

LAMBETH COMMUNITY FUND

LAMBETH PROFILE

To accompany the 2013-15 Evaluation



Introduction

This profile of the London borough of Lambeth accompanies the final evaluation report of the Lambeth Community Fund (2013-15) and serves to put in context LCF's grant giving in the borough and assist with the development of future grant-making strategy. It was compiled using the most up-to-date statistics available in the public realm for each category. It is not an exhaustive list of data on the borough, but includes some of the headline statistics covering the borough's geography, health, deprivation, safety, education, economy and environment, to help paint a picture of Lambeth and demonstrate how it compares to the rest of London and the UK on various key social and economic indicators.

Geography

Lambeth is a London borough in south London, forming part of Inner London. It is one of 32 London boroughs. Lambeth is situated between the boroughs of Wandsworth and Southwark, and has one of the **largest geographic areas of any inner London borough**. It is 3 miles wide and 7 miles long, forming a long, thin shape stretching from the River Thames in the north of the borough to Streatham in the south. It has several distinctive neighbourhoods including Waterloo, Brixton, Clapham, Streatham and Norwood. Brixton is its civic centre.



Major landmarks and points of interest in Lambeth include: The London Eye, Southbank Centre, National Theatre, Oval Cricket Ground, Lambeth Palace, Clapham Common, Brixton Market, The Old Vic, and Brixton Academy.

Population

Lambeth's population is **322,000** (est. 2015). It is the 8th most populous borough in London. Lambeth is often described as a **'young borough'** since the proportion of older people (7.6%) is below the London average (11.1%). Its

population growth is exceeding projections.

Deprivation

Lambeth is a relatively deprived borough on the whole, but as is the case with most of inner London, there are pockets of deprivation and affluence side by side. Looking at recently published 2015 statistics, **Lambeth ranks 44 on average IMD score out of 326 local authorities in the country** (where 1 is the most deprived). As a comparison, Richmond upon Thames ranks 294, and Tower Hamlets ranks 10.

The most deprived LSOA in the borough is Lambeth 031E (ranked 1,596 out of 32,844 in the UK, where 1 is the most deprived); this is the area at the junction of Crown Lane and Knights Hill, including the Holderness and Portobello Estates (it was ranked 1,520 in 2010).

Population statistics

	Lambeth	London	UK
Population	322,000	8,615,000	64,597,000*
Households	137,930	3,440,410	22,940,030
Pop. density	120.1	55	4.1
Proportion of pop. of working age	74.6	68.4	63.2
% of resident pop. born abroad	33.6**	36.6**	13.0**
Largest migrant pop. by country of birth	Jamaica**	India**	India**
Second largest migrant pop. by country of birth	Portugal**	Poland**	Poland**
% of pop. from BAME groups	43.5^	41.8^	14.6^
Number of Lower Super Output areas (LSOAs)	178	4,835	32,844

All figures from 2015 unless indicated. Source: GLA unless indicated.

* ONS, 2014 mid-year estimate

** Census 2011

^ GLA 2013

Education, Skills and Training with a rank of 277 on average score.

While not in the top five boroughs for Child poverty, **34% of children in Lambeth are in poverty** (after housing costs). For context, the rate in Tower Hamlets is 49% and the rate in Richmond Upon Thames is 15% (Campaign to End Child Poverty 2014). Coldharbour ward is the hotspot in Lambeth with 38% of children in poverty (2013). The recent changes in Welfare Reform and the impact of the bedroom tax is likely to make this worse, although at the moment it is too early to measure the impact on the borough.

A total of **13 LSOAs in the borough are in the top 10% most deprived in the UK**, home to about 20,000 people, based on the average LOSA population of 1,722. A total of 59 LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived, home to about 100,000 people.

There are no LSOAs in the top 10% least deprived. The least deprived LSOA in the borough is Lambeth 023D (ranked 26,757 in the UK); this is the area along Emmanuel Road, immediately north of Tooting Bec common.

Lambeth fares badly on income deprivation amongst older people, ranking 7 out of the 326 local authorities in England for average score. For income deprivation amongst children it ranks 16 in the country for average score. It fares very badly on crime, ranking 1 on every indicator out of 326 local authorities in England. It fares reasonably well on employment, with a rank of 111 on average score, and

Wards

There are 21 electoral wards in Lambeth as follows: Bishop's, Brixton Hill, Clapham Common, Clapham Town, Coldharbour, Ferndale, Gipsy Hill, Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Larkhall, Oval, Prince's, St Leonard's, Stockwell, Streatham Hill, Streatham South, Streatham Wells, Thornton, Thurlow Park, Tulse Hill and Vassall.

Local Politics

The borough has three Parliamentary constituencies:

Dulwich and West Norwood (shared with Southwark), Labour. MP: Helen Hayes, May 2015 onwards;

Streatham, Labour. MP: Chuka Umunna, 2010 to present;

Vauxhall, Labour. MP: Kate Hoey, 1989 - present.

Lambeth Borough Council is run by a leader and cabinet, chaired by Councillor Lib Peck since 2012. All cabinet members are from the ruling **Labour Party**. The leader of the Conservative opposition is Councillor Tim Briggs. The chief executive is Sean Harriss, formally Bolton Council's Chief Executive. Overall control has been with the Labour Party since the 2006 local elections. The Mayor of Lambeth is Donatus Anyanwu. Lambeth operates a **'co-operative council model'**, which involves residents much more closely in deciding what sort of services they would like to see and how they should be delivered. As part of this, new community trusts, such as the Young Lambeth Co-operative, have taken on the running of the budget and buildings for youth clubs and adventure playgrounds. Lambeth is part of The Co-operative Councils Network, which has 21 members, including Newcastle, Liverpool and Rochdale, birthplace of the co-operative movement.

Education

Standards of education in Lambeth are improving. Ten years ago it was near the bottom of the national league tables. Now the borough is one of the highest performing areas in the country for the attainment of pupils at GCSE; it is **above national averages at all key stages for most groups of pupils** and its special school and alternative education provision is all judged to be 'good' or better. The table below shows some key statistics:

	Lambeth	London	National
Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE (13/14)	57.1	61.8	56.8 (UK)
Key Stage 2 (age 11) % achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths (14/15).	82	79	79 (Eng)
Early years (5 years) % at/above learning goals (14/15).	54	n/a	58 (UK)
% pupils eligible for free school meals 14/15.	27.7	n/a	16.3 (Eng)
% of pupils whose first language is not English (14)	53.1	44.3	16.6 (UK)
% pupils with SEN (14/15)	20.8	n/a	15.4 (Eng)
Largest ethnic group % of all pupils (14/15)	African (24.5%)	n/a	Asian (7.48) (Eng)

Source: Lambeth.gov.uk; Dept. for Education.

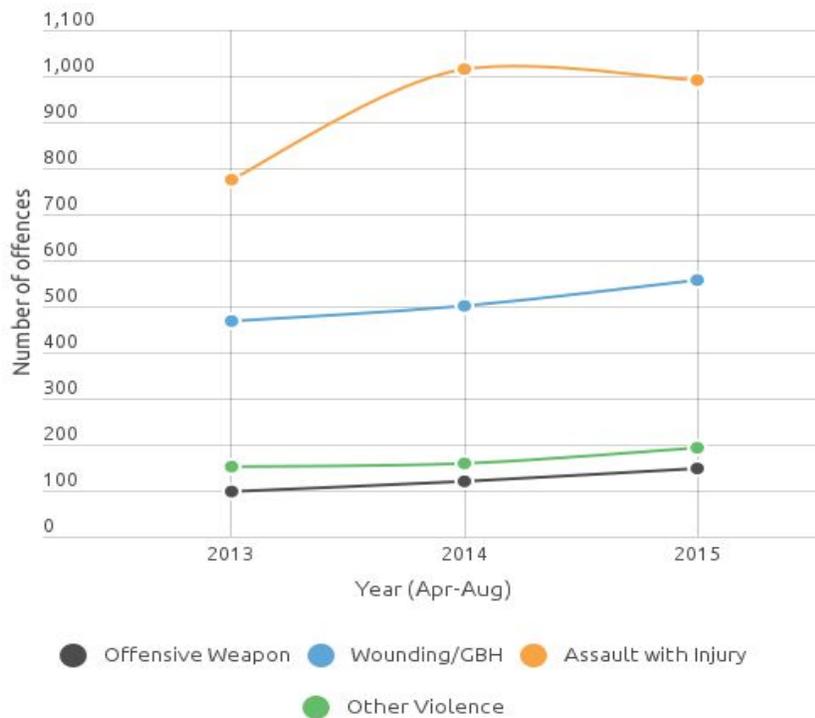
Crime

Lambeth has the **7th highest overall crime rate in London** (out of 32 boroughs) for 2014/15. However, crime is falling; the overall change since 2005 (in overall rate) is a reduction of 30.8%.

	Lambeth	London	National (Eng/Wales)
Crime rate (all recorded offences)	104.6	84.0	65.7 (2013)
Violence against the person (rate)	30.3	23.4	10.6 (2013)
sexual offences (rate)	2.4	1.7	0.9 (2013)
Drug offences (rate)	8.1	5.1	3.7 (2013)
Homicide (number)	4	98	534

2014/15 unless indicated. Source: Met Police.

Violent Crime 2013-15



Violent crime continues to be an issue in Lambeth. Between 2000-2012, Lambeth had the **highest number of homicides** out of all London boroughs (154 in total), fuelled by street **gangs** engaged in postcode wars and based on housing estates located in some of the borough's poorest areas such as Acre Lane, Stockwell Gardens Estate and the Tulse Hill Estates.

While overall crime is falling, violent crime is showing an alarming rise as the chart to the left shows. Total violent offences recorded April-Aug 2015 in Lambeth were **4,577**, compared to **3,002** recorded April-Aug 2013.

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Housing in Lambeth



£420,000

Median house price in Lambeth (46% higher than the national average)

	Lambeth	London	UK
Median House Price 2014	£420,000	£365,000	£195,000
Average Band D Council Tax charge (£) 2015/16	£1,239	£1,299	£1,484
New Homes (net) in 2013/14	1,250	23,580	136,610
Homes Owned outright % in 2014	10.9	22.0	32.3
Being bought with mortgage or loan % in 2014	24.9	27.9	31.8
Rented from Local Authority/Housing Association % in 2014	29.8	23.1	17.9
Rented from Private landlord % in 2014	34.4	26.8	17.9

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Housing

House prices continue to rise. In 2001, the average house price in London was £172,000. In 2014, the average house price was £439,000, and the ratio of London house prices to median earnings has risen from 5.6 in 2000 to 9.1 in 2013. In Lambeth, the ratio has risen from 6.4 to 9.7 over the same period.

The borough has a reputation as a place where new migrants can establish themselves economically and socially, before moving to other places. However, currently, a **two-bedroom flat in Brixton can cost upwards of half a million pounds.**

Environment and green space

Lambeth, in spite of being close to the centre of London has over **64 areas of parks and open spaces.** Streatham Common and Clapham Common are amongst the largest open spaces.

	Lambeth	London	UK
% of area that is Greenspace (2005)	17.3	38.3	87.5
Number of Street Trees (est. 2011)	6,888	15,081 (average per borough)	n/a
Household Waste Recycling Rate (13-14)	21.1	33.9	43.5
Fly Tipping (number of incidents 13-14)	1,206	9,924 (average incidents per borough)	n/a

Source: data.gov.uk

Air Quality

There are 187 Air Quality Focus Areas in the Capital. These are locations that not only exceed the EU annual mean limit value for NO2 but are also locations with high human exposure. Lambeth has nine such areas.

ID	Sub-region	Borough	Description
146	Central	Lambeth	Vauxhall Cross
151	Central	Lambeth	Brixton from Stockwell Park Rd to Effra Rd/Brixton Hill
152	Central	Lambeth	Kennington Oval and Camberwell New Road
153	Central	Lambeth	A205 Christchurch Road and Streatham Hill
154	Central	Lambeth	A23 Streatham High Road at St Leonards Place to Streatham Rail
171	Central	Lambeth	Herne Hill Croxted Road/Half Moon Lane/Dulwich Rd/Norwood Rd
186	Central	Lambeth	Waterloo Road
182	Central	Lambeth	A23 Brixton Hill
183	Central	Lambeth	A23 Streatham High Road from Brixton Hill to St Leonards Church

Health

The health of people in Lambeth is varied compared with the England average. **Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.** Life expectancy is 5 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Lambeth than in the least deprived areas. Lambeth fares particularly badly on **childhood obesity**, but much better on adult obesity and adult fitness levels, as highlighted below.

	Lambeth	London	National (UK)
Female Life Exp. 2011-13	83.5	84.1	83.1
Male Life Exp. 2011-13	78.4	80.0	79.4
Teenage conception rate 2013	24.7	21.8	24.3
Life satisfaction score 2011-14	7.1	7.3	7.5
Happiness score 2011-14	7.2	7.2	7.3
Anxiety score 2011-14	3.5	3.4	3.0
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable 2013-14	205.3	171.8	183.9
Childhood Obesity Prevalence (%) 2013-14	25.1	22.4	19.1
New STIs (excl. Chlamydia) for under 25s 2014	3,190	1,534	829 (Eng)
% of physically active adults 2014	64.1	57.8	57.0
Obese Adults 2012	14.4	19.6	23.0

Source: Public Health England

Employment and the Economy

Lambeth makes a significant contribution to London's economy as a place where, generally speaking, young, **highly skilled** people live. The north of Lambeth is an integral part of **London's Central Activities Zone (CAZ)**, home to major employers and cultural and tourism assets. Important town centres dominate the south, including Brixton, Clapham, Streatham and West Norwood.

Lambeth has excellent transport accessibility around town centres, which is beneficial to its economy and to local jobs. The recent extension of the East London Line from Surrey Quays to Clapham Junction, with a station at Clapham High Street, has improved the connectivity to important jobs markets east towards Canary Wharf and west towards Shepherd's Bush. There are significant regeneration programmes ongoing within the borough – the two London Plan Opportunity Areas (major sources of brownfield land) and the Future Brixton programme. These developments are likely to change the dynamics of the local economy by delivering more jobs and housing in the borough.

Lambeth benefits from generally **high levels of employment and skills** and some successful and resilient town centres. Lambeth has a high employment rate compared to the London and UK average as the table below shows. However, as with a lot of inner London, there are pockets of worklessness, significant deprivation and lower skilled residents, and a **high proportion of people are in low paid jobs** - the percentage earning less than the London Living Wage is 20.3 (2014), this compares with 15.9 in neighbouring Wandsworth.

	Lambeth	London	UK
Employment rate (%) 2014	80.2	71.2	72.5
Unemployment rate 2014	6.3	7.0	6.2
Youth unemployment (claimant) rate 2014	5.2	5.2	5.2
% of 16-18 year olds who are NEET 2014	2.2	3.4	3.4
Gross Annual Pay 2014	£32,751	£32,781	£27,500
All people of working-age claiming benefits (rate) 2015	11.6	10.9	12.0 (Eng/Wales)
Out of work benefits rate 2015	9.9	8.7	9.4 (GB)

Sources: Annual Population Survey (employment rates); GLA (NEET % and pay); data.london.gov.uk (benefits)

The Voluntary Sector

Lambeth has a thriving and active voluntary sector and is home to hundreds of resident associations, local community groups, clubs and charities large and small.

Supporting the voluntary sector in Lambeth through a combination of capacity building, advice and funding is the Lambeth Volunteer Centre, Lambeth Voluntary Action Council, London Community Foundation (via the Lambeth Community Fund), The Walcot Foundation, and the Peter Minet Trust.

Some examples of major deliverers of community services in the borough include Age UK Lambeth, Lambeth & Southwark Mind, Baytree Centre, and Lambeth Mencap. Active community organisations include Big Local North Brixton, Loughborough Junction Action Group, and Brixton Splash.

Lambeth Borough Council does not grant-make directly, moving more towards a commissioning approach. As part its Cooperative Council model, it is increasingly becoming a commissioner as opposed to a deliverer of services. A fundamental part of this is the introduction of cooperative commissioning, and a move away from a traditional model of commissioning. This involves citizens working alongside council staff and elected members in the commissioning of services.

As part of the new approach, Lambeth council works closely with citizens in decision making. This includes embedding co-production in all public services. An example of this in practice is the **Young Lambeth Cooperative (YLC)**. YLC is one of Lambeth's most radical and innovative projects. It is open to any resident and already has 350 registered members, most of whom are young people. It is now established as the body that determines how the £3 million budget, previously used on youth clubs and playgrounds, should be spent. The YLC board decides, procures and consults on what activities young people want in their local neighbourhood, how it should be delivered and by whom. The Council has a place on the board and provides financial, legal and employment

Data sources

<http://data.london.gov.uk/>

<http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk/indicators/boroughs/lambeth/>

https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ssh-Health-Profile-2014-Lambeth_2.pdf

<http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/>

<https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200002>

Sources correct as of Jan 2016.

Front cover photo: Lambeth Town Hall. Credit: urban75.org