

Cabinet

Monday 22 July 2024

11.00 am

Rooms GO2A, B and C, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Supplemental Agenda No. 1

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9.	Southwark 2030 - Publication To approve the Southwark 2030 strategy.	1 - 160

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Date: 11 July 2024

Meeting Name:	Cabinet
Date:	22 July 2024
Report title:	Southwark 2030 Strategy Publication
Cabinet Member:	Councillor Kieron Williams, Leader of the Council
Ward(s) or groups affected:	All
Classification:	Open
Reason for lateness (if applicable):	N/A

FOREWORD – COUNCILLOR KIERON WILLIAMS, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

Southwark is a truly remarkable place. Our borough is at the heart of London's success, known across the world for its physical landmarks and powered by its extraordinary people. Our Borough has a rich history of diversity, creativity, and innovation and these strengths continue to define Southwark today. With our location being a major benefit for the borough which stretches from its leafy suburbs, in the south through to vibrant South Bank of the Thames in the north, it is home to iconic landmarks which draw in millions of people every year.

However, as with many other areas, Southwark also faces multiple challenges. The impact of funding cuts, the COVID-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis on our communities, services and finances has been acute; the route and length of recovery remains difficult for us to determine. These challenges cannot be solved easily or quickly, but will require sustained effort, long-term thinking, continued strong partnership working, resources and commitment.

As a borough we are passionate and committed to making Southwark a great place to live, work, study and visit and that is why we have developed with our residents, communities, businesses and stakeholders an ambitious, jointly owned strategy which encapsulates our shared vision – Southwark 2030 strategy.

The strategy will tell the story of a borough wide vision born of Southwark's needs and strengths, with a clear set of integrated goals which will help to achieve it. Each goal is based on specific strengths and challenges – whether the fall in the birth-rate, the scale of social housing, the localised health inequity or the impact of inner London levels of crime.

They are also the component parts of achieving the vision – to make Southwark your home and live a good life you need somewhere healthy to live, to feel safe, and to be healthy enough to enjoy your life and benefit from a good job in a strong local economy. A happy childhood where children can thrive and achieve is the foundation of a good adulthood.

I am therefore asking Cabinet to approve the Southwark 2030 strategy so that we can begin the collective work with all stakeholders to deliver a clear programme of measurable improvement across the borough.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Approves the Southwark 2030 strategy (Appendix 1).
2. Agree that the following work will be undertaken to take forward the delivery of the strategy and request that each of these documents comes back to cabinet for agreement:
 - A Southwark 2030 partnership action plan to set the key actions that partners in Southwark (including the council, NHS, police and voluntary, community, business, education and cultural sectors) will take forward together to deliver the strategy (in autumn 2024)
 - A Southwark 2030 outcomes framework, to set out the shared success measures that the council and our partners will use to track our impact in delivering the strategy (in autumn 2024).
 - An updated Council Delivery Plan (in autumn 2024).
 - An update of the Council's capital programme (in autumn 2024).
 - An update of the Council's procurement framework (in early 2025).

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Southwark 2030 sets out an ambitious, long-term partnership vision for what we want Southwark to look and feel like in the future – and what the people who live, work, study and visit Southwark can expect from us.
4. The Council has already made substantial progress towards achieving our objectives, set out in the Council Delivery Plan, and we now want to articulate a long-term partnership plan for how we will lead local partners to tackle the future challenges facing our borough and amplify the incredible work that we already see in our communities, schools, businesses and institutions.
5. This strategy has been developed in partnership with the people of Southwark and our partner Anchor institutions. We have undertaken extensive research and wide-ranging engagement to ensure that it addresses their concerns and reflects their ambitions for our communities.

POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

6. Following endorsement by Cabinet, we will:
 - Launch Southwark 2030 in September 2024.
 - Develop and agree a Southwark 2030 partnership action plan to set the key actions that partners in Southwark (including the council, NHS, police and voluntary, community, business, education and cultural sectors) will take forward together to deliver the strategy (in autumn 2024).
 - Develop and agree a Southwark 2030 outcomes framework, to set out the

shared success measures that the council and our partners will use to track our impact in delivering the strategy (in autumn 2024).

- Reshape our Council Delivery Plan to better align with Southwark 2030, returning with a reshaped plan for endorsement (in autumn 2024).
- Update the Council's capital programme (in autumn 2024).
- Update the Council's procurement framework (in early 2025), to also reflect forthcoming changes to national procurement legislation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

7. Southwark is home to more than 300,000 people, 18,000 businesses, a thriving community and a world class cultural scene. Southwark's strengths are numerous, real and the envy of many boroughs. But multiple economic, societal and technological challenges are facing the residents of our borough.
8. Southwark 2030 (Appendix 1) will deliver our long-term plan and commitment to help address these challenges and deliver a borough that is green, safe and more equal. A borough which provides a fair chance for everyone, with help for those who need it. Southwark 2030 will help us to ensure that Southwark residents can live in a decent home that supports their health and well-being, and have fulfilling and stable work that enables them to thrive and enrich their lives and that of their families.
9. A population needs assessment (Appendix 2) gathered data to better understand our place. This focused on our borough's economy, the shape of society and demography, the lives of our adults and children, housing, crime and safety, climate and our environment.
10. At the heart of this work has been the involvement of residents, community groups, businesses and our partners. We have conducted borough wide engagement to understand people's experience of Southwark and their hopes for the future. The 18-month engagement process has seen over 2,200 residents give us their views. These views have been expressed through information events across the borough, including events hosted by local organisations youth services, and an online survey. Our key partners have also been involved and the wealth of feedback and new ideas have aided the development of the final vision for this strategy. Full details of the process and findings are set out in Appendix 3.
11. We have analysed current activities across the borough and wider best practice to understand how best we can build on our current strengths.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

12. Southwark 2030 sets out a vision to build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community.
13. Southwark 2030 is supported by three principles that will guide our work. These are:
 - reducing inequality,
 - empowering people, and
 - investing in prevention.

14. We will deliver our vision by focussing on six goals:

- 1) **Decent homes for all.** Our residents told us that they love living in Southwark, but too many of those residents struggle with the cost of a good home. We are building more homes than any other area, making record investments in maintaining and improving social housing, creating new affordable homes, supporting those in private rented tenancies and continuing our work to tackle homelessness and rough sleeping.
- 2) **A good start in life.** Residents described the devastating impact of the pandemic on key years of development, increased numbers living in poverty due to the cost-of-living crisis, and the growth of mental issues caused by many aspects of modern society. We are continuing to support improved health for children in Southwark and investing in support for young people's wellbeing, social, educational and employment opportunities, with a particular focus on improving outcomes for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- 3) **A safer Southwark.** Safety emerged as one of the highest priority issues for Southwark residents. We will make our borough safer by tackling crime and antisocial behaviour hotspots, we will reduce violence against women, children and young people, and improve trust and confidence in local policing.
- 4) **A strong and fair economy.** Residents recognise the strength of Southwark's economy but are concerned that not everyone can benefit from it. We will create more good jobs and apprenticeships, and help Southwark residents into them, support people out of poverty and low pay and ensure our town centres thrive and serve the whole community.
- 5) **Staying well.** Residents told us they face challenges in staying healthy due to the cost of living and are concerned about the rise in mental health issues. We will ensure that every child and adult can get the mental health support they need when they need it, that more people stay well, reducing the inequalities in health across our community and improve the wellbeing of people with long term conditions or disabilities and their carers'.
- 6) **A healthy environment.** Many residents said climate was the right priority for Southwark. We will create more green spaces and biodiversity for our community to enjoy, help people and businesses switch to healthy, clean and green transport and make our buildings energy efficient with clean, green power.

15. We know that Southwark 2030 is just the beginning. This Strategy sets out the strategic objectives for Southwark and we will continue to work with Cabinet, our Anchor partners and residents to ensure we deliver its ambitious vision.

Policy framework implications

16. Southwark 2030 will impact all wards and all activities delivered by the Council. It will set the strategic direction for the Council, uniting the breadth of the

borough's policies under a single set of goals. It supports transparent and open working with the people of Southwark, both through the collaborative approach to the development of Southwark 2030 and in continued discussions with stakeholders about delivering our goals.

17. We will undertake a review of the Council Delivery Plan, assessing what we must stop, start or continue doing to ensure that its' alignment with Southwark 2030 enables clear, streamlined delivery of our strategic goals. We will take a critical look at how we are using resources to deliver and monitor our Council Delivery Plan in light of Southwark 2030, recognising where work has been completed and where our ambitions have transformed new ways of working into the normal everyday business of the council. This allows us to focus in on the remaining commitments and any new ones needed to make Southwark 2030 a reality.
18. Southwark 2030 has also been developed in line with the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and we will closely monitor the interaction between these two documents, ensuring that ambitions set out in Southwark 2030 are realistic and that resources are prioritised effectively to support its delivery.

Community, equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts

Community impact statement

19. Southwark 2030 is our shared vision for the borough, co-designed with our communities. This strategy has been developed through engagement with the people of Southwark to understand their priorities, concerns and ambitions for the future. We have actively sought engagement from a diverse range of individuals and communities to reflect the diversity of Southwark. Our approach has helped us to ensure that Southwark 2030 can deliver for all of our communities.
20. Further detail about our engagement with Southwark communities is set out in the Southwark 2030 Engagement Report.

Equalities (including socio-economic) impact statement

21. An Equalities Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA) report has been completed to assess Southwark 2030 against the Council's Equality Duty. The report can be found at Appendix 4.
22. Reducing inequalities is a core principle of Southwark 2030. This supports our Equalities Framework and builds on the progress we have made through our work on Southwark Stands Together. We anticipate that Southwark 2030 will not negatively impact those with protected characteristics and expect that it will go further than our existing work to support reductions in inequality, particularly for certain racial groups, and children and young people.
23. The implementation of the strategy will be articulated through the development of an outcomes framework. All major programmes and projects arising as a result of this strategy will go through the EINA process, will consider their role

in reducing inequalities and equalities outcomes will be monitored across the lifetime of the strategy.

24. Considering the above, at this stage the recommendations are not considered to have a disproportionate effect on any protected characteristic and is not considered to have a detrimental impact on equality of opportunity under the Equality Act 2010.

Health impact statement

25. This strategy has been developed with a focus on supporting improved health and wellbeing for Southwark residents. This has been prioritised as one of the six goals, and the goals also recognise the interaction between health and other priority areas, e.g. supporting children and young people, helping people to engage in our economy and ensuring people live in houses and an environment that supports better health outcomes.

Climate change implications

26. This strategy has been developed with a particular focus on supporting a cleaner and greener environment in Southwark and reducing our contribution to climate change. In particular, this will be supported by commitments to create more green space and biodiversity for our community to enjoy, improve green transport options and support our buildings to become more energy efficient and powered by cleaner energy.

Financial and resource implications

27. Financing of the strategy will be contained within agreed budgets and the £3m revenue reserve fund set aside for Southwark 2030. Following the approval of this strategy and alongside the development of the outcomes framework with our partners, we will determine the allocation of the Southwark 2030 fund.
28. The strategy also sets out the strategic framework for future resourcing decisions across Southwark which will be assessed and reviewed as part of the council's normal budget process.

Supplementary advice from Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and Assurance) - (NBC 12/06/2024)

29. The cabinet has responsibility for local leadership and policy; these are reserved to the cabinet in accordance with Part 3B of the constitution.
30. The council is required under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination harassment and victimisation.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share protected characteristics and those who do not.
31. Cabinet needs to take account of this duty in considering this report.

32. The Community, equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts section above indicates that whilst this report has been judged to have no direct impact on local people and communities, the expenditure it is reporting reflects plans designed to have an impact on local people and communities. The public sector equality duty is a continuing duty.

Consultation

33. Southwark 2030 is our shared vision for the borough, designed by people who live, work, and study in Southwark. It has been developed through extensive and wide-ranging engagement and research to understand Southwark today. We have actively sought engagement from a diverse range of individuals and communities to reflect the diversity of Southwark. Our approach has helped us to reflect the voice of our people and communities, centring this work on their needs for today and their hopes for 2030.
34. Specifically, we worked with our communities to co-develop this strategy through:
- 8 in-depth conversation events with over 200 residents.
 - Listening events with over 750 residents, delivered in different places and at different times to maximise inclusion.
 - An online survey with over 1000 responses made widely accessible through different formats.
 - Testing what we had captured with three workshops, online surveys, and post boxes in public spaces to test what we heard and the themes and ambitions from the engagement activity.
 - Three partner workshops (with more planned to consider implementation of the strategy).
 - 10 detailed research groups with 70 randomly selected residents who were representative of the Southwark community.
35. Full details of the consultation to inform this strategy is set out in the Southwark 2030 Engagement Report (Appendix 3).

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Southwark 2030
Appendix 2	Southwark 2030 Population Needs Assessment
Appendix 3	Southwark 2030 Engagement Report
Appendix 4	Southwark 2030 Equality Impact and Needs Analysis

AUDIT TRAIL

Cabinet Member	Kieron Williams, Leader of the Council	
Lead Officer	Stephen Gaskell, Assistant Chief Executive, Strategy and Communities	
Report Author	Livia Katz, Strategy and Policy Manager, Strategy and Communities	
Version	Final	
Dated	10 July 2024	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Assistant Chief Executive, Governance and Assurance	Yes	Yes
Senior Finance Manager, Finance	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		11 July 2024

Southwark
2030



CREATING GOOD LIVES TOGETHER

A SHARED VISION FOR OUR BOROUGH

Southwark
Council

AND PARTNERS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks are due to the organisations that have designed, guided and participated in shaping Southwark 2030.

They have hosted conversation and listening events and led on the development of this strategy. They include:



- Astbury Road TRA
- Bede House
- BermondseyStreet.London
- Better Bankside
- Black Parents Forum
- Brandon TRA
- Care leavers and looked after children
- Charter Schools Educational Trust
- Climate Conference
- Eid Festival
- RMO + LAWRS coffee morning
- It takes a village
- Latin American football teams
- LGBTQ+ centre Link Age
- London South Bank University
- Metropolitan Police
- Five multi-ward forums
- Pause
- Pecan / Southwark foodbank
- Restorative Justice 4 all
- SEND parents' group
- Somali Integration and Development Association
- South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLAM)
- Southwark Black Parents' Forum
- South London Mission
- Southwark Living Streets
- Southwark Pensioners
- Southwark Parks Association
- Southwark staff listening event
- STAG youth group
- Time & Talents
- Team London Bridge
- TRA community collective
- Walworth Society
- Youth services (WHYC Nunhead, Coin Street, the OBC + youth centres at Success House, Brandon and DTC)

And to the more than 2,200 people of Southwark who contributed their time and wisdom to the process of building this vision. We hope that we have faithfully represented your input and desires for the future of you and your families in Southwark.

FOREWORD

Southwark is a truly remarkable place.

Our borough is at the heart of London's success, known across the world for its physical landmarks but powered by its extraordinary people.

This success builds on the rich history of Southwark as a centre of diversity, creativity and innovation. We have much to be proud of and every reason to be ambitious about the future.

To make the most of our unique strengths, and shape a better future for everyone, we set out to work with people and organisations across our borough to unite around a shared vision and goals for our people and our place.

Southwark 2030 is our ambitious plan for the whole borough.

Everyone who took part in developing this strategy did so because they believe passionately in Southwark and want everyone here to have the chance to live a good life.

The people of our borough are at the heart of this strategy, which describes a co-designed vision for 2030 and the six goals that will help us achieve it.

Over the past decade, and despite huge funding pressure on local public services, Southwark has achieved so much in very hard times.

We are fortunate to be home to some of the best schools and hospitals in Britain, and an outstanding voluntary and community sector.

But through multiple disruptions such as Brexit, the rapid rise in technology, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the cost of living crisis, Southwark communities have been on the receiving end of change that they haven't been able to control. For some residents, the challenges facing the country as a whole can feel overwhelming.

Our shared vision for 2030 is that together we will build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community.

To achieve this vision we know that we must redouble our efforts for our borough. We will need to challenge ourselves to be creative with the strengths and resources that we have in Southwark.

If we are to deliver on the promise of this strategy, we will need to unleash the collective talents of residents, communities, organisations and businesses for the good of everyone who calls Southwark home.



Cllr Kieron Williams
Leader of Southwark Council

Southwark 2030 is jointly owned and agreed, not just by the council as the democratic leader of the borough, but also by our wider community, public services, business, education and cultural sectors.

The council and its partners are determined to be the driving force behind positive change.

Southwark 2030 is our commitment to building a better future for our people and our place, and securing a good life for everyone.

Why did we create Southwark 2030?

Southwark's strengths are numerous, real and the envy of many boroughs.

But multiple challenges are facing the residents of our borough – most of which are not unique to Southwark.

These challenges cannot be solved easily or quickly. They will require sustained effort from everyone so we need long-term thinking and commitment.

Southwark 2030 will direct our focus to the things that will make the biggest impact.

We have created this strategy with our community and our partners as we know we will need to use all of our strengths.

To deliver our vision and goals, we will need to reimagine how we do things and the way we work together. This strategy sets out the work we will do together.



One of the Southwark 2030 consultation events in 2023

SOUTHWARK 2030 AT A GLANCE

Southwark is a truly remarkable place, built on our rich history as a centre of diversity, creativity and innovation. To support a better future for everyone, we set out to work with people and organisations across the borough to unite around a shared vision and set of goals for our people and our place.

To create this strategy, we have sought to listen and learn from every part of our community, engaging in conversations with hundreds of residents, and seeking input and feedback from thousands. We have taken a partnership approach, reflecting on what people have told us is important to them.

This strategy aims to build on Southwark's strengths while acknowledging and confronting our borough's challenges.

The unique strengths in our community, schools, economy, institutions, universities, home-building, and local environment will be our foundations as we aim to ensure that we can deliver our vision.

→ Our Vision

Together, we will build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community

→ We will deliver our vision by focussing on six goals

1. Decent Homes
2. A good start in life
3. A safer Southwark
4. A strong and fair economy
5. Staying well
6. A healthy environment

→ Three principles will guide our work

- Reducing inequality
- Empowering people
- Investing in prevention

→ **We will work with the community, organisations and partners across the borough to deliver this strategy** so everyone can use their strengths and resources to make sure everyone in Southwark can lead a good life.

→ **Residents will be involved at every stage as we develop and deliver our plans.** Annual reports will describe our progress so that we can be held to account for delivery.

HOW WE DEVELOPED THIS STRATEGY

Southwark 2030 is our shared vision for the borough, designed by people who live, work and study in Southwark.

It has been developed through extensive and wide-ranging engagement and research to understand Southwark today.

At the heart of this work has been the involvement of residents, community groups and partners, alongside a wide range of diverse and divergent organisations who thoughtfully shared their time and their experiences.

Knowing more about the needs of our residents and businesses is vital to understanding our place. Key partners and anchor institutions in the borough have been integral to this process, driving engagement and the development of ideas, building commitment and ownership across public and voluntary groups to drive change.

Our approach has helped us to reflect the voice of our people and communities, centring this work in their needs for today and their hopes for 2030.



8 in-depth conversation events with over 200 residents

Widely promoted, involving people who live, work, study and visit the borough, in different places and different times to maximise inclusion



Listening events with over 750 residents

Widely promoted, involving people who live, work, study and visit the borough, in different places and different times to maximise inclusion



Online survey with over 1,000 responses

Made widely accessible through different formats, enabling as many people as possible to contribute if they were not able to, or wish to, attend an event or take part in a listening activity



Testing what we had captured

With three workshops, online surveys and post boxes in public spaces to test what we heard and the themes and ambitions from the engagement activity



Partner workshops

With three partner workshops providing the opportunity for partners to reflect on the themes from the engagement and begin to work together to support the borough to achieve these ambitions



10 detailed research groups

With 70 randomly selected residents who were representative of the Southwark community, to test and refine the vision and goals.

OUR BOROUGH

Southwark is home to more than 300,000 people, 18,000 businesses, a thriving community and a world-class cultural scene.

Our borough is an important centre of industry and culture with internationally renowned locations alongside thriving local communities and institutions, where anyone is welcome and everyone can flourish.

Southwark is powered by its people, whose heritage and history make our borough a diverse and dynamic powerhouse in London.

An important centre of industry and culture, and most importantly a home to all of our families and communities. It is a place that has always welcomed people looking for a better life and benefited immensely from the things they have brought to Southwark, the capital and our wider society. From pioneering immigrants who travelled on the Windrush and via other routes to reach England from Africa, the Caribbean, Ukraine and beyond – together we have shaped a future and tackled the challenges the world presents.

Southwark is home to authors, footballers, Olympians, Oscar-winners, and social pioneers; but it is the thousands of other incredible people who

build a home here and quietly work to support their families and communities that make Southwark the place it is and aspires to be.

It is the power of our communities that is our strength, and it is in this strength that we can tackle the challenges we face. We have heard from our residents, and we have listened. Across the homes that our residents live in, the neighbourhoods they walk through, the economies they are part of, the cultural resources they use and institutions they access, the environment they live and breathe, and the services they rely for education, safety, health, and care, Southwark must work for everyone.

2030 must present the opportunity of a good life for all. That means a borough that is green, safe and more equal. A borough that provides a fair chance for everyone, with help if you need it. Southwark people want to live in a decent home that supports their health and wellbeing and have fulfilling and stable work that enables them to thrive and enrich their lives and that of their families.



And 2030 will ensure that people have a say in the future of our place, to make it a place that works for them. Together we can achieve these things, using our collective power, strengths and relationships to make Southwark the best place to live in London.

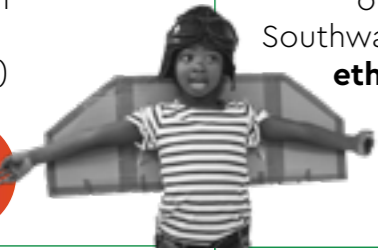
Southwark's future will continue to be shaped and powered by its people.

OUR PLACE IN NUMBERS

307,600

people live in Southwark (2021 census)

+6.7% from 2011



51%

of people living in Southwark have a **White ethnic background**

compared to **81%** nationally



'Black, Black British, Caribbean or African' makes up

25% of the population

And Southwark is home to one of the largest **Latin American** communities in the UK

Life expectancy

78.3 (men)

83.2 (women)

In line with national averages

The average age is more than two years younger than London, and almost seven years younger than England



147,240 properties in Southwark

with **40%** socially rented

OUR STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES

1,571

council homes under active construction



GCSE results are up

+6%

since 2019



99.5%

of Southwark's 16-17 years olds had an offer of **education or training** for 2023-24



1.47 jobs available per person in Southwark



75.6% of economically active individuals are in employment

Southwark residents have access to some of the **world's leading health services** in the borough

Southwark reached **100,000 trees** recorded in May 2024, with 10,000 planted since 2022



17,000+ remain on **council housing waiting lists** and **3,142** residents live in **unsanitary or overcrowded conditions**

62% of children eligible for free school meals in Southwark achieved grade 4 or above in English and maths at key stage 4, compared to **80%** of pupils who are not eligible.

Around **1 in 10** households have a total income of **less than £15,000 a year**

27.3% of economically inactive people classified as **long-term sick**

Crimes per 1,000 people are **7.6%** higher than the average for London

+11% rise in **antisocial behaviour** between 2022-23 and 2023-24

21% of Southwark residents are estimated to have a **common mental disorder**

6.9% of adult deaths in Southwark are attributable to **air pollution**, compared to **5.5%** for England



21% drop in the number of infants since 2011

There were over **40** distinct religions identified among Southwark residents



Southwark has the **4th** largest **LGBTQI+ population** in England

8% of residents aged 16+ identifying as non-heterosexual

80+ languages spoken in Southwark



£43,769 median household income

Similar to the national average

Over **18,000** residents provide some level of unpaid care

(**6%** of the population)

18,000 businesses in Southwark

86.2% of these are 'micro' (under 10 employees)

100+ green and open spaces in Southwark but

50% difference in green space coverage between the least and most green wards



OUR VISION FOR 2030



Together, we will build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community.



Residents told us that a good life is a life that is rewarding and enjoyable in which you are valued, respected and safe from harm, feel connected with people who matter to you and have purpose in your life.

The foundations for a good life in Southwark are good jobs, good incomes, good health, good homes, a good education and a good environment.

To achieve our vision, **three principles** will guide our work, through **six goals** that have been co-designed with residents and partners that will help us deliver our vision.



THE PRINCIPLES THAT WILL GUIDE OUR WORK

We have developed three principles that will guide the way that this strategy is delivered. These principles are just as important as the goals we have set.

➔ Reducing inequality

The significant inequality in Southwark holds our whole community back. We are determined to ensure everyone can access the opportunities, resources and power they need to thrive.

To live a good life, we all need things like a decent job and a warm home. But, right now, we don't all have the same access to these essentials.

There is a growing body of evidence that almost everything – from life expectancy to mental illness, violence to illiteracy – is affected not by how wealthy a society is, but how equal it is.

The harmony and prosperity we all look for in Southwark relies on a more equal society.

➔ Empowering people

There are huge strengths and assets in the people and organisations across our borough. We want to empower these strengths in everyone – from growing skills and resilience to enabling participation and leadership.

This principle puts residents in the driving seat of their own lives. With a small amount of support, we know that people will be better able to put their strengths in to practice and create better outcomes.

We want to focus on supporting people in areas that will make their lives better, such as healthy living and caring for their children. We know we will empower people if we help develop skills to support employment, coach budding entrepreneurs, and provide opportunities for people to be involved in their neighbourhoods.

So we will focus on the work that will empower people to live a good life.

➔ Investing in prevention

Too much of our time and funding is currently spent on solving problems that have already happened – acute illness, crime, worklessness.

We will invest our time, capacity and resources towards early help so that residents can live empowered, healthy and fulfilling lives.

We want to focus our resources towards helping people to live a good life. This means creating the conditions in which people and places thrive, and where communities and organisations can access support, relationships and practical help when they need it.

Decisions about resources will be directed towards support and interventions that prevent rather than respond to crises.

SOUTHWARK CHAMPION

OLI Walworth Garden

"In my work, I am helping to reconnect the community with the natural world. This is how I help to power Southwark.

I am helping to build a good life for people in Southwark by helping them appreciate the benefits of improving their relationship with nature.

In answer to the question of what barriers we need to overcome to achieve our shared vision for Southwark 2030, I would simply say we all need to overcome the challenge of thinking we are all somehow separate from nature. This is not true! In fact we are all part of nature.

My vision for Southwark in future is a place where the injustices and inequalities we face are tackled and overcome."

“ The thing I love about working in Southwark is that whoever you happen to be, you are made to feel welcome.”





The Elephant Springs water play park at Elephant and Castle

Goal 1 Decent homes for all

People live in safe,
well-maintained
homes



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

A good home is the cornerstone of a good life.

Our residents told us they love living in Southwark, but too many of those residents struggle with the cost of a good home. They told us that the costs of homes mean that they are concerned that their children will not be able to stay in the borough. That is why 78% of residents we engaged felt this was a key goal. They told us we need to do more to ensure that existing homes are safe and well maintained; that we need to be good landlords and hold other landlords to account.



17,000 households are waiting for a new home



Goal 1
Decent homes for all



"Everyone in Southwark should have a warm safe healthy home, with nutritious food and access to exercise and art."

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

We are building more council homes than any other area – key to providing good homes for all. But despite record building, demand continues to significantly outstrip supply.

25% of homes in the borough are council owned compared to 10% across London, making Southwark London's largest council landlord. 31% of homes in the borough are owned, and almost 11% don't have a mortgage. The average property price in Southwark is over £0.5m.

Over 17,000 households remain on council housing waiting lists and homelessness is back on the rise; more homes are essential to responding to this challenge.

We have created a huge number of new affordable homes, with 21,150 delivered through our new developments, meaning that there are more than 54,000 affordable homes now in the borough. This has been important to supporting more people into stable homes with many priced out of the property market – private rent has increased by 18% since 2018, compared to a 6% rise in earnings.



Goal 1
Decent homes for all

In Canada Water, we are working to deliver a new town centre, which will create up to 3,000 new homes, including 1,000 affordable homes.

The council is investing in maintaining and improving council housing, with £200m earmarked for improvements and repairs over the next two years. More needs to be done to respond to disrepair and maintenance and this will be a key focus alongside financial investment.

Too many homes in Southwark are suffering from damp and mould and safety issues, which requires more funding.

There is increasing support for those in private rented tenancies, but they need more protection against exploitation and wrongful eviction, and more powers to hold landlords to account.

All this work will be vital in **tackling homelessness and rough sleeping**, where we sadly see numbers rising – rough sleeping was up 70% in 2023.

Southwark 2030 must build on our Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy, and past success in Housing First policies, reaffirming our commitment to providing people with the help they need.



TO DELIVER DECENT HOMES FOR ALL, TOGETHER WE WILL:

→ Improve the standards of council, social and private rented homes

Our residents should expect good homes that support their wellbeing and meet their needs. We will be clear about the standards we expect for housing in the borough and our borough's landlords - including Southwark Council, Housing Associations, and the Private Rental Sector - ensuring that these standards are widely understood. To support people in their homes, we must use all of the powers we have to enforce high standards within council, social and privately rented homes.

As a landlord, the council will make sure that tenants have access to a high quality, timely and efficient repairs service, supported by high quality customer care and estates teams.

→ Increase the number of genuinely affordable homes in our borough

Southwark is currently building the highest proportion of council and affordable homes in London. The borough has its own definition of affordable housing, which is tougher than the London and national standard. We will sustain this progress up to and beyond 2030.

In building more homes, we will look at publicly or community owned land in Southwark and ensure that a significant number of homes built there are built to our own genuinely affordable specification. In Southwark this excludes 'Affordable Rent' levels set by the government and 'London Affordable Rent' levels set by the GLA as we believe these levels are not affordable for our residents. By working directly with government and investors we can ensure the homes built in our borough are the homes Southwark needs and that local people can afford.

🏠 Goal 1 Decent homes for all

→ Reduce the number of people who are homeless or live in overcrowded housing

Building on the progress and learning from successful work such as the Southwark Housing First services, we will work with our partners to tackle the root causes of homelessness. These causes remain complex and continue to grow so we will work closely with those that are rough sleeping and local communities: hearing their needs, understanding their past, and adjusting our services to make sure they work for each person. And we will tackle overcrowded housing by building homes that meet the needs of local families.



BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF...

🏠 Goal 1 Decent homes for all

Southwark remains the leading borough in London in delivering **genuinely affordable new homes**

More new homes are **social rented and intermediate homes** than ever before

There is a **zero-tolerance approach to empty homes** and rogue landlords

We reverse the trend of increased **homelessness** seen across London

No resident has to put up with **damp, mould or fire risks** in their home



MORRISON

(Glebe Estate resident of over 50 years)

"I was born in Southwark, and Southwark has always been part of my life. I grew up here with the rest of the neighbours that are still around here. I think the wonderful thing about Southwark is the people and the community.

I do feel that people that pass through or people that live in Southwark also have their own perspective on how Southwark should be run and how it should appear and what experiences it should bring for Southwark.

“ Southwark has always been part of my life. The wonderful thing about Southwark is the people and the community. I am helping to create a good life in Southwark by trying to be the best human being I can be.”

“I am helping to create a good life in Southwark by trying to be the best human being I can be. By being an embracing, welcoming person in the community when I’m going about my daily life, whether I’m in Southwark or not.

A big challenge for me is how we bring council officials, Southwark residents and people passing through, together so that there is more harmonious, constructive and productive communication.

There has to be real dialogue on how to bring perspectives together so that there’s a common understanding on how Southwark should run, in an optimal way.”



Goal 1

Decent homes for all

Goal 2

A good start in life

Children and young people have a great childhood that builds on a very solid foundation for adult life



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

Residents told us that they think children and young people's lives have been disproportionately affected in recent years.

They describe the devastating impact of the pandemic on key years of development, increased numbers living in poverty due to the cost of living crisis, and the growth of mental health issues caused by many aspects of modern society. It is our children and young people that our residents are most worried about – they told us to be ambitious in how we support them to ensure that all of our children and young people benefit from growing up in Southwark.



98% of schools in Southwark are currently **good or outstanding**



Goal 2
A good start in life



"[We] need to invest in children and young people to give them a better chance in life, that means better schools, safer streets and more things to do for young people, like sports and youth clubs..."

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

There are 65,000 children or young people in Southwark.

The physical health of our children has recently improved, with obesity among reception children down by 9.3% and 5.6% among year 6 children. But health challenges remain – 16% of five-year-olds have high tooth decay.

School performance has improved significantly to 98% of schools being rated 'Good' or 'Outstanding' by Ofsted.

The Southwark Youth New Deal has provided a £15 million investment for young people including health wellbeing, social, education and employment opportunities. This is being delivered in partnership with three local youth centres and 29 organisations who deliver youth activities.

OneHub Southwark supports access to youth services, opportunities, and support as part of the New Deal. Southwark is also delivering a 'SureStart for Teenagers' programme in order to provide ongoing help for young people as they become more independent.



Goal 2
A good start in life

Work on children and young people's mental health saw Southwark Council become the first English local authority to commit to offering mental health support to 100% of children and young people with mental health needs. This has been delivered through the Nest Mental Health drop-in service as well as the Improving Mental Health And Resilience in Schools (IMHARS) programme.

Our children have more special educational needs than ever – the 3rd highest prevalence in London, with a need to do more to support them to live the childhood they deserve.

We cannot underestimate the need to go further and faster to support and empower children and young people.



TO DELIVER A GOOD START IN LIFE, TOGETHER WE WILL:

➔ Support families to give their children the best start in their early years

Services for families will be built around their needs, providing them with support in easy-to-access places, with strong, family-centred partnerships across voluntary and community sector organisations. This help will be provided early in a child's life and sustained throughout their childhood.

By focusing on areas where there is most need, we will tackle inequalities in the experience of raising a family. Families will have their say in the design and delivery of the services they receive via partnership boards, peer support programmes and mentoring schemes.

➔ Improve outcomes for children who face disadvantage, including those with special educational needs and disabilities

We will work to reduce the gap in outcomes experienced by children who face disadvantage, so every child in our borough can flourish, learn and enjoy childhood, and develop the skills they need for the future. We will take action to improve support for children and their families, to help them overcome the barriers they face. This will include working to ensure that all children and young people with special education needs (SEN) receive the support they need and have access to the space they need to grow and learn, with stronger services for those who support them.

Goal 2 A good start in life

➔ Ensure all young people can participate in positive activities

We want all children and young people to have access to out of school opportunities, to be active, take part in culture and have experiences that enrich their lives. We know that poorer households often struggle with the costs of these activities. Our offer will be built through working with voluntary and community organisations and groups, directing more resources to disadvantaged neighbourhoods where the evidence shows children and young people have fewer opportunities for extracurricular activities.



BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF..

Goal 2 A good start in life

We have **reduced attainment gaps** for children experiencing disadvantage

We ensure every school leaver has an **education, training or employment opportunity**

There is a sustained and comprehensive **'sure-start for teenagers' service** which is delivering better outcomes

We have revolutionised outcomes for **SEN pupils**

All our young people have access to free or **low-cost after-school activities**

Every school in the borough is **good or excellent**



SHELLEY

Southwark foster carer

“Southwark is a multi-cultural place to live and work. It’s great meeting people of different backgrounds and to experience different cultures.

As a foster carer I am helping to build a good life for children in Southwark. I used to work for the Met Police and I was asked to look after two children whilst waiting for social services to arrive. I said to my colleague I would like to take these vulnerable children home to give them a safe and loving environment. And that is how it all began.

“My first ever placement was two little girls. When I first met them I was nervous and excited at the same time! And just thought of all the great things we could do together.

“I was really looking forward to the placement. My experience fostering children has been great overall. There have been challenges, but overall I’ve been lucky with my placements.

Outside of being a foster carer I love making friends in this vibrant borough, taking part in all the variety of things to see and do including walking along the river, visiting Peckham Levels and the cinema and sampling different foods from around the world.

In terms of barriers to overcome to help achieve our 2030 vision, I think it would be great to try and end poverty and hunger for our younger generation, and to also make our city greener.”



Goal 2 A good start in life



Goal 3 A safer Southwark

Crime is low
and people
feel safe



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

Safety emerged as one of the highest priority issues for Southwark residents

While progress has been made to tackle key areas, such as domestic abuse, residents remain concerned and fearful of crime in our streets, estates and public spaces, with street crime and antisocial behaviour a particular local worry. Partners are committed to support the Metropolitan Police's improvement plans, and to building greater trust in order to tackle crime in Southwark and keep people safe.



Joint lowest proportion of residents in London who agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are

Goal 3 A safer Southwark



"I hope to live in a neighbourhood that feels safe and is wholly inclusive. Everyone and anyone at any time should feel comfortable walking the streets to their home and should be able to walk at whatever pace they feel and not looking over their shoulder."

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Antisocial behaviour rates increased between 2022/23 and 23/24 by 11% and we have resourced a new £2 million taskforce to tackle this issue.

We know through feedback from residents that crime hotspots remain a problem and that we need to target our efforts better.

The domestic abuse rate in the borough was 9.9 per 1,000 population in the 12 months to December 2023.

This shows a decline in domestic abuse in the borough, and is lower than Southwark's neighbours. But the number of reports were markedly higher in London Bridge and West Bermondsey and Nunhead and Queens Road, emphasising the importance of targeting work and support.

It is not enough to just tackle crime we must create neighbourhoods, estates and high streets where people feel safe.

Southwark's youth reoffending rates are declining and lower than neighbouring boroughs, but crime remains above the London average, driven by visitor hotspots.

Trust in the Metropolitan Police remains low with 57% of Londoners agreeing that there is work to ensure all police officers adhere to the highest possible standards of professionalism, this has remained static over the past year. In order to effectively tackle crime, we must work together to create trust between communities and local policing, facilitating meaningful engagement and collaboration between neighbourhood policing teams and community groups.

The borough needs to build on initiatives such as **Southwark Stands Together**, which facilitated an intentional process of healing and reconciliation to tackle racism, injustice and inequality.

The Southwark Women's Safety Charter has been developed with venues in the borough to make sure all staff working at licensed premises can support women.

If we are to help everyone feel safe, we need to do more to target and eradicate the causes of crime, helping those at risk and their families.

Goal 3 A safer Southwark



TO DELIVER A SAFER SOUTHWARK, TOGETHER WE WILL:

→ Make our borough safer by tackling crime & antisocial behaviour hotspots and their causes

We have a huge amount of intelligence across organisations and communities about crime and anti-social behaviour hotspots. We need to work better to share information and prioritise on the ground action, including simple ways of tackling crime on our streets such as brightening up our public spaces and neighbourhoods, improving our street lighting and designing cutting edge safety measures into new developments.

This extends to working with communities to prevent people from slipping into negative behaviours, providing earlier help to our young people, families and communities to prevent young people becoming involved in activities and relationships that may lead to anti-social behaviour or crime. This work will be delivered by community based organisations who can build trust to help tackle the issues that young people face.

→ Reduce violence against women, children and young people

We have made real progress on tackling violence against women, children and young people, working with women in our community to prevent violence against women and domestic abuse. We will continue this work in Southwark's worst-affected neighbourhoods and be led by their experiences and advice. This work will require all of us to be part of the solution, through training of staff from local organisations, partners and the council to make sure they know and can spot the warning signs of domestic abuse within the community, to proactively recognise and support victims and those at risk.

→ Improve trust and confidence in local policing

We want to support residents to have the power to tackle issues and crime in communities, and ensure they have the confidence to challenge the council and police. Southwark Stands Together will remain key to improving relationships with groups and communities, putting people at the heart of change.

By taking a partnership approach to working with the Metropolitan Police, we will make sure Southwark's communities are at the heart of their plans and that they continue to work to improve trust and ensure everyone can receive fair treatment, services and support.

Goal 3 A safer Southwark

BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF..

Goal 3 A safer Southwark

There are significantly **lower rates of crime** and an increase in the number of residents who feel safe in their local area

There are **higher levels of trust in the police** experienced across all communities

There is a **reduction in the rates of violence** against women, children and young people

There are sustained reductions in the rates of antisocial behaviour

More pubs and venues in Southwark than ever before are actively participating in our Women's Safety Charter



SYDNEY

Southwark Young Adviser

“Both living and working in Southwark is truly amazing, being able to represent my local community and use my influence to create change that we need.

In my role as a Southwark Young Advisor, I am able to advocate for young people and address issues that are overlooked. This contributes to changing the perception of young people in Southwark, working to put in place new avenues that prevent putting us at a further disadvantage. Ultimately aiming to build a good life for young people and in turn myself as I am a young person and future generations.

More preventative measures need to be put in place to keep young people safe within our borough. Creating intentional safe spaces for meaningful engagement will allow for young people to spend their time in positive ways. There needs to be more consistent investment in to upskilling young people, boosting their talents and showing them that they can enter any career path they desire. As far too often young people’s potential goes unrecognised or capped by other people.”

“ Southwark has the potential to be an even greater place to live and work, where each community feels heard, supported and valued, all contributing to building a good life for others.”



Goal 3 A safer Southwark



Goal 4 A strong and fair economy

We all benefit from Southwark's economic strength and growth



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

Residents recognise the strength of Southwark's economy but are concerned that not everyone can benefit from it.

They want to see more opportunities for local people to grow their skills, access apprenticeships and gain good employment. For everyone to live a good life, they told us that we must grow our local economy in a way that is fairer to everyone. They said that skills and apprenticeships are their priorities. Our engagement demonstrated the impact of the cost of living crisis. Those who are doing well in Southwark expressed deep and profound concern for those who are struggling.

91% of employers pay the National Living Wage



Goal 4
A strong and fair economy



"My son is currently out of work, so it's good that there will be more jobs... will the new jobs include more apprenticeship opportunities to train up local people like my son so they can get jobs and progress in life? "

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Southwark is an economic powerhouse in London. There is a vibrant job market with 1.47 jobs available per person. Not everyone benefits from these opportunities – there are 16,900 workless households in the borough.

302,000 people work in Southwark every day, generating £20bn a year, yet 1 in 10 households in the borough have a total income of less than £15,000 per year and 23,000 children (36%) live in poverty after housing costs.

91% of employers in Southwark pay the National Living Wage – higher than the London average.

Education and training were identified by residents as areas that had seen improvement in recent years, but also areas where they would like further development.

There is a inequality in qualifications across the borough. Skills are highest in London Bridge ward and lowest in St George's ward. Younger, older, and non-English speaking residents tell us they face barriers in getting good work.

We benefit from internationally renowned universities. Residents see education, training and skill development as critical for access to good employment, alongside flexible child-friendly English language support that is accessible to all.

Southwark has created the highest number of apprenticeships in London with plans to widen access to all age groups to support people who want to retrain into emerging industries such as green energy.

Digital skills are a key area requiring focus as we look to the future, with 16,000 residents across Southwark and Lewisham considered to be digitally excluded.

Partnership will be key in supporting investment in training and development opportunities, to build a workforce that is equipped with the skills to drive growth in the industries of the future and offer a route to prosperity and good quality of life for all

Economic prosperity must also support our high-streets to thrive. With local residents able to have their say and drive what their local high-streets should look like.



Goal 4
A strong and fair economy



TO DELIVER A STRONG AND FAIR ECONOMY, TOGETHER WE WILL:

→ Create even more good jobs and apprenticeships, and help Southwark residents into them

We will work together to create even more jobs and apprenticeships in our borough, further increasing the employment of local residents. We will build on our success over the last decade, creating more good jobs including in our green, life sciences, creative, visitor and construction economy. We will also work to ensure Southwark residents who are looking for work can access the support and training they need to move into employment, build a career or start and grow a business. As major employers in the borough we will work to increase our own employment of local residents, removing the barriers that disadvantage some people, and taking action to improve access to childcare.

→ Support people out of poverty and low pay

We will support residents to increase their incomes so they can escape low pay and poverty. Southwark is already a Living Wage Place and will take this work further, increasing the number of living wage employers and jobs in our borough and supporting people to progress into better paid work. We will also build on the success of our Here to Help work across our public, voluntary sector and business sectors to support residents in overcoming the cost-of-living crisis. This is helping people to maximise their incomes, build their financial and digital skills and access wider support and advice to help people keep bills down and make ends meet. We will also work to address the rising cost of living, creating more affordable ways for people to access essential goods and services – from community shops and baby banks, to affordable transport and housing.

→ Ensure our town centres thrive and serve our whole community

The quality, accessibility and appearance of local town centres are central to the way that residents feel about their local areas and the health of the local economy. We want every town centre to thrive by meeting the needs of diverse communities. To achieve this, we will help local, socially-minded businesses to grow, making sure that people can access grants and opportunities to do so. We will use the different levers we have to encourage good investment in Southwark, including support to local entrepreneurs from a wide range of backgrounds, and ensure the views of local people guide their local areas.



Goal 4
A strong and fair economy

BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF...



Goal 4
A strong and fair economy

There are **more green jobs** for local people than ever before, supported by a Green Skills Centre

There is a sustained reduction in the number of people who are digitally excluded

The proportion of **children living in poverty has declined**

A greater proportion of Southwark employers are registered as **Living Wage Employers**

More people than ever are supported into **work, apprenticeships, training and scholarships**

Our **town centres** are thriving across the borough



TASH

Owner at Gather

“The thing I love about having a business in Southwark is the community. People are deeply emotionally invested in their part of the borough. That leads to lots of independent businesses, local interest groups and a kindness of spirit that’s lovely to be a part of. I feel lucky to both live and work here.

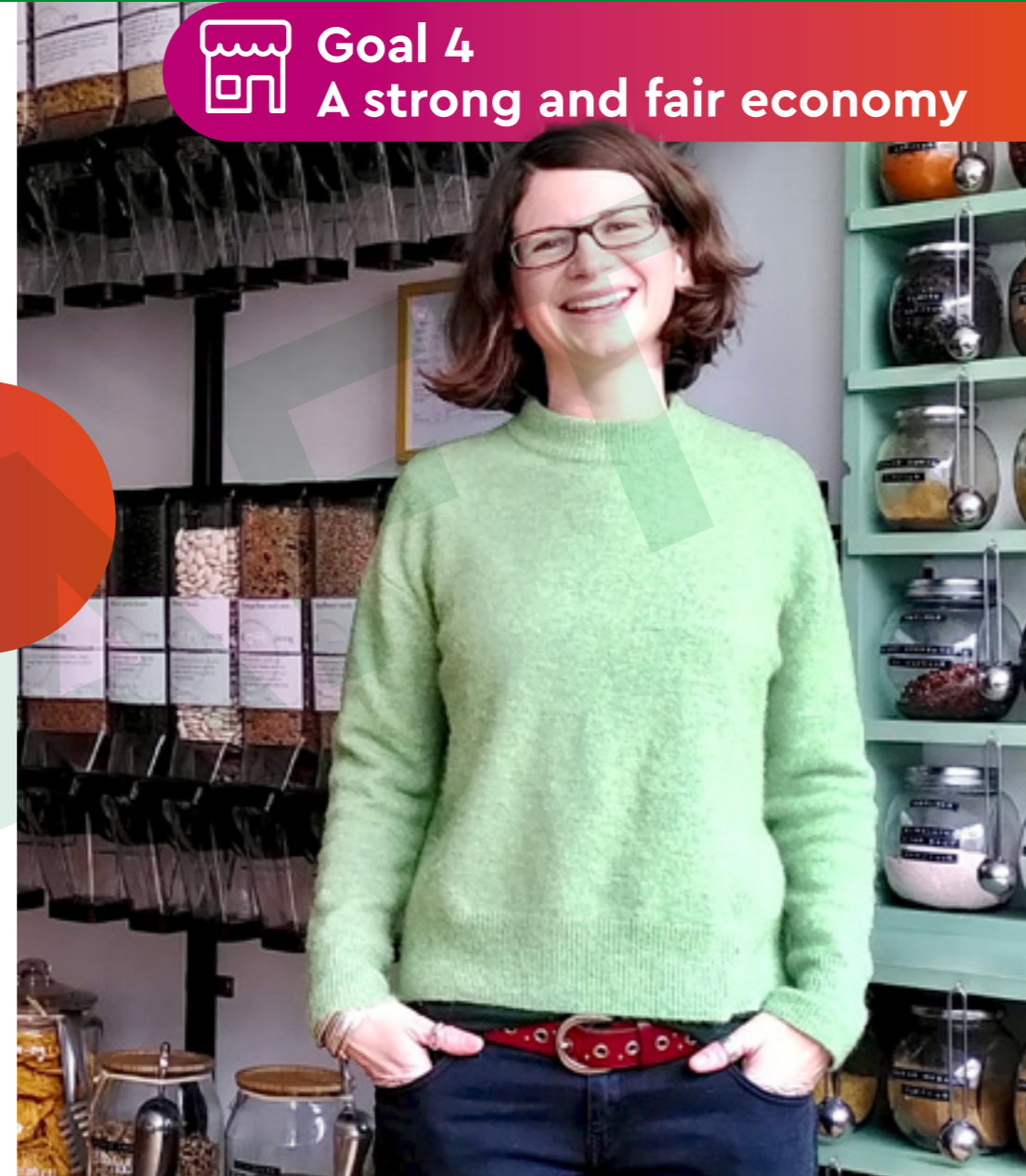
“ I’m building a good life in Southwark through my business, which helps people take action on the climate crisis.”

“Together with our community we’ve created a space that offers calmness, connection and hope. How we operate is also locally rooted: all our staff live nearby, and we work with lots of other local independent businesses.

So that we can achieve a shared vision for Southwark in 2030, I think investment in the things that’ll actually benefit local people is vital: green spaces, small businesses and local jobs, creative communities, affordable housing that suits the area. Southwark is a diverse, vibrant place and that’s why people love it. That mustn’t be lost.

My vision for Southwark is a place that is a greener, fairer, kinder local economy based around small businesses and green initiatives. Independent high streets create community and a pride in where we live, while prioritising sustainability will improve everyone’s quality of life.”

Goal 4 A strong and fair economy



Goal 5 Staying well

People across our whole community can have good health and wellbeing



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

Residents told us that they are hugely concerned about the rise in mental health issues. They said they face challenges in staying healthy due to the cost of living.

They prioritise improved mental health support, with accessible services and well-trained staff. Residents told us they want to stay healthy and prevent disease, but are struggling to access healthcare and GP appointments, with particular barriers for those who do not speak English as a first language.

All children and young people currently have access to mental health support

"I love that Southwark initiated free swimming lessons for adults and the free swim/gym access for residents. I hope these initiatives continue and are expanded. I'd like to see even more outdoor gyms."



 **Goal 5**
Staying well

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Mental health continues to be a key issue, one we have recognised in ensuring that all children and young people have access to mental health support.

Over 50,000 adults in Southwark have a mental disorder. 4,000 people are registered with a severe mental illness (SMI) in 2023, with 59% of these receiving annual health checks. That year, 13,000 residents were referred to psychological therapy services.

We have some of the best hospitals in the world in our borough, providing world leading treatment. We now need to do more to support people to get help and care earlier. This is increasingly important in our ageing population – there are 15 per cent more over 65-year-olds since 2011.

Southwark's death rate is higher than London for cancer – the leading cause of death in Southwark – and **cardiovascular diseases where there is a mortality rate of 89.5 per 100,000, compared to 74.3 for London.**

More needs to be done to tackle the significant health inequalities in Southwark. There is a gap in life expectancy of 11.8 and 9.4 years, for males and females respectively between the areas of Southwark with the highest and lowest life expectancies.

Too many children and adults suffer the consequences of poor air quality, and initiatives like Streets for People are working to build an environment that supports good health.

In the last five years 8,500 years of life have been lost to alcohol-related conditions, pointing to the more work to reduce harm.

Free access to swimming and gym facilities have broadened access to exercise, and we continue to work on the challenge of obesity through programmes like Alive 'N' Kicking and our Healthy Weight Strategies.

The Southwark Food Action Alliance has been active since 2017, working to ensure all communities in Southwark have access to a sustainable food system. Community food growing projects continue to expand across the borough.

 **Goal 5**
Staying well



TO DELIVER A BOROUGH WHERE PEOPLE CAN STAY WELL, TOGETHER WE WILL:

→ Ensure every child and adult can get the mental health support they need when they need it

Southwark became the first area to develop walk-in mental health services for every child through The Nest. Recognising the huge rise in mental health issues in the borough and the negative impacts that this can have on all aspects of people's lives, we will make sure that everyone at any age can get mental health support when they need it. This means services that work for people whatever their age, race, sex or gender, working with communities to ensure that their experiences and preferences guide the support available. This means accessible support at different levels of need – from acute to preventative support.

→ Help more people stay well, reducing the inequalities in health across our community

Building on the success of free school meals, free swimming, the health champion programme and the wide range of public health support in the borough, we need to continue to develop opportunities that people enjoy and that support a healthy life. This means services and support across all of our neighbourhoods that can provide personalised help and community connections to support people to stay well. Food is an important part of this and partners across the community will address cost of living pressures through community led food projects and support.

→ Improve the wellbeing of people with long term conditions and disabilities and their carers

The local care and support offer available will be developed further so that people's needs can be supported in a way that works for them, provided by people and skills from different backgrounds and services. This will see the NHS working alongside the council and voluntary and community organisations to provide a broad range of support in local neighbourhoods. Local facilities and community spaces will be co-designed to meet the needs of people so they can enjoy themselves and experience respite from challenges in their lives. Carers will be better supported, recognised, and celebrated.

 Goal 5
Staying well

BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF..

 Goal 5
Staying well

Every child and adult can access the **mental health support** they need when they need it

There is a **reduction in socio-economic and ethnic inequalities** in the prevalence of severe mental illness

Inequality in healthy **life expectancy** has started to reduce

Activity rates increase and **more people are food secure**

There is a sustained uptake of life-saving **vaccinations and cancer screening**

ENDUEMENT

Community Health Ambassador

“There is lots that I love about living in Southwark. I think the area has some of the best local amenities and also some of the best local services. Another thing I love is that it is a very family-orientated borough.

I am helping to build a good life for people in Southwark in lots of different ways. One of the important ways is my role as a volunteer as a community health ambassador. Ambassadors have accurate information on current public health issues, vaccines, health and wellbeing, food and financial support, mental health, healthy eating, and more. They also provide information for specific groups, such as parents and faith groups. In my role I stay up-to-date with all the key information relating to health and wellbeing, and I share it with my friends, family, customers and community.

At the moment I would say the cost of living crisis is a key barrier to the borough achieving its shared 2030 vision, as is housing and insecurity. On the health-side I think people’s mental health is a really important issue for lots of people.”

“ My vision for Southwark in the future is a place where there are more children and youth services readily available, where our parks are easily accessible for all abilities (including people with disabilities), and to have a lift system at the train station so wheelchair users can gain easy access.

 **Goal 5**
Staying well



Goal 6

A healthy environment

Our environment is clean, green and healthy



WHY IS THIS ONE OF OUR GOALS?

70% of residents said climate was the right priority for Southwark.

Residents want a focus on tangible policies to improve people's lives, such as reducing the cost of energy by increasing the use of renewable energy and planting more trees to improve the overall 'feel' of areas. They told us that they want to support change but do not want climate action to be another cost pressure in their lives. They want to see visible leadership on climate, with larger organisations taking the lead, and everyone doing their bit.

46% reduction in CO₂e emissions over the last decade in Southwark

Goal 6 A healthy environment



"People want to feel proud of the contribution people and organisations in Southwark are making to tackle the climate emergency"

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Southwark's Climate Change Citizens' Jury has helped to guide action in the borough.

A climate emergency was declared in 2019 and there has been nearly a 50% reduction in CO₂e emissions in Southwark over the last decade. Of Southwark's CO₂e emissions in 2021, 36% were from domestic sources, 44% from industrial and commercial, 18% from transport and 2% from non-road mobile machinery.

Residents' health is being impacted by air pollution, which is worse in some areas of the borough. 6.9% of adult deaths in Southwark are caused by air pollution, compared to 5.5% for England.

Southwark is helping to address vehicle pollution with a wide network of electric vehicle charging points and 'Streets for People' plans to improve active travel for the whole borough.

The Bakerloo line extension will revolutionise the travel choices in the south of our borough, and bring new homes and jobs.

10.6% of households in Southwark are part of communal heating networks, with Southwark ranking 2nd in the UK.

Goal 6 A healthy environment

In Southwark, 36% of collected household waste is recycled or composted – the highest in central London.

Residents told us that 'green' policies must be about supporting people to live better, healthier lives, including accessing the borough's green spaces, and that **climate action must link to every goal in this strategy**.

1,240 green jobs have been created since 2022, and the borough has launched its first green investment initiative.

Active community groups drive the growth of biodiversity in the area, and the borough now boasts over 100,000 recorded trees.

Whilst much has been achieved, the next steps in carbon reduction will be challenging and expensive. We will need to be brave and innovative, and receive better support from government.



TO DELIVER A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, TOGETHER WE WILL:

→ Create more green space and biodiversity for our community to enjoy

In a city environment, we need to find inventive ways to increase our biodiversity. This means taking a proactive approach to rewilding underused green space and converting non-green spaces by our roads and in our estates to community gardens, parklets and other forms of green community space.

These places will be made accessible to local communities, becoming spaces that bring people together while also having a positive impact on natural habitats encouraging plant, animal and insect growth.

→ Help people and businesses switch to healthy, clean and green transport

We want to work with the Mayor of London, TfL, the government and investors to improve green transport options in the borough and make them easy and cost effective for residents and businesses. This will build on our investment in electric vehicle charging points to encourage and develop the electrification of personal and business vehicles, and the increase in low carbon cargo carriers.

Expansions of our transport options via the Bakerloo extension will bring tube and train travel to more people and support more homes and jobs. Efforts to support more people to walk and cycle in our streets will increase each year through the delivery of the Streets for People programme.

Goal 6 A healthy environment

→ Make our buildings energy efficient with clean, green power

As a partnership we need to continue to develop innovative solutions and options for smarter greener energy. These options need to be developed in a way which makes them cost effective and easy to adopt, delivering greener energy that will also lower people's energy bills in the future. Working with local universities we will work to create new energy networks of recycled and greener power to thousands of homes, and to extend existing heating networks.



BY 2030, WE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF...

Goal 6 A healthy environment

There is **less traffic and pollution** on our main roads

We have increased the proportion of **waste being recycled** in the borough

We have seen a significant increase in the number of homes and businesses powered by **green energy**

More people are **cycling, walking and using public transport**

There are more **biodiverse green spaces** in Southwark



SHEREEN

Goschem Estate garden and allotment

"I love that I work in Southwark as such a central location, yet there are so many green spaces that we get to look after. I think that it is quite unique to have such an urban setting with skyscrapers and housing estates alongside so much greenery and history! I love seeing the green spaces we look after being enjoyed by the local communities. The gardens really are havens and safe spaces against the bustle and hustle of central London.

"I think that's why I was inspired to start a community garden and allotment on the Southwark estate where I live – because I understand how important green spaces are to wellbeing and community. Before I founded the community garden, I hadn't met most of my neighbours. Now we share food growing tips all the time on the allotment!"

"I am building a good life in Southwark by growing veggies, greening spaces, and creating community through gardening and community groups."

"We need to understand the importance of community – coming together to help each other outside of our immediate friends and family. There are many structural inequalities, which we as individuals can not address but neighbours create neighbourhoods. It's clichéd but working together we really are stronger. From the simple things of being considerate of how you dispose your rubbish or how and where you park, to just saying hello as you pass someone on your estate, to litter picking in a communal area (even though you didn't make the mess) or even starting a community allotment garden. We have to take responsibility to do what we can."

Goal 6 A healthy environment



DELIVERY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

This strategy means action. Delivering our vision and goals will require collective and sustained action by everyone with a stake in our borough.

➔ **The council will bring together the collective resources of partners in Southwark to deliver this strategy.**

Through our Anchor Network of partners we will come together as leaders to find shared solutions to some of the biggest challenges facing our local communities, society and economy.

And we will co-ordinate our work so that we can harness the specific strengths of our different organisations to deliver our vision and goals.

➔ **The partners who work in Southwark want to make sure that everyone in Southwark can live a good life and benefit from their work.**

We have established five pledges that we have all signed up to, and hope that many more partners will commit to them as we work towards 2030.

As we come together to deliver this strategy, we will ask all organisations who provide services, support our community or want to invest in our borough to sign the Southwark 2030 Partnership Pledge.

➔ **We will deliver this strategy through continual community engagement, reporting and feed-in to make sure we are transparent and accountable.**

Shared first steps in working together to deliver this strategy will include: annual partner actions plans published and shared widely, an outcomes framework to measure progress, a shared data hub to capture and share information and evidence, and annual reports on our progress.





Representatives from the Anchor Network

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

We are committed to delivering our vision to ensure everyone in Southwark can live a good life.

Southwark is lucky to have strong public service, business, community and voluntary sector organisations. We are proud to work together for the good of everyone who lives here. Many incredible institutions have made Southwark their home, and they are committed to giving back to Southwark residents.

We have established five key pledges that we have all signed up to, and hope that many more partners will commit to them as we work towards 2030.

As we come together to deliver this strategy, we will ask all organisations who provide services, support our community or do business in our borough to sign the Southwark 2030 Partnership Pledge.

Through these pledges we will ensure that the people of Southwark share in the work of the organisations who serve them.



Our partnership pledge to Southwark residents. We will:

1. **Employ local people and become a living wage employer.**
2. **Cut our carbon emissions.**
3. **Invest in and work with our community and voluntary sector.**
4. **Ensure that people of all backgrounds can rise to the top of our organisations.**
5. **Involve local residents in issues and decisions that affect their lives.**

Getting involved:

Find all this information, discover how to get involved, and see how we are doing by going to:

www.southwark.gov.uk/southwark2030



To request this document in an alternative format please contact **press@southwark.gov.uk**

Southwark Council

Population Needs Assessment

September 2023

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1 Overview

Economy

Economy

In 2022, most (86.2%) enterprises were classified as 'micro' (employing up to nine people).
The number of new businesses has remained stable since falling from a peak of 3,470 in 2016.
The 2021 business birth rate (as a percentage of active enterprises) for Southwark was 15%, slightly higher than London and England.

Key sectors

Southwark has strong representation from management consultancies, specialised design, architectural and engineering firms.
In 2021, the most common sector by employee jobs was Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (57,000 jobs; i.e., 22.9%).

Jobs

In 2021, there were an estimated 249,000 jobs in Southwark of which 77.1% were full-time and 22.9% were part-time. Of those who were working, 59% never worked from home.
In 2022, 78.4% of Southwark's working age population (16-64) was classified as economically active, in line with London and England. A higher proportion of males (83.7%) than females (72.8%) were economically active.

Job availability

Job availability was estimated to be 302,000 in 2021. This is equivalent to 1.32 per person aged 16-64, which is higher than in London (1.02) and England (0.86).

Economically inactive

In 2022, 21.6% of Southwark's working age population were economically inactive. More of them were long-term sick (27.3%) compared with London (19.3%) or England (15.5%).
72% of those who were economically inactive did not want a job. This was lower than both London (82.8%) and England (82.2%).

Universal Credit

There are 37,425 people receiving Universal Credit. The claimant count in Southwark, 5.1%, was in line with London but higher than England (3.8%).

Ward spotlight

For those who had been claiming for more than 12 months, the proportion was highest in Newington and lowest in Dulwich Village.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Southwark in 2022 was 4.6% of those who were economically active – slightly higher than London (4.3%) and England (3.7%).

Increasing trend

In 2021, there was an estimated 16,900 workless households (i.e., households where no-one aged 16 years or over is in employment), an increase from 15,000 in 2020.

Qualifications

In the 2022/23 academic year there were 2,740 Apprenticeships currently in training in Southwark.
In 2021, Southwark had a higher proportion of its workforce who qualified to NVQ4 and above in comparison to England (57.2% versus 43.2% in England) but a slightly lower proportion than London (59%).

Earnings

Median gross weekly pay increased between 2021 and 2022 from £728.90 to £774.20.

Relative strength

In 2022, the median gross weekly pay of females was 92.4% of the median gross weekly pay of males. This was higher than London (88.7%) and England (84.7%).

Living wage

In 2022, an estimated 23,000 people in Southwark (9.1% of all employees) were earning below the Living Wage.

Relative area for improvement

This has decreased from 10.6% in 2021 (when the rate was £10.85 per hour). It was lower in 2022 than the equivalent rates for London 13.6% and England 12.5%.

Poverty and deprivation

In 2021, 13,654 households (9.9%) were experiencing fuel poverty, lower than London (11.9%) and England (13.1%).

Relative area for improvement

There were 469 households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act where the main applicant is 16-24. This represents 3.5 people per 1,000, higher than England (2.4 per 1,000) and London (2.5 per 1,000).

Key

- Increasing trend
- Declining trend
- Ward spotlight
- Relative strength
- Relative area for improvement

Our people: Demography

Population size and growth

In 2021, Southwark had an estimated total population of 307,700. This placed Southwark in 42nd place out of 309 local authorities in England.

Between 2011 and 2021, Southwark's population grew by 7%, aligning with the growth rates for London (8%) and England (7%).

In 2018, the largest increases in population were expected to be seen in redevelopment areas around Old Kent Road.

Population age

Southwark has a relatively young population with an average age of 32.4 years, more than two years younger than the average age in London (34.9) and seven years younger than the average age in England (39.4).

Since 2011, the age group that has grown the most is adults aged 55-59 years (which grew by 59%, or 6,500 people). The age group that shrunk the most was infants aged 0-4 (which decreased by 21%), reflecting a national decline in birth rates.



Country of birth

In 2021, 57% of Southwark's residents were born in England, in-line with the London average but notably lower than the England average (80.3%). 27% of Southwark's residents were born outside of Europe - primarily in Nigeria, Jamaica, and Ghana. Borough & Bankside had the highest percentage of residents born outside the UK (49%), and Dulwich Village had the lowest (23%).

Ethnicity

In 2021, 51% of Southwark residents were from a White ethnic background. In London, the equivalent rate is lower (37%), and in England it is higher (74%).

Disability

In 2021, 14% of children and adults in Southwark (approximately 42,000 individuals) had a disability, a similar proportion to London and England.



However, rates of disability varied between wards. In Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey, and Nunhead and Queen's Road, 17-23% of residents had a disability, compared to 6-14% of residents in London Bridge and Dulwich Village.

Migration

Approximately 49,000 people moved to Southwark between 2020 and 2021. This figure is equivalent to 16% of the borough's total population. By comparison, between 2010 and 2011, the number of people who moved to Southwark made up 9% of the borough's total population. In 2020-2021, the majority (41,600) moved from elsewhere in England/Wales.



Asylum seekers and refugees

The number of people seeking asylum in Southwark increased from 100 in 2019 to nearly 2,000 in 2022. This is twice the number of asylum seekers hosted in Croydon, the London borough with the second highest number of asylum seekers.

Mortality rates

Southwark has a higher age-standardised mortality rate from preventable causes (210 per 100,000 of the population) than England (183) or London (187).

In 2018-20, Southwark's child mortality rate was 11.8 per 100,000. This figure is higher than the child mortality rates in London (9.8) and England (10.3). Southwark's child mortality rate has increased from 7.7 in 2015-17.



Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth has increased steadily in Southwark, London, and England in recent decades. In 2019, life expectancy was 79.6 years for men and 84.9 years for women.

Life expectancy was lowest in Nunhead & Queens Road, and highest in South Camberwell, in 2019.



Healthy life expectancy

In 2020, healthy life expectancy in Southwark (63 years for men and 62 years for women) was lower than the averages for London (63.8 years for men and 65 years for women) and England (63.1 years for men and 63.9 years for women).

These figures put Southwark in 27th place for healthy life expectancy out of all 32 London boroughs.



Households

In 2021, there were 130,800 households, up over 10,000 since 2011. Average household size was 2.3 people, similar to London and England. It is highest in Faraday and lowest in Borough & Bankside.

33% of Southwark residents were living alone. 25% of households had at least one dependent child. 9% of households consisted of a lone parent with at least one dependent child.



Disadvantaged households

In 2021, 51% of Southwark households were classed as disadvantaged, comparable with England.

In 2021, 12% of all households (16,000 properties) in Southwark were overcrowded. This is a decrease from 15% in 2011. Peckham, Faraday, and Old Kent Road had the highest rates of overcrowding.

Our people: Adults



Alcohol consumption

In 2015-18, 31.2% of adults in Southwark were drinking over 14 units of alcohol a week. This is notably higher than the London and England averages of 20.1% and 22.8%.

In 2021, there were 1,945 hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in Southwark, or 883 per 100,000 people, 41% higher than the England average and 50.4% higher than the London average.



Alcohol related mortalities

In 2021, there were 82 alcohol-related mortalities in Southwark, or 42 per 100,000 people. This is slightly higher than the England average (38.5) and notably higher than the London average (32.5).

In 2020, there were approximately 1,014 potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for men in the borough, and 387 years for women in the borough.

Drug use

In 2021, it was estimated that there were 1,409 opiate and/or crack cocaine users not in treatment in Southwark.

In 2019-20, there were 55 hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by drug misuse in Southwark, this equates to 17 per 100,000 population. This is 42% higher than the London average of 12 per 100,000, but still notably lower than the England average of 31 per 100,000.



Drug related mortalities

In 2021, there were seven deaths registered related to drug misuse, the lowest number since 2011, and a 61% decrease on 2019. It is also lower than the inner London average of 10 deaths per borough.

There were nine deaths registered related to drug poisoning in 2021, also substantially lower than previous years and lower than the inner London average of 15 deaths per borough.



Substance misuse treatment

In 2020, 132 people successfully completed treatment for drug misuse. Only one person waited more than three weeks for treatment, substantially lower than the previous two years.

105 people successfully completed alcohol treatment in 2020, and two people waited more than three weeks for treatment. Nine people died during alcohol treatment from 2019 to 2021.



Obesity

In 2018-19 there were 7,005 admissions to hospital with a primary or secondary diagnosis of obesity in Southwark, which equates to approximately 2,912 per 100,000 people in the borough. This is markedly higher than the London and England averages of 1,418 and 1,615 per 100,000 people, respectively.

Physical activity

In 2021-2022, 68.9% of adults in Southwark aged 19 and over were physically active (doing at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week).

For children and young people in the borough in the same period (aged 5 to 18 years old), 44.5% of people are physically active (doing at least 60 minutes of activity per day across the week).

Life satisfaction and mental wellbeing

In the year to March 2022, 6.5% of people in Southwark rated their life satisfaction as low, 16.4% as medium, 56.1% as high, and 21.1% as very high.

In a survey conducted in 2019, 8.8% of Southwark respondents reported feeling lonely often, comparable with the London average. This was higher (16%) among those who socially rent their home in Southwark vs. 2% among those who owned their own home. Residents from non-white ethnic groups reported feeling lonely more often.

Main diseases causing death

Cancer is a leading cause of death in Southwark and accounted for around a quarter of all deaths in 2020.

Cardiovascular diseases are the second largest cause of death in the borough, also accounting for around a quarter of all deaths (as of 2015). In 2021 the mortality rate for under-75s from cardiovascular diseases was 89.5 per 100,000 people in Southwark, markedly higher than the London and England averages of 74.3 and 76, respectively.



Other key diseases

There were 66 deaths from COPD in Southwark in 2021 (48.9 per 100,000 people). This is notably higher than the London average of 34.8 deaths per 100,000 people.

The incidence of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia for those aged under 25) was 2,662 per 100,000 people in 2022. This is markedly higher than the London and England averages of 1,171 and 496 per 100,000 people.

Care for older people

In 2021, there were 8,900 adults aged 65 and over accessing long term social care support, per 100,000 people in the borough. This is higher than London (6,605 per 100,000) but comparable with neighbouring boroughs Lewisham (9,000) and Lambeth (9,900).

85.7% of care home residents in Southwark are state-funded, and 14.3% were self-funded. In 2021, there were five care home beds in Southwark per 100 people aged 75+ in the borough – lower than the London and England averages of 7.1 and 9.4, respectively.



Older age

In 2019 there were 10,744 older people living in poverty in Southwark – approximately 31.3% of the older population of the borough. This is higher than the England average of 14.2%.

50.2% of deaths in Southwark occur in hospital, which is 6.2% higher than England (44%). 10% fewer deaths occur in care homes in Southwark than the England average (10.2% in Southwark vs. 20.2% in England).

Our people: Children and young people


Population

In 2021, there were 64,675 children and young people aged up to 19 years old in Southwark – 21.1% of the total population.

This is a slightly lower percentage for London (23.6%) or England (23.1%).

Looked After Children (LAC)

In 2022, there were 457 looked after children (LAC) in Southwark, 79 children per 10,000 aged under 18, a higher rate than England (70 per 10,000 children under 18) and inner London (64 per 10,000 children under 18).

 The percentage of LAC with long-term placement stability in Southwark increased from 70% in 2021 to 76% in 2022 and is higher than both Inner London (70%) and England (71%).



Education for LAC

In 2022, 21.1% of LAC were persistently absent, a 13.9% decrease from 2021 but still slightly higher than London and England. LAC also had higher fixed term exclusions (13.4%) than inner London (9.8%) and England (9.8%).

21.3% were achieving a GCSE pass rate in English and Maths in 2022; this has decreased over the past two years (32.4% in 2020, 27.9% in 2021).



Child protection

In 2022, the rate of children subject of a child protection plan (CPP) in Southwark was 49 per 10,000. This is less than the previous year's rate (59.5) but higher than the rates in inner London (36.9) and England (42.1).



Special Educational Needs (SEN)


In October 2022, 19% of children had a SEN, in comparison to 17% of children in England.

This figure has increased in Southwark from 16% in 2018, and the borough now has the 3rd highest prevalence of SEN out of 32 London boroughs, an increase from the 5th in 2017.

In 2022, 67.3% of LAC in Southwark had special educational needs.

School absences and exclusions

The overall absence rate in Southwark in 2021-22 was 6.3%. This is in line with London (6.6%) but lower than England (7.5%).

 In the same period, there were five permanent exclusions. This is fewer than both the London average (17) and the number in Southwark in the previous year (13).



Educational attainment

Across Key Stages 1,2, and 4 Southwark's rate of pupils achieving expected standards in key subject areas were similar to London's rates and similar to, or higher than, England.

For Key Stage 5, in 2021-22, the percentage of students achieving grades of AAB or better at A-level (of which at least two are in facilitating subjects) was 23%, in line with England (23.2%).

Educational attainment amongst pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM)

At Key Stage 2, fewer pupils who were eligible for FSM (54%) achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths than those not eligible for free school meals (73%). At Key Stage 4, there was a 10-point difference in the average 'Attainment 8' score of pupils eligible for free school meals (47) and those not eligible (57). These differences were similar to or smaller than those for London and England.

Health in early years

In 2021, women were smokers in 4.3% of maternities and 7.5% of babies had a low birth weight. For 2019-21, there were 778 premature births, 69.9 per 1,000 births. This is lower than London (75.2) and England (77.9). In Southwark this has been decreasing since the 2015-2017 period.

Immunisation rates for common vaccines for children under two years old were mostly over 80% and similar to London but were slightly lower than England.

Health in childhood

In 2021, rates of hospital admissions for injury or mental health for those under 24 were lower than the rates for England.

In 2021, there were 87.4 hospital admissions for mental health conditions for children under 18 years old in Southwark per 10,000 of the population – higher than London (75) but lower than England (99.8). For self-harm related admissions for those aged 10-24, Southwark again had a higher (262.2 per 100,000 of the population aged 10-24) than London (229.7) but lower than England (427.3).



Healthy weight

For children in reception and Year 6, the percentage classed as obese was slightly higher than both London and England.

At reception, Camberwell Green had the highest prevalence of overweight or obese children at 32.9%; Dulwich Village had the lowest (12.8%). At Year 6, North Walworth had the highest prevalence (50% of children), and Dulwich Village again had the lowest (19.4%).



Youth offending

In 2021, 80 children aged 10-17 years entered the youth justice system (3.1 per 1,000). This has decreased from a peak in 2014 of 265 or 11.8 per 1,000. The 2021 rate for Southwark is higher than England (2.8 per 1,000) but lower than London (3.5). There were 47 first-time entrants, 184.5 per 100,000; lower than in 2010 (280) but higher than London (166.3) and England (148.9).

Place



Population density

Southwark is the seventh most densely populated London local authority.

The most densely populated wards are Chaucer (19,453 people per square kilometer), Newington (18,806) and Peckham (18,499). The least densely populated wards are College (3,931), Dulwich Village (4,660) and Peckham Rye (6,457).



Deprivation

As of 2019, the most deprived ward in Southwark was Faraday.

The least deprived wards were Goose Green and Dulwich Village jointly.



Communities

Southwark residents reported low levels of voice and influence over local decision making, particularly among people with fewer resources, and Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups.

That said, some residents interviewed were involved in decision making through local Tenant and Resident Associations and communications with their local MP.

Housing

In 2023, there were 147,240 properties in Southwark, an increase of 2,250 (1.6%) on 2022. Most properties (58.5%) are in council tax bands A-C, with 32.7% in bands D-E, and 8.8% in bands F-H.

As of 2021, the largest proportion of properties in Southwark are social rented properties (39.7%) followed by privately rented properties (29%).

Social housing

As of 2022, Southwark's local authority housing stock totalled 37,683 dwellings, a slight decrease from 38,183 in 2020. Since 2010, the total housing stock owned by Southwark has decreased by 6.1%.

There were 11,304 people on the Southwark Council housing waiting list on 31st March 2022. This is slightly higher than the average London borough waiting list size of 9,314, but far lower than neighbouring boroughs Lambeth (33,640) and Tower Hamlets (21,840).

Housing costs

The average rent across all sizes of properties (including studios and single rooms) was £1,800 in March 2023. This is an increase of 12.5% on the year 2021 where average monthly rent across the same categories was £1,600, and an increase of 18.7% on the 2018 average of £1,517 per month.

The average property purchase price peaked in 2018 at £574,165. The number of properties sold in the borough decreased by 20.3% from 3,386 in 2021 to 2,699 in 2022.



Crime rate

The total number of crimes committed in the borough in the 12 months ending July 2023 was 40,356, a 5.8% increase on the previous 12 months (38,157).

This equates to 126 crimes per 1,000 population, in the year ending July 2023. This is notably higher (12.6% higher) than the London average of 112 crimes per 1,000 population.



Types of crime

In the year ending July 2023, the most common crimes and offences recorded in Southwark were theft; violence against the person; and burglary. Over that period, the highest number of crimes were committed in Borough & Bankside (3,802) and London Bridge & West Bermondsey (3,904). The wards with the lowest number of crimes were Dulwich Hill (507), and Peckham Rye (606).



Anti-social behaviour

In the 12 months ending March 2023, there were 9,069 recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour in Southwark, a decrease of 21% on the previous 12 months (11,428).

These incidents fall into three categories: nuisance (7,949), personal (839), and environmental (281).

Safety

In 2022, there were 221 dwelling fires in Southwark, a 7.9% decrease on the number of dwelling fires in the borough in 2021 (240), and the lowest number of dwelling fires in at least the last 11 years.

In 2018, there were 1,289 road collisions in Southwark involving fatal, serious, or slight injuries. There were 1,100 slight injuries, 187 serious injuries, and two fatalities resulting from road collisions in the borough in 2018.

Environment

In 2020, CO2 emissions in Southwark totalled 782 kilotons (down from 1,502kt in 2010), close to the average across London.

37.7% of Southwark is covered by green space, compared to 43.6% on average in London but higher than 33.1% on average in Inner London.



Going green

Southwark's residents are more active in their travel than the England average. The percentage of Southwark's residents who walk or cycle at least five times per week is 11.7% higher than the England average.

As of July 2023, Southwark has 1,756 electric vehicle charging devices, a higher rate than neighbouring Lambeth, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets.

2 Introduction

2.1 About this document

This Population Needs Assessment was carried out in September 2023 by Cordis Bright on behalf of Southwark Council.

It uses the latest available data for Southwark and its wards to summarise Southwark's people and place, including comparisons to London and England, to help drive Southwark Council's approach and in particular the implementation of its 2030 Strategy.

About Southwark 2030

Southwark 2030 is the new strategy for Southwark Council and its partners to achieve change for the residents of the borough. It is an ambitious vision driven by consultation with residents, local organisations, businesses, and council staff.

Its goals will encompass homes; safety; economy; health; and environment.

2.2 Methodology

The following methods were used:

1. Review of publicly-available quantitative data about Southwark.
2. Review of findings from consultation with Southwark Residents, gathered for the 2021 'Understanding Southwark Summary report'.¹
3. Sense-testing with colleagues at Southwark Council.

Please note when interpreting the data:

- Much of the most recently publicly-available data is from 2021, when the last census was carried out. As such, it may have been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Some of the relevant categories are covered by Southwark's forthcoming 2023 JSNA. To avoid repeating or duplicating this, the Population Needs Assessment signposts to the JSNA where relevant.
- Southwark Council has recently adopted a neighbourhood approach. To reflect this, ward level data has been included where available. We have noted the top and bottom performing wards and signposted to the data source for a

¹ http://www.social-life.co/media/uploads/final_southwark_summary_report_10-12-2021.pdf

full breakdown by ward. Where a breakdown by ward was available as an infographic, this has been included.

- We have referred to financial years and calendar years by the name of that year (e.g., '2021'). Where data refers to any other time periods, we have stated this in the text.
- 'Average' has been used to refer to mean averages unless otherwise stated.
- Comparison data with London and England has been included wherever available. In some cases, where data for London was unavailable but data for inner London was available, it has been included. Failing that, in some cases comparison figures for neighbouring boroughs have been included.
- Unless otherwise stated, raw numbers have not been adjusted for the area's population size (e.g., different wards have different population sizes).
- References have been included throughout as footnotes and hyperlinked wherever possible for ease of access.

2.3 Structure

This review is structured as follows:

- Chapter 3: Economy
- Chapter 4: Demography
- Chapter 5: Children and young people
- Chapter 6: Adults
- Chapter 7: Place

3 Our economy

3.1 Economy

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on Southwark residents (p25).

3.1.1 Overall economic performance

In 2021, Lewisham and Southwark (data was not available for Southwark alone) had a Gross Value Added (GVA) (current prices) of £24,746 million.² This is an increase from £23,189 million in 2020. GVA per head for Lewisham and Southwark was £40,823 (current basic prices) which was lower than London (£55,412) but higher than England (£30,443).

3.1.2 Key sectors

In 2022, there were 16,445 active enterprises and 18,940 local units in Southwark.^{3 4} This represents a slight decrease from 16,860 enterprises and 19,135 local units in 2021. In 2022, most (86.2%) enterprises were classified as 'micro' (employing up to nine people), 10.5% were 'small' (10 to 49), 2.5% were 'medium' (50 to 249) and 0.7% were 'large' (250+).^{3 5}

In terms of types of businesses, there is strong representation in Southwark from management consultancies, specialised design, architectural and engineering firms. Information and communication and wholesale and retail firms are also well represented in Southwark's business base.⁶

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalregionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedperheadandincomecomponents>

³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157256/report.aspx?c1=2013265927&c2=2092957699#ls>

⁴ An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

⁵ The 2022 Southwark Economic Evidence base report provides a broad overview of the spread of businesses and jobs throughout areas of Southwark but does not present this at ward level. See: https://consultations.southwark.gov.uk/corporate-strategy/economic-strategy-22-30/user_uploads/southwark-evidence-base-report---final.pdf

⁶ From 2020 London Council London Borough business profiles https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Southwark%20report_IM.pdf London Councils is a cross-party organisation that represents the interests of the 32 London boroughs and the City of London Corporation.

Figure 1: Top five industries in Southwark: business count and share of borough business count (2020)⁶

Industry	Total borough business count (2020)	Total share of borough business count (2020)
Management consultant activities	1,570	10%
Computer consultant activities	1,175	8%
Other business support service activities	785	5%
Specialised design activities	435	3%
Business and domestic software development	400	3%
Total for top five industry groups	4,365	29%

This is also translated into total number of jobs. For instance, in 2021, the most common sectors/industries by employee jobs in the borough were Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (57,000 jobs, 22.9% of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture), Administrative and Support Service Activities (28,000 jobs, 11.2%), Human Health and Social Work activities (26,000 jobs, 10.4%), Information and Communication (24,000 jobs, 9.6%) and Education (18,000 jobs, 7.2%).³

3.2 Business

3.2.1 Business turnover (births and deaths)

In 2021, there were 2,825 new businesses in Southwark, a slight increase from 2,255 in 2020. The number of new businesses has remained stable since falling from a peak of 3,470 in 2016. In 2021, there were 2,196 business deaths, marginally higher than in 2020 when there 2,165 business deaths but lower than a peak in 2017 of 2,645.⁷

The 2021 business birth rate (as a percentage of active enterprises) for Southwark was 15%, which is slightly higher than both London (14.1%) and England (12.5%). The 2021 business death rate (as a percentage of active

⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

enterprises) in Southwark was 11.7%, in line with both London (11.5%) and England (11.2%).⁷

One-year survival rates of 2020-born businesses in the borough was 93%, in line with the rate for London (92%) and the same as the rate for England. Five-year survival rates of 2016 business births were 32% in Southwark, lower than London (39%) and England (38%).⁷

3.2.2 Business grants

There are currently a range of grants and support available for businesses operating within Southwark. The main ones include:⁸

- The Southwark Pioneers Fund - a programme of support for business founders and aspiring entrepreneurs in Southwark. It offers two programmes for entrepreneurs at different stages:
 - Launchpad which is for anyone with a business idea, through to early-stage start-ups. Programme graduates can apply for grants of up to £5,000.
 - Grow Your Enterprise which is for anyone with an established business looking to scale and take it to the next level. Programme graduates have the opportunity to apply for a grant of £10,000 upon graduation.
- Future Strategy Club Impact Fund, a Peckham-based members club for freethinking freelancers, offering £2,000 of resource to social impact entrepreneurs for free, to help them get their start-up ideas off the ground.

3.3 Labour market

3.3.1 Jobs

In 2021, there were an estimated 249,000 jobs in Southwark of which 192,000 (77.1%) were full-time and 57,000 (22.9%) were part-time.³ This represents an increase in total jobs from 242,000 in 2020, of which 189,000 were full-time and 53,000 were part-time.³

Section 2.1.2 on Key sectors includes a summary of key sectors by jobs.

Of those who were working, 59% never worked from home, 41% conducted any work from home, 20% recently worked from home, 7% occasionally worked from home, and 14% mainly worked from home.⁹

⁸ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/southwark-creates/funding/current-funding>

⁹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/adhocs/13196homeworkingintheukbrokenbyunitaryandlocalauthoritydistricts2020>

3.3.2 Economic activity

In 2022, 78.4% of Southwark's working age population (16-64) was classified as economically active¹⁰ compared to 79.2% in London and 78.6% in England.³ In Southwark, a higher proportion of males (83.7%) than females (72.8%) were economically active. Of those who were economically active, 75.6% were in employment in Southwark compared to 75.8% in London and 75.7% in England.

At ward level data was not population adjusted. The ward with the highest number of economically active individuals was Old Kent Road, with 10,244; the lowest was St George's with 4,679.¹¹

For more information regarding ward level economic activity, please see the 2021 Census Wards Labour Market dataset.¹¹

3.3.3 Economic inactivity

In 2022, 21.6% of Southwark's working age population were economically inactive,¹⁰ a slightly higher rate of economic inactivity than London (20.2%) and England (21.4%).³

Of those in Southwark who were economically inactive, 37.6% were students and 27.3% were long-term sick.¹² Of those economically inactive in London, 33.2% were students and 19.3% were long-term sick. For England, 26.7% were students and 15.5% were long-term sick. 72.0% of those who were economically inactive in Southwark did not want a job. This was lower than the rates of those who were economically inactive in both London (82.8%) and England (82.2%).³

At ward level, data was not population adjusted. The ward with the highest number of economically inactive individuals was again Old Kent Road, where 4,713 individuals were economically inactive. The ward with the lowest was Champion Hill with 2,028.¹¹

For more information regarding ward level economic inactivity, please see the 2021 Census Wards Labour Market dataset.¹¹

3.3.4 Claimants

¹⁰ Economically active refers to people who are either in employment or unemployed. Economic inactivity refers to people aged 16 and over without a job who have not sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks. The main economically inactive groups are students, people looking after family and home, long-term sick and disabled, temporarily sick and disabled, retired people and discouraged workers.

¹¹ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2021-census-wards-labour-market>

¹² Data for those who were economically inactive in Southwark who were looking after family/home, temporary sick, discouraged, retired or other was not available due to the sample size being too small to produce reliable estimates.

In July 2023, the claimant count in Southwark was 11,670 people, representing 5.1% of the resident population aged 16 to 64. In comparison, this was 5.0% in London and 3.8% in England.³ ¹³ More claimants in Southwark were male (6,205) than female (5,465) and most were aged 25 to 49 (7,095).³

In 2021, at ward level Peckham had the highest percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit or universal credit (11.1%). The ward with the lowest percentage was Dulwich Village (2.6%).

In 2021, the ward with the highest average monthly claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance who have been claiming for more than 12 months was Newington with 2.4 per 1,000 of the working age population. The ward with the lowest average was Dulwich Village (0.5 per 1,000 of the working age population).¹⁴

For more information regarding ward level claimant count, please see the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities dataset.¹⁴

3.3.5 Unemployment (model-based)

In 2022, the unemployment rate in Southwark was 4.6% of those who were economically active, compared to 4.3% for London and 3.7% for England.³ Section 3.3.4 above presents an indication of unemployment at ward level based on claimant data; other ward-level data on unemployment was not available.

Of the wards within Southwark, North Bermondsey had the highest numbers of usual residents aged 16+ in employment (9,141). St George's had the lowest (4,229).¹⁵

3.3.6 Workless households

In 2021 there was an estimated 16,900 workless households (i.e. households where no-one aged 16 years or over is in employment) in Southwark – an increase from 15,500 in 2020.³ This is equivalent to 13.3% of all households in Southwark; in comparison the rate is 12.2% in London and 13.4% in England.³

No data was available for children in workless households in Southwark. In 2021 in London and England it is estimated that 9.5% and 9.9% of children, respectively, were in workless households.³

¹³ The percentage given is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64.

¹⁴ <https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#c=home>

¹⁵ For further detail on occupation at ward level see: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2021-census-wards-labour-market>

3.3.7 Job density

In 2021 there were an estimated 302,000 jobs in the borough – equivalent to 1.32 per person aged 16-64 which is higher than London (1.02) and England (0.86).³

3.3.8 Qualifications

In 2021, Southwark had a higher proportion of its workforce who are qualified to NVQ4 and above in comparison to England (57.2% in Southwark and 43.2% in England) but a slightly lower proportion in comparison to London (59.0%).³ By ward, London Bridge had the highest numbers of those who are qualified to NVQ4 and above (7,984) and St George's had the lowest (3,970).¹⁶

3.3.9 Apprenticeships

In the 2022/23 academic year there were 2,740 Apprenticeships currently in training in Southwark. This is down from 3,101 in the 2021/22 academic year.¹⁷

3.3.10 Digital skills

Across Southwark and Lewisham combined, 16,000 people are considered digitally excluded (data for only Southwark was not available).¹⁸

3.4 Earnings

3.4.1 Median weekly wage

The median gross weekly pay in Southwark increased between 2021 and 2022 from £728.90 to £774.20. It also increased in London (from £731.60 to £765.40) and England (from £613.30 to £645.80) across the same period.³

Figure 2: Median gross weekly pay of full-time employees living in Southwark, London and England (2021)³

Area	2022 median gross weekly pay of full-time employees living in the area		
	Overall	Male	Female
Southwark	£774.20	£803.10	£742.30
London	£765.40	£804.90	£713.70
England	£645.80	£690.00	£584.50

¹⁶ For further detail on qualifications at ward level see: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2021-census-wards-labour-market>

¹⁷ <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/apprenticeships-and-traineeships>

¹⁸ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/itandinternetindustry/datasets/internetusers>

In 2022, the median gross weekly pay of females living in Southwark was 92.4% of the median gross weekly pay of males in living in the borough. This was higher than the equivalent percentage for London (88.7%) and England (84.7%).³

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about the median gross household income by ward (p23).

3.4.2 Living wage

In 2022, there were an estimated 23,000 people in Southwark (9.1% of all employees) who were earning below the Living Wage Foundation rates (of £11.05 per hour within London). This has decreased from 10.6% of all employees within the borough in 2021 (when the rate was £10.85 per hour).¹⁹

In 2022, the proportion of employees who were earning below the Living Wage Foundation rates was higher in both London (£11.05 per hour) and England (£9.90 per hour), where 13.6% and 12.5%, respectively, of all employees were earning below this rate.

In 2022, there were 254 employers in Southwark who were accredited Living Wage employers.²⁰

3.5 Poverty and deprivation

3.5.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about the indices of deprivation (p21).

3.5.2 Relative poverty

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about indices of deprivation which are informed by relative poverty data (p21).

¹⁹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/numberandproportionofemployeejobswithhourlypaybelowthelivingwage>

²⁰ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/business/london-living-wage?chapter=4>

3.5.3 Child poverty

The ward with the highest number of children living in poverty is Faraday (1,197), and the lowest is Dulwich Village (133).²¹ Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for more information about the child poverty rates and borough ranking (p23).

3.5.4 Universal credit

In June 2023, there were 37,425 people receiving Universal Credit in Southwark. Of these 22,835 were not in employment and 14,590 were in employment.²²

3.5.5 Food poverty

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about food security and food bank use (p26). Please also see the Southwark Cost of Living Crisis Profile Spring 2023 update for more information on food poverty within Southwark.²³

3.5.6 Fuel poverty

In 2021, an estimated 13,654 (9.9% of) households in the borough were experiencing fuel poverty.²⁴ This was lower than the rates for London (11.9%) and England (13.1%).²⁵

For further breakdown of fuel poverty by ward please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA (p 25), Southwark Cost of Living Crisis Profile Spring 2023 update and see Department for Energy Security and Net Zero Sub-Regional Fuel poverty tables for LSOA data from 2021, which highlights high levels of geographical variation in fuel poverty.

A key factor of the cost-of-living crisis has been the increase in energy prices - between March 2022 and March 2023, electricity prices in the UK rose by 66.7% and gas prices rose by 129.4%.²⁶ Whilst the most recent data available for Southwark does not cover this period, Citizen's Advice Southwark report seeing

²¹ https://www.localhealth.org.uk/?view=map12&indics=t1.child_dep_n&lang=en

²² <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml#>

²³

<https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s115156/Appendix%20%20Cost%20of%20Living%20Profile%20Summer%202023%20LBS%20Public%20Health.pdf>

²⁴ A household is said to be in fuel poverty if its income is below the poverty line (taking into account the cost of energy) and its energy costs are higher than is typical for that household type.

²⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. Sub-regional Fuel Poverty Tables, 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2023-2021-data>

²⁶ Southwark Cost of Living Crisis Profile Spring 2023 Update. Available at: <https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s115156/Appendix%20%20Cost%20of%20Living%20Profile%20Summer%202023%20LBS%20Public%20Health.pdf>

an increase in people seeking help for fuel debts (from 17% in 2021/22 to 19% in 2022/23).²⁶

3.5.7 Homelessness

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for more detail on identified rough sleepers and borough rank (p27).²⁷

3.5.8 Youth homelessness

In 2021, in Southwark there were 469 households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act where the main applicant is 16-24. This represents a rate of 3.5 people per 1,000, which is higher than both the rates for England (2.4 per 1,000) and London (2.5 per 1,000).²⁸

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for more detail on identified rough sleepers and borough rank (p27).

²⁷ Spatial distribution at LSOA level available in CHAIN annual report for Southwark 2022 – 23. Available at: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>

²⁸ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/3/qid/1938133225/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/93737/age/264/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

4 Our people: Demography

4.1 Population

In 2021, Southwark had an estimated total population of 307,700.²⁹ This figure put Southwark in 42nd place for total population out of 309 local authorities in England.²⁹ Of these 307,600 residents, approximately 158,600 were female and 149,000 male.³⁰

The population size of Southwark varies by ward. A full list of wards by population can be seen in Figure 3 below. Please see the 'Our Place' section for a discussion of population density.

²⁹ www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E09000028

³⁰ www.citypopulation.de/en/uk/london/wards/E09000028_southwark

Figure 3: List of Southwark wards by population (2021)³⁰

Name	Status	Population	Population	Population
		Census 2001-04-29	Census 2011-03-27	Census 2021-03-21
Southwark	Borough	244,866	288,283	307,637
Old Kent Road	Ward	13,364	16,770	19,037
South Bermondsey	Ward	12,689	15,271	15,945
St Giles	Ward	12,791	15,132	15,945
North Walworth	Ward	10,128	11,256	15,843
Rotherhithe	Ward	11,838	13,995	15,626
Nunhead & Queen's Road	Ward	11,693	14,987	15,554
Camberwell Green	Ward	11,541	13,767	15,509
North Bermondsey	Ward	11,004	14,461	15,282
London Bridge & West Bermondsey	Ward	10,468	13,229	15,097
Peckham	Ward	11,262	14,493	14,785
Chaucer	Ward	13,762	14,266	14,732
Rye Lane	Ward	11,337	14,536	14,471
Goose Green	Ward	11,564	13,541	13,612
Newington	Ward	12,837	13,298	13,443
Surrey Docks	Ward	9,452	11,166	13,008
Faraday	Ward	13,108	13,657	12,465
Dulwich Wood	Ward	8,872	10,023	10,588
Dulwich Village	Ward	9,097	10,857	10,255
Peckham Rye	Ward	8,292	9,892	10,157
Dulwich Hill	Ward	7,912	9,171	9,592
Champion Hill	Ward	8,736	9,574	9,219
Borough & Bankside	Ward	6,819	8,577	9,013
St George's	Ward	6,298	6,364	8,456

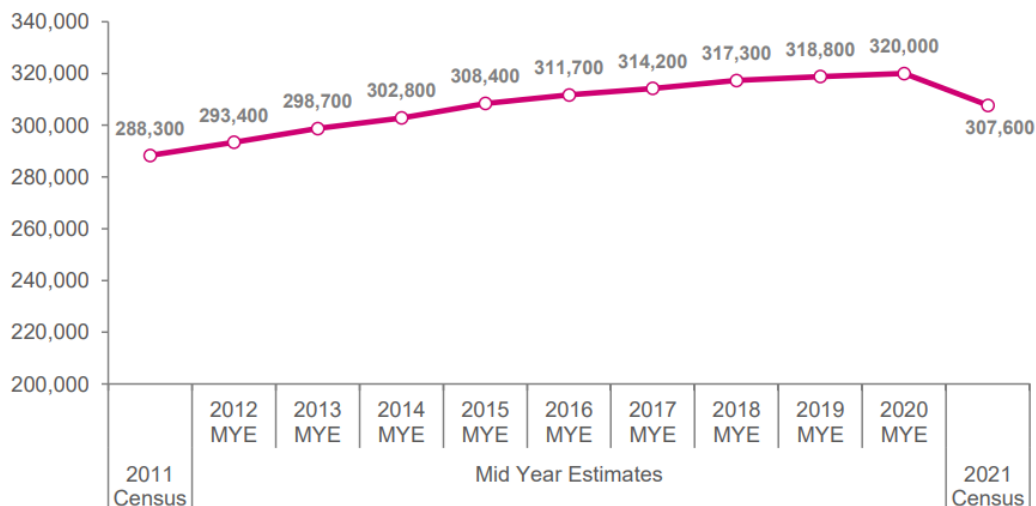
4.1.1 Population change

Between 2011 and 2021, Southwark's population grew by 7%, aligning with the growth rates for London (8%) and England (7%) in the same time period.³¹ Southwark's growth rate has been uneven between wards - the population of North Walworth increased by 3% from 2011 to 2021, whilst Faraday saw a

³¹ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169631/Census-2021-Profile-Population.pdf

decrease of 0.91%.³⁰ In 2021, Southwark's population had decreased by 4% (12,400 people) from a mid-year ONS estimate taken in 2020.³¹

Figure 4: Estimated resident population of Southwark by year (2022)³¹



4.1.2 Age structure

Southwark has a relatively young population. In 2021, the average age in Southwark was 32.4 years.³² This is more than two years younger than the average age in London (34.9) and seven years younger than the average age in England (39.4).³² Southwark's 2023 JSNA provides a more detailed age breakdown of the population broken down by gender and compared to England's population, exploring the reasons for its fairly young average age (see the 2023 Southwark JSNA p14).

Since 2011, the age group that grew the most was adults aged 55-59 years (which grew by 59%, or 6,500 people).³¹ The age group that shrunk the most was infants aged 0-4. This age group decreased by 21%, or 4,400 children, reflecting a national decline in birth rates.³¹

4.1.3 Country of birth and ethnicity

In 2021, 57% of Southwark's residents were born in England.³³ This figure has fallen slightly from 57.9% in 2011.³³ This percentage is in-line with the London average (57.7%), but is notably lower than the England average (80.3%).³² 27% of Southwark's residents were born outside of Europe - primarily in Nigeria, Jamaica, and Ghana.³²

³² www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169610/Census-2021-Profile-Demography-and-Migration.pdf

³³ www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E09000028

This trend differs from the 2021 London average, where the top countries of birth outside the UK and Europe were in South Asia - notably in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.³² The 13% of Southwark residents born in Europe were mostly born in Italy (5,900 residents), Spain (4,500 residents) or France (3,800).³²

Borough & Bankside had the highest percentage of residents born outside the UK (49%), and Dulwich Village had the lowest (23%).³⁰

In 2021, 51% of Southwark residents were from a White ethnic background.³³ This figure ranged from 79% of residents in Dulwich Village to 28% of residents in Peckham.³⁰ In terms of a more detailed breakdown of this category, 36% of residents identified as *'White: English, British, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish'*.³⁴ This proportion is similar to the London average (37%) but is much lower than the average for England (74%).³⁴ The next largest ethnic groups in Southwark were *'Black, Black British, Caribbean or African'* (25%), followed by *'Asian'* (10%) and *'mixed or multiple ethnicities'* (7%).³⁴

4.1.4 Disability and health

In 2021, 14% of children and adults in Southwark (approximately 42,000 individuals) had a disability, a similar proportion to London and England.³⁵ However, rates of disability varied between wards.³⁵ In Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey, and Nunhead and Queen's Road, 17-23% of residents had a disability, compared to 6-14% of residents in London Bridge and Dulwich Village.³⁵

In October 2022, 19% of children in Southwark had a special educational need (SEN), in comparison to 17% of children in England.³⁶ This figure has increased in Southwark from 16% in 2018, and the borough now has the 3rd highest prevalence of SEN out of 32 London boroughs, an increase from the 5th in 2017.³⁶

In 2018, it was estimated that approximately 5,800 adults in Southwark had a learning disability.³⁷ Of these 5,800 residents, the largest cohorts consisted of individuals aged 25-29 and 30-34 years.³⁷

4.2 Migration

Approximately 49,000 people moved to Southwark between 2020 and 2021.³² This figure is equivalent to 16% of the borough's total population.³² By

³⁴ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169632/Census-2021-Profile-Ethnicity-Identity-Language-and-Religion-1-.pdf

³⁵ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/177189/Census-2021-Profile-Health-Disability-and-Unpaid-Care.pdf

³⁶ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/138285/SEND-JSNA-final.pdf>

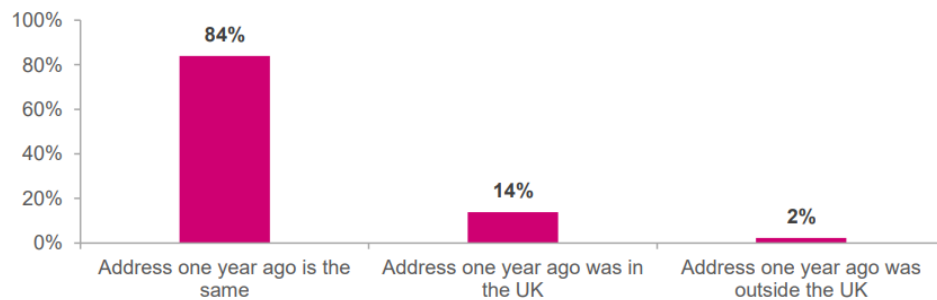
³⁷ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/8359/JSNA-2018-Learning-Disabilities.pdf>

comparison, between 2010 and 2011, the number of people who moved to Southwark made up 9% of the borough's total population.³²

Of the 49,000 individuals who moved to Southwark between 2020 and 2021, the majority (approximately 41,600) had moved from elsewhere in England and Wales, and 6,800 people had moved to Southwark from outside the UK.³² Rates of migration vary across Southwark, with half of new residents from 2020-2021 moving into northern wards such as Borough and Bankside.³² This is likely due to the large amounts of new housing and development in these areas.³²

In 2018, 2,700 more people moved out of Southwark than moved in.³⁸ 64% of these 2,700 people moved to other parts of London.³⁸ Outward migration was the most common amongst people in their mid-30s or young children, and may reflect couples moving out of inner London to start a family.³⁸

Figure 5: Migration flows in the year prior to the 2021 Census, Southwark (2021)³⁹



The number of people seeking asylum in Southwark increased from 100 in 2019 to nearly 2,000 in 2022.⁴⁰ This is twice the number of asylum seekers hosted in Croydon, the London borough with the second highest number of asylum seekers.⁴⁰ Of the 2,000 asylum seekers living in Southwark in 2022, 984 were distributed between five initial accommodation centres (IACs) in the borough.⁴⁰ In 2022, Southwark was also hosting 403 Ukrainian refugees across 233 different households, 70% of whom were women, with an average age of 32.⁴⁰

4.3 Population projections

Population projections for the coming decade are included in the 2023 Southwark JSNA (see p7). In 2018, the largest increases in population growth were expected to be seen in redevelopment areas around Old Kent Road.³⁸

³⁸ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/7379/JSNA-Factsheet-2018-19-Demography-20180725.pdf

³⁹ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169610/Census-2021-Profile-Demography-and-Migration.pdf

⁴⁰ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/196064/Asylum-Seeker--Refugee-Needs-Assessment_Executive-Summary_final.pptx

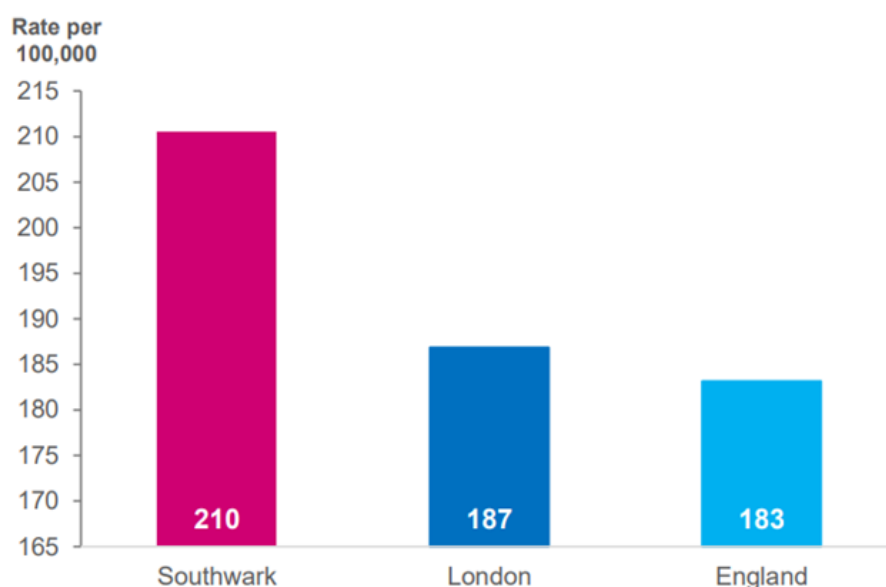
4.4 Births

For information on the number of live births in Southwark, including comparisons to London and England, and variation by wards, please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA (p32).

4.5 Deaths

For information on mortality rates in Southwark, including comparisons to London and England and variation by gender, please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA (p37). Figure 6 provides a high-level summary.

Figure 6: Age standardised mortality rate from preventable causes, per 100,000 population in Southwark (2023)⁴¹



Further data indicates that in 2023, it is estimated that heart and circulatory diseases are responsible for one in every four deaths in Southwark.⁴²

For information on infant mortality rates including changes in recent years, comparison to London, and the potential role of air pollution, please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA (p29 and p33).

Between 2018 and 2020, Southwark's child mortality rate, defined as the standardised rate of death due to all causes for persons aged 1-17 years, was

⁴¹ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/206524/JSNA-Annual-Report-2023.pdf

⁴² www.bhf.org.uk/-/media/files/health-intelligence/13/southwark-bhf-statistics.pdf

11.8 per 100,000.⁴³ This figure is higher than the child mortality rates in London (9.8) and England (10.3).⁴³ Southwark's child mortality rate has increased from 7.7 in 2015-2017.⁴³

4.6 Estimated life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth has increased steadily in Southwark, London, and England in recent decades.⁴⁴ In 2017, the life expectancy at birth in Southwark was 78.9 years for males and 84.4 years for females.⁴⁴ In 2017, male life expectancy in Southwark was lower than the London average (80.5 years) but female life expectancy was slightly higher than the London average (84.3).⁴⁵ In 2019, life expectancy improved for both sexes in Southwark – to 79.6 years for men and 84.9 years for women.⁴⁶

In 2019, improvements in life expectancy varied across Southwark. Life expectancy for both sexes was lowest in Nunhead & Queen's Road (74.1 years for men and 80.4 years for women).⁴⁴ In contrast, life expectancy was highest for both sexes in South Camberwell (86.3 years for men and 89.8 years for women).⁴⁴

4.7 Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy is the average number of years an individual spends in good health.⁴⁴ In 2020, healthy life expectancy in Southwark (63 years for men and 62 years for women) was lower than the averages for London (63.8 years for men and 65 years for women) and England (63.1 years for men and 63.9 years for women).⁴⁷ These figures put Southwark in 27th place for healthy life expectancy out of all 32 London boroughs.⁴⁸

Figure 7: Life expectancy at birth (2021) vs healthy life expectancy (2020) of men and women in Southwark (2023)⁴⁹

⁴³ www.fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/0/qid/1938133228/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/90801/age/177/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/1/tbm/1/page-options/tre-do-0

⁴⁴ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/9260/JSNA-Factsheet-2019-Life-Expectancy-20190415.pdf

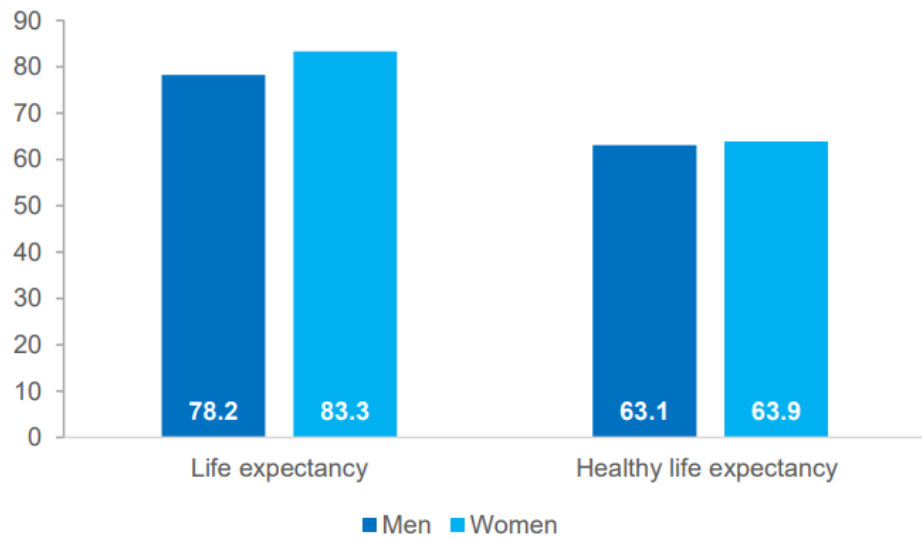
⁴⁵ www.statista.com/statistics/378883/life-expectancy-at-birth-london-by-gender

⁴⁶ www.moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s100232/Powerpoint%20-%20HWB%20monitoring%20report.pdf

⁴⁷ www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/healthstatalifeexpectanciesuk/2018to2020

⁴⁸ www.trustforlondon.org.uk/data/life-expectancy-borough

⁴⁹ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/206524/JSNA-Annual-Report-2023.pdf



4.8 Households

A 'household' is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address who share cooking facilities and a living room or dining area.⁵⁰

In 2021, there were 130,800 households in Southwark, an increase of over 10,000 since 2011.⁵⁰ The average household size in Southwark in 2021 has remained the same since 2011 at 2.3 people per household, and is similar to the average household sizes for London (2.5) and England (2.4), which have also not changed since 2011.⁵⁰ The average household size ranges across Southwark, from 1.6 people in Borough & Bankside, to 3.3 people in Faraday.³² In general, larger average household sizes were seen in central and southern Southwark.³²

4.8.1 Household types

In 2021, 33% of Southwark residents were living alone.³² This figure was slightly higher than the averages for London (29%) and England (30%) in the same year.⁵¹ In Southwark, the percentage of people living alone has changed little since 2011.³² Of the 33% of Southwark households, 7% (9,500 households) consisted of an individual aged 66 or older living alone.³² The largest proportions of households consisting of older people living alone were seen in Dulwich Wood ward (18%).³² The lowest proportions were seen in the northern wards of Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks (0-5%) reflecting the presence of student accommodation and a younger population.³²

In addition, in 2021, 25% of households in Southwark contained at least one dependent child.³² This has declined from 28% (approximately 1,100 households)

⁵⁰ www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169634/Census-2021-Profile-Housing.pdf

⁵¹ www.onlondon.co.uk/census-2021-londoners-who-live-alone-and-with-adult-children/#:~:text=Any%20perception%20that%20London%20is,average%20of%2031.9%20per%20cent.

in 2011.³² 9% of households consisted of a lone parent with at least one dependent child.³² This figure is lower than the London average (19%) for the same year.

4.8.2 Household disadvantage

Households are categorised as disadvantaged based on selected household characteristics.³² ⁵² Households were considered to be disadvantaged if they met one or more of four dimensions: employment, education, health and disability and housing quality.³²

In 2021, 51% of Southwark households were classed as disadvantaged.³² This figure is comparable with the percentage of disadvantaged households in England (51.6%) in the same year.⁵³

In 2021, 12% of all households (16,000 properties) in Southwark were overcrowded.⁵⁰ This is a decrease from 15% in 2011.⁵⁰ There was wide variation by ward:

- Peckham, Faraday, and Old Kent Road had the highest rates of overcrowding in Southwark, reported as over one-quarter of households in each of these wards.⁵⁰
- In contrast, Dulwich Village had the lowest rate, less than 6% of households.⁵⁰

In 2021, 3% of households in Southwark (4,000 households) did not have central heating in 2021.⁵⁰ This is higher than the England average of 1% in the same year.⁵⁴

⁵² For more detailed methodology on how household disadvantage is calculated, please see www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169610/Census-2021-Profile-Demography-and-Migration.pdf, slide 20.

⁵³

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/householdcharacteristics/homeinternetandsocialmediausage/bulletins/householdandresidentcharacteristicsenglandandwales/census2021#household-deprivation

⁵⁴ www.commonslibrary.parliament.uk/constituency-data-central-heating-2021-census

5 Our people: Children and young people

5.1 Child population

In 2021, there were 64,675 children and young people aged up to 19 years old in Southwark – 21.1% of the total population.⁵⁵ This is a slightly lower percentage for London (23.6%)⁵⁶ or England (23.1%).⁵⁷

5.2 Looked after children

5.2.1 Number and rate

In 2022, there were 457 looked after children (LAC) in Southwark.⁵⁸ This is a rate of 79 children per 10,000 aged under 18, a higher rate than England (70 per 10,000 children under 18) and inner London (64 per 10,000 children under 18).

As shown in Figure 8, Southwark's rate of LAC has generally decreased year by year since 2014, with the exception of 2017 and 2022 (the last year of available data). This recent increase is also seen for inner London and England.

In 2022, 67.3% of LAC in Southwark had special educational needs (SEN) (including those with a SEN statement/education, health and care plan (EHCP) and without).^{58 59}

The most recent demographic information about LAC is from 2021. In that year, most of the LAC in Southwark were male (59%). The most common ethnic group was Black/Black British (45%), followed by White (20%), Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups (20%), Asian/Asian British (5%) and Other ethnic groups (4%).

⁵⁵ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=E09000028#section_4

⁵⁶ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=E12000007

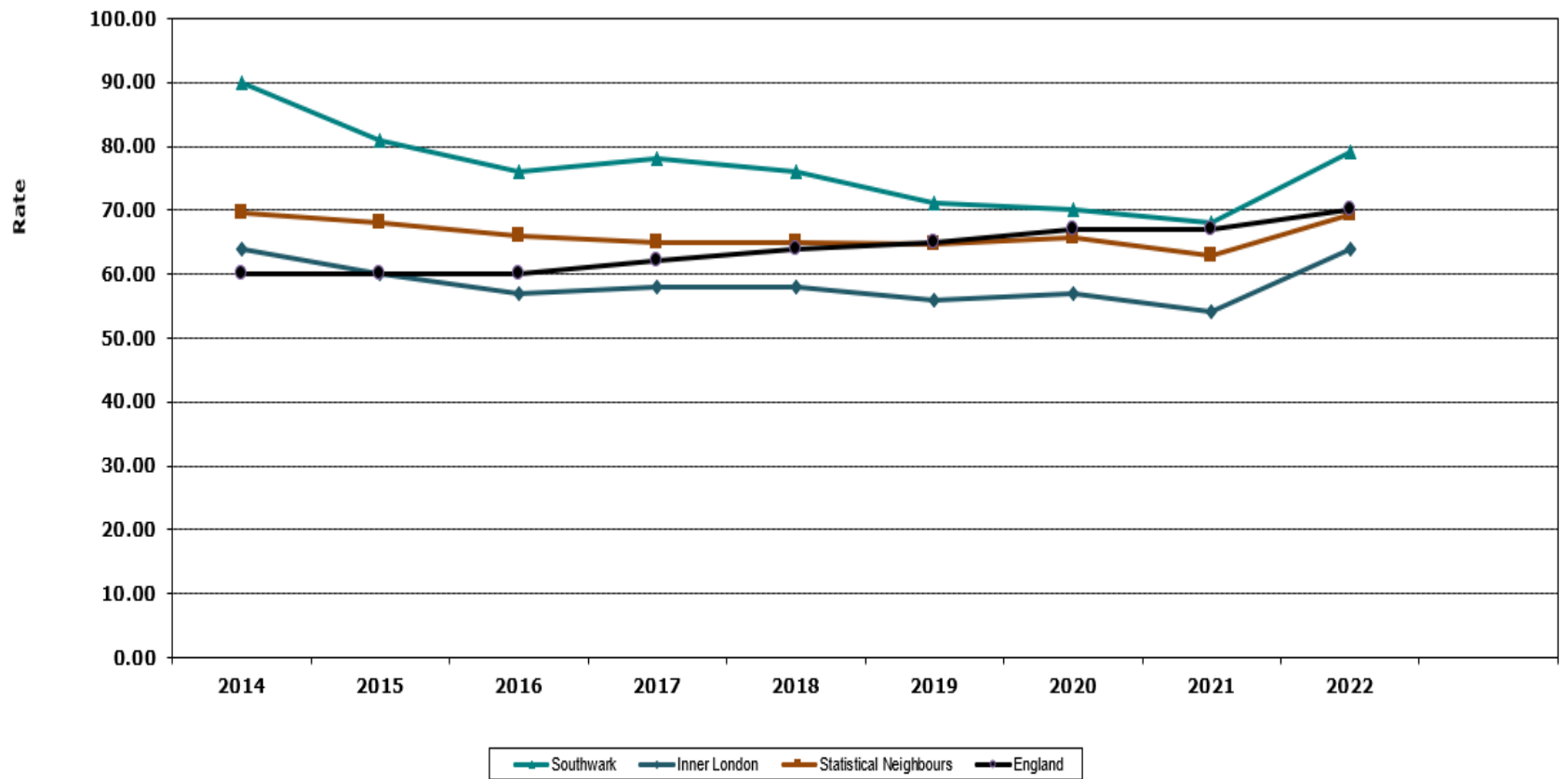
⁵⁷ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=E92000001

⁵⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

⁵⁹ This percentage was calculated by combining the percentage of LAC recorded with SEN statements and the percentage of LAC recorded with SEN but without SEN statements.

Figure 8: Rate of LAC in Southwark in comparison to other areas (2023)⁵⁸

Children looked after rate, per 10,000 children aged under 18



5.2.2 Accommodation

34% of LAC in Southwark returned home in 2022 to live with parents or another person with parental responsibility.^{58 60} This is an increase of 7% from 2021.

In 2021, 77% of the LAC in Southwark were cared for by foster carers.⁶¹ 10% lived in residential accommodation, while 8% were living independently.

5.2.3 Educational outcomes

In 2022, 21.1% of LAC in Southwark were classed as persistent absentees.⁵⁸ This is slightly higher than the percentage for inner London (18.7%) and England (19.1%).⁵⁸ However, it is also a 13.9% decrease from 2021.

Southwark also had a higher percentage of LAC with at least one fixed term exclusion⁶² from school (13.4%) than for inner London (9.8%) and England (9.8%).⁵⁸ This has fluctuated in recent years – see Figure 9.

In terms of educational achievement, 21.3% of LAC in Southwark were achieving a GCSE pass rate in English and Maths in 2022.⁵⁸ This is in line with the percentage in England (22.1%), although lower than in inner London (26.8%).

There has been a decrease in the percentage of LAC in Southwark achieving this over the past two years (32.4% in 2020, 27.9% in 2021). By contrast, the change in inner London in the same period has been minimal (32.1% in 2020, 31.2% in 2021). The changes in percentages in England are less clear, with an increase between 2020 and 2021 (from 24.3% to 28.8%), before the notable decrease to the 2022 percentage.

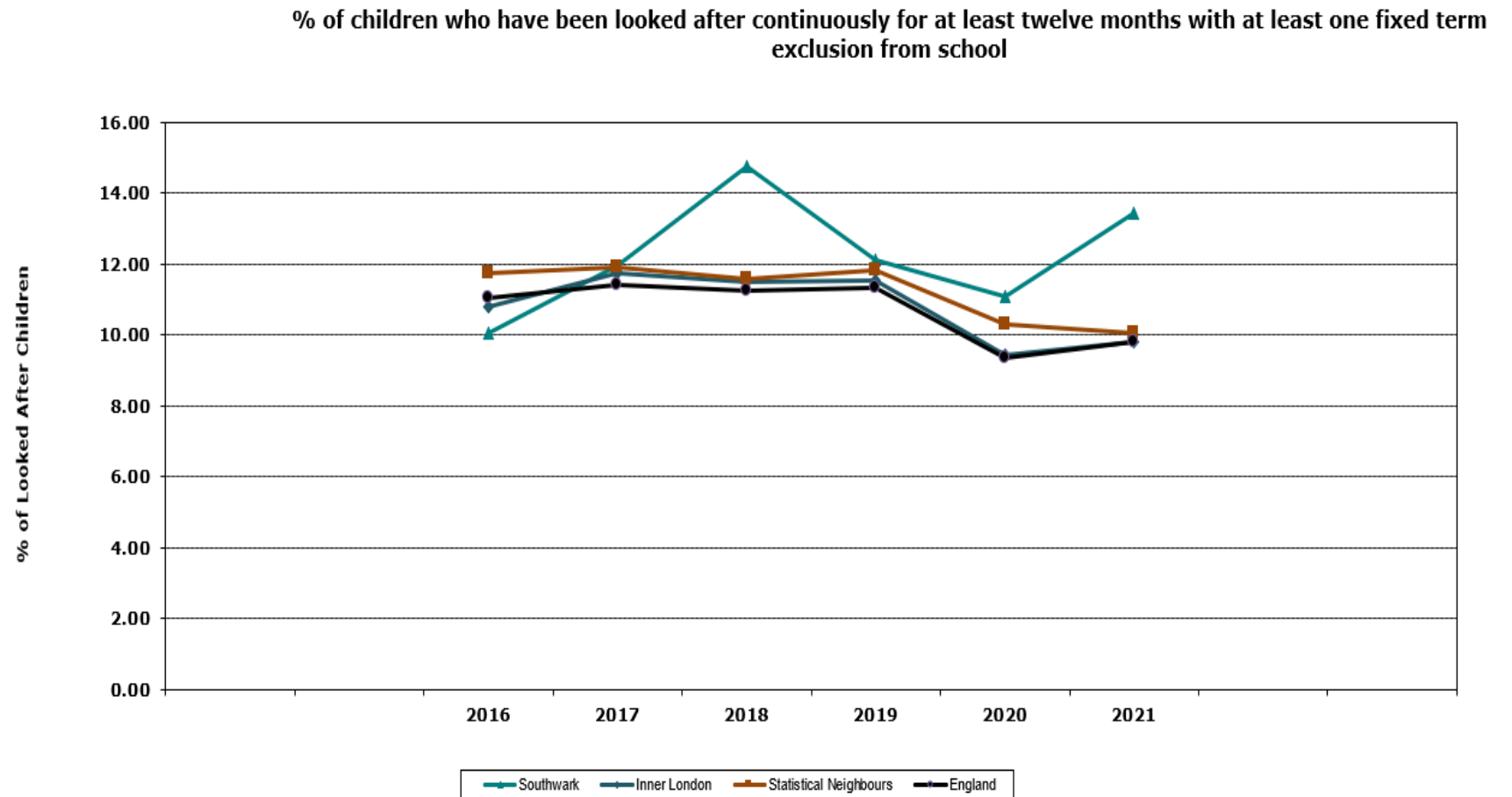
⁶⁰ This statistic is specifically for percentage of LAC returned home to live with parents or other person with parental responsibility part of the care plan. Data was not available for Southwark for those when the parent or other person with parental responsibility is not part of the care plan.

⁶¹

<https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s99637/Appendix%201%20Draft%20Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy%202021-2024.pdf>

⁶² A fixed term exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed.

Figure 9: Percentage of LAC who have been excluded from school (2023)⁵⁸



5.2.4 Positive destinations

The percentage of LAC with long-term placement stability⁶³ in Southwark has increased from 70% in 2021 to 76% in 2022.⁵⁸ This is now higher than both inner London (70%) and England (71%).

9% of LAC in Southwark had three or more placements during 2022. This is in line with inner London (10%) and England (10%).⁵⁸

93% of care leavers in Southwark in 2022 were recorded to have suitable accommodation.⁵⁸ This is a higher percentage than both London (87%) and England (88%).

5.3 Child protection

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for the number of children under child protection plans (CPPs) and the common causes of these plans (p37).

In 2022, the rate of children who are the subject of CPPs in Southwark was 49.9 per 10,000.⁵⁸ This was a decrease from the previous year in Southwark (59.5) but is higher than both the rate in inner London (36.9) and England (42.1).

Of those children who were subject of CPP in Southwark in 2022, for 18.6% this was not their first CPP.⁵⁸ This is a lower percentage than for England (23.3%) and is the same as inner London.

5.4 Mental health and wellbeing

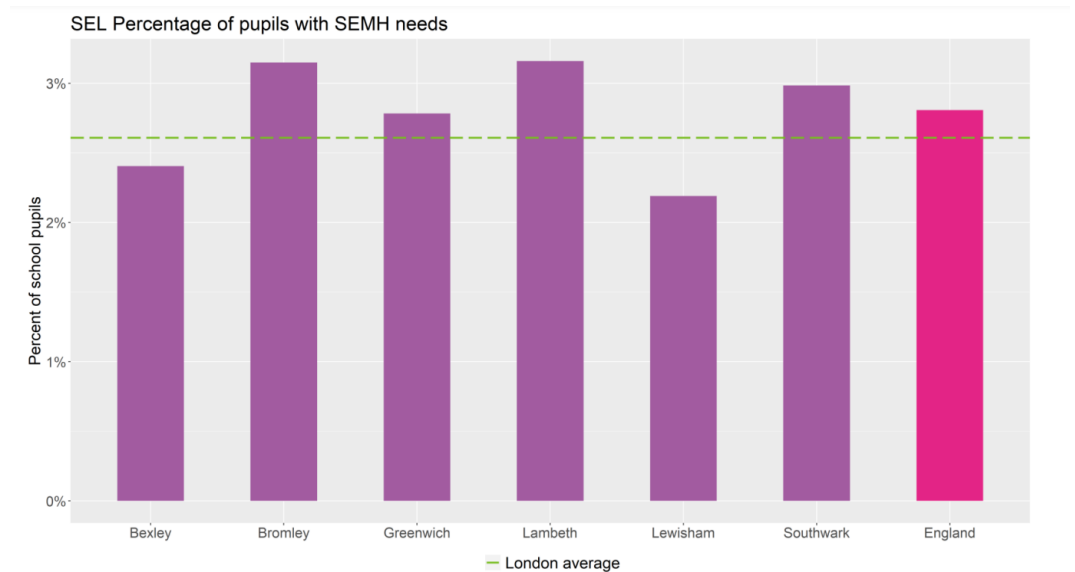
Information on the mental health of children and young people specifically in Southwark is available in the Mental Health JSNA 2017. This includes engagement for child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) and types of mental health disorders experienced. However, this information is over five years old.

According to data from 2020, around 3% of school pupils in Southwark have social, emotional and mental health needs (SEMH).⁶⁴ This is above the London average (2.6%). See Figure 10 for comparison with other boroughs in South East London.

⁶³ Defined as living in the same placement for at least two years, or placed for adoption and their adoption and their adoptive placement, together with their previous placement, last for at least two years.

⁶⁴ <https://www.transformationpartnersinhealthandcare.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Snapshot-SEL.pdf>

Figure 10: South East London boroughs' percentage of pupils with SEMH needs (2020)⁶⁴



5.5 Education

5.5.1 School and pupil numbers

In the 2022/23 academic year, there were 21,935 students in state-funded primary schools in Southwark.⁶⁵ This is similar to the average for local authorities in London (21,259).

For the September 2022 intake, Southwark Council received 2,965 secondary school applications,⁶⁶ an increase of 57 from the previous year.⁶⁷ 69.3% of families received an offer at their first preference school.

For information on the prevalence of students with support needs and comparisons between the numbers of pupils in special schools with England and London, see the Southwark 2022 SEND JSNA (p15).⁶⁸

⁶⁵ https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-area=E09000028&mod-group=AllRegions_England&mod-metric=2204&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

⁶⁶ These are on time applications.

⁶⁷ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/news/2022/mar/southwark-sees-the-highest-percentage-of-first-choice-of-schools-offered-since-its-records-began>

⁶⁸ <https://localoffer.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/897/send-jsna-october-2022.pdf>

5.5.2 Absence

The overall absence rate in Southwark state schools in 2021/22⁶⁹ was 6.3%.⁷⁰ This is in line with London (6.6%). It is lower than the average for all English local authorities (7.5%).

5.5.3 Exclusions

In the academic year 2021/22, there were five permanent exclusions from state schools in Southwark.⁷¹ This is much fewer than the average number of exclusions in local authorities in London (17) and the number of exclusions in Southwark in the previous year (13).

The rate of permanent exclusions in Southwark in 2021/22 was 0.01 as a proportion of the overall school population that year.⁷¹ This is lower than the rates for both England (0.08) and inner London (0.03, the lowest rate compared to all other regions in England).

5.5.4 Attainment – Key Stage standards

Across Key Stages 1, 2, 4, and 5 (data was unavailable for Key Stage 3), Southwark's results in 2021/22 were similar to or compared favourably to those in London and in England.⁵⁸ Information is not available to compare attainment with the previous two years, and attainment was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, limiting comparability.⁵⁸

Key Stage 1

Southwark has similar percentages to inner London of pupils achieving the expected standard across Reading, Writing and Maths and their performance compares favourably to England as a whole.⁵⁸

Figure 11: Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard across three subjects at Key Stage 1 in 2021/22⁵⁸

Area	% of pupils achieving the expected standard		
	Reading	Writing	Maths
Southwark	71%	65%	71%
Inner London	71%	64%	71%
England	67%	58%	68%

⁶⁹ Data for 2022/23 is available but only for the autumn term. The percentage is also similar (6.6%).

⁷⁰ <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england/2021-22>

⁷¹ <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/permanent-and-fixed-period-exclusions-in-england>

Key Stage 2

A similar percentage of Southwark pupils achieved the expected standard as in inner London across Reading; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling; and Maths.⁵⁸ Again, Southwark performed better than England.

Figure 12: Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard across three areas at Key Stage 2 in 2021/22⁵⁸

Area	% of pupils achieving the expected standard		
	Reading	Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling	Maths
Southwark	80%	77%	75%
Inner London	80%	78%	77%
England	75%	72%	71%

At Key Stage 2, a lower percentage of pupils who were eligible for free school meals achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (54%) than the percentage of those not eligible for free school meals (73%), a difference of 19%.⁵⁸ This is a similar percentage difference to that in England between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (22%).

Key Stage 4

'Attainment 8' measures the average achievement of pupils in up to eight qualifications including English, Maths, and six further qualifications.⁷²

The average Attainment 8 score per pupil in Southwark for 2021/22 was 53.6.⁵⁸ This is similar to the previous two years (55 in 2021, 53.7 in 2020). It is slightly higher than the average in inner London (52) and higher still than the average in England (47.2).

There was a 10 point difference in the average Attainment 8 score of pupils eligible for free school meals (47) and those not eligible (57). This was five points fewer than the difference between these groups in England (15), but similar to the difference between these groups in inner London (9.5).

The percentage of pupils achieving a grade five or above in both English and Maths in Southwark was 59%.⁵⁸ This has been increasing in the last few years

⁷² This measures double weights if the combined English qualification or both language and literature are taken. Maths is also double weighted. The further qualifications can be GCSE qualifications or on the DfE approved list for non-GCSE qualifications.

(53.4% in 2020, 57.4% in 2021) and is also higher than both inner London (56.6%) and England (46.8%).

Key Stage 5

The percentage of students achieving grades of AAB or better at A-level (of which at least two are in facilitating subjects)⁷³ was 23%, in line with England (23.2%).⁵⁸

Average point scores for Applied General Studies and Tech Level qualifications were also higher than those in England:⁵⁸

- The Applied General Studies average point score was 33.75 in Southwark and 31.98 in England.
- The Tech Levels average point score was 35 in Southwark and 30.56 in England.

5.5.5 Participation of young people with a disability

For information on the educational outcomes and follow-on destinations of children and young people with SEN, plus comparisons with London and the rest of England, please see the 2022 SEND JSNA (p27).⁶⁸

5.5.6 Free school meals

For information on the percentage of children eligible for and claiming free school meals in Southwark, please see the 2022 SEND JSNA (p25).⁶⁸

5.6 Early years

5.6.1 Smoking during pregnancy

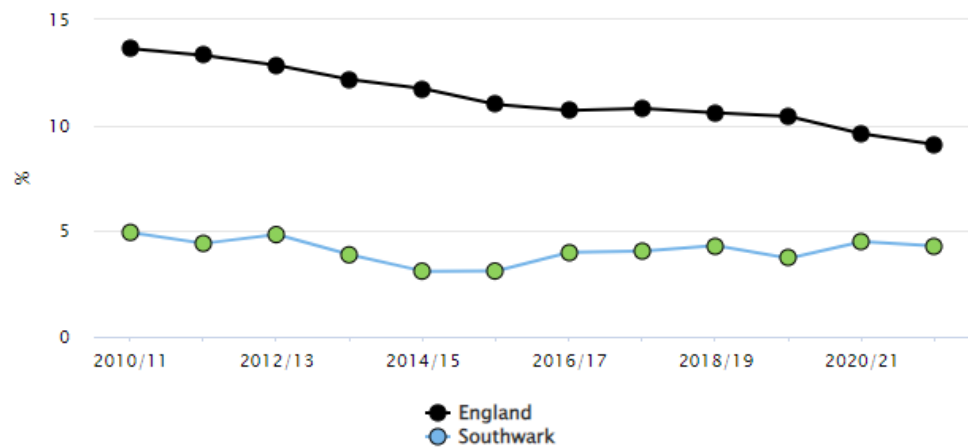
In 2021, in 4.3% of maternities in Southwark, the women were smokers.⁷⁴ This is a similar percentage to the previous year (4.5%), although it has fluctuated in the preceding years (3.7% in 2019/20, 4.3% in 2018/19, 4.0% in 2017/18).

The 2021/22 percentage is lower than the percentage in England (9.1%) and similar to the percentage in London (4.5%).⁷⁴

⁷³ These are subjects most commonly required or preferred by universities.

⁷⁴ https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/4/gid/1938133222/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/302/are/E09000028/iid/92266/age/179/sex/2/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0_tre-do-1

Figure 13: Percentage of maternities in which the woman was smoking at time of delivery. Comparison between Southwark and England from 2010/11 to 2021/22⁷⁴



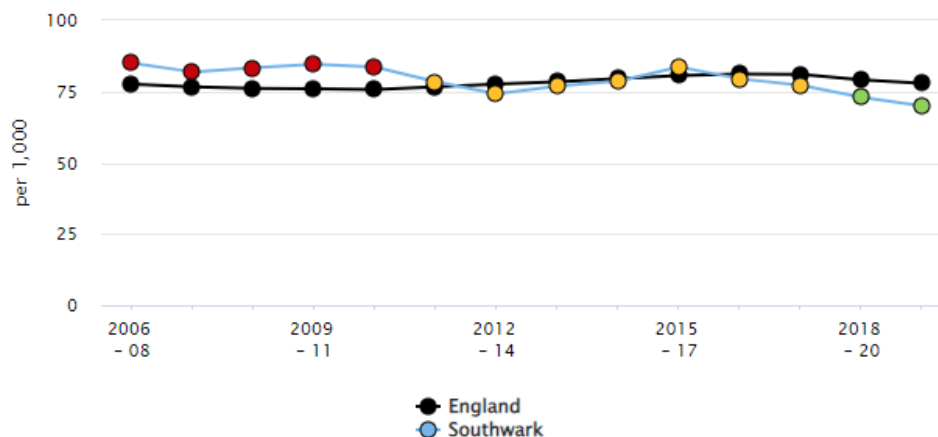
5.6.2 Low birth weight

In 2021, 7.5% of all babies born in Southwark had a low birth weight.⁷⁴ This is a decrease of 0.3% from the previous year, although percentages have fluctuated slightly in recent years (7.8% in 2020, 7.6% in 2019, 7.9% in 2018, 8.0% in 2017).

Southwark's percentage of babies with a low birth weight in 2021 is similar to London (7.6%) but slightly higher than England (6.8%).⁷⁴

5.6.3 Premature births

Between 2019 and 2021, there were 778 premature births (less than 37 weeks' gestation), i.e., 69.9 per 1,000 births.⁷⁴ This is a decrease from the previous two-year period (73 per 1,000) and follows a pattern of decreases since the 2015-2017 period. The 2019/21 figure is slightly lower than London (75.2 per 1,000) and England (77.9).

Figure 14: Rate of premature births in Southwark and England from 2006 to 2021⁷⁴

5.6.4 Breastfeeding

In 2021/22 in Southwark, 2,485 children were being breastfed at the time of their 6–8-week review.⁷⁴ This was an increase from the previous year (2,305), although the statistics are limited and therefore cannot suggest a pattern.

5.6.5 Immunisation

Data on population vaccination coverage shows that:

- **Hepatitis B (one year old):** In 2021, 91.9% of all children at age 12 months whose mother had positive Hepatitis B status had received the complete course of the Hepatitis B vaccine within Southwark.⁷⁵ There was no comparison data available for London or England.
- **Dtap IPV Hib⁷⁶ (one year old):** In 2021, within Southwark 88.2% of children whose first birthday falls within the year had received three doses of DTaP IPV Hib vaccine by their first birthday. This has fallen from a peak in 2013, where coverage was at 92.2%. The coverage rate within Southwark is higher than the coverage rate for London (86.5%) but lower than the coverage rate for England (91.8%).

⁷⁵ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938133228/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/92196/age/2/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>

⁷⁶ The combined DTaP IPV Hib is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia) and polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine).

- **PCV (one year old):**⁷⁷ In 2019, within Southwark 90.2% of children for whom the local authority is responsible completed a course of PCV vaccine at any time by their first birthday. This has increased from a low of 86.5% in 2015. The 2021 coverage rate within Southwark was higher than the rate for London (89.1%) but lower than England (93.2%).
- **PCV booster (two years old):** In 2021, within Southwark, 76.3% of children for whom the local authority is responsible received a booster dose of PCV vaccine at any time by their second birthday. This represents a decrease from 2020, where coverage rates were 80.5% and from a peak in 2014 from 89.2%. The 2021 coverage rate for Southwark is lower than both London (80.9%) and lower than England (89.3%).
- **DTap IPV Hib (two years old):** In 2021, within Southwark 86.7% of Children for whom the local authority is responsible received three doses of DTaP IPV Hib vaccine at any time by their second birthday. This has decreased from 90.6% in 2020 and from a peak of 94.7% in 2014. The coverage rate for Southwark was lower than both London (87.2%) and England (87.2%).
- **Hib and MenC booster (two years old):**⁷⁸ In 2021, within Southwark 83.1% of children for whom the local authority is responsible received a booster dose of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and Meningococcal group C (MenC) vaccine at any time by their second birthday. This represents a decrease from 2020, where coverage was 84.7%. The 2021 coverage rate for Southwark was higher than London (79.8%) but lower than England (89%).
- **MMR**⁷⁹ **for one dose (two years old):** Within Southwark in 2021, 83.4% of all children for whom the local authority is responsible received one dose of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday. This represents a decrease from 2020, when coverage was 84.1% and from a peak of 90.2% in 2014. The Southwark 2021 coverage rate is higher than the rate for London (79.9%) and lower than the rate for England (89.2%).

5.6.6 Developmental concerns at 27-30 months

In 2021/22 in Southwark, 81.4% of children who received a two-to-two-and-a-half-year review were at or above the expected level in all five 'Ages and Stages

⁷⁷ The PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal infections that can cause pneumonia, septicaemia or meningitis.

⁷⁸ The Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and Meningococcal group C (MenC) booster increases the protection a child gets from the first course of Hib vaccine when they are 8, 12 and 16 weeks old, and the MenC vaccine when they are 12 and 16 weeks.

⁷⁹ MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. The first MMR vaccine is given to children as part of the routine vaccination schedule, usually within a month of their first birthday.

Questionnaire 3' domains.⁸⁰ This has decreased from 84.9% in 2019/20. The 2021 rate was higher than both England (81.1%) and London (79.9%). *Please note, there are limitations to this data and it should be interpreted with caution.*⁸¹

Within the same period, 68.3% of children in Southwark were achieving a good level of development at the end of reception.⁸² This was higher than both the rates for England (65.2%) and London (67.8%).

For a further breakdown of the level of development at the end of reception please see slide 34 of Data Overview of the Children and Young People Population for Southwark Youth Services.⁸³

5.7 Child health

5.7.1 Child health service usage

Figure 15 presents child health service usage for Southwark, London and England.

In terms of ward-level data, from 2019 to 2021, St Georges had the highest rate of emergency admissions in children under five years old, with a rate of 144.6 per 1,000 of the population. The lowest was Dulwich Wood, with a rate of 64.5 per 1,000 of the population.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133223/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/93436/age/241/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

⁸¹ For this source, data are received from local authorities via an aggregate data collection which was quality assured locally before submission to OHID. It is understood that there are many local data quality issues, and variability within and between areas in how and where the questionnaires are administered and the data are collected and processed, as well as variation in interpretation of the requirements of OHID's interim data collection. In the longer term, many of these problems will be resolved when the information is drawn from NHS Digital's CSDS, a record level source. Until then, these statistics should be interpreted with extreme caution.

⁸² Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

⁸³ Data Overview of the Children and Young People Population for Southwark Youth Services, Southwark Council: London, 2023.

⁸⁴ https://www.localhealth.org.uk/?view=map12&indics=t2.emer_admin_v&lang=en

Figure 15: Child health service usage in Southwark, London and England⁸⁵

Child health service usage	Southwark	London	England
A & E attendances (ages 0 to 4 years) 2021 (per 1,000 of the population aged 0 to 4 years)	960.1	854.5	762.8
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries (ages 0 to 4 years) 2021 (per 10,000 of the population under the age of 5) ⁸⁶	77.9	82.9	103.6
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries (ages 0 to 14 years) 2021 (per 10,000 of the population under the ages of 15)	68.6	68.2	84.3
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries (ages 15 – 24 years) 2021 (per 10,000 of the population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	85.1	118.6
Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years old) 2021 (per 100,000 of the total population)	190.6	142.3	131.5
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions (under 18 years) 2021 (per 100,000 of the population aged 0 to 17 years)	87.4	75.0	99.8
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (ages 10 – 24 years) 2022 (per 100,000 of the population aged 10-24)	262.2	229.7	427.3

⁸⁵ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/15>

⁸⁶ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938133236/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/90832/age/28/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

5.7.2 Healthy weight/BMI

In 2021, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) showed the following for all children in Southwark with a valid height and weight measure in reception (aged four to five):

- **Underweight:**⁸⁷ 1% of children were classified as underweight, lower than both London (1.9%) and England (1.2%).
- **Healthy weight:**⁸⁸ 75.1% were classified as having a healthy weight, slightly lower than both London (76.2%) and England (76.5%).⁸⁹
- **Overweight:**⁹⁰ 11.7% of children in reception were classified as overweight in Southwark, slightly higher than London (11.1%) but lower than England (12.1%).
- **Obese:**⁹¹ 12.2% were classified as obese (including severe obesity), higher than both London (10.8%) and England (10.1%).

Figure 16 shows a comparison between Southwark and England for the percentage of children in reception with a healthy weight in recent decades.

⁸⁷ For population monitoring purposes children are classified as underweight if their body mass index (BMI) is less than the 2nd centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

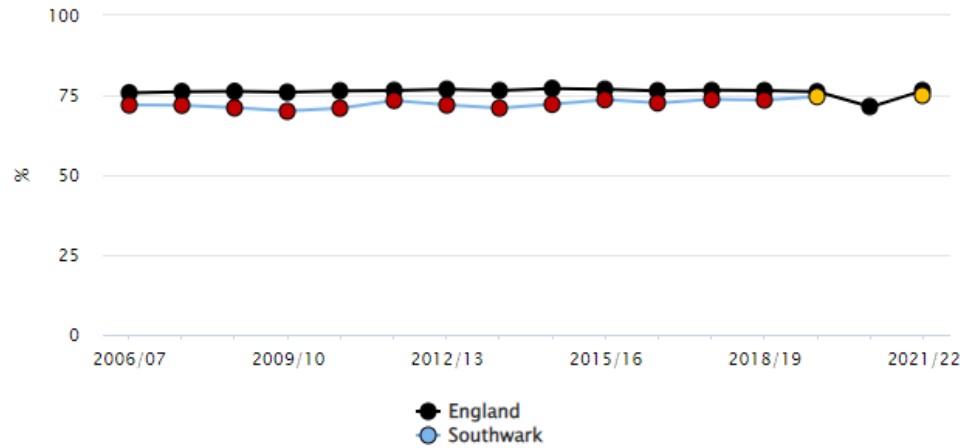
⁸⁸ For population monitoring purposes children are classified as healthy weight if their body mass index (BMI) is between the 2nd and less than the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

⁸⁹ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/1/gid/8000011/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/401/are/E09000028/iid/90323/age/201/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

⁹⁰ For population monitoring purposes children are classified as overweight if their body mass index (BMI) is on or above the 85th centile, but less than the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

⁹¹ For population monitoring purposes children are classified as living with obesity if their body mass index (BMI) is on or above the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

Figure 16: Percentage of children aged five to six years with a valid height and weight measured by the NMCP with a BMU classified as healthy weight from 2006 to 2022⁸⁹

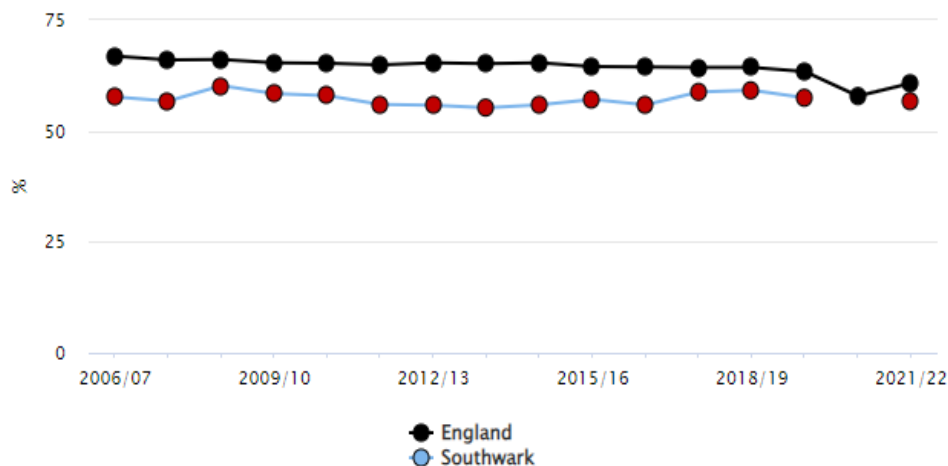


In 2021, the NCMP showed the following for all children in Southwark with a valid height and weight measure in Year 6 (aged 10 to 11):

- **Underweight:** 1% were classified as underweight, lower than both London (1.5%) and England (1.7%).
- **Healthy weight:** 56.6% were classified as having a healthy weight, slightly lower than both England (60.8%) and London (57.8%).
- **Overweight:** 15.1% were classified as overweight, higher than both London (14.7%) and England (14.3%).
- **Obese:** 27.1% were classed as being obese (including severe obesity), higher than both London (25.8%) and England (23.4%).

Figure 17 shows a comparison between Southwark and England for the percentage of children in Year 6 with a healthy weight in recent years.

Figure 17: Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with a valid height and weight measured by the NCMP with a BMI classified as healthy weight from 2006 to 2022⁹⁹



In 2021, Camberwell Green had the highest prevalence of children in reception who were classified as overweight (including living with obesity) at 32.9%.⁹² The ward with the lowest prevalence was Dulwich Village with 12.8%.

For children in Year 6, North Walworth had the highest prevalence of children who were classified as overweight (including living with obesity), with 50%. The ward with the lowest prevalence was again Dulwich Village, at 19.4%.

For further detail on healthy weight and childhood obesity in Southwark, including a breakdown of obesity and excess weight at ward level, please see Southwark's (January 2020) JSNA and slide 19 of the (2023) Data Overview of the Children and Young People Population for Southwark Youth Services.⁸³

5.7.3 Dental health

Amongst three-year-olds in Southwark in 2019, 6.6% had experience of visually obvious tooth decay. This was lower than both the rates for London (12.6%) and England (10.7%). In 2019 in Southwark each child had a mean of 0.17 decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft).⁹³ This was lower than both the mean per child in both London (0.39) and England (0.31).

⁹² <https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#c=home>

⁹³ Mean severity of tooth decay in children aged three years based on the mean number of teeth per child sampled which were either actively decayed or had been filled or extracted decayed/missing/filled teeth.

In 2021, 16.0% of 5-year-olds in Southwark had experience of visually obvious dental decay.⁹⁴ This was lower than both the proportion in both London (25.8%) and England (23.7%). In 2018 for the same age group, in Southwark there was a mean of 0.76 dmft per child in 2018 – this was lower than both the mean for London (0.92 dmft per child) and England (0.80 dmft per child).

Across the period 2018/19 to 2020/21, there were 220 hospital admissions for dental carries (tooth decay) for children aged zero to five years.⁹⁵ This represents a rate of 304.8 per 100,000 of the zero to five population, higher than both the rates for London (280.1 per 100,000) and England (220.8 per 100,000).

5.7.4 Teenage pregnancies

In 2021, the under-18 conception rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-17) in Southwark was 12.7 per 1,000.⁹⁶ This was higher than the rate for London (9.5 per 1,000) and lower than the rate for England (13.1 per 1,000).

In 2021, the under-16 conception rate (per 1,000 females aged 13-15) in Southwark was 1.3 per 1,000. This was lower than the rates for both London (2.1 per 1,000) and England (1.5 per 1,000).

For further information regarding teenage conception rates please see slide 20 of Data Overview of the Children and Young People Population for Southwark Youth Services.⁸³

5.8 Smoking, alcohol and drug use

5.8.1 Smoking, e-cigarette, alcohol, and drug use

There was limited data regarding smoking, alcohol and drug use amongst children and young people in Southwark published within the last five years. The most recent comprehensive dataset was from the 'what about YOUth survey 2014' for wider health behaviours amongst 15-year-olds and a separate 2015 survey about their smoking behaviours.⁹⁷

⁹⁴ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938133263/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/93563/age/34/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

⁹⁵ Dental carries (tooth decay) and periodontal (gum) disease are the most common dental pathologies in the UK. The indicator is described in the data source as a good direct measure of dental health and an indirect, proxy measure of child health and diet.

⁹⁶ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/3/qid/1938133222/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/20401/age/173/sex/2/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

⁹⁷ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938133229/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/91491/age/44/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

5.8.2 Alcohol- and drug-related hospital admissions

In the period from 2018/19 to 2020/21, there were:

- **20 alcohol related hospital admissions** for young people aged under 18 in Southwark. This equates to 10.2 per 100,000 of the population, higher than London (14.3 per 100,000) but lower than England (29.3 per 100,000).⁹⁸
- **60 hospital admissions due to substance misuse** for those aged 15 to 24. This represented a rate of 53.9 per 100,000 of the population – lower than both London (56.5 per 100,000) and England (81.2 per 100,000).⁹⁸

5.9 Youth offending

In Southwark in 2021 there were 80 children aged 10-17 years who entered the youth justice system, which represents a rate of 3.1 per 1,000 of the population.⁹⁹ This has decreased from a peak in 2014 of 265 or 11.8 per 1,000. The 2021 rate for Southwark is higher than the rate for England (2.8 per 1,000) but lower than the rate for London (3.5 per 1,000). The decreasing trend in recent years is also seen for both London and England.¹⁰⁰

In 2021, there were 47 first time entrants to the youth justice system in Southwark,¹⁰¹ representing a rate of 184.5 per 100,000 of the 10 to 17-year-olds population by area of residence. This has fallen from a peak of 280 (1,227 per 100,000 of the 10-17 population) in 2010. The 2021 rate for Southwark is higher than both the rates for London (166.3 per 100,000) and England (148.9 per 100,000).¹⁰²

Between 2008 and 2018, in Southwark the youth reoffending rate was higher amongst males than females. It was highest amongst those from a White ethnic background, followed by those with an ethnic background classed as 'Other'. Figure 18 and Figure 19 detail the youth reoffending rate in South East London by gender and ethnicity.

⁹⁸ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938133225/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

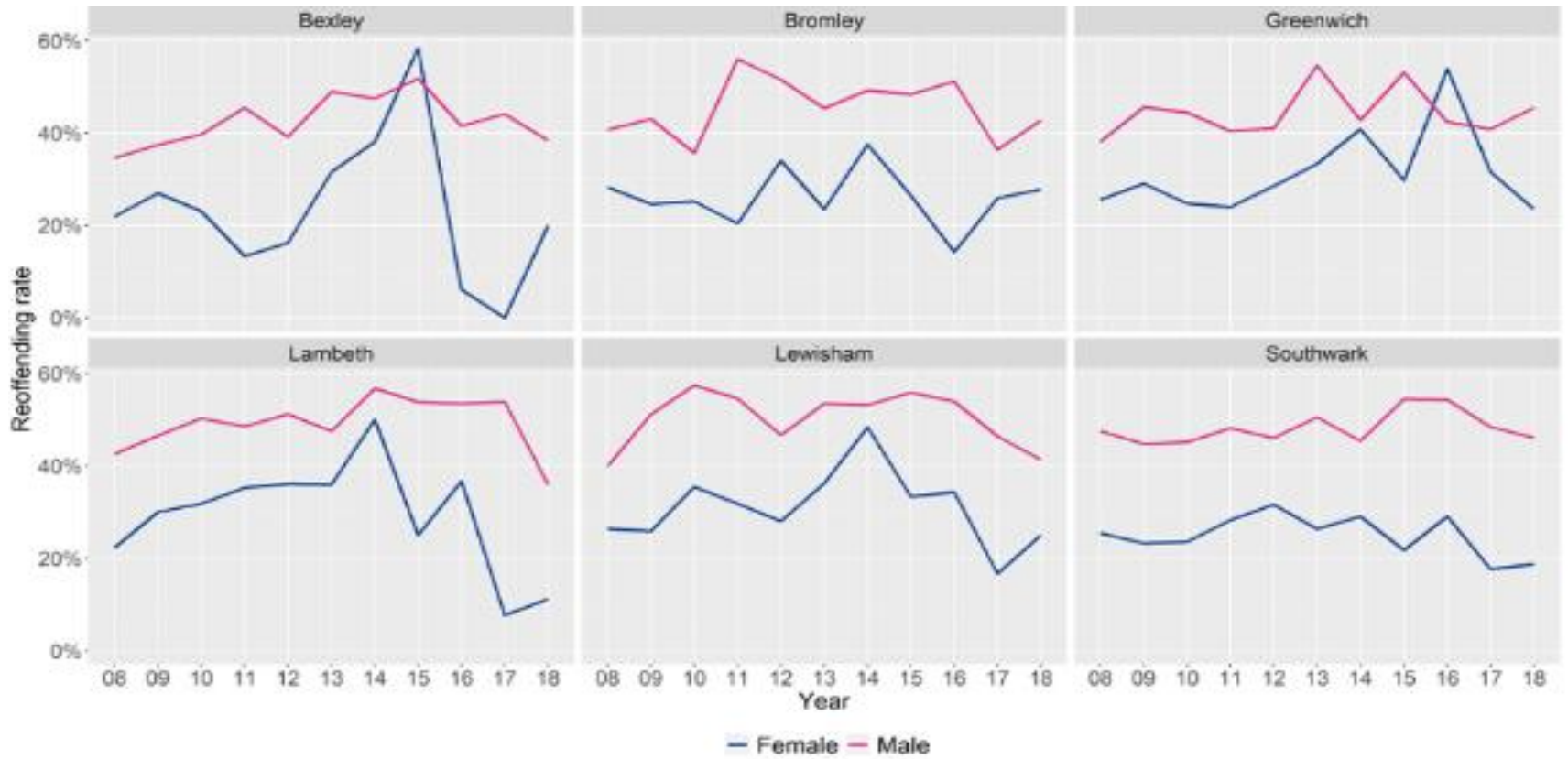
⁹⁹ Children and Young people aged 10 to 17 years cautioned or sentenced, rate per 1,000 population.

¹⁰⁰ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938133238/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/10401/age/211/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

¹⁰¹ Rate of 10 to 17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population.

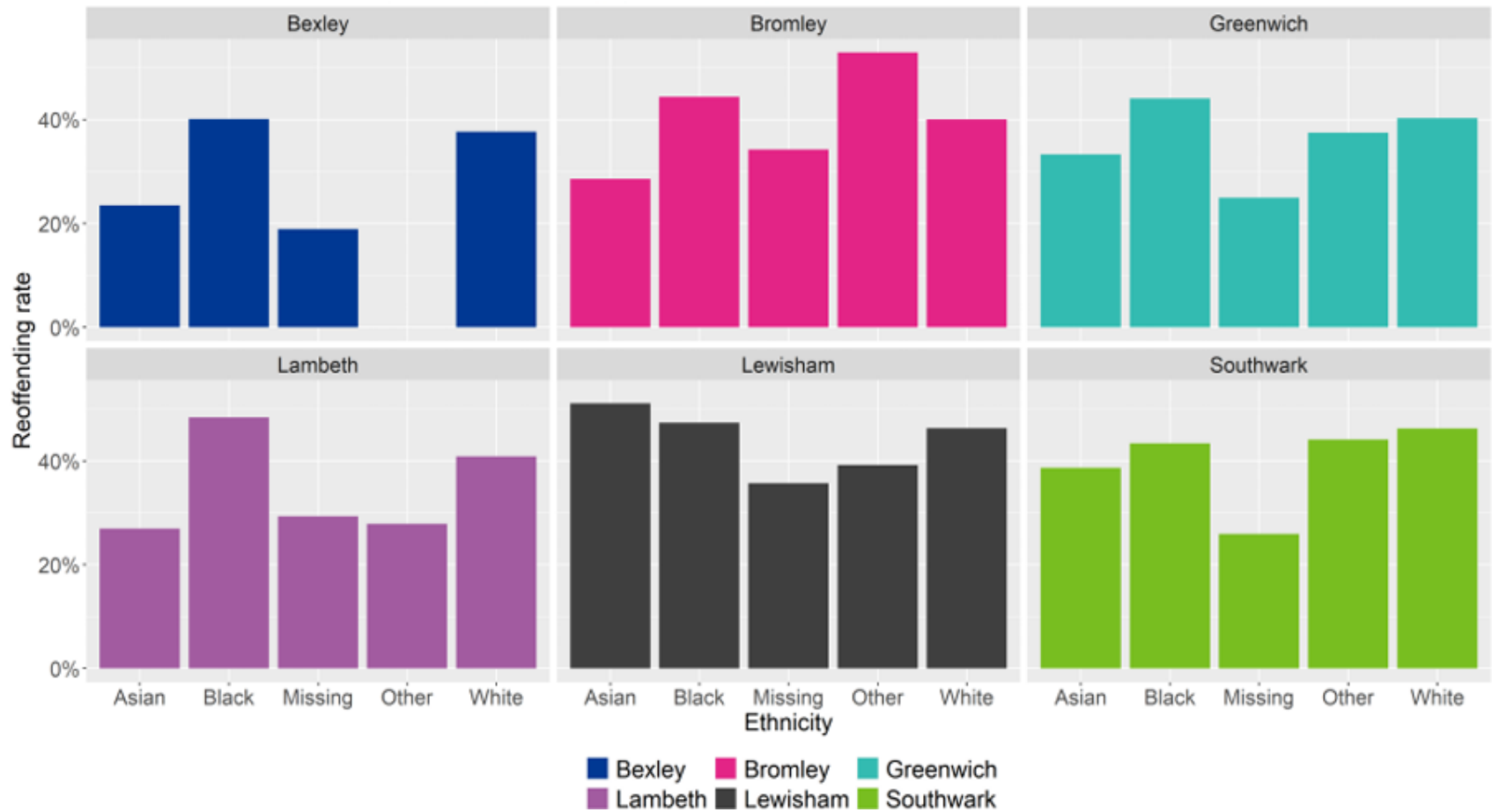
¹⁰² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938133225/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/10401/age/211/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

Figure 18: Youth reoffending rate in South East London by gender between 2008-18¹⁰³



¹⁰³ <https://www.transformationpartnersinhealthandcare.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Snapshot-SEL.pdf>

Figure 19: Juvenile reoffending rate in South East London by ethnicity between 2008-18¹⁰³



For a further breakdown of youth justice incidents within Southwark please see slide 19 of Data Overview of the Children and Young People Population for Southwark Youth Services.⁸³

6 Our people: Adults

6.1 Health behaviours

Please note, some of the areas covered in this section are also covered in the 2023 Southwark JSNA. Where specific additional data is available in the JSNA, page numbers have been noted for reference.

6.1.1 Alcohol use prevalence

In the period 2015-2018, 31.2% of adults in Southwark were drinking over 14 units of alcohol a week (the recommended limit for alcohol consumption per week).¹⁰⁴ This is notably higher than the London and England averages of 20.1% and 22.8% respectively.¹⁰⁴

Please see the 2022 Southwark JSNA for information on the proportion of adults in Southwark who are dependent drinkers, including comparisons with London and England (p27).

6.1.2 Alcohol-related hospital admissions

In the year 2021-2022, there were 1,945 hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in Southwark, or 883 per 100,000 people.¹⁰⁴ This is 41% higher than the England average of 626 admissions per 100,000 people, and 50.4% higher than the London average of 587 admissions per 100,000 people.¹⁰⁴ There were 4,273 hospital admissions for conditions that were classed as broadly related to alcohol in the same period.¹⁰⁴

6.1.3 Alcohol-specific deaths

In 2021, there were 82 alcohol-related mortalities in Southwark, or 42 per 100,000 people.¹⁰⁴ This is slightly higher than the England average of 38.5 per 100,000 people, and notably higher than the London average of 32.5 per 100,000.¹⁰⁴ **Error! Bookmark not defined.** In 2020, there were approximately 1,014 potential years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions for men in the borough, and 387 years for women in the borough.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133118/pat/6/ati/402/are/E09000028/iid/92774/age/168/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/4/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0> Data on the levels of consumption of alcohol in Southwark has not been updated in this dataset since 2018.

6.1.4 Drug use prevalence

Data on the prevalence of problem drug use is limited. It was estimated in 2021 that there were 1,409 opiate and/or crack cocaine users not in treatment in Southwark.¹⁰⁵

6.1.5 Drug-related hospital admissions

In 2019-2020, there were 55 hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by drug misuse in Southwark, this equates to 17 per 100,000 population.¹⁰⁶ This is 42% higher than the London average of 12 per 100,000, but still notably lower than the England average of 31 per 100,000.¹⁰⁶ In the same period, there were 30 admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug-related mental and behavioural disorders, or nine per 100,000.¹⁰⁶ This was slightly lower than the London average of 11 per 100,000, and the England average of 13 per 100,000.¹⁰⁶

6.1.6 Drug-related deaths

In 2021, there were seven deaths registered related to drug misuse in Southwark. This is the lowest number of deaths of this kind in the borough since 2011, a 46% decrease on 2020 (13 deaths), and a 61% decrease on 2019 (18 deaths).¹⁰⁷ It is also lower than the inner London average of 10 deaths per borough in 2021.¹⁰⁷

There were nine deaths registered related to drug poisoning in 2021 in Southwark – substantially lower than previous years; 2020 (17 deaths), 2019 (26 deaths) and 2018 (24 deaths).¹⁰⁷ This number is also lower than the inner London average of 15 deaths per borough in 2021.¹⁰⁷

6.1.7 Substance Misuse Service use

In 2020, 132 people successfully completed treatment for drug misuse in Southwark.¹⁰⁸ Only one person waited more than three weeks for drug treatment – a substantially lower number than the previous two years; 2020 (eight people waited more than three weeks), and 2019 (seven people waited more than three weeks).¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ [Public health profiles - Area Details \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/area-details)

¹⁰⁶ <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-drug-misuse/2020/drug-admissions-data-tables>

¹⁰⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/drugmisuse-deathsbylocalauthority>

¹⁰⁸ [Public health profiles - Area Details \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/area-details). Successful completion of treatment is defined by Public Health England as individuals who 'successfully complete drug treatment in a year and do not re-present to treatment within six months'.

105 people successfully completed alcohol treatment in 2020 in Southwark, and two people waited more than three weeks for treatment.¹⁰⁸ Nine people died during alcohol treatment from 2019 to 2021.¹⁰⁸

6.1.8 Smoking

It is estimated that in 2020, 15% of people aged 16 years and above in Southwark were cigarette smokers.¹⁰⁹ This is comparable with the London average of 13.9% and the England average of 14%.¹⁰⁹ 72.6% of people aged 16 years and above in Southwark had never smoked cigarettes – 10.1% higher than the London average of 62.7%, and 12.7% higher than the England average of 59.9%.¹⁰⁹

Among Southwark's population of adults in routine and manual occupations (between the ages of 18 and 64), there is a significantly higher prevalence of smoking. 26.7% of this group are current smokers – higher than both the London and England averages for this socioeconomic group (20.2% and 22.5% respectively).¹¹⁰

6.1.9 Obesity

In 2018-2019 there were 7,005 admissions to hospital with a primary or secondary diagnosis of obesity in Southwark, which equates to approximately 2,912 per 100,000 people in the borough.¹¹¹ This is markedly higher than the London and England averages of 1,418 and 1,615 per 100,000 people respectively.¹¹¹

In the same period, 150 Southwark residents had consultations for 'bariatric surgery' due to obesity.¹¹¹ 130 of these residents were women and 20 were men. This equates to 47 per 100,000 people – notably higher than the London and England averages of 18 and 13 per 100,000 people respectively.¹¹¹

6.1.10 Physical activity

In 2021-2022, 68.9% of adults in Southwark aged 19 and over were physically active (doing at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week).¹¹² This is comparable with the London and England averages of 66.8% and 67.3%

¹⁰⁹ [Cigarette smoking prevalence by local authority, England, 2020 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk) (City of London is excluded from the London average calculation of current cigarette smokers, as data on this borough was not available).

¹¹⁰ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132701/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/302/are/E09000028/iid/93085/age/1/sex/2/cat/1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

¹¹¹ [Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet 2020: Data tables - NHS Digital](https://www.nhs.uk)

¹¹² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity/data#page/1/qid/1938132899/ati/402/iid/93014/age/298/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

respectively.¹¹² This figure has remained quite consistent in Southwark in recent years, fluctuating around the 70% mark since 2015.¹¹²

This figure drops substantially when looking at physical activity in children and young people in the borough in the same period (aged 5 to 18 years old). In this age group, 44.5% of people are physically active (doing at least 60 minutes of activity per day across the week).¹¹² Albeit a substantially lower figure than the proportion of physically active adults, this figure is still comparable with the England average of 44.9%, and higher than the London average of 41.9% during the same period.¹¹²

6.2 Mental health

6.2.1 Dementia

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about dementia prevalence for the borough including emergency hospital admissions, and comparative figures for London and England (p54-55).

6.2.2 Deaths from suicide

In 2021 there were 13 registered deaths by suicide in Southwark. This is lower than previous years; 2020 (23 deaths), 2019 (34 deaths), and 2018 (17 deaths).¹¹³ This figure is comparable with the London average of 16 deaths by suicide per borough, also in 2021.¹¹³

6.2.3 Social isolation

In a survey conducted in 2019, 8.8% of Southwark respondents reported feeling lonely often.¹¹⁴ This figure is comparable with the London average. This figure was 16% among those who socially rent their home in Southwark and 2% among those who owned their own home.¹¹⁴ Southwark residents from non-white ethnic groups reported feeling lonely more often than residents from white ethnic backgrounds.¹¹⁴

6.2.4 Mental health and wellbeing

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about the prevalence of common mental disorders in Southwark residents aged 16+ and aged 64+, as well as severe mental illness and comparisons with London and England (p34).

¹¹³

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/suicidesbylocalauthority> Number of deaths by suicide in 2021 may have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns.

¹¹⁴ <https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s88179/Appendix%201%20loneliness%20strategy.pdf>

6.2.5 Life satisfaction

In the year up to March 2022, 6.5% of people in Southwark rated their life satisfaction as low, 16.4% as medium, 56.1% as high, and 21.1% as very high.¹¹⁵ These figures are broadly comparable with both the London and England averages, apart from slightly more people in Southwark rating their life satisfaction as 'low' (6.5%) compared with the London average of 4.6%, and slightly fewer people in Southwark rating their life satisfaction as 'very high' (21.1%) compared with the London and England averages of 23% and 26% respectively.¹¹⁵

6.3 Key diseases

6.3.1 Key diseases

Cancer is a leading cause of death in Southwark and accounted for around a quarter of all deaths in the borough in 2020.¹¹⁶ Cardiovascular diseases are the second largest cause of death in the borough, also accounting for around a quarter of all deaths (as of 2015).¹¹⁶ In 2021 the mortality rate for under-75s from cardiovascular diseases was 89.5 per 100,000 people in Southwark.¹¹⁷ This is markedly higher than the London and England averages of 74.3 and 76 respectively.¹¹⁷

The incidence of new Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) diagnoses (excluding chlamydia for those aged under 25) was 2,662 per 100,000 people in Southwark in 2022.¹¹⁷ This is markedly higher than both the London and England averages of 1,171 and 496 per 100,000 people respectively.¹¹⁷

6.3.2 Cancer

The mortality rate in Southwark for under-75s from cancer was 119.1 per 100,000 people in 2021 – slightly higher than the London average of 110.2 per 100,000, but lower than the England average of 121.5 per 100,000.¹¹⁷

There is more data available on the incidence of cancer registrations at NHS Trust level: https://www.cancerdata.nhs.uk/incidence_and_mortality.

¹¹⁵

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/headlineestimatesofpersonalwellbeing>

¹¹⁶ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing/public-health/health-and-wellbeing-in-southwark-jsna/health-conditions-and-health-care>

¹¹⁷ [Local Authority Health Profiles - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.localauthorityhealthprofiles.org.uk/)

6.3.3 Coronary heart disease (CHD)

As of April 2023, there were 4,710 people in Southwark with a diagnosis of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), equivalent to approximately 1.3% of people in the borough.¹¹⁸ The British Heart Foundation estimate that there are approximately 18,000 total people in Southwark living with CHD in 2023, equivalent to 5.9% of people in the borough.¹¹⁸

6.3.4 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

In the period 2021-2022, it was estimated that 1.2% of people in Southwark were living with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).¹¹⁹ This is slightly lower than the England average of 1.9%.¹¹⁹ There were 66 deaths from COPD in Southwark in 2021, or 48.9 per 100,000 people in the borough. This is notably higher than the London average of 34.8 deaths from COPD per 100,000 people.¹¹⁹

6.4 Hospitalisations

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information on the following, including comparison to London and England:

- Emergency hospital admissions for violence including sexual violence (p28).
- Emergency hospital admissions for children under the age of five (p37).
- Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (p52).
- Emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls among older people (p54).

6.5 Home care and care homes

6.5.1 Care

In the year 2021-2022, there were 8,900 adults in Southwark aged 65 and over accessing long term social care support, per 100,000 people in the borough.¹²⁰ This figure is higher than the London average of 6,605 per 100,000 people, but is

¹¹⁸ <https://www.bhf.org.uk/what-we-do/our-research/heart-and-circulatory-diseases-in-numbers/incidence-and-prevalence-incidence-by-local-authority>

¹¹⁹

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/inhale/data#page/3/gid/8000003/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E0900002/8/iid/253/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

¹²⁰

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiMDIhZGU4OWQtZTNmMi00MzNhLTIIYzQtNmFjZig5MTI4YTBkIiwidCI6ImM3YzYzM1NGlyLTg1YiAtNDdmNS1iMjlyLTQ3YiQ4ZDc3NGVIMyJ9>

comparable with neighbouring borough Lewisham (9,000 per 100,000), and is slightly lower than Lambeth (9,900 per 100,000).¹²⁰

In the same period, there were 795 adults aged 18-64 years accessing long term support, per 100,000 people in the borough.¹²⁰ This is comparable with Lambeth (815 per 100,000), and slightly higher than Lewisham (690 per 100,000).¹²⁰

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information on the number of new services users supported by Adult Social Care and their most common reason for support (p53).

Data was not available on the number of people in Southwark who are receiving care in their own homes.

As of February 2023, 85.7% of care home residents in Southwark were state-funded, and 14.3% were self-funded.¹²¹ As of 2021, there were five care home beds in Southwark per 100 people aged 75+ in the borough – lower than the London and England averages of 7.1 and 9.4 per 100 people aged 75+.¹²²

6.5.2 Life in older age

In 2019 there were 10,744 older people living in poverty in Southwark – approximately 31.3% of the older population of the borough.¹²³ This is considerably higher than the England average of 14.2%.¹²³

In 2021, 50.2% of deaths in Southwark occurred in hospital, 32.8% at home, 10.2% in care homes, 4.2% in hospices and 2.5% in 'other places'.¹²⁴ These figures are comparable with the London averages across all places of death. However, 6.2% more deaths occur in hospital in Southwark than the England average (50.2% in Southwark vs. 44% in England), and 10% fewer deaths occur in care homes in Southwark than the England average (10.2% in Southwark vs. 20.2% in England).¹²⁴

¹²¹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/socialcare/datasets/carehomesandestimatingtheselffundingpopulationengland>

¹²² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life/data#page/1/gid/1938133060/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

¹²³ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life/data#page/1/gid/1938133387/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

¹²⁴ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life/data#page/1/gid/1938132883/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000028/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

6.6 Looking after own health and wellbeing

6.6.1 Unpaid carers

In Southwark in 2021 there were 18,820 unpaid carers.¹²⁵ 7,525 of these were male, and 11,295 were female. This is equivalent to about 7.2% of Southwark's residents being unpaid carers.¹²⁵ This is slightly below the London average of 7.8%.¹²⁵

¹²⁵

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/socialcare/datasets/unpaidcarebyagesexanddeprivationengland>

7 Our place

7.1 Our borough

7.1.1 Area

Southwark covers an area of 28.9 square kilometres and has a population of 307,700, or approximately 10,610 persons per square kilometre, as of 2021.¹²⁶ Southwark is the seventh most densely populated London local authority, with around 76 people living on each football pitch-sized area of land.¹²⁶

Within the borough, the most densely populated wards are Chaucer (19,453 people per square kilometre), Newington (18,806) and Peckham (18,499).¹²⁷ The least densely populated wards are College (3,931), Dulwich Village (4,660) and Peckham Rye (6,457).¹²⁷ For a full breakdown of the data by ward, see: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/land-area-and-population-density-ward-and-borough>. Please see the 'Demography' section for a discussion of total population per ward.

7.1.2 Neighbourhoods

Southwark is made up of 23 wards – smaller areas within the borough that each have two or three local councillors representing residents. These wards are:

- Borough & Bankside
- Camberwell Green
- Champion Hill
- Chaucer
- Dulwich Hill
- Dulwich Village
- Dulwich Wood
- Faraday
- Goose Green
- London Bridge & West Bermondsey
- Newington
- North Bermondsey
- North Walworth
- Nunhead & Queen's Road
- Old Kent Road
- Peckham
- Peckham Rye
- Rotherhithe
- Rye Lane
- South Bermondsey
- St George's
- St Giles
- Surrey Docks

¹²⁶ [Southwark population change, Census 2021 – ONS](#)

¹²⁷ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/land-area-and-population-density-ward-and-borough>

7.1.3 Priority localities

As of 2019, the most deprived ward in Southwark was Faraday.¹²⁸ The least deprived wards were Goose Green and Dulwich Village jointly.¹²⁸ For a full break down of the data by ward, see: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation>.

7.2 Communities

7.2.1 Community involvement

In 2020-2021, Southwark Council undertook qualitative research involving resident interviews and surveys, to increase understanding of local issues. Southwark residents reported low levels of voice and influence over local decision making, particularly among people with fewer resources, and Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups. That said, some residents interviewed were involved in decision making through local Tenant and Resident Associations and communications with their local MP.¹²⁹

7.2.2 Volunteering

There is limited data on the number and demographic make-up of volunteers in Southwark. Data from Community Southwark, the umbrella body for the voluntary and community sector (VCS) in Southwark, shows that there were 1,222 registered charities as of 2015, and many more organisations of different forms, such as social enterprises.¹³⁰

7.3 Housing

7.3.1 Dwellings

In 2023, there were 147,240 properties in Southwark – an increase of 2,250 (1.6%) on the number of dwellings in 2022.¹³¹ Most properties (58.5%) are in council tax bands A-C, with 32.7% in bands D-E, and 8.8% in bands F-H.¹³¹

As of 2021, the largest proportion of properties in Southwark are social rented properties (39.7%).¹³² The second largest proportion are privately rented

¹²⁸ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation> This dataset uses some ward names, such as 'College' that do not directly align with Southwark Council's list of 23 wards covered in 6.1.2.

¹²⁹ Southwark Council (2021). Understanding Southwark Summary report.

¹³⁰ <https://communitysouthwark.org/a-guide-to-getting-started/>

¹³¹ [Council Tax: stock of properties, 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-tax-stock-of-properties-2023)

properties (29%). 20.7% of properties are owned with a mortgage or loan, and 10.6% are owned by individuals outright.¹³²

7.3.2 Housing stock

As of 2022, Southwark's local authority housing stock totalled 37,683 dwellings.¹³³ This is a slight decrease from 38,183 in 2020. Since 2010, the total housing stock owned by Southwark has decreased by 6.1% - down from 40,120.¹³⁴

Of the local authority housing stock in Southwark, 9% are detached and semi-detached properties, 75% are purpose-built flats, and 13% are converted flats.¹³⁵

There were 11,304 people on the Southwark Council housing waiting list on 31st March 2022.¹³⁶ This is slightly higher than the average London borough waiting list size of 9,314, but still far lower than neighbouring boroughs Lambeth (33,640) and Tower Hamlets (21,840).¹³⁶ 3,142 people in Southwark were living in insanitary or overcrowded local authority housing in March 2022.¹³⁶ This is comparable with the London borough average of 3,306, and far lower than neighbouring boroughs Lambeth (15,205) and Tower Hamlets (9,374).¹³⁶

In the financial year 2021-2022, 120 local authority owned properties in Southwark were sold under the Right to Buy.¹³³

7.3.3 Supply of new housing

In the financial year 2021-2022, 1,390 new dwellings were completed in Southwark, and the building process was started for 900 new dwellings.¹³⁷ The data did not show how many of these dwellings were privately funded vs local authority funded.

¹³²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingenglandandwales/census2021#tenure>

¹³³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/local-authority-housing-statistics-data-returns-for-2021-to-2022>

¹³⁴ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-housing-stock>

¹³⁵ https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/2699/5_SE_SHMA_Chapter_3_The_dwelling_stock.pdf

¹³⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/local-authority-housing-statistics-data-returns-for-2021-to-2022> waiting list sizes have not been adjusted for borough population sizes.

¹³⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/housebuildingukpermanentdwellingsstartedandcompletedbylocalauthority>

7.3.4 Supported housing

As of 2022, there were 2,849 units of supported housing/housing for older people in Southwark, the majority being one-bedroomed flats.¹³⁸ Of these units, 23.6% were owned by local authority registered providers and 76.4% were owned by private registered providers.¹³⁸ The average weekly social rent for a supported housing unit in Southwark was £106.19 – comparable with the London average of £108.29.¹³⁸

7.3.5 Private rental sector

In the financial year ending March 2023, the average monthly rent in the private rental sector in Southwark was:

- £1,500 for a one-bedroomed property.
- £1,850 for a two-bedroomed property.
- £2,300 for a three-bedroomed property.
- £3,275 for a four or more bedroomed property.¹³⁹

The average rent across all categories (including studios and single rooms) was £1,800 in March 2023, an increase of 12.5% on the year 2021 where average monthly rent across the same categories was £1,600, and an increase of 18.7% on the 2018 average of £1,517 per month.¹⁴⁰

7.3.6 House sales

In 2022, the average purchase price for a residential property in Southwark was £545,000 – a slight decrease from £550,000 in 2021.¹⁴¹ The average property price peaked in the year ending March 2019, at £574,165.¹⁴¹ The number of

¹³⁸ [Registered provider social housing stock and rents in England 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/registered-provider-social-housing-stock-and-rents-in-england-2021-to-2022)

¹³⁹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/privaterentalmarketsummarystatistics/nengland/april2022tomarch2023>

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/privaterentalmarketsummarystatistics/nengland/april2022tomarch2023>;
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/privaterentalmarketsummarystatistics/nengland/april2021tomarch2022>;
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/privaterentalmarketsummarystatistics/nengland/october2018toseptember2019>

¹⁴¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09>

properties sold in the borough decreased by 20.3% from 3,386 in 2021 to 2,699 in 2022.¹⁴²

7.4 Crime

7.4.1 Crimes and offences

The total number of crimes committed in the borough in the 12 months ending July 2023 was 40,356, a 5.8% increase on the number of crimes committed in the previous 12 months (38,157).¹⁴³ This equates to 126 crimes per 1,000 population, in the year ending July 2023.¹⁴³ This is notably higher (12.6% higher) than the London average of 112 crimes per 1,000 population.¹⁴³

In the year ending July 2023, the most common crimes and offences recorded in Southwark (excluding the 'other accepted crime' category) were:

- Theft (including theft from person, shoplifting, bicycle theft and other theft) (13,605).
- Violence against the person (including violence without injury, violence with injury, and homicide) (8,647).
- Burglary (including domestic burglary and burglary of business and community) (2,616).¹⁴³

The number of crimes varies across wards in the borough. In the 12 months ending July 2023, the highest number of crimes were committed in Borough & Bankside (3,802) and London Bridge & West Bermondsey (3,904).¹⁴³ The wards with the lowest number of crimes were Dulwich Hill (507), and Peckham Rye (606).¹⁴³ For a full break down of the data by ward, see:

https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded_crime_summary.

7.4.2 Domestic abuse

In the 12 months to August 2022, there were 4,929 recorded incidents of domestic abuse in Southwark – a slight decrease from 5,062 in the 12 months to August 2021.¹⁴⁴ This equates to 16 recorded incidents of domestic abuse per 1,000 residents in the 12 months to August 2022.¹⁴⁴

The wards with the highest number of recorded incidents were Old Kent Road (386) and Peckham (328).¹⁴⁴ The wards with the lowest number of recorded

¹⁴²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/numberofresidentialpropertysalesforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset06>

¹⁴³ [Recorded Crime: Geographic Breakdown - London Datastore](#)

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/mayors-office-policing-and-crime/data-and-statistics/domestic-and-sexual-violence-dashboard>

incidents were Dulwich Village (57) and Dulwich Hill (71).¹⁴⁴ For a full break down of the data by ward, see: <https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/mayors-office-policing-and-crime/data-and-statistics/domestic-and-sexual-violence-dashboard>.

7.4.3 Anti-social behaviour

In the 12 months ending March 2023, there were 9,069 recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour in Southwark – a decrease of 21% on the number of incidents in the 12 months ending March 2022 (11,428).¹⁴⁵ These incidents fall into three categories: nuisance (7,949), personal (839), and environmental (281).¹⁴⁵

7.5 Criminal justice and social work

Borough or ward-level data was not available on first convictions, reconvictions, police disposals, diversion from prosecution, community payback orders, bail supervision orders, or custodial sentences.

7.6 Safety

7.6.1 Dwelling fires

In 2022, there were 221 dwelling fires in Southwark, a 7.9% decrease on the number of dwelling fires in the borough in 2021 (240), and the lowest number of dwelling fires in at least the last 11 years.¹⁴⁶ There were 19 injuries resulting from dwelling fires in 2022 in the Southwark, down from 33 in 2021.¹⁴⁶ There were no fatalities from dwelling fires in Southwark in 2022.¹⁴⁶

7.6.2 Road safety

In 2018, there were 1,289 road collisions in Southwark involving fatal, serious, or slight injuries.¹⁴⁷ There were 1,100 slight injuries, 187 serious injuries, and two fatalities resulting from road collisions in the borough in 2018.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

¹⁴⁶ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/lfb-fires-in-london-1966-2019---fire-facts>

¹⁴⁷ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/road-casualties-severity-borough>

7.7 Climate change

7.7.1 CO2 emissions

In 2020, CO2 emissions in Southwark totalled 782 kilotons (down from 1,502kt in 2010).¹⁴⁸ Of this, 296kt is attributed to domestic use, 324kt to industrial and commercial use, 145kt to transport, and 17kt to non-road mobile machinery.¹⁴⁸ The London average for CO2 emissions per borough in 2020 was 777kt (excluding unapportioned emissions), putting Southwark's emissions close to the average across London.¹⁴⁸

Southwark currently has a net zero target of 2030.¹⁴⁹

7.8 Environment

7.8.1 Green space

Green space is important for the health and wellbeing of residents, as well as for environmental and economic reasons. Southwark has 78 green spaces in total that are available to the public, including parks, churchyards/cemeteries, nature reserves, playing fields and public woodlands.¹⁵⁰ 37.7% of Southwark is covered by green space.¹⁵⁰ This is lower than the London borough average of 43.6%.¹⁵⁰ However, when looking at the inner London boroughs only, Southwark is slightly higher than the average of 33.1%.¹⁵⁰

Green spaces are not spread evenly throughout the wards in Southwark. The wards with the highest percentage of green space coverage are Dulwich Wood (70.7%), Peckham Rye (65.5%), and Dulwich Village (62.5%).¹⁵¹ The wards with the lowest green space coverage are Borough & Bankside (9.4%), London Bridge and West Bermondsey (14.8%), and Old Kent Road (20.3%).¹⁵¹ For a full breakdown of the data by ward, see: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/green-and-blue-cover>.

7.8.2 Natural heritage

Southwark's parks and open spaces are home to various wildlife. As of 2021, Southwark has 65 sites of importance for nature conservation, including seven local nature reserves.¹⁵² In 2021, Southwark Council reviewed the way they

¹⁴⁸ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>; <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/leggi>

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/climate-emergency/our-work/annual-report-2023?chapter=3>

¹⁵⁰ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/spaces-to-visit>

¹⁵¹ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/green-and-blue-cover>

¹⁵² <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/parks-and-open-spaces/ecology>

maintain grassed areas, which resulted in less grass mowing, more wildflowers and increased diversity of wildlife in these areas.¹⁵²

7.8.3 Household waste

In 2021-2022, 36% of collected household waste in Southwark was recycled or composted – 3% higher than the previous year.¹⁵³ Total household waste collection figures are available on a London-wide level at: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-collected-waste-management-london>. This data is not currently available at borough level.

7.8.4 Active travel

The 2022 Active Lives Survey showed that:

- 79.5% of Southwark’s residents walk or cycle for any purpose at least once per month.¹⁵⁴
- 75.5% walk or cycle at least once per week.¹⁵⁴
- 56.2% walk or cycle at least three times per week.¹⁵⁴
- 45.9% walk or cycle at least five times per week. This is a 4.7% improvement on 2021, when 41.2% of Southwark’s residents walked or cycled at least five times per week.¹⁵⁴

Across all frequency measurements (once per month, once per week, three times per week, five times per week), Southwark’s residents are more active than the England average. Particularly notable is the percentage of Southwark’s residents who walk or cycle at least five times per week, which is 11.7% higher than the England average (45.9% and 34.2% respectively).¹⁵⁴

7.8.5 Air pollution

Please see the 2023 Southwark JSNA for information about the largest sources of air pollution in Southwark and the effect of air pollution on mortality, including comparisons with London and England (p29).

For more granular data including the air quality index values of Southwark’s six air quality monitoring sites, see: https://www.erg.ic.ac.uk/weeklysitereport/WSRSelect.asp?la_id=28

¹⁵³ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/household-waste-recycling-rates-borough>

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

7.8.6 Electric vehicles

As of July 2023, Southwark has a total of 1,756 electric vehicle charging devices, 25 of which are rapid charging devices.¹⁵⁵ This is equivalent to approximately 563 charging devices per 100,000 people in the borough – significantly higher than neighbouring boroughs Lambeth, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets (with 102, 76 and 112 per 100,000 people respectively).¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁵ <https://maps.dft.gov.uk/ev-charging-map/index.html>



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Southwark 2030

Engagement Methodology and Outcomes

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Introduction

What is Southwark 2030?

Southwark 2030 is our shared vision for the borough developed by people who live, work, study and visit Southwark. It is underpinned by three elements:

1. **The borough's strengths** – Southwark 2030 builds on what the borough has already achieved and its strengths, focusing on the future and how the borough can move forward.
2. **A shared vision** – an understanding what people who live, work, study and visit Southwark want Southwark to be like in 2030. Building on what they have already told us is important, to identify their priorities for the future. It is about enhancing trust as we listen and respond to people and laying the foundations for future collaborative working with the public.
3. **Shared endeavour** - bringing partners together to develop ambitions and actions that will deliver Southwark 2030 and in doing so, deepening relationships and working collaboratively.

Methodology and co-design principles

Southwark 2030 has been developed in three stages. Each stage has been overseen by collaborative governance with local people and partners:

- **Co-design group** – a group made up of local VCS organisations, staff from strategic partners and Southwark Council staff. This group has developed the framework for engagement and the methodology underpinning each stage of work.
- **S2030 steering group** – chaired by Althea Loderick (Chief Executive, Southwark Council), this group is made up of senior staff from Anchor Institutions and Directors from Southwark Council. It has provided senior sponsorship and guidance to promote and support the development of Southwark 2030. Its members include Partnership Southwark, Community Southwark, Guys & St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, Kings College London, London South Bank University, London College of Communication, Tate, Police, Better Bankside, Team London Bridge, Charter Schools Educational Trust, Vodafone UK, Peabody Housing Association.

We have worked through three stages to develop Southwark 2030:



Stage 1 – Research, collaborate and plan

- Mapped and examined the existing work that has been done and what people have told us was important, through desktop analysis, meetings with partners and council departmental management teams
- Held design workshops involving council staff and partners to develop a set of key principles, questions and methods for reaching people
- Co-designed the framework for engagement in Stage 2 through the Co-design Group and S2030 Steering Group

Stage 2 – Engage, listen and learn

- Planned and undertook extensive engagement across the borough, with over 2000 people getting involved through three different routes to engage
- Analysed the outputs from the engagement and identified key themes – this was done by:
 - Taking the notes captured during the conversations and grouping them into themes
 - Reviewing survey responses and identifying key messages
 - Comparing the feedback from the listening events and key messages from the survey against the themes generated from the conversations to identify any contradictory feedback or missing elements

Stage 3 - Test themes and ambitions

- Public testing - tested the ambitions and themes with the public to validate what we heard in stage 2
- Partners - via three workshops in May, June and July 2023, we developed 'ambitions' that reflect what people want Southwark to look and feel like in 2030
- Southwark 2030 - a focused document capturing the strengths of the borough, ambitions and themes.

Engagement with people who live, work, study and visit Southwark

Stage 1 Methodology

In November 2022, a workshop was held with Southwark Council staff and members of the Co-design group to develop design principles that would shape the way we engaged with the public.



Figure 1. How staff and partners wanted the public to feel during the process

From this workshop, three key principles were agreed to underpin the engagement approach:

Principle	What this means
Start from what people have told us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing research, engagement and what people have told us is important to them as the start point for this work. Make sure we ask the questions/have the conversations that people haven't had in Southwark – i.e., what they want the borough to be in 2030
Involve not inform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the engagement approach with people inside and outside the council from the off Involvement means ownership in the long run
Breadth and depth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be inclusive and ensure our reach is wide (e.g., hearing from people who do not normally take part) Make sure we cover communities across the borough, and not miss anyone or area out The engagement needs to be paced, with a range of options on how to engage available to people.

It was also important in the process to recognise the existing achievements and strengths of Southwark. Information boards with Southwark achievements were developed and used at events to share key successes with participants (see Annex A).

Stage 2 Methodology

During stage 2 (engage, listen and learn), the public could get involved in developing Southwark 2030 in three ways – conversation events, listening events and an online survey.

Conversation events

Eight in-depth conversations with people who live, work, study and visit the borough took place between 24 January and 8 March 2023.

Six of the events were in-person spread across the borough (see figure 2) and two were online. The conversations took place on different days of the week and different times of the day, including weekend and evening events to increase reach.

As these were the most in-depth opportunity to get involved, people were offered a £20 ‘thank you’ voucher to try and ensure attendance was as representative as possible of the borough’s diverse population.

The events were widely promoted through a single-issue Southwark 2030 edition of the resident e-newsletter, twitter, VCS, faith groups and TRA mailing lists and other avenues such as the Council’s business newsletter. Posters were put up in the libraries and housing officers also displayed posters.

Council staff received training and support to facilitate the table discussions at these events.

Listening events

Listening events were an opportunity for people to be involved in developing Southwark 2030 through existing meetings, forums and smaller-scale workshops (compared to conversation events). A toolkit was developed with the Co-design group to help community groups, networks and forums to run listening events themselves. People had the option to run the events themselves, and then to provide

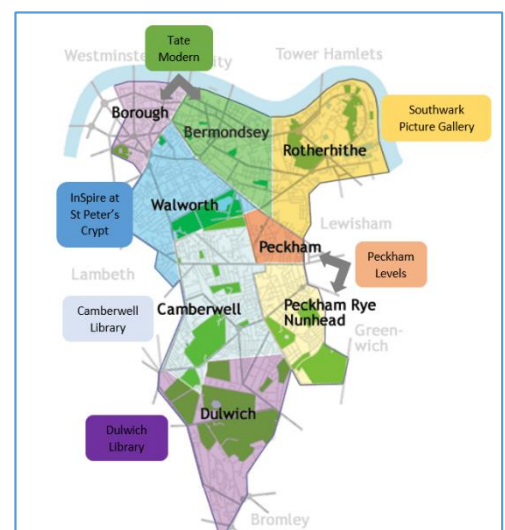


Figure 2 - Map showing the locations of in-person conversation events

feedback, or for the Southwark 2030 team to help facilitate or take notes at the discussions.

The toolkit was available on the Southwark 2030 webpages and was also promoted via:

- The Empowering Communities VCS mailing list, including over 200 organisations.
- Community groups that registered early interest at the Health AGM, Faith Leaders Forum and the Equalities and Human Rights Forum.
- Key contacts via staff involved in Southwark 2030.

A school's toolkit was also developed together with local schools, to enable them to run listening events with their pupils in a way which was more flexible and engaging to young people.

These were also supplemented with pop-up stands at specific locations where it was important to reach audiences which were less represented in the engagement, such as the Eid festival.

Students at the London College of Communication also designed methods to engage young people in Southwark 2030 as part of their user design masters degree. They tested them on local university students and one of the groups tested their game with students at Southwark College, which provided valuable input into the process.

Survey

An online survey was developed and made widely accessible through different formats, e.g., easy-read. This enabled people to contribute should they not be able to, or wish to, attend an event or take part in a listening activity. The survey was open from 16 January to 31 March 2023.

The same methods were used to promote the survey as the conversations. It was included in the Council's e-newsletter, twitter, VCS mailing lists, business newsletter and posters with the QR code were in libraries, where a hard copy version was also available.

Stage 3 Methodology

Stage 3 was an opportunity to test what we heard and the themes and ambitions from the engagement activity in Stage 2. There were three ways for the public to get involved:

- **Workshops** – three 90-minute events were held in different parts of the borough – Kingswood Arts Centre (Dulwich); Canada Water Theatre and Walworth Methodist Church – plus one additional session online. Participants received a £10 voucher as a ‘thank you’ for taking part.
- **Online survey** (including easy-read version) - the survey was advertised through the Council e-newsletter, VCS mailing list and directly via email with participants from stage 2.
- **Post boxes in public spaces** – Southwark 2030 boards and boxes were placed in different locations across the borough including youth centres, libraries, family centres, Southwark Pensioners Centre and Council offices. People were able to complete a feedback card and post it in the box.



In addition to the public testing, three partner workshops were held from May-July 2023. These were an opportunity for partners to reflect on the themes from the engagement and begin working together and what role they would play in supporting the borough to achieve the ambitions for Southwark 2030.

The series of workshops focused on:

- **Workshop 1 (23 May 2023)** – reflecting on the themes and draft ambitions from Stage 2 engagement and identifying existing activities that partners are working on that align with/deliver the themes and ambitions.
- **Workshop 2 (15 June 2023)** – reviewing partner commitments, agreeing which partners are aligned to particular ambitions, exploring how partners can work together as well as individually to deliver Southwark 2030
- **Workshop 3 (27 July 2023)** – considering what might be required to deliver Southwark 2030, e.g. time-limited ‘challenges’ that multiple partners could work on with people who live, work or study in the borough

Who engaged

In stage 2, over 2,200 people who live, work, study or visit Southwark got involved in the development of Southwark 2030. 220 people got involved in Stage 3 to test what we heard from stage 2 and the draft ambitions

Throughout the process, we collected data on who was taking part and their backgrounds to ensure we reached as many people as possible through the engagement activity. For example, early in stage 2 we became aware that the Latin

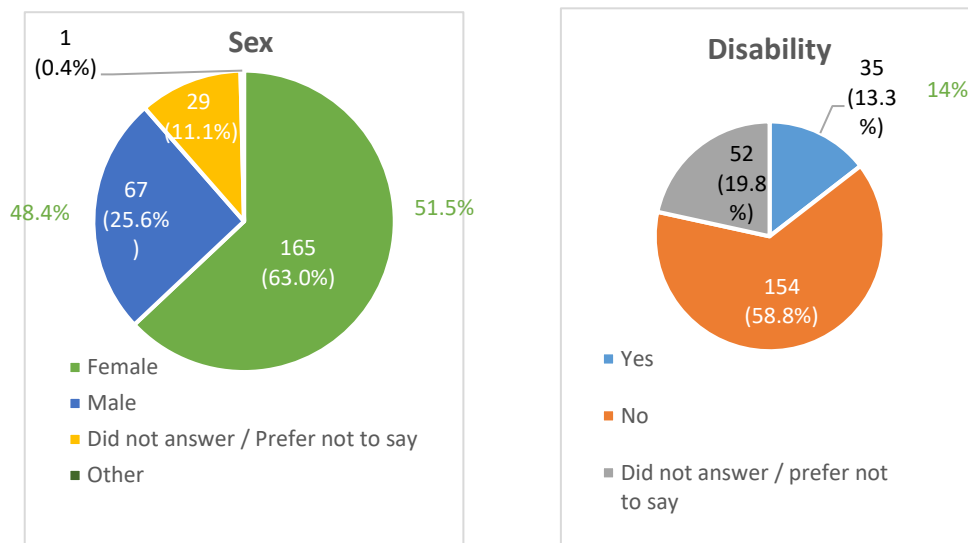
American community were not as represented as we had hoped. To address this gap, we worked with local organisations Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS) and Indoamerican Refugee and Migrant Organisation (IRMO) to encourage their networks to attend the Conversations, to run drop ins at pre-existing groups and in one instance run a dedicated Southwark 2030 focus group. This successfully enabled us to ensure the voice and ideas of this community were reflected.

The following sections provide detailed information on the demographics of attendees at the conversations and those who responded to the survey. Whilst we did not collect data on those who participated in Listening events, the list of groups who took part demonstrates the diversity of groups and communities who engaged through this route.

Stage 2 - Conversations

Over the course of the eight conversations, we spoke to 262 residents.

The following diagrams show the breakdown in terms of sex, disability, age and ethnicity of the people who attended the events:



Percentages in green denote % of Southwark's population according to the 2021 Census

Sex

Females were slightly overrepresented in Southwark 2030 Conversations making up 63% of attendees compared to being 51.5% of the borough's population.

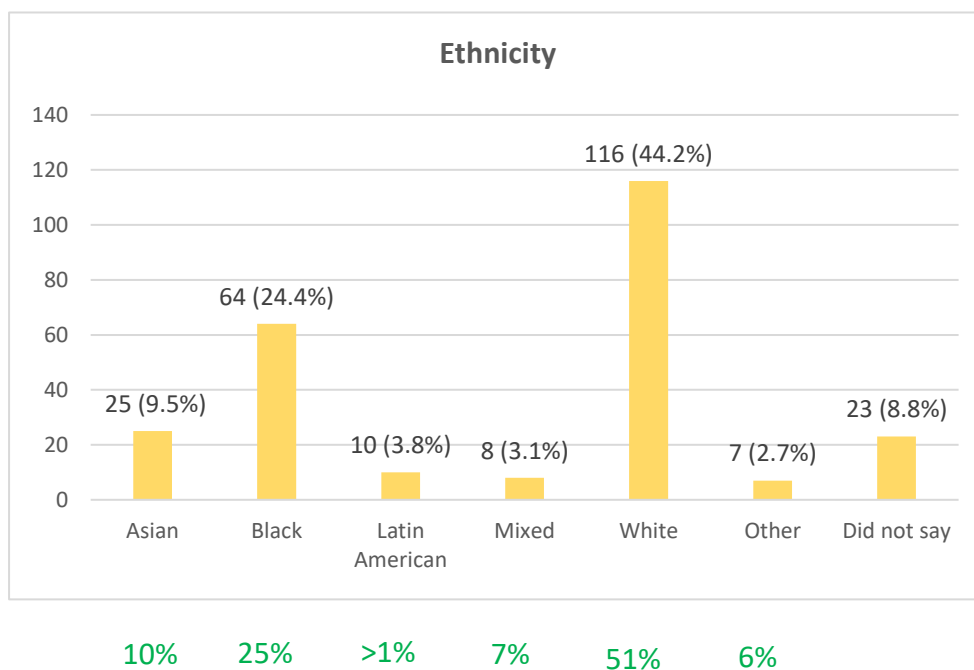
Recognising the need to hear from more males we reached out to several organisations who targeted men and had mixed success. We were able to hear from a considerable number of young males through the Latin American football teams as well as via our youth clubs. A higher percentage of males engaged with the survey (35% of respondents compared to 25% attending conversations).

Disability

13.3% of attendees at the Southwark 2030 Conversations declared themselves to have a disability which is similar to the borough's population, of which 14% are disabled. To note, there were a significant number (19.8%) of attendees who did not answer the question about whether or not they had a disability.

Ethnicity

Attendance at Southwark 2030 conversation events was broadly representative of the borough's different ethnic backgrounds. There was a slight over representation of the Latin American community as these were a group from whom the council particularly wanted to hear from due to historically low levels of engagement.



Percentages in green denote % of Southwark's population according to the 2021 Census

Age

Compared to the Census 2021 data less younger people (under 34) attended the conversations and this was particularly prevalent for those under 18. We were aware this may be an issue and developed a work stream specifically looking at reaching out to young people. This included, youth clubs, schools, colleges and other groups that engage with young people (for example several Latin American football teams) to ensure their ideas were heard through the process. A more detailed breakdown of these groups is provided below.

CENSUS: Age bracket	%	S2030: Age bracket	% (equivalent Census %)
Under 19	21.0%	Under 18	0.8% (21.0%*)
20 -24	8.3%	18 – 24	5.3% (8.3%**)
25 – 29	12.4%	25 – 34	15.6% (23.8%)
30 – 34	11.4%		
35 - 39	8.6%	35 – 44	18.7% (15.7%)
40 - 44	7.1%		
45 - 49	6.5%	45 – 54	15.3% (12.8%)
50 - 54	6.3%		
55 - 59	5.7%	55 - 64	19.5% (10%)
60 - 64	4.3%		
65 - 69	2.7%	65 – 74	9.9% (4.9%)
70 - 74	2.2%		
75 - 79	1.4%	75 – 84	4.2% (2.5%)
80 - 84	1.1%		
85 - 89	0.6%	85 – 94	0% ***
90 +	0.4%		
		95+	0.4% ****
*Census data records under 19			
**Census data records 20 - 24			
*** Census data records 85 – 89			
**** Census data records 90+			

Those aged over 35 were slightly more represented in our conversation events, particularly the 55 – 64 year old age group who made up 19.5% of attendees as opposed to representing just 10% of the population. This may speak to their ability to attend events and pre-existing levels of engagement with the council.

Stage 2 - Listening Events

Over 780 people took part in listening events.

Many of these events took place within existing meetings. However, a small number of listening events were organised as dedicated Southwark 2030 discussions, such as the Southwark Pensioners event. As listening events were undertaken through existing meetings and forums, demographic information was not captured through this part of the process.

Listening events included:

Event	Number of people that attended
Black Parents Forum	156
Multi-ward forum x5	164
Youth services x6 (WHYC Nunhead, Coin Street, the OBC + youth centres at Success House, Brandon and DTC)	~130
Youth Parliament	~5
LCC Group 1 (incl. Southwark College)	~20
Southwark Parks Association	~50
Bede House	6
Walworth Society	~10
Link Age	~10
Care leavers and looked after children	12
Restorative Justice 4 all	19
Pause	19
It takes a village	13
Bermondsey Street, London	~5-10
Southwark staff listening event	37
Southwark Pensioners	29
Southwark Living Streets	12

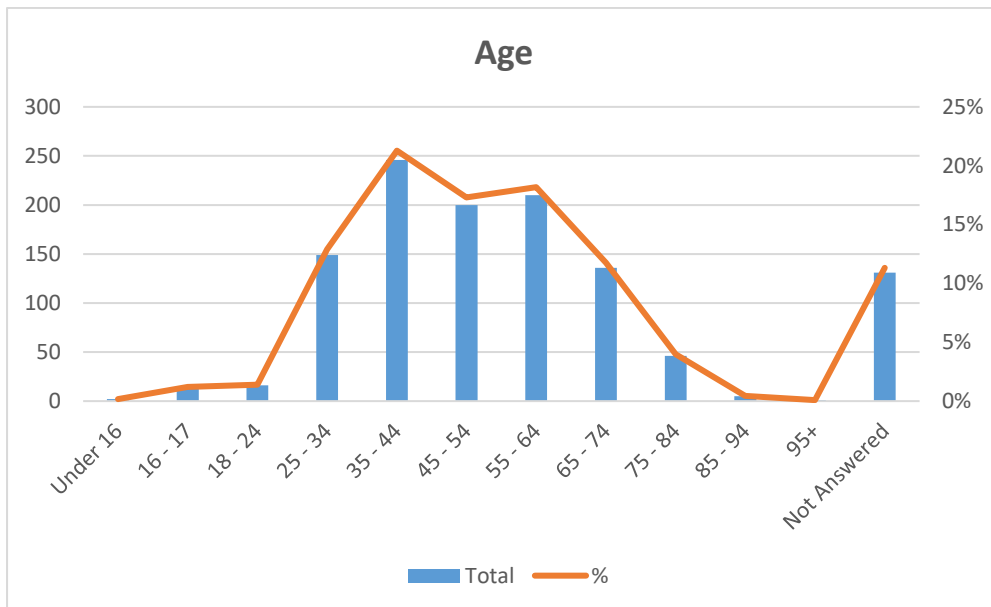
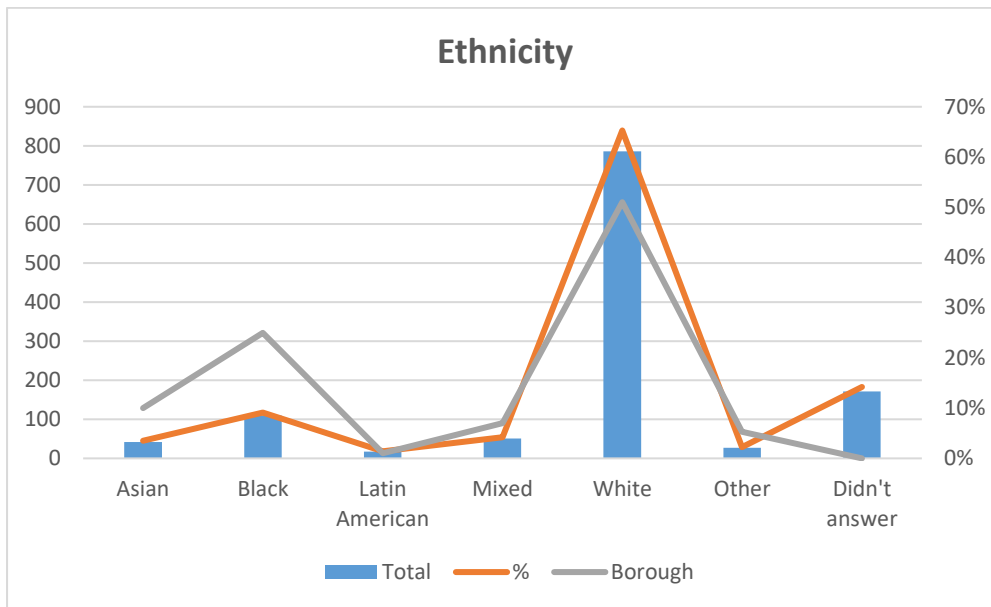
North Walworth Labour Group	~10-15
Time & Talent groups x2	29
Climate Conference	<10
Primary School drop-in	11
Latin American football teams	62
TRAs x2 (Brandon 3 and Astbury Road) + a community collective	23
Pecan / Southwark foodbank	~15
IRMO + LAWRS coffee morning	~30
Somali Integration & Development Association	~10
SEND parents group	5
STAG youth group	12
LGBTQ+ centre	<5
Eid Festival	~10-15

The listening toolkit was also used by community groups who chose to upload short 'vox-pops' of their vision for Southwark 2030 directly to Twitter, which can be found by [clicking here](#).

Stage 2 - Survey

We received over 1200 responses to the survey, with 1156 responses to the main survey and 48 responses to the easy-read version.

- 13% of respondents said they had a disability compared with 14% of the population
- 48% were Female (compared to 51.5% of the population), 35% Male (compared to 48.4% of the population), <0.5% other, 1.5% preferred not to say and 15% didn't answer.



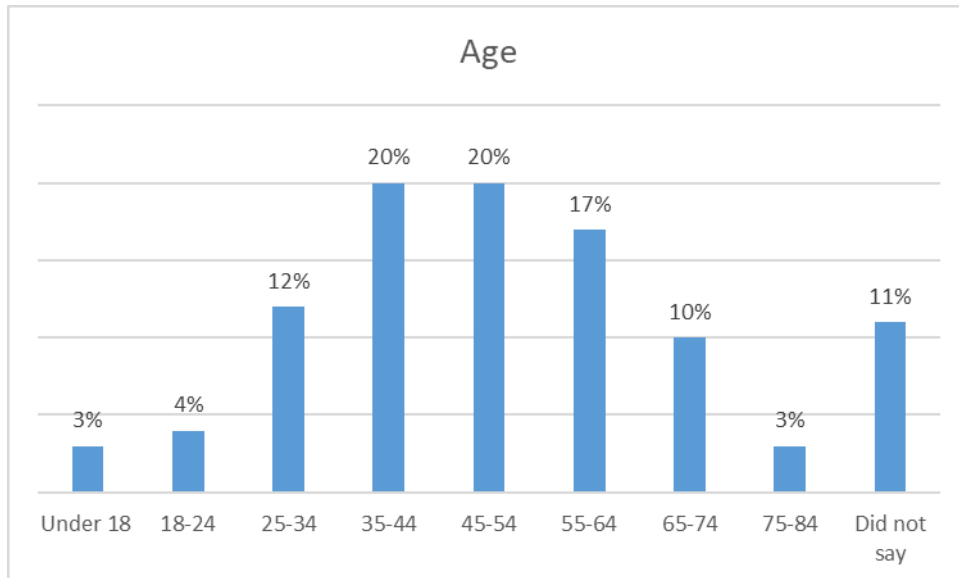
The majority of respondents to the survey were aged between 25 – 74 years old with almost a fifth being between 35 – 44. Whilst those under 18 were underrepresented (compared to their population in the borough) this was to be expected in the survey and was addressed via Listening events with youth clubs, youth centres, schools and events such as the Black Parents Forum.

Stage 3 - Public events

106 people took part in the in-person or online events. The demographics of those attending in relation to age, ethnicity, sex and disability are outlined below.

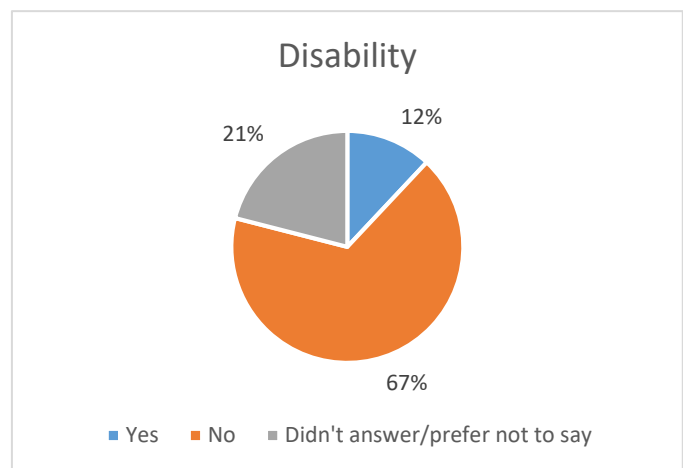
Age

There was a spread of ages but compared to the Census 2021 data less younger people (under 34) and slightly fewer people aged 75+ attended the events.



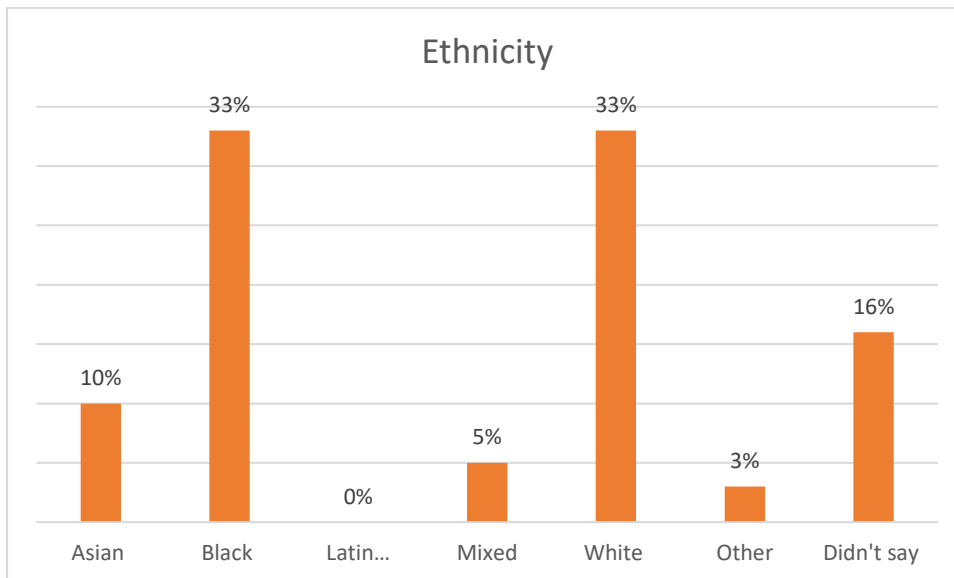
Disability

There were slightly fewer people who declared themselves as disabled (12%) compared to stage 2 public events (13.3%) and the borough population statistics (14%). However, there was also a higher number of people who preferred not to say or didn't answer.



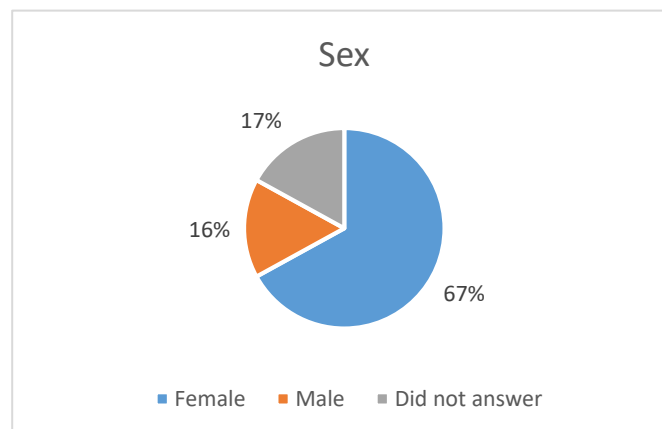
Ethnicity

People identifying as Black were overrepresented (39% of people who responded to the question, compared to 25% of Southwark population). People identifying as White were underrepresented (39% of people who responded to the question, compared to 51% of Southwark population). There was 1-2% difference across other ethnicities. We received no responses from people who identified as being from the Latin American community. However, this community was overrepresented in Stage 2 engagement.



Sex

As mirrored in stage 2, women were represented higher than any other group.



Stage 3 - Survey

60 survey responses were received in total. 54 responses to the standard survey and 6 responses to the easy read.

- **Age** - mirroring the other involvement opportunities, under 18's or over 75's was underrepresented (there were no responses from their age groups).
- **Ethnicity** - people identifying as White were significantly overrepresented at 79.6%. All other ethnicities were underrepresented.
- **Sex** - 37.04% were male and 53.70% female, meaning that females were slightly overrepresented.
- **Disability** - disabled people were over represented (20.37%).

Stage 3 – Boxes in public spaces

60 responses were received, broken down as follows:

Box locations

Location	Number of responses
C & D Family Centre	7
Canada Water Library	1
Dulwich Library	24
John Harvard	1
South Pensioners Centre	2
Tooley Street	20
Youth Centre 1	5
Total	60

What we heard

Stage 2 - Summary

Eight key themes emerged from the engagement activity. These themes represent the overarching priorities from what people said they want the borough to look and feel like in 2030. Underneath each theme are distinct things that people want to see happen. These are not based on a 'majority' view – i.e., what we heard most from the largest number of people – rather they are the things we heard more than once across the different types of engagement which means in some cases, there are different or opposing views on what people want to see happen under each theme.

The headline messages from each theme are outlined below.

Housing

Housing consistently came out as one of the top issues across the conversation events and 151 survey respondents choose to focus on housing; and consistently came out across listening exercises.

- Affordability – families and communities should be able to stay living close to each other, especially where young people want to move out of their family home.
- Good quality housing – housing should be well maintained; of suitable size; energy efficient; and fit for the future. We heard that people wanted a council Repairs Service that is consistent and responsive.
- Homes for – there were various views on who homes should be for, including homeless people, local people and local workers (especially key workers). People also talked about accessible homes for older and disabled people.
- People's voice – people wanted to be heard in the development and planning process and for improved democracy in Housing Associations and Tenant's Associations
- New housing – there were divergent views but a general acceptance of the need for new homes, but also desire not to become borough of high rises.
- Be innovative – Southwark should be open to trialling and testing new approaches.
- Accountability – improve levers to hold developers and landlords to account.
- Mixed communities – communities should not be segregated based on home ownership, private vs social renters.

People said...

“Everyone in Southwark should have a warm safe healthy home, with nutritious food and access to exercise and art, and easy access for help and support for mental health and addictions.”

Neighbourhoods

Issues relating to neighbourhoods and active citizens came out strongly across conversation events and was a focus consistently across listening events.

- Connected - People want to know their neighbours, support and care for each other; and connect with people who are different from themselves.
- Inclusive – it was important to tackle social isolation, digital exclusion and for the borough to have a good understanding of different people, especially children and adults with additional needs.
- Community spaces – people wanted spaces to come together, especially free spaces.
- Promotion of events – there was acknowledgement that there are lots of positive things going on but people don't know about them so more needed to be done to improve promotion of them
- Active citizens – differing views on the role that people can play in creating the future and how this links with the council's role. However, it was clear there are more people who are interested in getting involved than currently have the opportunity to do so. Communities should be able to share skills and knowledge with each other. There was also an emphasis on people being made aware of how to get involved in local activities with an open invitation to everyone but with a recognition that this would not mean the council is stepping away from its responsibilities.
- Investment in local areas - People wanted to see investment in their neighbourhoods / high streets. Many felt that over the last 10 years their areas had become tired.

People said...

"I hope to live in a neighbourhood that feels safe and is wholly inclusive. Everyone and anyone at any time should feel comfortable walking the streets to their home and should be able to walk at whatever pace they feel and not looking over their shoulder. I hope the community can lead the way for change in making everyone - no matter race, sexuality, gender identity, age, social status, no matter if they fit the 'social norm' - feel included, and their voice is heard. I hope the community remains affordable for those who have lived in the neighbourhood for years, can stay in the neighbourhood, and perhaps even buy a house in the neighbourhood. I hope the local community has less crime, is more environmentally friendly, affordable, safe and place I want to continue to call my home"

Green spaces and nature

Green spaces and nature were a consistent theme in conversations. Responses in the survey in relation to this were split across several topics. Amongst our listening event participants Southwark Park Association hosted a dedicated session.

- Protect and enhance existing green and blue spaces – for example wildlife feeding areas, wildflower areas and improvements to children’s playgrounds.
- Greening urban areas - extending greenery beyond current green spaces and taking over known 'grot-spots'.
- Trees – people wanted more of them
- Community growing spaces and allotments – there was an ask for more places to bring people together. For example, reclaiming rooftops and unloved space.
- Biodiversity – people were keen to enhance biodiversity, rewild areas and promote nature.
- Participation - this was an area where people expressed an interest in being involved, supported and empowered to make these changes happen.

People said...

“That importance and attention and consideration are given to cleaning up the borough - focussing on the graffiti, rubbish in the streets, changing people's attitudes so there is more pride in the appearance of the streets - it is not acceptable to just drop litter in the street, tag every surface etc.”

Climate change

The most popular topics in the survey were transport (290 responses) and climate change (274 responses). Activities which would contribute to addressing the climate emergency consistently came out in the conversations and was the focus of listening events hosted by more climate and transport oriented groups, such as Southwark Living Streets.

- Pride and vision – people want to feel proud of the contribution people and organisations in Southwark are making to tackle the climate emergency, with a clear shared vision and plan to achieve this.
- Ideas – across a range of topics there was lots of energy and ideas that directly and indirectly address the climate emergency.
- Active travel – it was important to people that the borough was walkable, cycle friendly and with good public transport links. Accessibility and improved infrastructure being key to this. There were differing views on the level of car use which is acceptable and measures to support walking and cycling. Car sharing and more electric charging for those who need a car was suggested.

- Environmentally friendly energy
- Less waste – reduce consumption and better waste management, including making recycling as easy as possible and effective waste management contract.
- Better water management - more permeable material to be used for pavements and driveways.

People said...

“Camberwell is so polluted - it's horrible walking down the high street as the road is so busy, the park is noisy and polluted, and there aren't really any flowers or wild areas. It doesn't feel welcoming or like a place for families, which are all the things I'd hope for. I'd like more options for recycling, less pollution, more wild areas, more investment in green initiatives, more green areas and planting. I'd also really love an allotment - the one on my road has a waiting list of 10 years. I'd like to grow my own food because bills are so high”

Safety

Safety came out strongly in the conversation events and 209 people responded to the topic of community safety in the survey. It also came out strongly in the listening events with young people in particular.

- Safety while walking around - people are worried about their loved ones and their own physical safety. This was a particular concern for and from children, young people, women and older people.
- Focus on young people – there was an emphasis on a need for increased provision of activities / spaces for young people to keep them engaged, as well as being safe travelling to and from school and when in school.
- Recurrent concerns around certain crimes – such as anti-social behaviour, phone theft and gang violence which were mentioned repeatedly.
- Action – a need for increased police and warden presence was a contested suggestion and other people suggested better lighting; and more surveillance would help reduce crime.

People said....

“I hope that Southwark can be a safe place for all in the community. I hope that there is easy access for women who are experiencing trauma or needing support with any issues that they may have, and that this is well sign posted. I hope that all young people girls and boys are taught what respect is. I hope the elderly are cared for and that more of a community spirit is fostered”

Education, finances, jobs and local business

With the exception of housing costs, this theme didn't come out as strongly as others in the conversations, but was important to particular groups. It came out in listening events, especially with younger and older people, and in the survey responses with 105 responses to jobs, local economy and financial security. Through the survey there were also 86 responses to education and 104 to children, young people and families.

- Affordability of Southwark - it is increasingly difficult to afford to live well in Southwark, there had been an erosion of people's safety net and the cost of living along with some examples of poor employment practices was making it difficult for people to afford to live in the borough
- Good jobs – whilst overall there are a good number of jobs, younger, older people and those without English as a first language are finding it difficult to get work. There is a need to tackle discriminatory employment practice and ensure employment support is tailored to the individual.
- Education and training – we heard support for the expansion of apprenticeships, enhanced English language support and continued improvement in schools (SEND and high-schools in north).
- Thriving local business – people had a keen interest in supporting local businesses.
- Vibrant high streets – it was important to people that their local high street was clean and attractive a range of shops and things to do, including independent small businesses.

People said...

“We need an equitable education system for everyone irrespective of family background - education is a driver of social mobility”

Health and well-being

Health and well-being was a cross cutting theme in the conversations, coming into discussions on housing, community and nature for example, rather than a strong theme in its own right. 210 responses were received the topic of health and well-being in the survey. Health and wellbeing came out strongly in listening events, particularly amongst older people and the Latin American community.

- People want to stay healthy - they appreciate the existing free and low-cost access to leisure centres

- Activities – there should be a variety of activities, open to everyone, to enable people to stay physically and mentally well
- Maintaining good mental health – this was important for all age ranges and there was an ask for better mental health support
- Food - access to good, healthy and affordable food is important
- Access to healthcare – people discussed the difficulties they experienced accessing their GPs in particular. There was a particular barrier for communities who required an English translator and often struggled to get one

People said...

“I love that Southwark initiated free swimming lessons for adults and the free swim/gym access for residents. I hope these initiatives continue and are expanded. I’d like to see even more outdoor gyms. Could you produce materials on interesting walks we could take around the borough, highlighting different locations and places of interest?”

Culture

Whilst not the most explicitly stated ambition, people in some of the conversations did reference how much they appreciated the current cultural offer of Southwark and that they would like to see more celebrations of the borough’s diverse communities. 56 respondents to the survey provided ideas on “things to do” in Southwark.

- Diverse cultural offer – there was an appreciation for the current cultural offer of Southwark but people would like to see more, particularly as a way to bring different communities and generations together
- Public art – people gave Dulwich and Peckham Rye as good examples of public artwork. They would like to see more opportunities for local artists to showcase their work in these ways
- Libraries - People appreciated the libraries in Southwark and wanted them to still be available to in 2030.
- Local people’s access to the cultural offer – people were keen to encourage and support more local people to make the most of the cultural offer available.

People said...

“There are more opportunities for people of different backgrounds, educational and income levels and ages to interact, like the 'Where are you from' intergenerational devised show at Blue Elephant Theatre last year about immigration in Southwark. And in turn, that there are stronger, meaningful relationships among neighbours whose paths may otherwise not cross except superficially in the Tesco queue.

As important as 'what' they wanted Southwark to be like, people also were clear on how they wanted the council to work. This came out consistently across all methods of engagement. To note, the council specific comments will be picked up in the 'well-run and managed Southwark' change programme.

How the council works

People welcomed the opportunity to have a say in the future of Southwark. In addition to the key messages on hopes for 2030, people also focused on *how* they wanted the council to work. This included:

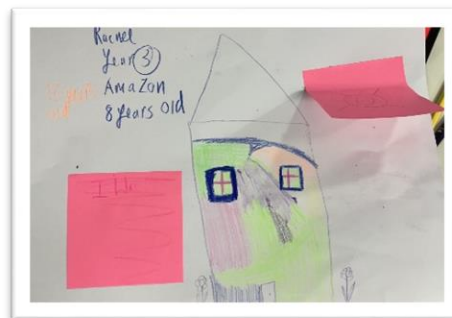
- Treating everyone with respect, with a need for staff training to achieve this.
- Working in partnership with residents and partners to solve problems.
- Enhancing democracy.
- Improving communication and transparency, including an improved council website.
- Respond promptly, such as answering phones and replying to emails.
- Simplifying processes and reducing bureaucracy.

Stage 2 - Detailed Report

Homes

What do people love / want to see changed?

Reflecting broader national concerns Southwark residents were worried about the affordability of homes in the borough, in particular, but not limited to, rent levels. Linked to this we heard people's strong desire to stay living in Southwark with their families and social networks also able to stay close. There was some anxiety about families and local communities being broken up due to the cost of housing, in particular young people not being able to afford their own place in the borough, and some residents shared real life examples of this already happening. There was a concern that this was exacerbated by the wealth inequality in the borough. People felt there was a role for the council to use the levers available to them to lobby for more affordable housing.



People liked how diverse Southwark's communities are and some residents expressed an interest in new developments being mixed and not being segregated between home owners, private renters and social renters.

People had different perspectives on what should be the focus of the approach to housing, ranging from implementing a housing first policy to end homelessness; building homes for key workers in the borough to ensuring there was accessible homes for disabled people and older generations.

We heard a strong desire for people to have more of a voice in the development process, from an improved approach to consulting them on new developments, having more say in the planning process to strengthening tenants' associations and making housing associations more democratic.

There was a recurrent point made about the need for all homes – regardless of tenure type – to be of better quality including ensuring they were energy efficient, fit for the future and had well maintained communal areas. People felt that the council had a role to play in holding developers to account to ensure these aspects were delivered. There was a strong desire for the council's repair service to have a consistent approach to prioritising repairs, which should take into consideration the impact on health and wellbeing. When we spoke to young people they shared specific concerns about the size of the property.



In terms of new housing there was divergent views on how many homes need to be built in Southwark, ranging from no further developments (with the desire to not increase the population size) through to completely unrestrained development

(anyone who wants to should be able to live here). There was a strong desire from residents that developments were sympathetic to the local area and that Southwark did not become a "borough of high-rises".

During our Southwark 2030 engagement we heard people's pride in Southwark being an innovative place which had been at the forefront of many social changes. There was a desire to build on this to tackle the challenge of affordable, high-quality homes, whether through retrofitting or refurbishing existing properties through to trialling and testing new approaches such as modular, pre-fab homes and other housing solutions.

We heard from residents who had experienced specific difficulties with their landlords and they felt the council could play a stronger role in holding them to account.

Climate Change

There is a real energy and commitment from people to take action to combat climate change, with many ideas generated which directly address the climate emergency. It was also striking that many of the ideas across the themes that were primarily about making people's lives better now, would also have a positive impact on the climate. For example, reducing the cost of home and business energy by increasing the use of solar panels, through to planting more trees to improve mental health and improve the overall feel of areas.



What do people love / want to see changed?

People asked for a clear vision and plan with shared ownership to help Southwark lead the way.

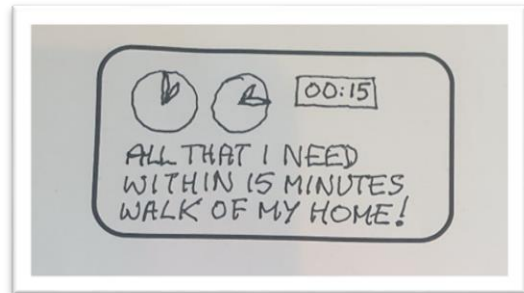
They want Southwark to be even more walkable, cycle friendly and with good access to public transport, being able to access everything they need using these options:

- Walkable - more pedestrian areas and routes, with well-maintained pavements and good lighting. Making sure they are accessible to all.
- Cycle friendly – people wanted to feel safer and more confident cycling, with improved cycling lanes and infrastructure.
- Good access to public transport – People really valued having good public transport links within Southwark and to the rest of London. Disabled access to trains and buses needs to improve, both in terms of physical access and understanding from staff. There was also a feeling that the loss of some bus routes in recent years has led to some areas being underserved.

There were divergent views on how these priorities should be balanced with car and other vehicle use. At one end of the spectrum of views, some people felt car use should be made as difficult as possible and they saw very few circumstances where car use was acceptable.

At the other end, some people felt that people should still be able to get around by car if they want and this shouldn't be made more difficult. There were also discussions on how recent measures to improve walkability and safety for cyclist have not received widespread support. On balance, there was acknowledgement that some car use will be needed and people made suggestions around the potential for greater car sharing and more electric charging points.

There was some discussion about creating neighbourhoods with everything you need close by, such as home, work/school, shops etc., with questions raised about how far Southwark is away from this. Some felt Southwark is likely to be close, while others identify specific gaps which prevent this such as lack of secondary schools in the north of the borough.



Environmentally friendly energy was important to people. We heard from homeowners interested in installing energy efficient heating but struggling to find a company who could fit it, to interest in seeing more communal heating options.

People wanted less waste. They were interested in reducing consumption, such as single use plastic, and how one person or organisations waste could be used by others. Where there is waste, they wanted better waste management. This was both for households, businesses and in public spaces like parks. They wanted recycling to be as easy as possible, have better bin designs and better management of the waste contract.

People also talked about wanting better water management. Ensuring more permeable material to be used for pavements and driveways. This would be particularly important when thinking about flood prevention.

Nature and Green Spaces

What do people love / want to see changed?

People told us about how much they value the current green spaces in the borough. They are places where friends and family can get together and people can be active. It also brings them closer to nature, while still having all the benefits of being in the heart of London. They are places where everyone in the community can come together without needing the spend money. This contributes to both their physical and mental well-being. These spaces were especially valued by people without outdoor space in their homes and families with children. Southwark waterways were also identified as an asset.



It was recognised that many of these green spaces have seen significant improvements over the last decade. People were keen to continue to protect and enhance both the green and blue spaces in Southwark. For example, exploring the potential for wildlife feeding areas, wildflower areas and improvements to children’s playgrounds.

People wanted to:

- Extend greenery beyond the current green spaces;
- Make the urban areas greener;
- Plant more trees;
- Have more allotments and community gardens, for example reclaiming rooftops and unloved spaces.
- Take over local areas once known as ‘grot spots’, aligning with people’s wish for Southwark to be cleaner. Recognising that growing spaces can also be places which can bring communities together.

People were interested in enhancing biodiversity, rewilding areas and the promotion of nature.

Critically, people wanted to be involved, supported and empowered to make these changes happen.

Neighbourhoods

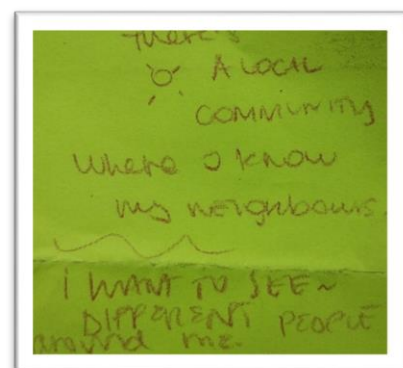
People want to know their neighbours and feel part of their community and they would welcome more opportunities to come together and get to know each other.

What do people love / want to see changed?

People loved the vibrancy and cultural diversity of Southwark. During our Southwark 2030 engagement it became clear that there is a real appetite - from a wide range of residents – to connect with people who are different from themselves, across generations, races/ethnicity and social classes. In essence, to make the most of this cultural diversity. People want to live in communities where people know their neighbours, support each other and to be part of “a borough that cares”. There is a desire to build up a sense of community spirit, kindness and respect and to be a place where people share their skills and knowledge with each other.

People felt there were a lot of activities going on in Southwark and many people who we spoke to were keen to be more active and play their part in the local community.

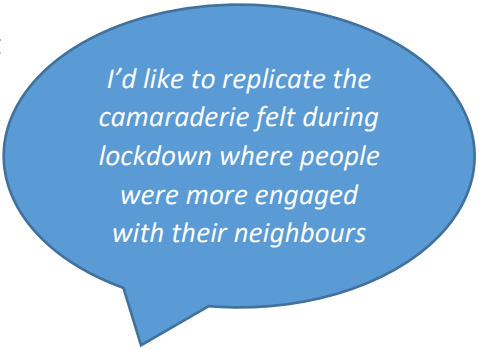
We heard that people were keen to ensure that everybody had equality of access to these opportunities and



activities. Examples given included wanting to help to keep their local area clean and green and events celebrate the cultural diversity in the borough. . The want their energy and ideas to be harnessed and supported by the council and other large institutions.

People told us they needed spaces and events to help them come together. It was important that these spaces or events were accessible for disabled people and those on low income, specifically it was felt it was important to have free spaces, where there was no pressure to spend when you were there. They could include community centres, TRA halls, community gardens, libraries, high-streets, arts and cultural spaces.

People want a place where everyone feels welcome, included and understood. This was especially important for adults with additional needs and for those experiencing social isolation. People were keen for communities to be upskilled so they can better support each other and for volunteering opportunities to be enhanced. A 'sign up for Southwark' volunteering initiative could be launched with potential for discounts for volunteers to access cultural, art and leisure opportunities.



I'd like to replicate the camaraderie felt during lockdown where people were more engaged with their neighbours

People felt that there was a lot already going on in Southwark but there was more to do in terms of publicising events and activities so people are made aware of what's available and how they can get involved. It was felt that honest and clear communication through a variety of channels, including an improved council website, would help to support this.

These events would also need to be accessible to all and may need to consider how people with barriers (such as lack of confidence) are supported to be involved.

People told us that high streets also play an important role in neighbourhoods. They wanted high streets where they were able to get the things that they needed; that they feel proud of; and offered a place where people from different communities could come together. People told us that some high streets felt really vibrant, but the physical space didn't match this vibrancy and could be improved with street cleaning, reduced litter and more attractive shop fronts. There was concern that some high streets were seeing an increase in empty shops. Linked to high streets, there was also an appreciation for the diverse food, restaurants and nightlife in the borough, which a desire to further enhance this.

People overall, especially at the conversation events, expressed a view that they wanted to have a greater say in the decisions that are important to them. However, the appetite to get involved and how this related to the role of the council varied. When asked what role they could see themselves playing in creating the future they want, some people felt that full responsibility should lie with the Council and they didn't see themselves as having any role. Some felt powerless to have any impact and others felt that they were doing as much as they could already.

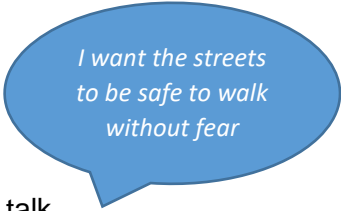
However, on the whole, there was more appetite to get involved in a meaningful way than there are current opportunities to do so. There was a recurrent theme about the role of the council in connecting people together and also bringing them closer to decision making

processes. In order to do this there needed to be an increase in trust between the public and organisations, especially the Council. This would be supported by the council and others consistently delivering on their promises and following through on actions. People felt the council could do more in terms of transparency (especially linked to the rationale for funding decisions) and be better connected into local communities, and community groups.

Safety

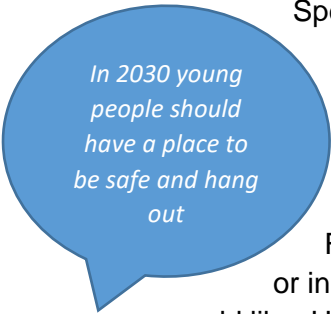
What do people love / want to see changed?

Hearing from people throughout the Southwark 2030 engagement process it became clear that a significant number of people were concerned about not feeling safe walking the streets of Southwark, especially after dark. This concern was particularly prevalent amongst children and young people, women and older people. For example, we heard from women about the harassment they experienced from men with talk of toxic masculinity and we heard from young people about the racism they face.



I want the streets to be safe to walk without fear

A recurrent ask across all age groups and events was for more spaces and activities for young people so that they had plenty of things to do and therefore may not be drawn into criminal activities. There was also concern that young people did not currently feel safe when travelling to and from, and whilst they are in, school.



In 2030 young people should have a place to be safe and hang out

Specific crimes such as ASB, phone theft and gang violence came through as key issues to be tackled. There was a strong sense that people wanted to see an increase in police and warden presence, better lighting and more surveillance. There was also some feedback that the response by the police didn't meet the expectations of people who had raised concerns or issues. For example, police being visible, but at the wrong time of the day or in the wrong locations, or not responding to calls as quickly as they would like. However, it was also clear that for other people the police did not in fact make them feel safer. There was an interest in resetting the relationship between the public and police.

Money, jobs and business

What do people love / want to see changed?

Overall, people talked about three aspects which were making it more difficult to live well in Southwark:

- They felt that the safety net has been eroded, with less support from national government.
- The cost of living has been going up, with rises across the board from rent, heating, food and childcare.
- Employment practices also play a role, such as zero-hour contracts and paying below London Living Wage.



People told us that having a good job was important to them. A good job provided a route out of poverty, provided financial stability, contributed to good mental wellbeing and provided a sense of community. It also enabled people to be positive role models for younger generations.

Southwark has a high number of jobs compared to the number of people who live here. As a result, overall, we didn't hear comments about there being no jobs in particular areas. However, we heard that there were specific groups who were finding it difficult to get a good job:

- Young people struggled to bridge the gap between education and employment, as employers are requiring experience as well as qualifications.
- Older people found finding employment and retraining a challenge.
- People without English as a first language had additional language barriers

People also expressed the need to tackle racism and discrimination in employment practices.

Education and training were critical to setting people up to access good employment opportunities. It was recognised that schools in Southwark have made significant improvements in the last 10 years and people were keen to see this trend continue. There were three key areas of education and training which people identified as areas for continued improvement.

- Apprenticeships - there was appetite for the expansion of apprenticeships, including exploring all age apprenticeships.
- English language support - enhanced language support, with childcare options and flexible times.
- Schools – continue to improve education, with an emphasis on ensuring children with additional needs get the support they need to thrive.

When people are struggling to find employment, it was felt that employment support should be tailored to the individual, rather than a one-size fits all approach.

People also wanted thriving local businesses. They were interested in having more opportunities to support smaller local businesses whilst also having more of an ask of businesses about how they would support the community. For example, people were interested in enhanced support for people who wanted to start their own business and in exploring the potential of local exchange trading like the Brixton Pound. They were also interested in how businesses could help provide more access to toilets.

Health and well-being

People want to be able to stay healthy, with health and well-being underpinning many of the key messages we heard.

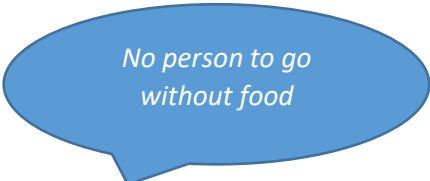
What do people love / want to see changed?

People really welcomed the ability to access Southwark leisure centres for free or a reduced rate. The green spaces in the borough were also seen as important for supporting good health and well-being.

Equality of health came through as a key focus.

There were four key areas where people would like to see an improvement:

- Everyone should have access to healthy and affordable food. People wanted to address food poverty, reduce the use of food banks and to enhance the healthy food options available on high streets.
- Mental health support was seen as paramount. They wanted better access to services and improved training for staff.
- People are struggling to get timely appointments with doctors.
- People wanted more opportunities to get active, from physical activities for older people through to the expansion of wellness activities such as yoga and meditation to everyone.



No person to go without food



Wellness is for all

Cultural Offer

What do people love / want to see changed?

People told us that one thing they love about Southwark was the access to cultural offer, not only in Southwark but the whole of London.

People expressed an interest in having more public art by local artists. For example, we heard that the public art of East Dulwich as a good example of how unused spaces can be

used to bring art and culture to an area and it was suggested that this was encouraged across the borough.

Linked to the want to connect with their neighbours and local community, people were keen for there to be more events, such as festivals, and activities that would bring together communities who don't often interact. People were keen for there to be more events that celebrated the cultural heritage of Southwark and the various communities who have made their homes here.

People told us that they appreciated the libraries in Southwark and wanted them to still be available to them in 2030.

How the council works

People welcomed the opportunity to have a say in the future of Southwark. In addition to the key messages on hopes for 2030, people also focused on *how* they wanted the council to work. This included:

- Treating everyone with respect, with a need for staff training to achieve this.
- Working in partnership with residents and partners to solve problems.
- Enhancing democracy.
- Improving communication and transparency, including an improved council website.
- Respond promptly, such as answering phones and replying to emails.
- Simplifying processes and reducing bureaucracy.

Stage 3 – Feedback

Partners agreed during the workshops that Southwark 2030 represented an opportunity to work together in a more collaborative way as a group of anchor organisations together with the VCS and residents and working together address a series of challenges.

Overall, there was a positive response to the draft ambitions from the public. This included people who had previously participated in Southwark 2030 and those who were new to the discussions.

People generally found the prioritisation of ambitions more challenging and didn't feel that one ambition was more important than another. The majority felt that all the ambitions were important and interconnected. For example, if you improve homes you will improve health and wellbeing. Where people did see some ambitions as less important than others they often felt that Southwark was already doing well in a particular ambition and greater focus should be on other ambitions. This is as opposed to an ambition not being relevant or important for Southwark in 2030 at all.

The feedback on each ambition was as follows:

Homes

78% of people who responded to the survey said that it was the right ambition for Southwark 2030. This was 4th highest out of all the ambitions. 57% people said it should be a high or very high priority (4th highest) and only 17% said it should be low or a very low priority.

Homes was one of the top three priorities which emerged across the public events and was identified as the top ambition via the public boxes (i.e., it appeared the most often in the top three priorities).

Neighbourhoods

74% of people who responded to the survey said that it was the right ambition. This was relatively low (6th lowest).

It was also relatively low in terms of the number of people who thought it was a high or very high priority (44%) and was the highest number of people saying it should be a low or very low priority (26%). However, the neighbourhoods' ambition often came in the middle priority during the events and was second highest in the feedback from the public boxes.

Nature

Respondents to the survey strongly agreed that this was the right ambition for Southwark 2030 (85%, the second highest of all the ambitions).

It also had the second highest number who agreed it should be a very high or high priority (61%) and second lowest number of respondents who said it should be a low or very low priority (only 13%). Although, it was lower priority in the public events and was sixth lowest priority via the public boxes.

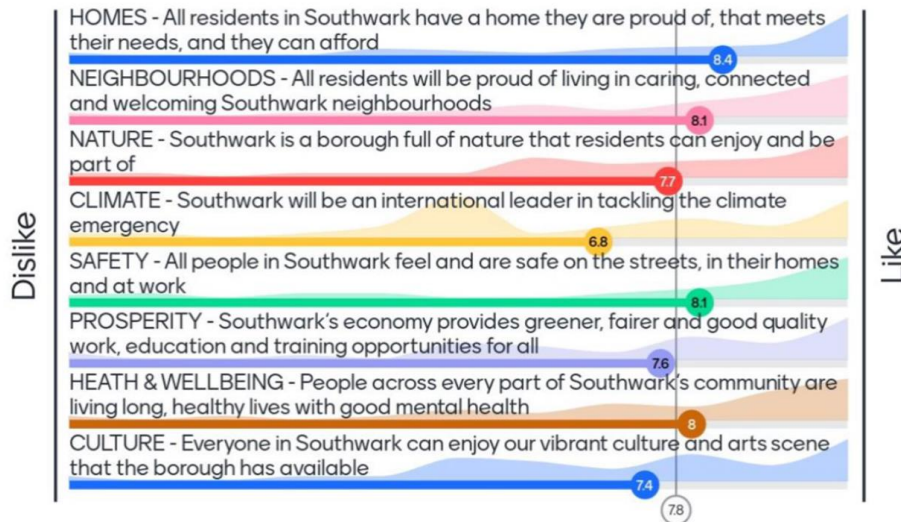
There were some discussions at the public events about whether nature could be combined with other priorities, such as climate or neighbourhood.

Climate

The climate ambition had the least number of people saying it was the right ambition in response to the survey, with 70% agreeing that it was the right priority.

It had the third highest number of people who said it should be a very high or high priority (59%), but also the 4th highest number of people who said it should be a low or very low priority (20%). It was 4th place in terms of the number of people who identify it within their top three via the public boxes but was equally 4th in terms of the number of people who placed it in their bottom three priorities. This suggests that this ambition divided opinion the most out of all the ambitions.

This was also seen in the online event, where support for the ambition was the lowest (see yellow in graph below) of all the ambitions and there a greater difference in the distribution of responses compared to other ambitions.



Safety

Safety came out as a clear priority. When asked if this was the right ambition in the survey, safety received the most 'yes' votes (87%). Safety also had the highest number of people saying it should be a very high or high priority (64.82%) and the lowest number of people saying it should be a low or very low priority (9.26%).

The safety ambition was the 2nd most identified priority via the public boxes and was consistently one of the top three in the public events.

Prosperity

74% of people who responded to the survey said that it was the right ambition for Southwark 2030. This was the 6th lowest out of eight ambitions. It also had relatively low numbers of people who said it should be a very high or high priority (43%). This was also reflected in the public events and responses via the public boxes (7th lowest number of people placing this priority in their top 3).

It was recognised while developing this ambition that it was not an overarching message that came from the engagement but was particularly important to specific groups. Therefore, this result is to be expected.

Health and Wellbeing

83% of people who responded to the survey said that that it was the right ambition for Southwark 2030. This was the third highest out of the eight ambitions.

While they agreed it was the right ambition, it wasn't as high a priority among survey respondents. 56% felt it should be high or very high priority (5th highest) and 22%

said it should be low or very low priority (3rd highest). This was mirrored in the public boxes, being 5th highest in terms of number of times health and wellbeing appeared in peoples top three. However, health and wellbeing was one of the top three priorities across all the public events.

Culture

70% of people who responded to the survey said that it was the right ambition. This is lowest response of all the ambitions. Only 33% of people thought it should be a very high or high priority, the lowest of all ambitions, and 24.07% said it should be a low or very low priority (the second highest of all ambitions). This was also reflected in the events where culture was often a lower priority and in the public boxes, where it appeared in peoples top three the least and appeared in the bottom three priorities the most.

At the public events, there was some discussion about whether this could be amalgamated with other priorities e.g., neighbourhoods.

Additional points

Much of the feedback repeated many of the same message gathered in stage 2 (as outlined above). In addition, there were comments that people wanted to have a greater focus of the ambitions on the following areas:

- Children, young people and parents.
- Transport
- Behaviour and role of the council

Annex A – Southwark’s Success and Strengths

You told us that **tackling inequalities** matters to you

AVERAGE INCOME in Southwark varies significantly depending on where you live:

£24,632 OLD KENT ROAD
£61,271 DULWICH

Southwark is closing the gap by helping people get the skills they need through training and apprenticeships to move into a well-paid career of their choice.

WE ARE CREATING

2,000 APPRENTICESHIPS & 3,000 TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES so local people can take up exciting careers close to home.

What more can we all do to reduce inequality further by 2030?

SOUTHWARK 2030

You said you want to make a difference and help **make Southwark fairer**

2017-2022
75,000 consultation responses on the Southwark consultation portal.

We are working more closely with local groups and communities to make sure people can contribute ideas, help design projects and services, and have real influence over decisions that affect them.

WE HAVE LAUNCHED SOUTHWARK 2030 so we can share ideas and hopes for what living in Southwark will look and feel like in 2030.

People have told us they want to know more about and influence local road changes, to vocational and more.

What can we all do to make Southwark fairer by 2030?

SOUTHWARK 2030

You told us you want us to work together and **tackle the climate emergency** with action

largest source of air pollution = road transport

1/3 contribute but damaging PM2.5 emissions

WE ARE REDUCING our borough's usage of petrol and diesel vehicles

WE HAVE DELIVERED 13km+ CYCLE LANES & 500 CYCLE HANGARS

WE HAVE PLANTED 17,000+ TREES IN LAST TWO YEARS

Domestic and commercial fuels, which come mostly from cooking and heating, are another significant pollutant in the borough.

What can we all do to make Southwark carbon neutral by 2030?

SOUTHWARK 2030

Southwark in 2023 key facts

7th highest population density in London

10,659 people per sq km

32.4 Average Age

120+ LANGUAGES SPOKEN

18% of population speak a language other than English at home

40% of population born in another country

8% born in Africa

11% born in Asia

55% of population have a disability

44,900 (15%) HAVE A DISABILITY

8% of population are LGBTQ+

26,000 UNPAID CAREGIVERS

21% of population are under 18

23% of population are under 18

2021 POPULATION 307,600

SOUTHWARK 2030

You told us that you want more **safe and affordable homes** locally

143,000 HOMES in Southwark

39% SOCIAL HOUSING

61% PRIVATELY OWNED

17,500 PEOPLE on our waiting list

WE HAVE BUILT/ARE BUILDING 2,500 & 1,000 NEW COUNCIL HOMES PLANNED BY 2025 and are working hard to deliver new homes of all kinds

15,000+ BUILT IN THE LAST DECADE

WE HAVE INVESTED £1.85m improving existing council homes including installation of new kitchens and bedrooms

What can we all do to make sure there are more safe and affordable homes by 2030?

SOUTHWARK 2030



Southwark 2030 - Equality Impact and Needs Analysis

Section 1: Equality impact and needs analysis details

Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates		Southwark 2030			
Equality analysis author		Livia Katz, Strategy and Policy Manager, Strategy and Communities			
Strategic Director:		Stephen Gaskell, Assistant Chief Executive, Strategy and Communities			
Department		Strategy and Communities	Division		Strategy and Impact
Period analysis undertaken		April-July 2024			
Date of review (if applicable)		N/A			
Sign-off	Tricia Boahene	Position	Head of Strategy and Impact	Date	10/07/2024

Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

Southwark 2030 (S2030) is our ambition for what Southwark should look and feel like by 2030. It has been co-designed with strategic partnership institutions and people who live, work, study and visit the borough, it sets our joint vision and priorities for the next 7 years.

Southwark is home to more than 300,000 people, 18,000 businesses, a thriving community and a world class cultural scene. Southwark is diverse borough, both in terms of the work that we do and the communities that we serve. The strategy must therefore respond to a wide range of issues and needs to deliver the best outcomes for all, and to reduce inequality in the borough.

This strategy sets out a vision for 2030, three principles for how it will be delivered and six goals that will help us achieve it.

Our vision for 2030:

- **Together, we will build a fair, green and safe Southwark where everyone can live a good life as part of a strong community.**

A good life is a life that is rewarding and enjoyable in which you are valued, respected and safe from harm, feel connected with people who matter to you and have purpose in your life. The foundations for a good life in Southwark are good jobs, good incomes, good health, good homes, a good education and a good environment.

The principles that will guide how we deliver it are:

- reducing inequality,
- empowering people, and
- investing in prevention.

We will realise this vision by achieving the six goals set out below.

- **Decent homes for all** – people live in safe, well-maintained homes.
- **A good start in life** - children and young people have a great childhood that builds a strong foundation for adult life.
- **A safer Southwark** – crime is low and people feel safe.
- **A strong and fair economy** - we all benefit from Southwark's economic strength and growth.
- **Staying well** - people across our whole community can have good health and wellbeing.
- **A healthy environment** - our environment is clean, green and healthy.

We anticipate that S2030 will not negatively impact those with protected characteristics and expect that it will go further than our existing work to support reductions in inequality, particularly for certain racial groups, and children and young people.

Alongside the equality activities outlined above, we are also undertaking wider programmes of work to reduce inequality in our borough. These include Southwark Ways of Working, Fairer Futures for All, the Southwark Framework for Equality and Southwark Stands Together.

S2030 goals will be delivered and monitored through an *Outcomes Framework*. Alongside the development of the Outcomes Framework, we will undertake further exploration of the available EDI data to inform our outcome ambitions. This will enable effective monitoring and evaluation of the S2030 goals. This will provide a baseline by which S2030 and the accompanying Outcomes Framework can demonstrate reductions in inequality and how they help to meet the needs of all Southwark population, identify gaps and establish mitigations.



Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

2. Service users and stakeholders	
<p>Key users of the department or service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark residents • Southwark partners, VCS organisations and community groups • Southwark employers and businesses • People that are employed or study in Southwark • People that visit Southwark
<p>Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan</p>	<p>We have undertaken 3-stage process to develop S2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, collaborate and plan. Building on what we know and the strengths of the borough, we have convened people who live, work, study and visit Southwark to help build a collective vision and ambition. • Engage, listen and learn. We have engaged widely across the borough (including those whose voice is not often heard) to ask questions, listen and understand what they want the borough to look and feel like in 2030. • Test priorities and develop plans to achieve them. We have tested what people have told us, asked them what they would prioritise, and developed time-bound pieces of work together that will deliver S2030. <p>Consideration of equality outcomes and our commitment to reduce inequality in the borough has been a core principle for S2030. To support this, we have ensured that S2030 has been co-designed and co-produced with our local partners.</p> <p>Key partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have engaged with key partners, including health partners, voluntary and community sector organisations, education partners, local businesses and housing providers. • These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better Bankside ○ Charter Schools Educational Trust ○ Community Southwark ○ Guys & St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust ○ Kings College London ○ London College of Communication ○ London South Bank University ○ Metropolitan Police ○ Partnership Southwark ○ Peabody Housing Association ○ South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLAM) ○ The Tate Modern ○ Team London Bridge ○ Vodafone UK ○ Southwark Pensioners ○ South London Mission ○ Southwark Council

Engagement with residents and people that visit the borough

We proactively sought input to this strategy from people that live, work and visit Southwark.

We engaged with our residents through:

- 8 in-depth conversation events with over 2000 residents.
- Listening events with over 750 residents, delivered in different places and at different times to maximise inclusion.
- An online survey with over 1000 responses made widely accessible through different formats.
- Testing what we had captured with three workshops, online surveys, and post boxes in public spaces to test what we heard and the themes and ambitions from the engagement activity.
- Three partner workshops (with more planned to consider implementation of the strategy).
- 10 detailed research groups with 70 randomly selected residents who were representative of the Southwark community.

We acknowledge that there are often imbalances in the voices that are heard through processes such as this. We made a particular effort to ensure the process was accessible and representative of Southwark's demographics. To achieve this, we proactively targeted certain groups that do not normally engage, for example by engaging with groups through listening events with existing forums or offering alternative times and methods for engagement.

Throughout the process, we collected data on who was taking part and their backgrounds to ensure we reached as many people as possible through the engagement activity. This led us to also arrange additional events that targeted certain groups who may have otherwise been underrepresented. For example, we became aware that the Latin American community were not as represented as we had hoped. To address this, we worked with local organisations such as the Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS) and Indo-American Refugee and Migrant Organisation (IRMO) to encourage their networks to attend the Conversations, to run drop-ins at pre-existing groups and in one instance run a dedicated Southwark 2030 focus group. This enabled us to ensure the voice and ideas of this community were reflected. In addition, pop-up stands were set up at specific locations where it was important to reach audiences that were less represented in the engagement.

A summary of who has engaged in the development of Southwark 2030 is below:

Sex

Females were slightly overrepresented in Southwark 2030 Conversations making up 63% of attendees compared to being 51.5% of the borough's population. Recognising the need to hear from more males we reached out to several organisations who targeted men and had mixed success, although we were able to hear from a considerable

	<p>number of young males through the Latin American football teams as well as via our youth clubs. A higher percentage of males engaged with the survey than the conversations/listening events.</p> <p>Disability 13.3% of attendees at the Southwark 2030 Conversations declared themselves to have a disability which is similar to the borough's population, of which 14% are disabled. To note, there were a significant number (19.8%) of attendees who did not answer the question about whether or not they had a disability.</p> <p>Ethnicity Attendance at Southwark 2030 conversation events was broadly representative of the borough's different ethnic backgrounds. There was a slight over representation of the Latin American community as these were a group from whom the council particularly wanted to hear from due to historically low levels of engagement.</p> <p>Age Compared to the Census 2021 data fewer younger people (under 34) attended the conversations and this was particularly prevalent for those under 18. We were aware this may be an issue and developed a work stream specifically looking at reaching out to young people. This included, youth clubs, schools, colleges and other groups that engage with young people (for example several Latin American football teams) to ensure their ideas were heard through the process.</p>
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Section 4: Pre-implementation equality impact and needs analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken, including improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities. An equality analysis also presents as an opportunity to improve services to meet diverse needs, promote equality, tackle inequalities and promote good community relations. It is not just about addressing negative impacts.

The columns include societal issues (discrimination, exclusion, needs etc.) and socio-economic issues (levels of poverty, employment, income). As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that socio-economic issues are given special consideration, as it is the council's intention to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the borough. Key is also the link between protected characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage, including experiences of multiple disadvantage.

Socio-economic disadvantage may arise from a range of factors, including:

- poverty
- health
- education
- limited social mobility
- housing
- a lack of expectations
- discrimination
- multiple disadvantage

The public sector equality duty (PSED) requires us to find out about and give due consideration to the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty:

1. Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation
2. Advancing equality of opportunity, including finding out about and meeting diverse needs of our local communities, addressing disadvantage and barriers to equal access; enabling all voices to be heard in our engagement and consultation undertaken; increasing the participation of under-represented groups
3. Fostering good community relations; promoting good relations; to be a borough where all feel welcome, included, valued, safe and respected.

The PSED is now also further reinforced in the two additional Fairer Future for All values: that we will

- Always work to make Southwark more equal and just
- Stand against all forms of discrimination and racism

<p>Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>	<p>Potential Socio-Economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is anticipated that S2030 will have a positive impact across age groups, though the extent to which it will impact groups will differ. • In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensuring decent homes for will impact those in housing that is rented from the council, where over 65s are over-represented. ○ ensuring that children and young people have a good start in life will disproportionately benefit those under 25. ○ ensuring that there is greater support in early years will help children get the best start in life. ○ ensuring a safer Southwark also includes a focus on benefits for children and young people and work to increase trust and confidence in local policing may better support those from Black backgrounds where confidence in policing is often lower. ○ ensuring a strong and fair economy will benefit those of working age to access more good jobs, apprenticeships and additional support out of poverty and low pay. ○ Ensuring staying well is accessed earlier through preventative services is particularly important for our ageing population which has increased by 15% since 2011, and which will help to keep our ageing population well, mobile and independent longer. ○ The delivery of 1240 'green jobs' by 2030 will support working opportunities for the working age population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that children and young people have a good start in life also includes a commitment to improve outcomes for children who face disadvantage. We are also taking an intersectional approach with a particular focus on providing additional support for children and young people and their families from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. • S2030 will ensure that all children and young people to have access to out of school opportunities to be active, take part in culture and have experiences that enrich their lives. These costs of these activities can often be prohibitive to families facing socio-economic disadvantage. • S2030's commitment to support people out of poverty and low pay will particularly benefit those of working age who also face socio-economic barriers. • Support for housing may support young people who are more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation and is particularly relevant as Southwark has higher youth homelessness than London or England average. • Reduction of number of people that are digitally excluded is more likely to remove barriers in to work and will provide improved access to services, information and opportunities especially for people aged 55 and over.
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Socio-Economic data on which analysis is based</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average age (32.4 years) in Southwark is more than two years younger than London, and almost seven years younger than England. • There were almost 20,000 children under 5 in the most recent census, just over 6% of the population. • While Southwark's population is comparatively young compared to London and England, this is not driven by a large number of children and young 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021/22 approximately 23,000 children aged 0-15 in Southwark were living in poverty, after housing costs were factored in, equating to 36% of children in the borough. • JSNA Annual Report (southwark.gov.uk) • Individuals under 44 are more likely to live in overcrowded housing.

<p>people. It is primarily the result of the large number of young adults in their 20s and 30s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71% of the population in Southwark aged 16+ were economically active and 65% were in employment in the 2021 Census. • In 2021/22 approximately 23,000 children aged 0-15 in Southwark were living in poverty, after housing costs were factored in, equating to 36% of children in the borough. • In the year ending March 2020, 74% of people aged 16 and over in England and Wales said they had confidence in their local police. • In every year shown, a lower percentage of Black Caribbean people had confidence in their local police than White British people. <p>Appendix D – Southwark Key Housing Stats 2020 Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council Confidence in the local police - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Overcrowded households - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, in Southwark there were 469 households owed a prevention or relief duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act where the main applicant is 16-24. This represents a rate of 3.5 people per 1,000, which is higher than both the rates for England (2.4 per 1,000) and London (2.5 per 1,000). • Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p>	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on different age groups, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.</p>	

<p>Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.</p> <p>Please note that under the PSED due regard includes:</p> <p>Giving due consideration in all relevant areas to "the steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities." This also includes the need to understand and focus on different needs/impacts arising from different disabilities.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that S2030 will have a positive impact on those with disabilities. • Areas of particular relevance are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring decent homes for all will improve standards of council housing and ensure greater accessibility. ○ Ensuring that children and young people have a good start in life will include consideration of support for the 19% of Southwark children with SEND. ○ Helping people to stay well will help to improve the wellbeing of people with long- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research shows that in London overall, families that include a disabled person are more likely to be in poverty than families without a disabled person. The research shows that there is a clear trend between the level of deprivation in a neighbourhood and the proportion of the population that is disabled. • There is a correlation between the affluence of an area and the amount of green space available to residents – this can exacerbate existing physical

<p>term conditions and disabilities and their carers’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing violence against women and girls will also support those living with disabilities where prevalence may be higher. In the year ending March 2019, disabled women were more than twice as likely to have experienced domestic abuse (17.3%) than non-disabled women (7.0%). ○ Ensuring every child and adult are able to access the mental health support they need will ensure that all people regardless of age, ethnicity, gender and background have the services they need to support more independent and fulfilling lives. ○ We will also ensure that all children and young people with special education needs (SEN) will receive the support they need and have access to the space they need to grow and learn. ○ Ensuring improved green spaces across the borough that accessible for everyone will support and improve all residents’ mental and physical well-being. ○ Disability and crime, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) 	<p>and mental health inequalities - especially as poorer residents are less likely to have access to private gardens (Cordis Bright).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is envisaged that improving our green spaces particularly in deprived areas will improve pollution levels across the borough, promote mobility, more exercise and will generally improve the overall well-being of residents, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds. ● Improving access for those people who are digitally excluded is expected to provide greater support and opportunities for people with certain disabilities that may find it harder to engage with digital content. ● The increase in free provision for activities such swimming, gym membership, healthy living programmes is expected to provide a reduction in socio economic and ethnic inequalities in the prevalence of severe mental illness.
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which analysis is based</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2021, 8.2% of Southwark residents were identified as being disabled and limited a lot. ● 14% had a disability at the time of the 2021 Census. This rises slightly to 18% when using age-standardised proportions, suggesting that Southwark has a slightly higher than expected number of disabled residents, despite having a comparatively young population. ● 25% of households in the borough had a least one person with a disability, as defined in the Equality Act 2010. ● Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council ● Disability and crime, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Census 2021 deep dive: disability and deprivation in London Trust for London ● Cordis Bright, Southwark Council - Population Needs Assessment, September 2023, p.63. Accessed January 2024.
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p>	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark’s programme and goals, including their impact on those living with a disability, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.</p>	

<p>Gender reassignment: - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.</p> <p>Gender Identity: Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ from it.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that S2030 will have a neutral/ positive impact on people who have reassigned their gender. • There may be some positive impact as part of Goal 5, reducing inequalities in health. There is increasing academic evidence that key public health challenges disproportionately impact the LGBTQI+ population group, with higher levels of smoking, alcohol use, incidence of some cancers and mental ill-health. LGBTQI+ individuals also experience discrimination and homophobia when accessing health, care and other services. Therefore, we hope that a reduction in health inequality will support better health outcomes for this group. • It is envisaged young people and adults who identify as LGBTQ benefit from services such as the NEST drop-in service and Mental Health and Resilience in Schools programme to positively tackle the impact of those who have experienced homophobia and discrimination enabling this group to participate and engage in activities that yield positive lifelong outcomes. • JSNA Annual Report (southwark.gov.uk) • It is anticipated that the goal in the strategy focusing on increasing levels of trust with the Police will apply to those in the LGBTQI+ community, whereby the recent Casey Review (2023) found that over half of LGBTQ+ Londoners do not have confidence in the Met to treat people equally and fairly and found the Met to be institutionally homophobic. BARONESS CASEY REVIEW Final Report (met.police.uk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark has the 4th largest LGBTQI+ population in England, with 8% of residents identifying as non-heterosexual.
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based.</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which analysis is based</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2% of residents had a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. • Half this group used no specific gender identity term; the rest generally used 'trans woman', 'trans man' or 'non-binary'. • These are probably substantial under-estimates. 7.3% of Southwark residents did not answer. • As at March 2021, Southwark had 500 trans man, 450 trans woman and 400 non-binary identified residents. • Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p>	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on different gender identities, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.</p>	

<p>Marriage and civil partnership – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that S2030 will have a neutral impact on people based on their marital status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which analysis is based</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most residents were single (never married and never in a civil partnership), making up 60% of the population aged 16 and over. This has increased since the 2011 Census. Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>Mitigating or improvement actions to be taken</p>	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on different marital statuses to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.</p>	

<p>Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth and includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that S2030 will have a positive impact on pregnancy and maternity. There may some be positive impact as part of our goal to reduce inequalities in health that may disproportionately affect pregnancy and maternity care but this is not judged to be significant. Reducing violence against women will also better support women in pregnancy, as pregnancy can be a trigger for domestic abuse. Domestic abuse in pregnancy - NHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Socio-economic data on which analysis is based</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New mothers in Southwark come from a diverse range of backgrounds, with 55% being from outside the UK. The most common non-UK countries of birth of mothers are Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Poland and Somalia. JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<p>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</p>	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on those that are pregnant and new mothers.</p>	

<p>Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</p>	<p>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is anticipated that S2030 will improve outcomes for those from certain racial backgrounds. • While the goals will apply equally to all racial groups, we recognise that there are inequalities that exist in the borough and we will seek to address these through our commitment to reducing inequality and work as a result of Southwark Stands Together. • As well as this, decent homes for all may benefit those from Black / African / Caribbean / Black British backgrounds and other ethnic groups where 52% and 36% respectively identified as living in housing rented from the council in the 2011 Census (higher than the level for all ethnic groups). As well as this, the main ethnic groups of people sleeping rough in Southwark are White (59%, including 36% White-British) and Black (23%). Nationally, the highest rates of people living in overcrowded housing were in Bangladeshi (22.5%), Arab (17.1%), black African (16.3%), and Pakistani (13.5%) households, who may therefore benefit disproportionately from increased housing options. • In addition, commitments to improve trust and confidence in local policing may disproportionately impact those from Black Caribbean backgrounds where confidence is found to be the lowest. Confidence in the local police - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk) • The commitment in Southwark 2030 to provide initiatives to support into employment will become more easily available with personalised support to remove barriers into good employment such as language skills and childcare. • It is anticipated that the goal in the strategy focusing on increasing levels of trust with the Police will support better outcomes . Southwark Stands Together will remain key to improving relationships with groups and communities, putting people at the heart of change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 show that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asian people as a whole (15.7%) were the most likely out of all ethnic groups to live in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods, followed by Black people (15.2%) ○ White people were the least likely to live in them (9.0%) ○ Out of the 18 individual ethnic groups, people from the Pakistani (31.1%) and Bangladeshi (19.3%) groups were the most likely to live in them ○ People from the Indian (7.6%), White Irish (8.1%) and White Other (8.2%) ethnic groups were the least likely to live in them. ○ The most recent demographic information about LAC is from 2021. In that year, most of the LAC in Southwark were male (59%). The most common ethnic group was Black/Black British (45%), followed by White (20%), Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups (20%), Asian/Asian British (5%) and Other ethnic groups (4%), which presents 74% of all LAC children in Southwark being from a BAME background. ○ It is hoped that focus on closing the gap in attainment for children from BAME and disadvantaged backgrounds will go further in tackling the attainment gap for this group ○ S2030 will improve access to EET, apprenticeships and scholarships for Southwark residents as well reducing those that are digitally excluded. We would expect digital exclusion to have some intersectional impacts which are more likely to be experienced by those from poorer backgrounds, who are also more likely to be from BAME backgrounds and to face language barriers. ○ People living in deprived neighbourhoods - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)

Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which analysis is based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2021 Census, 282 different ethnicities were recorded by Southwark residents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 51% identified as being from a White ethnical background. ○ 25% identified as Black, Black British, Caribbean or African. ○ 10% identified as Asian. ○ 7% identified as Mixed or multiple ethnicities. • 70% recorded their national identity as English, British or both. The most common non-UK identity was Spanish. • Findings of the Casey Review (2023), which found there to be institutional racism in the Metropolitan Police. • Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council • Overcrowded households - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk) • JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council • BARONESS CASEY REVIEW Final Report (met.police.uk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The most recent demographic information about LAC is from 2021. In that year, most of the LAC in Southwark were male (59%). The most common ethnic group was Black/Black British (45%), followed by White (20%), Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups (20%), Asian/Asian British (5%) and Other ethnic groups (4%), which presents 74% of all LAC children in Southwark being from a BAME background.
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on different racial groups, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.	

Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that S2030 will have a neutral impact on people based on their religion or beliefs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Equality information on which analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were over 40 distinct religions identified among Southwark residents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 43% identified as Christian. ○ 36% reported no religion. ○ 10% identified as Muslim. • Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on those with different religious views and beliefs, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.	

Sex - A man or a woman.	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that S2030 will have a positive impact on both men and women, in improving outcomes for Southwark residents across health, employment, housing, safety and environmental outcomes. Particular beneficial impacts may apply to women because a safer Southwark will have a particular focus on reducing violence against women and where the Casey Review (2023) found there to be particular issues with the police response to crimes against women. We will continue working with women in our community to prevent violence against women and domestic abuse and build confidence in the police. In terms of improving and increasing social housing goal found within the Strategy, this may impact positively more on women within the borough as data from February 2024 indicate that three times more women are on the housing register in comparison to men. Housing Register and Allocation's Data 2018-2024 Improving access to all residents to mental health services will positively impact men in particular as over the last 10 years (2012 to 2021), Southwark suicide rates were three times higher in males than females (19), mirroring the national picture (20). Nationally since 2010, men aged 45 to 64 years have had the highest age-specific suicide rate (20). Preventing Suicides in Southwark Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-time female employees working in the private sector must also contend with a bigger pay gap than those in the public sector (12.8% vs 9.6%). For all workers (full- and part-time), the UK's median gender pay gap in 2023 is 14.3% in favour of men (down 0.1% from 14.4% in 2022). So, women in the UK only earn 86 pence, on average, for every pound earned by men. It is expected the strategy will have a positive effect on women in particular with a commitment to ensure more people than ever are supported into work, apprenticeships, training and scholarships and that there is a sustained reduction in the number of people who are digitally excluded in particular, therefore opening up more opportunities to access better employment opportunities, including for women. <p>CIPHR gender pay statistics 2023</p>
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which analysis is based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Census Day 2021, the usual resident population of Southwark was 307,600. Of which, 48% (149,000) identified as male and 52% (158,600) as female. Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council BARONESS CASEY REVIEW Final Report (met.police.uk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across all occupations, the average median gender pay gap for full-time workers in the UK in 2023 is 7.7% in favour of men. This means that the gender pay gap has stayed relatively unchanged for full-time workers over the last year (it was 7.6% in 2022), with women's hourly pay still lagging men's hourly pay in many occupations. The UK's mean gender pay gap for full-time employees is 10.7% in favour of men <p>CIPHR – based on ONS data</p>
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
<p>We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.</p>	

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.	Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that S2030 will have a positive impact on people with different sexual orientations. There may be some positive impact as part of reducing inequalities in health. There is increasing academic evidence that that key public health challenges disproportionately impact the LGBTQI+ population group, with higher levels of smoking, alcohol use, incidence of some cancers and mental ill-health. LGBTQI+ individuals also experience discrimination and homophobia when accessing health, care and other services. Therefore we expect that a reduction in health inequality will support better health outcomes for this group. It is envisaged young people and adults who identify as LGBTQ+ benefit from services such as the NEST drop-in service and Mental Health and Resilience in Schools programme to positively tackle the impact of those who have experienced homophobia and discrimination enabling this group to participate and engage in activities that yield positive lifelong outcomes. JSNA Annual Report (southwark.gov.uk) It is anticipated that the goal in the strategy focusing on increasing levels of trust with the Police will apply to those in the LGBTQI+ community, whereby the recent Casey Review found that over half of LGBTQ+ Londoners do not have confidence in the Met to treat people equally and fairly and found the Met to be institutionally homophobic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southwark has the 4th largest LGBTQI+ population in England, with 8% of residents identifying as non-heterosexual.
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1% of residents (nearly 21,000 people) aged 16+ identifying as non-heterosexual. 4.5% were lesbian or gay and 3.2% were bisexual or pansexual. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGB+ prevalence peaked in 16–24 year olds for women and 35–44 year olds for men. 6.2% of Southwark women identify as LGB+. 10.1% of Southwark men identify as LGB+. Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken	
We will continue to monitor the performance of Southwark's programme and goals, including their impact on those with different sexual orientations, to ensure that particular groups are not disadvantaged.	

Human Rights

There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour, Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan
It is not anticipated that changes as a result of S2030 will impact individuals' human rights. The analysis undertaken in this document and proposed mitigations will ensure that there is no discrimination.
Information on which above analysis is based
As above
Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S2030 goals will be delivered and monitored through an <i>Outcomes Framework</i>. The evidence base to the Outcomes Framework will be underpinned by detailed EDI data and analysis. This will enable effective monitoring and evaluation of the S2030 goals. This will provide a baseline by which S2030 and the accompanying Outcomes Framework can demonstrate how it reduces inequality and is meeting the needs of all Southwark population, identify gaps and establish mitigations.

Conclusions

Summarise main findings and conclusions of the overall equality impact and needs analysis for this area:

We anticipate that S2030 will not negatively impact those with protected characteristics and expect that it will go further than our existing work to support reductions in inequality, particularly for certain racial groups, women and children and young people.

Section 5: Further equality actions and objectives

5. Further actions			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating and/or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities; and any areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
Number	Description of issue	Action	Timeframe
1	New policies developed to support Southwark 2030 will need to be designed and implemented in a way that delivers improved outcomes for those with protected characteristics.	All major programmes and projects arising as a result of this strategy will go through the EINA process.	Ongoing
2	Progress against these equalities aims must be measured.	We will monitor the impact of our programmes on those living with protected characteristics and track outcomes for these groups to measure our success.	Ongoing
3	More information is needed to comprehensively understand the equalities position in Southwark. We suggest undertaking further analysis to investigate current inequalities in Southwark and provide a baseline for future comparative data going forward. Local and national sources of information to be included. Comprehensive account of all existing data to ensure cross cutting to all areas are included.	To undertake further analysis to ensure Southwark is working from a comprehensive evidence base.	By end of March 2025

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