2010, but to additionally make £2m available to ensure that 100% of children and young people resident in the borough get access to emotional wellbeing or mental health services so that we reduce the need for specialist services and ensure that families who must wait for specialist services are well supported, and that this ambition would be achieved by 2020.

This Commission will build on the national work of the Values-Based Child and Adolescent Mental Health System Commission (2016), with the London Borough of Southwark as the community to implement the key learning and recommendations of that Commission, to learn *what works* in practice and to openly share that learning and experience with our community and wider stakeholders concerned about the mental health of children and families.

The Terms

The Commission will run from October 2019 to October 2021 and will meet quarterly and will be supported by Southwark Council officers in undertaking their work. Chief officer support, advice and guidance will be provided by the Strategic Director for Children and Adults (the statutory Director for Children's Services and the Director of Adult Social Services) and the Strategic Director for Place and Wellbeing (the statutory Director of Public Health). The chief officers will be in attendance at Commission meetings.

The Council's Directors of Education, Commissioning, Children and Families, Adult Social Care and the Southwark NHS CCG Director of Integrated Commissioning and Lead GP and Lead Commissioner for Mental Health will make themselves available to the Commission in support of this important work.

Between April and June 2021 the Commission will review a draft report of the Commission's findings and learning for sharing, with the intention of publishing a public report in July 2021.

Chair

The Commission will be chaired by the Southwark Council Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Adult Care.

Members of the Commission:

The members of the Committee will consist of experts in the field of children's mental health, people with first hand experience of mental health services as professionals and or service users.

Version 2 October 2019

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