

Impact  
on **Urban**  
**Health**



THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

# Driving towards urban recovery in London

## Future scenarios for Lambeth and Southwark post Covid-19

*Final Report*

April 2021

**Impact on Urban Health**

**LSE Cities**

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## Introduction

### The project and its findings

This report is the outcome of a collaboration between *Impact on Urban Health* and *LSE Cities* about the future of Lambeth and Southwark. It analyses the existing social and demographic characteristics of the boroughs, looks at a number of factors likely to influence them in the short-to-medium term and then evolves a series of 'scenarios' designed to help shape future policy. To do this, we have undertaken a traditional literature survey and an analysis of published data. The scenarios have been developed in such a way as to take account of the lived experience of the 650,000 residents of this section of inner city. Interviews were undertaken with community researchers<sup>1</sup> and senior public service providers, including the executives of the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, and Guys' & St Thomas NHS Trust.<sup>2</sup>

Lambeth and Southwark cover 59 square kilometres of London, an area half the size of Paris or exactly the size of Manhattan. The boroughs have a joint population larger than that of Manchester, though in half of the space. They are rich in history, with their northern neighbourhoods having been part of the capital's early sprawl as today's City of London expanded first into Southwark and later Lambeth. Their boundary used to be the border between the counties of Surrey and Kent, which explains why Surrey County Cricket Club has its headquarters at The Oval.



33 London Boroughs, Men's Health Forum, 2012



London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, mapgraphics.co.uk, 2015

<sup>1</sup> Facilitated by Impact on Urban Health, the research team took part in virtual meetings with representatives of Centric, Community Researchers Programme, including Shaun Danquah, Paul Addae, Elaine Brown and Marcus Tayebwa. See Appendix B

<sup>2</sup> The authors of the report would like to thank the following for taking part in virtual meetings to discuss the interim findings of the report: Professor Ian Abbs, Chief Executive & Chief Medical Officer, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; Jessica Dahlstrom, Chief of Staff, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; Duncan Whitfield, deputy Chief Executive, London Borough of Southwark; Jin Lim, Acting Director of Public Health, London Borough of Southwark; Andrew Travers, Chief Executive, London Borough of Lambeth; Kieron Boyle, Chief Executive, Impact on Urban Health

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, manufacturing flourished along the riverside while the southern parts of the boroughs provided homes for the City and West End's fast-growing workforce. Bombing during the second world war badly damaged industry and homes in neighbourhoods from Bermondsey to Vauxhall, creating the impetus for the construction of large social housing estates. Latterly, de-industrialisation has opened up space for high-rise private residential development. From the late 1940s onwards, Caribbean migrants settled in Lambeth. Subsequently, both boroughs have become the home to immigrants from dozens of countries.

The historical backdrop of rapid growth, industrial change and migration has left the boroughs with a complex inheritance. Both authorities have relatively large concentrations of social housing, often alongside some of the most attractive (and expensive) homes in Britain. Some large estates proved impossible to maintain and have become home to some of London's most deprived communities. As a result, the area around Elephant and Castle has been substantially redeveloped in the past decade. Successive government and council leaderships have funded major programmes of regeneration and renewal. Income and wealth vary enormously in both Southwark and Lambeth, rendering 'average' measures of traditional social and demographic characteristics virtually meaningless. Similarly, while mixed communities are inherently a good thing, the co-location of rich and poor stresses the inequality present in virtually all large cities.

This physical juxtaposition of the affluent and deprived differs profoundly from other parts of major cities in Britain and, for example, the United States. Few parts of either borough include large areas of affluence of the kind found in Chelsea, St John's Wood or Barnes. Equally, even the most deprived neighbourhoods of the two boroughs have pockets of better-off owner-occupiers. This placing of rich and poor close to each other is self-evidently better than segregated communities, but it provides a challenging backdrop for public service provision.

Each authority is still home to traditional London working class Londoners, as well as a long-established Caribbean community and more recent migrants from Africa, Europe and Latin America. The result is a complex tract of global citizens, with links both to Britain and the wider world. It was no accident that Southwark and Lambeth voted overwhelmingly to stay in the EU, with the latter having the highest 'remain' vote in the UK.

Polling shows Londoners value the diversity found in boroughs such as Lambeth and Southwark. However, the scale of difference, the 'churn' of people in and out, historical discrimination affecting many ethnic groups and near-permanent economic change conspire to make inner London a potentially challenging place to live and, separately, to run services. Transience, which is common to all major cities, makes public service 'reach' and outcome more difficult than in more settled localities.

The social and demographic research highlighted in this report attest to the inevitable scale of demand affecting provision by local councils, NHS institutions, schools, colleges, social housing providers and charities. The research considers health, housing conditions, educational attainment, deprivation and other indicators. Public policy is permanently required to understand new and challenging problems and then to evolve solutions to them. Resources have, in recent years, been reduced which has meant an even greater demand for a search for effective interventions.



*The inherent diversity of Lambeth and Southwark is clearly visible in the wide range of housing typologies found throughout both boroughs.*

*Clockwise from top left: Stockwell Park Crescent, Lambeth; Loughborough Estate, Lambeth; High-rise development in northern Southwark; Medium-density housing near Brockwell Park, Lambeth.*

*Photos by Alex Gomes, 2020.*

Covid-19 and its impacts mean the full extent of economic, social and cultural change likely to take place in the next five to ten years is difficult to predict with accuracy. Residents and local businesses in Lambeth and Southwark will find that economic and social impacts differ from neighbourhood to neighbourhood. Public providers and other local actors require structured thinking making it possible to envisage how localities will change. Forecasts are currently virtually impossible, though scenarios that envisage plausible change can be constructed.

Based on a rigorous data and literature review, the project evolved such potential scenarios of the future facing Southwark and Lambeth. The purpose of these scenarios is to allow those working in local public policy to consider new approaches to service delivery and, indeed, new policies. The scenarios were evolved from an understanding of the existing circumstances of the local population, but also taking account of the changes likely to occur as the result of Covid-19 and Brexit.

The five scenarios include (1) a 'control' case based on the London/UK economy of early 2020, (2) a future with a booming, high-growth, London economy, (3) a scenario which imagines national and local decline, (4) an 'isolationist' UK future of self-dependence and less globalisation and (5) an option where a more values-driven, 'quality of life' maximising future occurs. These are not a series of forecasts. Rather, they are ways of imagining how different versions of economy, changing cultural values and evolving political philosophy might reasonably affect Southwark and Lambeth in the coming decade and beyond. The scenarios are intended to assist government, NGOs and public services in thinking through how they might need to act in different circumstances. It may also provide other cities similar to London in the UK and globally, guidance on how they might also consider developing scenarios that would support their future approaches in a rapidly changing world.

The convergence of Covid-19 and the endgame of Brexit will change London permanently. In the short term, Covid-19 has led economic activity to decline in central London though outer parts of the city, particularly neighbourhood shops, appear to have benefited from more local shopping and leisure spending. Lambeth and Southwark are likely to have been affected in both directions.





*Even during COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, high streets and central hubs within Lambeth and Southwark remained relatively vibrant.*

*Clockwise from top: Rye Lane Shops; Brixton transport hub; Market near Brixton.*

*Photos by Ricky Burdett, 2020.*

City centre areas such as Waterloo, the South Bank, Bankside and London Bridge have seen a decline in jobs and activity. But in the centre and south of the boroughs, it is likely that places like Brixton, Herne Hill, Dulwich and Peckham may (relatively at least) have done better. Many jobs have been furloughed and some will subsequently disappear. Employment losses in central London have already led to a substantial rise in the claimant count in several outer boroughs. Lambeth and Southwark, being part of both the central and 'inner' London economies, have seen claimant counts rise, but slightly less than in places such as Croydon, Brent and Haringey

Brexit and new policies adopted by the government in relation to the UK's departure from the EU will have several medium-term consequences. There will be fewer lower-income migrants from the EU, though early indications suggest there may be a commensurate rise in equivalent non-EU migrants. Official economic forecasts suggest the UK economy will grow less in the next five years than would have been the case had the UK remained in the EU. This impact may lead to fewer jobs in London, though research suggests parts of the country which depend relatively more on manufacturing, production and agriculture will be hit harder.

In short, the UK, London and local economies are going to change more in the coming decade than in any period since the 1980s. New jobs will appear in sectors such as tech, leisure, culture and tourism. A key policy issue facing the two boroughs is: how far does the existing education 'offer' locally able to help unemployed residents, particularly the young, to prepare themselves for the new economy that emerges?

We were also concerned with the physical look and feel of neighbourhoods within the boroughs. The history of redevelopment outlined above has left a near-random legacy which often means poor physical fabric and dismal public spaces. Yet in one of the most densely populated parts of Britain, people might expect a decent environment with similar aesthetic quality to that enjoyed in many other parts of London. This issue also informed the project.

Our work has allowed us to explore a range of indicators which reveal a wide range of outcomes for people in different wards and from different backgrounds. We were also able to interview community researchers and the chief executives of major service providers. The purpose of interviews with the community researchers was to gain insights into the lived experience of residents: social and economic data, though important, can only take public policy so far. The senior public service managers understand the operation of existing services and their need to adapt to new circumstances.

Interviews with those working in the community suggested that within some sections of the population there is a palpable lack of trust in State institutions. It was particularly suggested that concerns about Covid-19 vaccine safety appear to exist among sections of the population, a point supported by recent opinion polling. More broadly, delivering responsive and effective services to a uniquely diverse and changing population will inevitably be a challenge for public services.

The study suggests a multi-level challenge for councils, health providers, schools and others. Even before the upheavals of Brexit and Covid-19, local outcomes in terms of life expectancy, health, educational performance and many other indicators were so different as to imply the need for radical action. Changes facing Southwark and Lambeth in the years to 2030 will inevitably require new approaches to governance and potentially radical new policy.

Lambeth and Southwark are, together, diverse in a multi-dimensional way. A few other parts of London, for example, Haringey, Brent and adjacent neighbours Lewisham, Croydon and Wandsworth, are very similar, while neighbourhoods of New York and some parts of 'Greater' Paris have significant similarities. Sections of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx are surprisingly similar to Southwark and Lambeth in terms of their national, ethnic and religious make-up, albeit with different countries represented. As in Lambeth and Southwark, neighbourhoods within these New York boroughs include both affluent and more deprived residents within close proximity. In Paris there is generally greater rich/poor segregation, though places such as Belleville in the east of the city bear resemblance to parts of south London, though at higher population densities. Areas of cities like Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto and Berlin also resemble the mosaic complexity of Lambeth and Southwark

The research and scenarios produced for this report should have resonance and relevance for such areas of other global cities where extremes of diversity and wealth/poverty co-exist. Similarly, inner south London (and some other boroughs north of the river) would benefit from interchange of ideas with analogous 'global neighbourhoods' overseas. Places people live, work and grow up in affect their health. The pandemic, which itself has been a global event, will affect such neighbourhoods in a similar way. Challenges facing Southwark and Lambeth will also be faced by residents and businesses in similar areas in other major cities, including Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds.



Although this exercise has been undertaken within Lambeth and Southwark, it has implications not only for the two local boroughs, but also for City Hall and UK government departments. The importance of the nationally accountable NHS to Lambeth and Southwark cannot be exaggerated. Neither can the social services, housing, planning and environmental policies of the two councils. The Mayor of London determines strategic planning, housing and transport policy. This report and its scenarios provide, we hope, potential insights for all of them.

## Understanding Lambeth & Southwark: Social and Demographic Background

To begin, this study undertook a statistical and demographic analysis of Lambeth and Southwark, setting a quantitative baseline from which an understanding of the boroughs could be developed. Consulting a variety of data sources, including national census data, London demographic data, labour market statistics, and public polling, the following section highlights key social and demographic trends in Lambeth and Southwark, providing greater insight into their populations and providing a foundation upon which future scenarios can be imagined.

It is important to note that due to the timing of this study, most of the data consulted were current as of 2019, meaning many of the results here do not reflect potentially significant changes due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. Additional data tables and figures can be found in Appendix A.

### Population

London and Southwark have both experienced steady population gain in the past five years and together are home to about 7 percent of London’s residents. In 2019, Lambeth and Southwark were the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> largest London boroughs with populations of 326,000 and 318,000 respectively. Both boroughs have experience population growth over the past five years taken as a whole with Lambeth growing by 3.4% and Southwark growing by 1.7%. This is largely in line with London-wide (3.4%) and UK (2.6%), population growth during the same period.

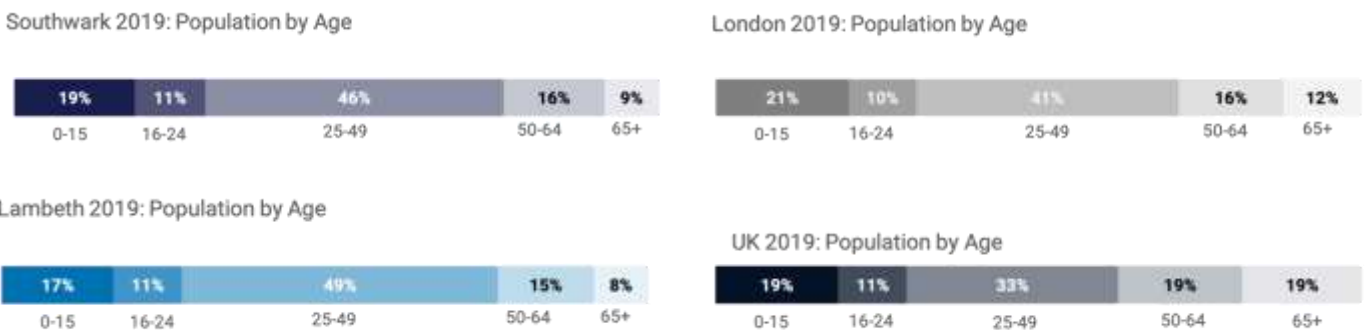
#### Age

When it comes to age distribution, Lambeth and Southwark deviate from regional and national trends in a few important ways. Nearly half of the population in both Lambeth (49%) and Southwark (46%) are of working age, defined as between 25 and 49 years old. These are considerably higher than London (41%) and UK (33%) rates. At the same time, Lambeth and Southwark have rates of children ages 0 to 15 comparable to London and the UK as a whole, but considerably fewer elderly residents. Overall, this leads to a younger population and a higher potential ratio of working to non-working residents.

#### Ethnicity

While white residents make up the majority of both Lambeth (65% white) and Southwark (61% white), the

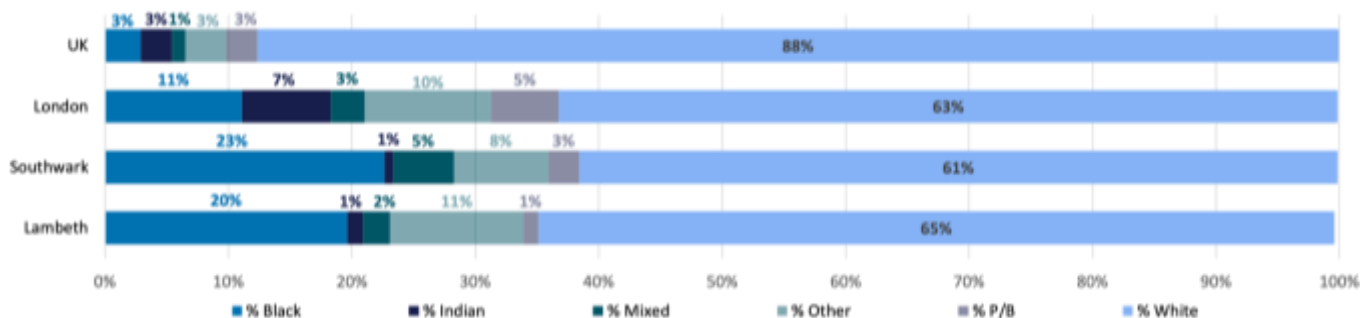
**Figure 1: Comparative Population Compositions by Age, 2019**



Office for National Statistics, 2019. National Population projections by single year of age.

boroughs are nevertheless significantly more ethnically diverse than the UK as a whole (88% white). According to NOMIS population estimates, in both Lambeth and Southwark the largest minority ethnicity is Black, represented at rates of 20% and 23% of the total borough populations respectively. Both boroughs also record meaningful populations of residents identifying as Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi, and Mixed or Other.

**Figure 2: Proportional ethnicity Comparisons, 2019.**



Office for National Statistics, 2019. National Population projections by single year of age.

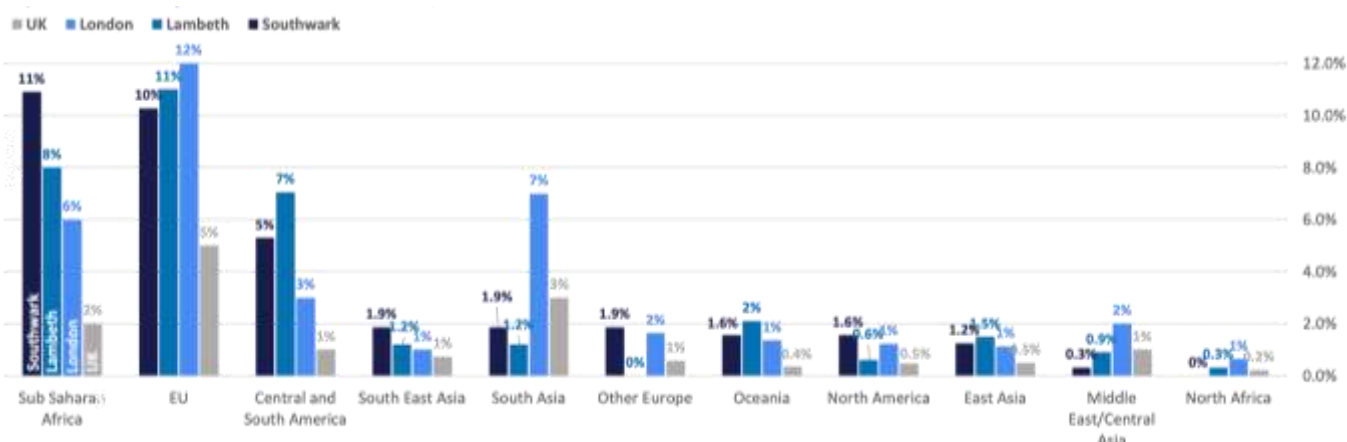
It is important to note the limiting factors inherent to the NOMIS ethnicity data; namely, that diverse ethnic and cultural groups are subsumed by higher-order categories. GLA population projection data offers a bit more nuance, estimating that Black African residents represent the largest share of the ‘Black’ population in both Lambeth and Southwark, with somewhat smaller but still significant representation of Black Caribbean and Other Black residents (see Appendix A for detailed breakdown).

### Country of Origin

Further detail not captured by ethnicity data alone can be seen when considering the borough’s non-UK born population. Approximately one third of residents in each borough were born outside of the United Kingdom, around 110,000 residents in Lambeth and 119,000 in Southwark in 2019.

In Lambeth, the largest share of non-UK born residents originate from the EU (11%), Central and South American (7%) and South Asia (7%). In Southwark, the largest shares originate from Sub-Saharan Africa (11%), the EU (10%) and Central and South America (5%)

**Figure 3: Proportional Ethnicity Comparisons, 2019.**



Office for National Statistics, 2020. Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality, January 2019 to December 2019 edition.

## Migration Trends

Since 2014, migratory turnover impacts (the net change in population due to internal and international migration) have largely been characterised by a loss in population to internal (within UK) migration and a gain in population from international migration. In other words, those coming to the borough are coming from international origins, and those leaving the borough are moving to other locales within the United Kingdom.

The movement of people in and out of the boroughs is a near inevitable feature of major urban centres and is driven by a varying combination of factors including international ‘push and pull’ forces, workforce opportunities, and lifestyle amenities. Population turnover (or lack thereof) does not, therefore, necessarily speak to the health, desirability, or cohesion of urban communities but rather captures the nature and rate of change in an area which can have implications for both residents and service providers.

With the exception of small population gains in 2016 and 2018 in Southwark, both boroughs have consistently lost more people than they have gained (ie net migration) since 2014. In that time, the data show a remarkable amount of population turnover in Lambeth and Southwark, suggesting that the composition of the population in the boroughs may change drastically even from year to year. Net increases and decreases arising from births and deaths, taken with net migration, determine overall population change.

**Table 1: Lambeth Migration Trends**

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>INTERNAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	31,838	32,031	34,950	36,269	38,612
	Outflow	33,410	34,447	37,136	38,527	40,432
	<i>Total</i>	<i>(1,572)</i>	<i>(2,416)</i>	<i>(2,186)</i>	<i>(2,258)</i>	<i>(1,820)</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	7,027	6,737	6,358	6,542	5,985
	Outflow	4,546	4,967	6,030	5,076	6,518
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,481</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>(533)</i>
<b>NET CHURN</b>	Inflow	38,865	38,768	41,308	42,811	44,597
	Outflow	37,956	39,414	43,166	43,603	46,950
	<i>Total</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>(646)</i>	<i>(1,858)</i>	<i>(792)</i>	<i>(2,353)</i>

**Table 2: Southwark Migration Trends**

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>INTERNAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	26,806	25,742	29,296	30,312	32,846
	Outflow	29,244	29,214	32,005	33,342	35,052
	<i>Total</i>	<i>(2,438)</i>	<i>(3,472)</i>	<i>(2,709)</i>	<i>(3,030)</i>	<i>(2,206)</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	9,081	8,294	7,837	8,714	8,290
	Outflow	4,332	4,801	5,568	5,628	7,267
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4,749</i>	<i>3,493</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>3,086</i>	<i>1,023</i>
<b>NET CHURN</b>	Inflow	35,887	34,036	37,133	39,026	41,136
	Outflow	33,576	34,015	37,573	38,970	42,319
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,311</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>(440)</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>(1,183)</i>

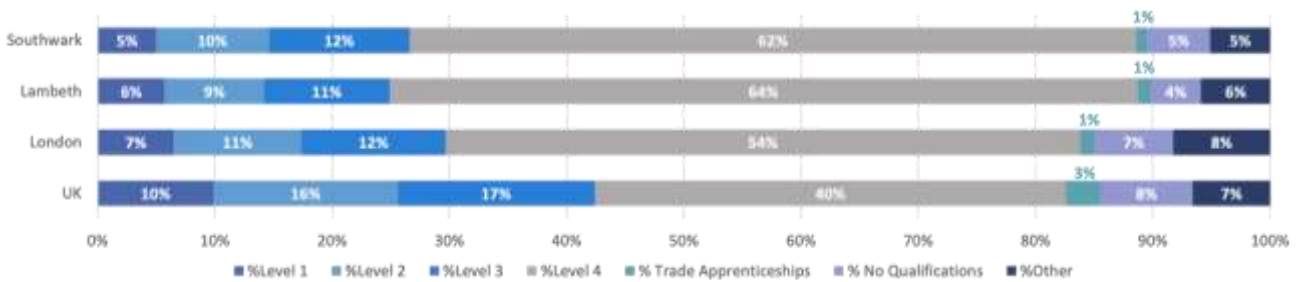
Office for National Statistics, 2020. Local area migration indicators, UK

## Education

Comparing educational attainment between the national and local authority levels shows a spectacular difference between Lambeth and Southwark and the UK at large. In 2019, 64% of Lambeth residents and 62% of Southwark residents had attained a Level 4 qualification (degree level or above), compared to just 40% in the UK overall.

While Level 4 qualifications rates in Lambeth have been stable over the past five years, Southwark has seen modest but meaningful growth in residents with a level 4 qualification, increasing by nearly 10 percentage points since 2015.

**Figure 4: Education Qualification Attainment of Working Age Residents, 2019.**



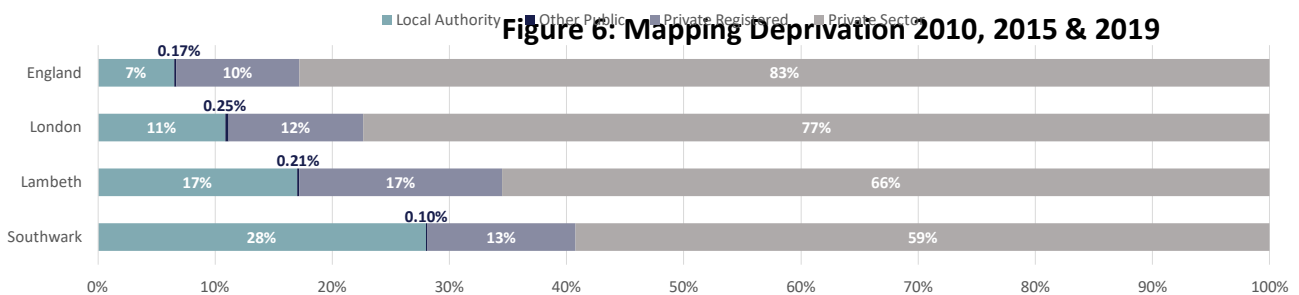
Office for National Statistics, 2019. Qualifications of working age population (16-64).

## Housing

Lambeth and Southwark have historically benefited from high investment in social housing and consequently have much higher rates of local authority-owned dwellings than the rest of the country and London itself. As of 2019, 17% of all dwellings in Lambeth and 28% in Southwark were authority-owned, compared to 11% in London and just 7% in the UK overall.

In more recent years, however, both boroughs have seen a decrease in dwellings owned by the local authority and an increase in those provided by the private sector, echoing larger trends in London and the UK as a whole.

**Figure 5: Housing Provider Comparison, 2019.**



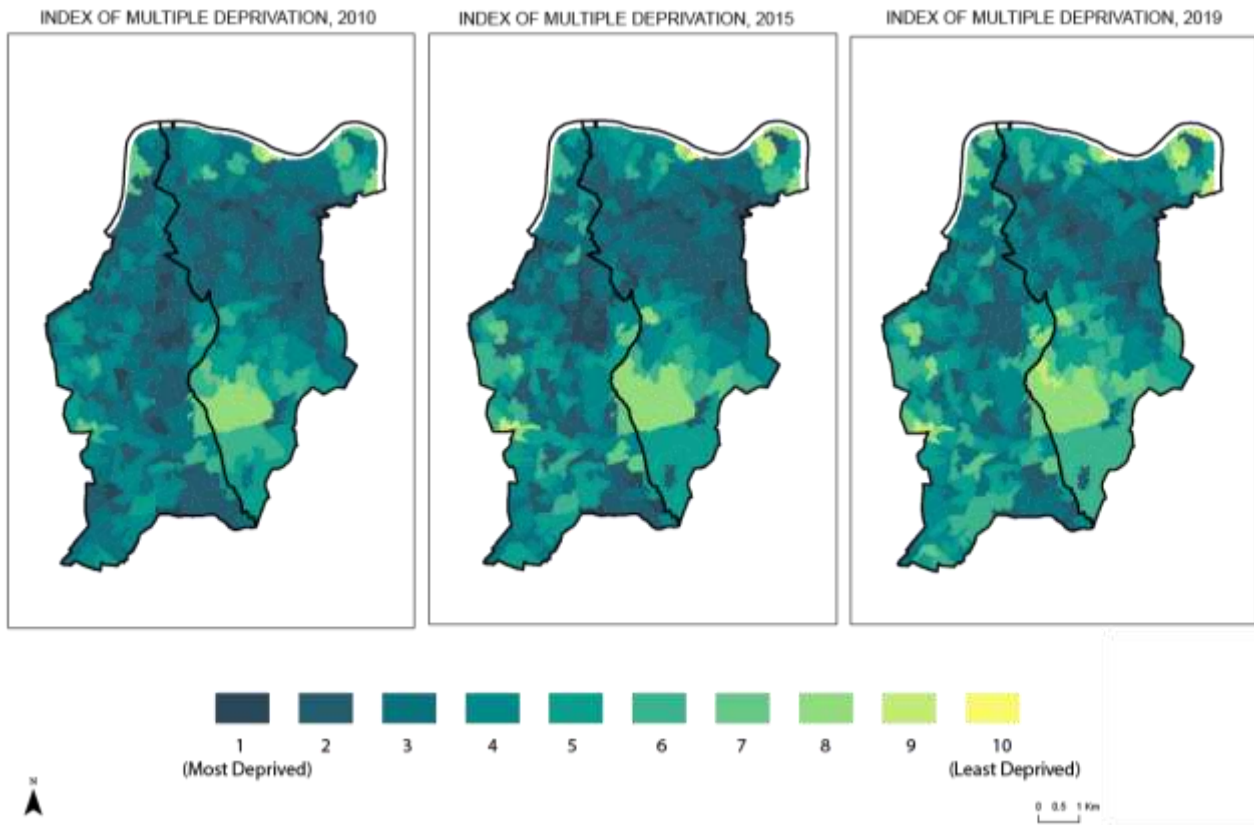
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2020. Table 100: Number of dwellings by tenure and district, England.

## Deprivation

In 2019, close to half of all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lambeth and Southwark were among 30% of the most deprived in the country. This is a slight improvement from 2015, but still indicates significant levels of deprivation in both boroughs.



When considered geographically, it becomes clear that the distribution of deprivation varies between the boroughs. The distribution of deprivation in Lambeth, to the west, is more of a checkerboard, with areas of high and low deprivation interspersed throughout the borough as a whole. Southwark, meanwhile, follows more of a cluster pattern, with more deprived areas generally located throughout the northern half of the borough and less deprived areas located further south.



*Indices of Multiple Deprivation in the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, 2010-2019*  
 Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019.  
 English indices of deprivation 2019.  
 Maps by Alex Gomes, LSE Cities, 2020.

## Summary

Considered together, this close review of existing social and demographic data of Lambeth and Southwark highlight key insights which serve as the foundation upon which potential future scenarios can be built:

### Young & Educated

Compared to the rest of the UK, and to a lesser degree London, Lambeth and Southwark are relatively young and well-educated. Working-age residents make up the largest share of the boroughs' populations, and a notably high number of them have attained a degree level or higher. This finding has important implications for future workforce and social care considerations.

### Multi-cultural

Lambeth and Southwark are very diverse culturally and ethnically, although the level of diversity is often obscured by 'catch all' statistical and demographic categories. Supplementing ethnicity data with Country of Origin data for the large non-UK born populations shows that both boroughs have meaningful communities of residents from sub-Saharan Africa and South America.

### Constantly in Flux

Lambeth and Southwark experience a significant degree of population turnover, each year gaining many new residents (primarily from international origins) and losing existing residents to other UK areas, including the rest of London. This means that the boroughs' populations may be significantly altered in composition from year to year, and the particular mix of residents should be considered as a constantly changing, rather than static, feature of the area.

### Unequal Access to Opportunity

Finally, Lambeth and Southwark are marked by social and spatial inequalities, suggesting access to services, resources, and opportunity are not evenly distributed throughout the boroughs. Each borough is marked by some of the most deprived areas in London, but also some of the most well-off. And, even though the boroughs rank relatively high in regard to educational attainment compared to the country as a whole, they rank quite low when it comes to income and employment. Taken together, this suggests that larger social and systemic factors may be inhibiting the relative success or prosperity of many borough residents.

## The Scenarios

### Methodology

Understanding Lambeth and Southwark as they currently are provides the foundation upon which we can begin to imagine what futures might be possible. These potential futures, or scenarios, are neither predictions or empirical projections but rather provide a possible picture which can then be analysed and considered in planning and long-term decision-making.

In addition to the borough profiles described above, the following factors were identified as the driving forces behind social and spatial change:

- the London economy;
- migration;
- deprivation;
- population characteristics;
- design, space, & land use;
- environment & health; and
- changing perceptions.

Framework scenarios were then developed by outlining what positive, negative, and neutral change looked like for each of these factors, with the most relevant being pulled out and combined into five final scenarios which cover a range of responses and changes in the medium- and long-term. The scenarios overlap and do not represent a picture of all possible futures.

**Table 3: Scenario Development Framework**

Impacts of different kinds of future economic performance on aspects of the city’s future characteristics were inferred:

	<b>STRONG RECOVERY/POSITIVE</b>	<b>WEAK RECOVERY/NEGATIVE</b>
<b>THE LONDON ECONOMY</b>	London returns to fast economic growth, around 3% per annum	London stagnates or declines, (0% or negative growth)
<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>	Migration rates remain close to upper level from recent years, increasingly from non-EU countries	Close to net zero or negative international migration rates
<b>INTERNAL [UK] MIGRATION</b>	Net migration to/from other parts of the UK above net zero	Acceleration in net out-migration, similar to population flight seen in 50s-70s
<b>DEPRIVATION</b>	Existing conventional measure of deprivation <i>decrease</i> ; improved education and health outcomes	Existing conventional measure of deprivation <i>increases</i> , indicating worsening education and health outcomes
<b>CHANGING POPULATIONS</b>	Higher working age population, rising life expectancy, natural population increase: more births than deaths (with slightly higher birth rate)	Decreasing dependency ratio, falling life expectancy, natural population decline (more deaths than births)
<b>DESIGN, SPACE, AND LAND USE</b>	Improvements to environment, public space, and design which promotes improved quality of life	Degradation of environment, public space, and design which detracts from quality of life
<b>ENVIRONMENT &amp; HEALTH</b>	Improved standards of air quality, walkability, access to green space, sense of safety for all groups	Worsening air quality, poor pedestrian infrastructure, declining availability and maintenance of greenspace, decreased sense of safety
<b>CHANGED PERCEPTIONS</b>	Increasing sense of civic/community value and inclusion in cosmopolitan and vibrant London	Decreasing sense of civic/community value, used as an example of 'declining London' or 'inner city blight'

Finally, this scenario development framework was overlaid with the broader London context and the borough profiles to explore how each scenario may develop over time in Lambeth and Southwark. Each scenario foregrounds a different driving force to imagine futures shaped by various driving forces: economic recovery (or lack thereof), global politics, and social values.

To represent the lived experience and social realities of the two boroughs which may not be visible through a data-driven approach, we also conducted semi-structured interviews with community researchers and senior borough public service executives to shape the final scenarios. These conversations raised important



social and operational considerations which were used to fine-tune the scenarios and fit them to their local social and spatial contexts. More detailed summaries of these conversations and their findings are detailed in the appendix.

## **Scenario 0: London as of January 2020 [‘Control’ case, post-Brexit]**

The first identified scenario imagines a future in which the world largely returns to where it was in January 2020, with little to no medium or long-term disruption of London’s economic, social, or spatial organisation. In addition to acting as a control or ‘base’ case to which the following scenarios can be compared to, this scenario also serves to highlight the particular balance of social, spatial, and economic factors prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequent scenarios then capture the result when those balances are disrupted and the new equilibriums which may be found.

### **What it looks like in London**

London maintains its positive pre-COVID economic growth trajectory, notwithstanding moments of caution as Brexit transition finally ends. This growth has increasingly unequal impacts. Despite rapid increases in prosperity for many, pre-existing social and spatial inequalities are deepened as older, minority, and poorer Londoners are often excluded from the city’s recovery.

Brexit leads to a decrease in European migrants but continuing economic growth continues to pull young, highly skilled workers from within the UK and internationally (some EU, but more non-EU) into London. London’s development and entertainment sectors continue to cater to these younger and wealthier residents, further transforming the city into a cosmopolitan cultural destination. Older, poorer, and more marginalised residents are implicitly and sometimes explicitly excluded from this cultural growth as local businesses are put out of business by high rents and parts of social housing estates and ex-industrial sites are redeveloped into luxury flats, retail and leisure facilities.

Economic growth remains the primary motivator in public policy, but increasing emphasis is put on measures to ‘green’ the city- both as an attractive amenity to cosmopolitan residents and as a step towards addressing climate change. These policies build out from existing measures, such as incentivising private developers to include green space and traffic emissions schemes, that may themselves further exacerbate social inequality while making modest environmental gains.

### **What it looks like in Lambeth & Southwark**

Existing social and spatial disparities in Lambeth and Southwark are deepened as the boroughs become increasing popular and attractive areas for young, affluent, cosmopolitan, professionals.

Attracted by economic opportunity in London and the growing business centres in the northernmost parts of each borough, Lambeth and Southwark see an influx of residents and businesses, made up of young [predominantly white] UK knowledge workers and entrepreneurs who relocate from elsewhere in the country. At the same time, existing migration patterns from non-EU countries persist, though they now draw new and [predominantly non-white] international migrants from non-EU countries, particularly in Africa, south Asia and Latin America. Some EU migration continues.

Current settlement trends broadly continue, leading to a growing geographical variability in the relative prosperity or deprivation of the boroughs. This unevenness grows over time as areas like Brixton and Peckham continue to gentrify, leading to an increasingly polarised ‘patchwork’ map.

Population influx continues to put a strain on the already limited housing stock in the area, and new developments are prioritised over refurbishment or social housing as part of the economic recovery plan, pushing some long-term residents to other, lower-cost, boroughs.

Overtime, the most deprived areas of the boroughs become less physically attractive, in addition to social and community issues, creating political pressure to redevelop such areas as a way of improving the aesthetics/quality of life of the area. A cycle of higher housing and rental costs leads to lower/medium-income households moving out.

## **Scenario 1: Booming Business**

### **What it looks like in London**

London returns to its pre-COVID trajectory but is able to grow even faster in the wake of Brexit and a successful adaptation to post-COVID economic conditions, including the creation of large numbers of new businesses.

Britain becomes a booming offshore banking and services location, like Ireland, but far bigger. The tech sector expands exponentially post-COVID as public and private sectors rapidly move towards full digitisation. Smaller existing firms, having been left weakened by multiple rounds of COVID lockdowns, either close or are absorbed by larger corporations. There is a radical change in the employment on offer, leading to fewer 'entry level' jobs. Economic success pulls migration from both inside the UK and internationally, with a focus on young highly skilled workers. Planning regulation is loosened to facilitate private sector investment, and the quality of public space and service provision (including affordable housing) is put under greater pressure.

This growth has highly unequal impacts. Despite rapid increases in prosperity for many, pre-existing social and spatial inequalities are exaggerated as older, minority, and poorer Londoners are largely excluded from the city's recovery.

### **What it looks like in Lambeth & Southwark**

Existing social and spatial disparities in Lambeth and Southwark are deepened, fuelled by economic and social changes at the London level.

Attracted by economic opportunity in London, Lambeth and Southwark see an influx of people, made up of young [predominantly white] UK knowledge workers who relocate from elsewhere in the country and [predominantly non-white] international migrants from non-EU countries.

Settlement trends broadly follow pre-COVID patterns, leading to a geographical variability in the relative prosperity or deprivation of the boroughs, which grows over time and leads to an increasingly polarised 'patchwork' map. Spatial inequalities present before the pandemic are exacerbated, though with incursion by more affluent residents into deprived neighbourhoods.

Population increase and 'churn' continues to put a strain on the already limited housing stock in the area, while new developments have to be prioritised over refurbishment or social housing as part of the economic recovery plan – creating income from levies on development to pay for 'affordable' housing and neighbourhood spatial improvements.

Over time, more deprived areas of the boroughs become less physically attractive – in addition to social and community bifurcation into segregated communities, creating market and electoral pressure to redevelop such areas as a way of improving the aesthetics/quality of life of the area.

Similarly, social and spatial bifurcation deliver highly unequal health implications. Long-term residents lose access to important facilitators of well-being such as fresh food from local shops, access to gyms, and other health amenities as these increasingly cater to a newer, younger, and wealthier population. Development trends similarly drive health disadvantages among the already marginalised. Boroughs encourage large-scale and luxury development as a method of resource generation, even though it proves impossible to deliver genuinely affordable housing, leaving significant portions of the population in precarious or inadequate living situations, leading to detriment to both personal and community health.

## Scenario 2: Inner City Decline

### What it looks like in London

The London economy stagnates with much work remaining remote (some of it now in the South East and East regions) rather than returning to central and inner London offices. As a result, London sees significant affluent household flight from the inner city (with the exception of a few wealthy enclaves in core central London). International in-migration falls close to net zero as London loses its attractive 'pull factors' and a significant part of its existing international (mobile) workforce (particularly EU citizens) departs.

As many jobs either leave the city or move online, central and inner London retail streets, as well as business and retail centres, see significant decline in activity. Reduced footfall and office occupancy negatively affect local hospitality, food & beverage sectors in particular, leading to significant numbers of closures of companies as the city centre and its surrounds hollow out. Central London remains a tourism, cultural and government centre, but generates far fewer jobs than previously.

London's population declines and its composition changes, becoming relatively more non-white and deprived. Councils and social services (including health service delivery) are put under pressure to keep up with rising demands for service provision. A cycle of out-migration and worsening deprivation emerges because businesses and residents leave the city to escape increase degradation, which further hampers councils' ability to address local issues. This spurs a worsening in the quality of the environment, with reductions in the quantity of new affordable housing with commensurate negative impacts on health and well-being. Existing housing worsens as owners have less money to maintain them. Squatting returns as homes become abandoned.

London falls into an 'orderly management of decline' scenario much like that of the 1970s and early 1980s, though city-wide decline also creates opportunities for local economies and localised possibilities for new businesses in the cheaper space now available. Nevertheless, the overall civic experience of the capital declines, with fewer jobs, lower incomes and a different ('left-behind') population mix.

### What it looks like in Lambeth & Southwark

While Lambeth and Southwark follow London into decline, changing conditions create some opportunities for parts of the boroughs to succeed, albeit at a slower pace than previously.

Lambeth and Southwark both suffer under stagnating economic conditions, losing middle- and upper-income residents as well as larger businesses to suburban areas in outer London and the surrounding counties. Few new companies open.

Some areas within the boroughs are able to capitalise on the diminishing presence of large firms, leading to small but thriving pockets of hyper-local independent businesses and local economies operating on low cost structures. Neighbourhood high streets like Rye Lane and Brixton prove to be adaptable and can thrive as residents spend more time and resources shopping closer to home. These neighbourhood areas become

specialised, often ethnically based, enclaves. This pattern, in turn, leads to increased local investments in these micro-commercial districts as they become increasingly important to the community. But few larger and high value-added companies open.

Diminishing economic prospects and trends towards localisation lead to a decline in public transport services throughout London but disproportionately affect inner city authorities such as Lambeth and Southwark. With service reduced or potentially considered undesirable, those who can afford to do so turn to private vehicles, leading to an increase in congestion and air pollution, with corresponding health detriments. Those without access to private vehicles are left with fewer options to move around the city and are effectively distanced from jobs and other resources not available to them in their immediate vicinity. A potential increase in walking and cycling could counterbalance these trends, though not for all those affected.

Declining population brought about by out-migration to the EU and to other parts of the UK leave a smaller but more stable population. Although the declining London boroughs are allocated fewer resources for addressing social issues, a smaller more stable population allows for targeted service delivery which makes a modest but meaningful impact on a more homogeneous residential population. In some neighbourhoods, 1970s-style dereliction becomes an issue.

Residents develop mixed perceptions of their communities in relation to the larger London landscape. Local business development generates a sense of value and 'ownership' within their immediate communities, but overall perceptions of inner south London revert to 1970s-style narratives of deprivation and decline.

## **Scenario 3: Isolationist Future**

### **What it looks like in London**

Brexit and separate, external, forces usher in a major decline of globalisation and international trade, with Britain adapting to a position of having a planned but stable population, while prioritising greater self-sufficiency of sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, science, manufacturing and energy. Isolationism is prioritised over 'global Britain'.

London's economy returns to modest real economic growth and is still home to a number of international firms, but largely turns inward to focus on UK companies and bolstering the UK economy.

The combined effects of COVID border problems and Brexit significantly change the UK immigration landscape, with low international migration persisting long after COVID has been dealt with. With a relatively strong economy, internal migration into London (particularly by younger people) from the rest of the UK increases to compensate for low levels of international migration.

Changes in migration patterns lead to population changes throughout London as the city becomes less international and more British-born, though with the city remaining highly attractive to existing and British-born minorities. A reduction in cosmopolitan/international residents and businesses leads to a less rich cultural experiences, with some loss of the current unique eating and dining, arts, and entertainment offers – rather like the 1950s

### **What it looks like in Lambeth & Southwark**

Lambeth and Southwark see significant population changes as migration patterns shift following COVID-19 and Brexit: many EU nationals leave while UK citizens from outside London arrive. Existing and British-born minorities become the basis for a continuing ethnically diverse population, alongside new in-migrants from other parts of the UK. Over time, this change leads to a more British-born, though, still diverse, Lambeth and

Southwark. Both areas also see their population age distribution alter to become more closely aligned to that of the rest of the UK, meaning fewer working-age residents and more young and elderly residents.

With less 'churn' in the boroughs' population, there is a potential for recalibration of relations of trust in the institutions of government, allowing more sensitive service planning and delivery. Lambeth and Southwark become more 'British' places, though still significantly multi-ethnic in character, with fewer new cultural innovations and social movements. Housing and the environment can be managed more easily as the area becomes more 'settled'. However, there are fewer international companies choosing to invest in the northern parts of the boroughs, making them (like the UK as a whole) more dependent on domestic innovation and investment.

Though the population of the boroughs might become less diverse over time which, in turn, might be seen to undermine their existing diverse character. The makeup of many neighbourhoods would change in ways which might make them more closely resemble the UK as a whole. Inequality would probably be reduced, though any differences in health outcomes driven by race-related discrimination would still remain for many local people.

Population change, including reduced access to lower-paid migrant workers, may present workforce challenges for critical sectors like healthcare at a time when the NHS and local care systems will be required to address the needs of an increasingly ageing local population. More generally, a risk of frozen or declining public sector resources would make it harder for health and other public services to be responsive to change. In particular, preventive, public health type, services would be likely to be reduced with inevitable consequences for the most vulnerable sections of the population.



## **Scenario 4: Cautious Recovery, changed society**

### **What it looks like in London**

COVID-19 triggers a societal shift towards economic and political caution as London and the UK adjust to ensure stability in the face of global-scale crises, a response characterised by a greater emphasis on quality of life and less on GDP growth.

The economy sees minimal economic growth, with output restrained by government policy designed to deliver stability, cautious economic development and environmental sustainability, leading to risk avoidance and a lack of investment by the business community. This approach is designed to deliver a deliberately reimagined set of values and economic outcomes than existed in pre-pandemic London. Many pandemic-mitigation measures become permanent, such as less travel, remote working, and a desire for more household space. In addition, values-driven policies are adopted to protect both health and society in the longer-term.

Government at all levels prioritise access to health and wellness services while ushering in a shift towards an economy organised around principles of care. Attention is paid to the built environment, with new and re-developed housing designed to promote physical and mental well-being and streets and public spaces reimagined to be greener, more welcoming, and more accessible. Technology is used to deliver and optimise health and urban improvements underpinned by increased citizen surveillance as COVID-related programs are formalised permanently.

Public and political policy priorities shift towards purposeful climate change action as a response to the public's longer-term reaction to the 'global' and 'emergency' implications of the COVID pandemic. Greater attention is paid to quality of open space provision and space standards of (affordable) housing to guarantee healthy environments, including access to balconies, daylight, and fresh air and significant investments are made in sustainable and green transport modes and commuting models.

### **What it looks like in Lambeth & Southwark**

Lambeth and Southwark see significant population changes as pandemic-driven immigration and travel policies become permanent, leading to little real terms growth over time and to a much more stable population.

Government at all levels enact new policies to embed a different approach to quality of life, the environment and healthcare. In Lambeth and Southwark, this change translates into reprioritised spending on healthcare and quality-of-life measures including increased spending and maintenance of public spaces, parks, and housing estates.

A series of policies are pursued in the boroughs aimed at deprived groups and others in need of specific attention. Data-driven epidemiological targeting of interventions is prioritised. Public health initiatives are given substantially greater importance. Levels of public trust are improved to as to maximise successful outcomes.

Relative deprivation in Lambeth and Southwark decreases, as the boroughs are targeted for early and effective health interventions, delivering outcomes such as reduced health disparities such as life expectancies across the boroughs.

Overall, this scenario extends elements of COVID-related public constraints, prioritising the development of community cohesion, quality of life, equality of outcomes and enhancing residents' perception of the area.

Changes to the built environment harmonise human and environmental well-being, including increased access to attractive and energy efficient housing and an increase in greenspace per resident. Use of green space also increases, as the result of improvements which promote access and safety for all users.

A local emphasis not only leads to desirable physical changes, but emphasises local hiring in development and civic projects, creating well-paying jobs with growth trajectories for residents who otherwise would need to travel across the city to access work. However, taxes are higher, disposable incomes are lower and there is more social control.

## Scenario timeline

While these scenarios are neither predictions nor projections, thinking through how these imagined futures may develop over the short- and medium-term provides a useful tool for programming and policy planning. The following timelines highlight potential implications for each scenario at different timescales, with a particular focus on the issues and policy levers most relevant to Impact on Urban Health: Public Health, Housing, Business & Retail, Public Space & Environment, and Young People (14-30 year olds).

	Six Months	12 Months	24 Months	5 Years	10 Years
Booming Business	High streets begin to lose independent retailers and be replaced by larger corporations as smaller businesses struggle to recover from lockdown measures	Period of larger than normal population churn as EU knowledge workers are replaced by UK knowledge workers and an increase in non-EU international immigration	Luxury housing development begins to increase as more UK skilled workers move to London  Strong economic growth in northern business districts allow increase in local rents		Inequality has crystallised into even more extreme social and spatial division, with some areas of the borough becoming gentrified cultural centres and others being significantly set apart
Inner City Decline	Little visible change	Some change starts to become evident, such as modest but noticeable increase in vacant storefronts	Increase in rough sleeping, empty shops increase in number  Public spaces and social housing begin to suffer from neglect and lack of investment	Clear decline in areas which were previously developing or thriving  Retail centres decline, the boroughs' northern business districts shrink, only occupied during business hours	Long-term working-age residents disillusioned with government and institutional leadership after years of decline, perception of a 'need to change'

	Six Months	12 Months	24 Months	5 Years	10 Years
Isolationist Future	Immediate Brexit Implications	Period of larger than normal population churn as EU knowledge workers are replaced by UK knowledge workers and an increase in international immigration from outside the EU		Social and civic service provision re-examined and re-configured to better meet local need. Reorientation of employment towards smaller, local, companies	National focus on innovation spurs new programmes and opportunities for those entering the workforce which encourage entrepreneurialism
Cautious Recovery	Little visible change, with life slowly becoming more public but largely continuing under pandemic/lockdown rules	Increased appetite for health initiatives as future preventative measures as vaccine is administered to the maximum	Long-term initiatives to reimagine public space and transportation are undertaken	Lambeth and Southwark see significant mitigation of previously existing disparities, but an overall stagnation in disposable incomes. Some increase in public surveillance and intervention.	

## Recommendations

On the basis of the above statistics, analysis and scenarios, we recommend:

- The Charity and its public sector partners work closely to monitor short and medium-term socio-economic change with a view to ensuring they have good concurrent indicators about changes to the London and local economy, demography and social change
- Issues of community trust are further considered with a view to empowering a more effective voice for minorities and the excluded
- Local, city-wide and national politicians have the confidence to consider the scenarios outlined here (or others like them) with a view to delivering desirable policy outcomes – as opposed to adopting a ‘wait and see’ approach
- Considering international experience of post-COVID recovery and public service policy with a view to informing Southwark and Lambeth’s future
- Better co-ordination of on-going research and statistical development so as to gain a more granular and sensitive understanding of the range of those who live and work in the two boroughs.

## Conclusion

This research has been undertaken and completed during one of the most extraordinary periods of contemporary world history. Lambeth and Southwark are hyper-diverse neighbourhoods within a sprawling mega-city. The boroughs and their residents immediately experience the effects, good and bad, of any economic or social upheaval – particularly one that has global implications. The pandemic and Brexit between them will reshape the UK and its economy. Cultural and social norms may also change quickly. A report of this kind provides an opportunity to stop and consider what has happened and how we should respond. Has “everything changed forever” or will we get back to normal as if nothing had happened? The truth will lie between these extremes, though it is almost certain there will be permanent changes to the economy and society.

Southwark and Lambeth have the assets necessary to develop in ways which are economically beneficial for a substantially larger proportion of their residents than has been the case in the past. Relatively modest change could deliver vastly improved policy outcomes. ‘Levelling up’ should be an objective for many individuals and households in South London and cannot be solely about regional policy. 2021 will provide an opportunity to re-set public policy for the better. We hope this report provides the basis for debate and then action.



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## Appendix A: Social and Demographic Data Tables

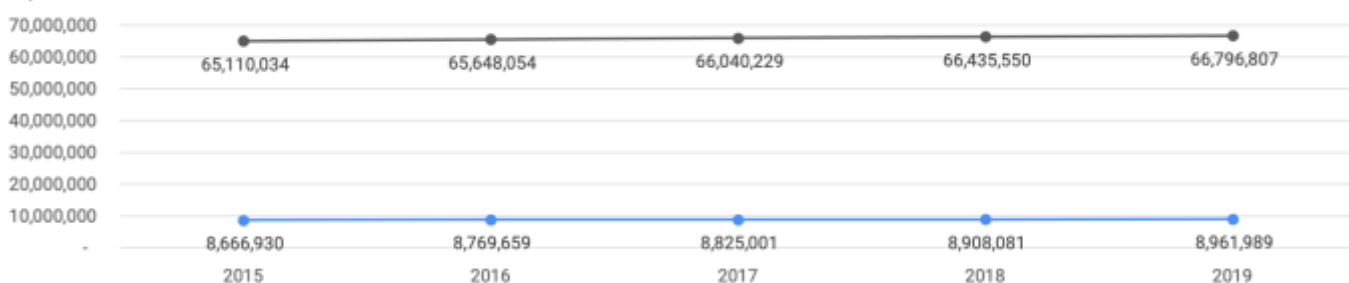
### Population, 2015- 2019

Office for National Statistics, 2019. *National population projections by single year of age.*

Population 2015-19: **Southwark & Lambeth**



Population 2015-19: **UK & London**

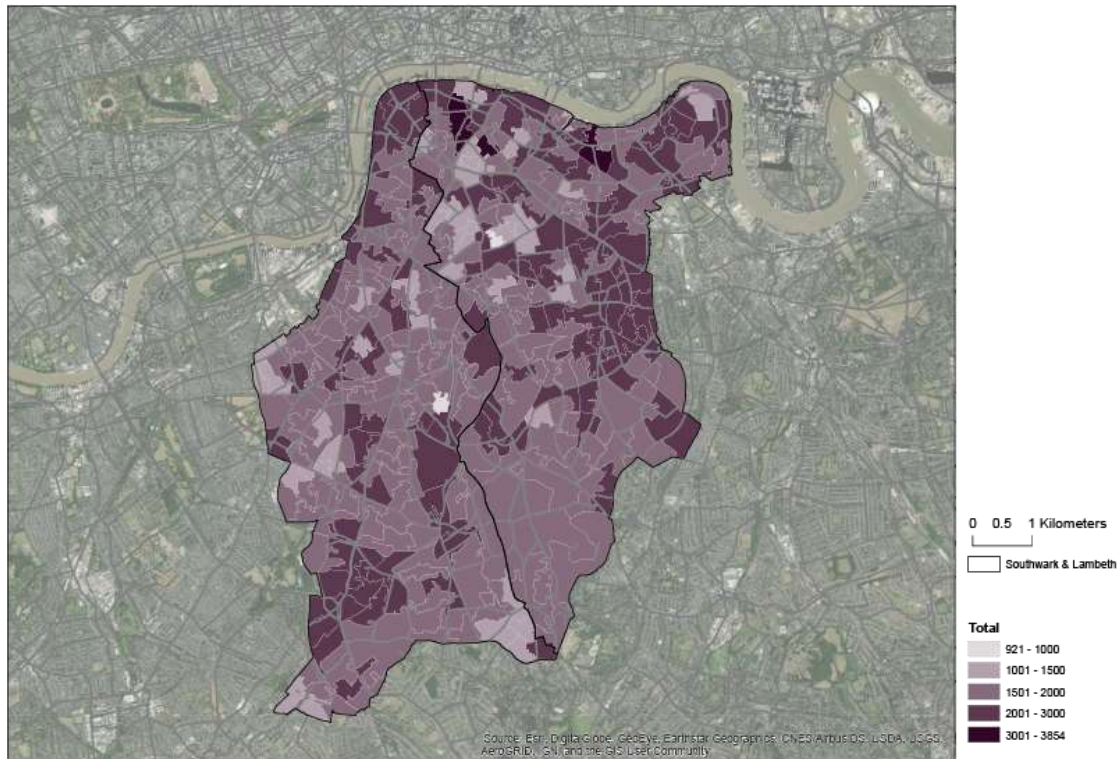


AREA	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>SOUTHWARK</b>	308,434	311,655	314,232	317,256	318,830
<b>LAMBETH</b>	320,736	323,063	324,048	325,917	326,034
<b>LONDON</b>	8,666,930	8,769,659	8,825,001	8,908,081	8,961,989
<b>UK</b>	65,110,034	65,648,054	66,040,229	66,435,550	66,796,807

## Population Density

Office for National Statistics, 2020. *Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates (supporting information) Mid-2019 SAPE22DT2 edition.*

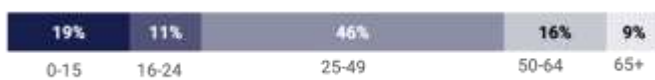
Population (2019 projections)



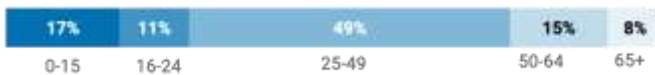
## Population by Age

Office for National Statistics, 2019. *National population projections by single year of age.*

Southwark 2019: Population by Age



Lambeth 2019: Population by Age



London 2019: Population by Age



UK 2019: Population by Age

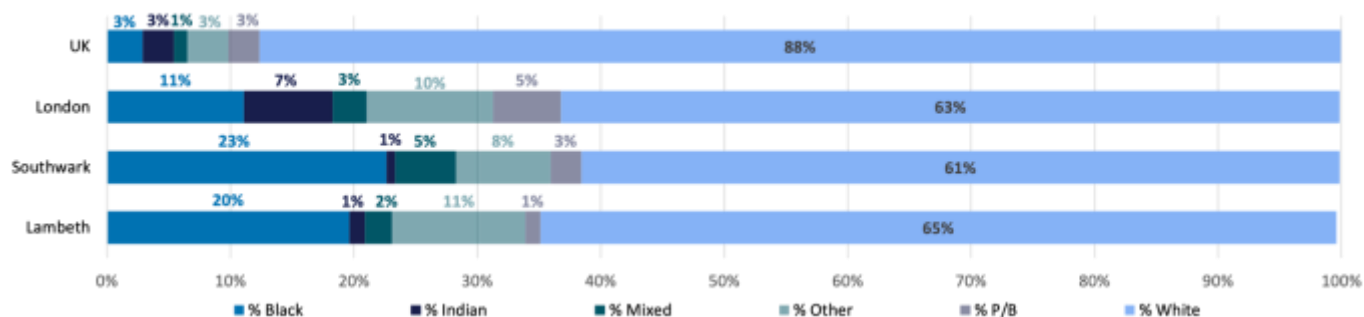


	SOUTHWARK		LAMBETH		LONDON		UK
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total
<b>0 TO 15</b>	59,544	19%	56,300	17%	1,843,581	21%	12,697,836
<b>16 TO 24</b>	34,910	11%	34,618	11%	936,049	10%	7,073,193
<b>25 TO 49</b>	147,270	46%	159,287	49%	3,647,285	41%	21,828,709
<b>50 TO 64</b>	49,976	16%	48,329	15%	1,453,559	16%	12,822,108
<b>65+</b>	27,130	9%	27,500	8%	1,081,515	12%	12,374,961

## Population by Ethnicity

Office for National Statistics, 2019. *National population projections by single year of age.*

### 2019 Ethnicity Comparisons (Proportional)



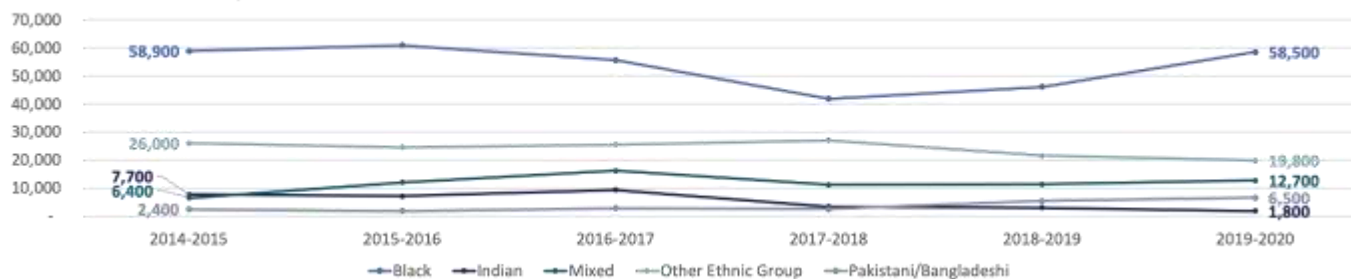
ETHNICITY		LAMBETH	SOUTHWARK	LONDON	UK
<b>BLACK</b>	<i>Total</i>	52,900	58,500	791,300	1,553,000
	<i>Perc.</i>	20%	23%	11%	3%
<b>INDIAN</b>	<i>Total</i>	3,400	1,800	512,000	1,347,900
	<i>Perc.</i>	1%	1%	7%	3%
<b>MIXED</b>	<i>Total</i>	5,900	12,700	197,800	581,400
	<i>Perc.</i>	2%	5%	3%	1%
<b>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	<i>Total</i>	29,100	19,800	730,600	1,768,500
	<i>Perc.</i>	11%	8%	10%	3%
<b>PAKISTANI/BANGLADESHI</b>	<i>Total</i>	3,200	6,500	391,800	1,336,600
	<i>Perc.</i>	1%	3%	5%	3%
<b>WHITE</b>	<i>Total</i>	173,700	158,600	4,500,700	46,748,700
	<i>Perc.</i>	65%	61%	63%	88%
<b>TOTAL POP</b>		269,300	258,300	7,133,600	53,368,500

## Non-White Population, 2014/15 – 2019/20

Office for National Statistics, 2019. *National population projections by single year of age.*

### Southwark

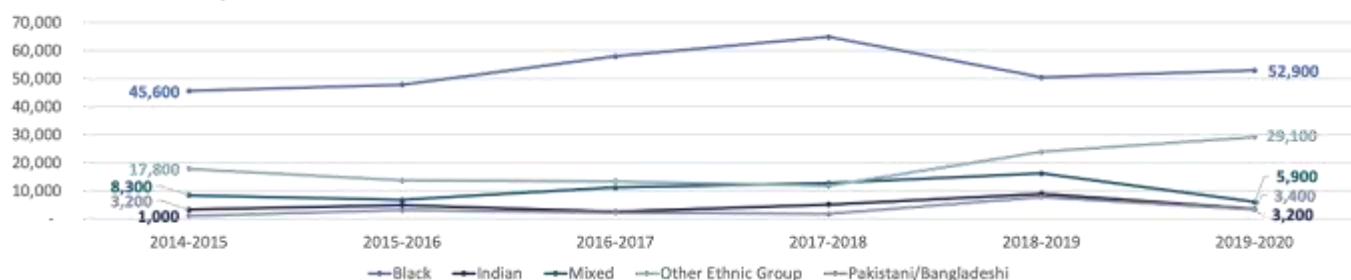
Southwark Non-White Population



	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
<b>WHITE</b>	147,500	146,800	41,200	162,700	170,600	158,600
<b>BLACK</b>	58,900	60,900	55,600	41,900	46,100	58,500
<b>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	26,000	24,500	25,500	27,000	21,500	19,800
<b>MIXED</b>	6,400	12,000	16,100	11,100	11,300	12,700
<b>PAKISTANI/BANGLADESHI</b>	2,400	1,800	2,800	2,500	5,400	6,500
<b>INDIAN</b>	7,700	7,100	9,300	3,300	3,000	1,800
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	<b>248,800</b>	<b>253,400</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>258,300</b>

### Lambeth

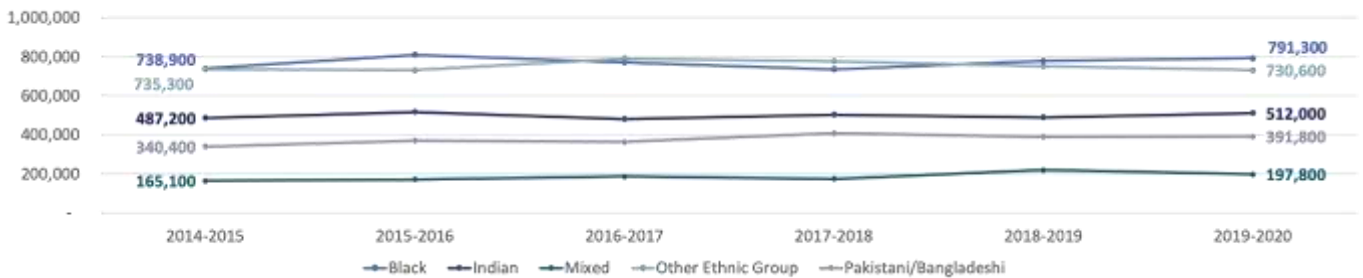
Lambeth Non-White Population



	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
<b>WHITE</b>	181,000	185,600	181,600	179,000	159,500	173,700
<b>BLACK</b>	45,600	47,800	57,900	64,900	50,400	52,900
<b>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	17,800	13,600	13,300	11,700	23,800	29,100
<b>MIXED</b>	8,300	6,700	11,100	12,700	16,100	5,900
<b>INDIAN</b>	3,200	4,900	2,500	5,100	8,900	3,400
<b>PAKISTANI/BANGLADESHI</b>	1,000	3,000	2,200	1,700	7,800	3,200
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	<b>257,000</b>	<b>262,700</b>	<b>268,600</b>	<b>275,200</b>	<b>267,500</b>	<b>269,300</b>

## London

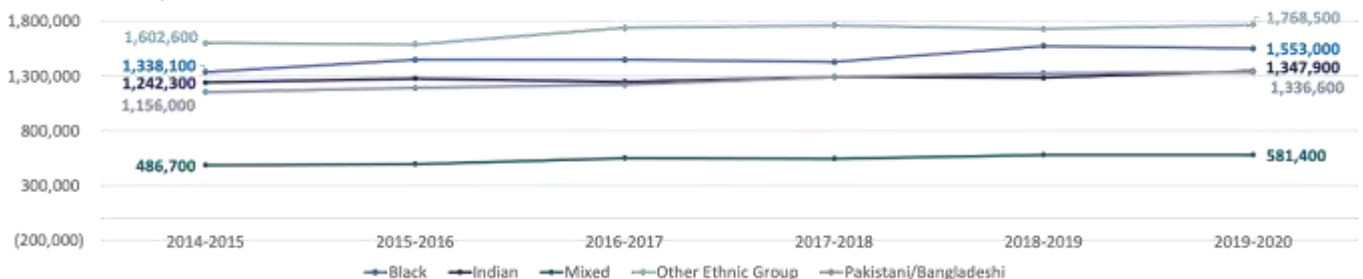
London Non-White Population



	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
<b>WHITE</b>	4,286,200	4,240,700	4,311,500	4,360,800	4,422,400	4,500,700
<b>BLACK</b>	738,900	810,100	771,300	735,300	777,600	791,300
<b>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	735,300	731,600	791,000	777,200	751,400	730,600
<b>INDIAN</b>	487,200	517,500	481,300	502,900	489,000	512,000
<b>PAKISTANI/BANGLADESHI</b>	340,400	370,800	364,400	408,200	390,600	391,800
<b>MIXED</b>	165,100	171,600	187,500	173,800	219,700	197,800
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	<b>6,766,300</b>	<b>6,857,400</b>	<b>6,919,100</b>	<b>6,970,500</b>	<b>7,066,500</b>	<b>7,133,600</b>

## UK

UK Non-White Population

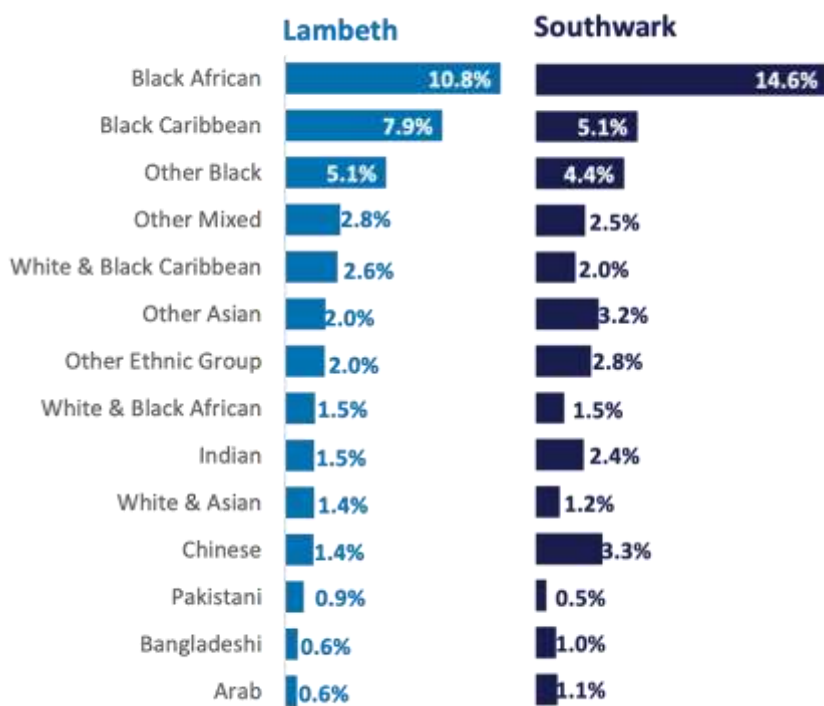


2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
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<b>WHITE</b>	45,912,800	46,093,900	46,284,500	46,445,300	46,549,000	46,748,700
<b>NON-WHITE</b>	5,858,100	6,075,600	6,250,600	6,364,000	6,543,400	6,619,800
<b>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP</b>	1,602,600	1,589,000	1,739,700	1,763,700	1,730,200	1,768,500
<b>BLACK</b>	1,338,100	1,450,300	1,448,000	1,428,600	1,574,000	1,553,000
<b>INDIAN</b>	1,242,300	1,279,000	1,247,700	1,290,500	1,285,300	1,347,900
<b>PAKISTANI/BANGLADESHI</b>	1,156,000	1,191,900	1,221,400	1,292,500	1,328,700	1,336,600
<b>MIXED</b>	486,700	498,300	551,400	547,000	582,200	581,400
<b>TOTAL POP</b>	<b>51,770,900</b>	<b>52,169,500</b>	<b>2,535,100</b>	<b>52,809,300</b>	<b>53,092,400</b>	<b>53,368,500</b>

## Non-White Population, 2019 Projections

Greater London Authority, 2017. *Ethnic group population projections.*



### Lambeth

	TOTAL	PERCENT
ARAB	2,007	0.6%
BANGLADESHI	2,178	0.6%
PAKISTANI	3,175	0.9%
CHINESE	4,753	1.4%
WHITE & ASIAN	4,883	1.4%
INDIAN	4,886	1.5%
WHITE & BLACK AFRICAN	5,074	1.5%
OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	6,741	2.0%
OTHER ASIAN	6,823	2.0%

### Southwark

	TOTAL	PERCENT
ARAB	3,515	1.1%
BANGLADESHI	3,295	1.0%
PAKISTANI	1,731	0.5%
CHINESE	10,859	3.3%
WHITE & ASIAN	3,944	1.2%
INDIAN	7,836	2.4%
WHITE & BLACK AFRICAN	4,725	1.5%
OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	9,037	2.8%
OTHER ASIAN	10,281	3.2%
WHITE & BLACK CARIBBEAN	6,440	2.0%
OTHER MIXED	8,111	2.5%
OTHER BLACK	14,420	4.4%
BLACK CARIBBEAN	16,595	5.1%
BLACK AFRICAN	47,350	14.6%

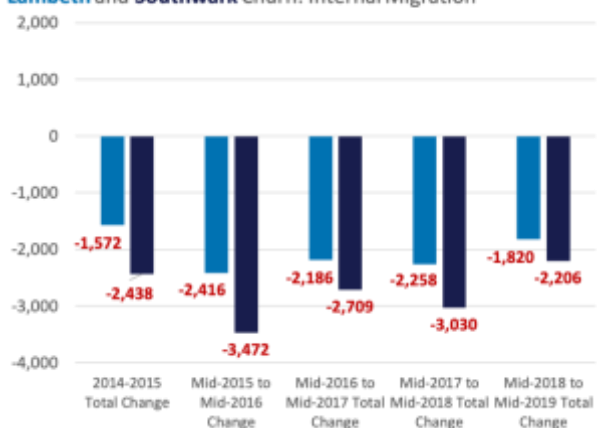


WHITE & BLACK CARIBBEAN	8,906	2.6%
OTHER MIXED	9,372	2.8%
OTHER BLACK	17,090	5.1%
BLACK CARIBBEAN	26,560	7.9%
BLACK AFRICAN	36,522	10.8%

## Net Change in Migration: International and Internal

Office for National Statistics, 2020. *Local area migration indicators, UK.*

Lambeth and Southwark Churn: Internal Migration



Lambeth & Southwark Churn: International Migration



Lambeth and Southwark Churn: Net Change



### Lambeth

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
INTERNAL MIGRATION	Inflow	31,838	32,031	34,950	36,269	38,612
	Outflow	33,410	34,447	37,136	38,527	40,432
	Total	(1,572)	(2,416)	(2,186)	(2,258)	(1,820)
INTERNATIONAL	Inflow	7,027	6,737	6,358	6,542	5,985

<b>MIGRATION</b>	Outflow	4,546	4,967	6,030	5,076	6,518
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,481</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>(533)</i>
<b>NET CHURN</b>	Inflow	38,865	38,768	41,308	42,811	44,597
	Outflow	37,956	39,414	43,166	43,603	46,950
	<i>Total</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>(646)</i>	<i>(1,858)</i>	<i>(792)</i>	<i>(2,353)</i>

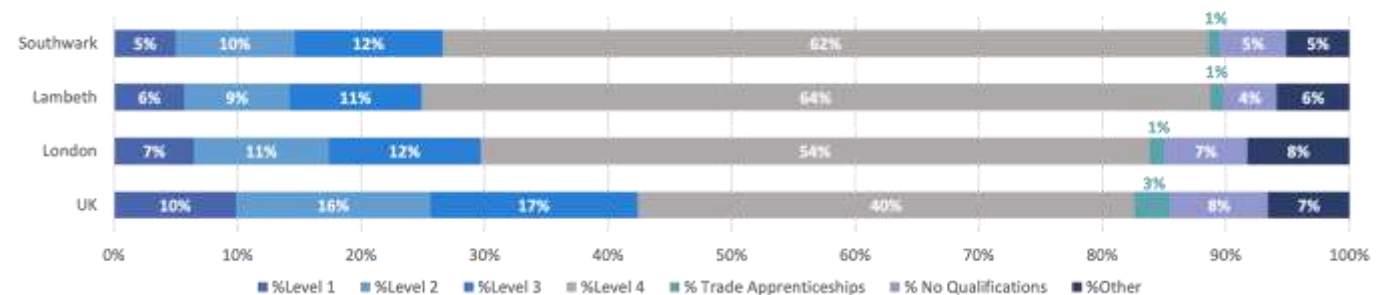
## Southwark

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>INTERNAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	26,806	25,742	29,296	30,312	32,846
	Outflow	29,244	29,214	32,005	33,342	35,052
	<i>Total</i>	<i>(2,438)</i>	<i>(3,472)</i>	<i>(2,709)</i>	<i>(3,030)</i>	<i>(2,206)</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>	Inflow	9,081	8,294	7,837	8,714	8,290
	Outflow	4,332	4,801	5,568	5,628	7,267
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4,749</i>	<i>3,493</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>3,086</i>	<i>1,023</i>
<b>NET CHURN</b>	Inflow	35,887	34,036	37,133	39,026	41,136
	Outflow	33,576	34,015	37,573	38,970	42,319
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,311</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>(440)</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>(1,183)</i>

## Education Qualification Attainment of Working Age Residents

Office for National Statistics, 2019. *Qualifications of working age population (16-64).*

### 2019 Qualification Attainment

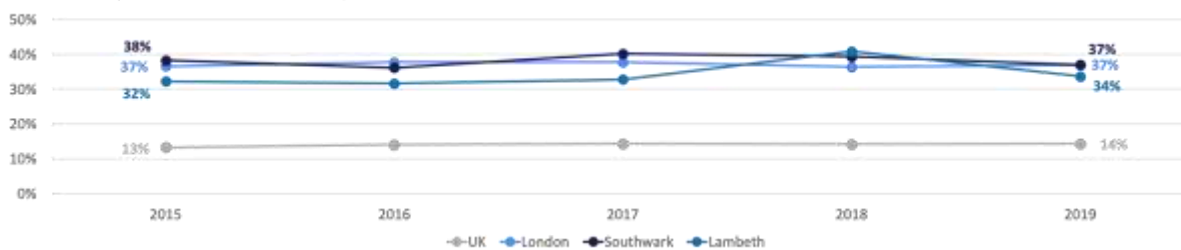


		UK	LONDON	LAMBETH	SOUTHWARK
<b>LEVEL 1</b>	Total	4,101,800	392,800	13,900	11,500
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>5%</i>
<b>LEVEL 2</b>	Total	6,473,100	659,300	20,900	22,300
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>10%</i>
<b>LEVEL 3</b>	Total	6,919,700	742,800	26,000	27,800
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>12%</i>
<b>LEVEL 4+</b>	Total	16,572,900	3,280,300	155,700	144,200
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>62%</i>
<b>TRADE APPRENTICESHIPS</b>	Total	1,182,700	70,300	2,600	2,100
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
<b>NO QUALIFICATIONS</b>	Total	3,243,600	406,500	10,600	12,600
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>5%</i>
<b>OTHER</b>	Total	2,732,700	503,300	14,400	11,800
	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>5%</i>

## Population Born Outside the UK

Office for National Statistics, 2020. *Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality.*

Percent of Population Born Outside the UK, 2015-2019

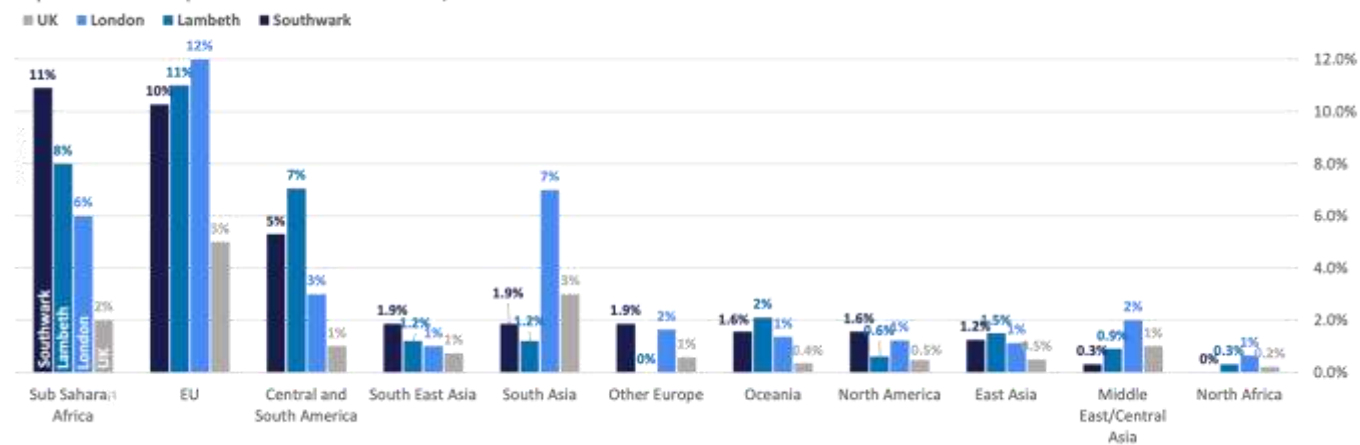


	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
<b>UK</b>	8,569,000	13%	9,152,000	14%	9,382,000	14%	9,342,000	14%	9,482,000	14%
<b>LONDON</b>	3,144,000	37%	3,309,000	38%	3,354,000	38%	3,236,000	36%	3,317,000	37%
<b>SOUTHWARK</b>	117,000	38%	113,000	36%	127,000	40%	125,000	39%	119,000	37%
<b>LAMBETH</b>	103,000	32%	103,000	32%	108,000	33%	133,000	41%	110,000	34%

## Non-UK Population 2019: Country of Birth

Office for National Statistics, 2020. *Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality.*

Proportion of the Population Born Outside the UK, 2019



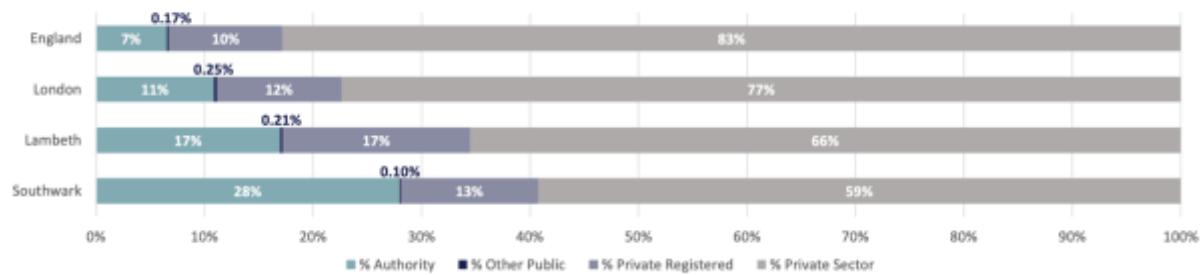
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	UK	LONDON	LAMBETH	SOUTHWARK
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	86%	63%	66%	63%
<b>NON-UNITED KINGDOM</b>	14%	37%	34%	37%
<b>EU</b>	5%	12%	11%	10%
<b>SUB SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	2%	6%	8%	11%
<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA</b>	1%	3%	7%	5%
<b>OCEANIA</b>	0.4%	1%	2%	1.6%

EAST ASIA	0.5%	1%	1.5%	1.2%
SOUTH ASIA	3%	7%	1.2%	1.9%
SOUTH EAST ASIA	1%	1%	1.2%	1.9%
MIDDLE EAST/CENTRAL ASIA	1%	2%	0.9%	0.3%
NORTH AMERICA	0.5%	1%	0.6%	1.6%
NORTH AFRICA	0.2%	1%	0.3%	0%
OTHER EUROPE	1%	2%	0%	1.9%

## Housing: 2019 Dwellings by Tenure

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2020. *Table 100: number of dwellings by tenure and district, England.*

2019 Dwellings by Tenure Comparison

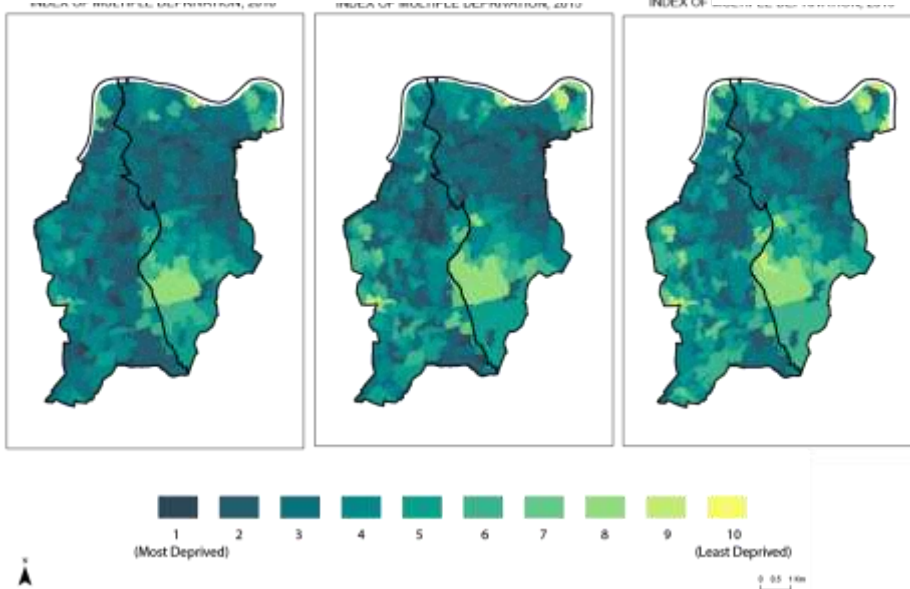
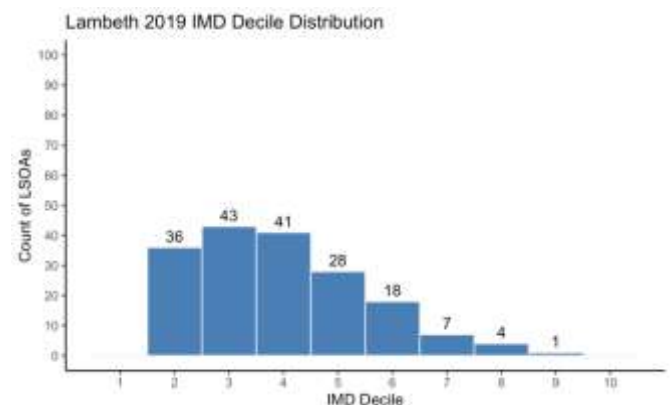
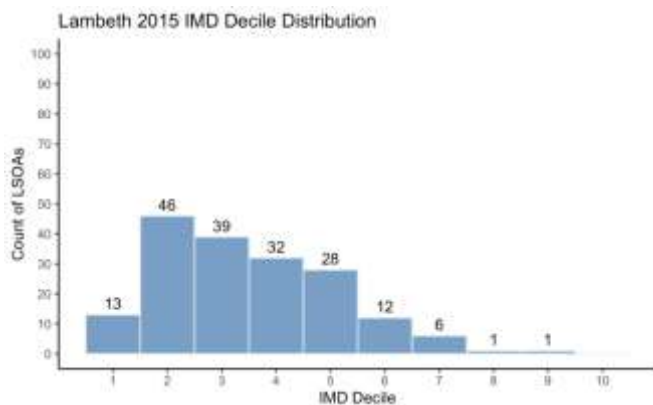
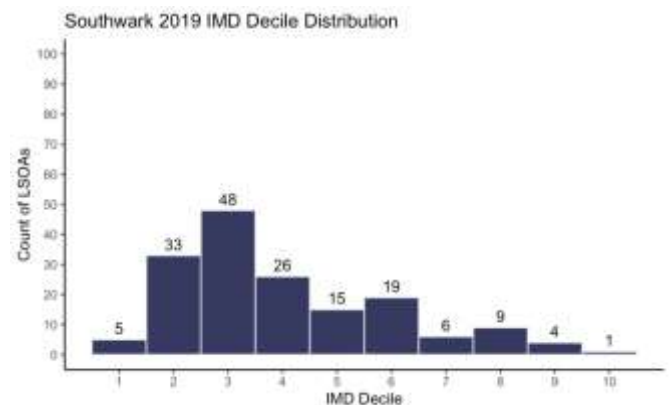
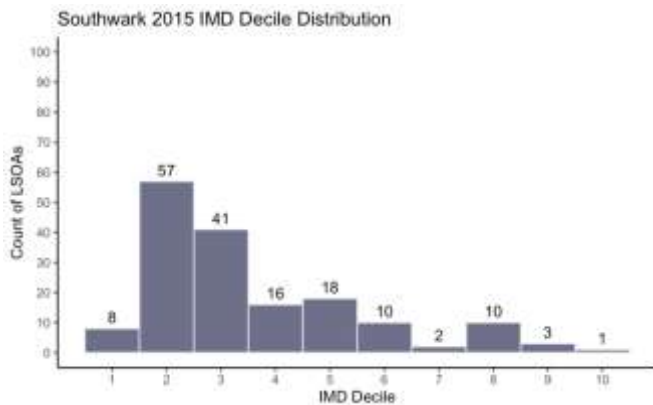


	ALL DWELLINGS		LOCAL AUTHORITY		OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE REGISTERED PROVIDER		PRIVATE SECTOR	
	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
<b>SOUTHWARK</b>	136,178		38,104	28%	135	0.10%	17,282	13%	80,657	59%
<b>LAMBETH</b>	141,507		24,047	17%	297	0.21%	24,465	17%	92,698	66%
<b>LONDON</b>	3,592,322		390,987	11%	9,133	0.25%	413,268	12%	2,778,934	77%
<b>ENGLAND</b>	24,413,500		1,587,165	7%	41,652	0.17%	2,560,993	10%	20,165,836	83%

# English Indices of Deprivation, 2015 to 2019 Decile Comparisons & Spatial Distributions

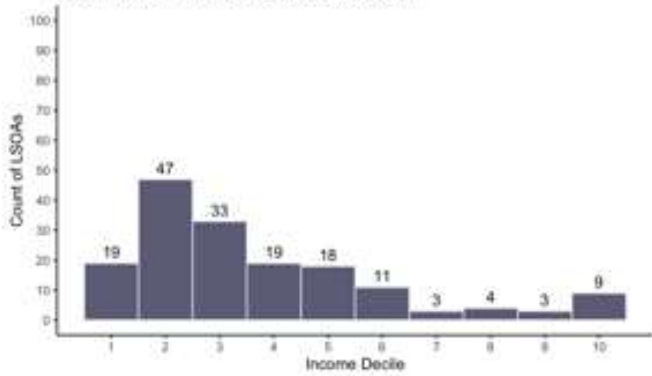
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019). *English indices of deprivation 2019*.

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), LSOAs by Decile

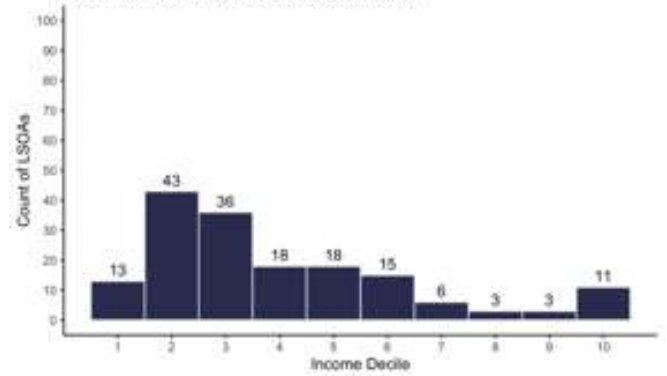


## Income, LSOAs by Decile

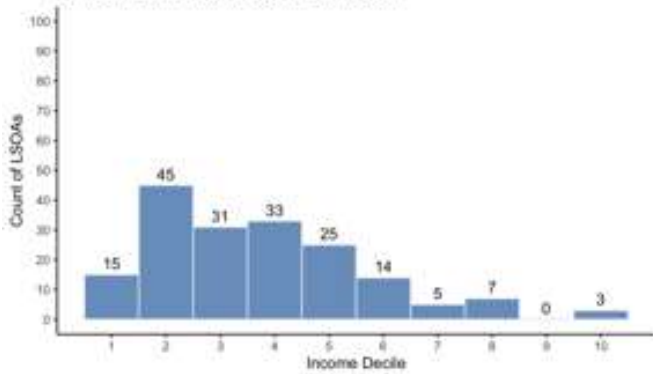
Southwark 2015 Income Decile Distribution



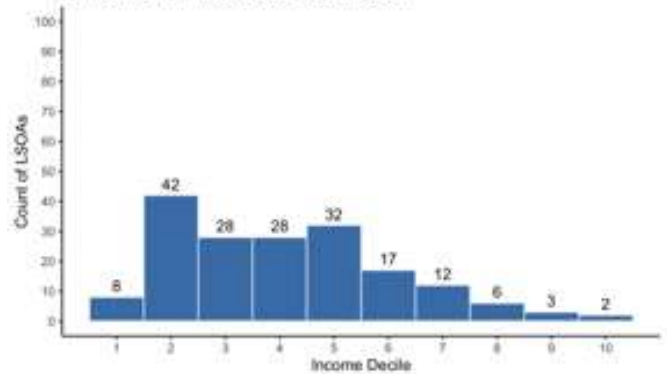
Southwark 2019 Income Decile Distribution



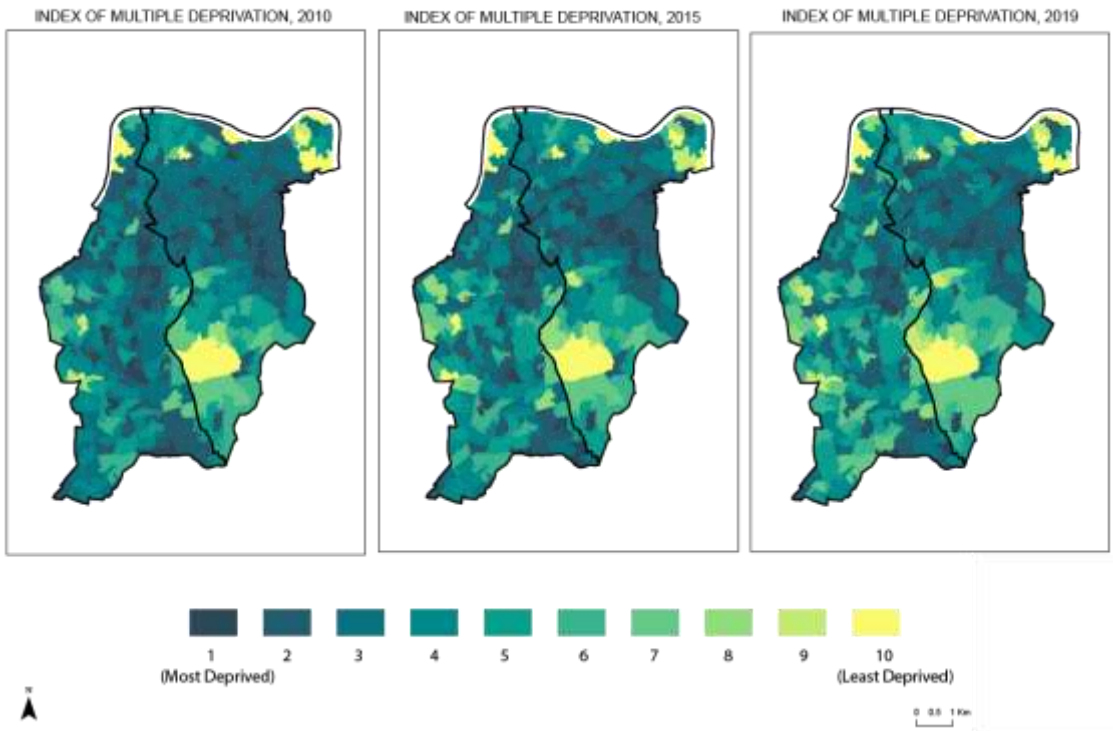
Lambeth 2015 Income Decile Distribution



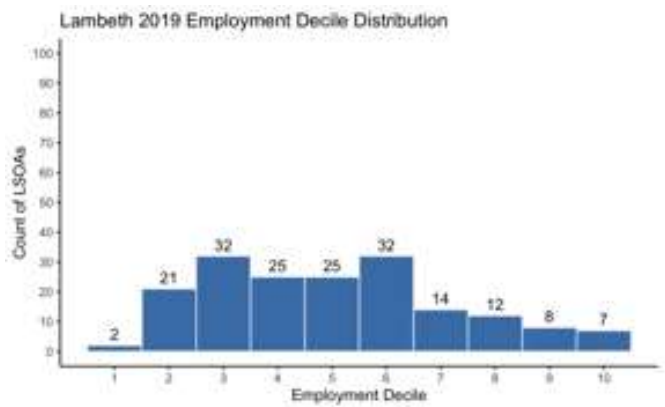
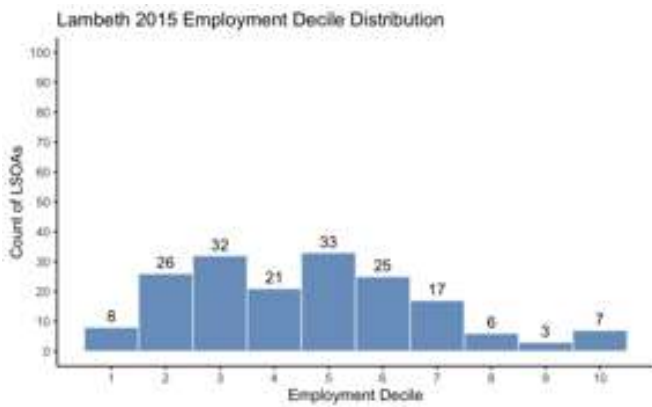
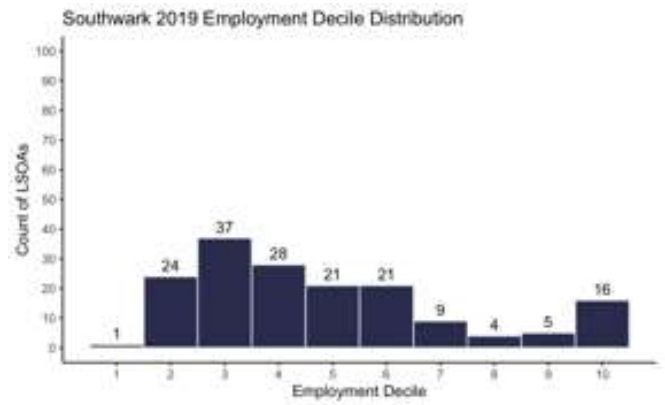
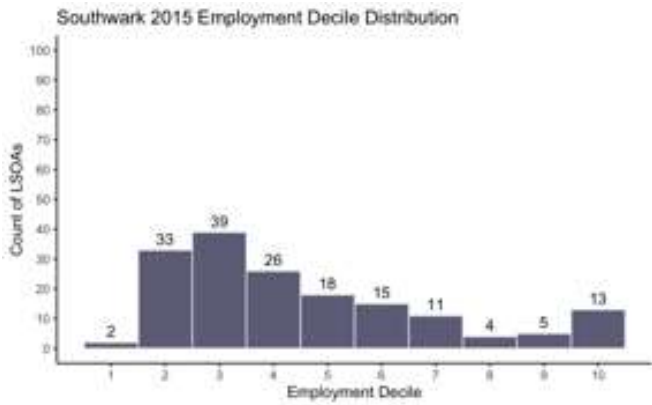
Lambeth 2019 Income Decile Distribution



### Income Decile

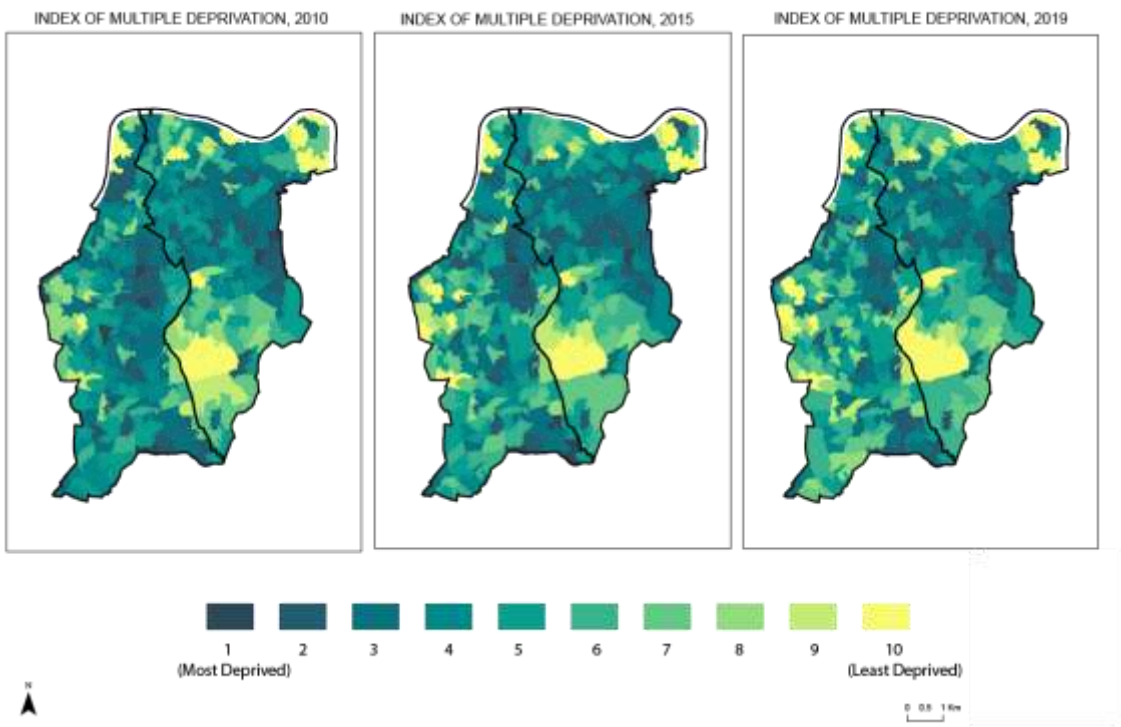


### Employment, LSOAs by Decile

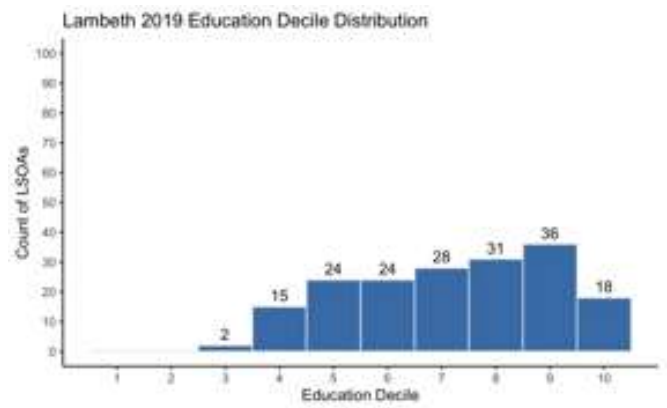
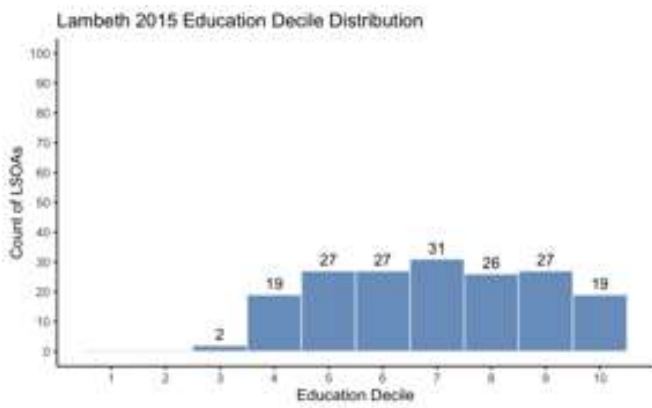
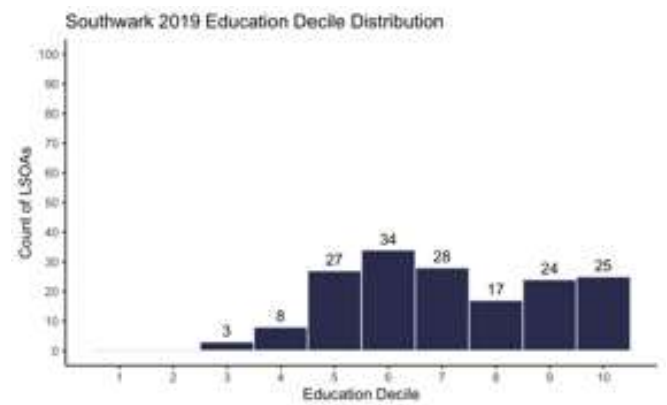
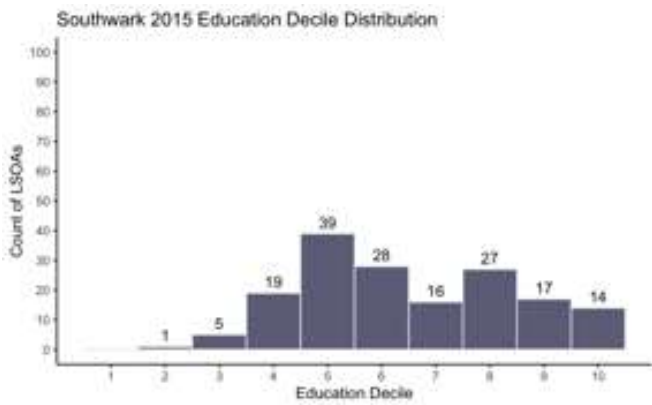




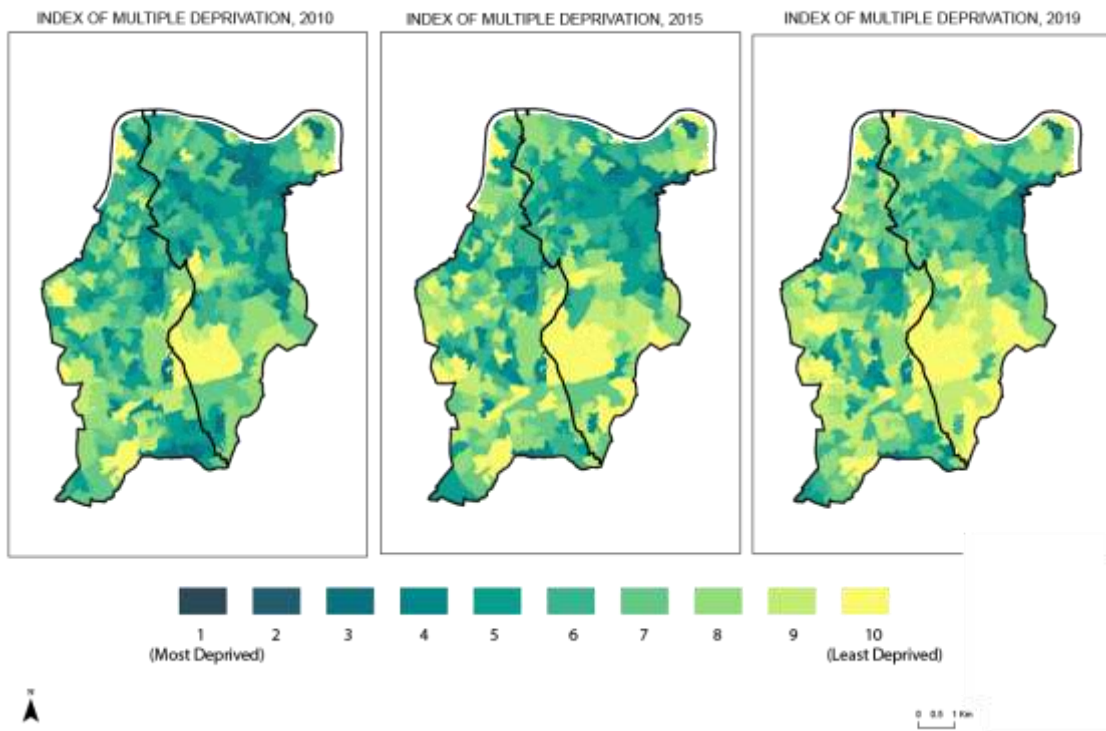
# Employment decile



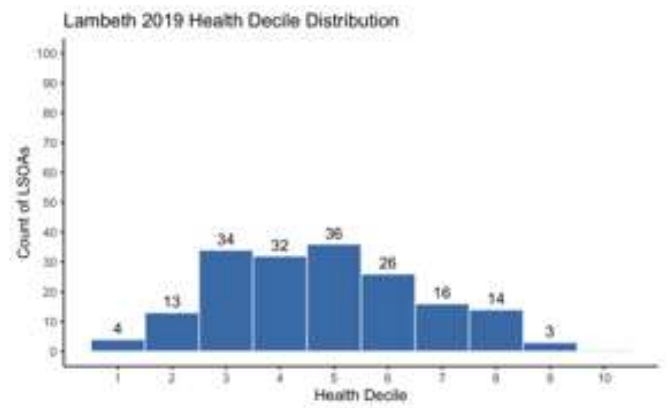
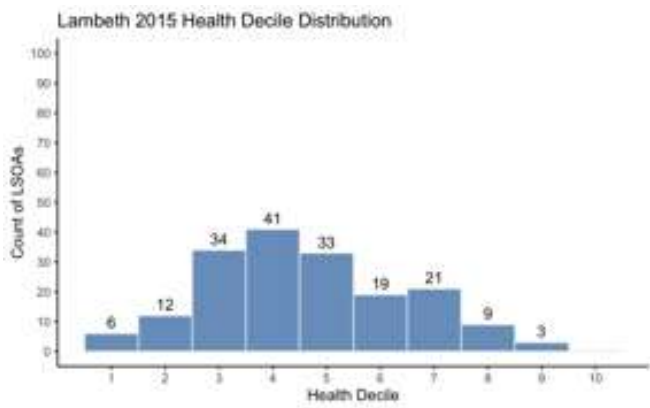
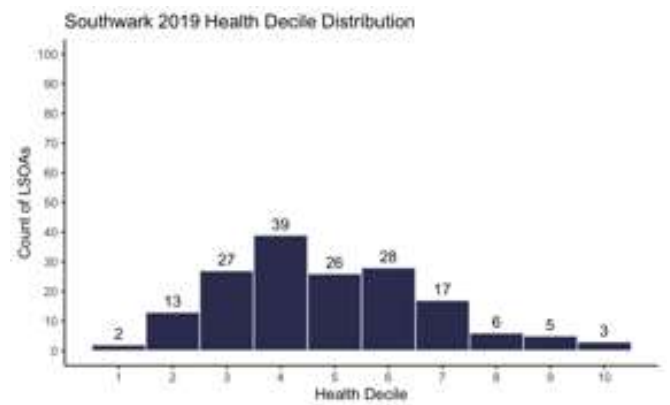
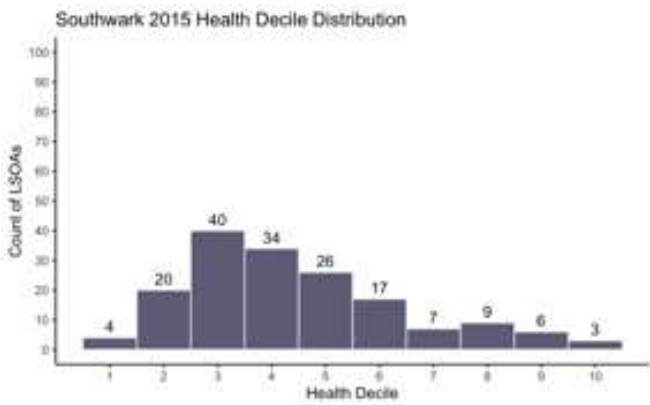
## Education, LSOAs by Decile



### Education decile



## Health, LSOAs by Decile

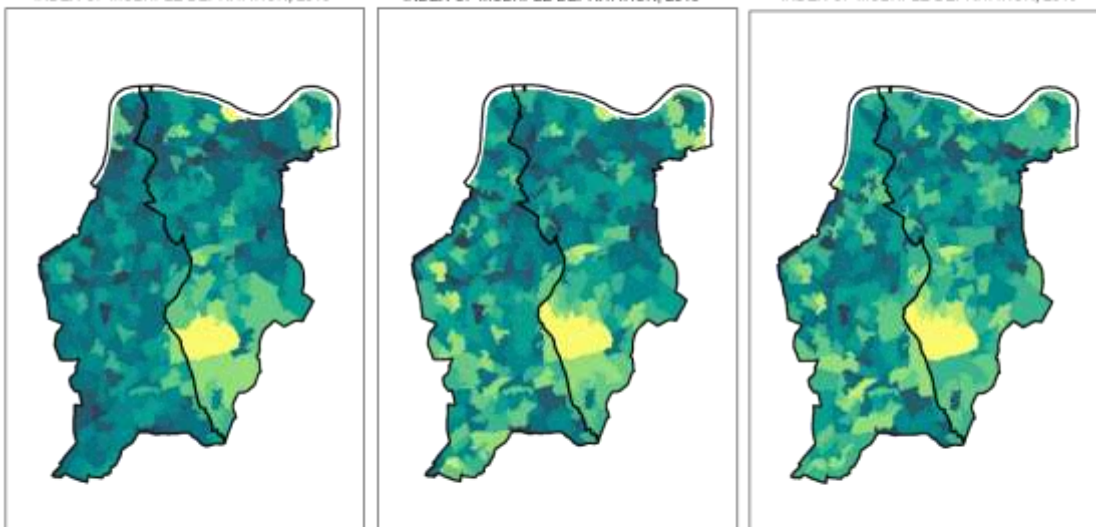


### Health decile

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2010

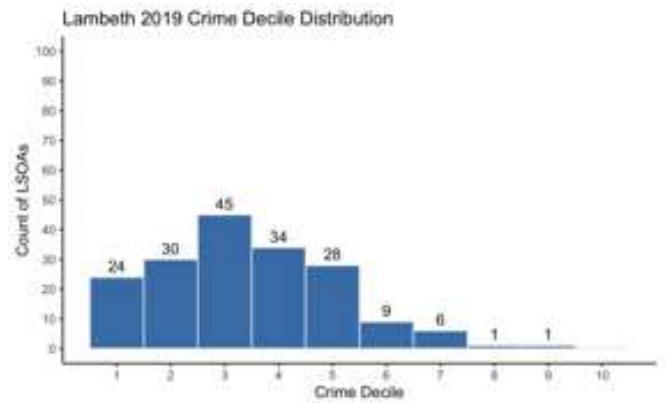
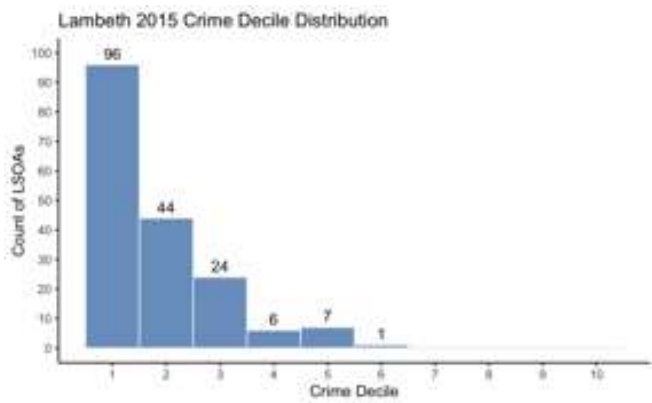
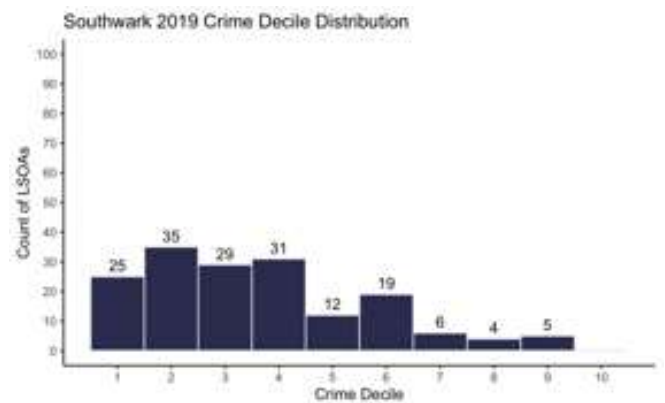
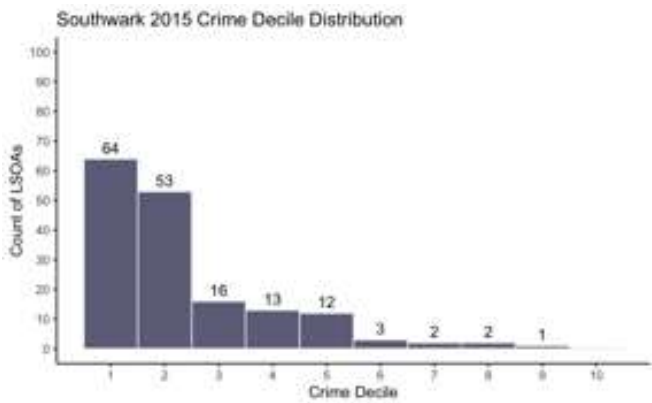
INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2015

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2019

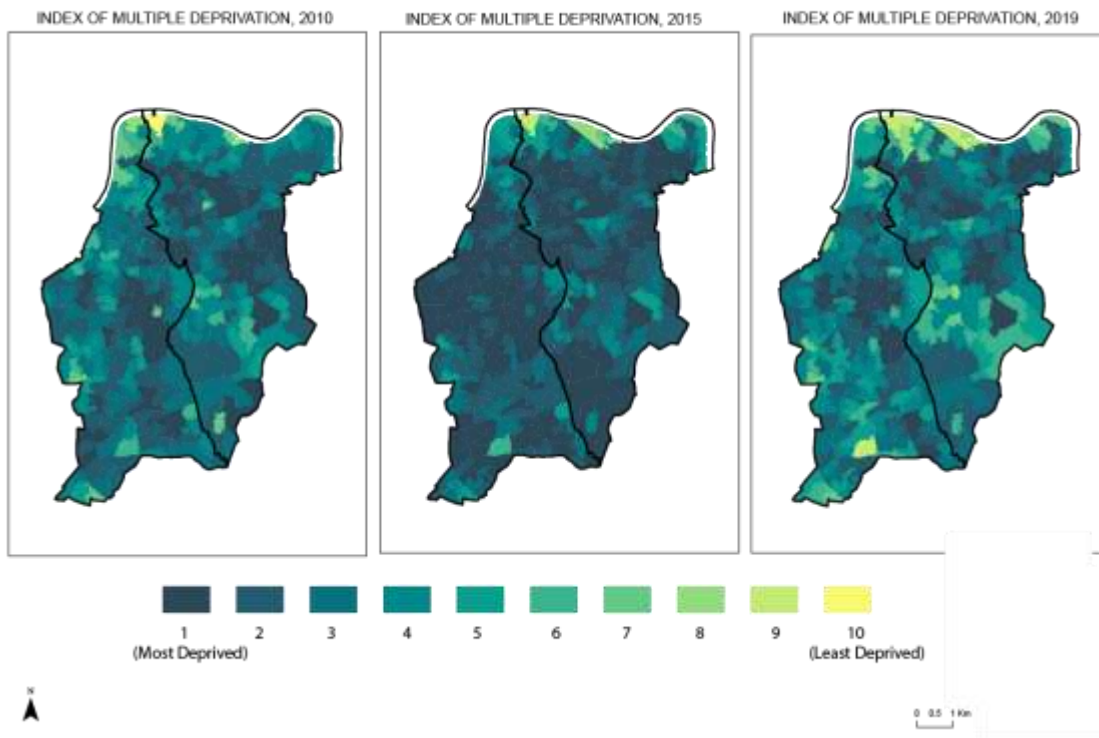


0 0.5 1 Km

## Crime, LSOAs by Decile

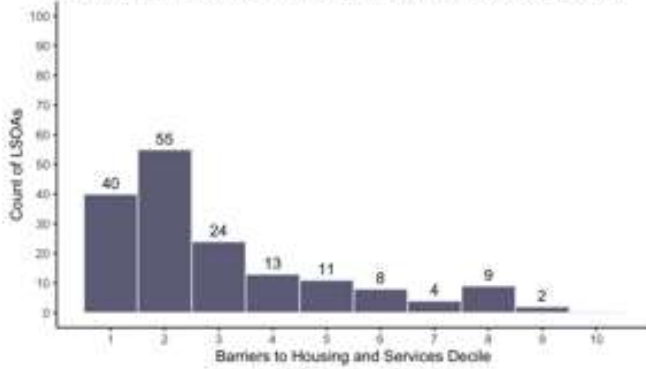


### Crime decile

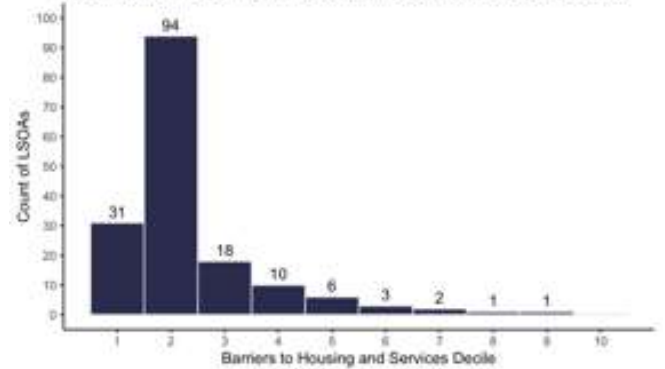


## Barriers to Housing & Services, LSOAs by Decile

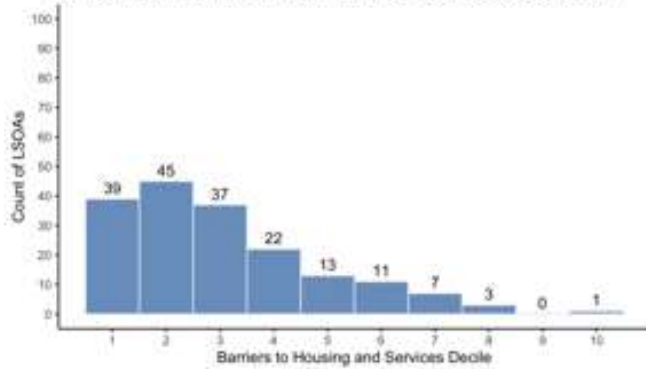
Southwark 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Decile Distribution



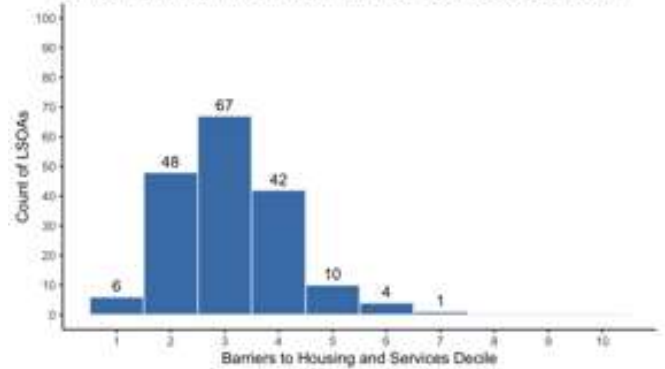
Southwark 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Decile Distribution



Lambeth 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Decile Distribution

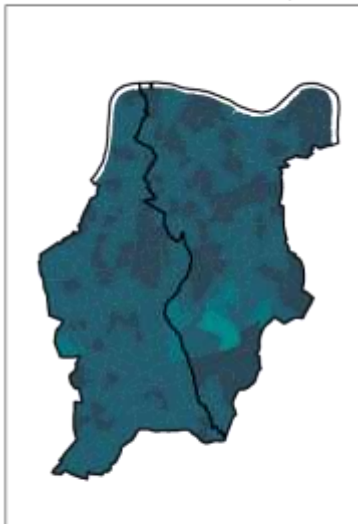


Lambeth 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Decile Distribution

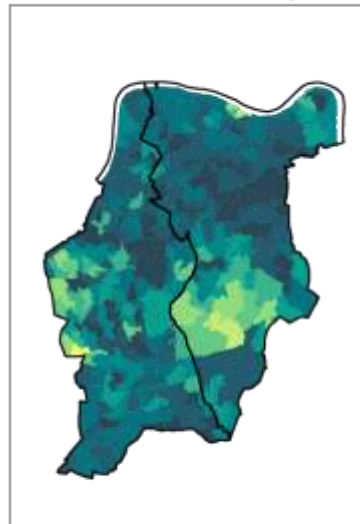


## Housing 2010 / Barriers 2015-2020 decile

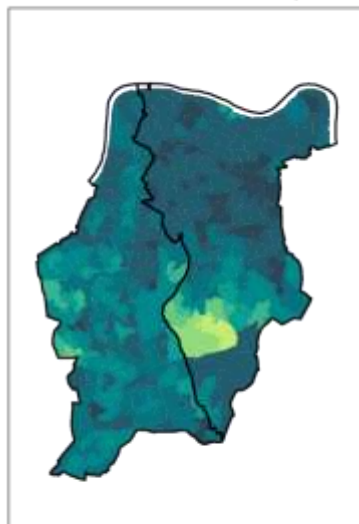
INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2010



INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2015



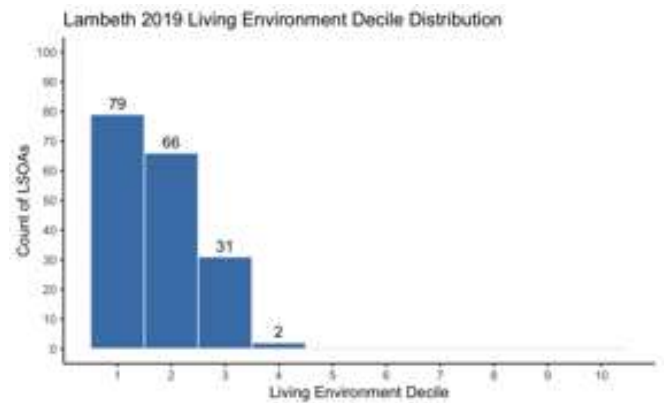
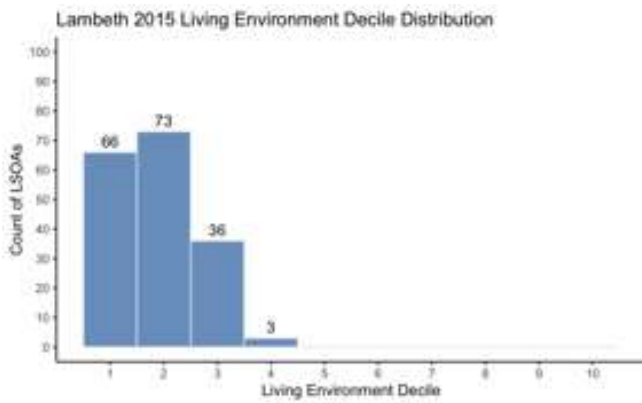
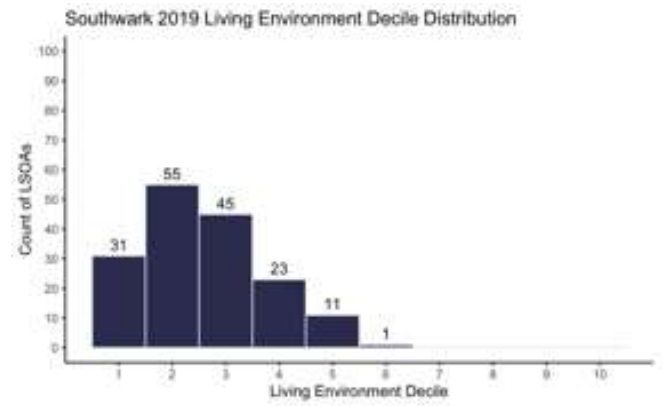
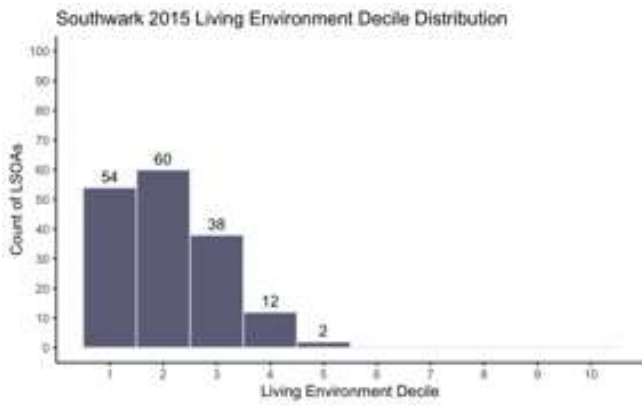
INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2019



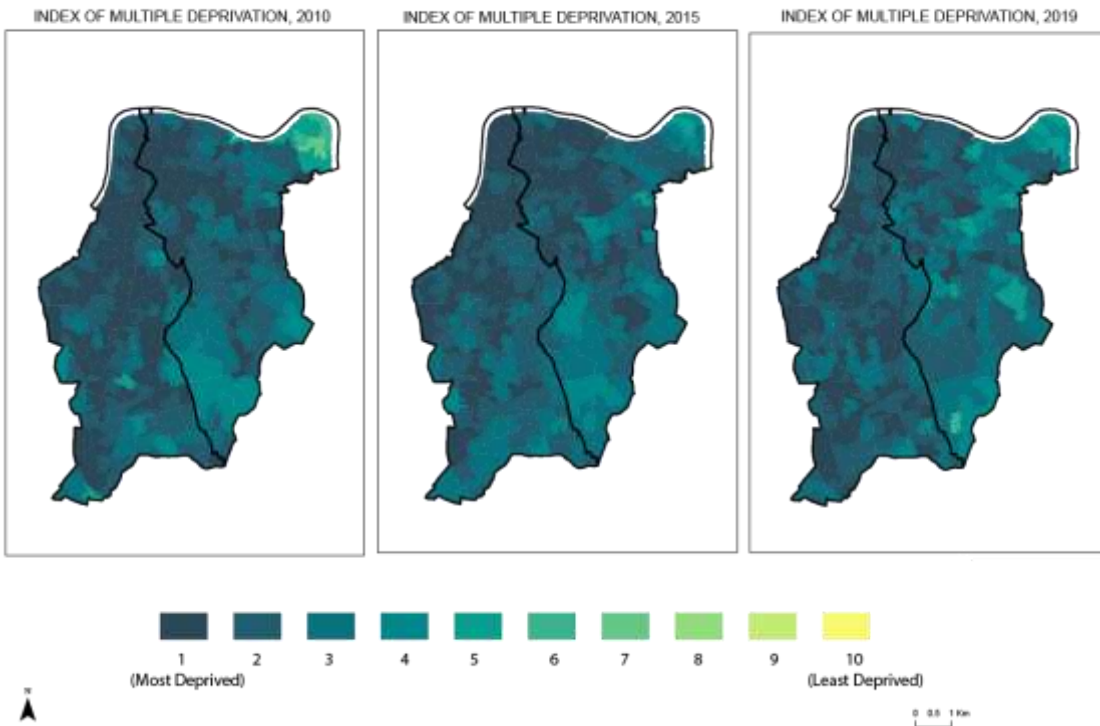
0 0.5 1 Km



## Living Environment, LSOAs by Decile



Environment 2010 / living environment 2015-2020 decile



## Appendix B: Summary of Community Researcher conversations

Conversations with local community researchers were undertaken as a component of this project's scenario development in order to add local context, depth, and nuance. Representatives from Centric, Community Researchers Programme, included Shaun Danquah, Paul Addae, Elaine Brown and Marcus Tayebwa.

The community researchers were selected because of their work on an existing Impact on Urban Health project, through which they were already undertaking COVID-19 specific research in Lambeth and Southwark. Three community researchers, plus the project leader, participated in a call with Impact on Urban Health and LSE team members and provided their feedback on draft scenarios and collaborative research more generally. The conversation was semi-structured but largely driven by Community Researchers interest.

As this was not a formal interview a full transcript cannot be provided, however below is a summary of the key points and takeaways from the conversation which greatly informed final scenario development.

### Value of Community Research & Developing Community Research Capacity

- Community researchers are interested in what goes on off-stage and below the 'institutional radar'. What questions do institutions not realise they should be asking?
- How do the research agendas of large institutions work in counterproductive ways in the community, how do they intersect with extremism, gang violence, etc.?
- Need to build research capacity with people involved in the day to day of community
- People who have never been asked, may not have had opportunities to think about what the future might look like
  - How do we address tokenising inclusion, like segregated developments and poor doors?
- Need to be more nuanced in understanding a population. For example, what does 'Black' mean in Lambeth and Southwark?

### Lack of Institutional Trust

- There's a fear that the COVID-19 vaccine isn't catered towards low-income or ethnic minorities
- How do you build trust? Need to build equity and take a direct, collaborative approach
- Policy makers/boards need to be specific about who live in their communities and form connections with specific groups, not groups so large they have no coherent thoughts
  - Example: Black-Caribbean community in a specific area, versus 'Black Community'
- Roots of institutional and medical distrust
  - historic racial disparities
  - comes up quite a lot in those counter health sphere/counter public places
- Public health and tech
  - how can institutions collaborate with community health activism – much of which happens online
  - More integration with holistic/alternative/traditional practices
  - what about health fads- lifestyle choices like intermittent fasting, etc.

### Futures for Lambeth and Southwark

- Services will decline significantly if councils run out of money,
- Brexit is already leading to out-migration in these communities
- Communities have experienced trauma both from coronavirus but also from isolation itself
  - what role is there for addressing trauma and healing post-Covid?
  - do we need to address mental health policies and programming?

- What are the implications of isolation?
- Where will there be opportunities for small businesses? Who will be able to access those opportunities?
- Many of the possibilities outlined in the scenarios are (and were) already happening in Lambeth and Southwark
  - local economies in Brixton, the old jobs centre
- How do we develop and value development and disruptive businesses from locals, ethnic minorities, racial minorities?
- In many ways borough residents have more shared understanding and values with international newcomers than with people from the suburbs. What would that mean for a future with greater international migration?
  - People are drawn to people like them, which obviously informs settlement patterns
  - In an isolationist future, would we get a more homogenous culture that feels a bit softer?
    - Right now, it feels like long-term residents don't get to know international residents
  - London arrogance still exists though, so even coming from the suburbs you would still see enclaves of newcomers, not necessarily integration
  - Raises an important question of which group is more valid? If we see UK in-migration, will local residents be prioritised or will newcomers?
- Possibility of a public health future which prescribes exercise instead of medication
- Also need to be aware of and careful of inequitable greening practices.
  - Does green space only get prioritised for and built for the wealthy/privileged?
  - Ex: current slow streets policies in the boroughs push traffic to the main streets, increasing the amount of pollution in the areas which are largely inhabited by poorer populations
- What about more fresh/novel approaches to health outreach?
  - what about 'public health counter spheres' – holistic practices, Instagram 'wellness', etc.