



Hammersmith & Fulham Borough Profile 2014

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1 Location

Hammersmith & Fulham is one of the 13 inner London Boroughs and is situated in the centre-west of London on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow airport.

It is a long narrow Borough running north to south with a river border at its south and south-west side.

It is bordered by six London Boroughs: Brent to the north; Kensington and Chelsea to the east; Wandsworth and Richmond-Upon-Thames to the south; and Ealing and Hounslow to the west.

Excluding the City of London, it is the third smallest of the London Boroughs in terms of area, covering 1,640 hectares.

Figure 1: Location Context
LBHF and London Boroughs
Electoral Wards in LBHF



Hammersmith & Fulham is made up of 16 electoral wards across the three sub areas.

The wards range in size from 55 hectares (Addison ward) in the Central sub area, to 344 hectares (College and Old Oak) in the North sub area.

2 Demographic Composition

2.1 Population & Density

The Borough population was measured at 182,493 at the time of the 2011 Census and has increased by 10.4% since 2001; this was the eleventh lowest population growth in London.

The changes in population for local authorities in London between 2001 and 2011 ranged from growth of 29.6% in Tower Hamlets to a decline of 0.2% in Kensington & Chelsea.

Figure 2: Population trends comparison, 2001-2013

Area	2001	2006	2011	2013
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	178,143	182,493	185,237
Inner London	2,765,975	3,025,516	3,231,900	3,336,028
Outer London	4,406,061	4,676,087	4,942,100	5,064,189

Source: ONS Censuses and GLA (SHLAA) projections

In the 2001-11 period, the main component of population increase in the Borough has been natural change; the excess of births over deaths.

The number of births is at a higher level now than the average for the 1990s.

The 2012 components of change figures show that births outnumber deaths by 2,716 to 896 in Hammersmith and Fulham, producing a net gain of 1,820 people in the Borough.

The population is projected to continue rising but at a slower rate. The increase is projected as 4.5% in the period 2013-21.

The subsequent rise up until 2031 will be a further 4.0%.

In the 2013-31 period, the largest percentage increases are projected to be in the population aged 75+ (44%), followed by the 55 to 64 group (27%), 10-19 group (21%) and then the 65-74s (19%).

There are more females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) in the Borough; this is slightly higher than the regional and national averages.

The top ten most densely populated local authorities in England & Wales are all London Boroughs. Population density is highest in Islington at 139 people per hectare, closely followed by Kensington and Chelsea (131 people per hectare) and Hackney (129 people per hectare).

Hammersmith & Fulham is the country's sixth most densely populated area, with a density of 111 people per

hectare. It is more than twice as densely populated as London as a whole (52 people per hectare).

In general, the Borough's central and south sub areas are more densely populated than the north sub area, but densities vary greatly between individual wards (see Figure 3).

The most densely populated wards are Addison and Askew, with densities of 208 people per hectare and 187 people per hectare respectively, while College Park & Old Oak is the least densely populated ward (27 people per hectare).

Figure 3: Ward Population and Density

Area	Population (number)	Density (per hectare)	Density (Rank)
Addison	11,518	208.4	1
Askew	14,160	186.5	2
Avonmore and Brook Green	12,216	136.6	9
College Park and Old Oak	9,175	26.7	16
Fulham Broadway	10,996	164.8	6
Fulham Reach	11,306	137.3	8
Hammersmith Broadway	11,923	113.7	12
Munster	11,004	176.5	4
North End	11,589	181.6	3
Palace Riverside	7,483	65.8	15
Parsons Green and Walham	10,813	120.5	10
Ravenscourt Park	10,785	93.3	14
Sands End	12,760	111.8	13
Shepherd's Bush Green	12,175	114.1	11
Town	11,201	172.3	5
Wormholt and White City	13,389	148.1	7
North sub area	48,899	79.2	-
Central sub area	69,337	135.6	-
South sub area	64,257	125.5	-

Source: ONS Census (2011)

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2.2 Age Profile

The age profile of Hammersmith & Fulham continues to be typical of an affluent urban population. There are fewer people near the retirement age and a corresponding lower level of younger children than in London and England & Wales.

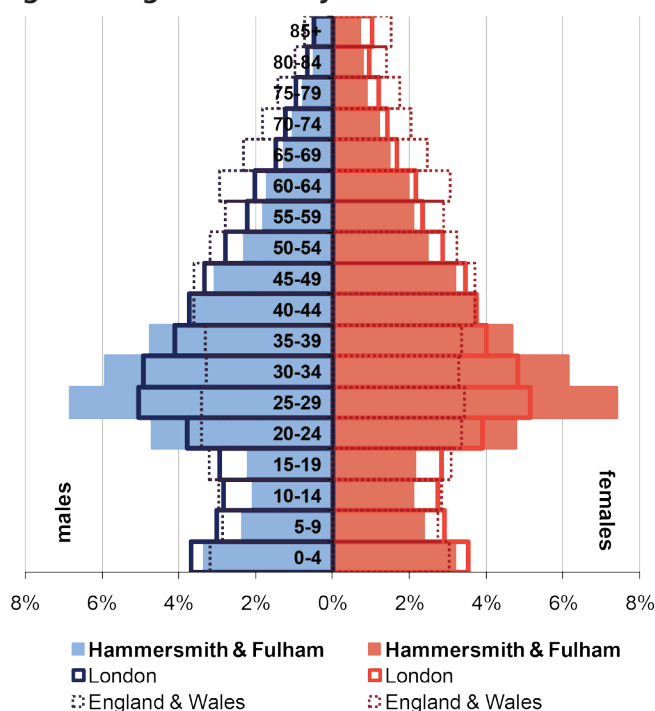
The Borough has a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-34 (26%) than London and the rest of the country.

Conversely, the proportion (18%) of children and predominantly dependent young population (0-17s) is lower than in London and the rest of the country.

Some 12% of the population is aged between 50 and 64, while 9% of the population is of retirement age (65+), both of which are lower than the averages for London and the country as a whole.

Figure 4 shows a pyramid of five-year age groups by gender in Hammersmith & Fulham compared to London and England & Wales.

Figure 4: Age / Gender Pyramid



Source: ONS Census (2011)

The population aged under 16 years increased by 9% since 2001 (London 12% and England & Wales 7%). The largest increase was recorded in the 0-4 age group; 17%.

The working age population has increased by 13% (London 17% and England & Wales 15%) while the elderly population decreased by 5% (London 2% increase and England & Wales 18% increase).

Figure 5: Broad age groups by ward

Area	Aged 0-15 (#)	Aged 0-15 (%)	Aged 16-64 (#)	Aged 16-64 (%)	Aged 65+ (#)	Aged 65+ (%)
Addison	1,677	14.6	9,014	78.3	827	7.2
Askew	2,438	17.2	10,612	74.9	1,110	7.8
Avonmore and Brook Green	1,509	12.4	9,455	77.4	1,252	10.2
College Park and Old Oak	1,868	20.4	6,512	71.0	795	8.7
Fulham Broadway	1,485	13.5	8,376	76.2	1,135	10.3
Fulham Reach	1,425	12.6	8,921	78.9	960	8.5
Hammersmith Broadway	1,903	16.0	8,814	73.9	1,206	10.1
Munster	1,658	15.1	8,427	76.6	919	8.4
North End	1,457	12.6	9,364	80.8	768	6.6
Palace Riverside	1,372	18.3	5,010	67.0	1,101	14.7
Parsons Green and Walham	1,951	18.0	7,758	71.7	1,104	10.2
Ravenscourt Park	1,901	17.6	7,657	71.0	1,227	11.4
Sands End	2,286	17.9	9,407	73.7	1,067	8.4
Shepherd's Bush Green	1,801	14.8	9,446	77.6	928	7.6
Town	1,865	16.7	8,528	76.1	808	7.2
Wormholt and White City	3,034	22.7	9,149	68.3	1,206	9.0

Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of residents aged 0-15 ranges from 12.4% in Avonmore & Brook Green to 22.7% in Wormholt & White City, while the proportion of working age population (aged 16-64) ranges from 67% in Palace Riverside to 80.8% in North End. Palace Riverside has the highest proportion of elderly residents of retirement age in H&F at 14.7% compared to only 6.6% in North End ward.

2.3 Marital Status

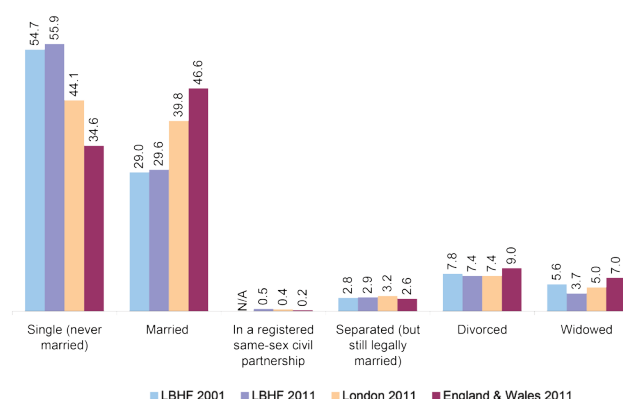
According to the 2011 Census, an estimated 85,433 people (55.9%) aged 16 and over are single and have never been married compared to the average for London of 44.1% and for England & Wales of 34.6%; this is the fourth highest level of any local authority in England & Wales.

29.6% of the Borough residents aged 16 and over stated they were married at the time of the 2011 Census (London 39.8% and England & Wales 46.6%).

Proportionally more H&F residents are in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.5%) compared to the regional and national averages (0.4% and 0.2% respectively).

10.3% of the population are separated or divorced (10.6% in London) and 3.7% are widowed (5% in London).

Figure 6: Marital Status and Civil Partnership Status



Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of residents who are single ranges from 41.9% in Palace Riverside to 63% in North End (see Figure 7).

Palace Riverside and Parsons Green & Walham contain the highest proportions of residents aged 16 and over who are married (41.5% and 39.2% respectively). This compares to less than a quarter of residents in North End and Shepherd's Bush Green.

Figure 7: Marital status by ward

Area	Single (%)	Married (%)	Partnership Civil (%)	Separated (%)	Divorced (%)	Widowed (%)
Addison	58.9	28.5	0.4	2.5	7.3	2.4
Askew	57.4	27.8	0.5	3.2	7.6	3.6
Avonmore and Brook Green	58.3	27.6	0.6	2.6	7.2	3.7
College Park and Old Oak	52.3	30.1	0.1	4.5	8.0	4.9
Fulham Broadway	59.2	26.4	0.3	2.6	7.3	4.2
Fulham Reach	61.5	25.8	0.7	2.0	6.3	3.7
Hammersmith Broadway	56.0	28.1	0.4	3.3	7.8	4.3
Munster	55.5	32.3	0.3	2.1	6.4	3.3
North End	63.0	23.6	0.9	2.9	7.0	2.6
Palace Riverside	41.9	41.5	0.4	2.3	8.0	5.9
Parsons Green and Walham	46.8	39.2	0.4	2.0	7.8	3.8
Ravenscourt Park	48.2	35.3	0.9	3.2	8.5	3.8
Sands End	54.5	30.1	0.6	3.1	8.2	3.5
Shepherd's Bush Green	60.8	24.5	0.5	3.6	7.4	3.2
Town	59.0	29.2	0.4	2.4	6.3	2.7
Wormholt and White City	52.4	30.7	0.3	4.0	8.2	4.4

Source: ONS Census (2011)

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In LBHF the majority of residents are not living in a couple (60%), which is higher than the average for London (52%) and country as a whole (42%).

The wards of Fulham Reach, North End and Shepherd's Bush Green have the highest proportion (65%) of residents who are not living in a couple.

2.4 Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

The 2011 Census found that 100,500 residents are from an ethnic group other than White British, comprising some 55.1% of the total population (42% in 2001). The proportion is the same as the London average but significantly higher than the average for England & Wales, at 19.5%.

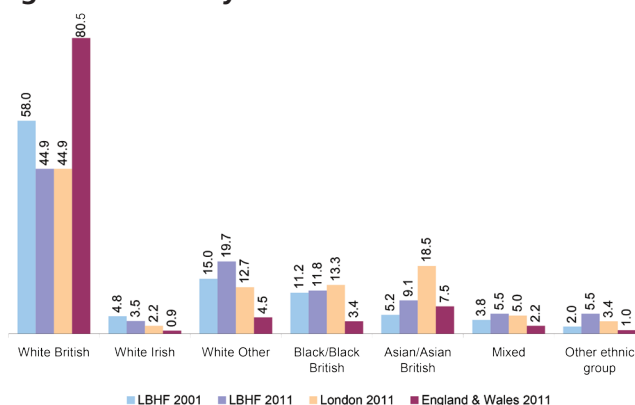
31.9% of residents belonged to ethnic groups other than White, compared to 22.2% in 2001. The main ethnic minorities identified are Black African (5.8%), Mixed (5.5%), Other Asian (4%) and Black Caribbean (3.9%).

The proportion of White Irish residents as a percentage of the total population (3.5%) is still the third highest of any local authority in England & Wales (down from 4.8% in 2001).

The Borough ranked the fourth highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of Other White population to total population (19.6%) and the fifth highest in proportion of Arab population (2.9%).

Since 2001, the number of people of Mixed ethnicity had increased by 60% to just over 10,000 in 2011.

Figure 8: Ethnicity

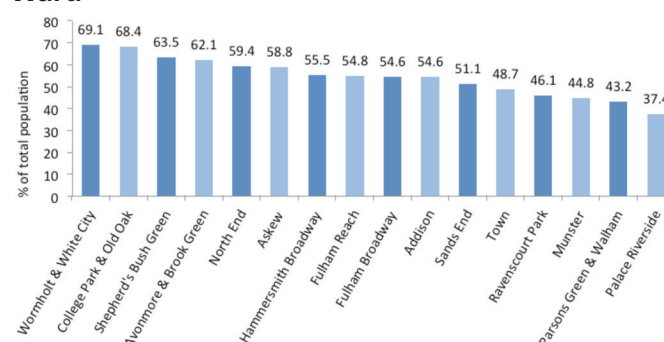


Source: ONS Census (2011)

In Hammersmith & Fulham, there has been a 45% increase in the number of residents from black and minority ethnic groups between 2001 and 2011. The largest increase of 199% was recorded in Barking and Dagenham and the smallest increase (of 21%) in Kensington and Chelsea.

More detailed ethnicity data show that the Borough ranked in the top 3 in England & Wales in terms of proportion of Australian/New Zealander population to total population (4,233 people), Irish (6,321 people), Filipino (2,486 people) and Thai population (576 people).

Figure 9: Ethnic Minority (BME) Population by Ward



BME defined as all ethnic groups other than White British.
Source: ONS Census (2011)

Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards have the highest proportions of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in the Borough (69.1% and 68.4% respectively).

Figure 10: Ethnicity by ward

Area	White British (%)	White Other (%)	Black (%)	Mixed (%)	Asian (%)	Other (%)
Addison	45.4	26.6	10.3	5.2	7.7	4.7
Askew	41.2	21.7	16.0	6.5	9.0	5.5
Avonmore and Brook Green	37.9	26.7	7.4	5.4	13.6	9.0
College Park and Old Oak	31.6	18.4	21.1	6.9	13.0	9.0
Fulham Broadway	45.4	24.6	10.3	5.0	9.4	5.1
Fulham Reach	45.2	24.2	9.2	4.7	12.2	4.5
Hammersmith Broadway	44.5	21.6	13.4	6.2	8.9	5.5
Munster	55.2	25.5	5.5	4.3	6.4	3.1
North End	40.6	25.2	11.1	5.4	11.4	6.4
Palace Riverside	62.6	22.4	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.3
Parsons Green and Walham	56.8	25.4	4.3	4.5	5.4	3.6
Ravenscourt Park	53.9	19.4	8.5	5.3	7.4	5.5
Sands End	48.9	20.5	11.3	5.9	8.7	4.7
Shepherd's Bush Green	36.5	23.4	17.7	6.3	10.2	5.9
Town	51.3	26.0	8.0	4.7	6.0	3.9
Wormholt and White City	30.9	18.5	25.6	6.8	10.2	8.0

Source: ONS Census (2011)

70.7% of the Borough population identify themselves as a category that refers to a British identity (e.g. English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and other categories associated with Britain) compared to 77.6% in London and 91.2% in England and Wales.

Among those who stated a religious affiliation, Christians remained the largest religious group in H&F representing 54.1% of residents (63.7% in 2001); this is a higher proportion than for London as a whole at 48.8%.

There has been a decline in the proportion of the Christian population within the Borough (-6.0%), across London (-5.2%) and the country as a whole (-11%).

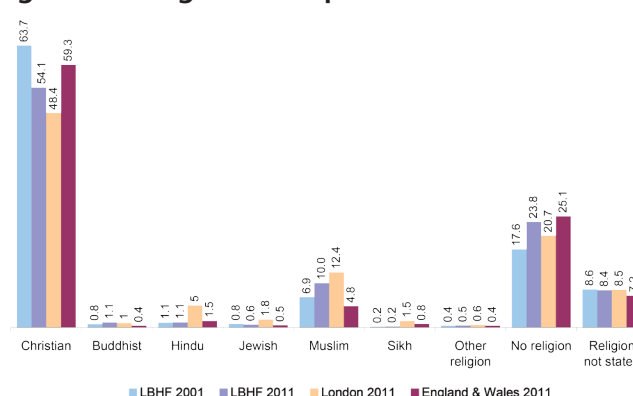
13.5% of Borough residents belong to non-Christian religions, the next largest being Muslim (10.0% of the overall population).

There has been an increase in the Muslim population in H&F of 6,928 people (61.2%), from 11,314 in 2001 to 18,242 in 2011; this is only the twentieth highest increase among London Boroughs – the highest is Barking & Dagenham (257%) and the lowest is City of London (1.5%).

Persons stating that they have no religion account for 24% of the total population (21% in London and 25% in England and Wales).

The wards of Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the two highest proportions of non-Christian population in the Borough (24% and 21% respectively).

Figure 11: Religious Groups



Source: ONS Census (2011)

Figure 12: Residents with religion by ward

Area	Christian (%)	Buddhist (%)	Hindu (%)	Jewish (%)	Muslim (%)	Sikh (%)	Other (%)
Addison	52.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	7.2	0.3	0.6
Askew	49.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	11.3	0.3	0.4
Avonmore and Brook Green	48.4	1.7	2.0	0.9	11.4	0.3	0.6
College Park and Old Oak	52.8	1.1	1.7	0.2	18.0	0.4	0.2
Fulham Broadway	55.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	8.4	0.3	0.4
Fulham Reach	54.4	1.4	1.9	0.4	6.0	0.4	0.6
Hammersmith Broadway	51.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	11.2	0.2	0.4
Munster	61.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	4.9	0.2	0.4
North End	51.9	1.4	1.3	0.6	10.7	0.1	0.5
Palace Riverside	65.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.8
Parsons Green and Walham	62.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	4.8	0.2	0.4
Ravenscourt Park	52.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	7.9	0.1	0.4
Sands End	57.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	9.6	0.2	0.5
Shepherd's Bush Green	49.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	12.8	0.3	0.6
Town	58.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.1	0.2	0.3
Wormholt and White City	49.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	21.3	0.2	0.4

Source: ONS Census (2011)

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2.5 Country of Birth, Passport Held and Language

Foreign-born residents made up 42.8% of the Borough's population in 2011 (London 36.7% and England & Wales 13.4%). This is the tenth highest level of any local authority in England & Wales and an increase from 33.6% in 2001.

In 2011, France supplied most foreign-born residents (4,977), followed by Ireland (4,874) and Australia (4,601).

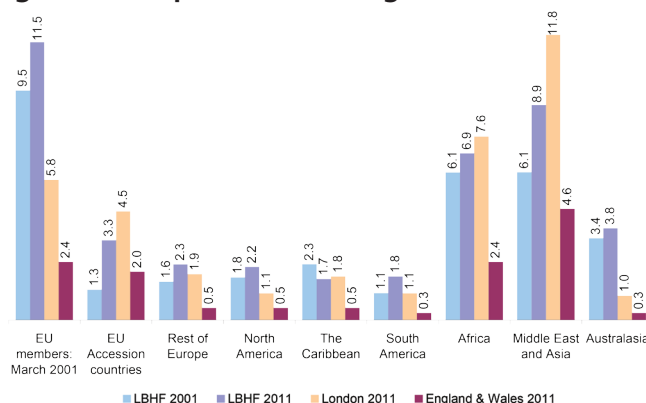
The Borough ranked the highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of population born in Australasia (Australia, New Zealand and Oceania) as a percentage of the total population (3.8%), the second highest in proportion of population born in France (2.7%), and the third highest of population born in each of Ireland (2.7%), Somalia (1.5%), North African countries (1.3%), Philippines (1.2%) and Spain (1%).

H&F ranked within the top five local authorities in England & Wales in terms of proportion of population born in Italy as a percentage of the total population (1.5%), and of proportion of population born in Iran (0.9%).

27,001 (14.8%) residents were born in EU member countries and 4,167 (2.3%) are from the rest of Europe; this is higher than both the regional and national averages.

Hammersmith & Fulham has a significantly higher proportion of residents born in North America and Australasia compared to London and the country as a whole.

Figure 13: Proportion of Foreign Born Residents



Source: ONS Census (2011)

The Borough ranked the highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of people that hold a passport of any of the Australasian countries as a percentage of the total population (4.4%), and the third highest in terms of proportion of people that hold an Irish passport (3.2%). Overall, 17.1% of residents hold a passport of any of the EU member countries (London 11.5% and England & Wales 4.2%).

The Borough also ranked high nationally in terms of people that hold a passport from the Central American countries (the fourth highest in England & Wales), and of people that hold a passport from the 'Other EU' and the South American countries (both ranked the fifth highest in England & Wales).

71.8% of households in H&F contain people aged 16 and over who all speak English as a main language (74% in London and 91.2% in England & Wales).

Of the other 28.2% of households, 13.7% have at least one member who speaks English but in 2.3% of households the only people who speak English as a main language are aged between three and fifteen.

11,663 (14.5%) of households have no people that speak English as a main language; this is the thirteenth highest proportion in England & Wales.

The most common foreign languages spoken in the Borough are French, Arabic, Spanish, Polish, Italian, Somali, Portuguese, Farsi/Persian, Tagalog/Filipino and German in that order.

2.6 Year and Age of Arrival in the UK

23% of all residents in Hammersmith & Fulham arrived in the UK in the decade preceding the 2011 Census (i.e. since 2001); this is the seventh highest proportion in the country. In London as a whole that proportion is 18%.

Roughly a fifth (19.8%) of foreign born residents have arrived in the UK before 2001 (London 18.6%).

The Borough has the sixth highest proportion of residents whose age of arrival to the UK was between 20 and 44; 28% compared to the average for London of 22%.

14.3% of residents are foreign born people who have resided in the UK for less than 5 years (London average 10%).

2.7 Household Composition

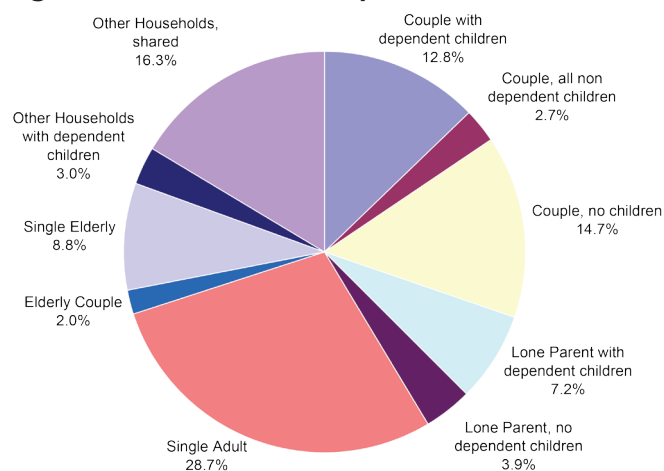
According to the 2011 Census, there were an estimated 84,214 household spaces in H&F. 80,590 consisted of at least one usual resident (95.7%); this is lower than the London figure of 96.4% but slightly higher than the average for England & Wales of 95.6%.

The number of household spaces occupied by usual residents in the Borough had increased by 5,152; from 75,438 households in 2001 (6.8%).

The average household size in H&F in 2011 was 2.26 persons, a slight increase on 2001 figures (2.19 persons). This is the sixth lowest average size of any local authority in London.

28.7% of Borough households consist of a single person under pensionable age (the sixth highest among local authorities in England & Wales); that was a 1.3 percentage point increase on the 2001 Census figure.

Figure 14: Household Composition, 2011 Census



Source: ONS Census (2011)

Figure 15: Household Composition comparison

Households	LBHF 2001 (%)	LBHF 2011 (%)	London 2011 (%)	E&W 2011 (%)
Couple with dependent children	11.4	12.8	17.8	19.3
Couple, all non-dependent children	2.8	2.7	5.2	6.1
Couple, no children	13.4	14.7	13.8	17.6
Lone Parent with dependent children	6.5	7.2	8.5	7.2
Lone Parent, no dependent children	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.5
Single Adult	27.4	28.7	22.0	17.8
Elderly Couple	2.8	2.0	4.1	8.2
Single Elderly	12.9	8.8	9.6	12.4
Other with dependent children	3.7	3.0	4.6	2.6
Other Households, shared	15.8	16.3	10.4	5.3

Source: ONS Census (2011)

There was a 4.1 percentage point decrease in households consisting of a lone pensioner; from 12.9% (9,714) in 2001 to 8.8% (7,058) in 2011.

23% of all Borough households contain dependent children (30.9% in London and 29.1% in England & Wales); that was a slight increase (1.4 percentage points) on the 2001 figure.

The proportion of lone parents also increased, by 1.2 percentage points, from 9.9% (7,491) in 2001 to 11.1% (8,981) in 2011. In 2011, the wards with the highest number of households were Askew (6,234 households), Avonmore & Brook Green (5,719), and Sands End (5,626). Palace Riverside was the ward with the lowest number of households (3,242).

The ward level average household size ranges between 2.67 people per household (highest) in Wormholt & White City ward and 2.06 people per household (lowest) in Addison ward.

The highest proportion of single person households are in North End, Addison and Shepherd's Bush Green wards (over a third), while Palace Riverside and Fulham Broadway wards have the highest proportion of single elderly residents (15.8% and 11.2% respectively).

The wards of Palace Riverside, Parsons Green & Walham and Ravenscourt Park have the three highest proportions of 'family' households consisting of one or more dependent children (18.4%, 17.7% and 15.9% respectively), while Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the highest proportions of lone parents with dependent children (14.8% and 12.7% respectively).

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Figure 16: Household Composition comparison

Ward	Household number	% single adult	% single elderly	% elderly couple	% couple no depend's	% couple with depend's	% LP with non depend's	% LP with depend's
Addison	5,591	34.2	7.1	1.2	21.2	11.3	2.9	5.6
Askew	6,234	30.6	7.9	1.2	17.6	13.3	3.7	8.5
Avonmore & Brook Green	5,719	31.8	9.2	2.2	17.9	10.2	3.4	5.2
College Park & Old Oak	3,674	29.0	8.4	1.9	13.9	12.8	6.8	12.7
Fulham Broadway	4,976	27.7	11.2	1.8	17.7	10.1	3.9	6.7
Fulham Reach	4,941	30.5	7.8	2.2	15.2	11.2	3.8	5.5
Hammersmith Broadway	5,218	28.3	9.5	2.1	17.0	12.2	4.5	8.0
Munster	4,840	24.6	8.3	2.3	20.5	14.8	2.9	4.4
North End	5,548	34.8	6.2	1.0	18.8	8.1	3.3	6.3
Palace Riverside	3,242	19.9	15.8	4.5	18.1	18.4	3.1	3.6
Parsons Green & Walham	4,656	25.9	10.2	2.9	17.6	17.7	2.9	3.7
Ravenscourt Park	4,819	28.7	10.7	3.0	18.8	15.9	3.1	5.8
Sands End	5,626	27.6	7.9	2.0	16.7	13.1	4.3	9.7
Shepherd's Bush Green	5,552	33.3	7.2	1.2	15.8	9.8	4.0	7.9
Town	4,931	26.9	7.3	1.8	18.3	14.1	3.1	6.2
Wormholt & White City	5,023	18.7	8.8	2.1	12.8	15.2	7.0	14.8

Source: ONS Census (2011)

3 Health and Wellbeing

3.1 General Information

There are 29 GP practices and 31 dental practices in the Borough. The number of GPs per 1000 population is the same in Hammersmith & Fulham as in England as a whole. The number of dentists per 1000 population is much higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England.

There are 2 main hospitals within the Borough: Hammersmith Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital. There is also a specialist maternity hospital, Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital. These hospitals are all part of Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust.

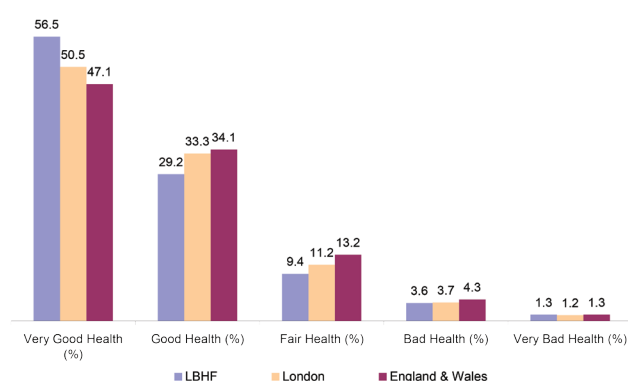
In addition, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital is close to the Borough boundary, and is utilised by people in the south of the Borough.

3.2 Self-assessed Health

Residents in H&F have better general health compared to London and England & Wales as a whole, as 85.7% of all people declared themselves in good or very good health (London 83.8% and England & Wales 81.2%). This is mainly due to the Borough's population having a younger age profile than that of London and the country as a whole.

The Borough ranked the fourth highest in England & Wales in terms of the proportion of the population reported to have very good health as a percentage of the total population (56.5%). 4.9% of Borough residents described their health as bad or very bad; the same level as in London but lower than in England & Wales at 5.6%.

Figure 17: Self Assessed Health

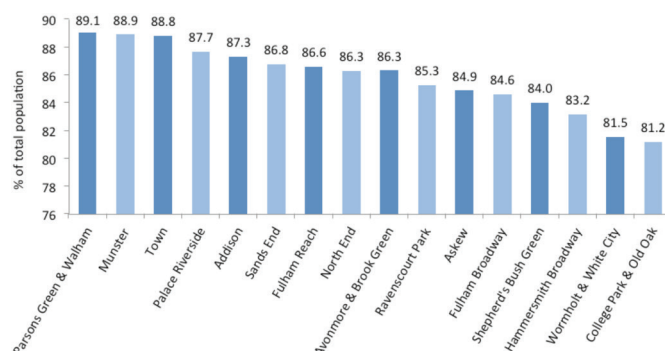


Source: ONS Census (2011)

Self reported health, as collected by the 2011 Census, is not directly comparable with 2001 figures.

In 2011, 89% of residents in Parsons Green, Munster and Town wards assessed their health as 'good' or 'very good'. This compares to 81% of residents in Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards.

Figure 18: Reported Good or Very Good Health by Ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

3.3 Mortality Rate

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes in Hammersmith and Fulham has decreased significantly since 2001. In 2011, the SMR for H&F was 91 compared with 92 in London (England SMR=100).

Wards with the highest SMRs were Shepherd's Bush Green and Askew, while the lowest SMRs were recorded in Palace Riverside and Parsons Green & Walham wards.

The number of deaths per 1000 population is lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and the country as a whole. Since 2009, there were an average of 900 deaths recorded in the Borough; this is the second lowest number in the capital.

3.4 Life Expectancy

The average life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is 79.1 years for men, which is at the same level as in England & Wales but slightly lower than in London (79.7 years). Male life expectancy in H&F has increased from 75.7 years in 2001-03.

The average life expectancy of women in the Borough is 83.3 years, compared with 83.8 years in London and 82.9 years in England & Wales. Female life expectancy in H&F has increased from 81.5 years in 2001-03.

Life expectancy is generally lower in the North of the Borough than in the South.

For males, life expectancy ranges from 74.5 years in College Park & Old Oak, to 81.9 years in Town ward. For females, life expectancy ranges from 80.5 years in Fulham Broadway, to 86.7 years in Addison ward.

Figure 19: Life Expectancy by Ward

Ward	Male (years)	Male Rank	Female (years)	Female Rank
Addison	81.0	3	86.7	1
Askew	79.8	7	84.5	7
Avonmore & Brook Green	80.2	5	84.3	9
College Park & Old Oak	74.5	16	81.2	15
Fulham Broadway	77.0	13	80.5	16
Fulham Reach	80.3	4	82.0	12
Hammersmith Broadway	77.4	12	81.4	14
Munster	79.4	8	85.4	2
North End	79.4	9	81.7	13
Palace Riverside	81.8	2	84.5	6
Parsons Green & Walham	79.9	6	85.1	4
Ravenscourt Park	76.2	14	82.5	11
Sands End	77.8	11	84.4	8
Shepherd's Bush Green	76.2	15	83.4	10
Town	81.9	1	85.3	3
Wormholt & White City	77.9	10	85.1	5

Source: ONS 2008-12, GLA

Throughout the Borough, cardiovascular disease and cancers are the main killers of residents. The major risk factors are identified as alcohol misuse, smoking and obesity, especially in children.

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3.5 Birth Rate

In 2012, 2,646 babies were born to residents of Hammersmith & Fulham. The birth rate or general fertility rate (GFR) is based on the number of child bearing age women (aged 15-44). The GFR in Hammersmith & Fulham is lower than both in London and England as a whole.

At 52.5 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, the Borough's GFR is the fourth lowest amongst London Boroughs and the 14th lowest in the country (67 in London and 65 in England & Wales).

The GFR ranges between 60.8 in College Park & Old Oak ward (highest) and 33.4 in Avonmore & Brook Green ward (lowest).

Figure 20: General Fertility Rate by Ward

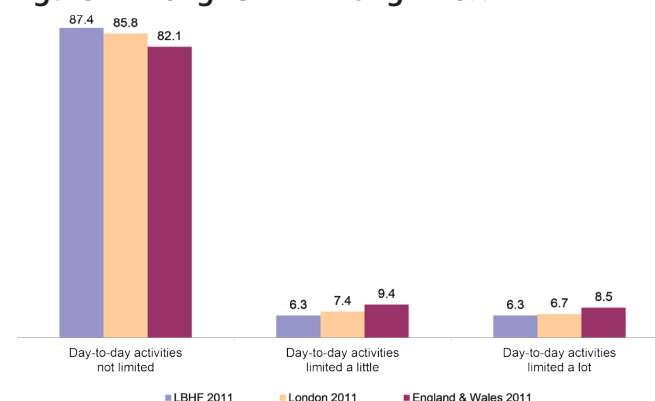
Ward	GFR (rate)	GFR Rank
Addison	48.0	11
Askew	60.0	2
Avonmore & Brook Green	33.4	16
College Park & Old Oak	60.8	1
Fulham Broadway	51.5	10
Fulham Reach	37.4	15
Hammersmith Broadway	54.1	8
Munster	54.1	7
North End	43.5	13
Palace Riverside	54.3	6
Parsons Green & Walham	58.9	3
Ravenscourt Park	53.7	9
Sands End	55.5	5
Shepherd's Bush Green	47.9	12
Town	41.4	14
Wormholt & White City	58.9	4

Source: ONS 2012, GLA

3.6 Long Term Illness and Disability

In the 2011 Census, 12.6% of H&F residents reported to have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities (14.7% in 2001); this is lower compared to both London (14.1%) and England & Wales average (17.9%).

Figure 21: Long Term Limiting Illness



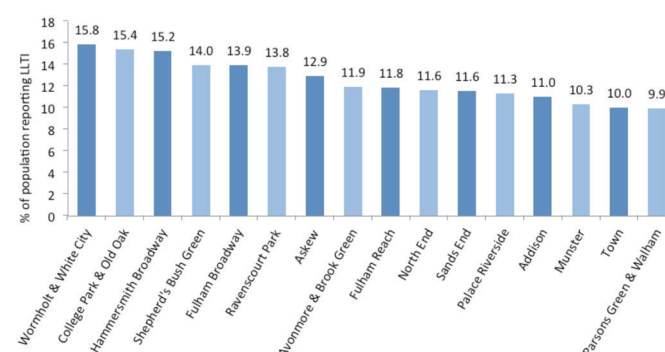
Source: ONS Census (2011)

In H&F, the percentage of working age residents suffering from limiting long-term illness at 7.4% is also lower compared to London (7.6%) and England & Wales (8.4%). This compares to 11.2% of residents in 2001.

The percentage of ward residents reporting a limiting long-term illness ranged from 9.9% in Parsons Green & Walham to 15.8% in Wormholt & White City.

The percentages of ward residents suffering from limiting long-term illness were generally higher in the north of the Borough.

Figure 22: Reported Long Term Limiting Illness by Ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

3.7 Provision of Unpaid Care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care in the Borough is constantly lower compared to the regional and national averages.

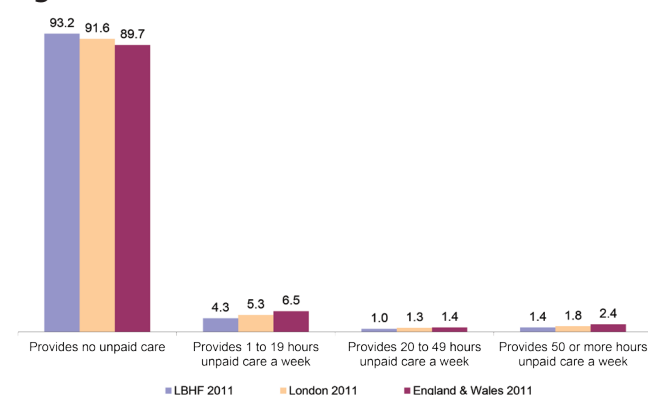
Informal carers provide care and assistance to vulnerable people to allow them to continue to live in their own homes.

In 2011, 6.7% (12,334) of the population provided informal care; down from 7.1% in 2001. This is the third lowest level of any local authority in England & Wales.

Of this group, 64.3% were giving less than 20 hours care a week, a decrease of 6.9 percentage points on 2001. 15.1% provided between 20 to 49 hours and 20.5%

provided 50 or more hours; these proportions are similar for London and England & Wales.

Figure 23: Informal Care Provision



Source: ONS Census (2011)

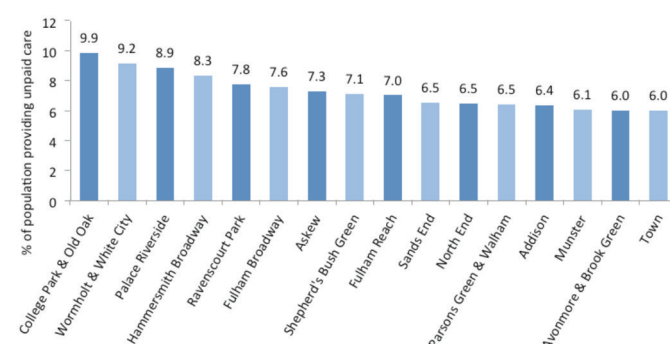
This data should be considered alongside the percentage of single person households.

Hammersmith & Fulham has a low percentage of people providing unpaid care but a comparatively high percentage of people living in single person households.

The wards of College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have the highest percentages of people providing unpaid care (9.9% and 9.2% respectively).

Town and Avonmore & Brook Green wards have the two lowest proportions of population providing unpaid care (both 6%).

Figure 24: Providing Unpaid Care by Ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

3.8 Children's and Adult Social Care

There were 1,887 referrals of residents in Hammersmith & Fulham made to Children's Social Care in 2012-13 or 567 per 10,000 of children aged under 18 years. This compares to 459 referrals per 10,000 children in London and 521 referrals per 10,000 children in England as a whole.

165 children in H&F were the subjects of a child protection plan (starting or ending during the year ending 31st March 2013) or 50 per 10,000 children. This is slightly higher than both London (40 per 10,000 children) and England (46 per 10,000) rates.

As at March 2013, there were 235 children in care in the Borough or 71 per 10,000 children aged under 18. This is higher than the average rate across the country at 60 per 10,000 children.³

As at 31st March 2013 there were 120 people aged 65 and over in Hammersmith & Fulham in permanent, residential care; this equates to 70 per 10,000 population compared to 95 in London and 120 in England as a whole. At the same time, there were 240 older people in H&F receiving nursing care; this equates to 140 per 10,000 population compared to 65 in London and 55 in England.⁴

At 1,110 per 10,000 population, the proportion of people aged 65 and over receiving community based services in the Borough as at 31st March 2013 was higher than both the regional and national averages (620 and 460 per 10,000 people respectively).

As at the end of March 2013, there were 2,885 residents aged 18 or over receiving Community Care Packages to support independent living in their own homes; this equates to 195 per 10,000 adult population compared to 160 in London and 170 in the country as a whole.⁵

³ Child Health Profile, Public Health 2014

⁴ National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), 2012-13

⁵ National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASCIS), 2012-13

3.9 Teenage Pregnancy

Tackling teenage pregnancy is an important issue in the prevention of health inequalities, child poverty and social exclusion in the Borough. Teenage pregnancy rates in Hammersmith & Fulham have almost halved since 2009 and the latest figures for 2012 show that there were 57 conceptions to women aged under 18. This represents 25.8 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17; the 16th lowest teenage pregnancy rate in London. In 2011, there were 32.8 conceptions when the Borough ranked the 8th highest in London.

The lowest under 18 teenage conception rates were recorded in Palace Riverside and Town wards (<10 per 1,000 females aged 15-17) and the highest conception rates were recorded in Wormholt & White City, Sands End and Askew wards (>40 per 1,000 females aged 15-17).⁶

⁶ Conceptions Statistics ONS, 2012 LBHF Teenage Pregnancy Unit 2011-12

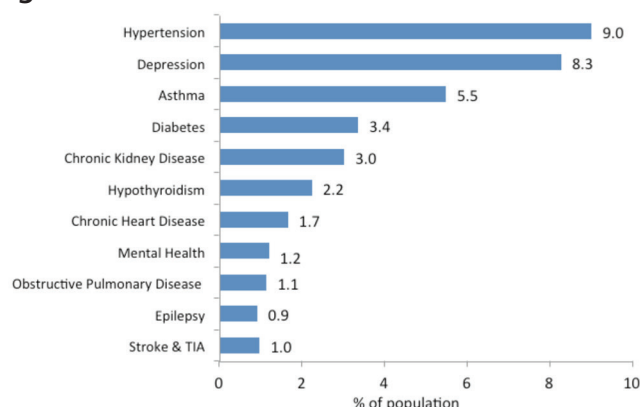
3.10 Chronic Conditions

Chronic disease conditions are registered in general practices. Figure 25 shows long term health conditions from the 2013 Disease Registers data.

Hypertension and Depression are the two most common chronic conditions for Borough residents – 9% and 8.3% of all residents on the GP register are diagnosed with either of the two conditions. The percentage of H&F residents on the register with asthma is 5.5%, followed by diabetes (3.4%), kidney disease (3%), hypothyroidism (2.2%) and heart disease (1.7%).

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Figure 25: Chronic Conditions in H&F



Source: GP Disease Registers, January 2013

The areas with the highest proportion of residents registered with chronic conditions are in the northern sub area of the Borough.

3.11 Ambulance Call-outs and Hospital Admissions

Between April 2012 and March 2013 there have been 23,642 ambulance call-outs recorded in the Borough; the equivalent of 129.6 per 1,000 of the population. This is the third lowest call out rate out of the 13 inner London Boroughs. This is compared with 23,014 calls in 2011-12; an increase of 2.7%.

Around 8% of all incidents recorded were alcohol-related and 1% drug overdose related.

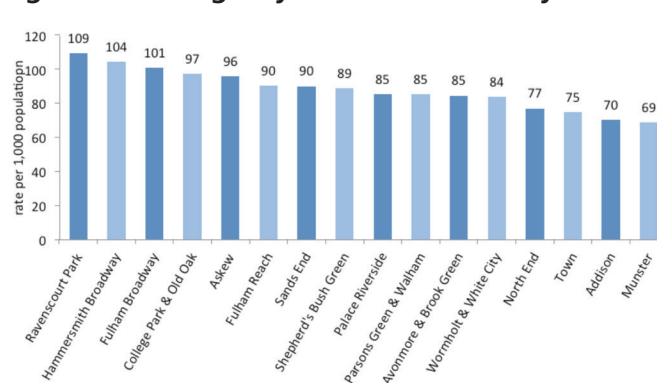
Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green wards have the two highest call out rates of the population at 220 and 210 call outs per 1,000 respectively. Palace Riverside and Munster wards have the lowest call outs at 61 and 65 per 1,000 population respectively.

In 2012/13, there were 17,351 emergency admissions of Borough residents amounting to 87 admissions per 1,000 population.

The wards of Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway and Fulham Broadway have the highest admission rates in the Borough at 109, 104 and 100 admissions per 1,000 people respectively.

Munster and Addison wards have the two lowest admission rates at 69 and 70 per 1,000 population respectively (see Figure 26).

Figure 26: Emergency Admission Rates by Ward



Source: GP Register, 2012/13

Emergency admission rates are higher for residents in their retirement age and lower for children and working age population. In 2012/13 there were 362 emergency admissions per 1,000 people aged 65 and over compared to 64 admissions per 1,000 people for working age adults and 52 admissions per 1,000 people under the age of 18 years.

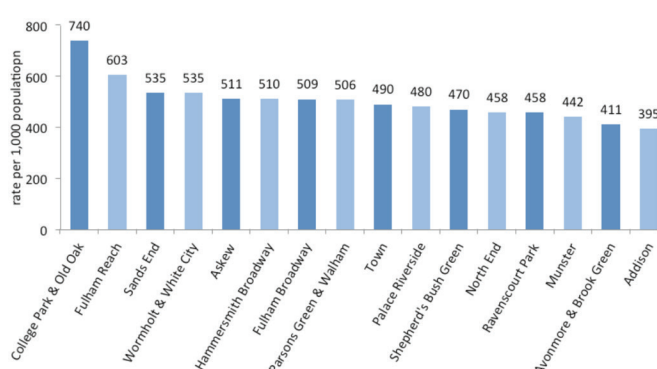
The wards of Ravenscourt Park and Fulham Broadway have the highest emergency admission rates for people aged 65 and over (457 and 450 per 1,000 people respectively). At 84 admissions per 1,000 people, College Park & Old Oak ranks the highest in Hammersmith and Fulham for working age adult population. Fulham Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green wards have the highest admission rates for under 18s (66 and 61 per 1,000 people respectively).

In 2012/13, there were 98,963 Accident and Emergency (A&E) admissions in the Borough or 498 admissions per 1,000 population.

At 740 admissions per 1,000 population, College Park & Old Oak ward has, by far, the highest A&E admissions rate in the Borough. The second highest rate is in Fulham Reach (603 admissions per 1,000 population).

Addison ward has the lowest A&E admission rate amongst all wards in H&F (395 per 1,000 population).

Figure 27: A&E Attendance Rates by Ward



Source: GP Register, 2012/13

There were high A&E attendance rates for all age groups, particularly for people aged 65 and over. The A&E attendance rate for older people was 796 per 1,000 population of aged 65+ compared to 540 per 1,000 population aged 0-17 and 453 per 1,000 working age adults.

3.12 Fire Safety

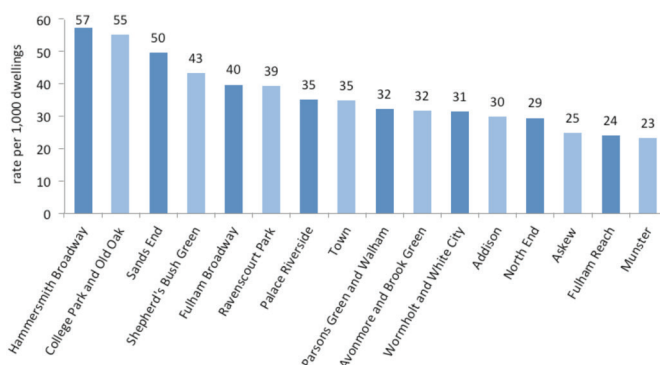
Between April 2012 and March 2013, the London Fire Brigade (LFB) responded to 2,970 incidents in Hammersmith and Fulham. This compares to 3,278 incidents in 2011/12 and 3,645 incidents in 2010/11.

308 fewer fire brigade calls in 2012/13 represents a 10.4% decrease on the previous year.

There were 2 fatalities and 22 injuries recorded by LFB in the Borough in 2012/13; this compares to 5 fatalities and 54 injuries recorded in 2011/12.

The wards of Hammersmith Broadway and College Park & Old Oak have the highest fire incident rates at 57 and 55 incidents per 1,000 dwellings respectively (Borough average is 36 incidents per 1,000 dwellings). The lowest fire incident rates were recorded in Munster, Fulham Reach and Askew wards at 23, 24 and 25 incidents per 1,000 dwellings respectively.

Figure 28: Fire Brigade Incident Rates by Wards



Source: London Fire Service, LASS 2012-13

Between April 2012 and March 2013 there were 455 primary fires in Hammersmith and Fulham. This is the equivalent of 2.5 fires per 1,000 of the population. This is the 4th lowest out of the 13 Inner London Boroughs.

Of the 455 primary fires in Hammersmith and Fulham, 281 were in a 'dwelling'. This is the equivalent to 1.5 fires per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the 3rd lowest out of the 13 Inner London Boroughs. Lambeth, and Southwark have the highest rates, with 2.1 primary 'dwelling' fires per 1,000 of the population.

At a ward level, College Park & Old Oak has highest rate of primary fires, at a rate of 4.7 fires per 1,000 of the population. Palace Riverside has the most primary fires in a 'dwelling', at a rate of 2.4 fires per 1,000 of the population.

4 Housing and Tenure

4.1 Accommodation Type

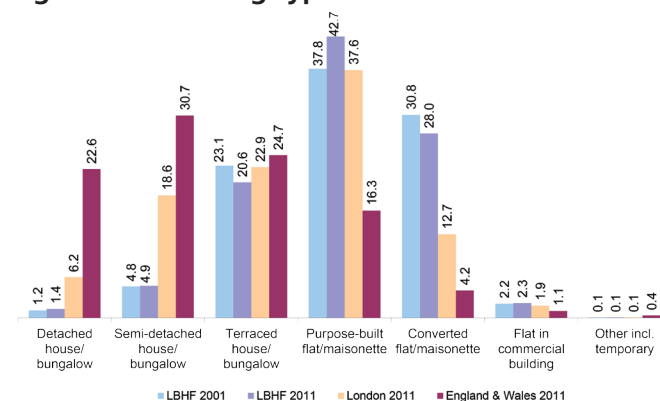
In 2011, there were an estimated 82,390 dwellings in Hammersmith & Fulham or 5,300 more than in 2001. Only 0.6% of dwellings were shared between two or more households (0.5% in 2001).

Figure 29 shows that only 6.3% of all homes in H&F are detached or semi-detached compared to 24.8% in London and over 53.3% in England & Wales; this is slightly higher than in 2001 at 6.0%.

The proportion of terraced properties in the Borough is also lower than the regional and national averages.

The housing stock of the Borough is characterised by a large proportion of flats and maisonettes. They account for 73% of all dwellings compared to a London average of 52% and England & Wales average of 21.6%. In 2001, there were 69.5% of flats and maisonettes in H&F.

Figure 29: Dwelling Types



Source: ONS Census (2011)

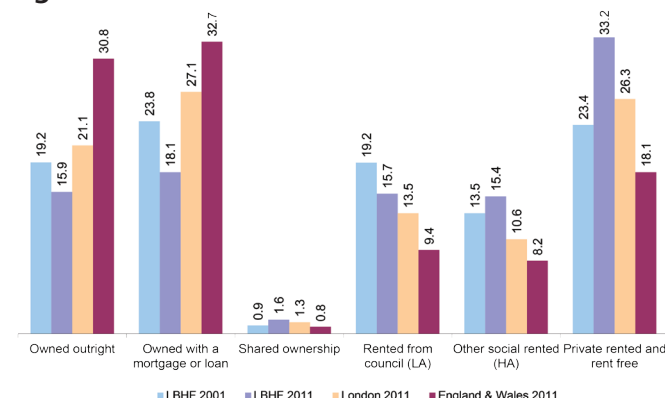
4.2 Housing Tenure

According to the 2011 Census, 35.6% of households in Hammersmith & Fulham are owner occupied compared to 49.5% in London with this rising for the whole of England & Wales to 64.3%. This is significantly lower compared to 44% recorded in 2001.

15.9% (12,777) of households own their property outright (London 21.1% and England & Wales 30.8%), while 18.1% (14,620) are buying their property through a mortgage or loan - the lowest rate compared to the rest of London (27.1%) and England & Wales (32.7%). Some 1.6% of households (1,257) are reported to have a 'shared ownership'; this is higher than both in London (1.3%) and in England & Wales (0.8%).

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Figure 30: Tenure mix



Source: ONS Census (2011)

Nearly a third of H&F households (31.1%) rent their home from a social housing landlord compared to London at 24.1% and England & Wales as a whole which has a social rented stock of 17.6%. There were 12,683 (15.7%) households renting from the Council and 12,450 (15.4%) households renting from housing associations in 2011.

The private rented sector (including rent free) is the sixth highest in London and eighth highest in the country as a whole and accounts for 33.2% of all households.

Figure 31: Tenure mix by ward

Ward	Owned outright (%)	Owned mortgage (%)	Shared ownership (%)	Council rented (%)	Council rented (%)	Private rented (%)	Rent free (%)
Addison	15.3	20.5	0.4	11.6	13.3	37.9	1.0
Askew	12.2	19.5	2.9	14.0	20.8	29.5	1.1
Avonmore & Brook Green	17.2	17.1	0.6	10.2	11.8	41.4	1.7
College Park & Old Oak	9.6	10.6	4.3	13.5	42.4	18.3	1.2
Fulham Broadway	13.3	15.0	1.2	17.6	18.6	32.8	1.5
Fulham Reach	15.1	19.4	0.8	16.5	15.4	31.2	1.5
Hammersmith Broadway	13.2	14.6	0.8	17.8	22.1	29.8	1.6
Munster	20.5	24.3	0.7	8.9	9.2	35.2	1.2
North End	10.8	17.1	0.9	18.8	9.7	40.7	2.0
Palace Riverside	31.2	25.5	1.1	10.3	3.9	25.2	2.8
Parsons Green & Walham	25.0	22.9	0.6	11.0	9.6	29.4	1.6
Ravenscourt Park	22.5	20.2	1.8	8.1	15.1	31.0	1.3
Sands End	15.6	18.2	3.8	16.8	17.1	26.5	2.0
Shepherd's Bush Green	11.0	13.0	1.9	19.2	18.7	34.8	1.4
Town	16.3	19.5	1.9	17.6	6.2	37.0	1.4
Wormholt & White City	11.5	14.5	1.3	37.4	14.9	18.6	1.8

Source: ONS Census (2011)

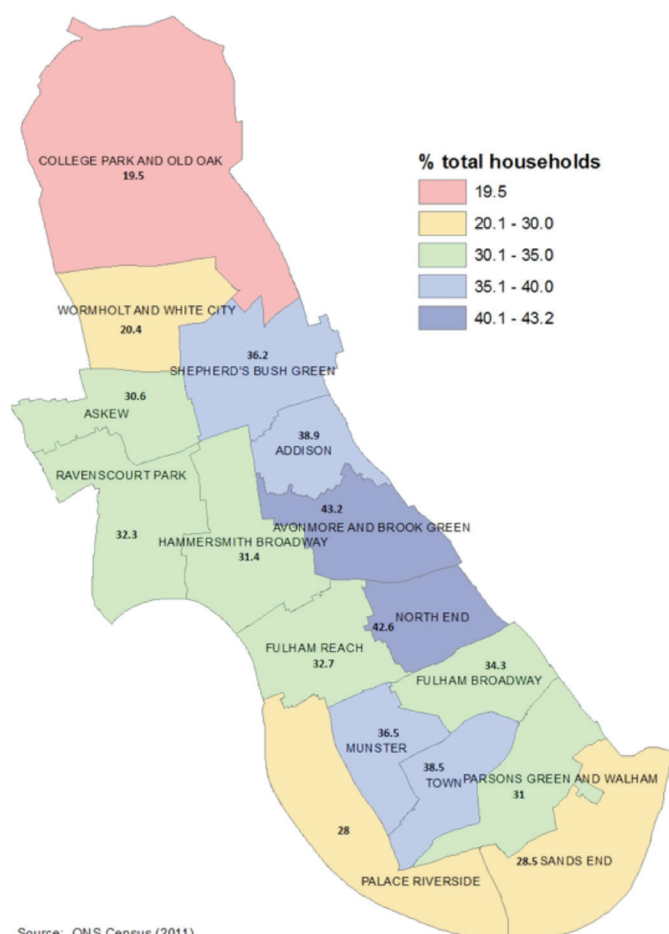
More households in the south of the Borough own or privately rent their property with greater concentrations of social housing being found in the north of the Borough.

The highest concentration of owner-occupiers is in Palace Riverside ward (58% of all households) followed by Parsons Green & Walham and Munster wards where 48% and 45% of households respectively own their property. The lowest level is in College Park & Old Oak where less than a quarter of households are owner-occupiers.

The wards of College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have the highest proportions of housing stock owned by the Council or housing associations at 56% and 52% respectively (see Figure 33).

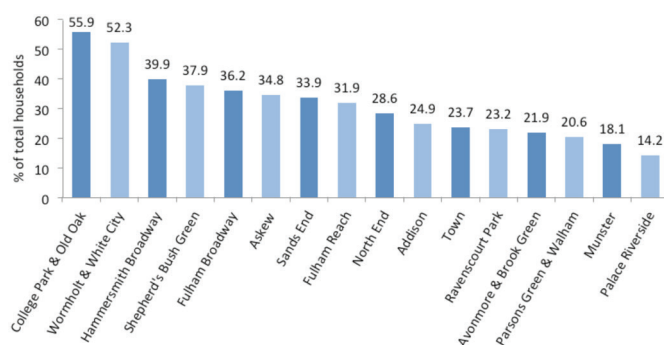
The highest concentration of private rented sector (including rent free) is in Avonmore & Brook Green and North End wards (43% of all households).

Figure 32: Private Rented properties by ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

Figure 33: Council or Housing Association properties by ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

4.3 Length of Tenancy

The majority (57%) of Council tenants have resided in their current homes for 10 or more years or 59% for secure tenancies only. This ranges from around 1 in 5 tenants in Rowberry Close and Swanbank Court to 83% in St Peters Terrace.

20% have lived in their homes between 5 and 10 years, 15% have lived in their current home between 2 and 5 years, 4% have lived there for 1-2 years and 4% have lived in this home for less than a year.

The average current length of tenancy in the Borough is 11.5 years.

4.4 Overcrowding

According to the 2011 Census, the average number of rooms per household in Hammersmith & Fulham was 4.2 rooms (4.7 in London and 5.4 in England & Wales), while the average number of bedrooms per household was 2.2 bedrooms (2.5 in London and 2.7 in England & Wales).

North End ward has the lowest average number of rooms and bedrooms per household at 3.7 and 1.9 respectively. The highest average number of rooms and bedrooms is in Palace Riverside ward with 5.2 rooms per household and 2.7 bedrooms per household.

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied.

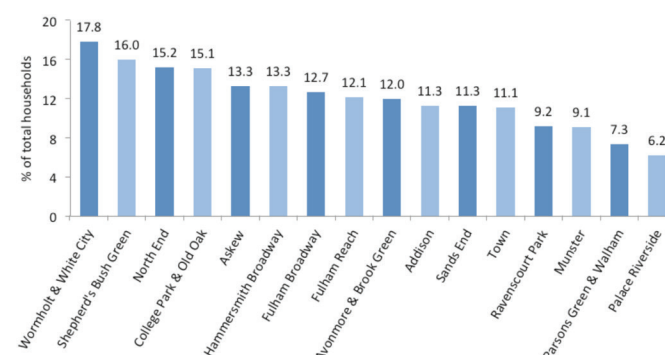
The proportion of H&F households that have one fewer room than required was 27.6% (21.7% in London and 8.5% in England & Wales); this is the eleventh highest proportion in England & Wales.

The percentage of H&F households that have one fewer bedroom than required was 12.2% (11.3% in London and 4.5% in England & Wales); this is the thirteenth highest proportion in England & Wales.

An estimated 2,447 Borough households (3%) do not have central heating in their home; this compares to 2.8% in London and 2.7% in England & Wales.

The proportion of households that have fewer than one bedroom ranged from 6.2% in Palace Riverside ward to 17.8% in Wormholt & White City. All four wards in the northern sub area of the Borough rank within the top 5 for overcrowding.

Figure 34: Households with fewer bedrooms than required by ward



ONS Census (2011)

Hammersmith & Fulham Borough Profile 2014

4.5 Rents and Property Prices

According to January 2014 house price data available from the Land Registry, the average house price in Hammersmith & Fulham is higher than the average for both London and the country as a whole.

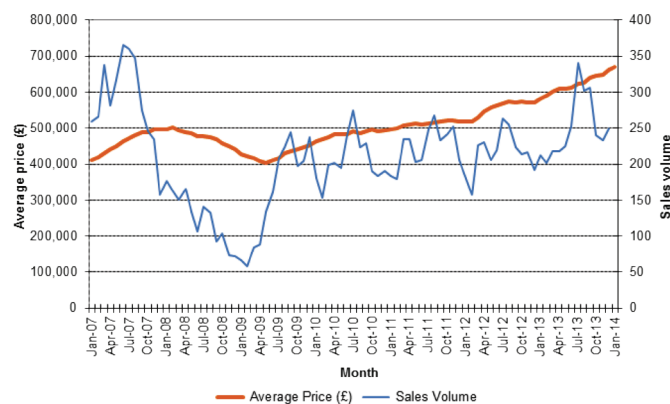
The average price of dwellings in the Borough is £670,070 compared with £409,880 in London and £168,360 in England & Wales.

Average property prices in the Borough have increased by almost 57% over the past 5 years and in the past year alone by 15.2%, the 5th highest price increase among all local authorities in the country (+10.5% in London and +4.2% in England & Wales).

The market in Hammersmith & Fulham is dominated by sales of flats and maisonettes, which made up 70% of sales in 2013.

The least expensive properties are in the NW10 area (College Park) where the average price paid for a property in 2013 was £279,000. The most expensive properties are in the South sub area of the Borough where the average price paid for a property was £745,000, with the average riverside property on sale from £1.5m.

Figure 35: House price and Sale volume in H&F



Source: Land Registry, 2007-2014

Although the number of properties sold in Hammersmith & Fulham has fluctuated slightly over the last 5 years, with an average of 200 sold properties per month, the 2013 figures were at the highest level since 2007 with an average of 260 dwellings sold per month.

Rents in the private sector are also high compared to the rest of London and the country as a whole. In 2013, the lower quartile weekly rent for a one bedroom property was £265 and for a two bedroom property £346. This compares to £202 per week for a one bedroom and £254 per week for a two bedroom property in the capital. The lower quartile weekly rent for a 4+ bedroom property in the Borough is £600 or some £200 more than the average for London.

The average Council rent in the Borough for 2013-14 was £103.80. The average rent for a one bedroom Council dwelling is £92.50 per week and for a three bedroom property is £128.10 per week.

4.6 Homeless and Temporary Accommodation

In 2013-14 there were 500 homelessness applications. LBHF accepted a duty to help 385 of these households. When adjusted for household numbers, this is the third lowest figure in inner London. It compares with 519 applications and 283 acceptances in 2012-13.

Of the households accepted, 65% identified themselves as BME, 24% were under 25, 88% included dependent children or an expectant mother, 13% were fleeing violence or harassment, 21% were because parents were no longer able or willing to house.

In 2013-14, 333 potential homeless cases in Hammersmith and Fulham were prevented through active casework by LBHF & its partners.

1,139 households were in LBHF temporary accommodation on the 31st March 2014, down from 1,203 on the 31st March 2013.

Bed & breakfast accommodation, which housed 135 households (of which 64 families with children) on the 31st March 2013, has been reduced to 82 households (of which 26 families with children) on the 31st March 2014.

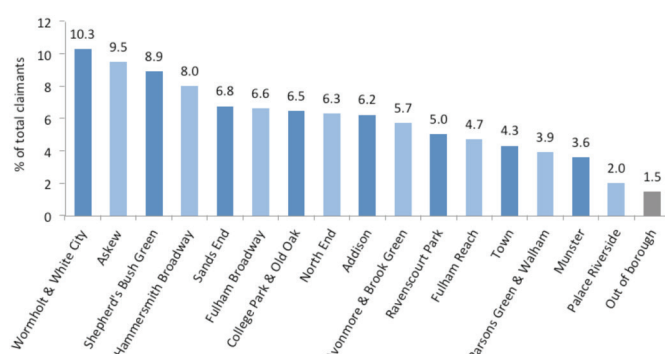
Great effort has been put into avoiding rough sleeping: the January to March 2014 count reported only 2 cases.

4.7 Housing and Council Tax Benefit

The total number of claimants claiming Housing benefit and Council tax benefit in Hammersmith & Fulham has slightly decreased compared to the previous year and now stands at 20,833 claimants.

Some 300 applicants that are outside the Borough are mainly people living in private sector properties leased by the Council in boroughs other than H&F.

Figure 36: Housing benefit and Council tax benefit claimants by ward



The distribution of benefit claimants mirrors the distribution of the Council's properties, with Wormholt & White City, Askew, Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway wards having the largest number of applicants.

4.8 Accommodation for Special Needs Groups

Supporting People (SP) provides housing related support to prevent the problems that could lead to hospitalisation, institutional care or homelessness. It helps those leaving an institutionalised environment into more independent living.

It brings together past programmes & funding streams. It is funded by government but managed locally by LBHF in partnership with other stakeholders like the health & probation services.

There are around 50 different providers including charitable organisations, voluntary sector organisations, housing associations, LBHF and the West London Mental Health Trust.

The SP programme currently funds 150 individual housing related support services in the Borough for a range of vulnerable client groups, including homeless families, young people, people with learning disabilities, older people, people with mental health problems and those at risk of domestic violence.

Support may be short or long term and may be linked to accommodation or free standing.

Figure 37: Units of accommodation for special needs groups, 2013-14

Area	Accommodation based	Floating or visiting support	Total units
Frail Elderly	32	0	32
Generic	0	280	280
Offenders or People at risk of Offending	29	0	29
Older people with support needs	68	400	468
People with a Physical / Sensory Disability	114	36	150
People with Drug Problems	14	0	14
People with Learning Disabilities	21	85	106
People with Mental Health Problems	131	0	131
Rough Sleeper	49	0	49
Single Homeless with Support Needs	89	94	183
Teenage Parents	8	0	8
Women at Risk of Domestic Violence	14	40	54
Young People at Risk	51	0	51
Young People Leaving Care	59	0	59
Total	679	935	1,614

Source: LBHF Supporting People 2013-14

4.9 Residents in Communal Establishments

There were 260 communal establishments recorded in the Borough at the time of the 2011 Census.

1,841 (1%) usual Borough residents live in those managed residential homes with accommodation supervision; this compares to 1.2% of all residents in London and 1.8% in England & Wales.

Two thirds (1,225) of all communal establishment residents in the Borough resided in non-medical establishments, including large hotels, student halls or prisons. This was a decrease of 12 percentage points on 2001.

28.2% (521) of communal establishment residents were in medical and care establishments; 23% (422) of this group were in care homes and 5% (99) were in other medical establishments.

4.10 Housing Completions and Approvals

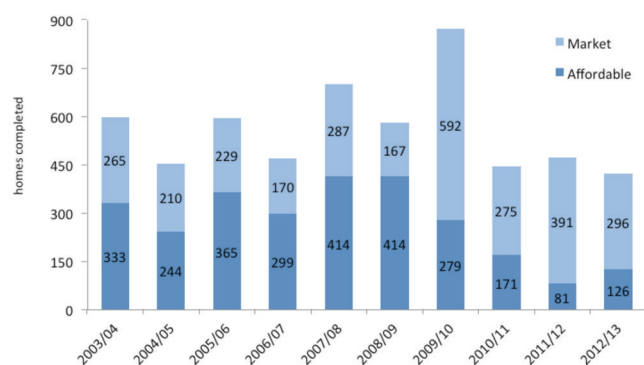
422 net additional homes were completed in 2012/13, a slight decrease compared to 472 homes in 2011/12 and 446 homes in 2010/11.

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In 2012/13, 296 market homes (70%) were completed, a decrease on the 2011/12 figure of 391 units (83%). 126 affordable homes (26%) were also completed compared to 81 homes (17%) in 2011/12.

Conversions and changes of use resulted in 135 net additional market homes being completed in 2012/13 (130 homes in 2011/12), representing 32% of the total.

Figure 38: Net housing completions in LBHF



Source: LBHF Monitoring 2013

In 2012/13, five developments also involved the completion of affordable housing:

- Doulton House at Imperial Wharf (42 discounted market sale units (DMS));
- Stowe Road Depot (27 DMS units);
- Sycamore Gardens (24 social rent units);
- 57-63 Star Road (18 pocket homes); and
- 20 Dawes Road (13 intermediate rent units).

56% of the affordable housing completed were DMS units, 19% social rented units, 10% intermediate rental units and 14% other types of affordable homes.

699 additional homes were approved in the Borough in 2012/13 which is below the 9 year (2003-2012) average figure of 1,364 units. This also represents a decrease compared to 2011/12 when 5,703 additional homes were approved.

In terms of type of homes, 82% of the homes approved were for market and 18% for affordable housing.

The share of additional homes to be provided from approvals for conversions and changes of use increased from 3% in 2011/12 to 25% in 2012/13.

The larger schemes approved in 2012/13 were on Wood Lane (59 key worker units and 133 market units); Stewart's Garage (18 DMS and 89 market units), 84-90B Fulham High Street (5 shared ownership units and 53 market units); 22 Bute Gardens and 17 Wolverton Gardens (6 DMS units and 44 market units); 6-12 Gorleston Street (23 intermediate rent units and 5 market units); 313-321 North End Road (20 market units) and the Hammersmith and Fulham Irish Centre (18 other intermediate rent units and 6 market units).

Two schemes for self-contained student accommodation were also approved in 2012/13: Ravenscourt House (234 student units) and the Favourite Public House on 27 Anns Road (84 units).

In terms of type of affordable homes, 59 units (41%) were for key worker rent, 32 units (24%) for DMS, 23 units (16%) for intermediate rent, 18 units (13%) for affordable rent, 6 units (4%) for social rent and 5 units (3%) for shared ownership.

5 Local Economy and Society

5.1 Local Businesses - Number and Size

Business start-up and closure rates are measured from VAT registration details. Most businesses with an annual turnover of £64,000 or higher are required to register for VAT.

The total number of VAT / PAYE registered businesses in Hammersmith & Fulham has risen steadily to 10,515 in 2013 (10,245 in 2012 and 9,655 in 2011). The Borough saw a 9% increase in the number of enterprises between 2011 and 2013. Whilst this is higher than the growth rate for England as a whole, it is lower than London, Inner London and Outer London.

A "Local Unit" is a local shop or branch underneath that Enterprise. There are 12,360 VAT / PAYE local units in H&F or some 1,000 more than in 2011.

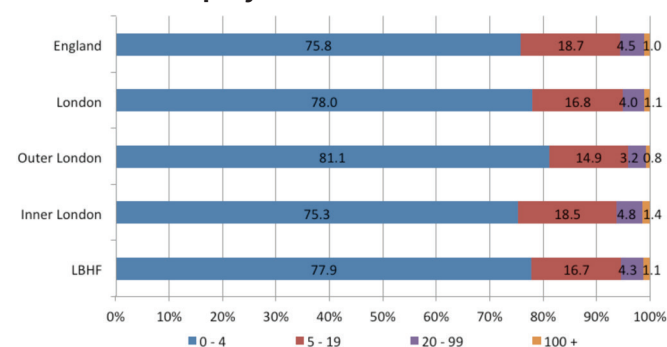
Hammersmith & Fulham has almost 58 businesses per thousand population, slightly lower than the rate for Inner London (60), but higher than London (45), Outer London (35) and England as a whole (35).

When business density is expressed as a rate per hectare, the Borough has the 5th highest rate in London.

As would be expected, the town centre wards of Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherd's Bush Green and Town have the highest proportion of local businesses.

Business start-up and closure rates are higher in London than the rest of the country. Hammersmith & Fulham has a busy local economy with some of the highest business start-up and closure rates in London.

Figure 39: VAT / PAYE registered businesses by number of employees



Source: 2013 IDBR (Office of National Statistics)

Figure 39 shows the number of businesses with numbers of employees in bands. The profile of businesses by employee size is similar for all areas covered. In comparison to England as a whole, Hammersmith & Fulham has a greater proportion of smaller businesses with 0-4 employees (78%) and fewer larger businesses with 5 or more employees.

The Borough has a lower proportion of businesses with 0-4 employees than Outer London, but higher than Greater and Inner London. On the other hand the Borough has a higher proportion of very large businesses (those with 100 or more employees) than Outer London, but lower than Inner London as a whole.

Between 2011 and 2013, the largest increase in H&F was seen in those enterprises with between 20 and 49 employees (at +23.5%) and those with between 10 and 19 employees (at +22.4%).

The numbers of large businesses in the Borough remains relatively static. Since 2003 the numbers of enterprises with 50 or more employees has either shown growth or remained static.

5.2 Local Businesses by Industry

There are over 10,500 businesses located in the Borough with a total of more than 127,000 employees.

Industries which have seen the largest growth between 2011 and 2013 are in the finance and insurance sector (+28.2%), education (+24%), and property (+21.7%). Those sectors which are showing limited growth include those in wholesale (+2.3% compared to almost 3.5% for London as a whole), arts, entertainment and leisure (+1% compared to almost 4% for London as a whole), retail (+4.3%, 5.7% for London), accommodation and food services (+2.8%, almost 8.6% for London).

Figure 40: Industrial structure of employment

Industry	LBHF number	LBHF %	London %	England %
Information & communication	18,455	14.5	7.0	4.1
Professional, scientific & technical	17,347	13.6	12.1	7.7
Retail	16,381	12.9	8.5	10.2
Health	13,603	10.7	10.1	13.0
Business administration & support	12,012	9.4	10.3	8.5
Accommodation & food services	10,131	8.0	7.5	6.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other	8,653	6.8	5.1	4.4
Education	7,607	6.0	8.3	9.6
Public administration & defence	5,998	4.7	4.9	4.8
Wholesale	4,200	3.3	3.4	4.2
Transport & storage	3,031	2.4	4.9	4.6
Property	2,648	2.1	2.5	1.6
Construction	2,453	1.9	3.4	4.4
Manufacturing	1,662	1.3	2.5	8.5
Financial & insurance	1,641	1.3	8.0	3.9
Other	1,352	1.1	1.3	3.5

Source: 2012 BRES (Office of National Statistics)

The top 50 employers employ almost 40,000 people in the Borough, 30% of the total workforce.

The largest sector in the Borough is the information and communication sector, employing some 18,455 people or 14.5% of the total workforce this is above the London average for this sector. This is closely followed by professional, scientific and technical business sector with 13.6% (17,347) of the total workforce.

The retail sector in the Borough was slightly smaller than the London or national averages in 2012, and accounts for 12.9% of total workforce employing 16,381 people. Health is also a large local sector (10.7%), with the two large hospitals in the Borough. Nearly 75% of local employees in this sector are women.

In H&F, 65.7% (95,640) of the population aged 16-74 were in employment; this was the 6th highest rate in London and an increase of 3.5 percentage points from 2001.

45.8% of those were full-time employees, 6.7% were part-time employees and 12.3% were self-employed. 4.9% of residents aged 16-74 were unemployed – a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 2001.

Overall, H&F residents are more likely to work longer hours than the regional and national averages with a greater share in full-time employment - 80.7% compared with 74.4% in London and 70.9% in England & Wales.

The Borough ranked the second highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of female full-time workers to the overall workforce (36.4% of the total).

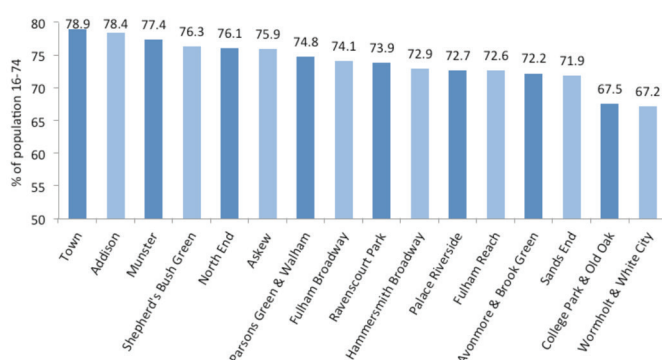
Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have much lower levels of economically active residents in H&F (67.2% and 67.5% respectively).

Town and Addison have significantly higher levels of economically active residents (78.9% and 78.4% respectively).

48.4% of economically active residents in Hammersmith & Fulham are women (46.5% in London and 46.7% in England & Wales).

In H&F, 26% of residents were economically inactive (permanently sick or disabled, looking after family/home, retired and some students) - a decrease of 4.6 percentage points from 2001. This compares to 28% in London and 30% in the country as a whole.

Figure 44: Economic activity by ward



Source: ONS Census (2011)

5.5 Occupation and Industry of Employment

The Borough residents are predominantly employed in Professional occupations (27%). They are 4.5 percentage points more likely to work in those occupations than the London average and 9.6 percentage points more than the average for England & Wales.

14.6% of H&F's employed population were working as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials in 2011. This is higher than the London average of 11.6% despite a 8.2 percentage point decrease on the 2001 figure.

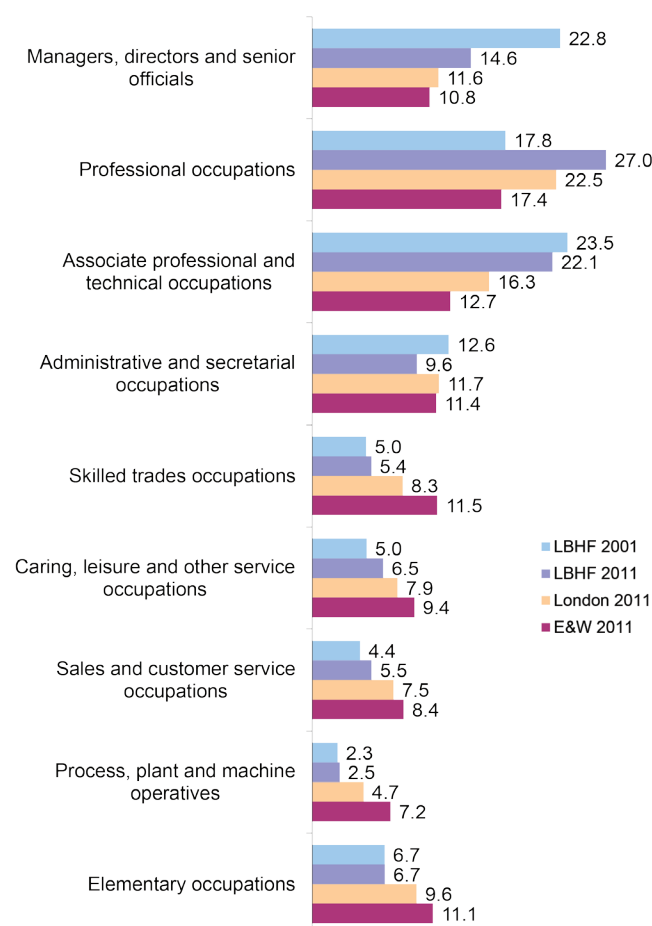
The Borough ranked the 11th highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of female residents employed as Managers, Directors, Senior Officials or Professionals (36.4% of the total female workforce).

6.7% of residents in employment were working in the Elementary occupations (9.6% in London) and 9.6% were working in the Administrative and Secretarial occupations (11.7% in London).

Breaking down H&F's employed population by industry of occupation shows that the Professional, Scientific and Technical activities sector is the largest source of employment with 16,072 employees (16.1%). This is followed by the Wholesale and Retail trade (10.6%) and the Financial and Insurance services sector (9.9%).

The Borough ranked the 3rd highest in England & Wales in terms of proportion of population employed in the Real Estate service sector as a proportion of total employees, the 7th highest in the Professional, Scientific and Technical activities sector and the 10th highest in the Information and Communication sector.

Figure 45: Occupational Structure



Source: ONS Census (2011)

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5.6 Commuting Flows

Hammersmith & Fulham is a net importer of workers with 33% more jobs in the Borough than local residents in employment.

Less than one-third of Borough residents in work are employed in the Borough; the majority commute to jobs outside the Borough.

Nearly three-quarters of the Borough's jobs are taken by workers commuting in from outside the Borough, the majority from other areas of London.

The proportion of workers in the Borough commuting in from outside London reduced from 13% to 12% between 2001 and 2011.

The net in-flow of workers decreased between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, from 17% to 16% of the Borough's jobs.

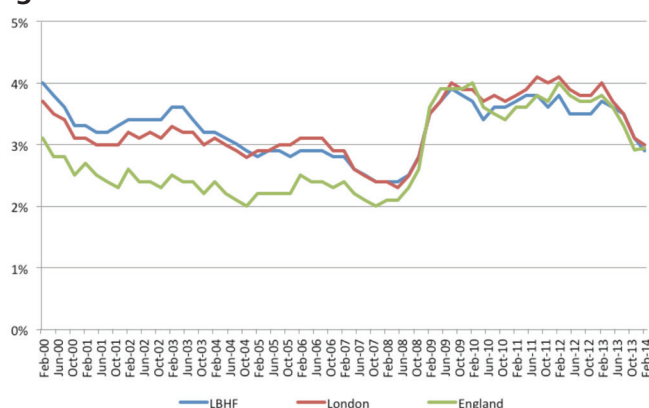
5.7 Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

The unemployment rate in Hammersmith & Fulham at 7.4% is the 9th lowest amongst all London Boroughs (8.9% in London and 7.9% in England).

The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rate in H&F was 2.9% in February 2014 (3% in London 2.9% in England). H&F has the 16th highest claimant rate of all of the London Boroughs and has the 10th highest decrease from February 2011.

The JSA claimant rate began to rise rapidly in the second half of 2008 and the UK officially entered recession in December 2008. Since Spring 2010 there has been a downward trend in the JSA claimant rate in the Borough and the latest JSA rate is at the lowest level for five years.

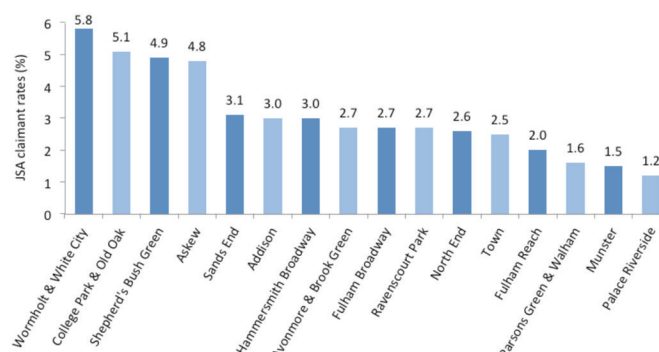
Figure 46: Trends in JSA claimant rates



Source: DWP 2000-2014

The highest JSA rates are in the northern wards: Wormholt & White City (5.8%), College Park & Old Oak (5.1%), Shepherd's Bush Green (4.9%) and Askew (4.8%). The lowest JSA rate at 1.2% is in Palace Riverside ward (see Figure 47).

Figure 47: JSA claimant rates by ward



Source: DWP, February 2014

Since February 2011, all 16 wards have seen a decrease in the JSA claimant rates and the highest was in Hammersmith Broadway (-1.5 percentage points), North End and Ravenscourt Park (both -1.4 percentage points).

At February 2014, the claimant rate for males was 3.6% compared to 2.3% for females; the same levels as in London as a whole.

Long-term unemployment, as measured by the proportion of claimants receiving JSA benefit for more than 6 months, accounts for 50.6% of all unemployed residents in the Borough (45.5% in London and 43.1% in England). 34.1% of all JSA recipients in H&F are claiming for over 12 months; this figure is also higher than the regional (30.6%) and national (28.9%) averages.

The highest proportion of people on long-term (6+ months) JSA was in Hammersmith Broadway (64%), Addison (56%) and Askew (54%) and the lowest was in Munster and Palace Riverside (35% and 37% respectively).

Youth unemployment has decreased over the past years and now represents 14.5% of all JSA claimants (19.5% in London and 25.1% in England) compared to 27% in February 2011. 2.7% of the population aged 16 to 24 were in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (3.4% in London and 4.1% in England). One in three youths in H&F were receiving JSA benefit for over 6 months.

Unemployment by Ethnicity data for the Borough shows that the JSA rate is highest among "Other Background" (15.9%), Black Other (14.8%), Black Caribbean (13.7%) and Black African (11.2%) ethnic groups. These rates were around four times the rate for White British, Indian and Chinese ethnic groups.

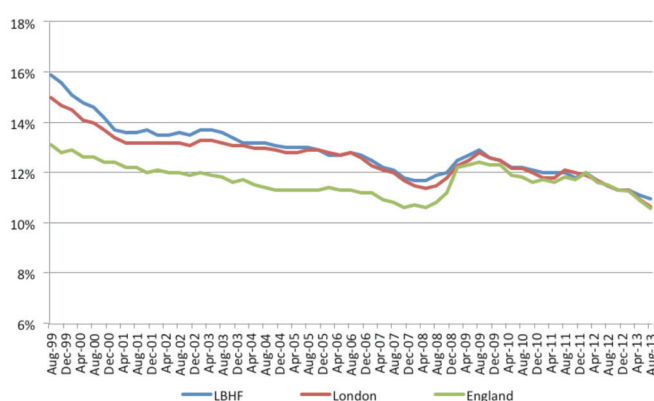
The majority (31%) of JSA claimants in the area were seeking Sales and Customer Services occupations, followed by Elementary Occupations (20%) and Administrative and Secretarial Occupations (13%).

5.8 Other Benefits Claimants

The number of working age Borough population on out-of-work benefits (Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefits or Lone Parents on Income Support) stood at 14,570 as at third quarter of 2013; this represents 11% of population aged 16 to 64 and is the 15th highest amongst all London Boroughs (10.6% in both London and England).

As at August 2013, number of H&F residents claiming workless benefits was at the lowest level since records began 15 years ago and 11% lower than in August 2011.

Figure 48: Trends in Out-of-work benefit claimant rate



Source: DWP, August 2013

Some 8,020 residents in H&F were claiming Employment and Support Allowance (Incapacity Benefit); this represents 6% of the total Borough population of that age group (5.5% in London and 5.8% in England).

Over a half (51%) of all ESA / IB claimants in H&F are aged between 25 and 49, which is slightly lower compared to the London average of 53% for that age group (49% in England).

The majority (48%) of claimants in H&F have reported mental conditions as their reason for claiming ESA / IB; this is slightly higher compared to the averages for London and England (both 46%).

The number of lone parents claiming Income Support (IS) has decreased over the years and the IS rate is now lower than the regional average rate (1.2% compared to 1.4% in London).

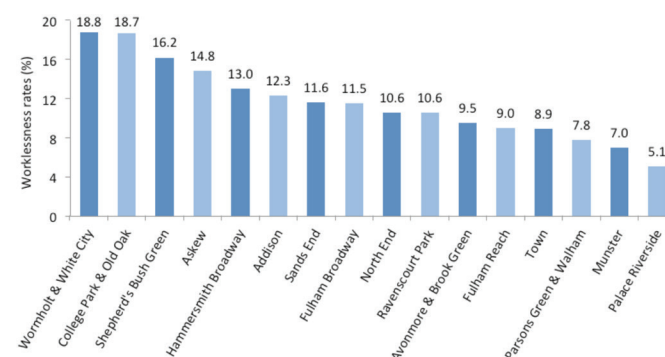
Figure 49: Worklessness and Housing / Council Tax Benefit rates

Benefit claimants	LBHF %	London %	England %
Out-of-work benefits (JSA, ESA/IB, IS)	11.0	10.6	10.6
JSA claimants	3.4	3.4	3.1
ESA (Incapacity Benefit) claimants	6.0	5.5	5.8
Lone Parents on Income Support	1.2	1.4	1.3
Others on income related benefits	0.3	0.3	0.4
Housing / Council Tax benefit claimants	28.3	29.7	25.2

Source: DWP August 2013

The lowest proportion of out-of-work benefit claimants was in Palace Riverside ward (5.1%), and the highest was in Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak, where nearly one in five residents were in receipt of benefits.

Figure 50: Worklessness rates by ward



Source: DWP August 2013

The highest ESA / IB rates are recorded in the four northern wards; College Park & Old Oak (9.6%), Wormholt & White City (9.2%), Shepherd's Bush Green (8.5%) and Askew (7.9%), while the lowest rate of 3.1% is in Palace Riverside ward.

Some 40% of all lone parents claiming Income Support in the Borough are located in the four northern wards and the rates range from 0.5% in Palace Riverside to 2.6% in Wormholt & White City.

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Figure 51: Benefit claimant rates by ward

Ward	JSA number	JSA %	ESA/IB number	ESA/IB %	IS (LP) number	IS (LP) %	Other number	Other %
Addison	270	3.4	570	7.2	90	1.1	40	0.5
Askew	460	4.9	745	7.9	145	1.5	45	0.5
Avonmore & Brook Green	245	3.1	415	5.2	65	0.8	30	0.4
College Park & Old Oak	325	6.2	500	9.6	130	2.5	20	0.4
Fulham Broadway	260	3.4	505	6.5	90	1.2	35	0.5
Fulham Reach	205	2.5	440	5.4	70	0.9	20	0.2
Hammersmith Broadway	355	4.0	660	7.4	125	1.4	25	0.3
Munster	135	1.8	320	4.4	45	0.6	10	0.1
North End	270	3.0	555	6.2	90	1.0	30	0.3
Palace Riverside	65	1.4	140	3.1	25	0.5	5	0.1
Parsons Green & Walham	130	2.0	310	4.7	60	0.9	15	0.2
Ravenscourt Park	230	3.3	420	6.0	70	1.0	25	0.4
Sands End	285	3.4	515	6.2	135	1.6	30	0.4
Shepherd's Bush Green	530	5.9	770	8.5	125	1.4	40	0.4
Town	210	2.8	355	4.8	85	1.1	15	0.2
Wormholt & White City	550	6.4	790	9.2	220	2.6	50	0.6

Source: DWP August 2013

There were a total of 22,800 Housing Benefit (HB) and/or Council Tax Benefit (CTB) recipients in Hammersmith & Fulham in February 2013, or 28.3% of all households in the Borough; the 17th highest proportion amongst all London Boroughs. This is lower than in London (29.7%) but higher than in England as a whole (25.2%).

18,350 (22.8%) of H&F residents were claiming both HB and CTB compared to 21.7% in London and 17.2% in England.

5.9 Not in Education, Employment or Training

Young people aged 16 to 18 who are not in education, employment or training are classified as NEET.

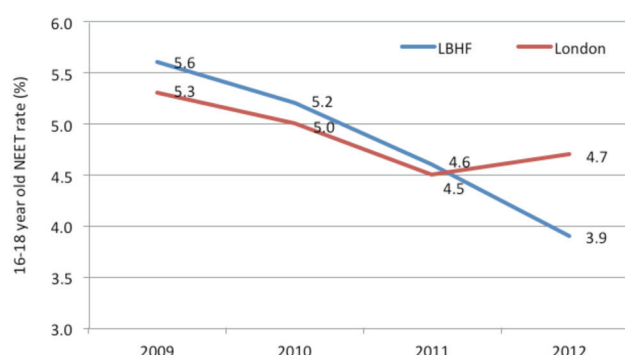
The 2012 not in education, employment or training (NEET) percentage for Hammersmith and Fulham was 3.9% (a 0.7 percentage point decrease on the previous year), which is below both the London and national averages of 4.7% and 5% respectively.

The Borough ranked the 12th lowest in terms of the NEETs rate in London and the 20th lowest in England (out of 151 local authorities where data is available).

Hammersmith & Fulham's rate of NEETs had decreased for three years and was below the average figure for London as whole. The estimated number of young people classified as NEET in 2012 was 130. Over half of these were estimated to be aged 18 (70), with another 40 aged 17 and 20 aged 16.

This estimated total of 130 in 2012 compared with an estimated total of 160 in 2011 and 2010, and 190 in 2009.

Figure 52: 16 – 18 year old NEET rates



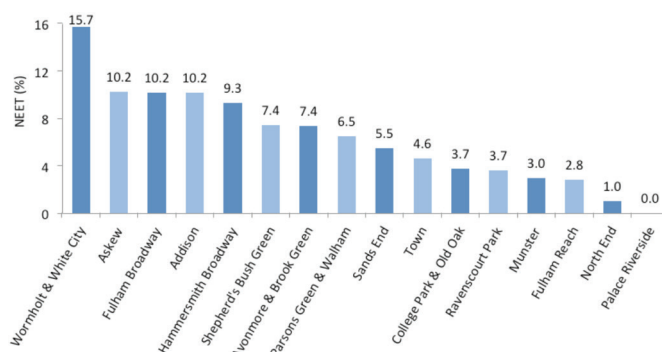
Source: Department for Education, 2009 - 2012

The percentage of young people whose participation status is 'not known' in H&F was 3.5%, which is the 6th lowest in London and 8.1 percentage points lower than the regional average. The Borough ranked the 31st lowest in England (out of 151 local authorities where data is available).

The provisional adjusted NEET figure for Hammersmith & Fulham for November 2013 is 3.2% and the actual number of NEET young people is 108.

64% of the NEET cohort is male and 36% female. By age the NEET cohort is made up of 12% (13 young people) aged 16, 27% (29 young people) aged 17, 46% (50 young people) aged 18, and 15% (16 young people) aged 19.

Figure 53: NEET rates by ward



Source: CCIS Management Information, November 2013

The highest NEET rate of 15.7% is recorded in Wormholt & White City ward (17 young people) while there are no NEET young people recorded in Palace Riverside ward.

5.10 Household Income

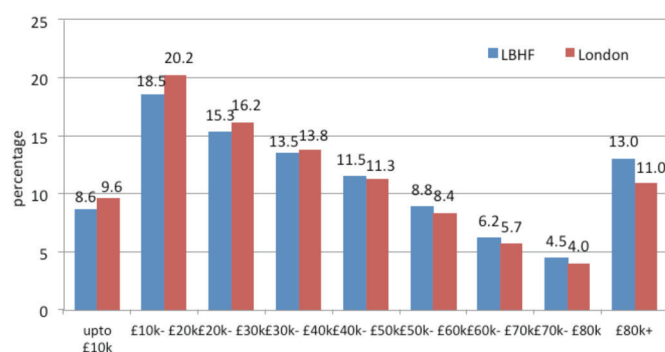
The average gross household income (including investment income and social security benefits) in Hammersmith & Fulham is £44,065 per annum or 7.2% higher than in London and 22% higher than in the country as a whole.

The lowest household income in the Borough is in College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City ward (£33.6k and £34.2k respectively) and highest income is in Parsons Green & Walham and Town ward (£53.3k and £51.4k respectively).

27% of Borough households depend on less than £20,000 compared to 30% for the whole of London. Over a third (34%) of households in the north sub area depend on less than £20k.

Only one in twenty households in College Park & Old Oak have a combined annual gross income of over £75k, compared to one in five households in Parsons Green & Walham and Town ward (Borough average 14%).

Figure 54: Household income profile



Source: CACI PayCheck 2013

The income ratio between wards rose from 1.596 in 2007 to a peak of 1.713 in 2011.

The latest figures for 2013 show that the ratio has fallen to 1.587.

The proportional gap between the ward with the highest income and the ward with the lowest income is at its lowest since 2010.

The lowest incomes in the Borough (at LSOA level) are £23.3k in the Clem Attlee estate, £23.5k in the Edward Woods estate and £26.2k in the White City estate.

The highest incomes are in Town ward (£64.3k) and in Parsons Green & Walham ward (£64.2k).

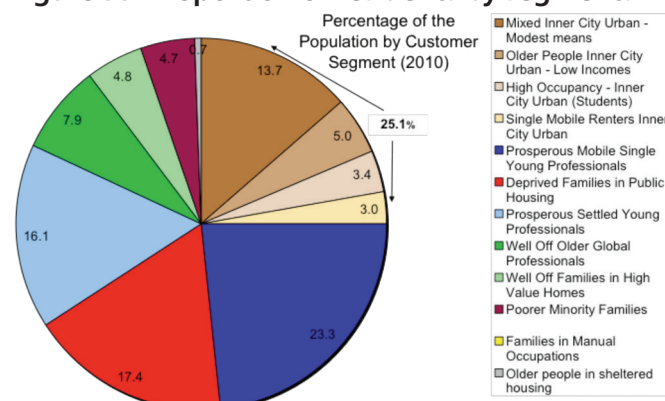
5.11 Resident Segmentation

In 2005/06 the Council undertook an exercise to help it to understand more fully the make up of the resident population of the Borough, classifying them into one of 12 groups or segments. The classification into segments allows assumptions to be drawn about the preferred behaviour of the segment groups and helps the Council understand where to focus its service provision to meet the needs and preferences of its residents.

The 2010 MOSAIC segmentation work carried out by EXPERIAN and adapted for Hammersmith & Fulham shows that more than 93% of the population of H&F can be grouped into 8 main 'population types', each of which is more likely than the other groups to display certain characteristics, although it is noted that variations will exist even within areas associated with these groups so any assumptions need to be tested against real data and information.

The segmentation work suggests significant polarisation within the Borough, with more than 52% of the population classed into one of four particularly affluent groups whilst just 30% fall into four of the most deprived population types.

Figure 55: Proportion of residents by segments



Source: LBHF Customer Segmentation and Experian 2010

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The three predominant resident segmentations in the North Sub Area are Deprived Families in Public Housing, Mixed Inner City Urban – Modest means, and Poorer Minority Families.

30% of the residents in the Central Sub Area are classified as Prosperous Mobile Single Young Professionals and 17% as Deprived Families in Public Housing.

The three predominant resident segmentations in the South Sub Area are Prosperous Mobile Single Young Professionals, Prosperous Settled Young Professionals, and Well off Older Global Professionals. Less than 14% of residents are classified as coming from Deprived Families in Public Housing, and Poorer Minority Families.

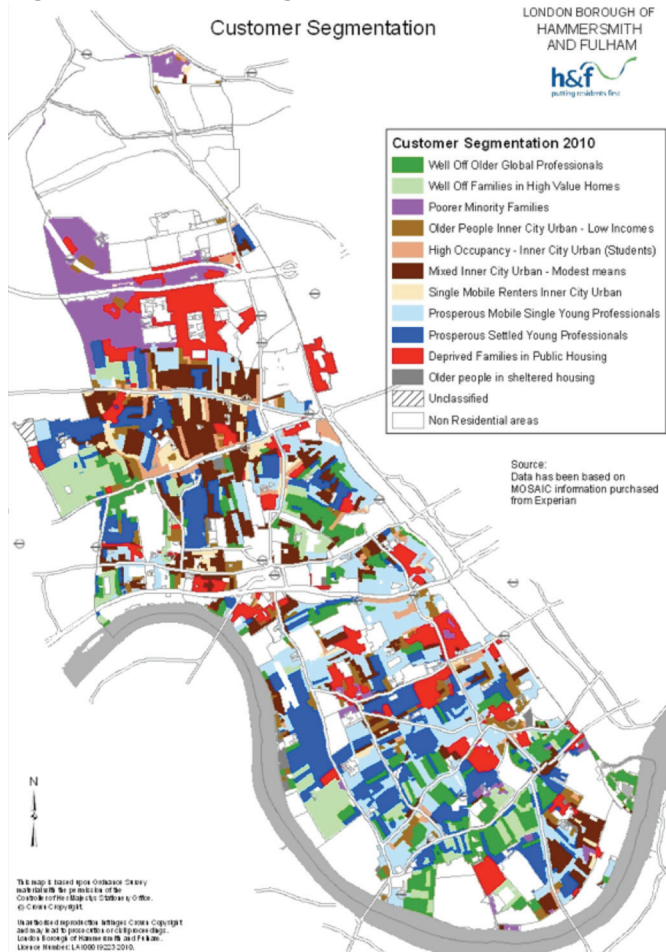
- Health and Disability;
- Education, Skills and Training;
- Barriers to Housing and Services;
- Living Environment; and
- Crime.

According to the index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010, Hammersmith & Fulham is within the top 50 most deprived local authority areas in England (ranked 31st from 326 local authorities and 13th out of the 33 London Boroughs in terms of the average rank).

Four (4%) of the Borough's LSOAs are within the top 10% most deprived nationally compared to 8% of London's LSOAs. These LSOAs comprise major public sector estates: White City (north-western part), Wormholt North, Charecroft and Clem Attlee.

A further 23% of the Borough's LSOAs are in the 10-20% worst nationally (London 18%). Most of these areas are in the north of the Borough but also extend down into parts of Hammersmith and North Fulham.

Figure 56: Mosaic Segmentation



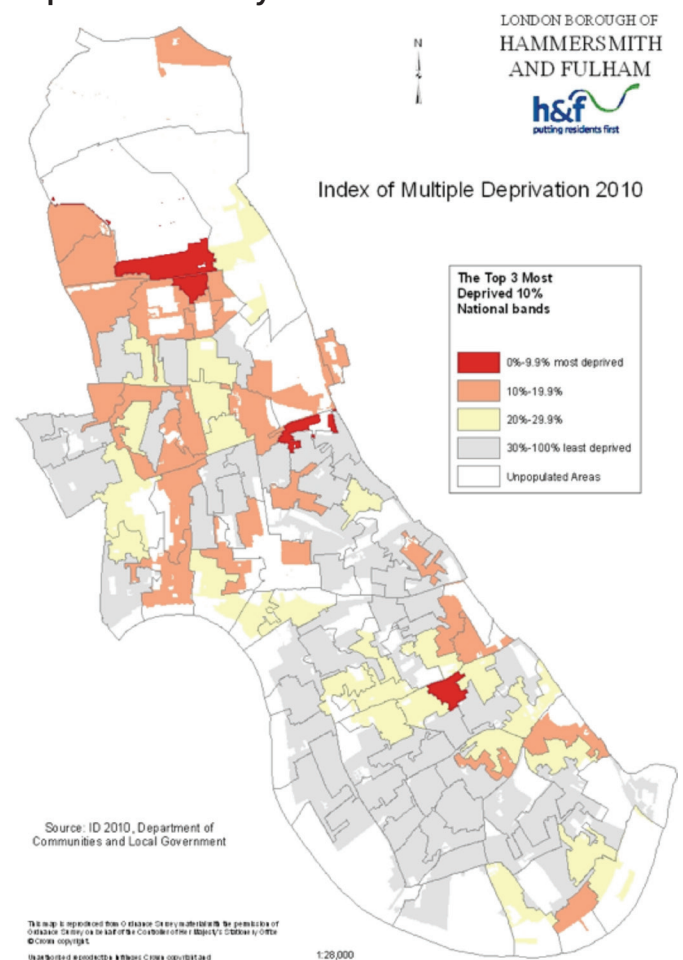
Source: LBHF Customer Segmentation and Experian 2010

5.12 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) is a national index developed by the Government to measure a range of aspects of poverty and exclusion across and between Local Authorities. More specifically, the IMD 2010 combines indicators across economic, social and housing issues, including:

- Income;
- Employment;

Figure 57: Output areas falling in the 30% most deprived nationally



Within the Index there are seven 'domains' and the highest scores for Hammersmith & Fulham are in the Living Environment, Barriers to Housing and Services domains, Income, Crime, and Employment in that order. Deprivation levels are also relatively high in a sub-domain of Income, Income Deprivation Affecting Children, where nearly a third (31%) of the Borough's LSOAs fall within the worst 10% nationally.

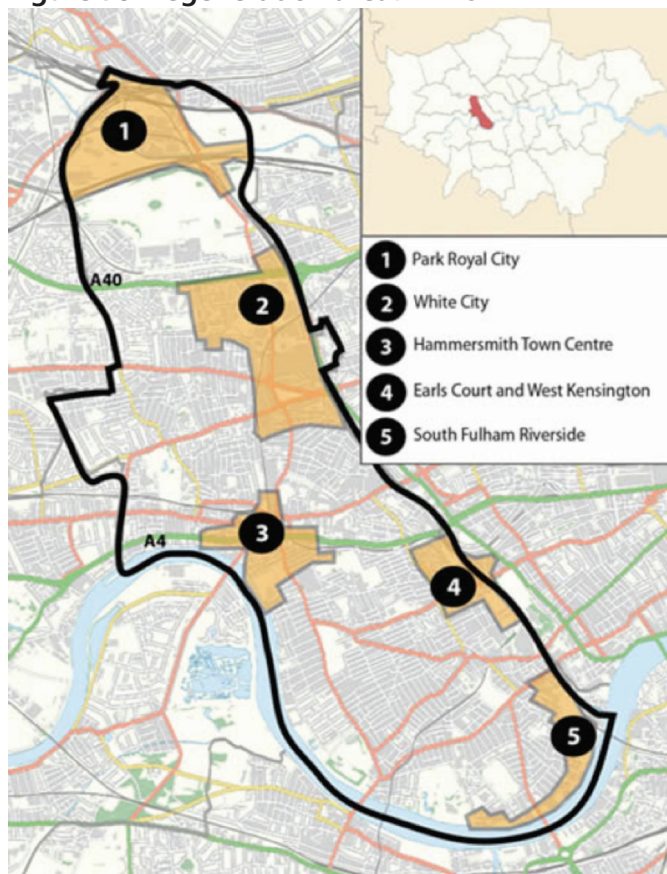
H&F does not rank highly on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

5.13 Regeneration Initiatives

Hammersmith & Fulham has a strategic approach to regeneration, which is promoted and managed in partnership with local employers and the community at large. The Borough is projected to be a major contributor to the capital's economic growth over the next decade.

In H&F, there are five major developments in the pipeline and three of them are in London's Opportunity Areas (see Figure 58).

Figure 58: Regeneration areas in H&F



Old Oak (Park Royal) Opportunity Area – swathes of industrial land are set to be transformed after Old Oak Common was named as southern England's main high speed rail station. Around 18,000 homes and 50,000 jobs could be created after the Government signalled the go-ahead for the HS2 rail link between London and the north. A new generation of high-speed trains will stop at a major new interchange station just north of Wormwood Scrubs, creating a catalyst for regeneration in the area. A possible new 40,000-seat sports stadium and a leisure complex to the north of the Grand Union Canal could also add impetus to the area's transformation.

White City Opportunity Area (WCOA) – an important development area in the Borough is set to be transformed as a new scientific research campus. Space for media businesses, a new department store, hotels, shops, restaurants and leisure facilities are all set to be developed over the next 20 years. Around 6,000 new homes and more than 10,000 jobs will be created in a major expansion of the Westfield shopping centre, including a new John Lewis department store. Early work has begun on the redevelopment of Television Centre, which will include refurbished TV studios, a media business hub, 1,000 new homes, a cinema, gym, restaurants and cafes. Imperial West will be a major new campus for Imperial College London, spanning 25 acres either side of the Westway, including a £150m research and translation hub, homes and accommodation, a public square, leisure facilities, shops and a conference centre.

Earls Court Opportunity Area (ECO A) – over the next 15 years the area is set to see a major transformation with nearly 7,600 homes planned with creation of four urban 'villages', each with their own distinct character and linked by a new high street. The redevelopment area is a 77-acre site which includes the demolition of Earls Court 1 and 2 exhibition centres, Transport for London's Lillie Road depot and West Kensington and Gibbs Green estates. The £8bn of investment coming into the area includes a two-hectare park and three garden squares, a new leisure/sports facility, improvements to the three tube stations (Earls Court, West Brompton and West Kensington), a new north-south thoroughfare called the Broadway, a new community/cultural venue and a health hub with a GP surgery attached.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area – developers are pumping millions of pounds into Hammersmith town centre, with the Lyric building a two-storey extension behind the theatre to house state of the art facilities. The Kings Mall shopping centre is enjoying a renaissance as high profile new shops open and a modern new-look entrance is built. Hammersmith Grove's nine-storey office opened this year and its 11-storey counterpart, to create new student accommodation on the former Hammersmith Palais site, is starting to take shape. A build of 418 new homes, offices and shops on the former Kings Mall car park and updated designs for a new-look civic square and new homes, office space and a cinema around the historic old town hall have

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been approved. Meanwhile, 1,000 new jobs are set to be created locally as a new customer science specialist moves into the former Self Storage site at 184 Shepherds Bush Road.

South Fulham (Riverside) Regeneration Area – the regenerated area will have moved away from its industrial past and become a new residential mixed use area integrated with employment, community and leisure uses that adopt a waterfront character. The area will have a riverside focus that embraces the river offering leisure, recreational and sporting facilities linked to the river. Public transport and highway capacity will be improved in the area to accommodate the increase in residential and other uses which will ease congestion at junctions and improve connectivity to transport nodes.

6 Education and Qualifications

6.1 Educational Establishments

There are 4 nursery schools, 34 primary schools, one voluntary aided bilingual school, 6 academies and free schools and 12 secondary schools in Hammersmith & Fulham. The Borough also houses 7 special schools and pupil referral units.

The figure 59 shows the location of educational establishments around the Borough.

Figure 59: Locations of schools, nurseries and early year centres in H&F



Primary schools, nurseries and early years centres

Community primary schools

- 1 Addison Primary School**
Addison Gardens W14 0DT
- 2 Avonmore Primary School**
Avonmore Road W14 8RL
- 3 Brackenbury Primary School**
Dalling Road W6 0BA
- 4 Flora Gardens Primary School**
Dalling Road W6 0UD
- 5 Fulham Primary School**
Halford Road SW6 1JU
- 6 Greenside Primary School**
Westville Road W12 9PT
- 7 Kenmont Primary School**
Valliere Road NW10 6AL
- 8 Langford Primary School**
Federated with Hurlingham & Chelsea School
Gilstead Road SW6 2LG
- 9 Lena Gardens Primary School**
Lena Gardens W6 7PZ
- 10 Melcombe Primary School**
Fulham Palace Road W6 9ER
- 11 Miles Coverdale Primary School**
Coverdale Road W12 8JJ
- 12 New King's Primary School**
New King's Road SW6 4LY
- 13 Normand Croft Community School for Early Years and Primary Education**
Bramber Road W14 9PA
- 14 Old Oak Primary School**
Mellitus Street W12 0AS
- 15 Queens Manor Primary School**
Lysia Street SW6 6ND
- 16 Sir John Lillie Primary School**
Lillie Road SW6 7LN
- 17 Sullivan Primary School**
Peterborough Rd SW6 3BN
- 18 Wendell Park Primary School**
Cobbold Road W12 9LB
- 19 Wormholt Park Primary School**
Bryony Road W12 0SR

Voluntary aided primary schools

- 1 All Saints CE Primary School**
Bishops Avenue SW6 6ED
- 2 The Good Shepherd RC Primary School**
Gayford Road W12 9BY
- 3 Holy Cross RC Primary School**
Basuto Road SW6 4BL

- 4 John Betts VA Primary School**
Paddenswick Road W6 0UA
- 5 Larmenier and Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School**
41a Brook Green W6 9BL
- 6 Pope John RC Primary School**
Commonwealth Avenue W12 7QR
- 7 St Augustine's Catholic Primary School**
Disbrowe Road W6 8QE
- 8 St John's CE Walham Green Primary School**
Filmer Road SW6 6AS
- 9 St Mary's RC Primary School**
Masbro Road W14 0LT
- 10 St Paul's CE Primary School**
Worlidge Street W6 9BP
- 11 St Peter's CE Primary School**
33 St Peter's Road W6 9BA
- 12 St Stephen's CE Primary School**
Uxbridge Road W12 8LH
- 13 St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School**
Estcourt Road SW6 7HB
- 14 Junior House - The London Oratory School**
Seagrave Road, SW6 1RX
Please note that this school does not form part of the primary admissions process, applications are made directly to the school.

Academies and free schools

- 1 ARK Bentworth Academy**
Bentworth Road W12 7AJ
- 2 ARK Conway Primary Academy**
Hemlock Road W12 0QT
- 3 ARK Swift Primary Academy**
Australia Road W12 7PT
- 4 Burlington Danes Primary**
Wood Lane W12 0HL
Proposed opening September 2014
- 5 West London Free School Primary**
Cambridge Grove W6 0LB
- 6 Earls Court Primary**
(Temporary site)
Cambridge Grove W6 0LB
Proposed opening September 2014.
For further updates refer to www.wlfs-earls court.org

Voluntary aided bilingual schools

- 1 L'école Marie d'Orliac**
Clancarty Road SW6 3AA
Affiliated with Holy Cross RC Primary School (3)

Community nursery schools and early years centres

- 1 Bayonne Nursery**
50 Paynes Walk W6 8PF
- 2 James Lee Nursery School**
Gliddon Road W14 9BH
- 3 Normand Croft School for Early Years and Primary Education**
Bramber Road W14 9PA

- 4 Randolph Beresford Early Years Centre**
Australia Road W12 7PH
- 5 Vanessa Nursery School**
Cathnor Road W12 9JA

Special educational needs

- 1 Cambridge School (11-16)**
61 Bryony Road W6 0LB
- 2 The Courtyard at Langford Primary School (5-11)**
Gilstead Road SW6 2LG
- 3 Jack Tizard School (5-11)**
South Africa Road W12 7PA
- 4 Miles Coverdale School Language Impairment Unit (5-11)**
Coverdale Road W12 8JJ
- 5 Queens Manor Primary School Learning Difficulties Unit (5-11)**
Lysia Street SW6 6ND
- 6a Queensmill School (3-19)**
Mund Street W14 9LY
Present location
- 6b Queensmill School (3-19)**
Askham Road W12 0NW. Proposed location from September 2014 onwards
- 7 Woodlane High School (11-16)**
Du Cane Road W12 0TN

Secondary schools

- 1 Burlington Danes Academy**
Academy, Church of England mixed aged 11-18
- 2 Fulham Cross Girls' School**
Academy, girls aged 11-16. Part of the Fulham College Academy Trust
- 3 Fulham College Boys' School**
Academy, boys aged 11-16. Part of the Fulham College Academy Trust
- 4 Fulham Enterprise Studio**
Academy status studio school, boys and girls aged 14-19. Part of the Fulham College Academy Trust.
Please note that the studio school is not part of the secondary admissions process, students aged 14 join at Year 10
- 5 Hammersmith Academy**
Academy, mixed 11-18
- 6 Hurlingham & Chelsea School**
Federation, community mixed aged 11-16. Federated with Langford Primary School
- 7 Lady Margaret School**
Academy, Church of England, girls aged 11-18
- 8 Phoenix High School**
Foundation, mixed aged 11-19
- 9 Sacred Heart High School**
Academy, Roman Catholic, girls aged 11-18
- 10 The London Oratory School**
Academy, Roman Catholic, boys 11-18 (mixed sixth form)
- 11 West London Free School**
Free school mixed aged 11-16
- 12 William Morris Sixth Form**
Provision for students aged 16-19
Please note this school provides Sixth Form provision only and is not part of the secondary admissions process



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6.2 Educational Attainment - Primary Schools

For the authority overall, the results in both English and mathematics are relatively better than the national figures.

In English, 25 Borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (level 4 or better) than the national average and 24 schools had results that were higher than the national average for the proportion of children reaching level 5 or better (level 5 is approximately equivalent to the expected level of attainment of a 13 year-old).

The proportion of primary school children in the Borough reaching level 4 or better in English in 2013 was 80% compared to the national average of 74%.

In mathematics, 23 Borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (level 4 or better) than the national average and 21 schools had results that were higher than the national average for the proportion of children reaching level 5 or better.

The proportion of primary school children in the Borough reaching level 4 or better in mathematics in 2013 was 86% compared to the national average of 85%.

Some 19% of children attending H&F primary schools have achieved level 3 or below in English and 14% in mathematics, which are below the averages across the country.

In 2012, at Key Stage 2, 81% of students resident in the Borough achieved level 4 or above in maths, compared to 83% in 2011. 87% achieved level 4 or above in English, compared to 85% in 2011. 77% achieved level 4 in English and maths, compared to 79% in 2011.

Between 2011 and 2012, the proportion of students achieving the expected '2 levels' progress increased by 3% in English, and 1% in Maths.

6.3 Educational Attainment - Secondary Schools

The 5+ A*-C grades indicator is sometimes referred to as the proportion of pupils who attain five or more 'good' grades at GCSE or equivalent.

The excellent GCSE results in 2013 meant that the percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more 'good' grades including English and maths in the Borough was over 7 percentage points above the national average.

For the proportion of pupils achieving 5+A*-G grades the Borough result was also better than the national average.

In 2012, at Key Stage 4, 57.8% of pupils at school in the Borough achieved 5 GCSE A*-C grades (including English and maths); this compares to 60.4% in 2011. 81.2% achieved 5 GCSE A*-C grades (all subjects), compared to 88.7% in 2011. 95.1% achieved 5 GCSE A*-G grades, compared to 97% in 2011.

Between 2012 and 2013, the proportion of students

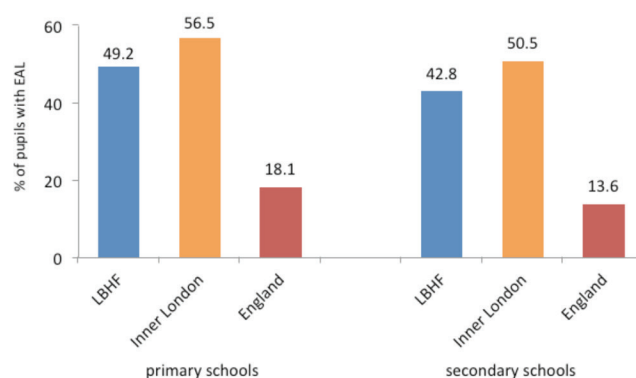
achieving the expected '2 levels' progress increased by 1% in English, and 7% in maths.

6.4 English as an Additional Language

The proportion of children in primary schools who speak English as an additional language (EAL) is nearly three times the national average, although still approximately 7 percentage points less than the average for inner London.

In secondary schools, the proportion of EAL students is more than three times the national average and approximately 8 percentage points less than the Inner London average.

Figure 60: EAL in primary and secondary schools



Source: Department for Education 2012-13

6.5 Special Needs, Free School Meals and Absence

Data from the 2013 School census shows that, across primary schools in the Borough, 23% of students were identified as having Special Educational Needs (SEN); of these 2% were statemented. In secondary schools, 29% of students were identified as having Special Educational Needs, with 2% statemented.

Across primary schools in the Borough, 49.6% of pupils speak English as an additional language (EAL). Across secondary schools in the Borough, 48.7% of pupils speak English as an additional language.

In 2012, at Key Stage 2 level, 39% of students resident in the Borough were eligible for free school meals. Of these pupils, 77% achieved level 4 or above in maths, compared to 75% in 2011. 81% achieved level 4 or above in English, compared to 78% in 2011. 73% achieved level 4 and above in both English and maths, compared to 68% in 2011.

In 2012, at Key Stage 4 level, 36% of students resident in the Borough were eligible for free school meals. Of these pupils, 46.3% of pupils at school in the Borough achieved 5 GCSE A*-C grades (including English and maths); this compares to 50.3% in 2011. 75.9% achieved 5 GCSE A*-C grades (all subjects), compared to 84.5% in 2011. 95.5% achieved 5 GCSE A*-G grades, compared to 94.8% in 2011.

An overall absence rate of 4.8% was recorded across the primary schools in 2012/13, which is at the same level as in England as a whole. The persistent absences at 3.8% in H&F were slightly higher than the national average (3.6%). An overall absence rate of 5% was recorded at the secondary schools in 2012/13, which was lower than the average for England of 5.8%. The persistent absence rate for the Borough secondary schools of 4.9% is also lower than the rate in England (6.5%).

6.6 Higher Education Admissions

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) student record is collected in respect of all students registered at a reporting higher education institution who follow courses that lead to the award of a qualification(s) or institutional credit, excluding those registered as studying wholly overseas.

1,417 of Hammersmith & Fulham residents aged 18 to 24 registered for the first time at Higher Education (HE) institutions in 2012/13, a 6% decrease from the previous year. Of these, 1,137 (80%) were first year undergraduate enrolments.

In 2012/13, Hammersmith & Fulham had the 7th lowest rate of HE student enrolments per 1,000 population aged 18-24 years in London, at 68.2.

Almost half of all over 16 residents are educated to a degree level qualification (49.6 per 1,000); this is the 7th highest rate in London.

The Borough had the 6th lowest rate in London of undergraduate HE student enrolments at 54.8 per 1,000 population aged 18-24.

There were 775 female (55%) and 642 male (45%) H&F residents enrolled for the first time at HE institutions in 2012/13; this is in line with both the regional and national averages. Less than a third (32%) of all H&F students on first year HE enrolments were 18 years old (40% in London and 45% in England).

H&F has an ethnically diverse student population, with 47% of all first year HE registered students aged 18-24 classed as non-white; this compares with 57% in London and 24% across the country. Rates per 1,000 for students aged 18-24 enrolled in higher education show that rates for BME groups (11.8 per 1,000) are twice as high as they are for White groups (5.9 per 1,000).

The areas with the lowest student enrolment rates tend to be in the North Fulham and South Hammersmith area.

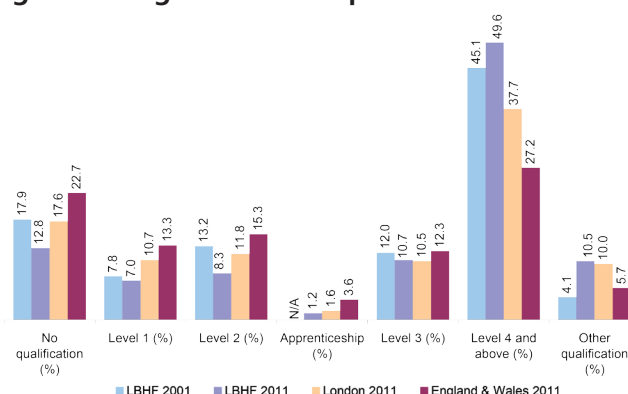
6.7 Educational Qualifications

The 2011 Census data show that 19,515 adults (12.8%) living in Hammersmith & Fulham have no formal qualification; this is better than the overall rates for both London (17.6%) and England & Wales (22.7%). The 2001 Census recorded 18% of adults aged between 16 and 74 in H&F with no qualifications.

Borough residents are more highly qualified than both the regional and the national averages. Almost every second resident is qualified to level 4 or above (broadly equivalent to degree level), compared to 37.7% in London and 27.2% across England & Wales as a whole. This is the 7th highest proportion of any local authority in England & Wales.

As a Borough, Hammersmith & Fulham has higher rates of residents that have a level 4 qualification or above (educated to university level). 50% of over 16 year olds in the Borough have this level, compared to 27% in England, and 38% in London. 13% of over 16 year olds in the Borough have no qualifications, compared to 22% in England and 18% in London.

Figure 61: Highest level of qualification



Source: ONS Census (2011)

At a ward level, the proportion of those aged over 16 with no qualification ranges from 9% in Town and Avonmore & Brook Green wards to 23% in College Park & Old Oak. The proportion of over 16 year olds with a level 4 qualification or above ranges from 32% in College Park & Old Oak to 58% in Town ward.

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Figure 62: Qualifications by ward

Ward	None (%)	Level 1 (%)	Level 2 (%)	Apprenticeship (%)	Level 3 (%)	Level 4+ (%)	Other (%)
Addison	9.3	6.1	7.2	1.1	8.5	57.4	10.5
Askew	13.7	7.5	9.3	1.4	11.5	45.1	11.4
Avonmore & Brook Green	9.3	6.0	7.5	0.8	10.2	54.5	11.7
College Park & Old Oak	23.0	10.5	11.2	1.2	9.5	31.9	12.6
Fulham Broadway	14.8	6.9	8.2	1.4	10.6	47.7	10.4
Fulham Reach	11.7	6.2	7.2	1.2	13.0	51.6	9.2
Hammersmith Broadway	15.0	7.3	8.1	1.2	12.9	45.3	10.2
Munster	9.7	5.0	7.1	0.9	11.3	56.9	9.1
North End	11.2	6.7	6.9	1.0	10.2	52.6	11.4
Palace Riverside	9.9	5.2	9.1	1.1	10.6	56.2	8.0
Parsons Green & Walham	9.5	5.5	8.4	0.8	10.2	56.4	9.1
Ravenscourt Park	9.9	6.3	8.1	1.0	10.3	55.1	9.2
Sands End	12.8	8.6	9.2	1.2	11.3	47.6	9.3
Shepherd's Bush Green	13.9	7.5	8.6	1.5	10.0	46.5	12.1
Town	9.4	5.6	6.8	1.1	9.5	57.9	9.8
Wormholt & White City	21.5	10.9	11.0	37.4	14.9	18.6	1.8

Source: ONS Census (2011)

6.8 Students

In the Borough, 11% of the over 16 population are either school children or full time students. This is the same proportion as in London as a whole and slightly higher than in England as a whole (8%).

At a ward level, the proportion of students in the population aged 16+ ranges from 8% in Town, Parsons Green & Walham and Palace Riverside wards to 16.6% in Fulham Reach.

The majority of full time students in the Borough are economically inactive (66%). 28% were in employment and 6% were unemployed.

Figure 63: Schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16+ by ward

Ward	Students (number)	Students (%)	Students (Rank)
Addison	812	8.3	13
Askew	1134	9.7	9
Avonmore & Brook Green	1524	14.2	2
College Park & Old Oak	843	11.6	6
Fulham Broadway	1069	11.2	8
Fulham Reach	1646	16.6	1
Hammersmith Broadway	1234	12.3	4
Munster	823	8.8	11
North End	1237	12.2	5
Palace Riverside	479	7.9	14
Parsons Green & Walham	684	7.8	15
Ravenscourt Park	750	8.5	12
Sands End	1192	11.3	7
Shepherd's Bush Green	937	9	10
Town	731	7.8	16
Wormholt & White City	1300	12.5	3

Source: ONS Census (2011)

7 Perceptions

7.1 Residents' Satisfaction

The Hammersmith & Fulham Annual Residents Survey gauges the views of residents across a wide number of areas. The survey asks questions on satisfaction with Council services, levels of feeling informed, local decision making, crime, and community participation.

The most recent survey, in 2013, yielded positive results in a number of key areas. The survey indicates that Hammersmith & Fulham is still an attractive place to live, with overall satisfaction with the Council higher than in 2012. 74% of respondents felt very or fairly satisfied with the way the Council is running things. Satisfaction with the Council has increased the most in the north of the Borough, where 73% of respondents were either very or fairly satisfied. In the central area of the Borough, 70% were very or fairly satisfied, while in the south the figure was 78%. Other indicators on how residents viewed the Council are also high. 69% believed the Council promoted the interests of local residents, and 72% believed the Council acted on the concerns of local residents.

Overall satisfaction with the area as a place to live is the highest since the survey started in 2006/07. 87% of respondents were either very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This ranged from 85% in the north of the Borough to 84% in the centre, and 92% in the south. Respondents were also positive about the major services provided by the Council, with four in five respondents satisfied with waste collection, and three in four with doorstep recycling. Four in five residents were satisfied with the Borough's parks and open spaces.

Respondents were also positive about the Council's efforts to make the area safer, with 84% believing the Council was working 'a great deal' or 'to some extent' in this area. Safety after dark has increased, with two thirds of all respondents feeling safe. Safety during the day was also high, with 89% of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe. In terms of crimes and anti-social behaviour, a lower proportion of respondents felt that the key crimes of robbery and burglary were a problem. A higher proportion of respondents felt that motor vehicle crime was a problem.

7.2 Residents' Perceptions

The 2013 Annual Residents Survey included questions on safety, crime and ASB problems. Overall, feelings of safety in the Borough appear to be increasing. 84% of respondents felt safe while using public transport. This question has not been asked previously.

In the north of the Borough, the proportion of respondents that felt safe after dark increased by 8 percentage points on 2012 to 54%. The south of the Borough also saw a big increase in safety after dark, up 6 percentage points to 71%. The proportion of residents that felt safe in the centre of the Borough was also 71%.

In terms of crime and anti-social behaviour, residents felt that motor vehicle crime (up 5 percentage points to 44%), violence or assault (up 2 percentage points to 35%), noisy neighbours (up 3 percentage points to 35%), and abandoned or burnt out cars (up 5 percentage points to 8%) were each a worsening problem. Conversely, robbery (down 5 percentage points to 44%), and burglary (down 7 percentage points to 50%) were felt to be less of a problem than in previous years.

In the north of the Borough, a higher proportion of respondents felt that a number of issues were a problem when compared with last year. The following issues all saw increases in the north: motor vehicle crime (up 11 percentage points to 46%), violence or assault (up 11 percentage points to 47%), noisy neighbours (up 9 percentage points to 40%), rubbish (up 4 percentage points to 54%), drunk/ rowdy behaviour (up 6 percentage points to 46%), and abandoned cars (up 6 percentage points to 8%).

Robbery (down 3 percentage points to 50%), burglary (down 8 percentage points to 50%), and teenagers hanging around (down 6 percentage points to 48%), all saw decreases in the north.

In the centre of the Borough, a higher proportion of respondents felt that a number of issues were a problem when compared with last year. The following issues all saw increases in the centre: motor vehicle crime (up 8 percentage points to 43%), violence or assault (up 4 percentage points to 38%), teenagers hanging around (up 4 percentage points to 38%), rubbish (up 4 percentage points to 50%), drug crimes (up 3 percentage points to 48%), drunk/ rowdy behaviour (up 6 percentage points to 39%), and abandoned cars (up 7 percentage points to 12%).

Burglary saw a significant decrease in the centre (down 6 percentage points, 48%).

In the south of the Borough, a higher proportion of respondents felt that a number of issues were less of a problem when compared with last year. The following issues all saw decreases in the south: motor vehicle crime (down 3 percentage points to 43%), violence or assault (down 5 percentage points to 26%), robbery (down 10 percentage points to 39%), burglary (down 8 percentage points to 51%), and teenagers hanging around (down 2 percentage points to 29%).

Rubbish (up 3 percentage points to 35%), and drugs crimes (up 6 percentage points to 28%), saw increases in the south.

Slightly more respondents than in 2012 felt that the police and other local public services were successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) issues (up by 3 percentage points to 45%). The same proportion as last year felt the police and other local public services seek their views on crime and ASB (37%).

Hammersmith & Fulham Borough Profile 2014

8 Crime and Safety

8.1 Total Crimes

Hammersmith & Fulham has seen the seventh largest change in total notifiable offences between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Total crime has reduced by 14% between the two years. This is an actual reduction of 2625 crimes. That is the equivalent of 88.1 crimes per 1,000 population.

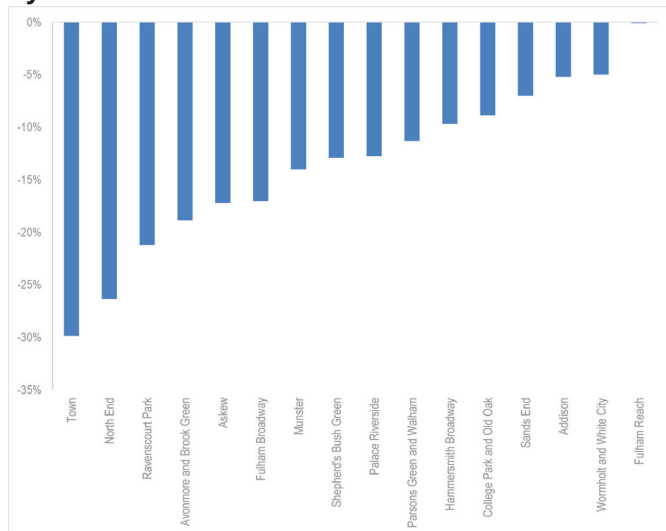
Violence against the person (-7%), robbery (-20%), burglary (-12%), theft and handling (-15%), fraud or forgery (-98%), and criminal damage (-15%) all saw reductions between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Sexual offences (3%), drug crimes (12%), and other notifiable offences (10%) saw increases between the two years.

All wards saw a decrease in total crime between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Town, North End, and Ravenscourt Park wards all saw reductions of over 20% between the two years.

Figure 64: Change in Crimes 2013/14 and 2012/13 by ward



Source: Metropolitan Police 2012-2014

8.2 Burglary in a Dwelling

Hammersmith & Fulham has seen a reduction in burglaries between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

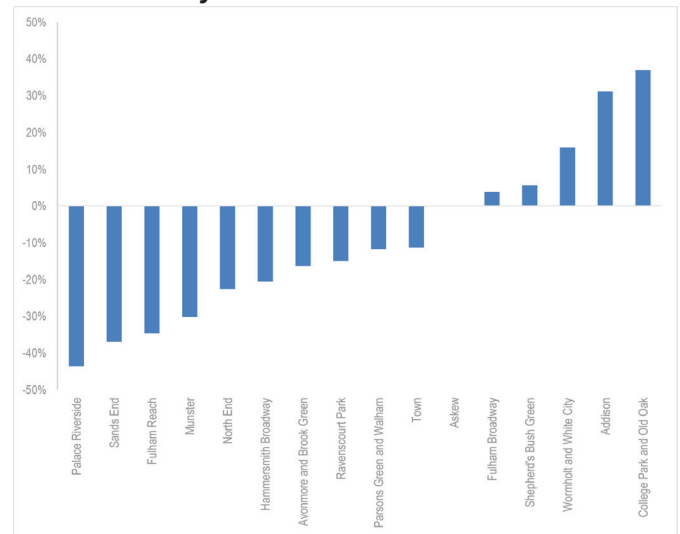
Burglaries have reduced by 10% between the two years. This is an actual reduction of 94 crimes.

Most wards saw a decrease in burglaries between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Palace Riverside, Sands End, Fulham Reach and Munster wards all saw reductions of over 30% between the two years.

College Park & Old Oak, and Addison ward saw increases of over 30% between the two years.

Figure 65: Change in Burglary in Dwelling 2013/14 and 2012/13 by ward



Source: Metropolitan Police 2012-2014

8.3 Violence Against the Person

Hammersmith & Fulham has seen a reduction in violent crimes between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

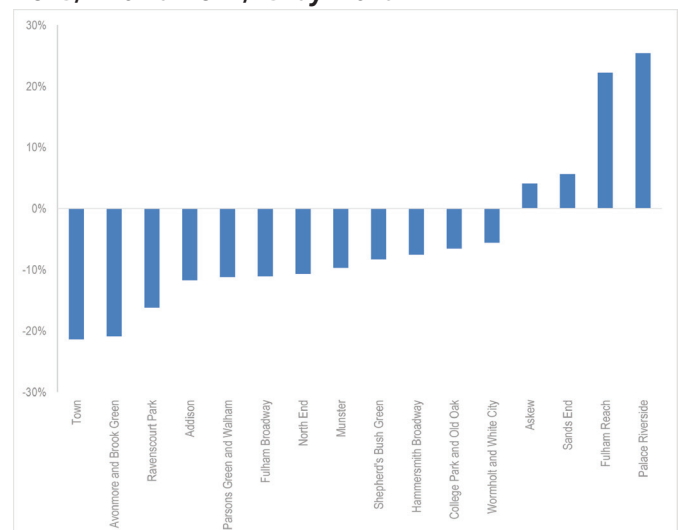
Violent crimes have reduced by 7% between the two years. This is an actual reduction of 237 crimes.

Most wards saw a decrease in violent crimes between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Town and Avonmore & Brook Green wards saw reductions of over 20% between the two years.

Fulham Reach and Palace Riverside wards saw increases of over 20% between the two years.

Figure 66: Violence against Person change 2013/14 and 2012/13 by ward



Source: Metropolitan Police 2012-2014

8.4 Motor Vehicle Crime

Hammersmith & Fulham has seen a reduction in motor vehicle crimes between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

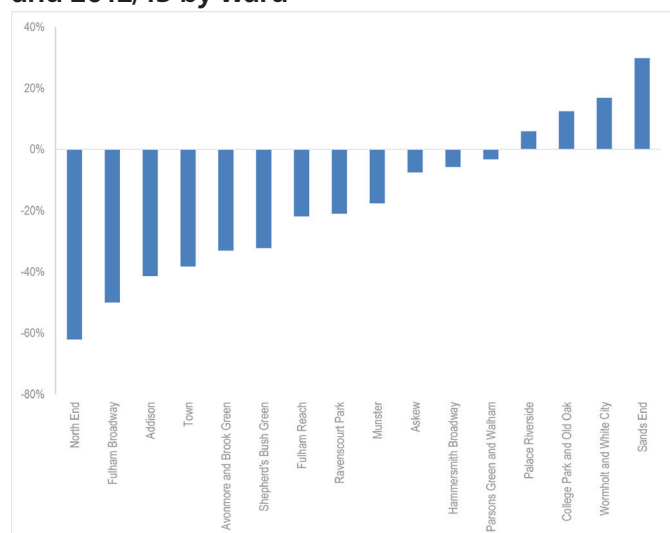
Motor vehicle crimes have reduced by 19% between the two years. This is an actual reduction of 451 crimes.

Most wards saw a decrease in motor vehicle crimes between 2013/14 and 2012/13.

North End, Fulham Broadway, Addison, Town, Avonmore & Brook Green and Shepherd's Bush Green wards all saw decreases of over 30% between the two years.

Sands End ward saw an increase of 30% between the two years.

Figure 67: Motor vehicle crimes change 2013/14 and 2012/13 by ward



Source: Metropolitan Police 2012-2014

8.5 Anti Social Behaviour

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents are recorded on a number of systems including CAD, CRIS, Environmental Protection Team, ReAct, and Neighbourhood Wardens.

In Hammersmith and Fulham, based on 999 calls (CAD), the most common forms of ASB are 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour', 'Rowdy and Nuisance Neighbours', and 'Noise' incidents.

Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, most ASB types saw a decrease, with 'Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' incidents falling by 34% and 'Noise' incidents falling by 33%.

'Rowdy and Nuisance Neighbours' incidents have increased by 21% during the same period (see Figure 68).

ASB incidents that occur in Council properties are recorded on the ReACT database.

The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT has been falling year on year since 2010-11. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14 total incidents reduced by 13%.

The most common incident type reported on ReACT

was noise incidents. Noise incidents made up 25% of all incidents in 2013-14. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14 the total number of noise incidents reduced by 17% from 221 to 183. Verbal abuse incidents, which made up 13% of all incidents, reduced by 19%. Substance misuse incidents, which made up 13% of all incidents, increased by 44%.

Figure 68: Change in Anti Social Behaviour

ASB Type	2012-13	2013-14	Change number	Change %
Animal Problems	34	27	-7	-20.6
Begging / Vagrancy	139	134	-5	-3.6
Fireworks	88	137	49	55.7
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	22	15	-7	-31.8
Malicious / Nuisance Communications	248	124	-124	-50.0
Noise	335	224	-111	-33.1
Prostitution Related Activity	13	16	3	23.1
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	458	552	94	20.5
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	2759	1825	-934	-33.9
Street Drinking	20	13	-7	-35.0
Substance Misuse	131	83	-48	-36.6
Trespass	82	93	11	13.4
Vehicle Abandoned - Not Stolen	69	67	-2	-2.9
Vehicle Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	153	124	-29	-19.0

Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), Met Police 2012-2014

8.6 Youth Offending

Youth offending rates of First time entrants (FTEs) in Hammersmith & Fulham to the Youth Justice System are higher than the average rates for London.

FTEs are defined as young people aged 10-17 who receive their first substantive outcome. Rates per 100,000 are used by the Ministry of Justice for comparative purposes.

Between October 2012 and September 2013, there were 606 FTEs per 100,000 people aged 10-17 to the Youth Justice System (YJS) for 65 youths in the Borough; this compares to 487 FTEs per 100,000 in London and 460 FTEs per 100,000 in England as a whole.

Overall, there has been a very steady downward trend in the rate of first time entrants to the YJS in the past five years. The Borough comparative rate per 100,000 reduced from 753 in Oct11-Sep12 to 606 in Oct12-Sep13 or by 20%. The calculated number of first time entrants in H&F reduced by 61% since Oct08-Sep09 period.²¹

²¹ Tri-Borough Youth Offending Team, 2013

Hammersmith & Fulham Borough Profile 2014

9 Environment and Leisure

9.1 Environment and Leisure Facilities

The Borough has 7.25 kilometres of riverside frontage and 618 hectares of open space.

H&F has one of the highest numbers of health and fitness clubs in the country. Some community centres, such as the Masbro Centre, also provide sports and fitness facilities.

In addition to health and fitness clubs, there are several dance schools and studios located in the Borough.

Two private sports facilities, The Queens Club and Hurlingham Club, are also located in the Borough.

The Borough is home to three professional football clubs: Chelsea FC, Fulham FC and Queens Park Rangers FC.

There are four libraries within the Borough, all operated by the Tri-Borough Council's. Shepherd's Bush Library has now been relocated in the Westfield Shopping Centre.

In addition to the public libraries, the Archives and Local History Centre is located in central Hammersmith.

There are a number of museums in the Borough, including the Museum of Fulham Palace, which has recently undergone restoration.

There are also a number of small galleries located throughout the Borough.

There are a number of large entertainment venues in the Borough. These include the Hammersmith Apollo and the Shepherd's Bush Empire. The Hammersmith Palais is now closed.

Hammersmith & Fulham is well served in respect of cinemas with the newest one located in the Westfield Shopping Centre.

Many bars and pubs located in the Borough are also venues for live music and comedy.

There are a number of large hotels located throughout the Borough. Some of these hotels provide conference and exhibition facilities as well as health and fitness suites.

There are major exhibition and conference facilities located at Olympia and Earls Court.

Three main town centres are Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush and Fulham. There is a network of other key shopping areas in Hammersmith & Fulham.

10 Transport

10.1 Traffic Flows

Hammersmith & Fulham is situated on key strategic road and rail routes between central London and west London.

The busiest roads in the Borough are the A4 and the A40 with connections to the M4, followed by the A3220 (TLRN roads) with connections to the M1.

The busiest Borough-owned road is Putney Bridge followed by Wandsworth Bridge Road & Uxbridge Road.

Figure 68: LBHF position in London



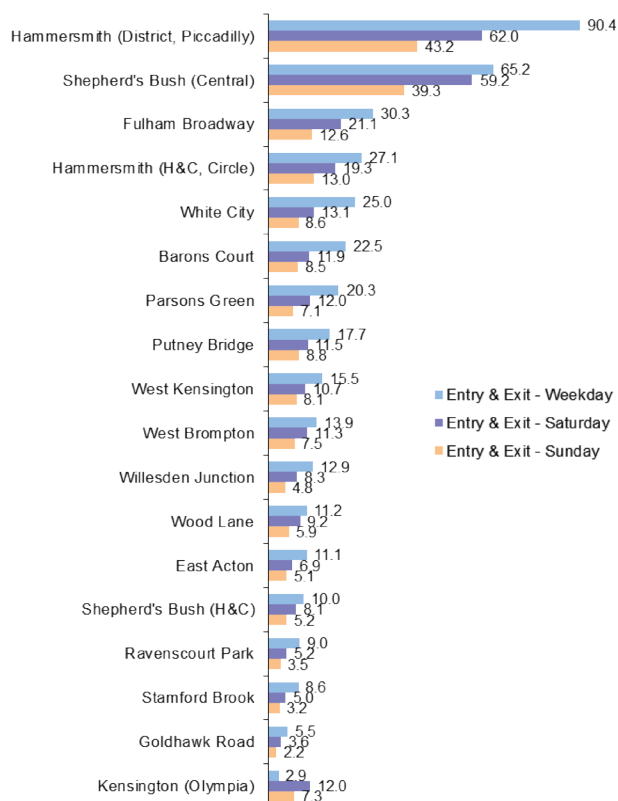
10.2 Public Transport - Rail and Underground Stations

The Borough is served by five Underground lines connecting it with central London to the east and Heathrow to the west. The Underground lines serving the Borough are the Piccadilly line, the District line, the Hammersmith & City line, the Central line and the Circle line.

16 London Underground stations are located inside the Borough boundary (with six additional stations on or close to the boundary) as well as four National Rail stations.

In H&F, the busiest tube station by far is Hammersmith (District & Piccadilly lines), with over 90,000 entries and exits during each weekday, followed by Shepherd's Bush (Central line), with over 65,000 entries and exits. These two stations also account for the larger number of passengers on Saturdays and Sundays.

Figure 69: Passenger use of Underground stations, number in thousands



Source: Transport for London (2012)

There is one London Overground rail line which links the north and south of the Borough. It starts at Stratford and ends in Clapham Junction, linking up the northern parts of the capital with the SW postal area.

The West London line of National rail runs along the Borough's eastern boundary, with stations at Imperial Wharf, West Brompton, Kensington Olympia and Shepherd's Bush, linking up Brighton, Birmingham and the North.

It takes less than 20 minutes to Heathrow, Paddington and King's Cross St Pancras from Hammersmith and around 50 minutes to Gatwick from Kensington Olympia.

The potential for a High Speed 2 rail interchange is of local, London-wide and national strategic importance.

10.3 Public Transport - Buses and Bus Routes

There are 46 daytime bus routes and 22 night bus routes serving Hammersmith & Fulham. 20 roads in the Borough are defined as busy bus routes.

Putney Bridge has by far the highest frequency of bus service being served by 11 bus routes and over 40 buses per hour.

Hammersmith Broadway bus interchange is used by 35,000 passengers every weekday.

Almost all the Borough's households live within 400m of a bus route. On an average weekday, 20% of Borough residents use the bus.

Figure 70: Transport routes in H&F



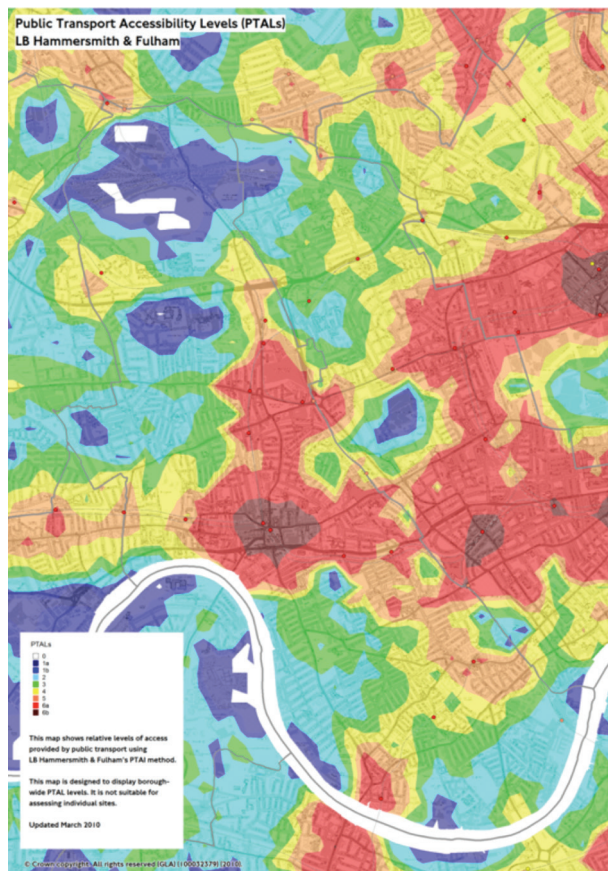
Hammersmith & Fulham Borough Profile 2014

10.4 Public Transport Accessibility Levels

Access to public transport is one of the most attractive elements of living in the Borough.

According to the Transport for London's (TfL) Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) measure, Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green have a very good public transport accessibility level; that decreases as we move north or south from the area (see Figure 71).

Figure 71: Public Transport Accessibility Levels in H&F



Source: Transport for London (2010)

Note: PTALs are a detailed and accurate measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, taking into account walk access time and service availability. The method is essentially a way of measuring the density of the public transport network at any location within Greater London.

The measure therefore reflects:

- Walking time from the point-of interest to the public transport access points;
- The reliability of the service modes available;
- The number of services available within the catchment; and
- The level of service at the public transport access points - i.e. average waiting time.

10.5 Car or Van Ownership

Car ownership is a common indicator of material deprivation because it may impede access to some services. Low levels of car ownership typically occur in areas with high concentrations of public housing (as well as in town centres where residents have good access to public transport) and may impede access to some services. Equally, residents living in areas with a good access to public transportation tend to own fewer vehicles.

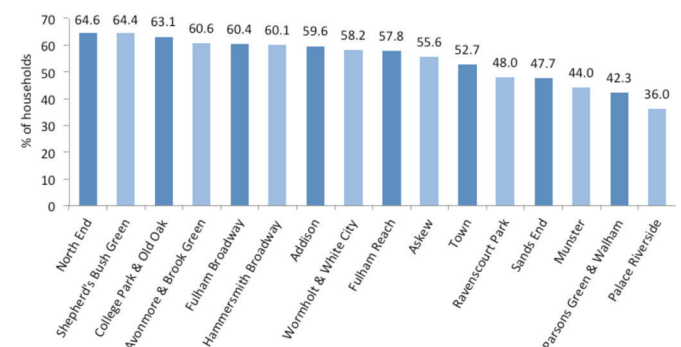
The proportion of households without a use of a car or van in Hammersmith & Fulham has risen since 2001 from 48.6% to 55.2% in 2011; this is the 10th highest proportion of any local authority in England & Wales.

There is a slightly higher proportion of households without a car or van in inner London but the rate is much lower for London as a whole (41.6%) and England & Wales (25.6%).

There were an estimated 43,843 cars or vans reported to belong to Borough residents, accounting for only 1.6% of all cars or vans in the capital.

The wards of North End, Shepherd's Bush Green and College Park & Old Oak have the highest proportions of households without the use of a car or van (65%, 64% and 63% respectively). Only 36% of households in Palace Riverside are without the use of a car or van.

Figure 72: Households without the use of a car or van



Source: ONS Census (2011)

The South sub area has the largest concentration of cars or vans (42.3% of all cars or vans in H&F). 3,591 cars or vans belong to residents of Sands End ward, 3,548 of Parsons Green & Walham ward and 3,326 of Munster ward.

There are 87 cars or vans per 100 households in Palace Riverside compared to only 40 cars or vans per 100 households in North End ward.

10.6 Method of Travel to Work

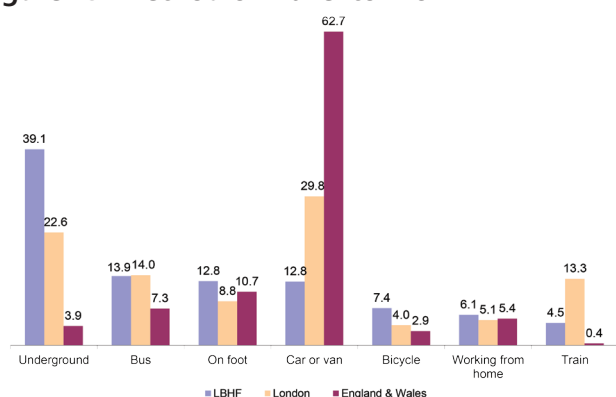
Borough residents have a higher rate of walking, cycling and public transport use and a lower rate of car use than the inner and greater London averages for travel to work.

According to the 2011 Census, travel by Underground was the most common method of travel to work for Borough residents (39.1%); this compares to 22.6% of residents across the capital. One in seven H&F residents travel to work by bus, which is at the same level as in London, and 4.5% of residents travel to work by train (13.3% in London).

Only one in eight H&F residents drive to work by car or van compared to 29.8% of residents in London and 62.7% in England & Wales.

'Green travel' accounts for a large proportion of all journeys to work. 20% of Borough commuters walk or cycle to work (walk 12.8% and cycle 7.4%) which is higher than the regional and national averages of around 13%. Some 6% of residents work from home (5% in both London and England & Wales).

Figure 73: Method of Travel to Work



Source: ONS Census (2011)

10.7 Controlled Parking Zones

There are 27 Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) in the Borough and almost the entire Borough is covered by CPZs.

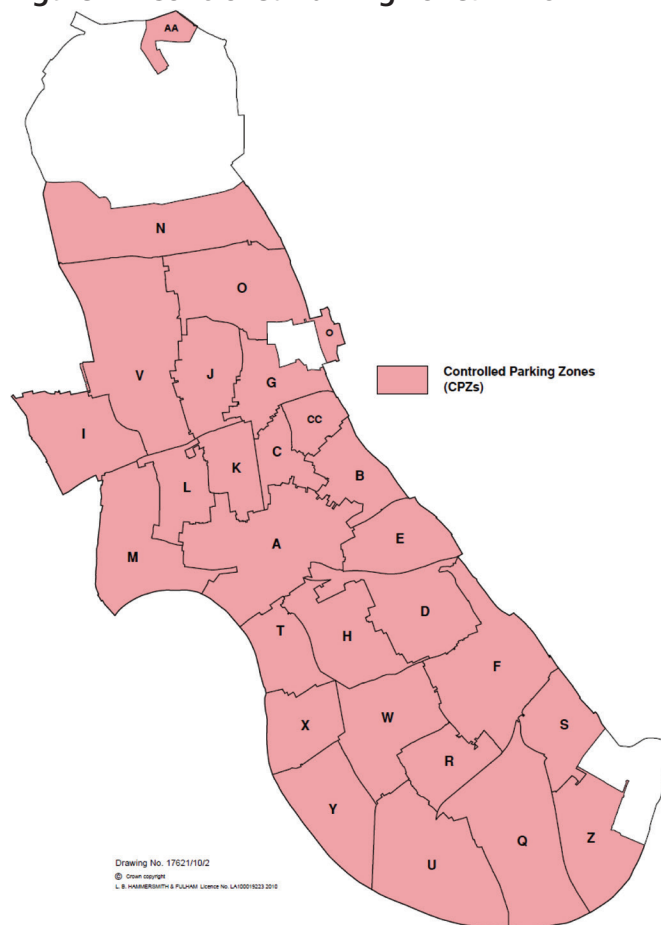
Most zones operate from 9.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Saturday and there are over 40,300 on-street parking spaces in the Borough.

Some parking places only allow certain types of parking, such as disabled bays, motorcycle bays, diplomatic vehicle bays, doctor bays and market trader bays.

Motorcycles and Blue Badge holders can park free in any on-street bay.

In Zones F, G and S, parking is restricted to permit holders only at specific times.

Figure 74: Controlled Parking Zones in H&F



10.8 Road Safety

There was a 6% reduction in killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2012 (based on 2011 figures).

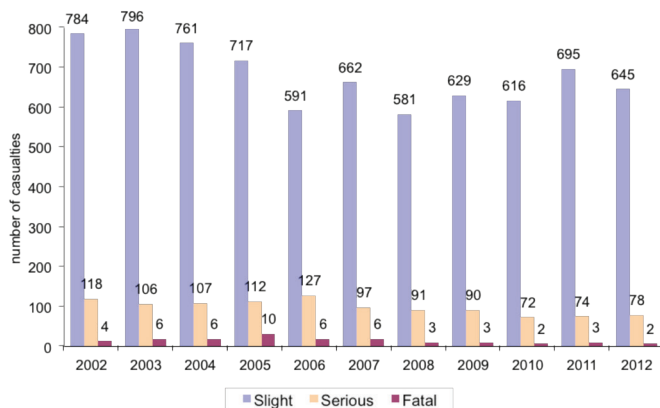
The number of fatalities on the Borough's streets has halved since 2007 as the number of road accidents continues to fall.

There were two fatalities and 78 serious injuries as a result of road accidents in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2012.

For children under the age of 16 there has been a 57% reduction in casualties in 2012, and slight casualties as a result of road accidents fell by 19% in the same period.

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Figure 75: Road Casualties in H&F



Source: TfL, Casualties in Greater London, 2002-2012

10.9 Cycling and Walking

Hammersmith & Fulham has one of the highest rates of cycling within London, but it is still very low compared to rates in other European countries.

Hammersmith & Fulham's cycle network is approximately 60km long and there are over 1,000 cycle parking stands in the Borough.

4-5% of Borough residents use a bicycle on an average weekday.

7.4% of work journeys, 5% of leisure/social journeys and 3% of non-food shopping journeys by Borough residents are made by bicycle.

Over 25% of all journeys in the Borough are made on foot.

Walking is the most popular mode of transport to the three town centres in the Borough.

Approximately 1 in 7 of Borough employees walk to work and walking accounts for 44% of educational trips by Borough residents, as well as 30% of food shopping trips, 16% of leisure/social trips and 13% of non-food shopping trips.

The 2011 Census Ward Profiles can be found on our Census Information web page through the below link:

http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Council_and_Democracy/Plans_performance_and_statistics/Statistics_and_census_information/Ward_profiles/79382_Ward_profiles.asp

Produced by:

Milan Ognjenovic

Performance and Information Team

Finance and Corporate Services

Hammersmith and Fulham

April 2014

Notes

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Notes

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