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 NSP. To make judgements about how the emerging content of the NSP 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 NSP to be adequately predicted.

The baseline data is comprised of two components across social, economic and environmental conditions of the Borough – Baseline indicators and contextual characteristics. The indicators are incorporated into the 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 appraisal framework.

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.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population

Overview

Baseline indicators

No baseline 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 where 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, now estimated to be above the 1939 8.6m figure. 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 is an increase of 43,417 (18% increase).

The GLA projected Southwark's population in 2014 to be around 304,100. In 2018, when the NSP will be adopted, the GLA projects this to be 326,400 and in 2033, the period up to which the New Southwark Plan will cover, the population of Southwark is estimated to be 370,400. This represents a 28% increase on the 2011 population figure, and a 21% increase on the 2014 estimate.

Age groups of Southwark

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

Proportion of population by broad age band

mid-2012

	0–15 years	16–64 years	65+ years
	%	%	%
Southwark	18.6	73.6	7.8
London	20.1	68.7	11.3
England	18.9	64.1	16.9

Source: Office for National Statistics [6]

In Southwark, the proportion of the population aged between 16-64 years is 73.6% making it the largest age group in Southwark at 212,176 people. This is 4.9 percentage points (pp) higher than the London region as a whole, and 8.8pp higher than the UK as a whole. Southwark has a smaller proportion of people in the 0-15 (at 53,620 people) and 65+ (at 22,486 people) age groups than the London region and the UK as a whole. Between mid-2003 to mid-2012, the proportion of people in the 65+ age group decreased by 9.6%. This is the only age group to see a decrease. The 0-15 age group saw a 7.7% increase and 16-64 age group saw a 20.6% increase. The average age of a Southwark resident is 33.8 years.

In the coming years, it is anticipated that the proportion of the population aged 65+ will increase. In 2012, 27.6% of people in Southwark were aged 45 or more. By 2031 this is projected to increase to 31.2%. For the 65+ age bracket the projected increase is from 7.8% to 10.1%.

Diversity

54.2% of Southwark's population can be categorised in the broad ethnic group of "white." This is largely on par with the London region, however this is significantly lower (31.2pp lower) than England as a whole. 45.8% of Southwark's population are part of an ethnic minority (sometimes referred to as BME or BaME – Black and Ethnic Minority Background). The largest broad ethnic group is Black/African/Caribbean/Black British at 26.9%. This is more than double the London region (13.3%) and is between 7 and 8 times higher than England, at 3.5%. The next largest ethnic group in Southwark is Asian/Asian British, at 9.4% of the total population of Southwark. This is almost half the London region, and only 1.6pp higher than England. "Mixed/multiple ethnic groups" and "other ethnic groups" are roughly in line with London-wide figures, (at only 1.2pp and 0.1pp more than London as whole, respectively). However, these figures are between 2 and 3 times higher for London and Southwark compared with England.

Percentage of population by broad ethnic group
2011

	White	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	Other ethnic group
	%	%	%	%	%
Southwark	54.2	6.2	9.4	26.9	3.3
London	59.8	5.0	18.5	13.3	3.4
England	85.4	2.3	7.8	3.5	1.0

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics [8]

36.5% of Southwark's residents were born outside the UK. This is 2.9pp lower than inner London as a whole, and 0.7pp higher than London as a whole. The largest migrant population in Southwark is Nigerian, representing 4.7% of the population. The second largest is immigrant population is Jamaican, at 2.0%. Third are Irish, at 1.7%.

The main language for 19.6% of people age 3 years and over is something other than English. This is below the inner London rate of 25.2% and the London-wide figure of 22.1%. This translates into 10.9% of households not having a member whose main language is English.

Density

Southwark has an average of 10,173 people per sq. km. This is roughly in line with the inner London average of just below 10,410 people per sq. km. This is a slight increase (of 1.8%) on the 2001 figure of 9,990 people per sq. km. Southwark's population density is almost double that of the London average. Southwark and inner London's population density is roughly 25 times that of England as a whole.

The boundaries of Southwark cover 2,886 hectares. The number of people per hectare is 105.5 (the inner London figure being 106.4). London as a whole is 54.3 people per hectare.

Faith

The majority of residents in Southwark who stated their religion in the 2011 Census were of Christian faith (52.5%) with the second highest category being 'No religion' (26.7%). By comparison 48% were of Christian faith in London and 59% nationally, with 21% of London residents expressing no religion and 24.7% nationally.

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[1]
	Percentage of children living in deprived households[2]
	Percentage of older people living in deprived households[3]

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.

	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	7	20	262

[1] English Indices of Deprivation 2019
[2] ibid
[3] ibid

training rank			
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. 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

Housing

Overview

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

Baseline indicators	
	Additional general and affordable housing need[4]
	Bedroom requirement by tenure[5]

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

Contextual characteristics	
1) Housing affordability	Average house price[6]
	Average house rent[7]
	Ratio of median house price to median earnings[8]
	Number of households on housing register[9]
2) Housing stock and tenure	Number and percentage of council housing[10]
	Number and percentage of homes provided by housing associations[11]
	Number and percentage of private dwellings[12]
	Breakdown between occupier-owned and private rented in private dwellings[13]
	Housing typology[14]
3) New build homes (Use Class C3)	Housing targets in different versions of Draft New London Plan[15]
	Planning permissions and completions for new homes 2004 – 2019[16]
	Affordable homes approved and delivered[17]

[4] Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2019
[5] ibid
[6] Housing in London 2019 Tables, Greater London Authority
[7] Housing Market Trends Bulletin Southwark No. 63
[8] NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics; price to residence-based earnings ratio, Office for National Statistics
[9] Southwark Housing Strategy to 2043
[10] Southwark Key Housing Data 2015/2016
[11] ibid
[12] Tenure of Households by Borough, Office for National Statistics
[13] ibid
[14] Southwark Key Housing Data 2015/2016
[15] Draft New London Plan, Greater London Authority
[16] London Development Database, Greater London Authority
[17] ibid

	Small development approved and delivered[18]
	Student accommodation approved and delivered[19]
4) Housing needs	General housing and affordable housing needs[20]
	Bedroom requirement by tenure[21]
	Housing needs of older households and those with disabilities and wheelchair requirements[22]
	Housing need of students[23]

Description

1) Housing affordability

- **Average house price**

  In March 2019, the average house price in Southwark was £476,597. This compares favourably with the inner London average of £642,127, however Southwark's average house price is more expensive than the London average of £517,110. Across England as a whole, the average house price was £243,259. This makes the cost of buying a house in Southwark around 1.95 times more expensive than in the rest of the UK. (Housing in London, GLA, 2019)

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

  In 2019, the median household weekly income in Southwark was £623, higher than £590 in London and £482 nationally. Despite higher weekly income, Southwark residents have to spend around 15.19 times annual earnings on purchasing a home, which means to be relatively affordable than the inner London average of 17.08 times but higher than the London-wide and national ratios of 13.09 and 8 respectively.

- **Number of households on housing register**

  In March 2015, there were 12,597 households on Southwark's housing register. 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

[18] London Development Database, Greater London Authority
[19] ibid
[20] Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019
[21] ibid
[22] ibid
[23] ibid

- Percentage of Southwark council's housing

  In April 2015, 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. 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.

- Number and percentage of homes provided by housing associations

  In 2015, the number of total housing association housing was 16,918 units (Southwark key housing data 2015/2016). The largest proportion of the stock is one-bed at 36%, followed by two-bed 31% and three-bed 20%

- Number and percentage of private dwellings

  The majority of tenure in Southwark is private dwellings, including owner-occupied and private rented housing, with 76,500 homes making up 59% of the total homes in the borough in 2016. With Southwark being one of the largest landlords in the country, the borough's percentage of private dwelling is still significantly less than 76.8% in London as a whole and the national average of 82.7%.

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

  Out of all tenures in 2016, 36.6% are owner-occupied, while 22.5% are rented to private tenants. Compared with 51.2% owner occupied and 25.6% private rented for London as a whole, the borough has a relatively lower share of owner-occupied housing.

- 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 (2016) set a target of 27,362 new homes for Southwark between 2015 and 2025, averaging 2,736 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

In Draft New London Plan (July 2019), the 10-year housing target for Southwark reduced to 25,540 units between 2019 and 2029, equating 2,554 net additional homes per year. As a component of the overall housing target, 800 units' net completions are required on small sites for Southwark per year, totalling 8,000 net new homes for the 10-year period.

The inspector's report (October 2019) recommended the Draft New London Plan to further reduce Southwark's 10-year housing target to 23,550 homes, of which 6,010 units are to be completed on small sites. These changes will be reflected in the Intend to Publish version of New London Plan, scheduled to be published by end of 2019.

- Planning permissions and completions for new homes (2004 – 2019)

Southwark Council is a top performing borough for providing social rented housing and other housing tenures. Between 2004 and 2019, Southwark has approved more net new homes than required by the targets set out in different versions of London Plan, totalling 42,937 units in both conventional and non-conventional developments, with an annual average of 2,862 homes.

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 fifteen years, a total of 23,521 new homes were completed with an annual average of 1,568 units.

- Affordable homes approved and delivered

Between 2004 and 2019, 9,924 net affordable homes were secured from developments through the planning system, accounting for 48% of developments that are required to provide affordable homes with the creation of 10 or more units (known as major developments). These include social rented, affordable rent, London Living Rent and other intermediate housing types.

Out of total net new 22,516 conventional homes completed from major developments, 33% affordable homes were delivered at 6,416 units. Around 42% of these homes were social rented.

In 2016/2017, Southwark was the sixth largest affordable housing provider in London, delivering 23% affordable homes in that year. It compared favourably with London-average of 18%.

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, 3,711 new homes were completed from the small developments, accounting for 16% of total new homes.

Student accommodation approved and delivered

According to the Mayor of London's most recent Annual Monitoring Reports 12-14 (2014-2017) with the latest published in September 2018, Southwark has approved a limited number of student hall bedrooms due to the number of applications received at that time, with 8 in 2014/2015 and none in both 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

However, Southwark was the fifth largest provider of student accommodation in London for the same time period, just behind Brent, Camden, Ealing and Lambeth. It delivered 1,221 students hall rooms between 2014 and 2017, with 832, 117 and 272 student hall rooms in 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively.

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.

- Bedroom requirement by tenure

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 units, there is an undersupply in all thresholds and bedroom sizes. The SHMA also shows that for market housing there is a requirement of 20% one-bed homes, 30% two-bed homes, 34% 3-bed homes and 16% four-bed homes.

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

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.

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[24]
	Proportion of people aged 16-64 years old who have attained a NVQ Level Four or higher[25]
	Proportion of residents with no qualifications[26]
	Education and skills deprivation[27]
	Number of apprenticeships created within the borough[28]

- **Contextual characteristics**

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

Contextual characteristics	
	Number of libraries[29]
	Current provision of school place[30]
	Demand for early years place[31]
	Demand for state-funded school places[32]

Description

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

[24] NEET and participation: local authority figures, Department for Education
[25] NOMIS Labour Market Survey
[26] NOMIS Labour Market Survey
[27] English indices of deprivation 2019, MHCLG
[28] Southwark Skills Strategy 2018
[29] Southwark Library and Heritage Strategy 2019 - 2022
[30] Pupil Place Planning 2019, Southwark
[31] Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2019, Southwark
[32] 2018 School place demand projections, Greater London Authority

In 2019, almost 1/10 (9.9%) of 16-17 year old residents, totalling 520 people, in Southwark were not engaged in education, employment or training or not known for any activity undertaken. This accounted for 9.9% missing from formal education, employment or training within this age group, compared to 4.8% in London and 5.5% nationally.

- **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 2019, 149,000 residents aged 16 – 64 in Southwark attained qualification level NVQ4 (National Vocational Qualification) or above, taking up 64.6% of the age group. It fares better than both the London-wide 53.1% and Great Britain's average of 39.3%.

- 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 13,200.

- **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**

- In September 2019, there were 3,760 available primary reception places (the equivalent of 125 forms of entry) in Southwark, and 26,995 year Reception to 6 primary places (the equivalent of 900 primary schools).

- **Current supply of secondary school places**

- There were 3,476 Year 7 places available in Southwark as of September 2019, equating 116 forms of entry. For Year 7 to 11, 16,098 places were available which was equivalent to 537 classes.

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

- In September 2019, there were 4,100 SEND children's attending primary schools and 2,800 going to secondary schools and post-16 combined.

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

- For children that are eligible for receiving free early year education and childcare funded by the government, there were a total of 7,800 two to four year-old children receiving the free education in Southwark in 2018. The number of children in free provision was reduced by 4% to 319 compared with 2017, which was 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[33]
	Healthy life expectancy at birth for males and females JSNA factsheet 2019 – life expectancy[34]
	Number of excess winter deaths[35]
	Index of health deprivation and disabilities[36]
	Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like[37]
	Percentage of physically active adults[38]
	Number and percentage of reception and Year 6 children who are overweight (including obesity)[39]

Contextual characteristics

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

Contextual characteristics	
	Mental health[40]
	Projected ageing population[41]
	Projected number of 65 year-old or above residents with dementia[42]

Description

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

[33] Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England; Joint Strategic Needs Assessment factsheet 2019 – life expectancy, Southwark
[34] ibid
[35] ibid
[36] English Indices of Deprivation, MCHLG
[37] Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England
[38] ibid
[39] ibid
[40] Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014, Southwark
[41] Southwark Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2019
[42] ibid

- 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 2015-2017, life expectancy at birth in Southwark was 78.9 years for males and 84.4 years for females, making a substantial improvement in the gap between Southwark and England (79.6 for males and 83.1 for females in the same period).

- However, Southwark had the fourth lowest life expectancy at birth among males in London in 2015 – 2017, which had an average life expectancy of 80.5 years for males and 84.3 for females. Compared across the region, Southwark males' life expectancy was four years below Kensington and Chelsea, which has the highest at 83.2 years, and females was two years below Camden, ranking first at 86.5 years.

- There are significant inequalities in life expectancy at birth between communities in Southwark among both males and females. Life expectancy is the highest in South Camberwell (86.3 years for males and 89.8 years for females) and lowest in Nunhead (74.1 years for males and 80.4 years for females).

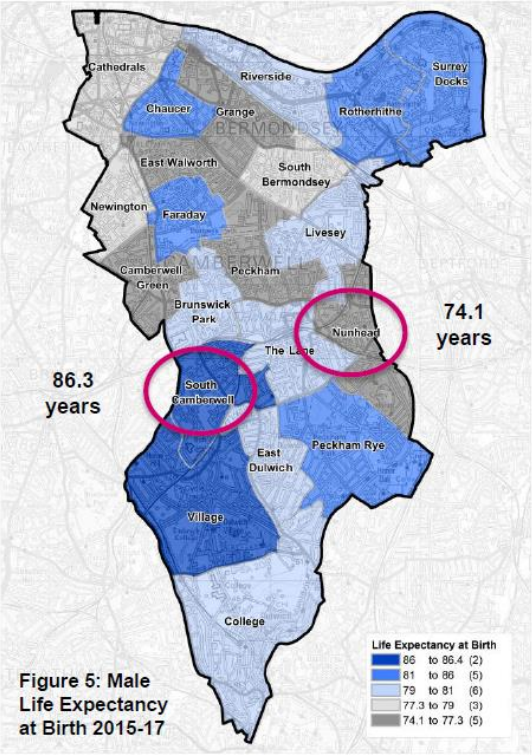


Figure 5: Male Life Expectancy at Birth 2015-17

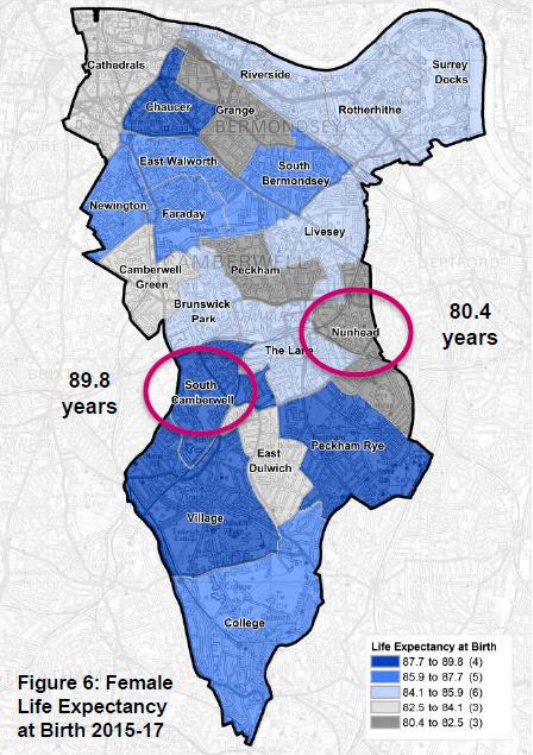


Figure 6: Female Life Expectancy at Birth 2015-17

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Factsheet 2019 – Life expectency

- 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. In 2015 – 2017, Southwark had an average of 62.4 years for

males and 64.6 years for females, marking a gap of 16.5 years for men and 13.6 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, Southwark had the second highest healthy life expectancy among females in the same period, with the low ranking in London (24th out of 32 boroughs) for males.

- **Number of excess winter deaths**

- In common with other countries, more people die in the winter than in the summer in England, which also applies to Southwark. In the period between August 2017 and July 2018, there were 45 excess winter deaths in Southwark, with 10.2% meaning the ratio of excess winter deaths against the average non-winter deaths.

- Southwark had the second lowest number of excess winter deaths among 31 other London boroughs (except City of London) in that period, faring favourably with the London average of 27.1% and 30.1% nationally.

- According to Office for National Statistics, the three leading causes for excess winter deaths were circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Respiratory diseases remained the most prominent underlying cause of the death with 84.9% more respiratory deaths in the winter months compared with the non-winter months in 2017 to 2018. This accounted for 34.7% of all excess winter deaths within the country during that period.

- **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 39.8% of adult carers in Southwark think that they have as much social contact as they would like in 2017-2018. It was the fourth best performing borough, faring better than the average (35.5%) in London and the national average of 35.5%.

- **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 38.5% of the respondents living in Southwark think they have as much social contact as they would like, which was the among the fifth worst boroughs in London. It was below the average 46% in London and the national average of 46%.

- **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 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 factsheet 2017 – Mental Health, Southwark is one of five London boroughs to report higher suicide rates than the national average in 2013-2015, with 26 cases per year that predominantly occur among men.

- The same report shows there are 3,800 cases of severe mental health disorder in Southwark. More than half of the population are male.

- **Percentage of physically active adults**

- Based on the Active Lives Adult Survey conducted by Sport England, seven in ten (73.8%) Southwark residents were reported to be physically active, making Southwark the third best performing borough after Richmond upon Thames and Islington. Comparatively, the percentage was 66.4% in London with the national average of 66.3%.

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

- Southwark has a higher share of children who are overweight or obese compared to the rest of London and the country across ages from Reception year to Year 6.

- In 2017/2018, 769 Reception year children (25.4%) were overweight or obese, compared to 37.7% in London and 34.3% nationally. During the same period, 1,145 year 6 children (39.8%) in Southwark were overweight or obese. The percentage was higher than London average (37.7%) and the rest of the country (34.3%).

- **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[43]
	Crime deprivation[44]
	Total number of pedestrians' and cyclists' casualties on road[45]
	Fatal and serious causalities on road[46]
	Local perception of safety and crime (emerging)[47]

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 July 2018 and June 2019, 120 key offences per 1000 of the population in Southwark were recorded, totalling 38,113 offences overall. The crime rate per 1000 people made Southwark the sixth highest in both Inner London and Greater London. In terms of the total offences, Southwark was ranked the forth highest across London.

- Of the key offences recorded, the majority were theft offences (16,042 offences), followed by violence (8,879), criminal damage and arson (2,225) and robbery (2,119).

- **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**

[43] Office for National Statistics Local Profile
[44] English indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
[45] Casualties in Greater London - Transport for London
[46] ibid
[47] Available when Social Research for Southwark's Social Regeneration Charter is published

- **Pedestrian and cyclists causalities**

- According to Transport for London's Casualties in Greater London, there were casualties of 234 pedestrians and 371 cyclists in Southwark in 2018 with a decrease of 6% and a rise in 12% respectively compared to 2017, signifying that fatalities and injuries relating to cyclists are on the rise.

- Both the causalities for pedestrians and cyclists in Southwark were above the average in London (175 and 144). Of all the casualties reported, fatal and serious ones in Southwark were also higher than London average, reaching 189 casualties compared to 123 in the latter.

- **Issues**

- 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 cyclists in Southwark are higher the London average with a rising number as shown in 2018

- **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

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[48]
		feeling that they contribute to the local economy[49]
		volunteering in Southwark Council[50]
		who feel wholly or partly positive about change in the borough[51]
		who have personally benefitted from change[52]
	Perceptions of neighbourliness and how well local people get on well together (emerging)[53]	
	Local perception of the ability to have their voice heard and influence decisions (emerging)[54]	

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[55]
	mentioning 'community' when they positively feel about change in Southwark[56]
	considering the community to play a role in helping young people and future generations to succeed in life[57]

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:

[48] Southwark Conversations 2018, Southwark
[49] ibid
[50] ibid
[51] ibid
[52] ibid
[53] Available when social research for Southwark's Social Regeneration Charter is published
[54] ibid
[55] Southwark Conversations 2018, Southwark
[56] ibid
[57] ibid

- 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
- 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
- Additional indicators of the community's perceptions will be available after the social research for Southwark's Social Regeneration Charter is conducted, including:
    - Perceptions of neighbourliness and how well local people get on well together

- Local perception of the ability to have their voice heard and influence decisions

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[58]
	Number of micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises[59]
	Percentage of unemployed population[60]

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[61]
	Gender breakdown of employed population[62]
	Breakdown of occupation by sector[63]

Description

The number of employee jobs

In 2017, Southwark held over 235,000 “employee jobs” within its boundaries. This is an increase of 19% from the 2013 figure of 197,000. These figures however exclude self-employed people, government supported trainees and HM Forces. The total amount of jobs in Southwark came to 316,000 in 2017. This is up by 7% on the previous year in 2016, with 295,000 jobs in the borough.[64]

Number of micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises in the borough

[58] Nomis Labour Market Statistics, Local Authority Profile https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157256/report.aspx
[59] ibid
[60] ibid
[61] ibid
[62] ibid
[63] ibid
[64] ibid

Over 99% of the businesses in Southwark are micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises. This equated to a total of 15,905 micro-SMEs in 2018, having grown by 13% since 2015 from 14,095 businesses. Over the same period, the largest percentage increase was in medium-sized businesses (employing 50-249 people), which grew by 16.2% from 310 to 370. Small sized-businesses (employing 10-49 people) grew by 8.6%, from 1490 to 1630, while micro-businesses (1 to 9 people) grew by 11.6% from 12,295 in to 13,910. Large businesses (employing 250 people or more) account for 0.7% of the borough's total, at 110. The total number of businesses in Southwark (in 2018) is 16,015.[65]

Number of economically active and inactive populations

Nearly three quarters (73%) of people in Southwark are aged 16-64 i.e. the age where they can be economically active between April 2018 and March 2019. Of this percentage, 82% of 16-64 year olds are economically active. 18% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive, accounting for 41,700 people. This is lower than the London average of 22%. The largest sections of the borough's population that are economically inactive are 14,700 students, making up 35%. 17% are homebound with domestic and family duties (at 7000 people) while 26% are long term sick (10,600 people).[66]

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, 81% of economically active males in Southwark are in employment, compared with 74% of females. The difference between genders in the proportion of people that are employees (as opposed to self-employed) isn't so stark, with 60% of males, compared to 61% of females. However, 20% of economically active males are self employed, whereas 13% of economically active females are self employed.[67] The proportion of economically active females that are unemployed is less than males, at 5% vs. 6%, 2018-2019.[68]

Breakdown of occupation by sector

The largest sector of employment in Southwark is "professional occupations." This amounts to 31% of all jobs in the borough. This is 4% higher than London as a whole and 10% higher than Great Britain as a whole. This is followed by "associate technical and professional", at 24%.The third largest is "managers, directors and senior official," making up 13% of employment in the borough.[69]

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.[70]

[65] Ibid.
[66] Ibid.
[67] Ibid.
[68] Ibid.
[69] Ibid.
[70] Ibid.

Percentage of unemployed population

Of people who are economically active in Southwark, 5.4% are unemployed, this compares to 4.9% in London and 4.1% in the UK as whole. 4% are claiming out-of-work benefits, compared with 3% for London and UK as a whole.[71] 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 Southwark, 3.8% of residents 16+ are claimants of Universal Credit, this is higher than the average for London at 3.0%.[72] Of residents who are aged 50+, the proportion of out-of-work benefits rises to 5.4%, which is higher than the London average of 3.5%.[73]

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

Data gaps and updates

None identified.

[71] Ibid.
[72] Ibid.
[73] 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[74]
	Secondary shopping frontage vacancy rates[75]

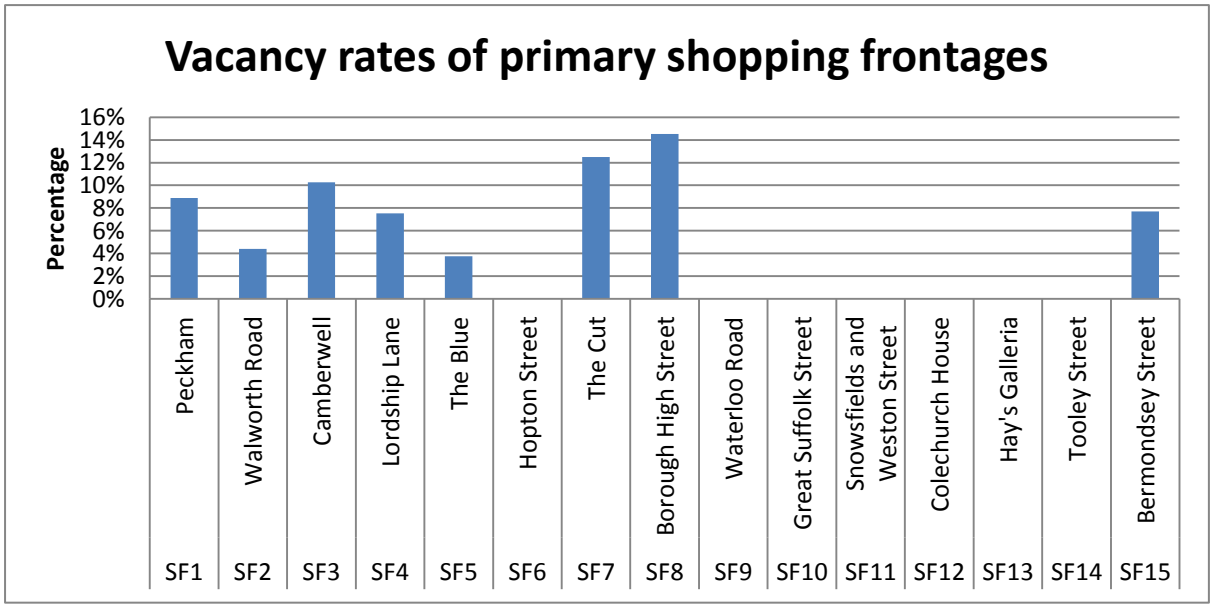
Contextual characteristics

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[76]
	Breakdown of commercial uses in town centres

Description

Primary shopping frontage vacancy rates



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

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%

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

According to the evidence informing New Southwark Plan's P45 Hot Food Takeaways, 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.

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.[77] 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;[78]
- District centres: Borough/Bankside/London Bridge (25,268 sqm), Camberwell (17,780 sqm) and Lordship Lane (in Dulwich) with 15,330 sqm) or;[79]
- 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.[80]

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.[81]

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.

[77] Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners, *Southwark Retail Study* (2015), 7
[78] Ibid. 9
[79] Ibid.
[80] Ibid. 22
[81] Ibid.

Breakdown of commercial uses in town centres

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 (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/A4/A5 units, 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]

Use Class A2 equates to "financial and professional services." This includes banks, building societies, estate agents and employment agencies as well as betting shops and pay day loan shops. As of 2015, they account 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 A2 uses and 2.4% of all 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 A2 units in the borough's town centres, and 3.2% of all 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[82] (Domestic and Industry/commerce)
	Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas[83]
	Domestic consumption per capita of electricity[84]
2) Carbon dioxide emissions	Total carbon emissions in the borough[85]
3) Fuel poverty	Number of households experiencing fuel poverty[86]

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[87]
	Frequency of energy contracts (LASER)[88]
	Council expenditure on gas and electricity[89]
2) Carbon dioxide emissions	Carbon emissions breakdown by household ownership type (CO2)[90]
	Carbon emissions breakdown by sector (CO2)[91]
	Carbon emission breakdown by source (CO2)[92]
	CO2 Baseline data taken from Carbon Reduction Committee Baseline 2018 and new proposed targets[93]
3) Decentralised energy options	Number of households attached to SELCHP[94]

[82] 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)
[83] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[84] ibid
[85] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[86] LB Southwark, 'Annual Public Health Report for Southwark 2019 (published February 2019)
[87] ibid
[88] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[89] LB Southwark, 'Climate Emergency Summit' (published 1 July 2019)
[90] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[91] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[92] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[93] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[94] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)

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 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)[95]

	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)[96][97]

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)[98][99]

[95] 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)
[96] ibid
[97] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[98] 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)
[99] 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%).[100]

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[101].
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[102]. 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.[103] Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas and electricity is below the national average in Southwark of 16,000 and 4,800 respectively.[104]

	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. [105]

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).[106]

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%

[100] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[101] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[102] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[103] ibid
[104] ibid
[105] ibid
[106] 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 [107]

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 [108]

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.[109]

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

[107] LB Southwark, 'Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy' (adopted September 2011)
[108] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[109] 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. [110]

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.[111]

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.

No dwellings were added to SELCHP in 2018. Connecting more dwellings will be part of the work for 30 homes to be added in 2019.

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

[110] LB Southwark, 'Scrutiny Committee Briefing: Climate Strategy – progress update' (published 24th September 2019)
[111] 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[112].

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.

[112] 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 and PM_{10}[113] (with $PM_{2.5}$ to be published soon)
	Percentage population exposed to levels of NO2 above the annual average objective limits

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[114]

Description

1) Air Quality Monitoring

Air Quality monitoring stations

The council has installed two air quality monitoring stations in 2010 in the borough. These monitoring stations will collect information on NOx and PM10 and are located at:

•Old Kent Road, by the gasworks
•Elephant and Castle, at St Mary's Newington Church Yard.

They measure air pollution every hour. They monitor Oxides of Nitrogen (NO + NO_{2-} collectively referred to as NO_X) and particulate matter (PM_{10}). As of 2015, the Council has a duty to monitor $PM_{2.5}$; however these figures have not yet been published.

Concentration level of NO_2 and PM_{10}[115] (with $_{PM2.5}$ to be published soon)[116]

An annual status update was provided in June 2019 for the previous year. In Southwark, in 2018, the number of exceedances of the hourly mean >200μg.m-3 objective permitted did not exceed 18, thus meet the NO_2 short term objective.

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[113] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[114] LB Southwark, 'Movement Plan 2019' (adopted April 2019)
[115] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[116] ibid

The PM_{10} annual mean concentrations meet the national air quality objective. There has been a slight upward trend of the annual mean concentrations over the past three years, but this year monitored levels have fallen.[117]

Southwark is not currently meeting legal limits for all pollutants regulated by EU legislation. NO_2 is a serious challenge as it often exceeds the objective limits, especially in the area inside the inner ring road and along main road corridors.[118] Table 8 below indicates the most recent Air Quality Monitoring figures for PM_{10} and NO_2, where the figures in bold exceed the annual mean Air Quality Objective of 40 ($\mu g.m^{-3}$).

Annual Mean Concentration	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PM_{10} ($\mu g.m^{-3}$) (SWK6)	23	19	20	26	19	20
NO_2 ratified and bias adjusted monitoring results ($\mu g.m^{-3}$) (SWK6)	**42**	37	**41**	39	34	32

Table 8: Air Quality Monitoring for PM_{10} and NO_2 from 2013 – 2018 period using SWK6 monitoring station.[119]

Percentage of Southwark population exposed to levels of NO_2 exceeding the air quality objective

In 2013 45% of the population of Southwark was exposed to levels of NO_2 above the annual average objective limit. It is known that there is no 'safe' limit for PM, so even where the objective limits for PM fractions are not exceeded, a reduction in particulates would further protect human health.[120]

Issues

- Air pollution levels for the borough overall exceed targets set by the Government in some instances, however not as an average.
- 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.

[117] LB Southwark, 'Air Quality Strategy & Action Plan (April 2017)' (published April 2017)
[118] LB Southwark, 'Local Development Framework: Southwark Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010 – March 2011)' (published 2011)
[119] ibid
[120] LB Southwark, 'Southwark Air Quality Annual Status Report 2018' (published June 2019)

Data gaps and updates

The two air quality monitoring stations used only provide details for those specific locations. To complement the stations, it is proposed to use the outputs from the council's traffic count programme to look at trends in road borne traffic. Although traffic counts do not directly measure air quality, they can be used as a proxy measurement if we assume that as traffic volume increases, air quality will decrease. No publicized data was found averaging current levels of $PM_{2.5}$.

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[121]
	Frequency of Cycling as mode of transport in the borough[122]
	Number of Controlled Parking Zones
	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents[123]

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.

[121] 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)
[122] LB Southwark, 'Movement Plan 2019' (adopted April 2019)
[123] LB Southwark, 'Annual Public Health Report for Southwark 2019 (published February 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.[124]

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%

[124] 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.
Our aim is to reduce trips made by car/motorbike to 13% by 2041. To 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.[125]

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[126]. 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[127].

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

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

[127] 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

A number of plans and strategies are currently being updated. These should be reviewed and incorporated in the sustainability appraisal and Local Plan evidence base. These include: The Road Safety Strategy and Parking Policy.

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 [128]
	Number of Local Nature Reserve Sites[129]
	Number of New Protected Sites[130]

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[131]

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

[128] LB Southwark, 'Draft Biodiversity Action Plan 2020. Protecting Biodiversity and Making Nature Accessible for All' (in consultation 2019)
[129] ibid
[130] ibid
[131] ibid

- One Tree Hill
- Stave Hill Ecological Park
- Russia Dock Woodland

Number of New Protected Sites[132]

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[133]

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.

[132] ibid
[133] 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[134]
	Provision of Public Parks per 1,000 people[135]
	Number of Allotments (Community gardens)[136]
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[137]
	Areas of Deficiency in access to nature[138]

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[139]:

[134] LB Southwark, 'Open Space Strategy' (adopted 2013)
[135] ibid
[136] ibid
[137] ibid
[138] Ibid
[139] 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[140]

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

[140] ibid

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:

- 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[141]

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[142]

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). [143]

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.

[141] ibid
[142] ibid
[143] 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[144]
	Potentially contaminated sites[145]

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[146]:

- 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

[144] ibid
[145] ibid
[146] 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) [147]
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence & water quality grounds[148] (to be updated)
	Quality of water at consumer's tap (zones) – against National Standards (number of tests failed) Thames Water Aggregated[149]

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[150]
	Surface Water Management[151]
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[152] and Thames Estuary 2100[153] 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:

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

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

[149] 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)

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

[151] ibid

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

[153] 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[154] 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[155]

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

[155] 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)[156]

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[157]. 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[158]

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

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156 LB Southwark 'Old Kent Road Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018)' (published May2018)

157 Greater London Authority (GLA), New London Plan emerging 2019

158 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[159]
- 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.

[159] 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 (%)[160]
	Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)[161]
	Total household waste collected (tonnes)[162]

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[163]
	Targets of the Southwark waste management strategy 2003-2021[164]
	Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)[165]

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.

[160] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[161] ibid
[162] ibid
[163] Greater London Authority (GLA), New London Plan emerging 2019
[164] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[165] ibid

Total household waste collected (tonnes)[166], Recycling and composting rate (%)[167] and Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)[168]

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.

[166] ibid
[167] LB Southwark 'Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021' (published 2003)
[168] 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[169]

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 [170]
	The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime [171]

Description

Noise Complaints

The rate of complaints about noise in Southwark is 18.7 per 1000[172] 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

[169] 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)
[170] ibid
[171] ibid
[172] 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[173]
	Level of satisfaction with children's play facilities[174]

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[175]

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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173 LB Southwark, 'Open Space Strategy' (adopted 2013)

174 LB Southwark 'Playing Pitch Strategy' (published January 2016)

175 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)[176]

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.

[176] 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.

Data Gaps and Updates

Southwark’s source of baseline indicators is subject to internal review by the GLA.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Equality

Baseline data	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Index of multiple deprivation	43rd most deprived out of 317 local authorities in England; 8th most deprived among 14 inner London boroughs; 9th out of 33 local boroughs in London	Lower ranking	-	-	English Indices of Deprivation 2019	Sep 2019	As available
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019 (IDACI)	81 out of 166 lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs) fell into the 20% most deprived across the country	Decrease	-	-	English Indices of Deprivation 2019	Sep 2019	As available
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2019 (IDAOPI)	113 out of 166 lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs) fell into the 20% most deprived across the country	Decrease	-	-	English Indices of Deprivation 2019	Sep 2019	As available

Housing

Baseline data	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National (England)	Source	Most recent data
Additional general housing needs	South East SHMA (2014): 1,647 units Southwark SHMA (2019): 2,932 units	Increase supply	-	-	South East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA, (2014); Southwark's SHMA (2019)	Jul 2019
Net affordable housing needs per year	Backlog needs from 2,934 concealed households Backlog needs from 6,745 overcrowded households Backlog needs from 2,336 homeless households who are currently living in temporary accommodation 3,943 newly forming households per annum 205 existing households falling into need for affordable homes per year Annual supply of affordable homes: 1,436 units Net additional affordable homes need: 2,077 units	Increase supply	-	-	Southwark's SHMA (2019)	Jul 2019
Bedroom requirement by tenure	**(shortage/ demand: -) (oversupply: +)** / **1 bed** / **2 beds** / **3 beds** / **4 beds** **Social rent and sub-social rent** / +200 units / -659 units **Intermediate housing** / Undersupply **Market housing** / -20% / -30% / -34% / -16%	Increase supply	-	-	Southwark's SHMA (2019)	Jul 2019

Education, skills and training

Baseline data	Southwark		Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
NEETs No and % of 16-17 year .olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known	520	9.9%	Decrease	4.8%	5.5%	NEET and participation: local authority figures, Department for Education	Jun 2019	Annual
No. and % of residents who have attained NVQ4 and above	149,200	64.6%	Increase	53.1%	39.3% (Great Britain)	NOMIS, Labour Market Statistics	Dec 2018	As available
No. and % of residents with no qualification	13,200	5.7%	Decrease	6.6%	7.8 (Great Britain)	NOMIS, Labour Market Statistics	Dec 2018	As available
No. of apprenticeships created within the borough	842 (41% of all apprenticeships created by London boroughs in 2016-2017)		Create another 2,500 Southwark apprenticeships	-	-	Southwark Skills Strategy	Jun 2018	As available
Education and skills deprivation (the higher rank the more deprived)	8th out of 14 (Inner London)		Decrease	22nd out of 33 (London Wide)	262nd out of 317 (National)	English indices of deprivation, MHCLG	Sep 2019	Annual

Health and well-being

Baseline data	Southwark		Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Life expectancy at birth	Male life expectancy at birth	78.9 years	Increase	80.5 years	63 years	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	2015 - 2017	Annual
	Female life expectancy at birth	84.4 years	Increase	84.3 years	64 years			
Healthy Life expectancy at birth	Male	62.4 years	Increase	63.9 years	63.4 years	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	2015 - 2017	Annual
	Female	64.6 years	Increase	64.6 years	63.8 years			
Number of Excess Winter Deaths	45 (10.2%)		Decrease	27.1%	30.1%	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	Aug 2017 – Jul 2018	Annually

Health deprivation and Disability (the higher rank the more deprived)	10th out of 14 (inner London boroughs)	Decrease	28th out of 33 (London wide)	211th out of 317 (National)	English Indices of Deprivation	Sep 2019	Annual
Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like	39.8%	Increase	35.6%	35.5%	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	2016 - 2017	Annual
Percentage of adult social carers who have as much social contact as they would like	38.5%	Increase	41.4%	46%	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	2017 – 2018	Annual
Number and percentage of Year 6 children who are overweight and obese	1,145 (39.8%)	Decrease	37.7%	34.3%	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public Health England	2017 - 2018	Annual

Safety

Baseline data	Southwark		Direction of change	London		National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Recorded crime per 1000 population for headline offences	120 (2018-2019), 6th highest among 13 inner London boroughs, 6th in London		Decrease	99		84	Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area, ONS	Jul 2018 - Jun 2019	Annual
Crime deprivation (the higher rank the more deprived)	7th out of 14 inner London boroughs; 9th out of 33 London boroughs; 37th within England; 25 our of 166 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) within Southwark are among the 10th most deprived area within England		Lower ranking	-		-	English Indices of Deprivation	Sep 2019	Annual
Total No. of casualties in Southwark	Pedestrians: 234 (-6% from 2017)	Cyclists: 361 (12% from 2017)	Reduce to zero	175	144	-	Casualties in Greater London - Transport for London	2018	Annual
Fatal and serious casualties on road	189		Reduce to zero	123		-	Casualties in Greater London - Transport for London	2018	Annual
Local perception of safety and crime	Emerging		Emerging				Social Regeneration Charter	2019 and onwards	Emerging

Social cohesion

Baseline data	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Active member of their community	1 in 4 people	increase	-	-	Southwark Conversation	2018	As available
Feeling of contributing to the local economy	1 in 5 people	Increase	-	-	Southwark Conversation	2018	As available
Volunteer in Southwark	1 in 7 people	Increase	-	-	Southwark Conversation	2018	As available
Percentage of residents who feel wholly or partly positive about change in the borough	70%	Increase	-	-	Southwark Conversation	2018	As available
Percentage of residents who have personally benefitted from change in the borough	52%	Increase	-	-	Southwark Conversation	2018	As available

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economy and employment

Baseline data	Southwark			Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of employee jobs	235,000			Increase	-	-	Nomis Labour Market Statistics, Local Authority Profile	2017	Annually
Number of micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises	99% of the total business in the borough, equating a total of 15,905 micro-SMEs			Increase			Nomis Labour Market Statistics, Local Authority Profile	2018	Annually
Percentage of unemployed population	5.4% unemployed	4% claiming out-of-work benefits	3.8% claiming Universal Credit	Decrease	4.9% unemployed	4.1%	Nomis Labour Market Statistics, Local Authority Profile	2019	Annually

Retail and town centres

Baseline data	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Percentage of takeaways outlets within a walking distance (400m) of a secondary school	86 out of 302 (30%) takeaways (situated in ward areas with the prevalence of excess weight) are within a 400m walking distance of a secondary school	Decrease	-	-	Southwark Public Health, *P45 Hot Food Takeaways – Review of the evidence,* Southwark Place & Health Improvement Section	2018	As available
Primary shopping frontage vacancy rates	7 out of 15 having 0%	Decrease	-	-	Protected Shopping Frontages, Southwark	2018	As available
Secondary shopping frontage vacancy rates	11 out of 38 having 0%	Decrease	-	-	Protected Shopping Frontages, Southwark	2018	As available

Environment conditions

Energy and Climate Change

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark		Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Energy Consumption by Sector	Industry and commerce	507.5	Decrease	-	-	UK Local Authority and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions National Statistics 2005 to 2017	2017	Annually
	Domestic Sector	312.5						
Domestic consumption per capita of natural gas	11,530 kwh/year		Decrease	-	16,000 kwh/year	Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011	2010-2011	As available
Domestic consumption per capita of electricity	3,300 kwh/year		Decrease	-	4,800 kwh/year	Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011	2010-2011	As available
Total Carbon emissions in borough(tonnes of CO2)	Industry/ commercial	789,000	Decrease	-	-	Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011	2010-2011	As available
	Housing	456,000	Decrease	-	-			
	Transport	258,000	Decrease	-	-			
	Total	1,504,000	Decrease	-	-			
	Per capita	5.3	Decrease	-	-			
Fuel Poverty	7,000 households (6.4% of all households)		Decrease	-	-	-	2013/14	As available

Air Quality

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark		Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Concentration level of NO2, PM2.5 and PM10 (Annual)	PM10 ($\mu g/m^3$) (SWK6)	20	Decrease	-	40 $\mu g/m^3$	Air Quality Annual Status Report	2019	Annually
	NO2 ratified and bias adjusted monitoring results ($\mu g/m^3$) (SWK6)	32		-	40 $\mu g/m^3$			
	PM2.5 ratified and bias adjusted monitoring results ($\mu g/m^3$) (SWK6)	No published results		-	25 $\mu g/m^3$			
Percentage population exposed to levels of NO2 above the annual average objective limits	45%		Decrease	-	-	Air Quality Annual Status Report	2019	As available

Transport

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Journey to work by mode	Car/motorcycle – 23% Taxi/other public – 1% Walking – 30%. Cycle – 4% Rail – 8% Underground/DLR – 8% 88% of traffic on our streets is cars and taxis 12% is buses, vans and larger vehicles	Decrease (Reduce trips made by car/motorbike to 13% by 2041)	-	-	LB Southwark, Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18: Delivering Southwark's Transport Plan	2017/18	As available
Frequency of Cycling as mode of Transport	4.3%	Increase	-	-	Movement Plan 2019	2009/12	As available
Number of Controlled Parking Zones	As of 2018, there are 25 CPZs in Southwark, covering approximately 800 streets and 48% of the borough	Increase (Introducing a borough wide CPZ by 2041)	-	-	Movement Plan 2019	2019	As available

Number of Casualties	A total of 5,325 casualties were recorded in Southwark between 2012 and 2016, including 417 serious casualties and 26 fatalities.	Decrease	Vision Zero (zero road casualties by 2041)	-	Movement Plan 2019	2012 to 2016	As available

Biodiversity

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark		Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of SINC Sites	Total	66	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013	2013	As available
	MOL	5						
	BOL Grade I	17						
	BOL Grade 2	22						
	Local Importance	28						
Number of Local Nature Reserves	Southwark has 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) totalling 50.93ha, these are listed below.		Increase	-	-	Biodiversity Action Plan 2019	2019	As available
Number New Protected Sites	17 new protected sites		Increase	Habitat creation targets for London (Table 9)	DEFRA 2018 ' A green future' 25 Year Environmental Plan	Biodiversity Action Plan 2019	2019	As available

Open Spaces

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of Open spaces ectares per 1,000 people)	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 1.5 hectares per 1,000 population	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013	2026 – with projected increase in population	-
Park provision (hectares per 1,000 people)	0.7 hectares per 1,000 population	Increase	-	-	-	2026 – with projected increase in population	-
Satisfaction with natural greenspace provision	Satisfaction levels for allotments (92%), large open spaces (86%) and the Thames Path (88%).	Higher	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013	-	-
Number of Allotments (Community gardens)	15.3 ha of land across the borough is used for allotments and a further 2.9 ha is used as community gardens	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013	-	-

	797 people on the waiting list for allotment spaces in the borough	Decrease					

Soil

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of Open spaces (hectares per 1,000 people)	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 1.5 hectares per 1,000 population	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013	2026 – with projected increase in population	As available

Flood Risk, Water Resources and Quality

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Domestic Water Demand across the whole borough (as a proxy measure of water consumption)	111.33 litres per person per day (Old Kent Road)	Decrease (105 litres per person per day)	164 litres per person per day (emerging New London Plan consumption levels)	-	Old Kent Road Integrated Water Management Strategy	2018	As available
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence & water quality grounds	None	Decrease	-	-	Annual Monitoring Report 2010/2011	2010/11	As available
Quality of water at consumer's tap (zones) – against National Standards (number of tests failed) Thames Water Aggregated	15	Decrease	15		Drinking Water Inspectorate Annual Monitoring Report	2018	Annual

Waste management

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark					Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Total household waste collected (tonnes)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Southwark's Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021	2014/2015	Annual
	110,236	106,121	111,081	116,663	118,814						
Recycling and composting rate (%)	25.14	27.43	30.41	34.30	34.58	Increase	Increase	Increase	Southwark's Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021	2014/2015	Annual
Amount of municipal aste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)	63.34	79.65	69.49	86.40	95.29	Increase	Increase	Increase	Southwark's Waste Management Strategy 2003-2021	2014/2015	Annual

Noise management

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
The rate of complaints about noise	18.7	Decrease	14.6	6.3	Wider Determinants of Health – Public Health England	2015/16	Annual
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime	14.8%	Decrease	12.1%	5.5%	Wider Determinants of Health – Public Health England	2016	Annual
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more during the night-time	18.0%	Decrease	15.9%	8.5%	Wider Determinants of Health – Public Health England	2016	Annual

Play facilities

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of Open spaces with play facilities	78 open spaces that include some form of dedicated children's play provision	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013)	2013	As available
Satisfaction level with children's play spaces	80% of respondents consider the quality of children's play space in the borough to be good or very good	Increase	-	-	Open Space Strategy (2013)	2013	As available

Quality in Design and Conservation of Historic Environment

Objective & indicator for assessment	Southwark	Direction of change	London	National	Source	Most recent data	Frequency of collection
Number of Historic environment assets	45 conservation areas	Retain	-	-	Annual Monitoring Report 7 (April 2010-March 2011)	2010/11	As Available
	2,200 listed buildings						
	Tower of London World Heritage Site						
	6 Archaeological Priority Zones						