



Lambeth

State of the Borough 2012

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Introduction

This is the fourth State of the Borough Report published by Lambeth Council, which provides key facts about the borough and signposts more detailed work across the borough.

The State of the Borough provides overview information, which:

- acts as an introduction to the borough for new employees across the partnership and external auditors;
- provides standard information that all partners can use in needs assessments, strategies, action plans and funding bids; and
- acts as a starting point for general information enquiries.

The State of the Borough 2012 complements four main partnership needs assessments undertaken by Lambeth First which are:

- Lambeth's Health and Well-being Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Community Safety Strategic Assessment
- Child Poverty Needs Assessment
- Local Economic Assessment

These documents, along with the strategies listed below, provide the most detailed information about the borough.

Document	Where to find
Local Development Framework core strategy (spatial element to the sustainable community strategy)	http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/Planning/PlanningPolicy/LDFCoreStrategy.htm
Safer Lambeth Partnership's Crime and Reduction plan 2011-12	http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/SL_partnership_plan
Lambeth Children and Young People's Plan 2011-14	http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/CYPP4
Lambeth Child Poverty Reduction Strategy 2011-14	http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/childpovertyreduction2011-14
Economic Development Strategy	http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/Regeneration/LambethEconomicDevelopmentStrategy.htm
Regeneration Delivery Plan	http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/exeres/1F4470AA-1FED-4EB6-AD95-1C19D86A3660.htm
Carers Strategy	http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HealthSocialCare/Carers/LambethCarersStrategy20082013.htm
Positive Ageing: Older people's strategy	http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/positiveageing
Wellbeing and Happiness in Lambeth: The Lambeth mental wellbeing programme 2009-12	http://www.lambethfirst.org.uk/00.document.2879.180.00.htm
Lambeth Housing Strategy 2009 - 2013	http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/HousingStrategy0913.htm

This report describes Lambeth's distinctive features, its people, their social conditions, and highlights features it shares with similar London boroughs.

Data tables are included throughout the document. Where a figure is shaded it indicates that the Lambeth score is statistically significantly different from the inner London or London average. In the data tables not all percentage figures add to 100 due to multiple responses and rounding. * indicates a response of greater than 0 but less than 0.5%.

Finding out more

This report draws on evidence which has been provided by a variety of local organisations including members of Lambeth First. It includes administrative data from Lambeth Council, Mosaic data from Experian, Lambeth council's residents' survey, and 2001 census information.

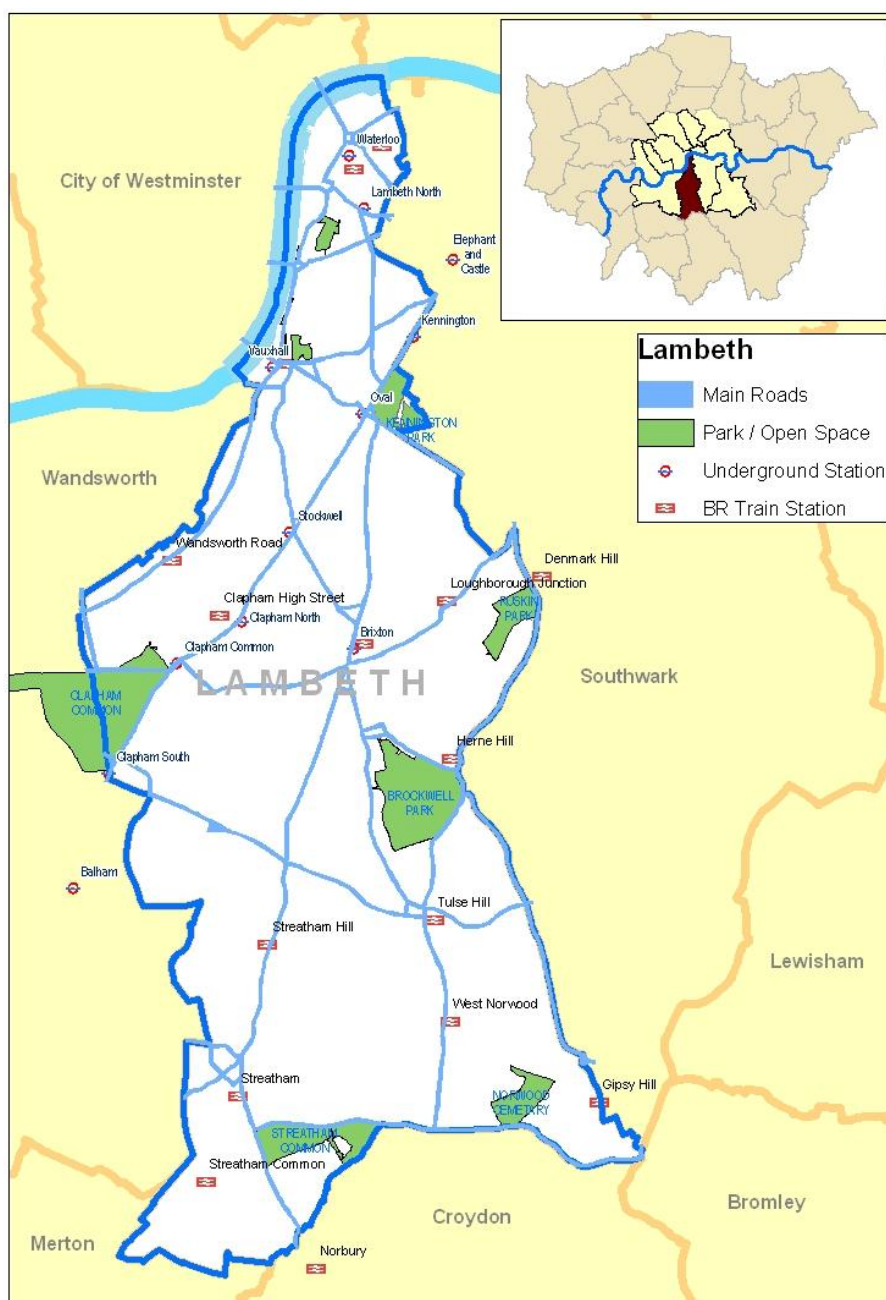
During the course of drafting this report many more statistics were gathered than could be reported here. We are exploring ways to make this additional data available in more easily accessible electronic formats. The various needs assessments and strategies developed by the partnership provide additional information and detailed analysis of the challenges faced by Lambeth, particularly as they relate to Lambeth's economy, community safety, health and social wellbeing, and poverty.

If you have comments on the report or would like to be involved in 2013 reporting please contact consultation@lambeth.gov.uk

Executive summary

At least 300,000 people live in Lambeth. Lambeth is in south London, between Wandsworth and Southwark, and has the largest geographic area of any inner London borough. It has several distinctive neighbourhoods including Waterloo, Brixton, Clapham, Streatham and Norwood, and landmarks include Waterloo station, the London Eye, the South Bank arts complex, the Oval cricket ground and Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Largely residential, it is one of the most densely populated places in the country, with over 100 persons per hectare, more than twice the London population density. It has a high turnover of population - about 10% of the population leave each year and are replaced by around 10% new arrivals. It has a complex social and ethnic mix, with large African and Portuguese populations, and has been an important focus for the Caribbean population since the SS Empire Windrush arrived in 1948.



The borough is the 14th most deprived district in England, but, similar to other inner London boroughs, there are areas of affluence and deprivation often side by side.

Description and history of the borough

More than a quarter of a million people live in Lambeth. Landmarks in the borough include Waterloo station, the London Eye, the South Bank arts complex, the Oval cricket ground and Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Situated between Wandsworth and Southwark, it has the largest geographic area of any inner London borough. It reaches from the south bank of the Thames to the Surrey hills, roughly along the A23 London to Sussex road¹. The northern tip of the borough including Waterloo is similar in character to central London, and the inner urban areas of Brixton, Clapham, Stockwell, Vauxhall, Herne Hill and Kennington make up the central part of the borough². South of the South Circular Road are the less built up suburbs of Norwood and Streatham.

Most Lambeth neighborhoods are mentioned in the 1087 Domesday book, but Lambeth was only established as an administrative area in 1900, as the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth³. Over the last 100 years, Lambeth has changed from a group of Victorian commuter suburbs to become one of the most cosmopolitan districts in the country⁴ - its complex ethnic and cultural mix is most similar to Southwark and Lewisham⁵. The 1940s and 1950s saw a large influx of immigrants from the West Indies, starting in 1948 with the SS Empire Windrush from Jamaica. Since then, Lambeth has been an important focus for the black Caribbean population⁶; it also has large African and Portuguese-speaking populations⁷. Lambeth is a destination for many migrants, especially the young, from around Britain and abroad, in particular those from EU accession countries and some areas of South America.

The socio-economic profile of the area is mixed, with areas of affluence and deprivation in close proximity. The borough is the 14th most deprived district in England⁸, comparable with Southwark, Lewisham and Haringey, but less deprived than the most deprived London boroughs of Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney.

Population

It is one of the most densely populated places in the country, with over 100 people living in each hectare⁹. Officially, there are 303,000¹⁰ people living in Lambeth. These 2011 Census figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) give Lambeth the third largest population in inner London, after Wandsworth and Newham, and ninth largest in greater London. Lambeth is one of eight inner London boroughs with more than twice the London population density, and has the fifth highest population density in the country.

¹ There are two Roman roads in the borough, the A3 Clapham Road and the A23 Brixton Hill/Road, and three ancient medieval lanes -Acre Lane, Loughborough Road and Coldharbour Lane.

² The five 'A' roads that join in Brixton, the centre of the borough, are Brixton Road (A23) north to central London, Acre Lane (A2217) to Clapham, Brixton Hill (A23) south-west to Streatham, Effra Road (A204) south to Tulse Hill and Coldharbour Lane (A2217) east to Camberwell.

³ The development of railways in the mid 19th century stimulated development in all areas of Lambeth. Streatham and Clapham, originally in Wandsworth, were added in 1965, when it became the London Borough of Lambeth.

⁴ In 2009, CACI Demographics calculated that Brixton was the most socially diverse area in London.

⁵ Census 2001 Area classifications. Lambeth is a London Cosmopolitan borough - others include Hackney, Islington, Haringey and Brent.

⁶ In 1996, Nelson Mandela visited Brixton, in recognition of its importance to Afro-Caribbean people.

⁷ Anecdotally, Lambeth has the largest Portuguese population outside Portugal. South Lambeth Road in Stockwell has been called 'Little Portugal' due to its large number of Portuguese cafés, bars and other businesses.

⁸ 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation.

⁹ The inner London average is just over 90 people per hectare, compared to 3.9 for England as a whole.

¹⁰ 2011 Census- 303,100 in April 2011

Population change

The total population change – the proportion of people moving in and out of the borough – has been stable at around 22-24% for the last few years; this means that approximately 12% of the population leave each year and are replaced by around 11% new arrivals¹¹. In other words, around 88% of the population each year remains the same. In 2010, 33,600 people moved into the borough, and 35,900 moved out, a total change of 69,600. This is 24.5% of the 2010 population. The population change gives rise to significant pupil mobility within Lambeth schools. The average pupil mobility is 6.1% in primary schools and 3.8% in secondary schools¹². These rates of change are typical of inner London.

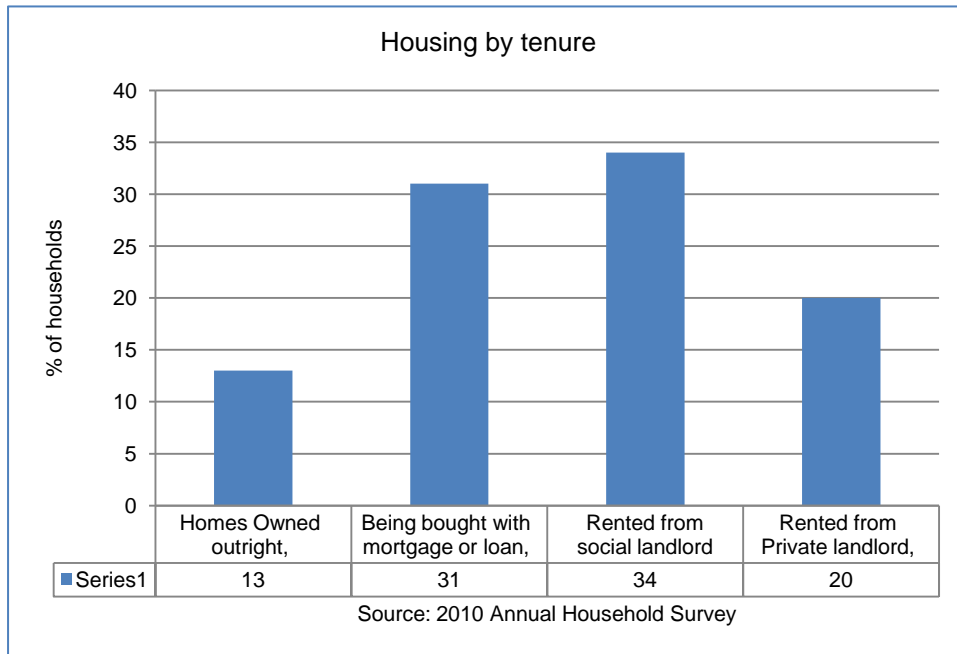
Although levels of population change are relatively high, Lambeth is a largely residential borough with many long term residents. Data from the Lambeth residents' survey indicates that 66% of the population has been resident for over five years and 52% for over ten years. It is worth reiterating that high population change is not necessarily a bad thing. Although some change is caused by movement of transient, heavy users of public services, most residential movement is the result of normal life changes such as finding a job or affordable accommodation, starting a family or retirement. As well as short term international visitors, there are also many young, qualified migrants who work for a short time before returning home (who are often in the UK on two year working holiday visas). For example, one in seven of all National Insurance numbers allocated to non-UK residents in Lambeth between 2002 and 2010 was to someone from Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, and a further one in eight was from Poland.

¹¹ ONS Mid-year population estimate.

¹² This is mobility outside of the normal expected change in schools (i.e. where children at the end of a school year graduate). Education TAC Profiles 2010 – Research and Statistics Report.

Number of households

In 2011 there were around 130,000¹³ households in the borough. Around 60% of people rent in the borough, 34% from social landlords and 26% privately. 40% own their own property¹⁴. The number of households in Lambeth is projected to grow by on average 1% each year, from 130,000 in 2011 to 156,000 in 2031¹⁵.

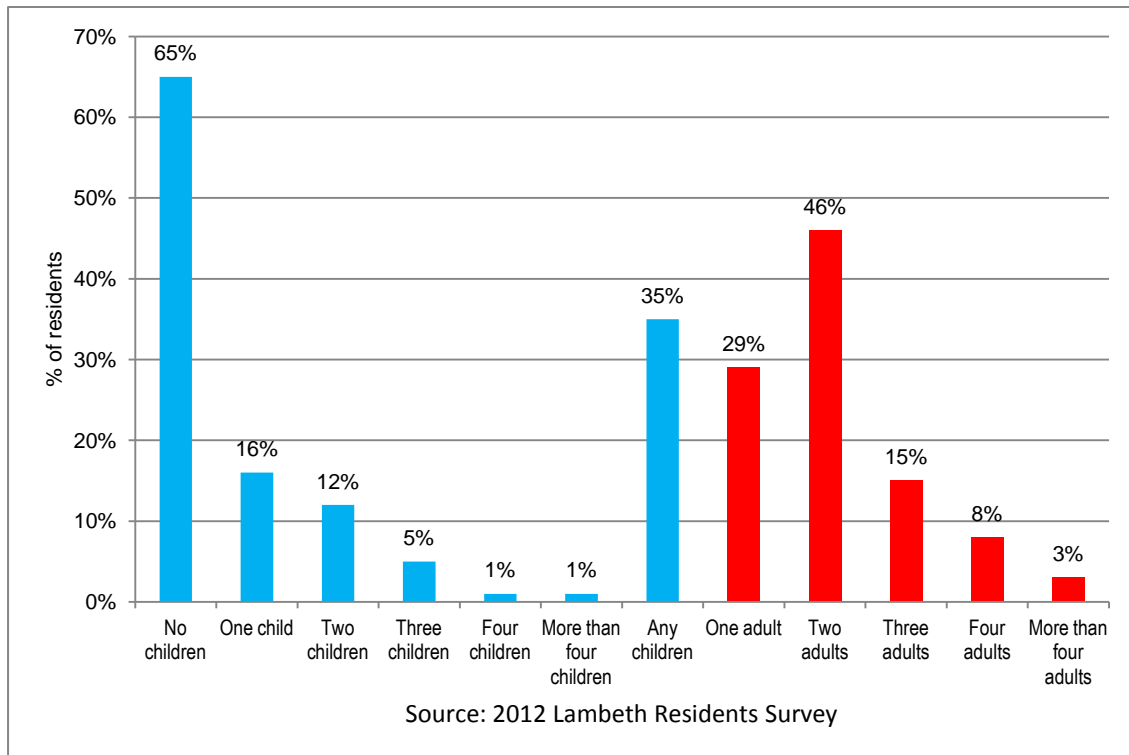


¹³ 2011 Census

¹⁴ 2010 Annual Population Survey

¹⁵ GLA 2011 Household projections.

Household composition



Almost half of residents live in households with two adults, and almost a third are the only adult in the household. However, one in four households has three or more adults. Two thirds of Lambeth residents live in households with no children – only 7% of residents live in households with three or more children.

Residents' profile

The table below highlights the population groups which are particularly prevalent in the borough. Except where indicated, the figure is the percentage of the base.

Table 2 *Key demographic characteristics*

	Lambeth %	Inner London %	Source
Sex			<i>Base: 16+ year olds; All residents 2011 Census</i>
Males	49.6	49.6	
Females	50.4	50.4	
Age			<i>Base: All residents 2011 Census</i>
Under 20	21.8	22.7	
20-44	51.8	50.0	
45-59	15.8	15.3	
60+	10.6	12.0	
Ethnicity			<i>Base: 15+ year olds 2012 GLA Ethnic Group Projections 2011</i>
	Lambeth	Inner London	
White	67.5	66.9	
Black Caribbean	10.0	6.0	
Black African	10.3	7.5	
Black Other	3.4	2.4	
Indian	1.7	3.4	
Pakistani	0.8	1.6	
Religion			<i>Base: 16+ year olds ONS Annual Population Survey 2011</i>
Christian	58	56	
Muslim	5	13	
Other religion	7	12	
No religion / Atheist	30	19	
Length of residence in local neighbourhood			<i>Base: 18+ year olds 2012 Residents Survey</i>
Less than 5 years	33	NA	
5 years but less than 10 years	14	NA	
More than 10 years	54	NA	
Country of birth			<i>Base: All residents 2010 -2011 Annual Population Survey</i>
UK	66.1	60.8	
Elsewhere	33.9	39.2	
Disability			<i>Base: 18-64 year olds PANSI, 2012</i>
Moderate physical disability	6.4	7.0*	* London
Common mental disorder	1.6	1.9*	
Household Composition			<i>Base: Households GLA household projections 2011</i>
Couple Households	29.0%	31.0%	** 2011 Census
Lone Parents Households	12.0%	10.5%	
One Person Households	42.4%	45.0%	
Other Households	16.6%	13.5%	
Number of households**	130,000	1,363,000	
Population density			<i>Census 2011</i>
Persons per hectare	111.3	101.2	

Socio-economic status, poverty and deprivation

Like many London boroughs, Lambeth has areas of affluence and areas of poverty, often side by side. There is a persistent pool of economically inactive people with little mobility and this group tends to experience high levels of social exclusion and poor education, employment and health outcomes.

The latest deprivation data is the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). IMD 2010 places Lambeth as the 5th most deprived borough in London and 14th most deprived in England, a relative worsening of position since 2008 when Lambeth was ranked 19th most deprived. This is less deprived than Hackney, Tower Hamlets, and Newham which are the most deprived nationally and similar to boroughs like Southwark (26th), Lewisham (24th) and Haringey (18th).

Those living in the most deprived areas are spread throughout the borough but are particularly concentrated in Coldharbour ward. The most affluent areas include the Thames-side part of Bishops ward and the Dulwich border area of Thurlow Park. Lambeth has 177 super output areas (SOAs), each with roughly 1,500 residents. According to the 2010 IMD data only 8 of these 177 areas (5% of the borough, listed below) are in the 10% most deprived in the country compared to 26 (15%) in 2007. This indicates that although overall deprivation levels have increased over the last 3 years with the borough going from 19th to 14th most deprived in the country there are far fewer pockets of extreme deprivation than a few years ago.

Eight areas in Lambeth which are among the 10% most deprived in the country

Source: IMD 2010

Stockwell	Area near Cowley Road including Myatts Fields North Estate is classified as severely deprived ¹⁶ in income and wider barriers to services ¹⁷ .
Brixton	Area east of Lyham Road, south to Dumbarton Road, which includes Brixton Prison and the Blenheim Gardens estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment, health and crime.
	Area east of Brixton Road between Loughborough Road and Villa Road, which includes the Angell Town Estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment and wider barriers to services .
	Area at the junction of Shakespeare Road and Coldharbour Lane is classified as severely deprived in income affecting older people, wider barriers to services and crime.
	The Moorlands Estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment and wider barriers to services.
	Area at the junction of Tulse Hill and Christchurch Road, including much of the St Martin's Estate is classified as severely deprived in income and wider barriers to services domains.
Streatham	Area just north of Streatham Station, including Stanthorpe Road and Gleneldon Road, as far north as Sunnyside Road is classified as severely deprived in health and disability, wider barriers to services, crime and indoor living ¹⁸ .
Norwood	Area at the junction of Crown Lane and Knights Hill, including Holderness and Portobello Estates is classified as severely deprived in income and wider barriers to services domains.

One in three children attending Lambeth schools is eligible for free school meals (35.5% for primary and 31.5% for secondary). This is comparable with inner London (34.4% and 36% respectively) but higher than London (25% and 23.4%)¹⁹.

¹⁶ That is, in 10% most deprived in England.

¹⁷ Wider barriers to services is based on distance to basic services such as GPs or post offices. All of Lambeth is severely deprived in the outdoor living domain of deprivation, based on air quality and road traffic accidents. This is omitted from the table above.

¹⁸ Deprivation in the indoor living environment domain is about social and private housing in poor condition and houses without central heating.

¹⁹ 2011 School Census, DCSF.

Residents by equality strand

Lambeth's diversity is one of its defining characteristics, and it is important to understand the social and economic differences that affect the life chances and opportunities of people within and between different groups. A useful starting point for this understanding is to look at the population through the lens of each of the seven 'equality strands' which the council and its partners use within their impact assessment processes.

Age

Similar to other inner London boroughs, Lambeth has a young age profile but it is worth noting that this is because there are many working age people, rather than large numbers of children and teenagers (0-19 year olds represent 22.4% of the population and 52% of residents are aged 20-44 years). This large working age group is likely to be because Lambeth is a destination for many young working age migrants.

If current trends continue, Lambeth's older population (60+) is projected to grow by 5,100 in next 10 years, and by 13,900 in the next twenty years. Currently, the over 60s account for 10.7% of the whole population. It is projected that by 2022, the over 60s will account for 11% of the population, and 13% by 2031. This is a projected 43% growth in the 60+ age group, compared to a 16% projected growth for all ages.

However, there are substantial differences between Lambeth's largest ethnic groups. White people currently account for 65% of the 60+ population, Black Caribbean people 16% and Black African people 7% - between them 90% of over 60s. The white over 60+ population reduced by 2,300 in the last ten years, a reduction of 10%. It is projected to grow by 2% in the next ten years. The Black Caribbean 60+ population grew by 3% and is projected to grow by 20% in the next years. The Black African 60+ population grew by 75% in the last ten years, from 1,300 to 2,300, and is projected to grow by 50% in the next ten years to 3,600.

Women's longer life expectancy means that they outnumber men in all age categories aged over 65. In total there are around 10,000 males and 13,000 females aged 65 or over living in the borough.

Disability

There are approximately 17,000 moderately or severely disabled people of working age in Lambeth and around 33,000 with a common mental disorder²⁰. This represents 6.4% of the working age population, in line with the London average (7%). In November 2011, 12,870 Lambeth residents were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance.

Table 3 Predicted numbers of disabled people 2012

Source: *Department of health PANSI projections*

	Lambeth no.	Lambeth %	London %
Physical disabilities (18-64 years)			
Moderate physical disability	13,917	6.4	7.0
Serious physical disability	3,569	1.6	1.9
Serious visual impairment,	141	0.1	1.9
Moderate or severe hearing impairment	5,363	2.5	3.0
Profound hearing impairment or deaf	38	0.0	0.0
Mental disabilities (18-64 years)			
Common mental disorder	34,517	15.9	16.0
Antisocial personality disorder	796	0.4	0.4
Psychotic disorder	856	0.4	0.4

²⁰ PANSI system, produced by the Department of Health, which projects data from the Health Survey for England to a borough level

Gender and transgender

The gender split in Lambeth (49.6% male and 50.4% female) is similar to inner London²¹. Over half of Lambeth's population is young working age (20-44), and there are more men than women in this age group. As women have longer life expectancy, there are more women in older age groups. It has been estimated that there are 20 transgender people per 100,000 people in UK, which suggests roughly 50-60 transgendered people in Lambeth²². There is not much local information – data from Lambeth Living (the largest housing ALMO in Lambeth) indicates that of their 24,800 tenants, 28 (0.1%) are transgender²³.

Sexual orientation

In 2012, 4% of residents identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or some other sexual orientation²⁴, although this is likely to be an under-representation. This level has remained constant since first being asked in 2007. Recent health estimates suggest that Lambeth has one of the largest populations of men who have sex with men (MSM) in the UK. MSM accounts for up to 15% of the male population, nearly three times the London average of 5.3%²⁵.

Marriage & Civil Partnership

According to official returns from the Lambeth Register Office, between 600 and 800 marriages and under 100 civil partnerships are undertaken in the borough each year (in 2011, 641 marriages and 79 civil partnerships were conducted²⁶). This is in line with other similar boroughs like Southwark and Lewisham.

Ethnicity

Over a third of Lambeth residents (37.3%) are from traditional ethnic minority groups, in line with inner London (37.8%). Lambeth's largest non-white ethnic group is Black African (11.8%), followed by Black Caribbean (10.1%). Lambeth has the third largest proportion of Black Caribbean people in London (10.1%) after Lewisham (13.8%) and Croydon (10.6%). Only 3.6% of Lambeth residents are from South Asian backgrounds²⁷ much less than the inner London average (10.6%)²⁸, and 3.1% of Lambeth's population are Chinese or from other Asian groups, compared to 4.5% of Inner London.

The proportion of Lambeth's residents from a white background is comparable with inner London overall (62.7% compared to 62.2%). However, this data does not distinguish between white British and other white categories, and obscures considerable diversity within the white population. Indeed, the Lambeth residents' survey suggests that only around 49% of residents consider themselves to be white British, with the remaining considering themselves to be from other white backgrounds.

People under 20 make up a fifth (22%) of Lambeth's population, and 60% of Lambeth residents under 20 are from a Black and Minority Ethnic background, compared to 37% of Lambeth's population as a whole. However, there are considerable differences between ethnic groups. 0-19 year olds make up 15% of the white population compared to 25% of Black Caribbeans, and 37% of Black Africans. 55% of people classed as 'Black Other' are under 20, although it is no further detail on those people. Amongst the groups less represented in Lambeth, 45% of Bangladeshis and 38% of 'Other Asians' are under 20, compared to 22% of Indians and 20% of Chinese. Higher numbers of ethnic minority children attend Lambeth's schools (81% of the pupil population is from ethnic minority backgrounds). Based on reports from schools, approximately 140 different languages are spoken by

²¹ 2010 Round SHLAA Projections - using 2008-based CLG Household projections.

²² *Gender Variance in the UK: Prevalence, Incidence, Growth and Geographic Distribution*, Gender Identity Research and Education Society, 2009.

²³ Lambeth Living Tenancies and Diversity Digest

²⁴ Lambeth Council Residents' Survey

²⁵ Men who have sex with men: estimating the size of at-risk populations in London primary care trusts, Health Protection Agency (HPA), 2010.

²⁶ It is likely that these figures are an underestimate, as notification to Lambeth Register Office varies between organizations.

²⁷ Comprised of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi

²⁸ GLA ethnic group projections 2012.

families in the borough, with the most common languages after English being Yoruba Portuguese and Somali.²⁹ English is not the first language of 45% of pupils in state schools in Lambeth.

In 2010, 44% of new mothers in Lambeth were born in the UK and 56% were not. Of those not born in the UK, 36% of new mothers were born in Africa, 15% were born in old EU countries, 12% in EU accession countries and 12% born in Middle East or Asia.

The percentage of the population from non-white ethnic groups is projected to decrease slightly over the next twenty years, from 37.3% in 2012 to 36.8% in 2031. Put another way, the population is projected to increase by 47,748 by 2031: 66% of this growth is in white ethnic groups, and 34% in ethnic minority groups.³⁰ Overall, however, Lambeth's cultural and ethnic complexity is not expected to decrease as we expect a greater diversity of white residents to move to the borough.

The largest group of new job-seeking immigrants between 2002 (when centralised records began) and Sept 2011 were from Poland. Over this period, 92,400 people from outside the UK were allocated new National Insurance numbers³¹. Half of these were from west and east Europe, 13% from Africa, 12% from Australia or New Zealand, 9% from Asia and 3% from North America, 5% from South America, 3% from the Caribbean. NI numbers were allocated to people from a 152 different countries³².

Religion or belief

Over half of the population of Lambeth are Christian (56%) which is close to the London population (58%), 5% are Muslim (compared to 13% in London) 2% Buddhist, 1% Hindu. 4% of the population are from any other religion while 30% say they follow no religion at all which is much higher than the 19% of the general London population.³³

Socio-economic status

Lambeth residents have a very wide range of socio-economic circumstances, and overall measures of wealth and status inevitably leave out a lot of important detail. Taking this into account, headline figures for earnings, occupation and qualifications support the picture of Lambeth being less deprived than the most deprived inner city areas.

82% of Lambeth residents are economically active, which is one of the highest borough rates in London (compared with 75% across London)³⁴ and gross weekly pay for full-time workers is slightly higher than London overall, £635 per week compared to £610.³⁵

Overall, Lambeth has a highly qualified workforce – nearly 55% have degree level qualifications, compared to 42% in London overall. In London, only Wandsworth has substantially higher qualification levels (64%). 9.4% of Lambeth residents have no qualifications, in line with London (9.9%), substantially below the highest rates (e.g. 17% in Barking and Dagenham)³⁶.

Perhaps reflecting Lambeth's central location, 60% of Lambeth working residents are managers and senior officials or work in professional, associate professional and technical occupations³⁷, compared to 54% in London overall. This is the 8th highest out of the 32 London boroughs.

²⁹ Annual pupil survey 2010.

³⁰ GLA Ethnic Group Projections 2009.

³¹ National insurance number registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK by year of registration and 2009 Local Authority / Unitary Authority.

³² National Insurance Number Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals entering the UK, DWP

³³ Annual Population Survey 2011

³⁴ ONS annual population survey, 2010-11

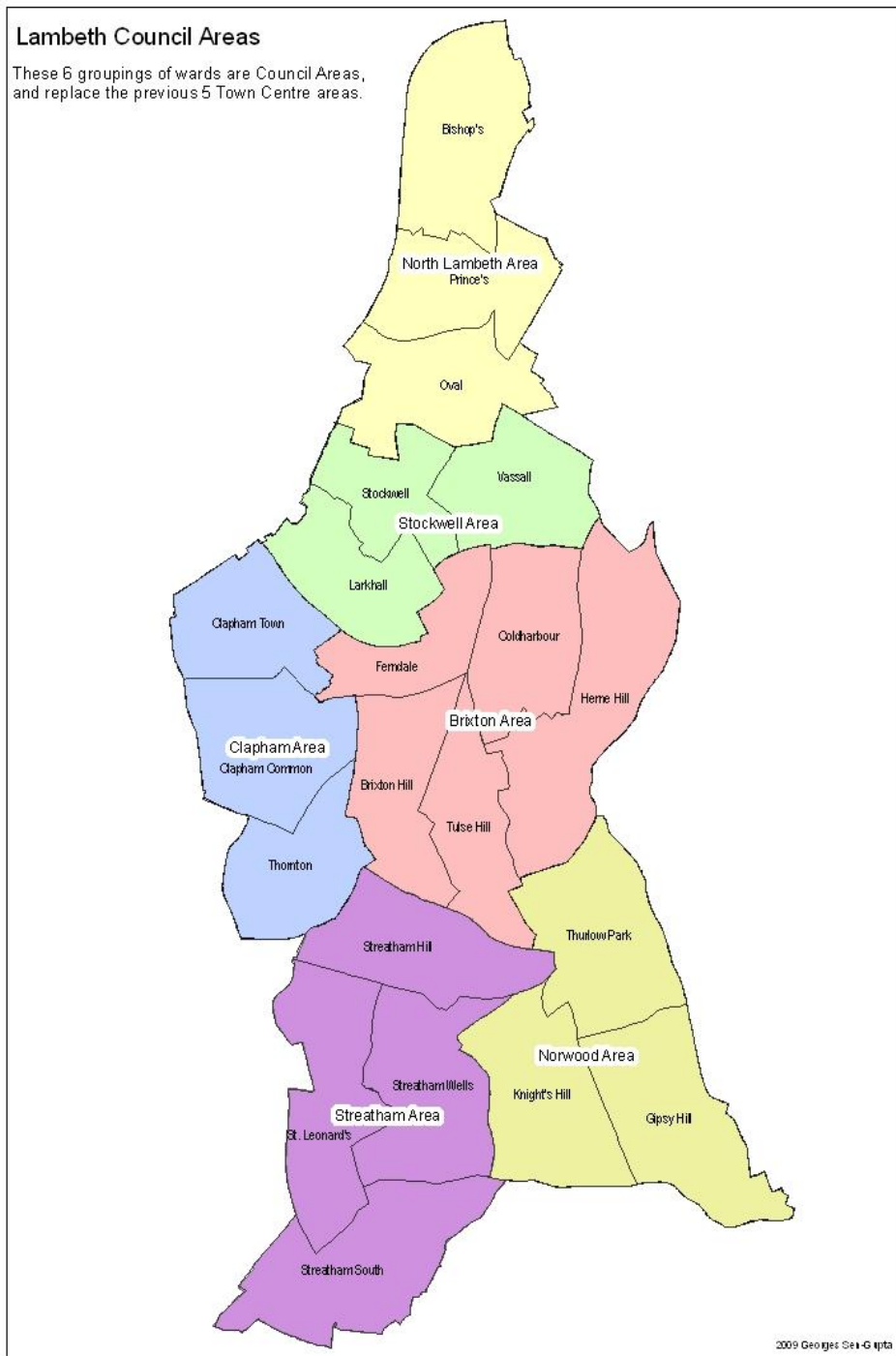
³⁵ ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis, 2011

³⁶ ONS annual population survey, 2010-11

³⁷ See notes for explanation

Appendix: Local areas and wards

Lambeth's 21 wards are grouped into six administrative areas, based around recognisable localities in the borough, such as Brixton, Stockwell, Clapham, Streatham and Norwood. North Lambeth consists of several smaller places, such as Waterloo, Kennington, Vauxhall and Oval.



North Lambeth

Although it expects the largest growth, and is already a key business and cultural area, North Lambeth lacks a coherent town centre.

The Waterloo area of north Lambeth is one of the borough's areas of national importance, with a dense concentration of important sites. Across the Thames from the Houses of Parliament is Lambeth Palace, historic home of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lambeth's waterfront includes several iconic London bridges, including Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge and the Golden Jubilee bridge (previously Hungerford Bridge), and the riverside walk also takes in the South Bank arts complex including the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre, the Hayward Gallery, the National Film Theatre, Queen Elizabeth Hall and the British Film Institute, the Old Vic and Young Vic theatres, County Hall and the London Eye, the world's biggest ferris wheel. The Imperial War Museum is just outside the Eastern boundary of A23 Kennington Road. It also includes the national headquarters of important businesses such as Shell and IBM. County Hall, former home of the Greater London Council, lies south of Westminster Bridge. Across the road is one of London's major hospitals, St Thomas', which also houses the Florence Nightingale Museum. Green spaces include the recently renovated Jubilee Gardens and Archbishop's Park. Waterloo's green credentials are further boosted by the Millennium Green in Baylis Road, an area for the local community. There is also the Museum of Garden History on Lambeth Palace Road. Educational establishments include Kings College in Waterloo and Morley College near Lambeth North tube. Waterloo Library is in the ward and the larger housing estates are China Walk, Briant, Tanswell and Lambeth Towers. The diversity of the Waterloo area is reinforced by the presence of Morley College, and the Waterloo campus of Kings College.

North Lambeth is a collection of areas rather than a coherent town centre, with distinct mainly non-residential neighbourhoods such as Vauxhall and Waterloo, and deprived residential areas separated from the riverside by stations, viaducts and busy roads. However, Vauxhall forms part of the Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity area, the largest current regeneration development in London. This will bring significant numbers of homes and jobs to a currently largely industrial area³⁸. The intention is to link the waterside east of Battersea Park to Albert Embankment and the South Bank together in a linear park, and to give Vauxhall a stronger, more recognisable local identity - Vauxhall is in both Oval and Princes wards.

Source: Ward data listed in the rest of this section is drawn from the Lambeth residents' survey. For example, 'Residents of Bishops ward are more likely to be social tenants (65% vs 38%)' means that 65% of respondents in Bishops ward are social tenants, compared to 38% in the whole borough. This is a statistically significant difference – that is, it is very unlikely to have happened by chance.

³⁸ Most of this development is in Wandsworth, including the new US Embassy, Battersea power station and the New Covent Garden Market.

Bishop's

Bishop's ward is bounded to the north and west by the Thames, and reaches as far south as Lambeth Bridge. The southern boundary is Old Paradise Street and Fitzalan Street in the Lambeth Walk area, as far as the Culpepper Court estate. The ward reaches as far as the Wellington Mills estate, and is bounded to the east by King Edward Walk, Morley Street, and Hatfields. The eastern edge of the waterfront is between the National Theatre and the Coin Street complex. Bishops is not deprived in public transport, with 27 bus routes, Waterloo and Waterloo East rail stations, and Waterloo and Lambeth North underground stations. Many of North Lambeth's features of interest are in Bishops ward. William Blake, one of the most distinctive and influential Romantic poets, lived in Hercules Street, close to Archbishops' Park, during the 1790s.

The population of Bishop's ward grew by just over 10% between 2001 and 2012, growth being especially high amongst the older working age population (aged 45 to 59) (38% growth). If current trends continue, Bishop's' population as a whole will grow by just under 20% in the next ten years.

Residents of Bishops ward are more likely to be social tenants (65% vs 38%) - whether renting from Lambeth council (44% vs 25%) or from housing association (21% vs 13%) and less likely to be private owner occupiers (5% vs 30%). They are more concerned about the number of homeless people (22% vs 8%) and rising prices and interest rates (25% vs 18%), and they are more likely to rate nursery education as poor (12% vs 4%). However, they have generally positive views of their area and public services. They are less concerned about crime (23% vs 46%), and less likely to have experienced any anti-social behaviour (ASB) (7% vs 17%) (They are less likely to say a number of ASB issues are a problem in their area: teenagers hanging around on the streets as a problem (17% vs 30%); rubbish or litter lying around (18% vs 35%); vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (12% vs 21%); and people using or dealing drugs (23% vs 35%). They are also less likely, in the last 12 months, to have seen begging (25% vs 42%) or car crime like theft or vandalism (5% vs 15%).)

Bishop's ward residents are more likely to rate road and pavement repairs as good (62% vs 36%) and less likely to see leisure and sports facilities as good (14% vs 40%). They are more likely to use estate recycling facilities (39% vs 24%) and less likely to use leisure and sports facilities (28% vs 11%). Tenants are more likely to be satisfied with the value for money for their rent (70% vs 52%).

Prince's

Prince's ward is bounded by the Thames between Lambeth Bridge and Vauxhall Bridge, along the Albert embankment to Vauxhall station. The A202 Kennington Lane as far as the A23 Kennington Road bounds it to the south. Kennington underground station is just outside the eastern boundary of the A3 Kennington Park Road, which reaches north to and includes the Cottington Close estate. The boundary to the north is Brook Drive, just to the south of the Imperial War museum, and Fitzalan Street and Old Paradise Street.

Vauxhall rail and underground station is largely in this ward. Spring Gardens is the largest open space in the ward. The Durning Library and the Vauxhall City Farm are also in the ward. The largest housing estates in the ward are Ethelred, Black Prince, and Vauxhall Gardens, Cottington Close, Penwith Manor, Cotton Gardens, Kennings. The City and Guilds of London Art School is on the eastern edge of the ward, close to Kennington underground.

Prince's ward is not deprived in public transport, with 27 bus routes, Vauxhall rail station and Kennington underground station.

The population of Prince's has had some of the fastest growth of any ward in Lambeth in recent years, and this growth is projected to continue. It grew by just under 15% between 2001 and 2012. Growth was especially high in older working age population (51% growth). However, the population aged 60 or over fell by just under 10%. If current trends continue, Prince's' population as a whole will grow by just under 13% in the next ten years.

Residents of Prince's ward are more likely to be White British (57% vs 47%) or Chinese (3% vs 1%), aged 55-64 (13% vs 8%) and to have no children (80% vs 65%). They are more likely to receive pension from a former employer (17% vs 8%) and to use social services for adults (9% vs 4%). They are more likely to be living in shared ownership accommodation (2% vs 1%) and less likely to be owner occupiers (28% vs 36%). They are more likely to live alone (35% vs 29%) or to have four adults in the household (12% vs 8%). They are more likely to be concerned with rising prices and interest rates (24% vs 18%) and less likely to be concerned about crime (39% vs 46%), lack of jobs (17% vs 24%), not enough being done for elderly people (6% vs 11%), and the standard of education (8% vs 14%).

Prince's ward has less community safety issues than other places in the borough as far as its residents are concerned. They are less likely to think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a problem (14% vs 21%), similarly people using or dealing drugs (28% vs 35%) and people being drunk or rowdy in public places (24% vs 31%). Prince's ward residents are less likely to have experienced a range of crime and ASB: begging (19% vs 49%); community tensions (2% vs 9%); drug dealing (10% vs 21%); knife and gun crime (1% vs 11%); car crime like theft or vandalism (3% vs 15%); owners of aggressive or violent dogs (5% vs 20%); street drinking (11% vs 38%); or vandalism (3% vs 15%).

Oval

This ward is named after the Oval cricket ground in Kennington, familiar to millions of cricket lovers worldwide. It has been the home of Surrey Cricket Club since 1845, and has been a venue for international cricket since 1868, having often hosted the deciding cricket test match of the summer, including, recently, the 2005 Ashes contest between England and Australia.

Oval is bounded to the north by the A3204 Kennington Lane. To the east it includes Kennington Park and Brixton Road as far south as South Island Place. The southern boundary cuts through the South Lambeth estate and is to the south of the Mawbrey Brough estate to the A3036 Wandsworth Road. The western edge of the ward is made up of the railway line to Vauxhall Station, and Wandsworth Road north to Nine Elms Lane and Vauxhall Bridge. Oval is not deprived in public transport. There are 25 bus routes and two underground stations, Oval and Vauxhall, and a rail station at Vauxhall.

Cultural venues include the Oval House Theatre, which is one of the most popular non-West End theatres in the capital, and the Gasworks Gallery. The ward has two major open spaces, Kennington Park and Vauxhall Park, both of which have the prestigious Green Flag. South Lambeth Library is in the ward.

There is a large amount of social housing in the ward - the largest housing estates are Wyvill, Mawbrey Brough, Ashmole, Kennington Park and the South Lambeth estate – and it is an area with a diverse population and areas of deprivation and social problems.

Oval ward's population has had some of the fastest growth of any ward in recent years, and this growth is projected to continue. It grew by just under 20% between 2001 and 2012, with growth being especially high in the older working age population (34%). If current trends continue, Oval ward's population as a whole will grow by around 16% in the next ten years.

Residents of Oval ward have fewer children than overall (75% have no children compared to 65% overall) and they are more likely to have only one adult aged 18 in the household (38% vs 29%). They are more likely to be aged 55-64 (15% vs 8%), to work part-time (13% vs 8%), to be permanently sick or disabled (15% vs 5%), and to have an illness or disability (25% vs 15%). Oval ward residents are more likely to receive Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance (28% vs 12%) and less likely to receive interest from savings (0% vs 11%). They are more likely to be Other White ethnicity (18% vs 11%) and to speak Spanish as a main language (6% vs 3%). There is a large gay community with 9% of residents classifying themselves as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual compared with the borough average of 4%.

Although Oval ward residents are more likely to be dissatisfied with the way Lambeth Council runs things (30% vs 22%), and to have a poor opinion of Social services for adults (17% vs 5%), they are also more likely to feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (58% vs 43%).

Residents of Oval ward are less likely to be a private owner occupier (14% vs 30%), and more likely to rent from a Housing Association (27% vs 13%). They are more likely to have a poor opinion of Council Housing (32% vs 17%), and tenants living in Oval are more likely to be dissatisfied with the value for money for their rent (44% vs 28%).

Although Oval ward residents are less likely to be concerned about crime (35% vs 46%), and less likely to have experienced knife and gun crime in the previous year (3% vs 11%), they are more likely to think noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem (26% vs 18%) and also people using or dealing drugs (57% vs 35%).

Oval ward residents are less likely to use parks and open spaces (36% vs 58%) and are more likely to have a poor opinion of parks and open spaces (16% vs 7%). They are less likely to be concerned about poor public transport (2% vs 6%), and less likely to have a poor opinion of refuse collection (60% vs 75%).

Brixton

The most heavily populated area of the borough, Brixton is known as the heart of Lambeth's black community.

Brixton is the major town centre at heart of Lambeth - it is the most populous town centre in Lambeth, with around 71,000 residents. It has been an important focus for the Black Caribbean population since the start of immigration from the West Indies in the 1940s, an importance recognised by the visit of Nelson Mandela in 1996. Brixton will be the home of a new national heritage centre called Black Cultural Archives, opening in 2013. Brixton has developed a reputation as a diverse cultural and creative centre and it is famous for its entertainment venues and markets. Brixton is a transport interchange, and a major administrative centre for the local council.

Nearby areas such as Herne Hill and Tulse Hill are also thriving neighbourhoods. Population density in Herne Hill is low and the area is characterised by higher than average numbers of house-sharers and young professionals. Tulse Hill has a larger than average black Caribbean population (15%). Three in ten households in Tulse Hill are house-sharers, as a result, population density is higher than average here.

Coldharbour is the most deprived ward in the borough, unemployment is high and income is lower than the borough average.

In recent years, Brixton's town centre has been re-developed, including the redevelopment of Windrush Square outside Lambeth Town hall, pavement widening, improved lighting and road systems, and the redevelopment of Brixton market.

Coldharbour

To the north, Coldharbour ward is bounded by Loughborough Road and Lilford Road. The boundary then follows the railway line south to Railton Road and down Barnwell and Morval Roads. At the Junction with the A204 Effra Road the boundary turns north and meets with the A23 Brixton Road where it follows north until meeting again at the junction with Loughborough Road. Coldharbour is not deprived in public transport. There are 20 bus routes, Brixton and Loughborough Junction rail stations and Brixton underground station.

Brixton Market has been operating in Coldharbour since 1870. Electric Avenue is at the heart of the street markets in Brixton and was one of the first electrically lit streets in London. Brixton's characteristic indoor arcades are called Brixton Village (formerly known as Granville Arcade), Market Row and Reliance Arcade. Popular cafes and a growing number of restaurants mix with exotic produce stalls throughout these truly unique locations. Other popular tourist and visitor locations in Brixton include; Brixton Academy; the Ritzy cinema, which, built in 1911, was one of England's earliest purpose built cinemas. Brixton Recreation Centre, Max Roach Park and Brixton Police Station are in the ward. The main housing estates are Angell Town, Loughborough, Rushcroft Road, Bob Marley Way, Marcus Garvey Way and Moorlands. Primary schools include Loughborough, St John's Angell Town and Hill Mead.

Coldharbour ward's population grew by 6% between 2001 and 2012, with the older working age population growing by 42%, and the population aged 60 and over falling by 17%. The ward population is projected to grow by 9% in the next ten years.

Coldharbour is the poorest ward in Lambeth. Three in five residents are social housing tenants (61% v 38% overall); two thirds of whom rent from the council's ALMOs³⁹ (Lambeth Living and United Resident's Housing) or a Tenant Management Organisation (TMO), and a third from housing associations (40% and 21% respectively of the population of the ward). Reflecting this, ward residents are less likely to be owner occupiers (12% vs 36%).

Coldharbour is also one of the most ethnically diverse wards in the borough. Residents are less likely to be white British (28% vs 47%) and more likely to be Black Caribbean (17% vs 10%) or Black African (21% vs 10%). They are less likely to have no religion (11% vs 19%) and more likely to have a Non-Christian religion (16% vs 10%).

Coldharbour ward residents are more likely to have children (46% vs 35%), to think that not enough is being done for young people (26% vs 19%) and to use primary (14% vs 9%) and secondary education (21% vs 13%). They are more likely to use libraries (45% vs 37%) and to have a good opinion of libraries (65% vs 48%).

Residents of Coldharbour ward are less likely to be employed (51% vs 59%), and reflecting this they are more likely to receive: Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance (29% vs 12%), Housing Benefit (44% vs 22%) or Council Tax Benefit (35% vs 17%), and they are more likely to use the Housing benefit service (26% vs 16%). They are less likely to get interest from savings (0% vs 11%).

Coldharbour residents are less likely to be concerned about traffic congestion (5% vs 13%). They are also less likely to use parks and open spaces (48% vs 58%). They are less likely to think people being drunk or rowdy in public places (58% vs 69%) and the same goes for people using or dealing drugs is a problem in their area (47% vs 65%), although they are more likely to have experienced drug dealing in the last year (30% vs 21%). They are also more likely to have seen knife and gun crime (23% vs 11%).

³⁹ Armed-Length Management Organisation

Tulse Hill

Tulse Hill's ward boundary starts at Lambeth Town Hall and goes down the A204 Effra Road and turns down Brixton Water Lane before following the eastern edge of Brockwell Park to Trinity Rise, where it meets up with Tulse Hill and Hardel Rise. It then follows the A205 Christchurch Road before turning up Roupell Road and on to Upper Tulse Hill. It turns up Somers Road until meeting the A23 Brixton Road, which it follows back to the junction with Effra Road.

St Matthews Church is in the ward, which contains a nightclub, bar and restaurant, and a local feature is the Hootenany pub, which has won national awards as a music venue. Schools include Fenstanton, Holy Trinity and St Matthews. Tulse Hill and St Martin's are the main housing estates. Tulse Hill is average in public transport, with 18 bus routes, but no rail or underground stations.

Tulse Hill ward's population grew by 7% between 2001 and 2012 - the older working age population grew by 55%, and the population aged 60+ fell by 5%. The ward population is projected to grow by 5% in the next ten years, one of the lowest projected ward growths in the borough.

Tulse Hill has a diverse population. Compared to the borough as a whole, residents are more likely to be Somali (3% vs 1%), from another African background (16% vs 9%), Latin American (6% vs 1%) or an other ethnic group (4% vs 1%), and they are more likely to speak as their main language Portuguese (10% vs 4%), Yoruba (3% vs 1%), Spanish (7% vs 3%) or Italian (3% vs 1%). They are more likely to be Hindu (3% vs 1%) or Muslim (12% vs 6%), and less likely to be atheist (6% vs 14%).

Residents are not so well off. They are more likely to rent from a housing association (20% vs 13%), to receive Tax Credits (30% vs 12%), and are more likely to feel their financial circumstances have got worse in the last year (49% vs 40%). They are also more likely to use the Housing Benefit service (24% vs 16%) and to be concerned about lack of jobs (32% vs 24%). Tulse Hill residents are more likely to use nursery education (6% vs 3%) and primary education (13% vs 9%), and to be concerned about standard of education (20% vs 14%).

Residents in Tulse Hill ward have concerns about community safety and the physical environment. Residents are more likely to be concerned about crime (57% vs 46%). They are more likely, in the last year, to have had experience of community tensions (23% vs 9%), drug dealing (31% vs 21%), knife and gun crime (28% vs 11%), and owners of aggressive or violent dogs (30% vs 20%). They are more likely feel that people using or dealing drugs (45% vs 35%) and teenagers hanging around on the streets (41% vs 30%) are problems in the area. They are more likely to be concerned about traffic congestion (5% vs 13%) and more likely to have a poor opinion of road and pavement repairs (48% vs 36%).

Herne Hill

The eastern border of Herne Hill starts at the corner of A2217 Coldharbour lane and the A215 Denmark Hill where it goes south down through Denmark Hill, Herne Hill and Norwood Road to circumnavigate Brockwell Park up to Brixton Water Lane. From Railton Road and Shakespeare Road, the western border then follows the railway line through Loughborough Junction Station and up to Carew Street until meeting back up with Denmark Hill.

King's College Hospital and Carnegie Library are in the ward. Brockwell Park and Ruskin Park, both Green Flag parks, make up at least a third of the ward. Brockwell Park is a popular and historic park with ornamental ponds, formal flower beds, a walled 'Old English' herbaceous flower garden and a 19th century clock tower. As well as Brockwell Hall and the Brockwell Lido, there are a wide range of outdoor sports facilities available at Brockwell Park including basketball, football, bowling, cricket, tennis courts. Its features also include a popular children's play area, a paddling pool and a purpose-built BMX track.

Herne Hill is average in public transport, with twelve bus routes and Herne Hill rail station. There is a local market on Sundays, including food and crafts made, grown or reared within 100 miles of Herne Hill. Local schools include Jessop, St Jude's and St Saviour's.

Herne Hill ward's population grew by 8% between 2001 and 2012 and is projected to grow by 8% in the next ten years.

Residents in Herne Hill ward are more likely to be better off. They are more likely to be owner occupiers (38% vs 30%), to be full time self employed (14% vs 7%) and to get interest from savings (27% vs 11%).

Ward residents are more likely to have children (43% vs 35%) and so more likely to get Child Benefit (42% vs 29%). They are more likely to use primary education (13% vs 9%) and to be concerned about standard of education (24% vs 14%). They are also more concerned about not enough being done for elderly people (16% vs 11%).

Perhaps unsurprisingly, residents are more likely to use parks and open spaces (72% vs 58%), and leisure and sports facilities (45% vs 28%), and to have a good opinion of leisure and sports facilities (53% vs 40%).

However, there are some anti-social behaviour issues: residents are more likely, in the last year, to have experienced begging (66% vs 42%), burglary (21% vs 13%), drug dealing (32% vs 21%), car crime (25% vs 15%) and aggressive or violent dogs (30% vs 20%).

Brixton Hill

Brixton Hill has several recognisable Lambeth locations, including the Town Hall, the Windmill and Brixton Prison. It is bounded on the north by A2217 Acre Lane, and A23 Brixton Hill and Upper Tulse Hill on the east. Streatham Place (as far as New Park Road) marks the southern border and Kingswood Road and B221 King's Avenue make up the west. The ward includes Lambeth College, and primary schools include Christ Church Brixton, Christ Church Streatham, Corpus Christi, Livity, Orchard, Richard Atkins and Sudbourne. The larger housing estates are Saxby Road, Blenheim Gardens, Dumbarton Court and Roupell Park. It is a quite a built up area - the only significant green spaces are Rush Common and Windmill Park. Brixton Hill is average in public transport, with 14 bus routes and no rail or underground stations.

Brixton Hill ward's population grew by 7% between 2001 and 2012 - The older working age population grew by 38%, and the population aged 60+ fell by 13%. The ward population is projected to grow by 7% in the next ten years.

Many residents of Brixton Hill are not well off. They are more likely to not be in job or training (44% vs 34%) or to be looking after the home (15% vs 7%). They are more likely to rent from Lambeth Council (42% vs 25%), and to have used housing advice and allocation services (10% vs 2%) and the Housing Benefit service (33% vs 16%). They are more likely to be concerned about rising prices and interest rates (24% vs 18%).

Brixton Hill ward residents are more likely to have lived in Lambeth over two and up to 5 years (20% vs 14%). They are more likely to have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity (22% vs 15%), are more likely to use social services for adults (11% vs 4%), and to see adult social services as poor (14% vs 5%). They are more likely to be concerned that not enough is being done for elderly people (17% vs 11%), and about quality of the health service (19% vs 10%).

Ward residents are more likely to be concerned about pollution of the environment (16% vs 9%), and to see road and pavement repairs as poor (51% vs 36%). Noisy neighbours or loud parties are more likely to be seen as a problem in the area (25% vs 18%), as well as people using or dealing drugs (44% vs 35%).

Brixton Hill ward residents are more likely to have used leisure and sports facilities (36% vs 28%), parks and open spaces (69% vs 58%), and libraries (45% vs 37%).

Ferndale

Ferndale is a largely residential area in the heart of Brixton, as well having as the some of the busiest shopping areas of Brixton Road in the east and Clapham High Road in the west. The A2217 Acre Lane and the railway lines north of Ferndale Road bound the southern part of Ferndale to Clapham High Street station, between the Bowlands Estate on Clapham Park Road and Town Hall junction of Acre Lane with Brixton Road. The northern part of the ward (north of the railway lines) is bounded on the east by A23 Brixton Road as far north as Robsart Street, and up to, but not including, the South Western Hospital on the west. It includes the B221 Bedford Road south from Clapham North underground station to Acre Lane, and the A203 Stockwell Road between Brixton Road and Stockwell Green.

The Brixton Academy music venue is in this ward, as is part of the shopping area of Clapham High Street. Ferndale is not deprived in public transport. There are 25 bus routes and three underground stations just outside the ward, Brixton, Clapham Common and Clapham North, as well as Brixton and Clapham High Street rail stations. The larger housing estates are the Bowlands, Solon, Edmundsbury, Waltham, Stockwell Park and Robsart estates.

Ferndale's ward's population grew by 9% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 0-19 fell by 16%, and the older working age population (45-59) grew by 38%. The ward population is projected to grow by 10% in the next ten years.

Over half of Lambeth's population is young working age, and many residents of Ferndale ward are in this category. Ferndale ward residents are more likely to be aged 25-34 (41% vs 33%), to have lived in Lambeth for 6 months to one year (11% vs 6%), and to live in households containing three adults (21% vs 15%). They are less likely to be white British (35% vs 47%), more likely to be White Irish (5% vs 2%) and more likely to speak Italian (3% vs 1%). Ferndale ward residents are more likely to be a full-time employee (50% vs 42%) and less likely to be not in job or training (27% vs 34%) or receive Housing Benefit (9% vs 22%).

The ward's excellent transport links means that residents are less likely to be concerned about poor public transport (3% vs 6%). They are also less likely to have a poor opinion of road and pavement repairs (25% vs 36%). However, they are more likely to be concerned about the level of council tax (28% vs 22%), and about rising prices/interest rates (26% vs 18%).

There are significant community safety issues in the ward. Residents are more likely to have experienced assault (22% vs 13%), begging (65% vs 42%), community tensions (15% vs 9%), drug dealing (35% vs 21%), street drinking (54% vs 38%) and vandalism (25% vs 15%) in the last year. Also, residents are more likely to think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem (27% vs 18%) as are people using or dealing drugs (47% vs 35%), and people being drunk or rowdy in public places (46% vs 31%).

Clapham

Clapham is an area of extremes with prosperous young commuters and poor social tenants living in close proximity.

Clapham has around 43,000 residents. Clapham is one of Lambeth's most diverse areas, combining some of the borough's most affluent parts with some deprived areas. Some of Lambeth's most expensive housing is found in Clapham Town and Clapham Common wards. However, Clapham also contains large areas of social housing and pockets of deprivation, in particular within Thornton ward.

Clapham has long been popular with young professionals, drawn by its good transport connections to central London and its vibrant night time economy. The High Street's restaurants, pubs and clubs attract visitors from across London, as do sport and live music events on Clapham Common.

Clapham Town

Clapham Town is a vibrant area with many bars and restaurants. Clapham Old Town is renowned for its village-like atmosphere. The town centre is within a conservation area, allowing the character of the area to be retained. The northern tip of Clapham Common is in Clapham Town, which includes Holy Trinity Church, associated with William Wilberforce and the Clapham Sect of anti-slavery campaigners. Clapham Common Northside includes Trinity Hospice, and both Samuel Pepys and Graham Greene lived in the ward. Near Rectory Grove is St Paul's Churchyard, a small open space and a popular community garden which holds the prestigious Green Flag award. The Clapham Picturehouse cinema and Clapham Fire Station are also in the ward. Schools include Macaulay, Clapham Manor and Heathbrook. Although there are some very prestigious areas, there are also some more deprived areas, such as the estates on Cedars' Road and north of Wandsworth Road.

The southern boundary of Clapham Town is Bowland Road, Clapham Park and the A3 Long Road to Wix's Lane. Wix's Lane and Queen's Town Road to the junction with Robertson Street make up the western edge. Robertson Street and Westbury Estate to Portslade Road mark the northern boundary. The railway line between Wandsworth Road Station and Clapham High Street Station marks part of the eastern boundary, which continues to Clapham North tube, down Clapham High Street until St Luke's Avenue. Circumnavigating William Bonney Estate, back up to the Pavement and Long Road, completes Clapham Town's boundary. Sports facilities include Clapham Leisure Centre and the award winning new Clapham Library is on the high street. The larger estates are Cedars, William Bonney, Macaulay, Clapham Manor, Westbury and Willard. Clapham Town has good public transport, with nine bus routes, Clapham High Street and Wandsworth Road rail stations and Clapham Common underground station.

Clapham Town ward's population grew by 9% between 2001 and 2012 and is projected to grow by 7% in the next ten years.

Residents of Clapham Town are more likely to be White British (57% vs 47%) and less likely to be Black African (5% vs 10%). They are more likely to have no children (74% vs 65%) and are more likely to have four or more adults living in the household (12% vs 8%). They are more likely to be a Lambeth leaseholder (16% vs 6%) and less likely to be a private owner occupier (23% vs 30%). They are also less likely to use the Housing benefit service (10% vs 16%). They are more likely to have lived in Lambeth for less than 6 months (10% vs 5%) and less likely to have lived in Lambeth over 5 and up to 10 years (7% vs 14%).

Clapham Town Ward residents are more likely to be concerned about the number of homeless people (16% vs 8%) and also more likely to be concerned about poor public transport (11% vs 6%) and traffic congestion (18% vs 13%). They are less likely to have a poor opinion of road and pavement repairs (25% vs 36%).

Residents of Clapham Town are more likely to perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public places (47% vs 31%) is a problem in the area. However, they are less likely to say people using or dealing drugs (22% vs 35%), teenagers hanging around on the streets (21% vs 30%) or rubbish or litter lying around (56% vs 65%) are a problem. In the last year Clapham Town residents are more likely to have experienced both begging (56% vs 42%) and street drinking (54% vs 38%).

Clapham Common

This ward includes most of Clapham Common, a large green space, which attracts visitors from across the world. Concerts, theatre, film shows and competitive sport are among its all-year-round events. Clapham Common covers a third of the ward. The ward has some of the most prestigious housing in the borough, and the pleasant shopping area of Abbeville Road.

Clapham Common's north boundary is the A3 Long Road (up to The Pavement) and then A2217 Clapham Park Road to Acre Lane. The east boundary goes down the B221 King's Avenue until Clarence Avenue where it goes down to the junction with Poynders Road. Poynders Road and Hazelbourne Road mark the southern boundary to Balham tube station. The side of Clapham Common back up to A3 Long Road is the western boundary. Clapham police station is in the ward, and schools include Bonneville School and St Mary's School. The larger estates are Clarence Avenue, Oaklands, James Hayward, Notre Dame and Carfax. Clapham Common ward has six bus routes and Clapham South and Clapham Common underground stations are very close.

Clapham Common ward's population grew by 8% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 0-19 fell by 6% - and is projected to grow by 6% in the next ten years.

Residents of Clapham Common are more likely to be White British (58% vs 47%) and less likely to be Black Caribbean (5% vs 10%). They are more likely to be employed full time (52% vs 42%) and less likely to be unemployed and available for work (2% vs 9%). They are more likely to not have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity (91% vs 85%), and less likely to living in social housing (25% vs 38%).

Clapham Common residents are more likely to be concerned about the level of council tax (31% vs 22%), they are more likely to think that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem (44% vs 35%). They are less likely to have a good opinion of primary education (9% vs 27%) and are more likely to disagree that they can influence decisions in their area (71% vs 57%).

Thornton

Thornton is a largely residential ward. Most of it is south of the South Circular Road (Poynders Road), which, roughly, is the boundary between the central areas of Brixton and Clapham and the less dense areas of Streatham and Norwood, which are slightly more like outer London. The ward's boundary goes north along Clarence Avenue from the Thornton crossroads with Poynders Road until the junction with Kings Avenue where it heads south. At Bourke Close the boundary then circumnavigates Clapham Park Estate until meeting New Park Road which it follows down and through to Emmanuel Road until meeting up with Cavendish Road, where it heads back north to Poynders Road and the junction with Clarence Avenue.

The ward is dominated by Clapham Park Estate, which takes up approximately a third of the ward. Other estates include Poynders Gardens, Sinclair, Weir, and Thornton Gardens. Schools include La Retraite, St Bernadette, Henry Cavendish, St Bede's, Telferscot and Glenbrook. Agnes Riley Gardens is the largest open space in the ward. Thornton is deprived in public transport. There are four bus routes, no rail or underground stations in the ward, and no stations nearby.

Thornton ward's population grew by 11% between 2001 and 2012 and is projected to grow by 15% in the next ten years, one of the largest projected ward growths.

Thornton has a mixed population, reflecting the mix of social and private tenure. Residents are more likely to be White British (60% vs 47%), to be resident less than 6 months (9% vs 5%) and are less likely to be Christian (44% vs 55%) or to believe in a non-Christian religion (4% vs 10%), and more likely to have no religion (10% vs 6%). Thornton residents are also more likely to live in a residential home (2% vs 0%).

Residents of Thornton ward are more likely to be concerned about lack of jobs (32% vs 24%) and poor public transport (11% vs 6%), and are less likely to be concerned about traffic congestion. They are less likely to use libraries (28% vs 37%), and more likely to have a poor opinion of libraries (20% vs 10%). They are more likely to have a good opinion of council housing (40% vs 23%), road and pavement repairs (47% vs 36%), street cleaning (80% vs 63%), and social services for adults (29% vs 15%). They are less likely to feel that their financial circumstances have got worse in the last year (27% vs 40%).

Some aspects of ASB are less of an issue in this ward than across the borough. Residents are less likely to feel that teenagers hanging around on the streets is a problem (20% vs 30%), similarly vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (14% vs 21%), people using or dealing drugs (20% vs 35%), and also people being drunk or rowdy in public places (18% vs 31%). They are also less likely to have experience of drug dealing (8% vs 21%), knife and gun crime (3% vs 11%) or street drinking (24% vs 38%) in the last year.

Stockwell

Stockwell is a mixed area with around 46,000 residents. A large proportion of the area is social housing, although there are more prestigious areas.

Stockwell is home to one of Britain's largest Portuguese communities, many of whom originally come from Madeira. This has led to Stockwell becoming known locally as 'Little Portugal'. Many mid African and east African people also live in the area. Given this, it is not surprising that the proportion of Stockwell residents born outside the UK is higher than the Lambeth average.

Vassall

Vassall ward is average in public transport. There are 14 bus routes, no rail stations and no underground stations, although Oval, Stockwell and Brixton are all close.

Vassall ward grew by 7% between 2001 and 2012. The older working age population (45-59) grew by over 60%. The ward population is projected to grow by 13% in the next ten years.

In Vassall more people rent from housing associations (17% vs 12%), and there are less private renters (12% vs 23%) and less private owner occupiers (20% vs 30%).

Compared to Lambeth as a whole, Vassall has more black people (41% vs 23%), especially black Caribbean (22% vs 11) & Somali (3% vs 1%) people. There are fewer residents who have been resident for under 1 year (4% vs 11%), and significantly more long term residents (i.e. over 10 years: 62% vs 52%). There are more Christian people (66% vs 55%), and are fewer full time workers (32% vs 42%).

Stockwell

Stockwell ward is home to one of London's largest Portuguese-speaking communities and has a wide-variety of cafes, bars and other businesses and is sometimes known locally as 'Little Lisbon' or 'Little Portugal'. Stockwell's boundary goes from A3 Clapham Road from the junction with Dorset Road down to Lansdowne Way where it turn eastwards down Stockwell Park and road Sidney Road, before turning back up to the A3 Stockwell Road again by Stockwell Tube Station. The Boundary then meanders along Jeffrey's Road, Priory Grove and Belmore Street before skirting northwards past Crimsworth Road up to Pascal Street. Here the boundary passes down Wandsworth Road temporarily before cutting along Thorncroft Street and Thorne Road before meeting the A203 South Lambeth Road. Then the boundary heads northwards until the junction with Dorset Road, which it follows until meeting once again with the A3 Clapham Road.

A large proportion of the ward is social housing, although there are more prestigious areas such as Stockwell Park Crescent. The main estates are Lansdowne Green, Spurgeon, Mursell and Studley. There are two schools in the ward - St Stephen's and Allen Edwards - and also a campus of Lambeth College. The Stockwell War Memorial is close to underground station.

Stockwell ward's population grew by just under 10% between 2001 and 2012. The older working age population grew by 36%, and the population aged 60+ fell by just under 10%. The ward population is projected to grow just by under 5% in the next ten years, one of the lowest projected ward growths in the borough.

Residents of Stockwell ward are more likely to be aged 25-34 (41% vs 33%), less likely to be White British (32% vs 47%) and more likely to be Portuguese (14% vs 3%) or Latin American (4% vs 1%) and less likely to speak English as their main language (62% vs 80%). They are more likely to be permanently sick or disabled (10% vs 5%) and more likely to be resident over one and up to two years (12% vs 8%) and less likely to be resident more than 10 years (43% vs 53%).

They are more likely to rent from a housing association (29% vs 13%) and less likely to be private owner occupiers (19% vs 30%), and more likely to receive Housing benefit (43% vs 22%), Council tax benefit (37% vs 17%) or Tax credits (24% vs 12%).

The ward has some community safety issues. Residents are more likely to think teenagers hanging around on the streets are a problem (57% vs 30%), as well as people using or dealing drugs (56% vs 35%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (44% vs 31%), noisy neighbours or loud parties (26% vs 18%), and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (38% vs 21%).

Larkhall

Larkhall ward is a residential area between Clapham and Stockwell and most residents perceive themselves to be living in either Clapham or Stockwell.

Larkhall's southern boundary curves round from Pulross Road, along the railway line through Clapham North Tube, Clapham High Street Station and Wandsworth Road Station before cutting north near Springfield Estate up to Belmore Street. The boundary then goes along Priory Grove and Jeffers Road to A3 Clapham Road, where it turns up to Stockwell Tube. It finally turns down the A203 Stockwell Road and then Combermere Road before joining Hargwyn Street and again Pulross Road.

Larkhall Park is the largest open space in the ward. Lambeth Hospital is in the ward and schools include Larkhall Primary and St Andrew's Church of England. The main Lambeth Housing estates are Fenwick, Springfield, Larkhall, Clapham Road and Gaskell Street. Stockwell Gardens and the three imposing towers of Grantham Road are run by Hyde Southbank housing association.

Larkhall is average in public transport, with twelve bus routes, no rail stations and Clapham North underground station, and Stockwell underground is very close.

Larkhall ward's population has had some of the fastest growth in the borough in the last ten years (16%), although this is not projected to continue. The older working age population (45-59) grew by 42%, and the population aged 60+ fell by over 12%. Larkhall is projected to grow by 4.2% over the next ten years, one of the lowest projected ward growths.

Residents are more likely to be Black African (19% vs 10%) and to speak Twi as main language (2% vs 1%). They are more likely to be private owner occupier (11% vs. 30%) and to receive Council tax benefit (31% vs. 17%). They are more likely to be resident for less than 2 years (28% vs 19%). They are more likely to use services for disabled people (7% vs 4%) and less likely to use libraries (26% vs 37%), parks and open spaces (45% vs 58%) and doorstep recycling facilities (28% vs 49%).

Larkhall has some anti-social behaviour issues. Residents are more likely to see people using or dealing drugs as a problem (52% vs 35%) as well as people being drunk or rowdy in public places (43% vs 31%), noisy neighbours or loud parties (24% vs 18%), teenagers hanging around on the streets (52% vs 30%), and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (28% vs 21%). They are less likely to have experienced burglary (5% vs 13%) but more likely to have experienced robbery (18% vs 11%).

Streatham

Streatham is a mixed residential area with around 57,000 residents. Recent population growth has increased the diversity of the area, with a large Somali community in Streatham South and a Polish community in Streatham Vale. Streatham is home to the largest concentration of Asian residents in the borough with a particular concentration in Streatham South.

Streatham is relatively affluent compared with other areas of the borough; population density and deprivation are both lower than average. It is best known for its residential areas and its High Road. For some, the nearly 2.5km of unbroken shopping and leisure attractions on the High Road is Streatham's defining feature. However, the High Road has suffered as traffic congestion has increased and modern shopping developments have opened in Croydon and Kingston leading to a decline in use.

Streatham Hill

Streatham Hill is largely residential area, around the section of A23 Streatham Hill between the South Circular Road and Streatham Hill rail station. The northern border of Streatham Hill starts at the junction of Streatham Place and Atkins Road and goes along the A205 along Christchurch Road to the junction with Norwood Road. It then follows the railway line westwards, momentarily deviating around Mount Nod Road and Hailshal Avenue, before it eventually meets Rastell Avenue. Here it turns northwards, along Emmanuel Road and New Park Road until the junction again with Streatham Place.

Places of note include Brixton Bus Garage, Clapham High School and Streatham Wells School. The ward is dominated by Leigham Court and Palace Road Estates, but also contains Claremont Estate. There is an Adult Education Centre on Palace Road. Hillside Gardens, which has a Green Flag, is the largest open space in the ward. Streatham Hill is not deprived in public transport, with 25 bus routes, one rail station, Streatham Hill and Tulse Hill Station is close.

Streatham Hill ward's population grew by 6% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 60+ fell by 6% - and is projected to grow by 10% in the next ten years.

Residents of Streatham Hill ward are more likely to be private owner occupiers (42% vs 30%), and more likely to be non-British White (18% vs 11%), and less likely to be black (13% vs 23%). They are more likely to be resident in Lambeth over 5 and up to 10 years (21% vs 14%), and less likely to receive Child Benefit (9% vs 29%) or Council Tax Benefit (0% vs 17%).

Streatham Hill ward's residents are more likely to be concerned that not enough is being done for elderly people (17% vs 11%) and more likely to have a poor opinion of roads and pavement repairs (55% vs 36%).

Residents are less likely to think teenagers hanging around on the streets are a problem (16% vs 30%), similarly people using or dealing drugs (17% vs 35%) and people being drunk or rowdy in public places (19% vs 31%).

Streatham Wells

Streatham Wells is largely residential, and is less densely populated than wards in the centre and north of the borough. Several schools are located within the ward, including St Andrew's, Bishop Thomas Grant, Julian's, Dunraven and Hitherfield. The Adare Adult Education Institute and Streatham Library are in the ward, and the main estates are Albert Carr Gardens, Valley Road, Sackville and Streatham Hill.

The border of Streatham Wells starts along the railway line from Streatham Hill Railway Station and continues eastwards where it diverts down Hailsham Avenue and back up Mount Nod Road to the railway line again. The border then follows Leigham Vale down into Leigham Court Road before hitting the junction with the A214 Streatham Common North. Here it follows westwards until the junction with the A23 Streatham High Road, which it follows until Streatham Station. The boundary then veers along the railway line again until Wellfield Road, which it turns down up until meeting back up with the A23. The boundary then follows this road until meeting back up with Streatham Hill Station.

Streatham Wells is average in public transport, with 20 bus routes, no rail or underground stations, although Streatham and Streatham Hill are close. Transport links in the east of the ward are less good.

Streatham Wells' ward population grew by 6% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 0-19 fell by 6%, and the population aged 60+ fell by 30%. The population of the ward is projected to grow by 5% in the next ten years.

Residents in Streatham Wells ward are more likely to be Polish (9% vs 2%) and to speak Polish as main language (12% vs 2%) than in other parts of the borough. They are more likely to receive Child Benefit (48% vs 29%) or Housing benefit (45% vs 22%), and more likely to be self employed part-time (6% vs 2%).

Streatham Wells ward residents are more likely to rent from a private landlord (33% vs 23%) and so less likely to use estate recycling facilities (15% vs 24%). They are more likely to feel that their financial circumstances have got worse in the last year (50% vs 40%). They are more likely to have been resident over two and up to five years (26% vs 14%) and less likely to be resident more than 10 years (42% vs 53%).

Some aspects of ASB are less of an issue in this ward than across the borough. Residents in Streatham Wells ward are less likely to see teenagers hanging around on the streets as a problem (18% vs 30%), similarly rubbish or litter lying around (25% vs 35%), vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (13% vs 21%), people using or dealing drugs (23% vs 35%). They are less likely, in the last year, to have experience of drug dealing (9% vs 21%), car crime like theft or vandalism (6% vs 15%) and aggressive or violent dogs (6% vs 20%).

St Leonard's

St Leonard's ward is located in the south west of the borough and shares a border with Wandsworth. The ward comprises the western part of the Streatham town centre and is mostly to the west of the A23 Streatham High Road with the exception of the Stanthorpe Triangle area immediately east of St Leonard's church in the historic village centre.

The north boundary of St Leonard's ward runs along the railway track, parallel with Sternhold Avenue to A23 Streatham High Road where it turns south. At the junction with Sunnyhill Road it continues eastwards along Wellfield Road until the railway line. The boundary then follows the railway until the A23 Streatham High Road again at Streatham Railway Station. The boundary then continues down Streatham High road until Greyhound Lane until it meets Streatham Station. It then follows the railway line back northwards until Tooting Bec Road. It continues up Garrads Road to Bedford Hill and then back up to the railway track again.

Schools include St Leonard's. St. Leonard's ward is average in public transport, with 20 bus routes and Streatham Hill and Streatham rail stations. Streatham Police Station and Streatham Bus Garage are all located in the ward. The main housing estate is Magdelene.

St. Leonard's ward population grew by 7% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 0-19 fell by 4%. The ward population is projected to grow by 8% in the next ten years.

Streatham has a sizeable Polish population, and residents of St Leonards are more likely to be Polish (5% vs 2%) and less likely to be Black (15% vs 23%). They are more likely to be Jewish (3% vs 0%) or to have no religion (28% vs 19%). Tenure is more likely to be private owner occupation (50% vs 30%) and less likely to be social rent (13% vs 38%). It is more likely that there are four adults in the household (19% vs 8%). Ward residents are more likely to receive pension from a former employer (15% vs 8%) and less likely to receive Housing Benefit (9% vs 22%) and Council Tax Benefit (4% vs 17%).

St. Leonard's ward residents are more likely to be concerned about traffic congestion (30% vs 13%), and about litter or dirt in streets (29% vs 20%). They are also more likely to think that rubbish or litter lying around is a problem (54% vs 35%). They are less likely to be concerned that not enough is being done for elderly people (5% vs 11%), the quality of the health service (4% vs 10%), and rising prices and interest rates (10% vs 18%).

Streatham South

Streatham Common takes up the northernmost part of Streatham South. This ward is the most southerly part of Lambeth, and has similarities with outer boroughs such as Croydon.

The boundary circumnavigates Streatham Common and follows round until Cedarville Gardens and Strathbrook Road. It then meanders through Hermitage Lane, Acacia Road and then runs westwards, parallel with Woodmansterne Road. It follows round the edge of Woodmansterne Primary School and along Greyhound Terrace before going around Streatham Vale Park. Here the boundary follows northwards until meeting the railway line where it turns sharply down through Streatham Common Station and then up the B272 Greyhound lane. The boundary briefly follows north up the A23 Streatham High Road until meeting Streatham Common again and follows back up the A214 Streatham Common North. Schools include Granton, Woodmansterne and Immanuel and St Andrews. There are no major housing estates.

Streatham South is fairly deprived in public transport, with nine bus routes and no rail or underground stations.

Streatham South ward's population grew by 5% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 0-19 fell by 8%. The ward population is projected to grow by 6% in the next ten years.

Streatham South has more Asian people than Lambeth as a whole, with more Indians (5% vs 1%), and more Muslim people (10% vs 6%). There are also more Polish residents (6% vs 2%). It is a more settled area with more long term residents who have lived in the borough for over 10 years (60% vs 52%) and more private owner occupiers (68% vs 39%). There are less social renters than borough-wide (11% vs 38%), and fewer single adults (21% vs 29%).

Norwood

Norwood is a mainly residential area - around 42,000 residents, but it also contains Lambeth's only remaining industrial area.

Norwood is well known for its high quality of life and the pride local people have in being residents. West Norwood has a popular town centre, with a good range of shops, while new schools and leisure facilities are a focus for community activity. Norwood's arts attractions are popular with locals and visitors alike and its cemetery has become the 'Highgate of the south', an attraction which has put the area on the map. Although Norwood does not have the wide ranges of income and deprivation found elsewhere in Lambeth, it does have some areas where poverty is an issue. Thurlow Park ward is the most affluent part of the area, while Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill wards are relatively more deprived. The Crown Lane area is particularly deprived.

Thurlow Park

Thurlow Park is in the area between Brockwell Park and Norwood Cemetery. The A2199 Croxted Road forms the ward boundary on the east from Brockwell Park. It turns down Park Hall Road and Robson Road where it then turns north up the A215 Norwood Road before going down York Hill. Here it veers back up the railway line to Norwood Road again, before diverting off Hardel Rise, Tulse Hill and Trinity Rise before meeting with Brockwell Park, which it follows round until the junction with Croxted Road. It is a largely residential area, the largest housing estates being Rosendale Gardens, Lairdale and Deronda. Schools include Rosendale, Turney, Grove House and St Martins in the Fields. Also of note is the fire station on Norwood Road.

Thurlow Park ward's population grew by 14% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 60+ fell by 5%. The ward population is projected to grow by 6% in the next ten years.

Thurlow Park residents are more likely to be older and settled. They are more likely to be aged 65-74 (12% vs 6%), be private owner occupiers (40% vs 30%), retired from work (18% vs 12%), and more likely to have an illness or infirmity (12% vs 7%). They are more likely to be White British (64% vs 47%) and to speak English as main language (93% vs 80%).

Residents of Thurlow Park ward are more likely to be resident in Lambeth for more than 10 years (67% vs 53%) and less likely to be resident less than two years (12% vs 19%). They are more likely to receive a pension from a former employer (17% vs 8%), a state pension (22% vs 13%), Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance (23% vs 12%), Council Tax Benefit (13% vs 17%), or interest from savings (22% vs 11%).

Thurlow Park ward residents are more likely to use primary education (14% vs 9%), leisure and sports facilities (35% vs 28%), parks and open spaces (72% vs 58%), and to be concerned about the standard of education (24% vs 14%).

Residents in Thurlow Park ward are less likely to think that teenagers hanging around on the streets (19% vs. 30%) or people being drunk or rowdy in public places (17% vs 31%) are problems. However, they are more likely to have experience in the last year of car crime like theft or vandalism (28% vs 15%), and of owners of aggressive or violent dogs (33% vs 20%).

Knight's Hill

Knight's Hill ward is at the southern edge of the borough. It is a largely residential area, with the busy Knight's Hill Road, and significant estates like Portobello, Fern Lodge, Holderness, Woodvale, and Linton Grove in the south. Hainthorpe and York Hill estates are in the north of the ward.

The A214 Crown Dale and Crown Lane between Elder Road and Leigham Court Road mark the southern boundary of Knight's Hill ward. The boundary then goes up Leigham Court Road to Leigham Vale where it then follows an intersection with the railway line round to York Road. The boundary is marked on the eastern side by the A215 Norwood Road and the B232 Norwood High Street until meeting back up with Crown Dale.

West Norwood train station is in the ward and there are 13 bus routes. Schools include Norwood School for Girls, St Luke's and Crown Lane and sports facilities include Knight's Hill Recreation Ground, with St Luke's Church Gardens being nearby.

Knight's Hill's ward population grew by 7% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 20-44 fell by 5%. The ward's population is projected to grow by 7% in the next ten years.

Knight's Hill ward residents are more likely to be private owner occupiers (45% vs 30%) and less likely to be renting from Lambeth Council (13% vs 25%) and less likely to have lived in Lambeth for less than two years (10% vs 19%).

Residents of the ward are more likely to use doorstep recycling facilities (57% vs 49%) and less likely to use the Housing Benefit Service (8% vs 16%) or social services for adults (1% vs 4%).

Knight's Hill ward residents are less likely to see people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a problem (20% vs 31%), and less likely to have experienced begging in the last year (27% vs 42%).

Gipsy Hill

Gipsy Hill is near Upper Norwood, often considered to be part of Crystal Palace. It is in the south-east corner of London Borough of Lambeth with its Southern end up by Westow Street in the London Borough of Croydon and its northern end down by Long Meadow (aka Bell Meadow) where the borough is Southwark. The northernmost boundary of Gipsy Hill starts at West Norwood library and goes along Robson Road by the cemetery and Park Hall Road until the junction with South Croxted Road. The eastern boundary goes along the A2199 South Croxted Road to the Paxton roundabout and then up Gipsy Hill to Woodland Road and the Jasper Road until meeting Crystal Palace Parade. The southern border runs along the A214 Central Hill and then turns north up the B232 Elder Road and Norwood High Street until meeting back up with West Norwood Library.

The largest housing estates are Central Hill, Bloomfield, Berridge Road, Olive Road, St Louis and Vicennes. Schools include Elm Wood, Kingswood and Paxton, and the ward includes West Norwood Library and Gipsy Hill Police Station as well as West Norwood Cemetery and Norwood Park. Gipsy Hill has seven bus routes and Gipsy Hill rail station.

Gipsy Hill ward's population grew by 5% between 2001 and 2012 – the population aged 60+ fell by 7%. The population of the ward is projected to grow by 5% in the next ten years.

Residents of Gipsy Hill ward are more likely to be private owner occupiers (37% vs 30%) and less likely to be renting from a Housing Association (4% vs 13%). They are more likely to use libraries (45% vs 37%) and doorstep recycling facilities (69% vs 49%), and less likely to use leisure and sports facilities (21% vs 28%).

The ward has less community safety issues than other places in the borough. Residents are less likely to think that teenagers hanging around on the streets is a problem (17% vs 30%), similarly rubbish or litter lying around (28% vs 35%) and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (12% vs 21%), people using or dealing drugs (23% vs 35%) or people being drunk or rowdy in public places (15% vs 31%). They are less likely to have experienced begging (31% vs 42%) and vandalism (6% vs 15%).

