Old Kent Road Area Action Plan

Proposed Submission Version

October 2024

Integrated Impact Assessment Appendices

Appendix 3: Baseline Data – Facts and Figures

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Appendix 3 - Baseline Data - Facts and Figures

Introduction

The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the borough and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Old Kent Road Area Action Plan (OKR AAP). To make judgements about how the emerging content of the OKR AAP will progress or hinder sustainable development, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the borough today and their likely evolution in the future. The aim is to collect only relevant and sufficient data on the present and future state of the borough to allow the potential effects of the OKR AAP to be adequately predicted.

The baseline data comprises two components across social, economic and environmental conditions of the Borough: Baseline Indicators and contextual characteristics. The Indicators are incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to assess the sustainability effects of policies in the current stage and monitor the policy performance and implications after they are adopted and implemented. The contextual information provides a background overview of the Borough's characteristics but is not included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The baseline data is also set out in the same way for data related to the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area (OKR OA) specifically.

The SA/SEA Guidance provided by Government proposes a practical approach to data collection, recognising that information may not yet be available and that information gaps for future improvements should be reported as well as the need to consider uncertainties in data. Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the IIA process guides plan making and as new information becomes available.

A summary of the collated baseline information is provided below.

The baseline data has been set out for the Old Kent Road OA below. The data below is selected to the geographical area level which is considered appropriate to the individual indicators. The following are the common geographical areas of the data:

- Old Kent Road Ward: The OKA OA covers the whole Old Kent Road ward and part of London Bridge and West Bermondsey, Chaucer, North Walworth, South Bermondsey, Faraday, Peckham and Nunhead & Queen's Road wards.
- East Central Southwark: The East Central Southwark covers the following wards: Old Kent Road (fully within the OKA OA), Peckham and Nunhead & Queen's road (both are partly within OKA OA) and Peckham Rye and Rye Lane wards (both are not within the OKA OA).
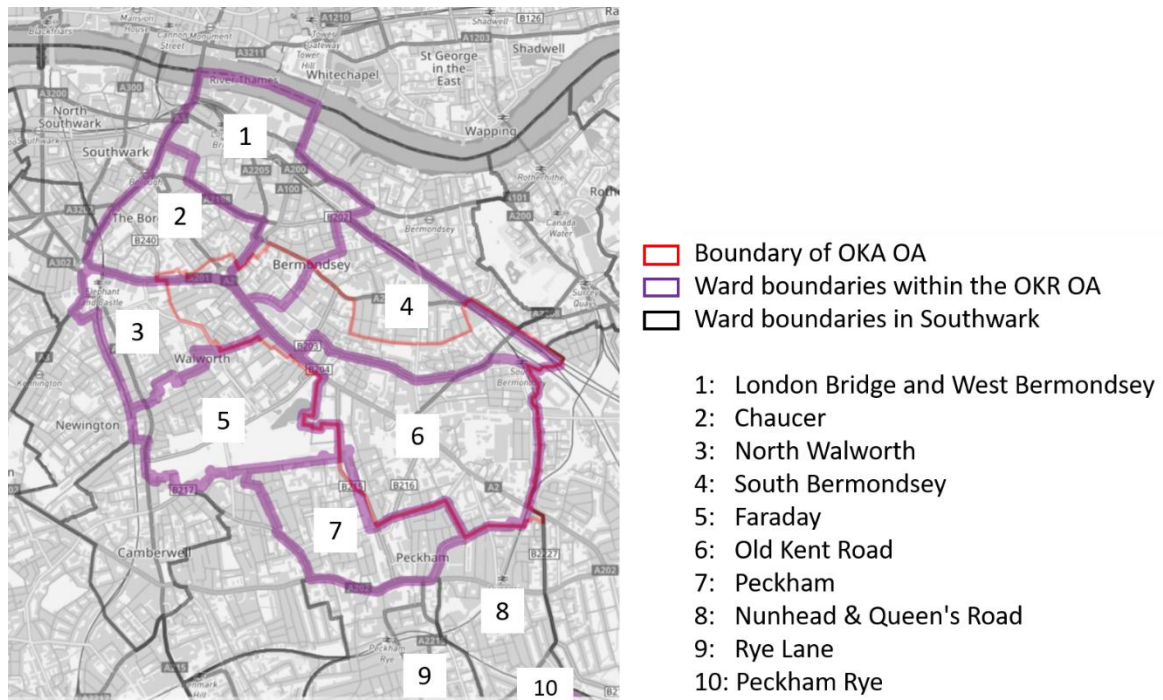
Figure 1: Map showing the ward boundaries intersecting the OKA OA

- Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) : The six Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) falling within the OKR OA include the following:

MSOA Area	ONS Area Code and Name
London Bridge & Bermondsey West	E02000812 : Southwark 006
South Bermondsey Central	E02000816 : Southwark 010
Walworth North	E02000818 : Southwark 012
South Bermondsey West	E02000819 : Southwark 013
Burgess Park	E02000821 : Southwark 015
Peckham Park Road	E02000824 : Southwark 018

The baseline data for Southwark has also been set out as some data is not currently available for the geographical area level of the OKR OA.

The baseline data used is tabulated in Appendix 9.

Old Kent Road Opportunity Area

Population

Based on the Census 2021, there are 19,037 people in the Old Kent Road ward. 65% of the population are from black and ethnic minority communities. 22% are under 18, 7.9% are over 65.

There are more children and young people living in the Old Kent Road ward compared to the borough as a whole.

Old Kent Road ward live birth rate in 2011 was 338 and in 2021 was 173 which saw a -49% decline. Its general fertility rate in 2021 was 36.1 which is lower than that of East Central and Southwark[1]

Approximately 17% of people living in London have a disability, equating to 42,000 people in Southwark. [2]As the ward population equates to roughly 6.2%[3], this may equate to around 2,604 people living in the Old Kent Road ward have a disability.

Estimates indicate that Southwark has the 4th largest gay or lesbian population in the England,. 4.53%of the borough aged 16+ identify as gay or lesbian.[4] Given the ward population equates to roughly 2%, this may equate to approximately 1,523 people in the Old Kent Road ward.

The diversity of Old Kent road ward is substantially higher than England, London, and Southwark. Around 65% of residents in Old Kent Road ward are non-White.

Ethnic Group	East Central Southwark MWA	Old Kent Road Ward	London	England
White	43%	35%	54%	81%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	35%	38%	14%	4%
Asian or Asian British	8%	9%	21%	10%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	8%	7%	6%	3%
Chinese/Other	7%	11%	6%	2%

Source: Census 2021; Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2023 [5]

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[1] End Child Poverty estimates, 2022, available at: https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Child-Poverty-AHC-estimates-2015-2022_final.xlsx

[2] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[3] Based on the 2021 Census, the population of Southwark is 307,637 and the population of Old Kent Road ward is 19,037.

[4] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[5] ONS Census data 2021, available at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/bulletins/nationallifetablesunitedkingdom/2020to2022#:~:text=Life%20expectancy%20at%20birth%20in%202020%20to%202022%20was%20estimated,and%2082.8%20years%20for%20females

"Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number to standardise across the two data sources]

Deprivation

While 21% of residents in Southwark live in areas considered to be the most deprived nationally. The average Indices of Deprivation score across the six Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) falling within the OKR OA is 34.7[6], which indicates higher levels of deprivation than Southwark as a whole. The majority of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the OKR OA are in the top 30% most deprived in England. Within the Old Kent Road Ward, the ID score is 31.9[7], which indicates higher levels of deprivation than Southwark as a whole. The majority of the LSOAs within the OKR OA are in the top 30% most deprived in England. [8] The areas of greatest concern are income, barriers to housing and other services, crime levels and living environment.

The average child poverty rate across the two parliamentary consistencies in which the OKR OA is located is 35.6%. This is slightly lower than Southwark as a whole, which has a child poverty rate of 36.2%.[9]

The average unemployment level across the six MSOAs falling within the OKR OA is 6.82%. This is higher than Southwark as a whole, which has an average unemployment level of 5.6%.[10]

8.6% of the working age population in the East Central Southwark MWA are claiming out of work benefit. Within the Old Kent Road Ward, the rate is 9.7%.This is higher than Southwark as whole, which has a benefits claimants rate of 6.9%. [11]

Safety

In 2022, there were 132.3 crimes per 1,000 residents in Old Kent Road ward which is slightly higher than the crime rate in Southwark at 130.8 and substantially higher than the rate in London at 95.5.[12]

Childhood Health

69.9% of children in Old Kent Road ward achieved a good level of development at the end of Reception 2022/2023, which is broadly in line with levels in London (69.1%) and slightly above that of England.[13]

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[6] English Indices of Deprivation 2019 maps", My Society, 2019, available at: https://research.mysociety.org/sites/imd2019/media/data/imd2019_msoa_level_data.csv

[7] "Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[8] Indices of Deprivation – London Datastore", Mayor of London, 2019, available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html

[9] End Child Poverty estimates, 2022, available at: https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Child-Poverty-AHC-estimates-2015-2022_final.xlsx

[10] Economically active and unemployed, usual residents aged 16 years and over, 2021, local authorities in England and Wales", ONS Census data, 2021, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/economicactivitystatusenglandandwales/census2021#economically-active-unemployed

[11] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[12] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[13] Academic year 2022/23 - Early years foundation stage profile results - Good level of development by region and local authority", available at: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results/2022-23

In 2019/20, there were 99 emergency hospital admissions among children aged 0 to 4 years, per 1,000 population which is higher than the rate of Southwark (93) but lower than the rate of England (140.7) [14]28.6% of children living in Old Ken Road ward are overweight or obese in Reception which is above Southwark (24.8%), London (21.8%) and England (22.6%). For year 6, 50% of children living in Old Kent Road ward are overweight, which is substantially above Southwark (41.2%), London (38.9%) and England (35.8%)[15]

Adult health

The standardised admission ratios (SAR) for all causes emergency admissions, coronary heart emergency admission, COPD emergency admissions and alcohol-related admissions in Old Kent Road ward are 105, 79, 166 and 130 respectively which are significantly higher than the borough average [16]

Housing

There are 14,500 homes in the OA. 58% of housing in the Old Kent Road ward is managed by Southwark Council or a TMO. This is higher than Southwark as whole, where the rate is 40%.[17]

9,494 homes in OKR OA have been approved since 1st April 2018. As set out in the Southwark Affordable Housing Delivery document, as of May 2024, 708 homes have been completed, 1,825 homes under construction and 800 homes are about to start on site in the OKR OA. In total this comprises 3,333 homes of which 1,709 or 51.2% are affordable and 30% are social rented. When measured against need on our housing waiting list, we are making good progress in the provision of 1, 2 and 3 bed homes, but need to increase the supply of 4 bed and 4 bed plus homes[18].

With regard to student homes, since 1st April 2018, as of July 2024, 4 sites within the OKR OA have been approved either for new developments with at least some Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) which amounts to 2,141 student beds in total. 524 student beds have been completed, 676 student beds are under construction, and 941student beds are in the pipeline[19].

With regard to co-living schemes, since 1st April 2018, as of July 2024, 2 sites within the OKR OA have received resolution to grant subject to S106 agreement for developments with at least some co-living units which amounts to 890 units[20].

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[14] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[15] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[16] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[17] Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - East Central Southwark", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/250837/2023-multi-ward-area-profiles-east-central-feb24-.pdf

[18] Southwark Affordable Housing Delivery document, Southwark Council, 2023: available at: https://oldkentroad.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/AffordableHousing180523.pdf

[19] Housing Phasing Chart, Southwark Council, 2024, available at: https://oldkentroad.org.uk/documents/

[20] Housing Phasing Chart, Southwark Council, 2024, available at: https://oldkentroad.org.uk/documents/

Economy and Employment

OKR OA is home to 9 industrial estates/areas, 3 retail parks and 2 high street locations [21]. It is also home to 716 businesses and 10,035 jobs over 592,568 sqm of employment floorspace and 168,636 sqm of operational yard space[22]. The Old Kent Road Business Survey published in 2019 indicates there was very little recorded vacancy of small industrial units or office spaces in most of the OKR OA. The Survey also identifies that the OKR OA has seen growth in creative industries, sectors including food-related activities such as breweries and food manufacturing, and increasing demand for smaller and hybrid workspaces[23].

Despite changes in the number and composition of enterprises in the OKR OA, there remains a high proportion of small businesses in the area. The ONS data shows there was a reduction of the enterprises within the 6 MSOAs falling within the OKR OA from 2,175 units in 2019 to 2,050 in 2023. Whilst the number of micro enterprises (0-9 employees) decreased from 1,920 in 2019 to 1,810 in 2023, it still roughly represents 88% of the total enterprises within the OKR OA. On the other hand, the number of small enterprises (10 to 49 employees) has slightly increased from 195 units in 2019 to 200 units in 2023 which represents 9.8% of the total enterprises in 2023. The number of medium-sized enterprises (50 – 249 employees) decreased slightly from 40 in 2019 to 35 in 2023, which represents 1.7% of the total enterprises in 2023. The number of large enterprises (250+ employees) increased from 10 units in 2019 to 15 units in 2023, which represents 0.7% of the total enterprises in 2023. [24]

Based on the VOA statistics, the number of rateable properties in the industrial sector in the 6 MSOAs falling within the OKR OA decreased from 480 in 2019 to 410 in 2023. This is contrary to the general trend of an increase in Inner London, London and England during the same period, where growth of 0.2%, 0.7% and 6.6% respectively were observed. Similarly the number of rateable properties in the office sector in the 6 MSOAs falling within the OKR OA decreased from 570 in 2019 to 600 in 2023. This is also contrary to the general trend of an increase in London, London and England during the same period where growth of 2.4%, 0.8% and 2.6% were observed respectively [25]. These statistics together with the low vacancy identified in the Old Kent Road Business Survey indicate that policy interventions to reverse the decline in properties in the industrial and officers sectors in the OKR OA are needed.

The UK is fast becoming one of the leading hubs for life sciences on the global stage, with the industry generating over £80 billion in turnover. The Old Kent Road area benefits from being located in close proximity to the established medical and life sciences clusters at Guys and St Thomas's at London Bridge, the King's College and Maudsley hospitals in Camberwell/Herne Hill, and the emerging cluster in Canada Water. In addition, the Council plans to build its own affordable workspace hub in the OKR OA that could benefit life science start ups. As of 2023, there were 55 enterprises and 60 local units[26] in life science sectors in the 6 MSOAs falling with the OKA OA. Whilst the number of local units in life science sector in the OKR OA still represents a small proportion of the overall 16,440 local units in London, the number of local units within the OKR OA increased by 20% from 50 local units in 2019. This increase is higher than the 12% increase in London during the same period. [27] This indicates the potential growth in the life science sectors in OKR OA.

Retail and Leisure

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[21] "Old Kent Road Business Survey Update Findings Report", We Made That, 2019, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/11363/SP421-Old-Kent-Road-Business-Survey-Update-2019-.pdf
[22] "Old Kent Road Business Survey Update Findings Report", We Made That, 2019, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/11363/SP421-Old-Kent-Road-Business-Survey-Update-2019-.pdf
[23] "Old Kent Road Business Survey Update Findings Report", We Made That, 2019, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/11363/SP421-Old-Kent-Road-Business-Survey-Update-2019-.pdf

The Old Kent Road has a total of 41,198 sqm of retail floor space, and 18,700 sqm of community and leisure floor space.

In 2018, there were approximately 20 hot food takeaways within 400m of secondary schools in the OKR OA. 9% of commercial units on the Old Kent Road, East Street and Dunton Road Secondary Shopping Frontage are in use as hot food takeaways. 9% of commercial units on the Old Kent Road and Peckham Park Road Secondary Shopping Frontage are in use as hot food takeaways. 27% of commercial units on the Ilderton Road Secondary Shopping Frontage are in use as hot food takeaways[28].

In 2022, 10.13% of all units in Old Kent Road North Town Centre is vacant, and 13.33% of all units in Old Kent Road South Town Centre is vacant[29].

Schools and Communities

As of 2024, there are 8 primary schools[30], 2 secondary schools, 2 special schools and 46 places of worship[31] within the OKA OA.

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[24] "UK Business Counts – Enterprises by industry", ONS, 2023, available at:
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/release_group.asp?g=20
[25] NDR Stock of Properties Tables by region, county, local authority district and middle and lower super output area, Valuation Office Agency, available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-2024

[26] In ONS data, a group of legal units under common ownership is called an Enterprise Group – 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.
[27] UK Business Counts - local units by industry", ONS, 2023, available at:
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/release_group.asp?g=20

To adequately reflect the size and shape of the UK life science sector as a whole as many sub-sectors cannot be separately identified, we have extended the definition of life science to include the following industries in the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes (SIC 2007):

Industry	SIC code
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	21
Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	266
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	325
Hospital activities	861
Medical and dental practice activities	862
Other human health activities	869
Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	4646
Wholesale of chemical products	4675
Dispensing chemist in specialised stores	4773
Research and experimental development on biotechnology	7211
Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	7219

[28] Retail and Town Centre Uses December 2019", Southwark Council, 2019, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/11658/sp403-retail-background-paper.pdf

[29] Protected Shopping Frontages Survey 2023, Summary Report, Southwark

[30] The school data in Southwark Maps was last updated in 2022. Since 2022, Townsend Primary School was closed and Cobourg Primary School was amalgamated with Camelot Primary School. So the number of primary schools within the OKR OA was reduced by 2 from the total in 2022.

[31] Places of worship registered for marriage, HM Passport Office, 2024, available at
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/places-of-worship-registered-for-marriage

Transport

The Old Kent Road corridor is a major radial route linking central London with areas to the south east that forms part of the A2 corridor. It is designated as a 'red route', being part of the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN). It is an important transport corridor, catering for movement by a wide range of modes. As of 2016, the average AM peak hour corridor mode split (people/passengers) are as follows: Car/Van/Taxi (36%), Heavy Good Vehicles (2%), Bus/Coach (38%), Motorcycles (5%), Pedal Cycles (6%), and Pedestrians (13%). [32]

The PTAL ratings for the area differ significantly, with highest rating of 5-6 good accessibility around the north of the OA (in the vicinity of Bricklayers Arms) and near bus stops. In the southern part of the OA and the areas sited further away from the Old Kent Road, the PTAL ratings are as low as 1-2.

Based on Census 2021, public transport (33%) was the most common mode of travel to work for the usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment living in the 6 MSOAs falling within the OKR OA. This was significantly higher than those in London (24.1%) and England (8.2%). The second highest mode was private vehicles and taxi (11.7%) which was substantially lower than those in London (23.3%) and England (49.6%). 9.3% and 5.7% of residents in the OKR OA reported they walked and cycled to work.[33]

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[32] Old Kent Road Surface Transport Study, Steer davies gleave; Allies and Morrison, 2016, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/12815/EIP57A-Old-Kent-Road-Surface-Transport-Study-2016-Part-1.pd

[33] "TS061 - Method used to travel to work", Office for National Statistics, 2023, available at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?forward=yes&menuopt=201&subcomp=

There are seven Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) that overlap with the OKR OA. There is also one CPZ in development within the OKR OA (this is the "Old Kent Road CPZ").[34]

Energy and Climate Change

No data available at the Opportunity Area Level. Policy toward DHN under 'Old Kent Road Area Action Plan AAP3: Climate Emergency' aims to reduce Council's Carbon Footprint of 432 ktCO2e, 16% of which is derived from heating buildings.

Air Quality

As of 2022, there were 2 Automatic Monitoring sites on the Old Kent Road and 8 NO_2 diffuse tubes in the OKR OA.

The Old Kent Road corridor has experienced continuous improvement in Nitrogen Dioxide concentration which has fallen below the national objective since 2016.[35] The mean of the 8 NO2 diffuse tube locations within the OKR OA recorded a significant drop of NO2 concentration from 65.16 µg/m3 in 2016 to 34.29 µg/m3 in 2022.

In 2022, the 2 Automatic Monitoring sites on the Old Kent Road recorded an average annual mean PM^{10} of 19.5 µg/m3. This shows a reduction of an annual mean of 24 µg/m3 in 2016.

Waste Management

The OKR OA contains a significant integrated waste management facility, processing 88,350 tonnes of waste per annum and improving levels of waste re-use and recycling.

Biodiversity

There are no Local Nature Reserves or new protected sites within the OKR OA. There are 8 designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within the OKA OA.

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[34] "Parking Annual Monitoring Report 2018/19", Southwark Council, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/11828/Annual-Report-on-Parking-and-funding-2018-19-.pdf

Parking zones, Southwark Council, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/parking/find-somewhere-to-park/parking-zones

[35] Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2022", Southwark Council, 2023, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-monitoring-data

Open Space

There are 14 designated Open Space within the OKR OA including 2 x Metropolitan Open Space (MOL), 7 x Borough Open Space (BOL) and 5 x Other Open Space (OOS)[36].

As of 2021, the OKR OA has 13.62ha of park space when the portion of Burgess Park that falls within the Opportunity Area is included. . Burgess Park comprises around 47ha, if the Park is split into thirds to cover different parts of the borough and a third of it is captured within the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area the provision of open space within the Opportunity Area increases to 24ha. The population of the OKR OA in 2018 was approximately 35,686, as determined through considering the population within each of the wards within or partly within the Opportunity Area. This equates to 0.68ha of park space per 1,000 population which falls short of the standard of 0.72ha of park space per 1,000 of the population.

The OA contains areas of natural deficiency, priority areas for biodiversity enhancement. The area also has the potential to be a key wildlife corridor.

There are currently 6 parks in the OKR OA with play facilities. Burgess Park also accommodates play facilities and is located just outside the OKR OA

As of 2024, based on the data from Southwark Maps, there is accessibility to an existing park within 400m everywhere in the OKR OA, this comprises Metropolitan Open Land, Borough Open Land and Other Open Space.

Flood Risk, Water Resources and Quality

Based on the data in the Southwark Maps, as of 2024, 87.92% of the land in the OKR OA is within Flood Zone 3 and 90% is within Flood Zone 2.

In 2018, the total water consumption was 111.33 litres per person per day (Old Kent Road).

Limited data in relation to flood risk, water resources and quality at the OKR OA level is currently available. Majority of the data is at the Southwark level.

Heritage

The OKR OA is one of Southwark's distinct, vibrant and connected places that comprises an array of unique architecture and public realm. The road itself, which has a long history, maintains a high street character in places. Old Kent Road and its surrounding neighbourhoods has rich industrial and residential history contributing to the 8 conservation areas.

The other areas within the OA is mainly characterised by large industrial and commercial units, retail parks and car parking, – all typical of coarse grain post war redevelopment. Finer urban grain survives as ribbon development along much of the southern part of the Old Kent Road.

The archaeology of the Old Kent Road area is covered by a borough designated Archaeological Priority Area (APA) APA1 Northern Southwark and Roman Roads. The APA

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[36] "Old Kent Road - Background Paper - Open Spaces", Southwark Council, 2021, available at: *https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/32962/EIP148-Old-Kent-Road-Open-Space-Background-Paper-Jan-2021.pdf*

Southwark Plan 2022, Southwark Council, available at: *https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/94325/Southwark-Plan-2022.pdf* [p.576 specifically]

has the potential to contain features associated with the former route of 'Watling Street', the major Roman road between London and Canterbury. The London to Lewes Road follows the route of a secondary Roman road running south towards Lewes.

Significant archaeological remains predominately of prehistoric and Roman date have been discovered along the Old Kent Road from a number of sites. Prehistoric sites south of the Old Kent Road take the form of settlement and tool making sites, those north of the Old Kent Road, within the lake formerly occupying this area take the form of timber causeways or platforms to travel across wetlands or exploit lake resources. Roman remains are the surviving fabric of Watling Street, where it diverts south of the course of the modern alignment in the area of the Cantium Retail Park. Other remains consist of roadside shrine, or mausolea, and associated roman burials. In the area of Asylum Road possibly associated with the London to Lewes Road is evidence for Roman settlement. North of the Old Kent Road deposits containing environmental evidence of the changing, developing landscape since the end of the last Ice Age are preserved in geological deposits and remains that relate to the lost rivers which previously crisscrossed the area.

Conclusion

In general, there is reasonably sufficient level of data for the OKR OA from various data sources covering various geographical areas such as wards and MSOAs. It is noted that relatively limited existing environmental data about climate change, waste management, and noise and water quality is available. In any case, it is expected that the OKR OA's existing circumstances in these environmental aspects would not be significantly different from those in Southwark. It is therefore considered reasonable to use the data at Southwark level as the Baseline Indicators and monitor these Southwark Baseline Indicators for these environmental aspects. The Baseline Indicators have been selected for monitoring as indicated and summarised.

Southwark

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population

Baseline indicators

No indicators from this section are included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Contextual characteristics

The following contextual information characterise the Southwark's population and is not included in the appraisal framework. This data is taken from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) produced by the Health and Well-being Board at the council and published as part of our Annual Public Health Report

Contextual characteristics		
	Population change	
	Age groups	
	Diversity	
	Density	
	Faith	

Population

Before January 2015, the largest London's population has ever been was in 1939 when it was around 8.6 million people. However, on the 6th of January 2015, for the first time London's population grew beyond its previous record. In 2021 the population in London grew to 8.8 million.[38] . London is growing at a significant pace, and Southwark is part of this growth.

At the time of the 2011 census, Southwark's total population was 288,283. The total population at the time of the 2001 census was 244,866. This was an increase of 43,417 (18% increase).

At the time of the 2021 census, Southwark's total population was 307,637. This is an increase of 19,354 (6.7%). The GLA 2021 based housing-led population projections estimate Southwark's population will grow to 363,182 in 2036 [39]which is an increase of 55,545.

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[38] Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021, ONS, 2022, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwalescensus2021

[39] Housing-led population projections, GLA, 2023, available at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/housing-led-population-projections

Age groups

The proportion of residents in each age group is as follows:

Proportion of population by broad age band
2021

	0–15 years %	16–64 years %	65+ years %
Southwark	16.8	74.9	8.4 4
London	19.2	68.8	11.9
England	18.5	63	18.3

Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021 [406]

In 2021, the proportion of the population aged between 16-64 years in Southwark is 74.9 making it the largest age group in Southwark at 234,252 people. This is 6.1 percentage points (pp) higher than the London region as a whole, and11.9 pp higher than the England. Southwark has a smaller proportion of people in the 0-15 (at48,500 people) and 65+ (at 25,800people) age groups than the London region and the UK as a whole.

Between 2011 to 2021 , the proportion of 0-15 age group decreased from 18.4% to 16.3%. The proportion of 16-64 age groupincreased from 73.7% to 75.1% and the proportion of people in the 65+ age group increased from 7.8% to 8.6%. The average (median) age of a Southwark resident from 32 to 33 years of age between the last two censuses [41]

The GLA 2021 based housing-led population projections estimate that the population aged 65+ will further grow to 13.7% in 2036 while the proportion of 0-15 age group will continue to decrease to 13.2%.

Diversity

Based on Census 2021, 51% of Southwark's residents reported their ethnicity to be White. This proportion is slightly lower than London and substantially below that for England.[42] The largest broad ethnic group is Black/African/Caribbean/Black British at 25.0% compared to London (14%) and England (4%). The next largest ethnic group in Southwark is Asian/Asian British, at 10% of the total population of Southwark which is notably smaller than London as a whole (21% of the population) . The proportion of "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups" is 7% which is slightly higher than those across London (6%) and England (3%). The proportion of residents reporting their ethnicity of 'Other' is 6% which is similar to London (6%) but higher than England (2%).

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[40]Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021, ONS, 2022, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwalescensus2021

[41] Age group of usual residents: Southwark - London - England (2011 to 2021), ONS, 2023, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E09000028

[42] "Census 2021 Results: Ethnicity, National Identity, Language and Religion", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169632/Census-2021-Profile-Ethnicity-Identity-Language-and-Religion-1-.pdf

Percentage of population by broad ethnic group
2021

	White %	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups %	Asian/ Asian British %	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British %	Other ethnic group %
Southwark	51.4	7.2	9.9	25.1	6.3
London	53.8	5.7	20.7	13.5	6.3
England	81.7	2.9	9.3	4	2.1

Source: 2021 Office for National Statistics - Census
2021[8]

At the time of the Census 2021, 40% of Southwark's residents were born outside the UK and Ireland. This is comparable to London as a whole. . The largest migrant population outside UK and Ireland in Southwark is Nigerian, representing 4% of the population[43]

 At the time of Census 2021, 21% of Southwark residents reported their main language to be non- English. This is comparable to London-wide figure of 24%.

Density

Southwark has an geographical area of 29 km^2. Based on Census 2021, Southwark has an average of 10,655 people per sq. km. This is roughly in line with the inner London average of just below 10,664   people per km^2 [44]. This is a slight increase on the 2011 figure of 9,990 people per km^2 [45]. Southwark's population density is almost double that of the London average (5,598 people per km^2) and nearly 25 times that of England (434 people per km^2) as a whole.

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Faith

The majority of residents in Southwark who stated their religion in the 2021 Census were of Christian faith (43%) with the second highest category being 'No religion' (36.4%) . By comparison 41% were of Christian faith in London and 46% in England and 27% and 37 of residents in London and in England expressing no religion respectively [46]

[43] "Census 2021 Results: Demography and Migration", Southwark Council, 2022, available at: *https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169610/Census-2021-Profile-Demography-and-Migration.pdf*

[44] Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021", ONS, 2022, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwalescensus2021

[45] Table P04UK 2011 Census: Population density, local authorities in the United Kingdom, ONS, 2013, available at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuspopulationestimatesbyfiveyearagebandsandhouseholdestimatesforlocalauthoritiesintheunitedkingdom/r12ukrttablep04ukv2_tcm77-304141.xls

[46] "Census 2021 Results: Ethnicity, National Identity, Language and Religion", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169632/Census-2021-Profile-Ethnicity-Identity-Language-and-Religion-1-.pdf

Equality

Baseline Indicators

The following indicators were used to characterise equality in the borough and included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Indices of deprivation[47]
	Percentage of children living in deprived households[48]
	Percentage of older people living in deprived households[49]

Contextual characteristics

There are no further contextual characteristics in this section.

Description

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 measure relative levels of deprivation across England on a range of economic social and housing issues. The level of deprivation is ranked among 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, named Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), with an average population of 1,500.

There are seven domains of deprivation which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), including:
- Income (including numbers of adults and children on a range of benefits)
- Employment (including numbers on a range of out of work benefits)
- Education (including a range of school attainment figures for children and young people and those for adults with few/no qualifications)
- Health (including figures on standardised measures of morbidity, disability and premature death)
- Crime (including figures for recorded crime in four key areas: violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage)
- barriers to housing and services (including the accessibility of housing and proximity of key local services)
- living environment (includes separate scores for the quality of indoor living environment and outside living environment)

Southwark's rankings as compared with London and the country in the above seven domains are set out in the following table, with detail to be described under related themes in the subsequent sections.

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[47] English Indices of Deprivation 2019
[48] ibid
[49] ibid

	Ranking among 14 local authorities in Inner London	Ranking among 33 local authorities in Greater London	Ranking among 317 local authorities in England
Income rank	7	11	40
Employment rank	6	9	106
Education, skills and training rank	7	20	262
Healthy and Disability rank	5	5	107
Crime rank	7	9	37
Living environment rank	5	5	12
Barriers to housing and services	7	15	16

Overall, Southwark was ranked as 43st most deprived borough out of the 317 local authorities in England.[50] This is a gradual improvement from previous rankings of 41st in 2010 and 26th in 2007. Within London, Southwark was the 8th most deprived among all 14 inner boroughs and the 9th out of 33 local authorities.

Southwark has seen a slightly higher concentration of deprivation within the borough over the past nine years, with five (out of 166 LSOAs in Southwark) among the 10% most deprived in the country in 2019 as compared to four in 2010. Two of them were located in Faraday, others in Nunhead and Queen's Road, South Bermondsey and North Walworth.

Of all domains, living environment gave Southwark the highest national ranking of relative deprivation, with 12th among 317 local authorities across the country, followed by barriers to housing and services which made Southwark the 16th highest in the country. The borough had the lowest rank in education, skills and training nationally (262nd out of 317).

Besides the overall scoring for the borough, deprivation rankings were available at the LSOA level to provide a nuanced view of relative deprivation in smaller areas. Below are the number of smaller areas (LSOA) in Southwark that fall into the 20% and 10% most deprived areas across the country:

Domain of Deprivation	Number of LSOAs being the among 10% most deprived across the country	Number of LSOAs being the among 20% most deprived across the country
Income	56	13
Employment	25	1
Education, skills and training	-	-
Health	15	2
Barriers to housing and services	125	31
Crime	60	25
Living environment	86	31

Housing is the most challenging domain for Southwark to address deprivation. Ranked 7th in inner London and 15th in London overall, Southwark has the median level of relative deprivation in accessibility to housing and services. However, ¾ of its LSOAs (125 out of 166) fell into 20% most deprived across the country, with almost 1/5 LSOAs (31 out of 166) were 10% most deprived nationally).

In education, skills and training domain, Southwark had a relatively low ranking (within 80% - 100% deciles) across the country, with 125 out of 166 LOSAs among the 20% least deprived.

**The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019 (IDACI) and
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2019 (IDAOPI)**

There are two supplementary indices of deprivation which are not part of the Index of multiple deprivations, measuring the proportion of children and older people experiencing income deprivation. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

In terms of children aged 0 to 15 living income deprived families, Southwark had half of the LSOAs (81 out of 166) falling into the 20% most deprived across the country. The five most deprived areas were in South Bermondsey, Faraday (having two most deprived LSOAS), Peckham and Newington.

For older people aged 60 or over experiencing income deprivation, Southwark had 113 out of 166 LSOAs which were among the 20% most deprived in England. The five most deprived areas were located in London Bridge and West Bermondsey, Camberwell Green, Nunhead and Queen's Road, Peckham and Chaucer.

Issues
- Although the borough has seen improvement in relative deprivation since 2010, it remains one of the most relatively deprived areas in London and England for a number of deprivations
- There are high proportions of children and aged people living in income deprived families in Southwark

Data gaps and updates
- None identified

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[50] "English indices of deprivation 2019 – Local Authority District Summaries", 2019, available at: *https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d8b3cfbe5274a08be69aa91/File_10_-_IoD2019_Local_Authority_District_Summaries__lower-tier__.xlsx*

Housing

Baseline Indicators The following indicators were used to characterise housing in the borough and included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Baseline Indicators	
	Provision of new homes against the demand set out in Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2019
	Provision and percentage of new affordable homes against the demand set out in Southwark SHMA 2019
	Provision of new family-sized social housing against the demand set out in Southwark SHMA 2019

Contextual characteristics

The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Contextual characteristics	
1) Housing affordability	Average house price
	Average rental price and index
	Ratio of median house price to median earnings
	Number of households on housing register
2) Housing stock and tenure	Number and percentage of council housing
	Number and percentage of homes provided by housing associations
	Number and percentage of private dwellings
	Breakdown between occupier-owned and private rented in private dwellings
	Housing typology[59]
3) New build homes (Use Class C3)	Housing targets in different versions of Draft New London Plan[60]
	Planning permissions and completions for new homes 2004 – 2019[61]
	Affordable homes approved and delivered[62]
	Small development approved and delivered[63]
	Student accommodation approved and delivered[64]
4) Housing needs	General housing and affordable housing needs[65]
	Bedroom requirement by tenure[66]
	Housing needs of older households and those with disabilities and wheelchair requirements[67]
	Housing need of students[68]

[59] Southwark Key Housing Data 2015/2016
[60] Draft New London Plan, Greater London Authority
[61] London Development Database, Greater London Authority
[62] ibid
[63] London Development Database, Greater London Authority
[64] ibid
[65] Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019
[66] ibid
[67] ibid
[68] ibid

Description

1) Housing affordability

- **Average house price**

In May 2024 , the average house price in Southwark was £470,000 . This compares favourably with the inner London average of £661,535 , however Southwark's average house price is more expensive than the London average of £523,376 . Across England as a whole, the average house price was £302,393 . This makes the cost of buying a house in Southwark around 1.5 times more expensive than in the rest of the [69]England

- **Average rental price and index**

The rental price index increased from 92.1 in October 2018 to 106.9 in Oct 2023, an increase of 16%. The average rental price increased from £1,819 to £2,114 in the same period. [70]

- **Ratio of median house price to median earnings**

In 2023 , the median household weekly income in Southwark was £799, higher than £796 in London and £683 in England . Despite higher weekly income, in 2022 Southwark residents have to spend around 13.38 times annual earnings on purchasing a home, which means to be relatively affordable than the inner London average of 14.6times but higher than the London-wide and England ratios of 12.66 and 8.14 respectively.[71]

- **Number of households on housing register**

In March 2020, there were 12,914 households on Southwark's housing register.[72] This is significantly higher than the approximate 1,800 local authority lettings and 550 council nominations to housing association properties that become available each year.

2) Southwark's housing stock and tenure

- **Percentage of Southwark council's housing**

In 2019 , Southwark Council is the largest landlord in London and the 4th largest in the country, following Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield. It is responsible for 37,885 dwellings within its boundaries, equating to around 30% of the total homes in the borough.[73] This is a significantly higher proportion than Greater London as a whole, where 17.1% of the total housing stock is owned and managed by local authorities[74].

- **Number and percentage of homes provided by housing associations**

In 2019, the number of total housing association housing was 20,223 units (Southwark key housing data 2019/2020). This represents an increase of 3305 units from 2015 (16,918 units)[75]. The largest proportion of the stock is one-bed at 35%, followed by two-bed 32% and three-bed 21%.[76]

- **Number and percentage of households in private dwellings**

[69] UK House Price Index, Land Registry, May 2024, available at:
https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/browse?from=2023-07-01&location=http%3A%2F%2Flandregistry.data.gov.uk%2Fid%2Fregion%2Funited-kingdom&to=2024-07-01&lang=en

[70] Redevelopment of private rental prices statistics, UK: impact analysis data, ONS, 2024, available at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/redevelopmentofprivaterentalpricesstatisticsukimpactanalysisdata

[71] Ratio to residence-based earnings ratio , ONS, 2023, available at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian

[72] Southwark Housing Strategy 2020 to 2043

[73] Southwark Housing Key Stats 2020, Southwark Council, 2020, available at :
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/42459/Southwark-Key-Housing-Stats-2020.pdf

[74] Southwark Housing Key Stats 2020, Southwark Council, 2020, available at :
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/42459/Southwark-Key-Housing-Stats-2020.pdf

[75] Southwark Key Housing Data 2015/2016, Southwark Council, 2016, available at:
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/2683/Southwark_Housing_Key_Stats_October_v2_2015.pdf

[76] Southwark Housing Key Stats 2020, Southwark Council, 2020, available at :
https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/42459/Southwark-Key-Housing-Stats-2020.pdf

Based on Census 2021, the majority of tenure in Southwark is private dwellings, including owner-occupied, private rented housing and Shared Ownership, with 78,829 households making up 60.3 % of the total households in the borough.. With Southwark being one of the largest landlords in the country, the borough's percentage of private dwellings is still significantly less than 75% in London as a whole and 82% in England [77]

- **Breakdown between owner-occupied and private rented in private dwellings**

Out of all tenures in 2021 , 31.3% of households are owner-occupied including Shared ownership, while 29% are rented to private tenants. Compared with 46.8% owner occupied and 30.1% private rented for London as a whole, the borough has a relatively lower share of home ownership [78].

- **Housing typology**

Based on Southwark Private Sector House Condition Survey 2008, flats are the main private housing type in Southwark, comprising 48% of the total private homes. It was higher than the 37.1% London-wide figure. Of houses, most are terraced and there was only a small proportion of detached/semi-detached housing. Having a long history of development, Southwark has 43% of the private dwellings constructed before 1919, and 43% after 1964.

3) New build homes (Use Class C3) in Southwark

- **Southwark housing targets in various versions of New London Plan**

The adopted London Plan (2021) set a target of 440,035 new homes for Southwark between 2019 and 2036, averaging 2,355 net new homes every year. This includes new-build, conventional, self-contained homes, non-conventional and non-self contained homes (such as hostels, HMOs, care homes and student housing) and long term vacant properties brought back into use

As a component of the overall housing target for Southwark, an annual target of 601 homes are set for small sites , totalling 10,217 net new homes between 2019 and 2036.

- **Planning permissions and completions for new homes (2004 – 2024)**

Southwark Council is a top performing borough for providing social rented housing and other housing tenures. Between 2004 and July 2024, Southwark has approved more net new homes than required by the targets set out in different versions of London Plan, totalling 46,447 units in both conventional and non-conventional developments, with an annual average of 4,648 homes[79].

Although the planning system has the power to guide and manage developments, whether and when the permitted private developments are out of the council's control. Over the above twenty years, a total of 29,720 new homes were completed with an annual average of 2,972 units between 2004 and July 2024[80].

- **Affordable homes approved and delivered**

[77] "Household characteristics by tenure, England and Wales: Census 2021", ONS, 2023, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/householdcharacteristicsbytenureenglandandwalescensus2021

[78] Household characteristics by tenure, England and Wales: Census 2021", ONS, 2023, available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/householdcharacteristicsbytenureenglandandwalescensus2021

[79] Residential approvals dashboard, GLA, 2024, available at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/residential-approvals-dashboard

[80] Residential completions dashboard, GLA, 2024, available at: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/residential-completions-dashboard

Between 2004 and 2024, 12,480 net affordable homes were secured from developments through the planning system, accounting for 27% of approved developments.[81] These include social rented, affordable rent, London Living Rent and other intermediate housing types.

Out of total net new 29,720 homes completed, 17 % affordable homes were delivered at 5,543 units. 1,154 units (Around 21% of these homes completed) were social rented.[82]

Small development approved and delivered

Most new homes have been completed through major developments in Southwark, however small scale developments have also played an important role in the overall housing supply. Between 2004 and 2019, 2,275 applications were approved on developments of one to nine units, leading to 5,567 net approved new homes. In the same time period, 4,806 new homes were completed from the small developments, accounting for 16% of total new homes.[83]

Student accommodation approved and delivered

Between 2004 and 2024, 7,540 Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) bedrooms were approved.[84] This represents 8.2% of the 92,472 PBSA bedrooms approved in London. In the last 4 years between 2020 and 2024, 2,229 PBSA bedrooms were approved in Southwark. This represents 14.8% of the 15,082 PBSA bedrooms approved in London. This indicates there has been a surge in interest in PBSA schemes in Southwark.

Between 2004 and 2024, 5,010 PBSA bedrooms were completed which is approximately 8.8% of the 56,623 PBSA bedrooms completed in London during the same period. In the last 4 years between 2020 and 2024, 1,884 PBSA bedrooms (37.6%) were completed in Southwark which is appropriately 20% of the 9,239 PBSA bedrooms completed in London during the same period [85]. This indicates Southwark has played an increasingly important role in the delivery of PBSA in London recently.

Housing needs

General housing and affordable housing needs

In South East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014 which looked at housing needs across the South East London sub-region, Southwark was estimated to have an annual need of 1,647 new homes and 799 net affordable homes.

An updated SHMA specifically to Southwark undertaken in 2019 SHMA revised the annual need of new homes to be 2,932 units with additional needs of 2,077 affordable housing (71% of total need) per year using the new standard methodology in the planning practice guidance and the GLA-2016 based central trend household projections.

The updated evidence demonstrates that the need for new homes and affordable homes has become even more acute in Southwark over the past three years, where there are a 78% rise of the annual need for new homes overall and 1.6 times growth affordable housing needs.

The annual net affordable housing need is calculated from the aggregate of backlog needs, newly arising needs and existing households falling into need after deducting the annual supply of affordable homes estimated at 1,436 units:

- Backlog needs from 2,934 concealed households, 6,745 overcrowded households, and 2,336 homeless households who are currently living in temporary accommodation per year;

- 3,943 newly forming households per annum;

- 205 existing households falling into need per year.

- **Additional affordable housing need by tenure and size**

The Southwark's SHMA (2019) shows that the highest need for social rent and the sub-social rent (who can afford a social rent but not 50% of the lower quartile market rent and those who cannot afford a social rent) target group is two, three and four bedroom units. In this group, there is a shortfall of 659 units and an oversupply of one bed units of 200. For intermediate housing, it is estimated that there would be an oversupply of 198 x 1 bed units and require additional 359 x 2 beds units, 353 x 3 bed units and 309 x 4 beds units.

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- Housing needs of older households and those with disabilities and wheelchair requirements

The Southwark's SHMA (2019) shows that there will be a 79% projected increase in the population of Southwark aged 65 or more by 2039, comprising 13% of the Southwark population

The housing requirements for those with disabilities are linked to the age of the population. The number of older people with mobility disabilities is forecast to increase from 4,544 in 2017 to 7,690 in 2035. People over 65 with dementia is projected to reach 2,369 by 2030.

Currently 613 households have unmet wheelchair accessible accommodation requirements, which is across all tenures. For care homes and dementia places, additional or improved 867 care beds will be required by 2029.

The borough will also need additional 780 units of specialist elderly accommodation by 2029, of which some 559 (72%) should be sheltered and 116 (14%) extra care.

- **Housing needs of students**

There are over 21,000 students aged 20 or over residing in the borough during term time and there are 23,500 places at the major Higher Education (HE) institutions in Southwark. At least 57% live in private rented accommodation and 15% live with their parents.

According to SHMA 2019, there are likely to be a significant supply of 7,800 units of purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) in the borough. Meanwhile, the Mayor's Academic Forum indicates the forecast of student numbers in London to slow down.

- **Issues**

Housing supply and affordability is a pressing issue for Southwark, where building enough homes with right mixture of tenures is the strategic priority of the council to meet the housing needs of all residents. Southwark SHMA undertaken demonstrates there is an even more acute need for general and affordable housing as compared to the previous version South East SHMA 2014.

Even though Southwark has a good track record of delivering affordable homes, 2019 SHMA informs there is a greater demand for affordable homes than the current supply, where there is particularly a shortfall in family-sized (two to four bedroom) social rented housing.

Data gaps and updates

- There is a need for the more updated data of the current housing stock and tenure in the borough as the data currently analysed is based on the Key Housing Data 2015/2016 and SHMA 2019.

Education, Skills and Training

Overview

- **Indicators**

  The following indicators have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework:

Baseline Indicators	
	Proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known[86]
	Proportion of people aged 16-64 years old who have attained a NVQ Level Four or higher[87]
	Proportion of residents with no qualifications[88]
	Education and skills deprivation[89]
	Number of apprenticeships created within the borough[90]

- **Contextual characteristics**

  - The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Contextual characteristics	
	Number of libraries[91]
	Current provision of school place[92]
	Demand for early years place[93]
	Demand for state-funded school places[94]

Description

- **Young people not in employment, education or training**

  In 2022, 2.6% of 16-17 year old residents, totalling 150 people, in Southwark were not engaged in education, employment or training or not known for any activity undertaken. This accounted for 2.6% missing from formal education,

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[86] NEET and participation: local authority figures, Department for Education
[87] NOMIS Labour Market Survey
[88] NOMIS Labour Market Survey
[89] English indices of deprivation 2019, MHCLG
[90] Southwark Skills Strategy 2018
[91] Southwark Library and Heritage Strategy 2019 - 2022
[92] Pupil Place Planning 2019, Southwark
[93] Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2019, Southwark
[94] 2018 School place demand projections, Greater London Authority

employment or training within this age group, compared to 3.4% in London and 5.2% in England[95]

- **Attainment of NVQ Level 4 and without qualification**

Southwark has a have higher proportion of residents who receive university educations, compared to the rest of London and the country. In Dec 2023, 156,400 residents aged 16 – 64 in Southwark attained qualification level NVQ4 (National Vocational Qualification) or above, taking up 66.4 % of the age group.[96] It fares better than both the London-wide 60.7% and Great Britain's average of 47.3%

- On the other hand, 5.7% residents aged 16 – 64 were did not possess any qualification in the same year period, totalling a number of 13,900.

- **Number of apprenticeships in Southwark**

- Between 2016 and 2017, 842 apprenticeships were created in Southwark, equating 41% of the apprenticeships created by all London boroughs during that period.

- **Education and skills deprivation**

- For the education, skills and training domain set out in English indices of deprivation 2019, Southwark ranked lower than average across inner London (8th out of 14 local authorities), London-wide (22nd out of 33) and nationally (262nd out of 317), meaning it is relatively less deprived than average.

- **Number of libraries**

    According to Southwark Library and Heritage Strategy 2019 – 2022, there were 12 libraries across the borough.

School Places:

- **Current supply of primary school places**

- Based on Southwark Council' Pupil Place Planning (2023), in October 2023, there were 3,401 available primary reception places (the equivalent of 125 forms of entry) in Southwark,   and 25,055 year Reception to 6 primary places (the equivalent of 900 primary schools).

- **Current supply of secondary school places**

- There were 3,522 Year 7 places available in Southwark as of October 2023 . For Year 7 to 11, 16,234 places were available..

- **Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) school attendance**

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[95] NEET and participation: local authority figures, Department for Education, 2022, available at: https://department-for-education.shinyapps.io/neet-comparative-la-scorecard/
[96] NOMIS, Labour Market Statistics, ONS, 2023

- In October 2023 , there were 3,845 SEND children's attending primary schools and 3,133 going to secondary schools and post-16 combined.

- **Provision of free early education places (2-4 years old)**

- According to Nursery Schools and Early Years Provision (Southwark Cabinet report) and Department for Education (2024), for children that are eligible for receiving free early year education and childcare funded by the government, there were a total of 6,126two to four year-old children receiving the free education in Southwark in2023 . The number of children in free provision was reduced by 6% from 6,521 in 2022 , which was broadly in line with the national trends due to the declined birth rate.

- **Forecast needs for stated-funded places (2019 – 2028)**

- Projections of the needs for school places are provided by the GLA using a standard model for the majority of London local authorities. Taking into account the most up-to-date birth data and housing data, each annual round of projections may see a variation to the 10-year prediction trend. The longer-term prediction relate to projected rather than actual births so are less reliable than the short to medium term projections based on actual birth data.

- Based on 2018 GLA projections, there will be a total demand for state-funded primary and secondary school places at 21,912 and 14,641 annually.

- According to Southwark Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2019, there were an estimated number of 20,954 children under age five in 2019, and 23,178 in 2039.

- Noting the updated forecast of primary and secondary school place needs from 2019-2020 onwards, the council published Pupil Place Planning Report in September 2019 to provide an update on the existing supply of primary and secondary places across the borough and set out actions to continually monitor to ensure supply matches demand. Currently, there are sufficient places to meet the demand in the early year's education and childcare for children under 5, and the primary and secondary phases of education in Southwark.

- **Issues**

- The proportion of NEETs is higher than London average, which demonstrates the need for training and employment opportunities for young people.

- **Data gap and updates**

- No significant data gaps have been identified

Public health and wellbeing

Baseline indicators

- The following indicators have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal framework:

Baseline indicators	
	Life expectancy at birth for males and females[97]
	Healthy life expectancy at birth for males and females[98]
	Winter Mortality Index [99]
	Index of health deprivation and disabilities[100]
	Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like[101]
	Percentage of physically active adults[102]
	Number and percentage of reception and Year 6 children who are overweight (including obesity)[103]

Contextual characteristics

- The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
	Mental health[104]
	Projected ageing population[105]
	Projected number of 65 year-old or above residents with dementia[106]

Description

- **Life expectancy at birth for males and females**

- Life expectancy is often used as the over-arching measure of the health of the population, and is a key indicator within Public Health Outcomes Framework. In In 2020-2022, life expectancy at birth in Southwark was 78.4 years for males and 83.2 years for females, making a substantial improvement in the gap between

[97] Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England; Joint Strategic Needs Assessment factsheet 2019 – life expectancy, Southwark
[98] ibid
[99] ibid
[100] English Indices of Deprivation, MCHLG
[101] Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England
[102] ibid
[103] ibid
[104] Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014, Southwark
[105] Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2019
[106] ibid

Southwark and England (78.9 years for males and 82.8 years for females in the same period).

- However, Southwark had lower life expectancy at birth in London in 2020-2022, which had an average life expectancy of 79.1 years for males and 83.6 for females.

- There are significant inequalities in life expectancy at birth between communities in Southwark among both males and females. However, the life expectancy at birth in wards within the OKR OA is broadly align with the average in Southwark except the Peckham and Nunhead and Queens Road wards where small parts these wards are within the OKR OA (See Figure 1 above).
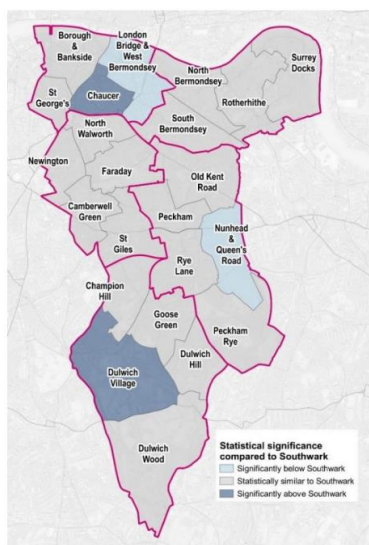
Significance of male life expectancy at birth, by ward, compared to the average male life expectancy in Southwark, 2016-20
Source: OHID, 2023. Local Health.
© OS crown copyright and database rights 2021. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.
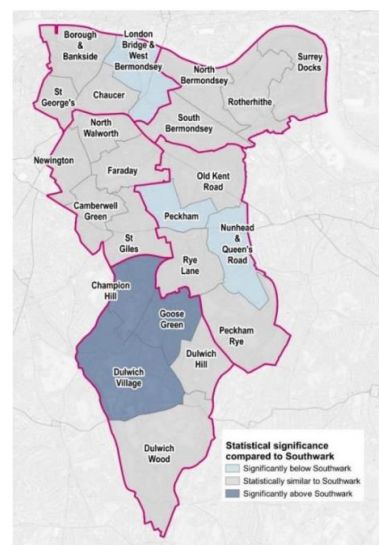
Significance of female life expectancy at birth, by ward, compared to the average female life expectancy for Southwark, 2016-20. Source: OHID, 2023. Local Health.
© OS crown copyright and database rights 2021. Ordnance Survey (0)100019252.

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

- Based on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Factsheet 2019-2020, several key causes of death has led to the gap in life expectancy among communities within the borough, including Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer and Respiratory Disease which account for 58% of the gap in life expectancy for males between communities and 48% for females.

- **Healthy life expectancy at birth for males and females**

- Healthy life expectancy is often considered a measure of the length of time spent living in good health. Based on Public Health Outcmes Framework (2023), in2023 , Southwark had an average of 63.4 years for males and 62 years for females, marking a gap of 15 years for men and 21.2 years for women from life expectancy.

- Trends indicate the gap between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy has narrowed, particularly among women. The gap among women

decreased from 21 years in 2010-2012 to 13.6 years in 2015-2017, whereas for men dropped from 18.2 years to 16.5 years in the same period.

- Across London, , the healthy life expectancy for male in 2023 is 63.8 years and 65 years for women

- **Winter Mortality Index**

- In common with other countries, more people die in the winter than in the summer in England, which also applies to Southwark. Based on the latest data from Public Health Outcomes Framework[107], the winter mortality index for August 2021 and July 2022 in Southwark is 18.5%. During the same period, the winter mortality index is 10.3% in London and 8.1% in England.

- **Index of health deprivation and disability**

- Health is one of the seven domains forming the English Indices of Deprivation to compare areas across England in terms of the risk of premature heath and the impairment quality of life through poor physical and mental health. In the 2019 index, Southwark performed better than London and the country on this measure, being the 5th least deprived out of 14 inner London boroughs, 28th among the 33 boroughs in London and 211th out of 317 areas across the country.

- **Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like**

- As a proxy measure for social isolation, Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England – England finds that 26.8 % of adult carers in Southwark think that they have as much social contact as they would like in 2023 . It was the fourth best performing borough, faring better than the average 27.5% in London and 28% in England.

- **Percentage of adult social carers who have as much social contact as they would like**

- However, when it comes to the adult social carers, the other survey named Adult Social Care Survey shows that only 39.2% of the respondents living in Southwark think they have as much social contact as they would like. It was below the average 39.74% in London and 44.4% in England

- **Mental Heath**

- Every seven years, the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) is conducted to provide an assessment of mental health in England. The results from the 2014 survey show that one in six adults had a common mental disorder (CMD) in the week prior to the survey, compared to one in five adults in London. Applying the London prevalence to Southwark, the borough is estimated to have almost 47,600 adults experiencing a CMD, which will be projected to rise to around 52,000 over the next decade.

- For child and adolescent mental health, nationally one in ten children and young people aged 5-16 have a clinically diagnosed mental health disorder. This

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[107] Winter Mortality Index, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities (2023), available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/indicator-list/view/ZNn1qFropE#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/501/are/E09000028/iid/90360/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1

equates to 1,460 children in Southwark with emotional disorders such as depression and anxiety, 2,300 children with conduct disorders such as oppositional defiant disorder and socialised conduct disorder, and 650 children with hyperkinetic disorders including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

- According to the JSNA Annual Report 2023, In 2021, 13 suicides in Southwark residents were registered. The suicide rate in Southwark is the 5th highest of the London boroughs, though the difference between the boroughs is statistically insignificant.

- The same report shows there are 4,000 patients registered with a Southwark GP have been diagnosed with severe mental illness.

- **Percentage of physically active adults**

- Based on the Active Lives Adult Survey conducted by Sport England, 72.6% of Southwark residents were reported to be physically active, making Southwark Comparatively, the percentage was substantially higher than 66.3% in London and 67.1% in England.

- **Number and percentage of Reception and Year 6 children who are overweight (including obesity)**

- 21.7% of reception children are overweight and obese in 2022/2023. The proportion is slightly higher than those in London (20%) and England (21.3%).

- 41.5% of Year 6 children in London are overweight and obese in 2022/2023. The proportion is substantially higher than those in London (38.8%) and England (36.6%).

- **Projected ageing population and those with dementia**

- Based on SHMA 2019, the number of residents aged 65 or above is projected to rise by 79% to 48,000 by 2039, accounting for 13% of the Southwark population. Among the growth, those over the age of 75 will increase by 92% and those over 85 will have 87% growth.

- In the same report, there is a projection of 1,772 local residents aged 65 or above with dementia, and gradually growing to 2,369 by 2030.

Issues
- Southwark's life expectancy at birth for males and females is among the lowest in London
- There are significant inequalities in life expectancy at birth between communities in Southwark
- Southwark has one of the highest healthy life expectancy for females in London, but one of the lowest for males.
- Further support is needed to tackle social isolation for adult social carers
- The projected ageing population that are often accompanied by health conditions such as dementia presents a public health challenge

- Child obesity in Southwark is more prevalent than London and the country on average.

Data gap and updates
- There is an evidence gap between the actual number of residents with common mental disorder and those who are diagnosed. Therefore, it is not advisable and useful to mark reduction in diagnosis as an indicator to measure the mental health condition of the population
- There is a potential need to identify the local profile of mental health apart from the estimation derived from London prevalence shown in the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS).

Safety

Baseline indicators

The following indicators were used to characterise safety in the borough.

Baseline indicators	
	Crime rate per 1000 of the population for key offences and total number of key offences per year[108]
	Crime deprivation[109]
	Total number of pedestrians' and cyclists' casualties on road[110]
	Fatal and serious causalities on road[111]

Contextual characteristics
No further contextual characteristics were used in this section.

Description

- **Crime rates per 1000 people and total number of offences in Southwark per year**

- Between 2023 and 2024, 116 key offences per 1000 of the population in Southwark were recorded, totalling 35,343 offences overall. Therecorded. The crime rate per 1000 people made Southwark the 24th highest in England, Ireland and Northern Ireland.

- Of the key offences recorded, the majority were theft offences (17,587 offences), followed by violence (8,374), criminal damage and arson (1,986) and robbery (1,779).

- **Crime deprivation**

- Crime deprivation is one of the seven domains forming English Indices of Deprivation to rank areas across England based on the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. In 2019 index, Southwark was ranked seventh of the 14 inner London boroughs, and the ninth among the 33 London boroughs. Nationally, it was the 37th most deprived among all 317 local authorities. Of 166 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) within Southwark, 25 areas (equating to 1 every 8) are among the 10% most deprived areas within England.

- **Road safety**

- **Pedestrian and cyclists causalities**

- According to Transport for London's Casualties in Greater London, there were casualties of 179 pedestrians and 386 cyclists in Southwark in 2023 with a a rise in 5% and a fall in 9% respectively compared to 2022 . During the same period,

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[108] Office for National Statistics Local Profile
[109] English indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
[110] Casualties in Greater London - Transport for London
[111] ibid

across London, the causalities of pedestrians do not change while the causalities of cyclist decreases by 5.6%.[113]

- **ssues**

- The number of offences remain high in Southwark as compared to the rest of London, especially theft offences

- Southwark is among the highest deprived areas in terms of crime regionally and nationally

- Causalities for pedestrians in Southwark increased between 2022 and 2023, above the average across London.

- **Data gaps and update**

- There is a need to understand the residents' perception of safety in the neighbourhood besides the reported and recorded offences. The gap of evidence will be filled upon the completion of the social research, purposed for the development of Social Regeneration Charter, which collects and analyses socio-economic data in five opportunity areas in the borough

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[113] Road danger reduction dashboard, TFL, 2023, available at:
https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMTIzYzRiZDMtZDZiYS00OWYyLTk3YTQtN2RkMGNiZTRmOTJk IiwidCI6IjFmYmQ2NWJmLTVkZWYtNGVlYS1hNjkyLWEwODljMjU1MzQ2YiIsImMiOjh9

Social cohesion

Baseline indicators

The following indicators were used to characterise safety in the borough.

Baseline indicators		
	Percentage of residents	being an active member of their community[114]
		feeling that they contribute to the local economy[115]
		volunteering in Southwark Council[116]
		who feel wholly or partly positive about change in the borough[117]
		who have personally benefitted from change[118]
	Perceptions of neighbourliness and how well local people get on well together (emerging)[119]	
	Local perception of the ability to have their voice heard and influence decisions (emerging)[120]	

Contextual characteristics

- The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual Characteristics	
Percentage of residents	working in the borough[121]
	mentioning 'community' when they positively feel about change in Southwark[122]
	considering the community to play a role in helping young people and future generations to succeed in life[123]

Description

Southwark appreciates community engagement; involvement and coproduction are keys to the social regeneration approach. Therefore, the council conducted Southwark Conversations, the most far-reaching and representative consultation in the council's history, in late 2017 to develop a deeper understanding of perceptions and experience of regeneration in the borough. The feedback was collected and summarised as follows:

- 1 in 4 people are active member of their community
- 1 in 5 people feel that they contribute to the local economy
- 1 in 7 people volunteer in the borough
- 70% of residents feel wholly or partly positive about change in the borough

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[114] Southwark Conversations 2018, Southwark
[115] ibid
[116] ibid
[117] ibid
[118] ibid
[119] Available when social research for Southwark's Social Regeneration Charter is published
[120] ibid
[121] Southwark Conversations 2018, Southwark
[122] ibid
[123] ibid

- 52% of residents feel they have personally benefitted from change in the borough

One in six residents work in Southwark, meaning around 17% of Southwark residents are also working in the borough. When discussing how they feel positively about change in Southwark, 18% mentioned community with topics around the sense of community, community identity, diversity and vibrancy of communities, which was only after the most said housing theme.

During the consultation, community is the most mentioned theme in facilitating positive changes to the environment in terms of helping the young generation and creating a good neighbourhood.

17% of respondents consider community to be crucial in helping young people and future generation to succeed in life, developing them into well-rounded individuals by providing good role models for young people, helping them to improve confidence, motivation and good citizenship through community opportunities like volunteering, and helping to create an environment that discourages anti-social behaviour in public places.

When talking about creating a good neighbourhood to live in, people were most likely to mention 'community', taking up 58% of all the responses. Having friendly and helpful neighbours, stable, diverse and cohesive communities, as well as a sense of pride in their area are all felt to help to foster a sense of community and bring people together.

Issues

- Southwark is a central London borough with a host of regeneration opportunities to unlock the development potentials and revitalise the neighbourhood, during which empowering communities and making sure regeneration works for all is at the strategic priority in driving the change
- Therefore, it is crucial to make residents feel their ability to have their voices heard and influence decisions

Data gaps and update

- The community survey needs to be undertaken on a regular basis to reflect the up-to-date community's perception and experience of the ongoing regeneration programmes

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economy and employment

Overview

Baseline indicators

The following indicators are used to character economy and employment in Southwark and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Number of employee jobs[124]
	Number of micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises[125]
	Percentage of unemployed population[126]

Contextual characteristics

The following contextual characteristics are used to give an overall description of employment and business in the borough. These are not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
	Number of economically active and inactive populations[127]
	Gender breakdown of employed population[128]
	Breakdown of occupation by sector[129]

Description

The number of employee jobs

In 2023 , Southwark held over 291,000 "employee jobs" within its boundaries. This is an increase of 48% from the 2013 figure of 197,000. These figures however exclude self-employed people, government supported trainees and HM Forces.

Number of micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises in the borough
Over 99.3% of the businesses in Southwark are micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises. This equated to a total of 15,505 micro-SMEs in 2023 , having grown by 0.3% since 2018 . Over the same period, the largest percentage increase was in medium-sized businesses (employing 50-249 people), which grew by 16.2% from 370 to430 . Small sized-businesses (employing 10-49 people) grew by 14.7 %, from 1630 to1870, while micro-businesses (1 to 9 people) reduced by 5% from 13,910 to13,205 . Large businesses (employing 250 people or more) account for 0.8% of the borough's total, at 120. The total number of businesses in Southwark in 2023 was 15,525 .[131]

Number of economically active and inactive populations

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[124] Nomis Labour Market Statistics, Local Authority Profile https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157256/report.aspx
[125] ibid
[126] ibid
[127] ibid
[128] ibid
[129] ibid

Nearly three quarters (73%) of people in Southwark are aged 16-64 i.e. the age where they can be economically active between Oct 2022 – Sept 2023 . Of this percentage, 76.8 of 16-64 year olds are economically active. 23.2% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive, accounting for 51,900 people. This is lower than the London average of 21.5% . The largest sections of the borough's population that are economically inactive are 13,300 students, making up 29.2% . 17% are homebound with domestic and family duties (at 7000 people) while 30.2% are long term sick (13,700 people) .[132]

Gender breakdown of employed population

The comparison of employment statistics between genders reveals that the proportion of females in employment has been consistently less than males, either as employees or self employed. For example, in 2023, 78.7% of economically active males in Southwark are in employment, compared with 74,.2% of females. The difference between genders in the proportion of people that are employees (as opposed to self-employed) is not so stark, with 64.6% of males, compared to 62.9% of females. However, 16.3% of economically active males are self employed, whereas 12.4% of economically active females are self employed.[133] The proportion of economically active females that are unemployed is less than males, at 5% vs. 6%, Oct 2022 – Sept 2023 .[134]

Breakdown of occupation by sector

The largest sector of employment in Southwark is "professional occupations." This amounts to 34.3% of all jobs in the borough. This is 0.2% higher than London as a whole and 7.3% higher than Great Britain as a whole. This is followed by "Managers, Directors and Senior Officals" "", at 17.7% .The third largest is "Associate Professionals Occupation" ," making up 14.3% of employment in the borough.[135]

Several other occupation groups, namely "elementary occupations", "caring leisure and other service occupations" and "administrative and secretarial" are all around 6-8%, making up the next largest sectors of employment in Southwark.[136]

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[131] Ibid.
[132] Ibid.
[133] Ibid.
[134] Ibid.
[135] Ibid.
[136] Ibid.

Percentage of unemployed population

In 2023, of people who were economically active in Southwark, 3.9% were unemployed, this compares to 5% in London and 3.7% in the UK as whole. 5.3% were claiming out-of-work benefits, compared with 5.2% for London and UK as a whole.[137] Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the claimant count is therefore likely to rise.[46] In 2023, 3.8% of residents 16+ in Southwark were claimants of Universal Credit, this is lower r than the average for London at 5.2% .[138] Of residents who are aged 50+, the proportion of out-of-work benefits rises to 6.3% , which is higher than the London average of 5.2%.[139]

Issues

- The unemployment rate among economically active population in Southwark is higher than the London and national averages.

- Higher proportion of residents aged over 50 on out-of-work benefits in Southwark across London

- Higher proportion of residents aged over 16 claiming Universal Credit in Southwark across London

- Whilst the growth in total business and small, medium and large enterprises, there have been a decrease in micro-businesses.

Data gaps and updates

None identified.

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[137] Ibid.
[138] Ibid.
[139] Ibid.

Retail and town centres

Overview
Baseline indicators

The following indicators are used to character economy and employment in Southwark and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Percentage of takeaways outlets within a walking distance (400m) of a secondary school
	Primary shopping frontage vacancy rates[140]
	Secondary shopping frontage vacancy rates[141]

Contextual characteristics

The following contextual characteristics are used to give an overall description of employment and business in the borough. These are not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
	Existing commercial floorspace in town centres, district centres and local centres[142]
	Breakdown of commercial uses in town centres

Description

Primary shopping frontage vacancy rates
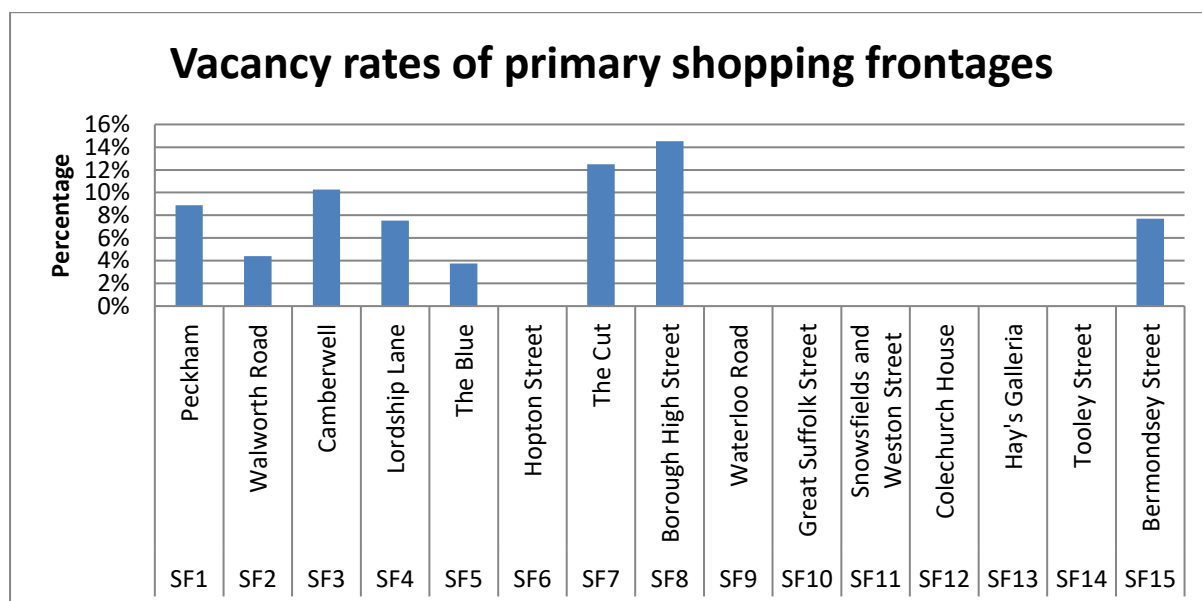
Secondary shopping frontage Vacancy rates

Schedule ID	Name	Vacancy rate (%)

SF16	Dockhead	10%
SF17	Jamaica Road	0%
SF18	Jamaica Road	3%
SF19	Albion Street	0%
SF20	Harper Road	33%
SF21	Tower Bridge Road	10%
SF22	Lower Road and Plough Way	11%
SF23	Walworth Road, East Street and Camberwell Road	7%
SF24	Old Kent Road, East Street and Dunton Road	16%
SF25	Ilderton Road	0%
SF26	Maddock Way	0%
SF27	Peckham Park Road and Old Kent Road	29%
SF28	Camberwell	10%
SF29	Vestry Road	0%
SF30	Peckham	16%
SF31	Queens Road	7%
SF32	Bellenden Road	5%
SF33	Gibbon Road	0%
SF34	Evelina Road, Nunhead Green and Kirkwood Road	11%
SF35	Grove Vale	13%
SF36	East Dulwich Road	8%
SF37	Crosswaithe Avenue	0%
SF38	Lordship Lane	13%
SF39	North Cross Road	7%
SF40	Herne Hill	0%
SF41	Half Moon Lane	0%
SF42	Norwood Road	4%
SF43	Dulwich Village and Calton Avenue	0%
SF44	Dulwich Village	6%
SF45	Lordship Lane	11%
SF46	Forest Hill Road	14%
SF47	Forest Hill Road	18%
SF48	Lordship Lane	0%
SF49	Croxted Road and Park Hall Road	17%
SF50	Seeley Drive	10%
SF51	Nunhead Grove and Nunhead Lane	14%
SF52	Camberwell New Road	34%

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[140] LB Southwark, 'Protected Shopping Frontages 2018' (published 2018)
[141] Ibid.
[142] LB Southwark, Place & Health Improvement Section, Southwark Public Health, *P45 Hot Food Takeaways – Review of the evidence*, (September 2018), 17

Percentage of takeaways outlets within a walking distance (400m) of a secondary school

According to the P45 Hot Food Takeaways Review of the evidence prepared by Place & Health Improvement Section Southwark Public Health, Southwark Council informing Southwark Plan 2022' , out of the 302 takeaway outlets which are situated in ward areas with the prevalence of excess weight, 86 (at 30%) are within a walking distance (400m) of a secondary school in 2017.

The number of takeaways within a walking distance is higher for schools located in the north of the borough, which is also where some of the wards with the highest prevalence of excess weight are found, showing a potential correlation.

Existing commercial floorspace in town centres, district centres and local centres

In 2014, Southwark has a total of 208,666 gross of retail floorspace (270,500 sqm including food and beverage) within its town centres and other undesignated clusters. 44% of the total gross retail floorspace is accommodated within food stores and convenience goods (essential every day items) shops, while 56% of retail floor space is for non-essential, comparison goods.[143] Southwark's town centres are partially defined by the existing amount of commercial floor space. These include:

- Major town centres: Peckham (56,630 sqm), Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road (44,460sqm) and Canada Water (36,668 sqm) or;[144]

- District centres: Borough/Bankside/London Bridge (25,268 sqm), Camberwell (17,780 sqm) and Lordship Lane (in Dulwich) with 15,330 sqm) or;[145]

- Local centres: Nunhead Green/Evelina Road, Dulwich Village or the Blue, Bermondsey

Southwark has around 60,000 sqm net of convenience sales floor space in its town centres, relatively evenly spread between them. Southwark is well served by convenience food "superstore" supermarkets (of over 2,500 sqm net), having five within it's boundaries as well as having 8 large supermarkets over 1,000 sqm net, and ten between 500 sqm net and 1,000 sqm net.[146]

Comparison goods floor space (items such as clothes, shoes, music and books) is estimated to be approximately 93,100 sqm net across the borough. Peckham is the main centre for comparison goods floor space, taking 21% of the share. 18% lies in Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road, and 15% in Canada Water. Outside of the town centres Old Kent Road accounts for fewer than 19% of comparison sales floor space.[147]

Peckham, Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road and Canada Water all have a similar proportion of comparison goods shops when compared with the national average. Borough/Bankside and London Bridge both have less than half the national average.

Breakdown of commercial uses in town centres

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[143] Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners, *Southwark Retail Study* (2015), 7
[144] Ibid. 9
[145] Ibid.
[146] Ibid. 22
[147] Ibid.

In Southwark, there is currently a more balanced mix of commercial uses within the designated town centres. The Southwark Retail Study (2015) outlines the most recent data relating to commercial uses in the borough. Peckham has the highest proportion of A1 retail (now classed as E(a)) (71%) and A1 non-retail but a low proportion of drinking establishments (1%). 66% of units in Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road are A1 (with 51% retail and 15% non-retail). There are a smaller proportion of A1 units in Canada Water town centre (at 57%). The district town centres have a higher proportion of units in A3 (now classed as use E(b))/A4/A5 units (both are now classed as Sui Generis), totalling 34.4% versus the major town centres' average of 19% and local centres' 23%. The current retention rate for food and beverage expenditure varies across the borough from 52% to 60% in different areas. While this is reasonably high, there is scope to increase the retention rate through new development.[70]

As of 2015, banks, building societies, estate agents and employment agencies as well as betting shops and pay day loan shopsaccount for 9% of all units in Southwark's town centres. They make up a slightly higher proportion of units in district and local centres, at 10%, than in major centres where they occupy 8% of units.[72]

Southwark's 43 betting shops which are located within town centres account for 26% of all old A2 uses and 2.4% of all old A Class units. This is significantly higher than the national average of 1.5%. Peckham, Walworth Road, Camberwell and the Blue together have 28 betting shops between them, taking up the majority share of the borough's stock. 11 of Southwark's 15 payday loan shops are also concentrated in Peckham, Walworth and Camberwell.[73]

Southwark's 37 banks/building societies are concentrated in Peckham, Borough/Bankside and Camberwell, together having 18 of the 37 units in those town centres. Estate agents are also concentrated in Borough/Bankside and Camberwell; however the highest concentrations are in Canada Water and Lordship Lane. Together, these estate agents account for 36% of all old A2 units (now classed as E(c))   in the borough's town centres, and 3.2% of all old A Class units.[74]

Issues

- The concentration of takeaway outlets in proximity to secondary schools remains a critical threat to children obesity in Southwark

Data gaps and updates
None identified

Energy and Climate Change

Overview

Baseline indicators

The following indicators were used to characterise energy use and carbon emissions in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators		
1) Consumption of gas and electricity	Energy consumption by sector[148] (Domestic and Industry/commerce)	
	Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas[149]	
	Domestic consumption per capita of electricity[150]	
2) Carbon dioxide emissions	Total carbon emissions in the borough[151]	
3) Fuel poverty	Number of households experiencing fuel poverty[152]	

Contextual characteristics

The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics		
1) Consumption of gas and electricity	Consumption of domestic energy between lighting and appliances[153]	
	Frequency of energy contracts (LASER)[154]	
	Council expenditure on gas and electricity[155]	
2) Carbon dioxide emissions	Carbon emissions breakdown by household ownership type (CO2)[156]	
	Carbon emissions breakdown by sector (CO2)[157]	
	Carbon emission breakdown by source (CO2)[158]	
	CO2 Baseline data taken from Carbon Reduction Committee Baseline 2018 and new proposed targets[159]	
3) Decentralised energy options	Number of households attached to SELCHP[160]	

Description

1) Consumption of Gas and Electricity

Energy consumption by sector (Domestic and Industry/commerce)
In total 507.5 k2CO$_2$ were consumed for industry and commercial sectors in 2017 and 312.5 kCO$_2$ for domestic sector in the most recent time period of 2017 as shown in **Table 2**. This is

[148] Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017 – data tables' (published June 2019)
[149] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[150] ibid
[151] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[152] LB Southwark, 'Annual Public Health Report for Southwark 2019 (published February 2019)

a 45% reduction in industry and commercial sector over the ten-year time period from 2007 to 2017, and a 37% reduction in the domestic sector over the same period.

Comparison between **Table 1** and **Table 2** shows percentage change in **Table 3**. Whilst in total industry and commercial have seen a greater reduction, domestic has experienced a decrease of 17% in gas use, whereas industry and commercial have seen an increase in gas. This could be for a shift to renewable energy sources more prevalent in domestic sources.

	Industry and Commercial ($k2CO_2$)	Domestic ($k2CO_2$)
Electricity	727.7	256.9
Gas	182.0	235.5
Total	925.9	496.3

Table 1: 2007 breakdowns between consumption of gas and electricity for industry and commercial versus domestic uses in Southwark ($k2CO_2$)[161]

	Industry and Commercial ($k2CO_2$)	Domestic ($k2CO_2$)
Electricity	307.7	113.4
Gas	190.1	195.1
Total	507.5	312.5

Table 2: 2017 breakdowns between consumption of gas and electricity for industry and commercial versus domestic uses in Southwark ($k2CO_2$)[162][163]

Percentage Change 2007 to 2017 levels	Industry and Commercial (% change in ($k2CO_2$)	Domestic (% change in $k2CO_2$)
Electricity	- 57.69%	-55.85%
Gas	4.26%	-17.16%
Total	-45.19%	-37%

Table 3: Percentage change from 2007 to 2017 figures representing fuel breakdown between consumption of gas and electricity for industry and commercial versus domestic uses in Southwark ($k2CO_2$)[164][165]

[153] ibid
[154] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[155] LB Southwark, 'Climate Emergency Summit' (published 1 July 2019)
[156] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[157] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[158] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[159] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[160] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[161] Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017 – data tables' (published June 2019)
[162] ibid
[163] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[164] Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017 – data tables' (published June 2019)
[165]LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

Consumption of domestic energy between lighting and appliances
The majority of energy (81%) consumed in a home is used either for space heating or heating water. The remainder is split between lighting (16%) appliances and cooking (3%).[166]

Frequency of energy contracts (LASER)
Southwark currently spends around £50.3m over a 4 year contact on gas and electricity, and through the LASER contract and on average, those sites that utilise our energy contracts are currently saving 38% on gas prices (operational), 41% on gas prices (housing), and 17% on electricity prices (housing) and 11% on electricity prices (operational) compared to individual procurements[167].

National Grid's high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines / underground cables within Southwark's administrative area form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales including a 275kV underground cable from Newcross substation (on the Old Kent Road) in Southwark to Wimbledon substation in Wandsworth as well as existing gas holders on the same site on the Old Kent Road.

Domestic consumption per capita of electricity and natural gas
The most recent figures are the April 2010- March 2011 Annual monitoring report[168]. The average total gas consumption per capita has decreased to 11,530kwH, and the average total electricity consumption per capita has fallen to 3,300kwH.[169] Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas and electricity is below the national average in Southwark of 16,000 and 4,800 respectively.[170]

	April 2010 – March 2011 (kwh/ year)	April 2009 – March 2010 (kwh year)
Natural Gas	11,530	13,037
Electricity	3,300	3,778

Table 4: Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas (kwh/year) in Southwark between April 2010 and March 2011. [171]

Council expenditure on gas and electricity
The Council's 2008 Private Sector Stock Condition survey estimated that it would cost £143 million if all remaining opportunities for these measures were carried out in the borough's 70,156 privately owned homes. This would reduce this sector's CO2 by 23% reduction (equivalent to 76,600 tCO2 pa– 4.5% of borough CO2).[172]

2) Carbon dioxide emissions

Carbon emissions breakdown by household ownership type (CO2)

The majority of the remaining social-housing stock, which accounts for 5% of CO2, is managed by ten large Residential Social Landlords (RSL's) who regularly engage with the Council and who have strong drivers to reduce CO2 to tackle fuel poverty and increase the quality of their stock.

Tenure	Percentage of borough CO2	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of Stock
Council homes	12%	40,120	32%

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[166] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[167] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[168] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[169] ibid
[170] ibid
[171] ibid
[172] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)

RSL homes	2%	15,013	12%
Private Sector homes	16%	7,156	56%
Total	30%	125,289	100%

Table 4: Housing stock in Southwark split by tenure and percentage carbon emissions [173]

Carbon emissions breakdown by sector (CO2)

	April 2010-March 2011 (tonnes of CO2)	April 2009 – March 2010 (tonnes of CO2)	April 2008 – March 2009 (tonnes of CO2)
Industry/commercial	789,000	925,000	927,000
Housing	456,000	502,000	504,000
Transport	258,000	265,000	281,000
Total	1,504,000	1,693,000	1,713,000
Per capita	5.3	6.0	6.1

Table 5: Total tonnes of carbon emitted in Southwark between April 2010 and March 2011 [174]

Carbon emissions in the borough reduced from 1,713,00 tonnes of CO2 from the period between April 2008-2009 to 1,504,000 tonnes of CO2 from April 2010-2011. This is a reduction of 13.8%, which indicate a consistent decline in carbon emissions. Southwark has declared a climate emergency, setting a target to reach carbon neutrality by 2030.

Carbon emissions breakdown by source (CO2)

Table 6 below gives a breakdown of where Carbon emissions come from in the borough indicating that workplaces are the biggest emitters and transport consisting of 15% of emissions.

Built Environment	84%	Transport	16%
Work places	54%	Cars and motorcycles	8%
Homes	30%	Freight	4%
		Public transport	3%
		Taxis	1%

Table 6: Percentage breakdown of carbon emissions between built environment and transport sectors in Southwark.[175]

Total carbon emissions in the borough

In 2018, the Council's Carbon Reduction Committee provided updated Baseline tonnes of CO2, and proposed new reduction targets by respective years 2022, 2030 and 2050 targets as set out in the right hand column of the table below.

	Baseline (tCO$_2$)	Current (tCO$_2$)	Original target	Percentage Reduction to date	New proposed target
Council – operational estate and schools (2008/9 baseline)	41, 306	25,961 (2017/18)	26.6% reduction by 2016	36.7%	100% reduction by 2050

[173] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[174] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[175] Southwark Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy 2011

Council Housing (2005 baseline)	202,800	187,850	N/a	6.7%	50% reduction by 2022
Borough (2003 baseline)	1, 690 000	1, 671,020	80% reduction by 2050	1.1%	100% reduction by 2030

Table 7: CO_2 Baseline data taken from Carbon Reduction Committee Baseline 2018 and new proposed targets. [176]

The Council has been working towards the Council target of reducing the emissions from own operations by 50% by 2022, based on existing CRC baselines. The 2008 CO2 baseline taken for the CRC was 41,306 tonnes per year. Against the same baseline, the figure for 2017-18 was 25,961 tonnes. This is a 36.7% reduction on 2008 and work is ongoing. We have largely achieved this through a mixture of energy efficiency, building improvements and capital investments and the consolidation of accommodation.

Number of households experiencing fuel poverty
Fuel poverty is defined as spending more than 10% of disposable income on heating to minimal standard. Over 7,000 households in Southwark are living in fuel poverty (6.4% of all households). However fuel poverty is unequally distributed throughout the borough.[177]

3) Decentralised energy

Number of households attached to SELCHP

The waste that cannot be recycled, reused, or recovered through processing in some way is incinerated at the SELCHP (South East London Combined Heat and Power) plant just across the border in Lewisham. This plant produces heating and hot water that supplies approximately **2,600** properties of nearby Southwark housing estates (fed from boiler houses at Abbeyfield, Clements Road, Pedworth and Tissington). The expansion of this network is being considered as part of a wider decentralised energy strategy and the regeneration of the Old Kent Road, exploring extending SELCHP links to Canada Water, Osprey Estate, the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area and Peckham.

Issues
- CO^2 reduction is overall occurring in the borough, however not at a quick enough rate
- Industry and commercial sector has reduced by 45% in the period 2007-2017 whilst domestic has decreased by roughly 37%
- Smart metering could be a method towards continuing to reduce consumption
- Expanding our SELCHP heat networks towards Peckham and Canada Water requires more data and analysis, could involve heat metering to discourage wastage, could involve new technologies, could involve some long-term investment between partners (Veolia and Southwark)
- CO^2 tends to dominate the direction of clean energy policy and actions. On the other hand the impacts of NOx are proportionately underrated in decisions.
- Predominance of the Urban Heat Island will increase as development increases, localised figures are required to be developed
- Air Source Heat Pump is a project undertaken by the council to change carbon behaviours however this still needs to be better understood

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[176] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[177] LB Southwark, 'Annual Public Health Report for Southwark 2019 (published February 2019)

- With 86.5% of the borough's carbon emissions not directly controlled by the Council, meeting CO2 reduction targets will only be fully achieved by influencing the borough's businesses, residents, landlords and building owners[178].

Data gaps and updates
- There is a lack of understanding of post-occupancy energy use and demand. Current decisions surrounding energy are based upon modelling of expected demand; however there is a discrepancy between modelling and real data. This understanding would provide more certainty to and build a stronger case for implementing decentralised and cleaner energy in the borough.
- Data needs to be updated
- Need a better understanding of the effects of climate change and adaptation measures at the local Southwark level.
- Data is needed to measure the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.
- Data is needed to quantify energy efficiency and adaptation of existing building stock as per DECC, 2012.

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[178] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)

Air Quality

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise air quality in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Concentration level of NO_2
	Concentration level of PM_{10}
	Concentration level of $PM_{2.5}$

Contextual characteristics

The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
1) Air Quality Monitoring	Air quality monitoring stations

Description
1) Air Quality Monitoring

Air Quality monitoring stations
In 2022, Southwark has six automatic air quality monitoring stations. Southwark also has an extensive network of diffusion tubes monitoring NO2. Spread throughout the borough there are 90 diffusion tubes at 86 sites across Southwark[181].

The six automatic air quality monitoring stations measure air pollution every hour. They monitor Oxides of Nitrogen (NO + NO_2- collectively referred to as NO_X), particulate matter (PM_{10}) and ($PM_{2.5}$)[182]

Concentration level of NO_2 , PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$

In 2022, none of the NO2 Automatic Monitoring Stations in Southwark recorded exceedances of the hourly mean >200μg.m-3 objective permitted, meeting the NO_2 short term Air Quality Objective which permits exceedance of the hours mean >200μg.m-3 for 18 hours per year. The annual Mean NO2 Ratified and Bias-adjusted Monitoring Results ($\mu g/m^3$) calculated by the average of all monitoring stations and diffusion tubes us was 26.5 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2022 which decreased substantially from 49.95 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2016. [185]

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[181] Two AQMS sites have three co-located NO2 tubes: Elephant & Castle, and Old Kent Road. The remaining diffusion tube is used as a 'travel blank' necessary for accurate analysis

[182] Air Quality Annual Status Report, Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/what-we-re-doing/air-quality-strategies-plans-and-letters?chapter=2

[185] Air Quality Annual Status Report, Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/what-we-re-doing/air-quality-strategies-plans-and-letters?chapter=2

In 2022, the average PM_{10} annual mean concentrations across all the monitoring stations in Southwark was 17 $\mu g/m^3$ which meet the national Air Quality Objective. This was a substantial reduction from the average 25 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2016[186] .

In 2022, the fine particular matter (new method concentrations of total PM2.5) was recorded 10.3 $\mu g/m^3.$ This data measures annual concentration of fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. This was a reduction from 12.7 µg/m3. [187]

Issues
- Transport contributes to the majority of pollution in the borough. This is particularly so, near large arterial roads throughout the borough and increased exposure to populations living within proximity to major roads, especially vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and those with existing medical conditions. Air pollution has significant implications on health and life expectancy and is said to be the second largest contributor to deaths after smoking.
- Major hotspots for poor air quality are on the Transport for London Road Network, over which the borough has limited direct control. This reduces the borough's ability to improve air quality from vehicular traffic.
- Measures taken to reduce pollution, particularly targeting transport will have wider benefits to health, wellbeing and open spaces.

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[186] Air Quality Annual Status Report, Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/what-we-re-doing/air-quality-strategies-plans-and-letters?chapter=2
[187] Southwark Air Quality Action Plan 2023-2027", Southwark Council, 2023, available at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/169719/Southwark-Air-Quality-Action-Plan-2023-to-2027.pdf

Transport

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise transportation in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Journey to work by mode[192]
	Frequency of Cycling as mode of transport in the borough[193]

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics		
1) Transportation patterns	Method of transportation	
	Casualties	
	Car ownership	
2) Parking and Charging Points	Controlled Parking Zones	
	Electric vehicles	
3) Carbon Emissions	Transport-related CO_2	

Description

Southwark adopted its Movement Plan in 2019. This document is supported by the most recent Annual Monitoring Report to Delivering the Transport Plan which was published in December 2018. The Movement Plan has replaced Southwark's Transport Plan (2010).
The objectives of the Movement Plan include encouraging sustainable travel choices and promoting active lifestyles, increasing the share of walking and cycling trips, reducing the number of causalities and reducing CO_2 emissions from road transport. With an increasing population and workforce in Southwark, it will be important that development contributes towards shaping sustainable travel choices, reducing pollution and improving safety in the future.

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[192] LB Southwark, 'Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18: Delivering Southwark's Transport Plan: A summary of the progress made in achieving the targets set out in the Southwark Transport Plan 2011' (published December 2018)

[193] LB Southwark, 'Movement Plan 2019' (adopted April 2019)

1) Transportation patterns

Reduction of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents

There has been a 32% decline in people killed and seriously injured on the streets and only a 1% increase in slight injuries 2005-2009 average baseline. However, we support Vision Zero principles that no number of deaths or serious injuries is acceptable and the ambition set out in the MTS of reducing fatalities and serious injuries on our streets to zero.

The number of casualties in which people are killed or seriously injured (KSI) appears to be decreasing and number of slight and all casualties has been stationary in recent years. Casualties are higher than the inner and greater London borough averages. The number of cyclist casualties is increasing in line with the growth in cycling.

In total of 5,325 casualties were recorded in Southwark between 2012 to 2016 including, there were 417 serious casualties and 26 fatalities. Of these serious and fatal accidents, 25% involved a powered two wheeler rider, 30% involved a cyclist and 33% involved a pedestrian.36 HGVs are involved in 58% of fatalities in Southwark. Generally, young people from 20 to 29 are most at risk and the number of casualties decrease with increasing age. Young males aged 16 to 24 years old on motorcycles are the most at risk.[195]

Frequency of Cycling as mode of transport

Since 2006, private motor vehicle trips have been decreasing as a percentage of the total trips and the percentage of trips on rail and the underground/DLR has increased. Percentage trips on foot and by bus have remained fairly stable. Cycling levels in the borough have increased from 3.3% (2008/11 average) to 4.3% (2009/12 average) which equates to an additional 10,200 trips by bike per day.

Journey to work by mode

88% of traffic on our streets is cars and taxis, with the remaining 12% being buses, vans and larger vehicles. There has been no real change to these numbers since 2010. TfL estimate that delivery and servicing movements by Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) are expected to grow by 22% by 2031. We need to manage trips carefully to ensure that safety is not compromised for people walking, cycling and using public transport. Our first step must be to look to reducing competition for space on our kerbside by lowering the amount of individual freight trips in the borough.

- Rail – 8%
- Underground/DLR – 8%
- Bus/tram – 24%
- Taxi/other public – 1%
- Car/motorcycle – 23%
- Cycle – 4%
- Walking – 30%

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[195] LB Southwark, 'Movement Plan 2019' (adopted April 2019)

Car ownership

Car ownership is static in the general population but for young people it is decreasing as is attainment of driving licenses. People are starting to drive later and drive less when they do start. It is likely that this behaviour will remain throughout their lives.

Southwark's transport strategy 2023 – 2030 set out the target to reduce the proportion of journeys by car from 21% to 13% by 2030To achieve this, we need to be more ambitious than we currently are. Steps we plan to take include:

- Introducing a borough wide CPZ;
- Supporting car clubs models that reduce car ownership;
- Reviewing parking charges to charge most polluting vehicles more; and
- Ensuring consistency in parking restrictions on our streets or on our housing estates.

2) Parking and Charging Points

Electric vehicles

Electric vehicles (EV's) are an important and growing part of the vehicle fleet. EV's are about 20% more efficient than petrol vehicles, but there is no guarantee that they will reduce pollution. As emissions from tailpipes decrease as vehicle technology improves, particulates from brake and tyre wear become more important to address as an issue.

Controlled Parking Zones

At the end of 2018 there were 25 CPZs in Southwark, covering approximately 800 streets and 48% of the borough. This is low by London standards.

The ULEZ will cover the Congestion Charging Zone and come into effect from 2020. Subject to public consultation, ULEZ would set an emissions requirement for all types of vehicles entering central London with charges for noncompliance, discouraging all but the cleanest vehicles. The Mayor's Transport Emissions road map has identified an opportunity to apply the principles of the ULEZ in other areas of London. This could be in the form of Low Emission Neighbourhoods (LENs), which would be targeted in local hotspot areas of poor air quality.[196]

3) Carbon Emissions

Transport-related carbon emissions

Drivers of reductions in transport-related CO2 emissions include the on-going long-term trend of vehicle fuel efficiency improvements driven by EU legislation, regional measures to drive modal shift, the decarbonisation of grid electricity and related incentives for electric vehicles and UK policy to increase the share of bio-fuel in transport fuel from 5 to 10% in the lead up to the 2020 renewables target[197]. The council already has a comprehensive focus on encouraging modal shift. This includes managing demand via car clubs, investing in cycling and walking infrastructure, cycle parking and working with public transport providers; encouraging sustainable travel choices through school and workplace travel plans and encouraging smarter driving to reduce emissions and improve air quality[198].

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[196] Mayor of London, 'Ultra Low Emission Zone for London' (2019

[197] Government Office for Science, 'Future of Mobility: Decarbonising road freight' (published February 2019)

[198] LB Southwark, 'Movement Plan 2019' (adopted April 2019)

Issues

- There is a need to alleviate current and future capacity on trains, DLR, buses and local roads ongoing discussions regarding the Bakerloo Line Extension into our Old Kent Road regeneration area may support this.
- Parking is an on-going issue. There is a need to reduce parking as a disincentive to drive and subsequently alleviate congestion and improve air quality. This may include reviewing parking hours and parking associated with developments.
- There is a need to further encourage active modes of transport, particularly for local trips.
- There is a need to address road space conflicts between cyclists, pedestrians and motorists. This is particularly pertinent for 'pinch points' which have been identified through modelling.
- Locations of end of trip facilities such as bicycle parking and electric vehicle recharge points is also another issue given space constraints.

Data Gaps and Updates

Whilst Census 2021 has a new data for Journey to Work by mode. However, Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown. People who were furloughed (about 5.6 million) were advised to answer the transport to work question based on their previous travel patterns before or during the pandemic. This means that the data does not accurately represent what they were doing on Census Day. Hence, this variable cannot be directly compared with the 2011 Census Travel to Work data.

Biodiversity

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise biodiversity in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Number of SINC sites [199]
	Number of Local Nature Reserve Sites[200]
	Number of New Protected Sites[201]

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
1) Biodiversity monitoring	Wildlife recording[202]

Description
Southwark has a rich ecological resource with 516 hectares natural greenspace within the borough, including the Thames. Southwark has over 215 parks and open spaces. Of these sites 65 are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) including 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's). Not all are publically accessible as railsides, golf courses, allotments and private land are included.

Biodiversity monitoring

Number of Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Southwark

There are 65 SINC sites in Southwark, 5 are of Metropolitan Importance, 17 are of Borough Grade 1 importance, 22 are of Borough Grade II importance and 28 are of Local Importance. Saved Southwark Plan policy 3.28 protects SINC sites from inappropriate development and seeks enhancements for these sites. The New Southwark Plan proposes to revise the SINC designations of Borough Grade I and Borough Grade II to just Borough Importance.

Number of Local Nature Reserve Sites
Southwark has 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) totalling 50.93ha, these are listed below.
- Sydenham Hill Wood
- Nunhead Cemetery
- Lavender Pond
- Dulwich Upper Wood
- One Tree Hill

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[199] LB Southwark, 'Draft Biodiversity Action Plan 2020. Protecting Biodiversity and Making Nature Accessible for All' (in consultation 2019)
[200] ibid
[201] ibid
[202] ibid

- Stave Hill Ecological Park
- Russia Dock Woodland

Number of New Protected Sites[203]

Biodiversity Net Gain is one of the key themes of the Biodiversity Action Plan (2019), and the creation of new protected sites designation allocated as part of the New Southwark Plan has identified **17 new sites** for designation as SINC's. This works towards the overarching environmental strategy for the UK (BAP) 'A green future' 25 Year Environmental Plan (DEFRA 2018) has been adopted and contains key targets for biodiversity including creating a Nature Recovery Network.

Habitat	By 2025	By 2050
Species-rich woodland	20 ha	200 ha
Flower-rich grassland	50 ha	250 ha
Rivers and streams	10 km	40 km
Reedbeds	5 ha	30 ha

Table 9: Habitat creation targets for London

Wildlife Recording[204]

Understanding what species are present is important in managing habitats and measuring success. To enable individuals and groups to share wildlife sightings Southwark Council has an interactive mapping tool. See link.
https://geo.southwark.gov.uk/connect/analyst/mobile/#/main?mapcfg=Wildlife%20sightings%20an d%20reporting
Citizen science can also contribute to recording specific species.

Southwark Council has a Service Level Agreement with the London Records Centre, Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL).which provides up to date data on species and habitats and land designations.

Issues

Southwark Council declared a climate emergency in March this year; this is inexorably linked to the biodiversity crisis. Creation of green infrastructure can help adaptation and to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Data Gaps and Updates

None identified.

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[203] ibid
[204] ibid

Open Spaces

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise open spaces in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators		
1) Provision of open space	Number of Open Spaces per 1,000 people[205]	
	Provision of Public Parks per 1,000 people[206]	
	Number of Allotments (Community gardens)[207]	
2) Satisfaction with open space	Satisfaction with natural greenspace provision	

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics		
3) Open space monitoring	Predicted impact of population growth on open space provision[208]	
	Areas of Deficiency in access to nature[209]	

Description

Southwark is a borough that has a wealth of open space of different types including woodland, parks, community farms, Thames-side paths, and sports pitches. The survey of open spaces we prepared for our Open Space Strategy (2013) identified 215 open spaces in the borough which together comprise some 605.5 hectares of land, around 21% of the total land area in the borough. Around 58% are publically accessible.

1) Provision of open space

Number of Open Spaces per 1,000 people
Southwark has many natural greenspaces and sites of importance for nature conservation. As with public parks, levels of greenspace vary in different areas of the borough. The borough's natural greenspace standard is 1.5 hectares per 1,000 population. Greenspace standards for each sub-area at present are as follows[210]:

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[205] LB Southwark, 'Open Space Strategy' (adopted 2013)
[206] ibid
[207] ibid
[208] ibid
[209] Ibid
[210] ibid

- Aylesbury and Walworth: 2.24 ha
- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge: 1.22 ha
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road: 0.36 ha
- Camberwell: 0.47 ha
- Canada Water and Rotherhithe: 4.44 ha
- Dulwich: 4.23 ha
- Elephant and Castle: 0.38 ha
- Peckham and Nunhead: 1.92 ha.

Provision of Public Parks per 1,000 people[211]

Open space provides essential habitats for plants and wildlife, in turn improving soil regeneration, water absorption and filtration. The Open Space strategy (2013) identified that there is a total of 0.85ha of park provision per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 0.72ha of park provision per 1,000 population in 2026, taking into account the projected increase in population of 54,000 people between 2011 and 2026. The residents' survey revealed that Southwark has a relatively high level of satisfaction with the current levels of provision and quality of open space. When combined with the results of the benchmarking exercise of open space provision in other London authorities, it is considered that a standard of 0.72ha per 1,000 population is realistic. The sub-areas which fall below the 0.72ha per 1,000 population, and should be prioritised for additional park provision, are:

- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge;
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road;
- Camberwell; and
- Elephant and Castle

Number of Allotments (Community gardens)

Our site surveys have shown that about 15.3 ha of land across the borough is used for allotments and a further 2.9 ha is used as community gardens. The vast majority of allotment provision is located in the south of the borough, with 8.5ha located in Dulwich and 5.9ha located in Peckham and Nunhead. By contrast, the majority of community gardens are located in the north of the borough. Canada water and Rotherhithe is the only area with no provision.

2) Satisfaction with open space

Satisfaction with the quality of open space
A telephone survey carried out with the Open Space Strategy (2013) suggested that most people consider the quality of open spaces to be either good or very good, with highest satisfaction levels for allotments (92%), large open spaces (86%) and the Thames Path (88%).

Satisfaction with natural greenspace provision

The Open Space strategy (2013) identified that there is a total of 1.79ha of natural greenspace provision per 1,000 population. This is expected to fall to 1.51ha of park provision per 1,000 population in 2026, taking into account the projected increase in population of 54,000 people between 2011 and 2026. The residents' survey revealed that Southwark has a relatively high level of satisfaction with the current levels of provision natural greenspace and, as such, it is considered that a standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population is realistic. The sub-areas which fall below the 1.51ha per 1,000 population, and should be prioritised for additional natural greenspace provision, are:

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[211] ibid

- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge;
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road;
- Camberwell; and
- Elephant and Castle

3) Open space monitoring

Predicted impact of population growth on open space provision[212]

The purpose of the standards identified in the Open Space Strategy 2013 is to give adequate levels of provision for each type of open space within the borough based upon the existing needs and future needs of the borough up to 2026. All current figures are expected to decrease per population access to open space due to projected increase in population of 54,000 people between 2011 and 2026.

Areas of deficiency in access to nature[213]

The Open Space strategy identifies that all residents within the borough should have access to areas of formal and informal play provision for children and teenagers within 400m from home. Accessibility standards for different types of children's play provision should follow the GLA guidance as follows:
- small areas of play for younger children (maximum 100m walk);
- local facilities (maximum 400m walk); and
- larger equipped areas of play for older children (maximum 800m walk). [214]

Deficiency in access is quantified on a case-by-case basis and is therefore not possible to integrate into a baseline indicator.

Issues

- There is a clear need for additional allotment space to meet unmet demand. The Open Space Strategy identified at least 797 people on the waiting list for allotment spaces in the borough. At most sites, the waiting list is up to 10 years, although there may be a limited number of sites where waiting lists are around 1-2 years.
- The projected increase in population will result in diminishing access to public open space per 1,000 population, which will require minimising through designation of new open space.
- The NSP has already proposed an addition of 17 protected sites of open space and these figures will be continuously reviewed throughout the adoption of the plan.

Data Gaps and Updates

As population projections change, figures in the baseline data tables will change. The adequate levels of increase in public open space provision are dependent on the responsiveness of population projections as part of regeneration and growth in the borough.

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[212] ibid
[213] ibid
[214] ibid

Soil
Overview

Baseline indicators

The following indicators were used to characterise soil and contaminated land in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Number of open space (hectares per 1,000 people)

Contextual characteristics

The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
Site Contamination	Remediation of previously contaminated sites[215]
	Potentially contaminated sites[216]

Description

Number of Open Spaces per 1,000 people

Open space is an important habitat for plants and wildlife, which in turn promotes soil regeneration, and its water absorption and infiltration. Southwark has many natural greenspaces and sites of importance for nature conservation. As with public parks, levels of greenspace vary in different areas of the borough. The borough's natural greenspace standard is 1.5 hectares per 1,000 population. Greenspace standards for each sub-area at present are as follows[217]:

- Aylesbury and Walworth: 2.24 ha
- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge: 1.22 ha
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road: 0.36 ha
- Camberwell: 0.47 ha
- Canada Water and Rotherhithe: 4.44 ha
- Dulwich: 4.23 ha
- Elephant and Castle: 0.38 ha
- Peckham and Nunhead: 1.92 ha.

Contaminated Land
Remediation of previously contaminated sites

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[215] ibid
[216] ibid
[217] ibid

Southwark's approach to contamination can be found in our Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2012-2017). To date we have successfully effected contaminated land remediation via the planning system and by voluntary remediation. We have implemented a system of work which ensures that all historically contaminated or Brownfield sites are properly investigated and remediated, where required, with responsibility to properly address contamination found lying initially with the owner and or the developer of the site.

Potentially Contaminated sites

In 2008/9, a total of 2016 potentially contaminated sites were identified in Southwark through examination of historic maps and other database.

From the 2016 sites identified, 1356 were found to be subject to sites uses that were considered non-polluting or low risk such as offices, dry goods warehouses, finish clothes manufacturing etc.

Issues

The decline in the industrial sector began around the 1950's. Today, Southwark is fast becoming one of London's most regenerated Boroughs with large projects covering over 40% of the Borough taking place in over eleven areas. The breadth and pace at which regeneration and development are taking place within the borough is having the consequential effect that much of the industrial and potentially contaminated land within Southwark is being investigated and remediated as a matter of course, through the planning process.

Data Gaps and Updates

None Identified.

Flood risk, water resource and quality

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise flood risk, water resource and quality in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Domestic Water Demand across the entire borough, as a proxy measure of water consumption (expected) [218]
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence & water quality grounds[219] (to be updated)
	Quality of water at consumer's tap (zones) – against National Standards (number of tests failed) Thames Water Aggregated[220]

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
Flood Risk	Defenses against Thames Flooding[221]
	Surface Water Management[222]
Water Supply	Provider

Description

Flood Risk
Defences against Thames flooding

Defences against Thames flooding is included in Southwark's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and reflect policy from the Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan[223] and Thames Estuary 2100[224] will help manage flood risk from the Thames over the next 50 to 100 years. Whilst the Thames Barrier and flood walls along the riverside provide a degree of protection, consideration needs to be given to their potential failure or inability to contain very high floods as a result of climate change. Under the TE2100 plan, the recommended measures for defences within Southwark include:

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[218] LB Southwark 'Old Kent Road Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018)' (published May2018)[219] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

[219] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

[220] DEFRA, 'Drinking Water Inspectorate's Annual Report (DWI)', *Data summary tables for Thames Water (TMS)* http://dwi.defra.gov.uk/about/annual-report/2018/company-data/tms.pdf (published 11 July 2019)

[221] LB Southwark 'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (January 2017)' (published January 2017)

[222] ibid

[223] Environment Agency 'Managing flood risk through London and the Thames Estuary (TE2100 Plan) November 2012' (published November 2012

[224] Environment Agency 'Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (summary report December 2009)' (published December 2009)

- An ongoing programme of inspection, maintenance, repair and replacement of defences;
- Raising of all flood defences by up to 0.5 m by 2065; and
- Raising of all flood defences by an additional 0.5 m by 2100. This allows for projected increases in sea level to 2135.

Surface Water Management

The Council has undertaken a Surface Water Management Plan[225] for the whole borough which includes consideration of flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. Analysis of the number of properties at risk of flooding has been undertaken for the rainfall event with a 1 in 100 probability of occurrence in any given year (1% Annual Exceedance Probability, AEP). A review of the results demonstrate that 33,220 residential properties and 2,870 non-residential properties could be at risk of surface water flooding of greater than 0.03m depth during a rainfall event with a 1 in 200 annual chance of occurring. Of those, approximately 560 residential properties and 80 non-residential properties are estimated to be at risk of flooding to a depth of greater than 0.5m during the same modelled rainfall event.

The northern half of the borough is within the Thames flood plain, which contains over two thirds of Southwark's properties in well established communities. A large part of the borough is located within the indicative flood zone 3, which has the highest level of risk. The flood plain area also contains major regeneration and growth areas of importance to Southwark and London. However, it should be noted that all of the land in the borough is defended by the Thames Barrier and defences so that the risk from tidal flooding is a residual risk.

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence & water quality grounds[226]

For the financial year 2008/2009, no planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding or water quality grounds, reflecting the borough's positive approach to protecting the flood plain from inappropriate development. A more up-to-date review of any planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency will be submitted when the analysis is completed.

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[225] LB Southwark 'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (January 2017)' (published January 2017)

[226] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

Water Demand

Domestic Water Demand across the entire borough, as a proxy measure of water consumption (expected)[227]

To remain sustainable London needs to reduce the level of water consumption per person. Currently the average Londoner consumes 164 litres/day (l/d) around 20 l/d, which is above the national average of 150 l/d[228]. Projections for population growth in London and in the wider south-east will mean that new strategic water resources will be required. The need for this is exacerbated by the climate change predictions of more sporadic and intense rainfall and a higher likelihood of droughts, as well as the need to protect the water environment following Water Framework Directive requirements.

Baseline water consumption has been estimated by considering the modelled demand information supplied by Thames Water. The data included daily demands for each District Metered Areas (DMAs) within the OKR OA. No more borough-specific data could be found. Domestic demand was at 111.33 and non-domestic demand at 35.65 litres per day

Water supply
Provider

Thames Water currently supplies water to Southwark. Thirty-five per cent of the water Thames water supplies is pumped from natural underground reservoirs called aquifers. The other 65 per cent is pumped from rivers. However, the vast majority of river water is supplied from aquifers, making groundwater the most important source of water.

Currently, all mains water is treated to drinking standard. This is an expensive and energy intensive process, particularly considering that at least 40% of water consumed in homes and workplaces does not need to be of drinkable quality (for example water used for flushing toilets, washing laundry and watering parks and gardens). The current policy target for major housing development is to achieve a potable water use target of 105 litres per person per day.

Quality of water at consumer's tap (zones) – against National Standards (number of tests failed) Thames Water Aggregated[229]

There is also increasing awareness and concern about micro-pollutants such as pharmaceuticals, micro-plastics, endocrine disruptors and metals. The Priority Substances Directive supplements the Water Framework Directive by establishing environmental quality standards for 'priority substances' and 'priority hazardous substances'. There are already targets in place for some substances, with future targets agreed for additional substances. This list of substances is updated periodically and there are a number of additional substances on the watch list for potential future inclusion.

These targets have been set by DEFRA and tested for the number of times that they fail (Thames Water aggregated).

Issues

[227] LB Southwark 'Old Kent Road Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018)' (published May2018)[228] Greater London Authority (GLA), New London Plan emerging 2019

[228] Greater London Authority (GLA), New London Plan emerging 2019

[229] DEFRA, 'Drinking Water Inspectorate's Annual Report (DWI)', *Data summary tables for Thames Water (TMS)* http://dwi.defra.gov.uk/about/annual-report/2018/company-data/tms.pdf (published 11 July 2019)

The discrepancy between Southwark's maintenance target for water demand at 105 litres per day and what is currently being achieved from the study at 111.35 litres per day.

Data Gaps and Updates
- Water demand in Southwark was most recently modelled in regard to the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area[230]
- The baseline data does not yet exist for the entire borough but is an average of the entire opportunity area
- More detailed analysis will be required at a later stage in each growth area in order to determine the exact volumes, and detailed design of the required infrastructure undertaken
- A more up-to-date review of any planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence and water quality grounds will be submitted when the analysis is completed
- Water quality is aggregated to Thames Water source, therefore not taking into consideration private providers or issues that may arise specific to the transportation of water to Southwark's homes.

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[230] LB Southwark 'Old Kent Road Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018)' (published May2018)

Waste
Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise waste in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Recycling and composting rate (%)[231]
	Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)[232]
	Total household waste collected (tonnes)[233]

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
Waste Processing	London Plan targets for waste processing[234]
	Targets of the Southwark waste management strategy 2003-2021[235]
	Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)[236]

Description

Waste processing

London Plan targets for waste processing
Government has set targets for local authorities to increase recycling rates and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. The Mayor has also set waste targets for the borough through the London Plan including the need to allocate enough land to process at least 243,000 tonnes (municipal as well as commercial) of waste by 2016, at least 275,000 tonnes by 2021 and at least 343,000 tonnes of waste by 2031. This will help meet the London-wide target of processing at least 85% of the city's waste within London by 2020.

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[231] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[232] ibid
[233] ibid
[234] Greater London Authority (GLA), New London Plan emerging 2019
[235] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[236] ibid

Total household waste collected (tonnes)[237], Recycling and composting rate (%)[238] and Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)[239]

The table below sets out the figures related to waste processing in Southwark between 2010/2011 and 2014/2015.

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total household waste collected (tonnes)	110,236	106,121	111,081	116,663	118,814
Recycling and composting rate (%)	25.14%	27.43%	30.41%	34.30%	34.58%
Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)	63.34%	79.65%	69.49%	86.40%	95.29%

Source: Waste strategy and Policy – Targets and Performance

Total household waste collected (tonnes)

Total tonnes of household waste collected in 2014/15 were 118,814. This increase in waste is related to the increase in population. Targets of the Southwark waste management strategy 2003-2021 was that a reduction in the amount of municipal solid waste generated in Southwark to below 3% by 2005, and below 2% by 2010. In real terms, due to population growth the absolute amount of waste will rise but the strategy aims to deliver a decrease in the actual rate of growth.

Recycling and composting rate (%)

Most recent figures suggest that 34.58% was the recycling and composting rate in 2014/15. Targets of the Southwark waste management strategy 2003-2021 was that an achievement of 30% recycling and composting standards for household waste by 2010-11 and 40% by 2015-16 and 50% standards by 2020-21.

Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)

Most recent calculations suggest that 95.29% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill in 2014/15. Targets of the Southwark waste management strategy 2003-2021 was that a recovery of value from 45% of municipal solid waste by 2010-11, 67% by 2015-16 and 75% by 2020-21.

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[237] ibid
[238] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[239] ibid

Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)

Southwark is involved in a joint partnership to meet waste apportionment targets called the South East London Waste Joint Waste Partnership Group. Members of the group pool their apportionment requirements, allowing them collectively to meet their aggregated apportionment total is met. This is acceptable under the London Plan 2016 as boroughs are not required to meet either the municipal or commercial/industrial apportionment figures individually.

The IWMF has current actual throughput of 173,000 tonnes per annum (excluding the waste transfer and household waste reuse and recycling functions (2017 figure)). The proportion of the IWMF's waste processing capacity which contributes to the borough's apportionment target is, at 2016, 104,850 tonnes per annum (tpa). The borough's prescribed apportionment target is 172,000tpa, representing a shortfall of 67,150tpa in throughput capacity. According to the London Plan 2016, in 2036 the borough is required to have the capacity to meet an apportionment target of 247,000tpa. Where the modelled capacity of the IWMF at 2036 is 111,150tpa, there is an anticipated shortfall of 135,850tpa.

Issues

No issues are identified

Data Gaps and Updates

No data gaps are identified

Noise
Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise noise monitoring in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators
The rate of complaints about noise[240]

Contextual characteristics
The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
Harm Caused by Noise	The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime [241]
	The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime [242]

Description

Noise Complaints

The rate of complaints about noise in Southwark is 18.7 per 1000[243] in 2015/16. This has been decreasing in recent years however is worse than both the London and National Average

Issues

No issues

Data Gaps and Updates

No data gaps

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[240] Public Health England, 'Wider Determinants of Health' https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1/gid/1938133043/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000028 (accessed 29 November 2019)
[241] ibid
[242] ibid
[243] ibid

Play facilities
Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise play facilities in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Number of open spaces with play facilities[244]
	Level of satisfaction with children's play facilities[245]

Contextual characteristics

The following information provides contextual characteristics of the borough and is not included in the appraisal framework.

Contextual characteristics	
Play characteristics	Current participation rates in play[246]

Description

Open space provides an important role in serving children's play needs. It is widely acknowledged that the importance of children's play extends far beyond the activity itself. Play contributes towards child development through the development of a wide range of physical, social and emotional skills and abilities as well as having a positive impact on children's health. The Southwark Playing Pitch Strategy 2016, Southwark Physical and Activity and Sport Strategy (2014-2017), Southwark Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-2020) and Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013) inform policies for play facilities in the New Southwark Plan.

Current participation rates in play

The current participation rates indicate that 36.5% of adults (16+) participate in once a week sports, which is lower than the London average (37.4%) This has dropped in recent years from 40.4% in 2010/11.

Number of open spaces with play facilities

There are currently 78 open spaces that include some form of dedicated children's play provision, although there are a range of other amenity spaces which also include open space. Children need to be able to access play provision close to their home. Children find it difficult to travel long distances to use play areas, particularly if they have to cross busy roads. Lack of access to open space nearby, can mean that children have to rely on being supervised by parents or carers, which restricts a child's freedom to play.

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[244] LB Southwark, 'Open Space Strategy' (adopted 2013)

[245] LB Southwark 'Playing Pitch Strategy' (published January 2016)

[246] LB Southwark 'Southwark Physical and Activity and Sport Strategy (2014-2017)' (published 2014)

Level of satisfaction with Children's play facilities

The telephone survey carried out with the Open Space Strategy (2013) suggested that over 80% of respondents consider the quality of children's play space in the borough to be good or very good. The increase in population expected over the coming years will put pressure on the supply of children's playspace and it will be important to ensure that adequate provision for playspace is made with new developments.

Issues

No issues are identified.

Data Gaps and Updates

No data gaps are identified

Quality in Design and Conservation of Historic Environment

Overview

Baseline indicators
The following indicators were used to characterise quality in design and conservation of the historic environment in the borough and included in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Baseline indicators	
	Number of Historic environment assets (Conservation areas, listed buildings and monuments, and Archaeological Priority Zones)[247]

Contextual characteristics
No further contextual characteristics of the borough are included in this section.

Description

Number of Historic environment assets (Conservation areas, listed buildings and monuments, and Archaeological Priority Zones)

Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 45 conservation areas and around 2,200 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the river from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 6 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs).

Issues

Protecting and enhancing the character and historic value of places are important issues to be considered in the future growth and regeneration of the borough. Well designed buildings and spaces will help improve people's quality of life and make places more attractive. This can also help attract businesses to the area. It is important that the design of a development is carefully thought through and takes into account how the development is part of a wider place and how a place's uniqueness and historic value can be used to stimulate regeneration and improvements.

Data Gaps and Updates

No data gaps are identified.

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[247] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

Conclusion

Only the baseline indicators have been selected for monitoring, as indicated and summarised in the following section.