



BOROUGH PROFILE 2010



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THE BOROUGH IN CONTEXT

This report 'A Borough Profile of Hammersmith & Fulham' is compiled every four years. The data is also updated annually (where available) and uploaded on the council's website. It is intended to provide an overall picture of the borough's demographic, social, economic and environmental characteristics in an easy to use graphic-driven format.

The profile is a collaborative report, written and compiled by research officers from across the council and the Primary Care Trust.

A variety of data sources are used in the report. They include external sources such as the latest national Census [2001] and Metropolitan Police data, as well as internal data sources, such as the Housing Needs Survey and Land Use Survey. All data is provided in its most up-to-date form and sources are clearly referenced in order to provide the best possible information on life in the borough.

This document aims to be an accessible reference tool, providing essential information to service providers within the council and its partners who are seeking to meet ever changing local needs. It is hoped that it will also be of general interest to borough residents, the local workforce and the general public alike.

Data is presented in a format of thematic colour-coded chapters alongside explanatory text and sourcing information. The appendix contains some further explanatory information about the provision of the information in the report, including details on borough geography, maps and data themes.

An online version of this report can be viewed on the Hammersmith & Fulham Council website at www.lbhf.gov.uk

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CENSUS DATA

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GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION/ CHARACTERISTICS

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 hectares¹.

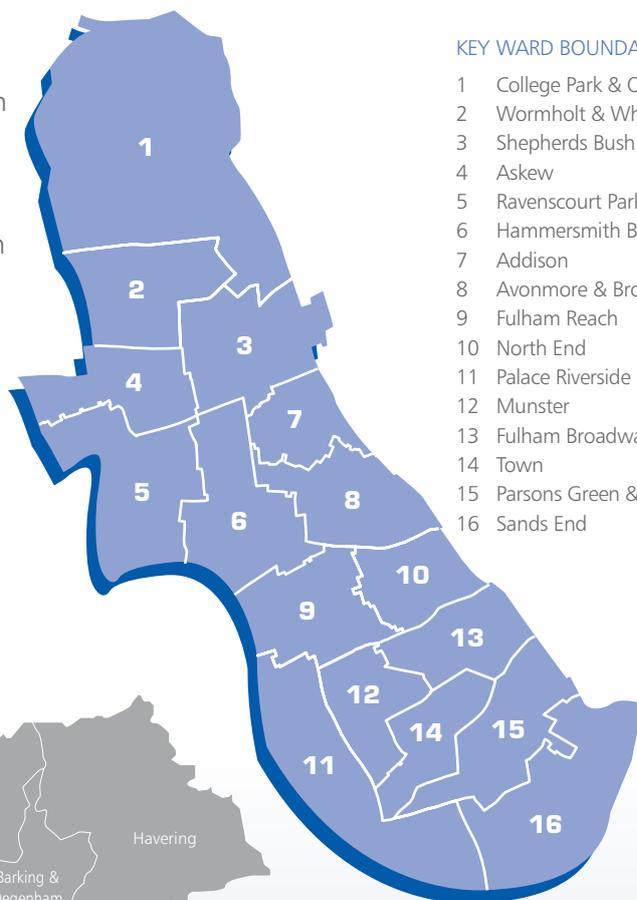
ELECTORAL WARDS

Hammersmith & Fulham is made up of 16 electoral wards.

These range in size from 55 hectares (Addison ward), to 344 hectares (College and Old Oak)².

KEY WARD BOUNDARIES

- 1 College Park & Old Oak
- 2 Wormholt & White City
- 3 Shepherds Bush Green
- 4 Askew
- 5 Ravenscourt Park
- 6 Hammersmith Broadway
- 7 Addison
- 8 Avonmore & Brook Green
- 9 Fulham Reach
- 10 North End
- 11 Palace Riverside
- 12 Munster
- 13 Fulham Broadway
- 14 Town
- 15 Parsons Green & Walham
- 16 Sands End



THE BOROUGH IN CONTEXT

POPULATION

The borough population was measured at 165,242 at the time of the 2001 Census with a population density of 101 people per hectare³. This makes Hammersmith & Fulham the fourth most densely populated local authority in England and Wales.

Current estimates of population from 2008 show that the borough's population has risen to 172,200 residents⁴ from the mid year estimate of 171,400 in 2006.

At the time of the last census, 75,438 households were counted in the borough⁵. At the latest estimate, there are 80,400 resident households in the borough in 2008.

LOCAL ECONOMY

Hammersmith & Fulham has three thriving town centres: Shepherd's Bush in the north, Hammersmith in the centre-west, and Fulham in the south.

The borough is home to some major international companies, and has a strong reputation as an area noted for media and entertainment industry firm locations.

The largest employer in the borough is the BBC with BBC Television Centre headquarters located in White City.

With the opening of Westfield shopping centre in October 2008 in Shepherds Bush, 7,000 new jobs were created.

LOCAL ATTRACTIONS

The borough has a strong sporting profile. It is home to three professional football clubs - Chelsea FC, Fulham FC, and Queens Park Rangers FC.

The borough also houses Queen's Club tennis club which hosts the Stella Artois Championships each summer.

The borough has an interesting historical heritage and houses attractions including Fulham Palace (historic home of Bishops of London), and Kelmscott House (home to William Morris for the last 18 years of his life).

Two of London's major exhibition centres, Earls Court 2 and Olympia, are also located within Hammersmith & Fulham. The two centres host trade shows, consumer shows, and exhibitions, throughout the year. A 2002 study, showed that each year, one in every two Londoners visits an event at either Earls Court or Olympia⁶.

In October 2008, Westfield shopping centre opened in Shepherds Bush boasting 265 shops and 50 food outlets. It is Britain's biggest inner-city shopping centre.

GREEN SPACE

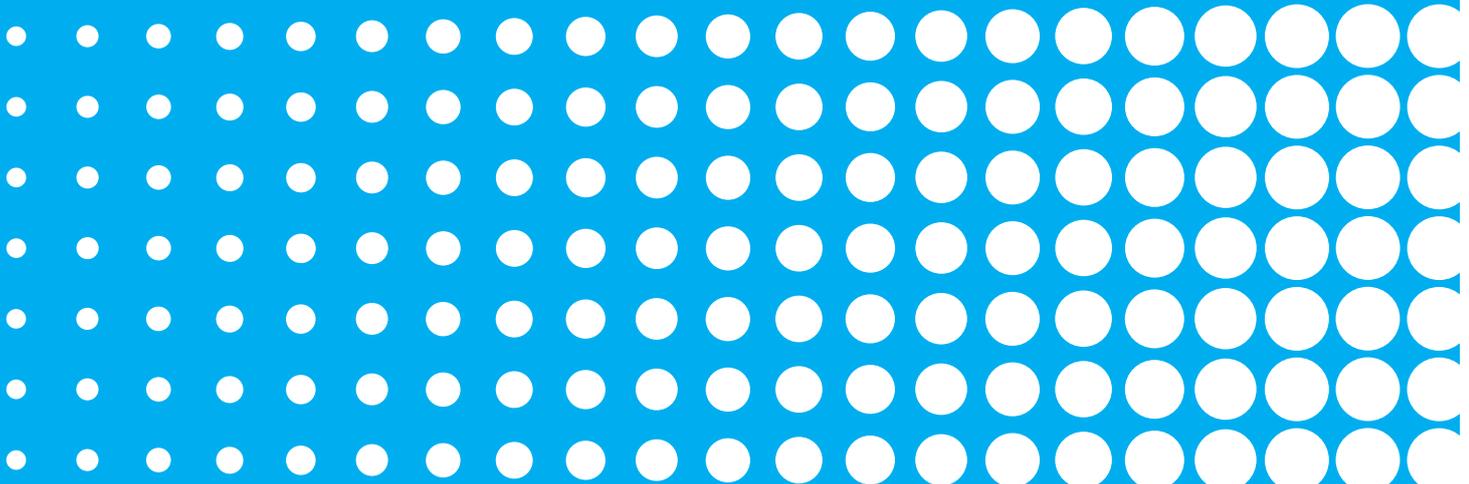
The borough has 53 parks, open spaces, and cemeteries.

These include the popular Ravenscourt Park in the west of the borough, and Bishops Park in the south.

The northern border of the borough is home to Wormwood Scrubs nature reserve, the largest area of green space in Hammersmith & Fulham. Seven areas of 'the scrubs' were designated as a Local Nature Reserve by the council in 2002.

Section 1

POPULATION



POPULATION

LONDON POPULATION TRENDS, 1971-2008



LBHF POPULATION TRENDS, 1971-2008



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- In the 2002-08 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.
- Recent increase in natural change is a London-wide phenomenon.
- In the last 2 years for which there is data, there have been net migration losses of around 1000 a year; this is at a much lower level than the 1998-2001 period when population increase was led by migration gains.
- In 2007-08 there was a migration loss of 1,600 to other parts of the country and this was not outweighed by international migration, asylum seekers and visitor switchers.

Source: Censuses and Mid Year Estimates (ONS)
 Note: data relates to persons present except 2001 which relates to usual residents

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
LBHF	169.4	170.2	168.9	169.3	171.1	171.4	172.5	172.2
Inner London	2859.4	2886.3	2891.6	2906.8	2944.3	2973.3	3000.1	3029.6
Outer London	4463.0	4475.3	4472.5	4482.3	4511.8	4539.1	4556.8	4590.2

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1998-2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Births	2,347	2,531	2,479	2,365	2,452	2,592	2,603	2,654	2,700	2,760	2,730
Deaths	1,284	1,184	1,131	1,078	1,026	1,107	1,050	995	890	950	979
Net natural change	1,063	1,347	1,348	1,287	1,426	1,485	1,553	1,659	1,810	1,810	1,751

Source: ONS

NATURAL CHANGE, 1998 - 2008



POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

- Over the last 20 years the population has been increasing.
- This followed a historic decline from the 1930s through to the 1980s.
- In the 2001-08 period there was an increase of 1.7% in the Borough; this was a lower rate of increase than both Inner London (6.0%) and Outer London (2.8%).
- The population is projected to continue rising but at a slower rate.
- The increase is projected as 4.0% in the period 2009-15.
- The subsequent rise up until 2016 will only be a further 5.0%
- In the 2009-16 period, the largest percentage increases are projected to be in the 55 to 64 group (36.6%), followed by the 40-54 group (15.5%) and then the 5-19s (17.1%).

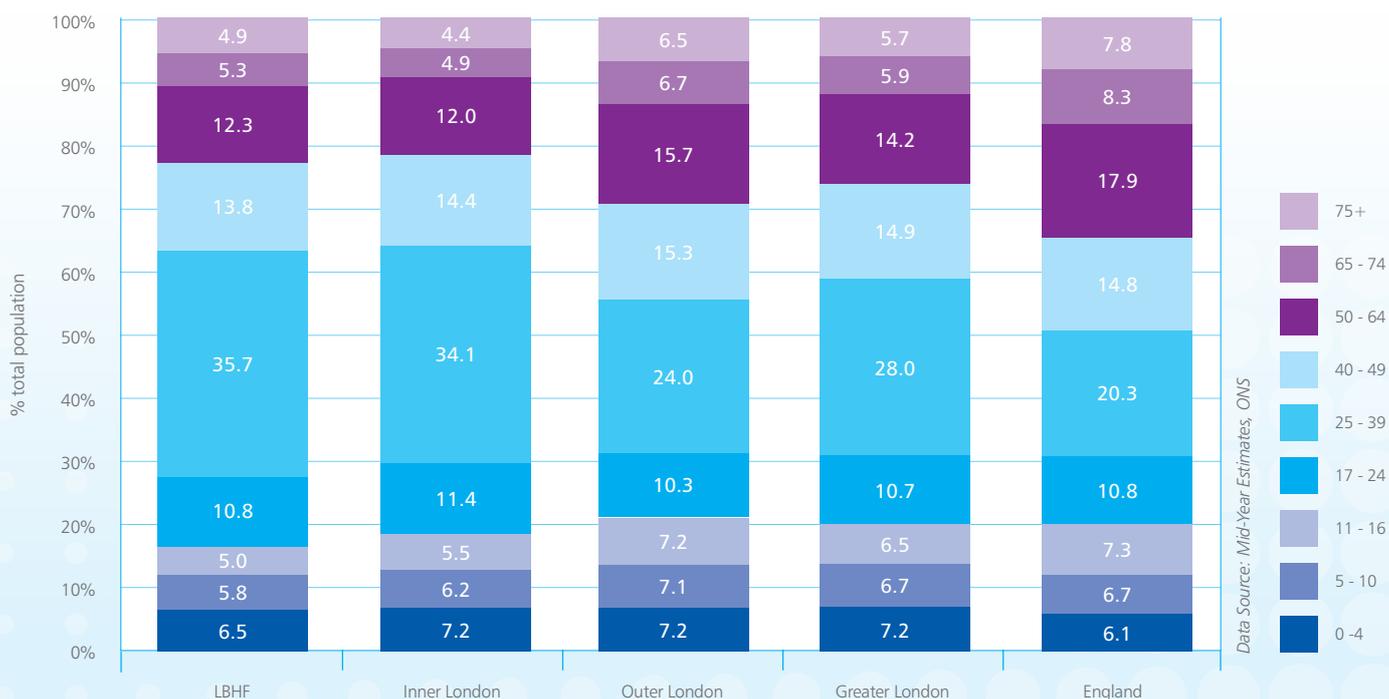
AGE STRUCTURE

- The borough has a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-39 (36%) than London and the rest of the country.
- Conversely, the proportion (28%) of children and young adults (0-24s) is lower than in London and the rest of the country.
- Some 23% of the population is aged 50 or over, which is slightly higher than the average for Inner London, but lower than the average for Outer London.

AGE STRUCTURE, % TOTAL POPULATION - 2008

	0 to 4	5 to 10	11 to 16	17 to 24	25 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 64	65 to 74	75+
LBHF	6.5	5.8	5.0	10.8	35.7	13.8	12.3	5.3	4.9
Inner London	7.2	6.2	5.5	11.4	34.1	14.4	12.0	4.9	4.4
Outer London	7.2	7.1	7.2	10.3	24.0	15.3	15.7	6.7	6.5
Greater London	7.2	6.7	6.5	10.7	28.0	14.9	14.2	5.9	5.7
England	6.1	6.7	7.3	10.8	20.3	14.8	17.9	8.3	7.8

AGE STRUCTURE, % TOTAL POPULATION - 2008



POPULATION

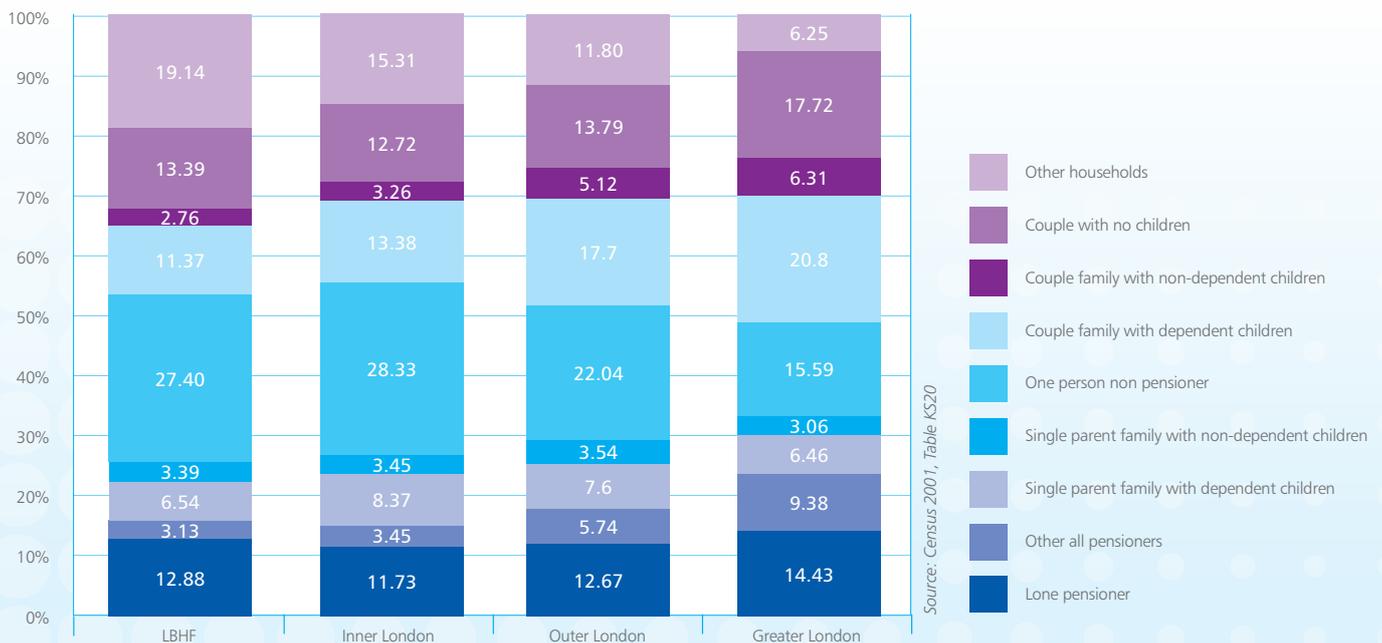
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

- The average household size in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2001 was 2.16 persons, a slight increase on the 1991 figure.
- This was the 12th lowest average of any local authority in England and Wales.
- 27% of borough households consist of a single person under pensionable age, and a further 13% of households consist of couples without children.
- The household type showing the largest proportional increase during the 1991-2001 period was that of households consisting of two or more unrelated adults. In 2001, this group formed 19% of all households, which was the fourth highest of any local authority.
- Only approximately one in five of all borough households (22%) contain dependent children.
- The overall number of households in Hammersmith & Fulham is projected to increase by 4% in the 2006-11 period, after which the rate of future increases are forecast to be at a lower rate.

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE 1981 - 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

Household type	LBHF, 1981		LBHF, 1991		LBHF, 2001		Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
	no	%	no	%	no	%	%	%	%
Lone pensioner	9,843	16.12	9,887	14.16	9,714	12.88	11.73	12.67	14.43
Other all pensioners	4,595	7.53	3,366	4.82	2,363	3.13	3.45	5.74	9.38
Single parent family with dependent children	4,340	7.11	4,840	6.93	4,932	6.54	8.37	7.60	6.46
Single parent family with non-dependent children	2,730	4.47	2,530	3.62	2,559	3.39	3.45	3.54	3.06
One person non pensioner	11,614	19.02	19,180	27.47	20,671	27.40	28.33	22.04	15.59
Couple family with dependent children	9,570	15.67	8,120	11.63	8,577	11.37	13.38	17.70	20.8
Couple family with non-dependent children	2,940	4.82	2,610	3.74	2,079	2.76	3.26	5.12	6.31
Couple with no children	11,770	19.28	11,750	16.83	10,102	13.39	12.72	13.79	17.72
Other households	3,655	5.99	7,540	10.80	14,441	19.14	15.31	11.80	6.25
Total	61,057	100	69,823	100	75,438	100	100	100	100

Source: Historic Census Data, and Census 2001

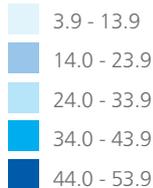


ETHNICITY

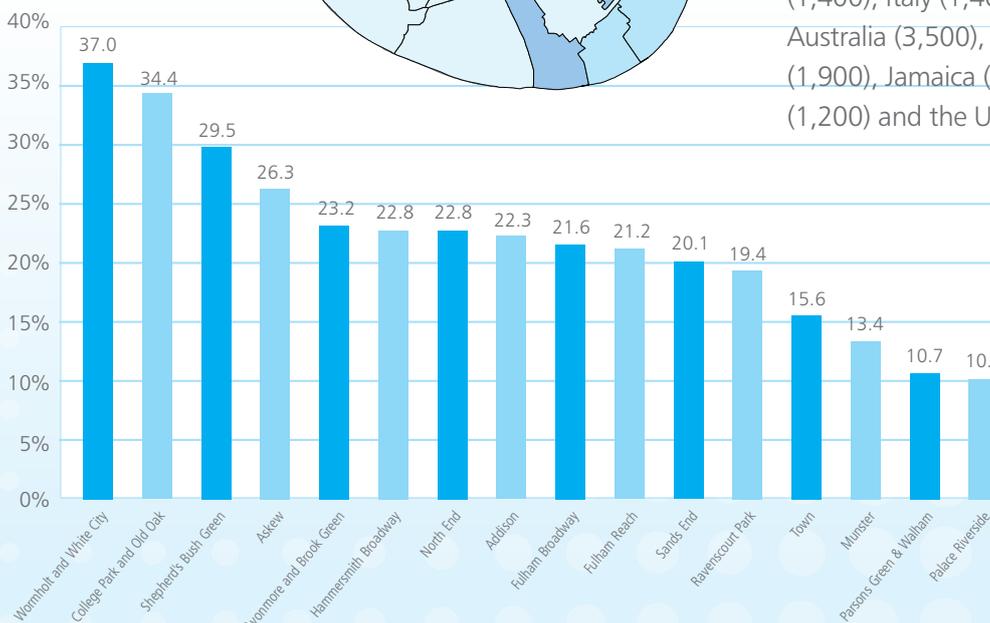
ETHNIC MINORITIES

- In 2001, the proportion of residents in ethnic groups other than white in Hammersmith & Fulham was 22%, and these groups have increased since 1991 when the proportion was 18%.

% OF TOTAL POPULATION



ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION, 2001 - BY WARD

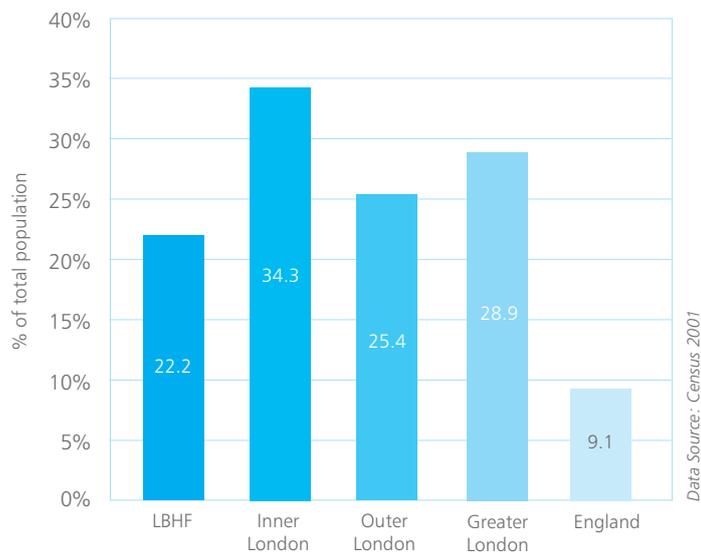


Data Source: Census 2001

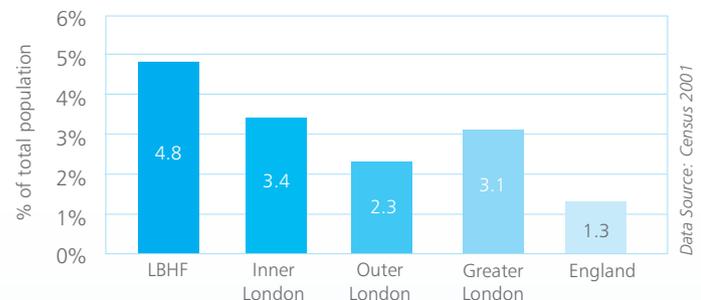
- This proportion is lower than the London average but significantly higher than the figure for England (9%).
- The largest sub group in the borough other than the white groups is people of black ethnic origins (11% of the population).
- People of Asian or Chinese origins together constitute 5% of the population.
- 15% of the population in Hammersmith & Fulham is in the 'other white' group, made up principally by people from both Western and Eastern Europe, Australia and New Zealand.
- Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards have the highest ethnic minority populations in the borough with rates in excess of 30%.
- With respect to birthplace, 66% of borough residents were born in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland in 2001. In addition some 6,000 were born in the Republic of Ireland (3.7%). Those born in other current EU countries totalled 11,100 (6.7%).
- 12 countries have over 1,000 borough residents native to them. These were; France (2,600), Germany (1,400), Italy (1,400), Spain (1,100), Poland (1,100), Australia (3,500), New Zealand (2,100), S Africa (1,900), Jamaica (1,400), India (1,400), Somalia (1,200) and the USA (1,900).

POPULATION

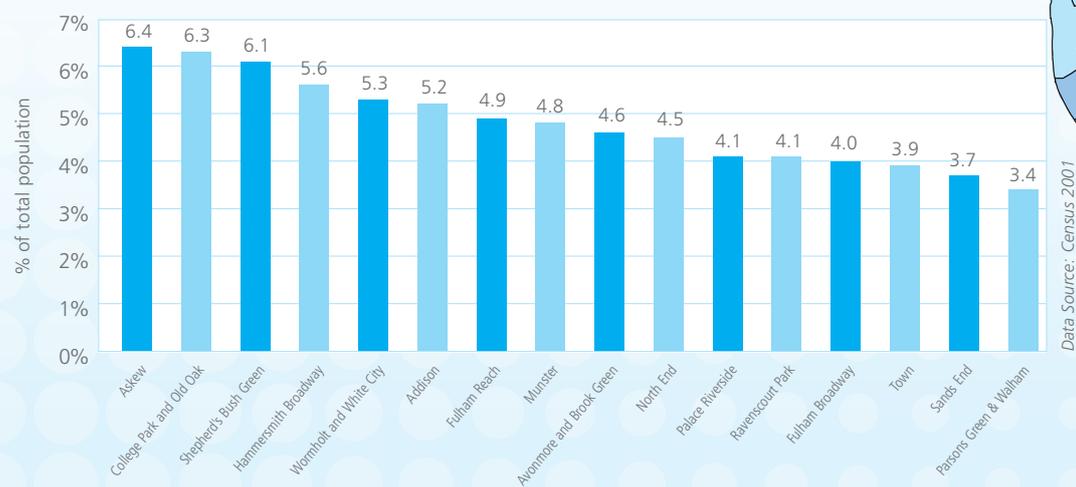
ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA



WHITE IRISH POPULATION, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

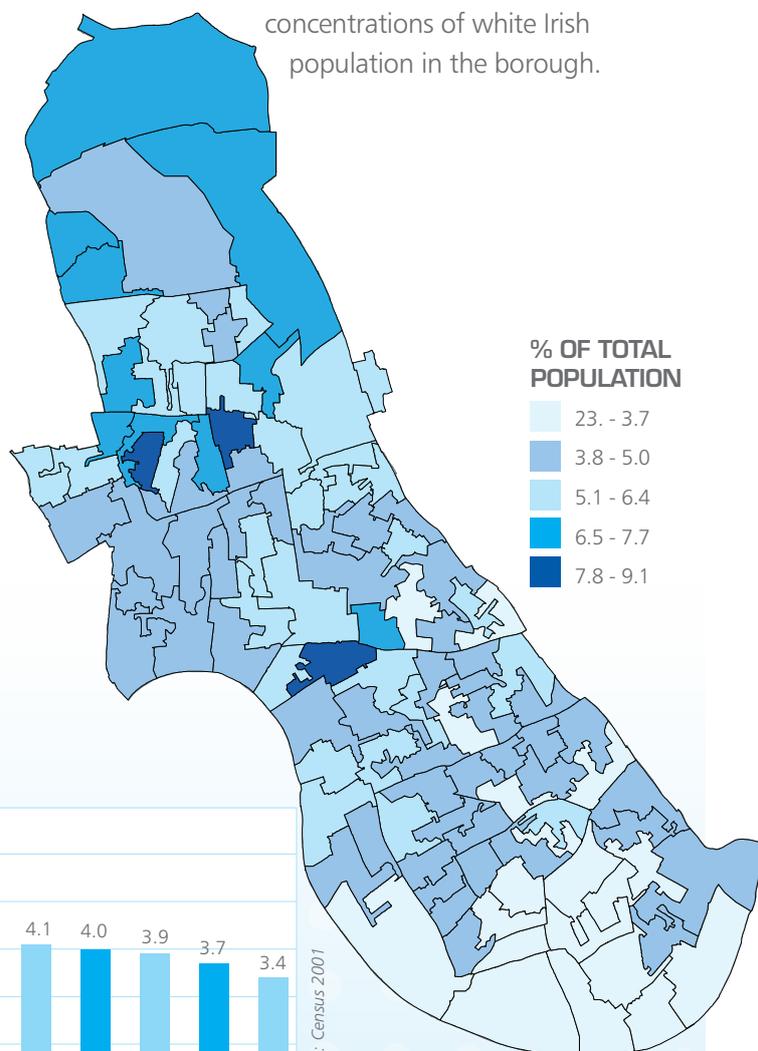


WHITE IRISH POPULATION, 2001 - BY WARD



WHITE IRISH

- The proportion of white Irish residents in Hammersmith & Fulham's population was 4.8% in 2001.
- This figure was the third highest of any local authority in England and Wales.
- The wards of Askew, College Park & Old Oak, and Shepherd's Bush Green had the highest concentrations of white Irish population in the borough.



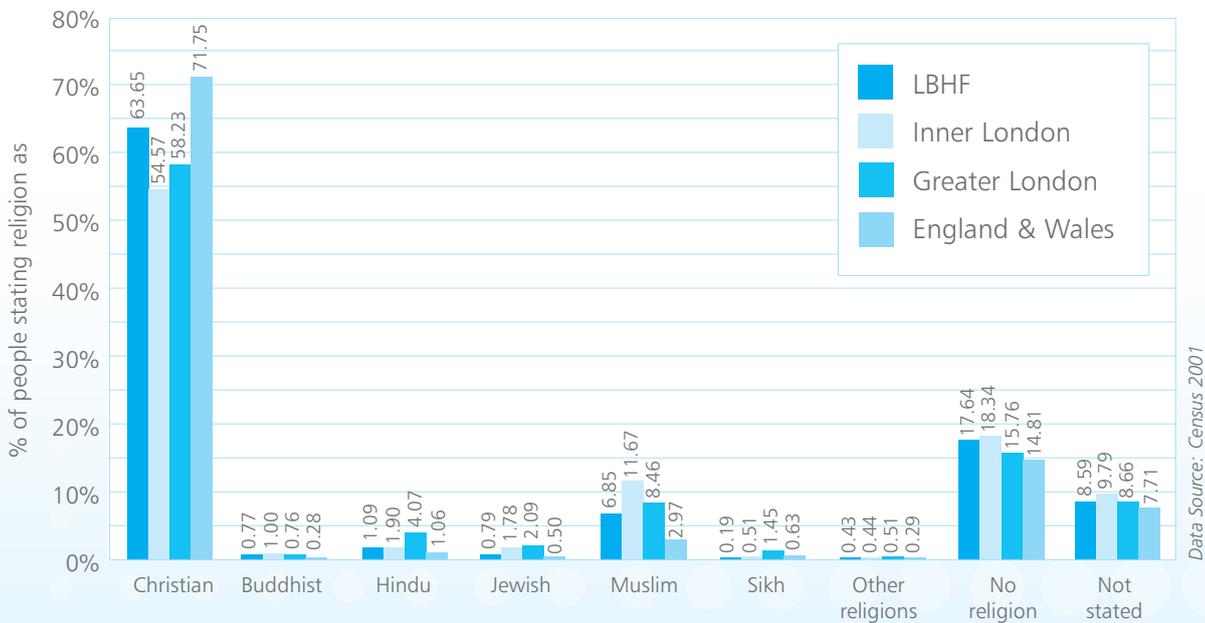
RELIGION

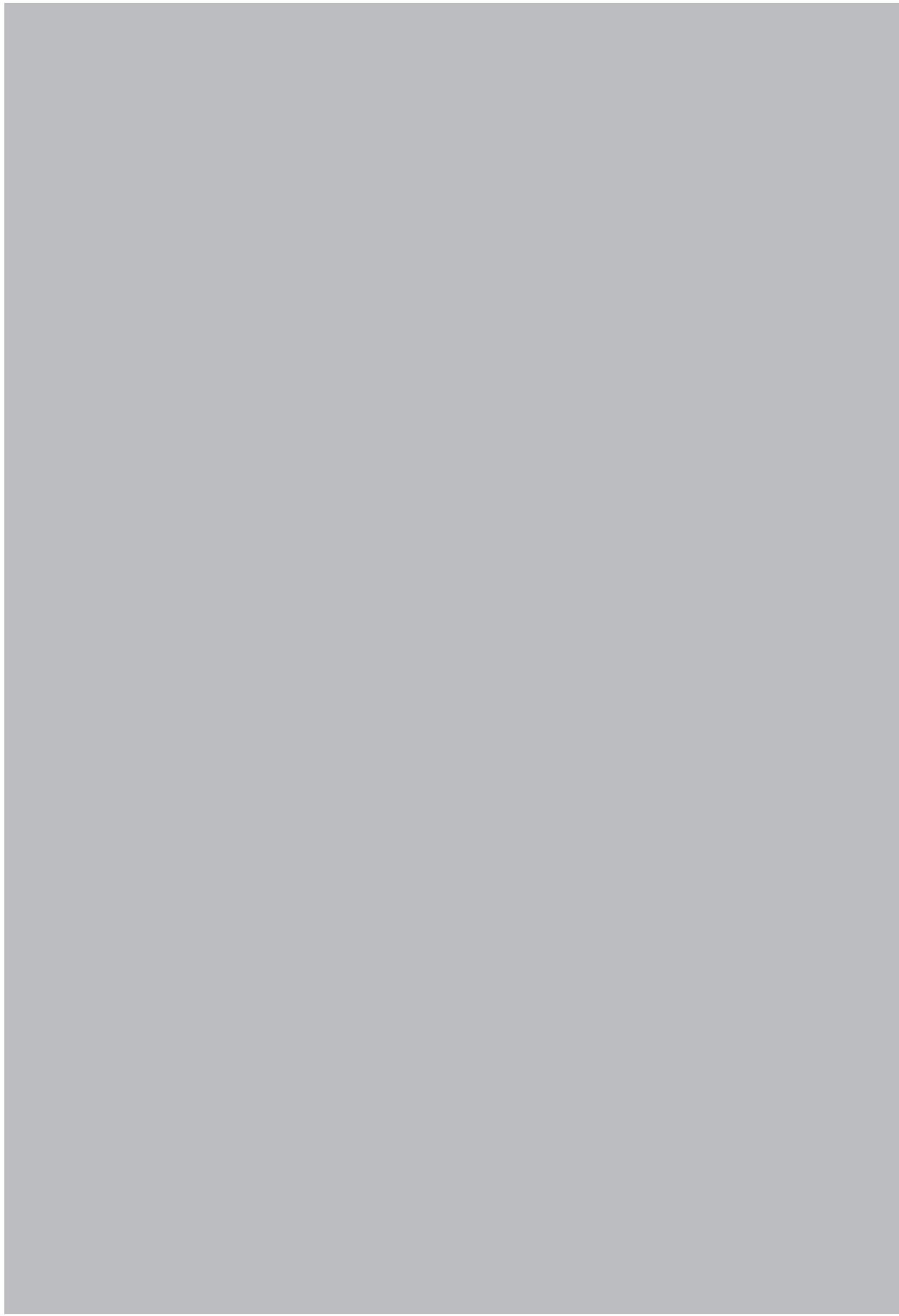
- A question relating to religion was asked for the first time in an English Census in 2001. However responding to the question was voluntary.
- Approximately 64% of Hammersmith & Fulham residents who answered the question stated their religion as Christian. This is a higher proportion than for London as a whole.
- One in ten borough residents belong to non-Christian religions, the next largest being Muslim (7%).
- 18% of residents that responded to the question stated that they have no religion.
- Nearly one in ten residents (9%) did not answer the census question.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

	LBHF	Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
All resident population	165,242	2,766,114	7,172,091	52,041,916
Christian	63.65	54.57	58.23	71.75
Buddhist	0.77	1.00	0.76	0.28
Hindu	1.09	1.90	4.07	1.06
Jewish	0.79	1.78	2.09	0.50
Muslim	6.85	11.67	8.46	2.97
Sikh	0.19	0.51	1.45	0.63
Other religions	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.29
No religion	17.64	18.34	15.76	14.81
Not stated	8.59	9.79	8.66	7.71

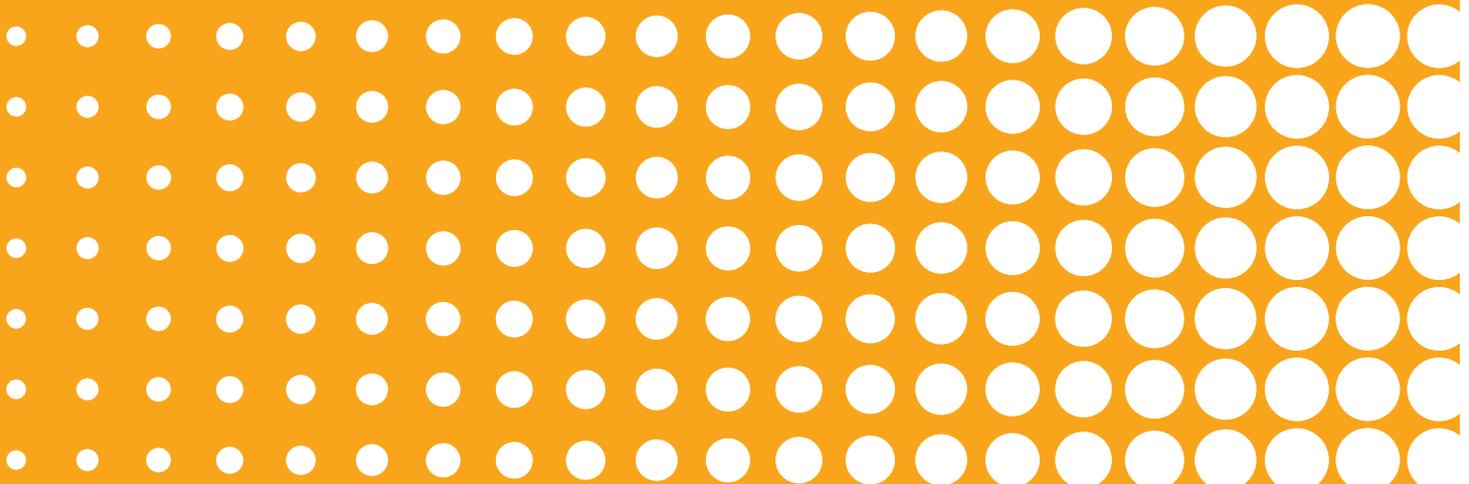
RELIGIOUS GROUPS 2001





Section 2

LOCAL ECONOMY



LOCAL ECONOMY

FLOORSPACE USE

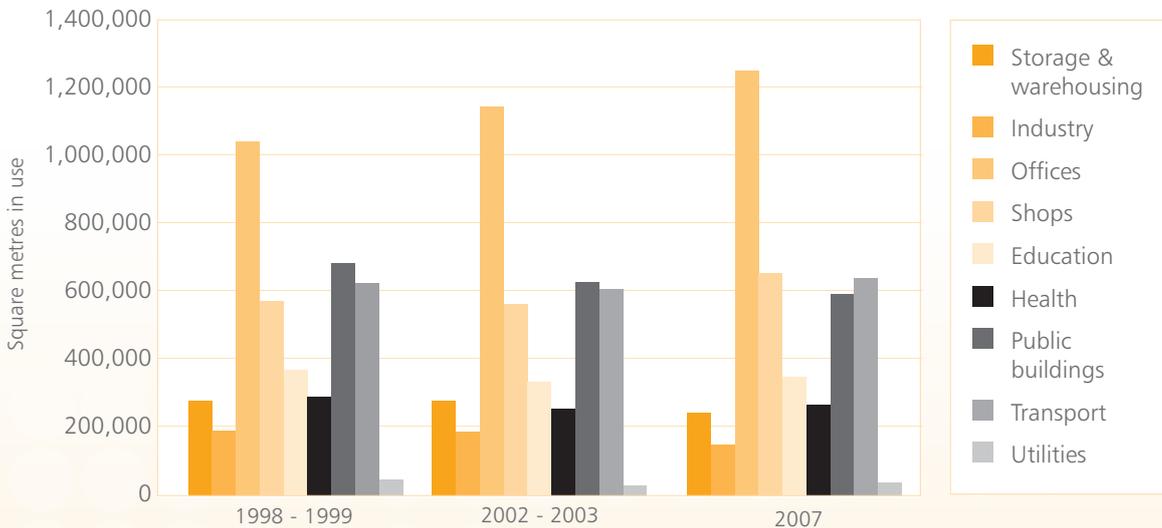
- Over the last 30 years the centre of Hammersmith has developed into a major sub-regional office location and offices make up the main employment-generating floorspace use in the Borough.
- Industrial space has been in long-term decline in the borough. There was a fall in industrial floorspace use of 54% between 1992 and 2007.
- The storage and warehousing floorspace use trend is stable.
- Retail uses have expanded by 24% in 1992-2007.
- The main changes have been an expansion in supermarkets and grocery outlets at the expense of smaller more specialist food retail (butchers, greengrocers etc).

**FLOORSPACE USE, SQUARE METRES, 1995 - 2007
- TOTAL BOROUGH**

Use (sq m)	1995-7	1998-9	2002-3	2007
Storage & warehousing	308,673	285,229	284,122	247,988
Industry	224,546	193,424	192,117	155,746
Offices	1,080,440	1,051,822	1,154,253	1,263,466
Shops	581,223	576,566	568,546	658,222
Education	393,941	375,460	341,492	355,002
Health	300,165	294,682	260,359	275,579
Public Buildings	665,872	688,260	640,858	595,429
Transport	658,358	637,515	613,856	646,484
Utilities	62,606	52,113	40,395	39,757

Data Source: Environment Dept Land Use Survey

FLOORSPACE USE, SQUARE METRES, 1998 - 2007



MAJOR DEVELOPMENT SITES

- The largest commercial development in the Borough, the Westfield London retail centre at White City in Shepherd's Bush Green ward, was open in October 2008.
- Approved developments include additional offices with other uses at Hammersmith Embankment in Fulham Reach ward, and a Music Centre at the BBC site in College Park & Old Oak ward.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS, MAY 2007

Site	Ward	Description
White City, W12	Shepherd's Bush Green	A major development to provide up to 131,243 sq m of shopping, restaurant etc floorspace in Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5. It will also include a multi screen cinema, library, workshops, a bus station and two new railway stations (on the West London Line and the Hammersmith & City Line)
Exhibition Garages, Addison Bridge Place, W14	Avonmore & Brook Green	Redevelopment of garages as a mainly 3 storey building with 5 office units for 3,123 sqm
Prestolite, Larden Rd, W3	Askew	Part conversion, part new development of mixed use buildings of between 2 and 7 storeys providing 453 residential units, health, retail, café, and 3,557 sq m of office space
Land to rear of 134-160 Percy Rd, W12	Askew	Development of a 2 storey terrace of 8 office or storage units providing 1,015 sq m of space
Rear of 39-61 Gwendwr Rd, W14	Avonmore & Brook Green	Development as a 3 storey building with 5 office units for 1,239 sq m
40 Peterborough Rd, SW6	Parsons Green & Walham	Redevelopment as a 3 storey plus basement building as offices (1,040 sq m) and 2 live-work units
28 Peterborough Rd, SW6	Parsons Green & Walham	Redevelopment as a 3 storey building with 8 office units (1,331 sq m)
BBC Wood Lane, W12	College Park & Old Oak	A further stage in the development of the BBC complex including a Music Centre (12,512 sq m), the gateway office building (19,534 sq m) and ancillary shops and restaurants
Hammersmith Embankment, W6	Fulham Reach	Redevelopment as a further 48,390 sq m of office space, 106 sq m of site management office, 464 sq m of retail, 421 sq m of retail or restaurant, 906 sq m of restaurant, 1,797 sq m of exhibition space, 888 sq m of water sports, plus 30 residential units, in five 4-6 storey buildings
Centre West (Broadway Centre), W6	Hammersmith Broadway	The remaining phase of office development on the north east side for 9,034 sq m in a 6 storey building
Britannia House, 1 Glenthorne Rd, W6	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelop Britannia House as a 9 storey building providing 4,817 sq m of offices
Hammersmith Palais, Shepherds Bush Rd, W6	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelop the Palais as a building of 2-6 storeys as offices (6,747 sq m) with new leisure space (3,996 sq m) and restaurant
3 Sussex Place	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelopment as 1,406 sq m of office space in two buildings of 8 and 2/3 storeys
70-74 and 82-84 Parsons Green Lane and former Co-op Depot, SW6	Town	Redevelopment as 140 residential units, 861 sq m of offices, 448 sq m of retail, 367 sq m of restaurant and a housing office in 5 buildings of 4-7 storeys
Imperial Wharf Block D, SW6	Sands End	This block will contain around 4,200 sq m of office floorspace
280-284 Munster Rd, SW6	Munster	Part conversion/ part redevelopment of vehicle repair workshop as office units totalling 1,299 sq m
84-88 Fulham High St, SW6	Palace Riverside	Refurbishment of former TA buildings and redevelopment of the rest for mixed uses including shops, restaurant and 1,054 sq m of offices
190-192 Goldhawk Rd, W12	Askew	Erect a 2 storey plus basement building providing 1,054 sq m of offices
Mecca Bingo Hall, 58 Shepherd's Bush Green, W12	Shepherd's Bush Green	Redevelop as a 182-bed hotel, 719 sq m of retail space, and leisure facilities

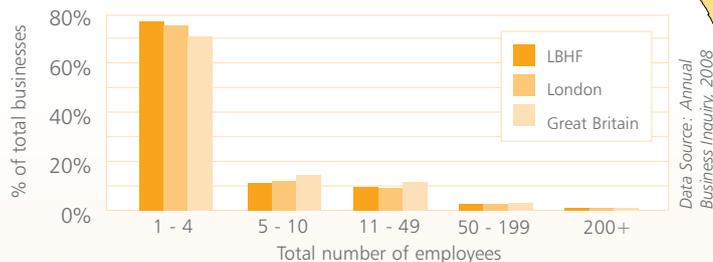
Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

LOCAL ECONOMY

LOCAL BUSINESS - NUMBERS 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 registered businesses in Hammersmith & Fulham has risen steadily to 9,450 in 2007.
- 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.
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a level of local business activity that is nearly 20% higher than the average across London and nearly double the national average.

LOCAL BUSINESSES BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA

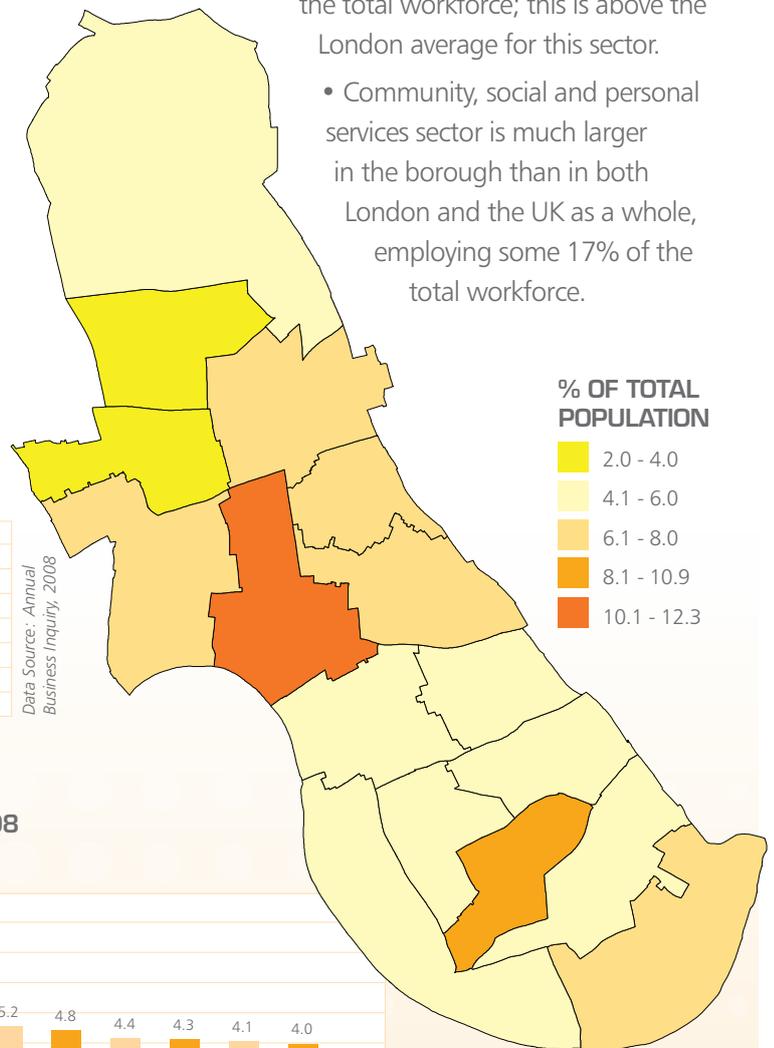


LOCAL BUSINESSES BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 2008 - BY WARD



LOCAL BUSINESS - BY INDUSTRY

- There are 12,000 businesses located in the borough with a total of more than 118,000 employees.
- 78% of these businesses have less than 5 employees.
- 3% of these businesses have more than 50 employees.
- The largest sector in the borough is the financial and business services sector, employing more than 32% of the total workforce; this is above the London average for this sector.
- Community, social and personal services sector is much larger in the borough than in both London and the UK as a whole, employing some 17% of the total workforce.



- The retail sector in the borough was slightly smaller than the London or national averages in 2008, and accounts for 13% of total workforce.
- Health & social work is also a large local sector (11%), with the two large hospitals in the borough. Nearly 75% of local employees in this sector are women.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES/INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 2008 (BY % TOTAL BUSINESSES)

	1-4 employees			5-10 employees			11-49 employees			50-199 employees			200+ employees		
	LBHF	London	GB	LBHF	London	GB	LBHF	London	GB	LBHF	London	GB	LBHF	London	GB
Manufacturing	72.5%	72.5%	61.7%	15.0%	13.5%	15.5%	10.2%	11.0%	16.4%	1.6%	2.4%	5.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%
Construction	86.6%	87.0%	84.2%	7.8%	7.3%	9.0%	4.6%	4.4%	5.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	-	0.2%	0.2%
Wholesale/retail trade	74.6%	72.8%	67.8%	13.1%	14.3%	17.5%	9.8%	10.4%	12.1%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Hotels and restaurants	50.4%	48.6%	50.3%	25.0%	27.3%	27.4%	22.0%	20.6%	19.7%	2.4%	3.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Transport, storage and communication	61.9%	66.4%	69.7%	15.2%	13.9%	13.3%	16.1%	12.8%	11.7%	6.5%	5.1%	4.0%	0.3%	1.8%	1.3%
Financial intermediation	72.7%	58.5%	59.4%	10.6%	17.6%	19.8%	14.9%	17.3%	16.3%	1.2%	4.4%	3.1%	0.6%	2.2%	1.5%
Real estate, renting, business activities	84.9%	85.2%	84.9%	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Public admin / defence, social security	37.1%	25.5%	32.3%	11.3%	12.9%	15.6%	26.8%	27.6%	29.9%	21.6%	23.4%	15.0%	3.1%	10.6%	7.3%
Education	40.4%	37.4%	32.3%	8.9%	12.4%	12.4%	37.6%	27.7%	33.6%	10.3%	19.7%	19.2%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%
Health and social work	58.1%	49.9%	41.8%	19.7%	21.4%	21.5%	18.4%	23.0%	29.7%	2.4%	4.6%	6.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Community, social & personal services	84.4%	80.8%	74.7%	8.5%	10.7%	14.8%	4.8%	6.4%	8.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	90.0%	75.5%	82.1%	-	11.0%	9.1%	10.0%	9.4%	6.4%	-	3.0%	1.8%	-	1.1%	0.6%
Total	77.6%	75.5%	71.1%	10.8%	12.0%	13.9%	8.6%	9.3%	11.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT, % BOROUGH JOBS, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA

	Men		Women		LBHF total		London		UK	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Manufacturing	2,749	4.7%	2,271	3.8%	5,020	4.3%	178,158	4.3%	2,709,081	10.2%
Construction	1,354	2.3%	358	0.6%	1,712	1.5%	122,514	2.9%	1,268,797	4.8%
Wholesale / retail trade	8,012	13.7%	7,156	12.1%	15,167	12.9%	570,927	13.7%	4,427,134	16.6%
Hotels and restaurants	3,908	6.7%	3,805	6.4%	7,713	6.5%	303,034	7.3%	1,802,393	6.8%
Transport, storage and communication	3,114	5.3%	1,602	2.7%	4,716	4.0%	307,449	7.4%	1,547,887	5.8%
Financial intermediation	630	1.1%	565	1.0%	1,195	1.0%	331,850	8.0%	1,062,978	4.0%
Real estate, renting, business activities	20,694	35.3%	17,292	29.2%	37,987	32.2%	1,116,213	26.8%	4,807,836	18.0%
Public admin/defence, social security	2,567	4.4%	1,702	2.9%	4,269	3.6%	223,487	5.4%	1,440,802	5.4%
Education	1,823	3.1%	4,532	7.7%	6,355	5.4%	309,570	7.4%	2,485,378	9.3%
Health and social work	3,399	5.8%	9,909	16.7%	13,308	11.3%	390,354	9.4%	3,282,308	12.3%
Community, social & personal services	10,309	17.6%	9,955	16.8%	20,264	17.2%	300,280	7.2%	1,408,317	5.3%
Other	83	0.1%	34	0.1%	117	0.1%	14,692	0.4%	434,288	1.6%
Total	58,643	100.0%	59,180	100%	117,823	100.0%	4,168,527	100.0%	26,677,201	100.0%

LOCAL ECONOMY

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

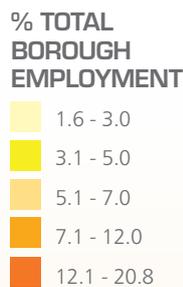
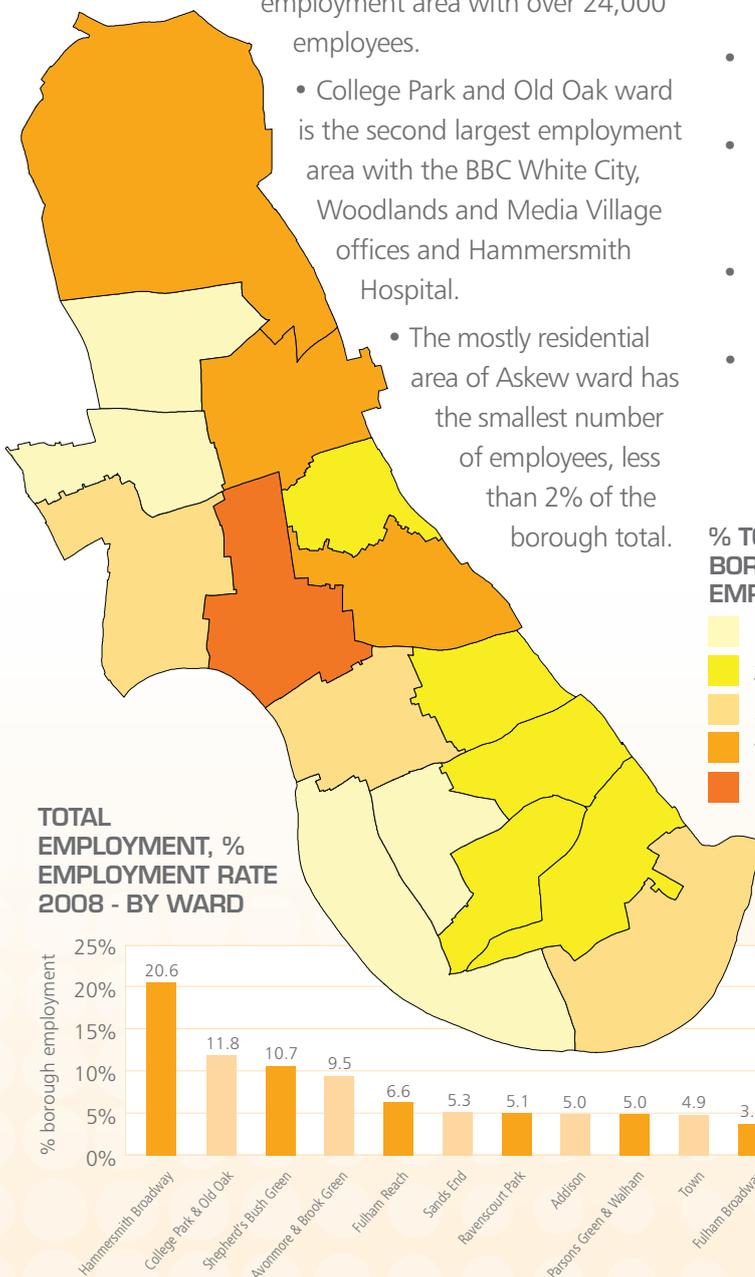
- More than half of the employees in Hammersmith & Fulham are located in four wards, Hammersmith Broadway, College Park & Old Oak, Shepherds Bush Green and Avonmore & Brook Green.
- Hammersmith Broadway ward is home to several multinational companies and is the largest employment area with over 24,000 employees.

- College Park and Old Oak ward is the second largest employment area with the BBC White City, Woodlands and Media Village offices and Hammersmith Hospital.

- The mostly residential area of Askew ward has the smallest number of employees, less than 2% of the borough total.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

- The proportion of working age residents who are economically active (working or looking for work) in Hammersmith & Fulham was 69.4% at the time of the 2001 Census.
- This is slightly higher than the London and national averages.
- The majority of wards have economic activity rates that are similar to the borough figure.
- College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have much lower levels of economically active residents.
- Munster and Town have significantly higher levels of economically active residents.
- 52% of economically active residents in Hammersmith & Fulham are women.

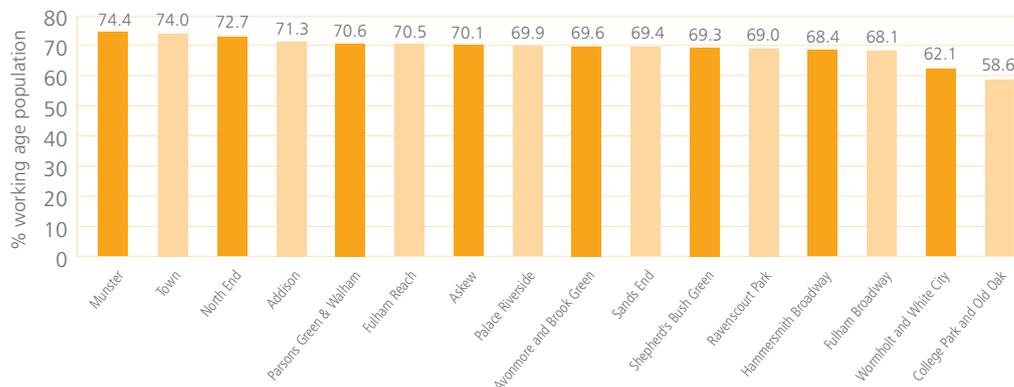


TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, % EMPLOYMENT RATE 2008/09 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2008

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENTS, 2001 - BY WARD

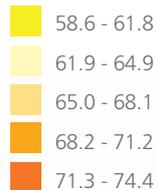


ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENTS, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Data Source: Census 2001

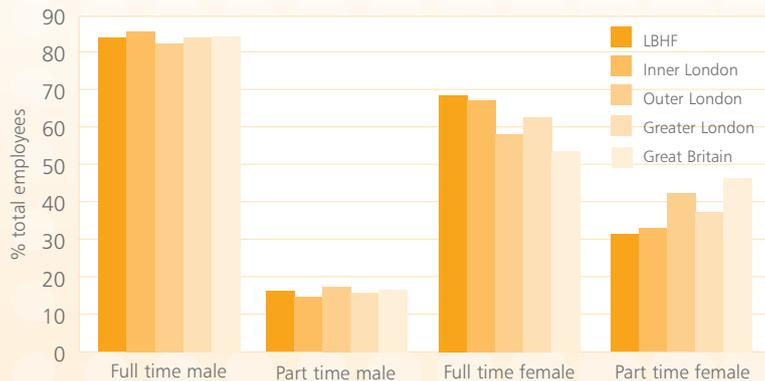
% WORKING POPULATION



JOB TYPES - FULL AND PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

- 24% of employees working in Hammersmith & Fulham work part-time, a lower proportion than both the London average (26%) and the national average of 31%.
- There are significant differences between wards with part-time work accounting for 40% of jobs in Munster and Parsons Green & Walham, and less than 20% of jobs in College Park & Old Oak, Fulham Reach, Avonmore & Brook Green, Wormholt & White City and Shepherd's Bush Green.

FULL/PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA



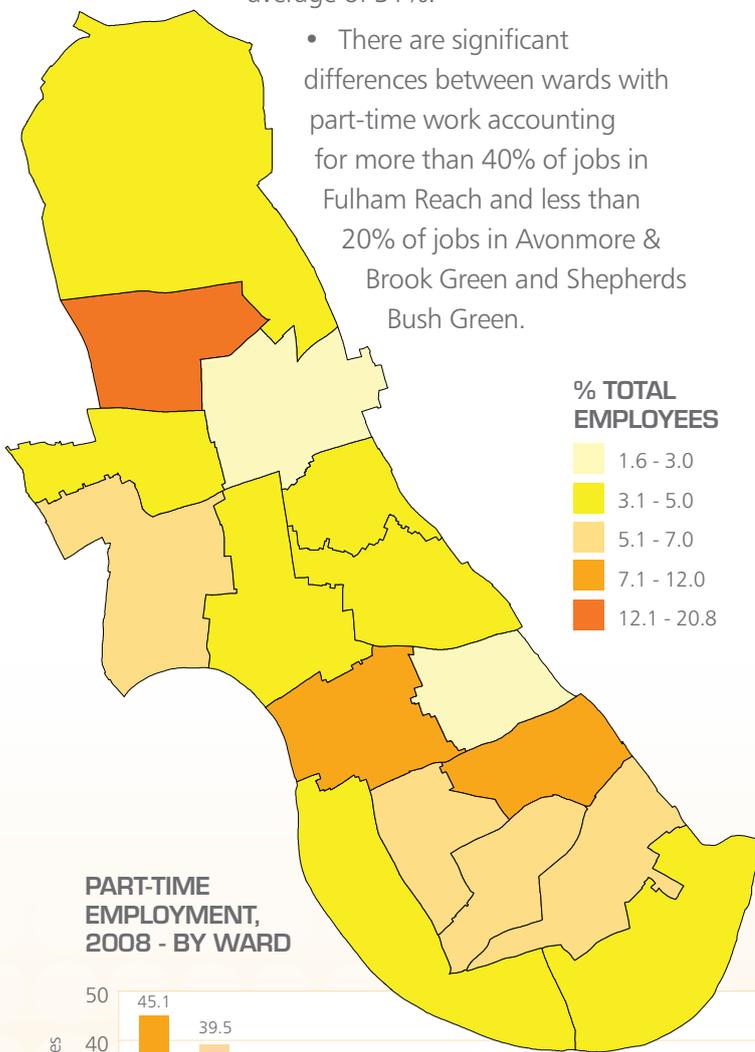
Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2008

LOCAL ECONOMY

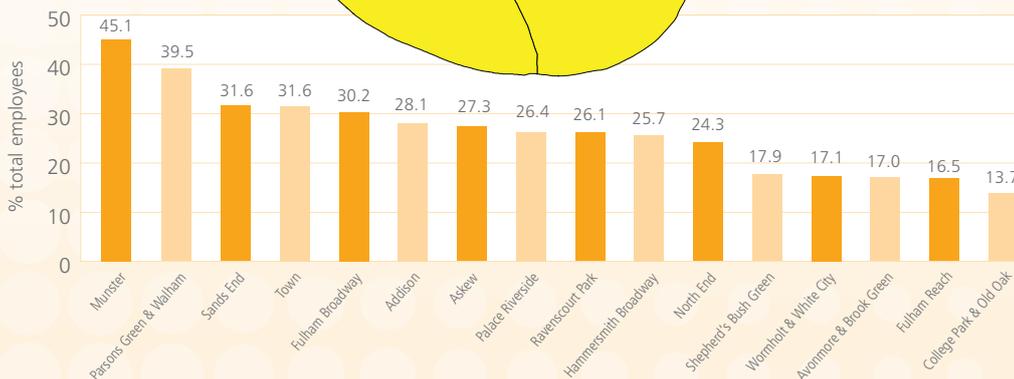
JOB TYPES - PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

- 24% of employees working in Hammersmith & Fulham work part-time, a lower proportion than both the London average (26%) and the national average of 31%.

- There are significant differences between wards with part-time work accounting for more than 40% of jobs in Fulham Reach and less than 20% of jobs in Avonmore & Brook Green and Shepherds Bush Green.



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2008 - BY WARD

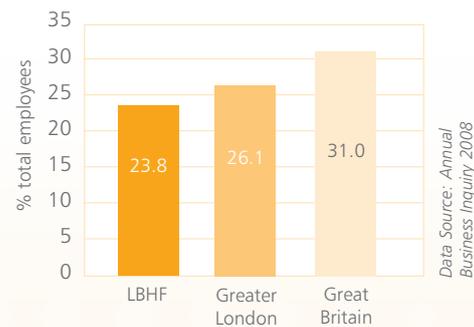


Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2008

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER, 2008 - BY WARD

Ward	% TOTAL P/T EMPLOYEES	
	MALE	FEMALE
Addison	42%	58%
Askew	24%	76%
Avonmore and Brook Green	32%	68%
College Park and Old Oak	28%	72%
Fulham Broadway	38%	62%
Fulham Reach	28%	72%
Hammersmith Broadway	34%	66%
Munster	40%	60%
North End	35%	65%
Palace Riverside	31%	69%
Parsons Green and Walham	39%	61%
Ravenscourt Park	31%	69%
Sands End	26%	74%
Shepherd's Bush Green	38%	62%
Town	35%	65%
Wormholt and White City	23%	77%

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2008

JOB TYPES - EMPLOYED AND SELF-EMPLOYED

- Hammersmith & Fulham has a larger proportion of self-employed residents than the London and national averages.
- Men in the borough are far more likely to be self-employed than women.
- 13.7% of men aged 16-74 are self-employed as opposed to 7.2% of women in the same age group.

EMPLOYMENT/SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

	Men		Women		LBHF total		London		England & Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Employees	33,086	53.0	34,284	50.9	67,370	51.9	2,716,919	51.3	19,681,030	52.3
Self-employed	8,546	13.7	4,838	7.2	13,384	10.3	475,409	9.0	3,114,490	8.3
Students in work	1,382	2.2	1,533	2.3	2,915	2.2	157,006	3.0	965,341	2.6
Total population aged 16-74	62,377		67,415		129,792		5,300,332		37,607,438	

COMMUTING FLOWS

- Hammersmith & Fulham is a net importer of workers with 17% 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 15% to 13% between 1991 and 2001.
- The net in-flow of workers decreased between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses from 19% to 17% of the borough's jobs.

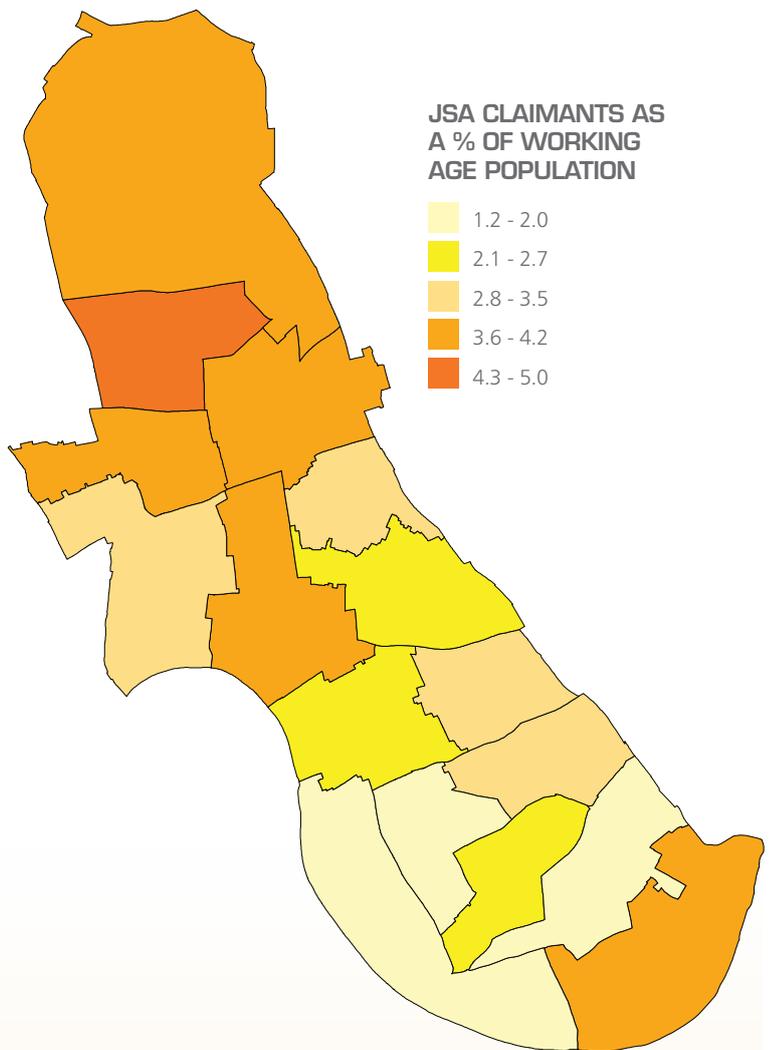
COMMUTING FLOWS, 2001

Commuting flows, year	Number of people
Jobs in borough	100,118
Residents in employment	83,023
Residents working in borough	26,684
Residents commuting to jobs outside the borough	56,339
Non residents commuting to jobs in the borough	73,434
Net (in)commuting	17,095
Net flow as a percentage of jobs in borough	17.1%
Net flow as a percentage of employed borough residents	20.6%

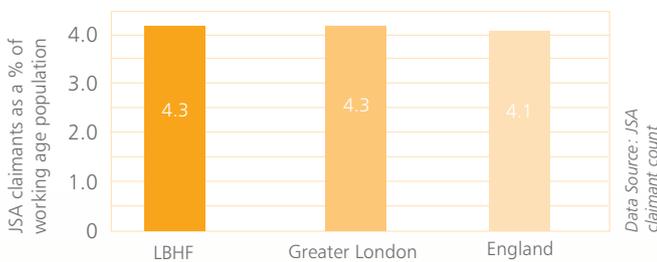
LOCAL ECONOMY

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- The local unemployment rate (measured by Jobseekers Allowance recipients as % of working age population) was 4.3% in December 2009.
- The local unemployment rate is at the same level as the London rate, but higher than the national rate.
- There are significant differences in the unemployment rates between wards. The highest unemployment rates are in the north borough wards: Wormholt and White City (6.8%), College Park and Old Oak (5.7%), Askew (5.6%) and Shepherd's Bush Green (5.5%).



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, DECEMBER 2009 - COMPARATIVE DATA

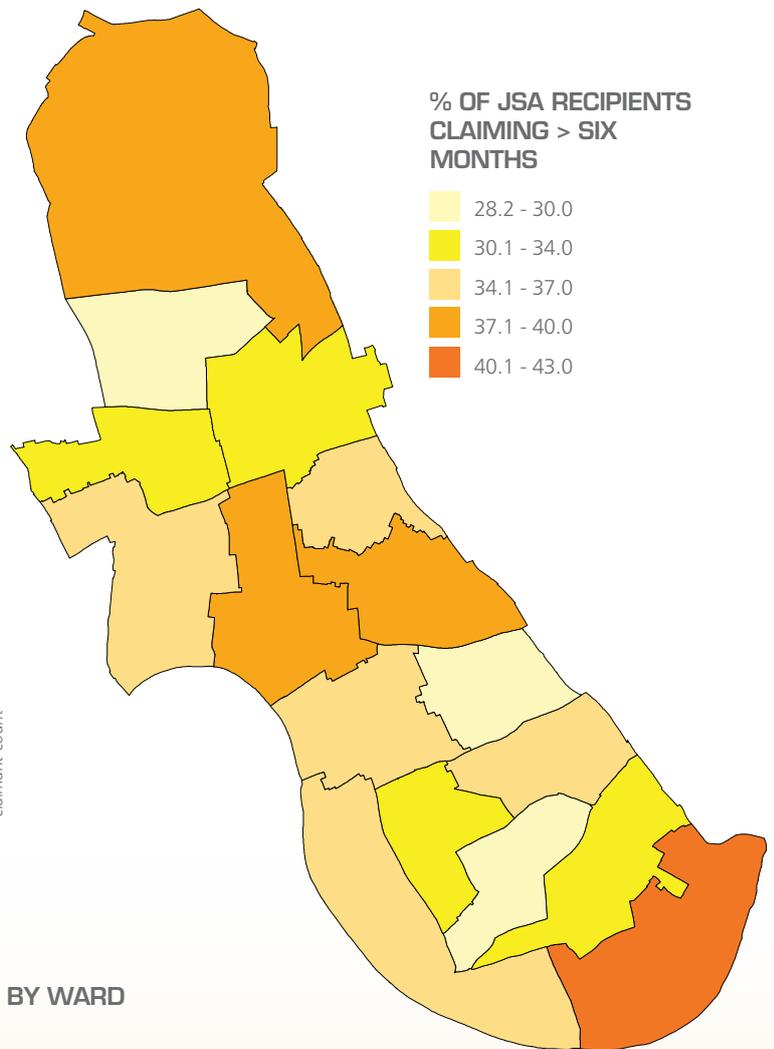


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, DECEMBER 2009 - BY WARD

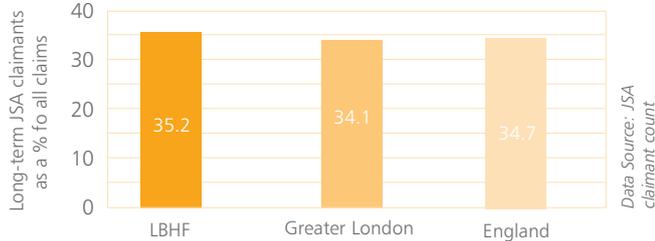


LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED - GREATER THAN SIX MONTHS

- Long-term unemployment (measured as the proportion of unemployed residents claiming Jobseekers Allowance for more than 6 months) was 35% in December 2009, slightly above the London rate.
- 11 wards have a higher long-term unemployment rate than the London rate.



**LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(GREATER THAN 6 MONTHS), DECEMBER 2009
- COMPARATIVE DATA**



**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(GREATER THAN 6 MONTHS), DECEMBER 2009 - BY WARD**

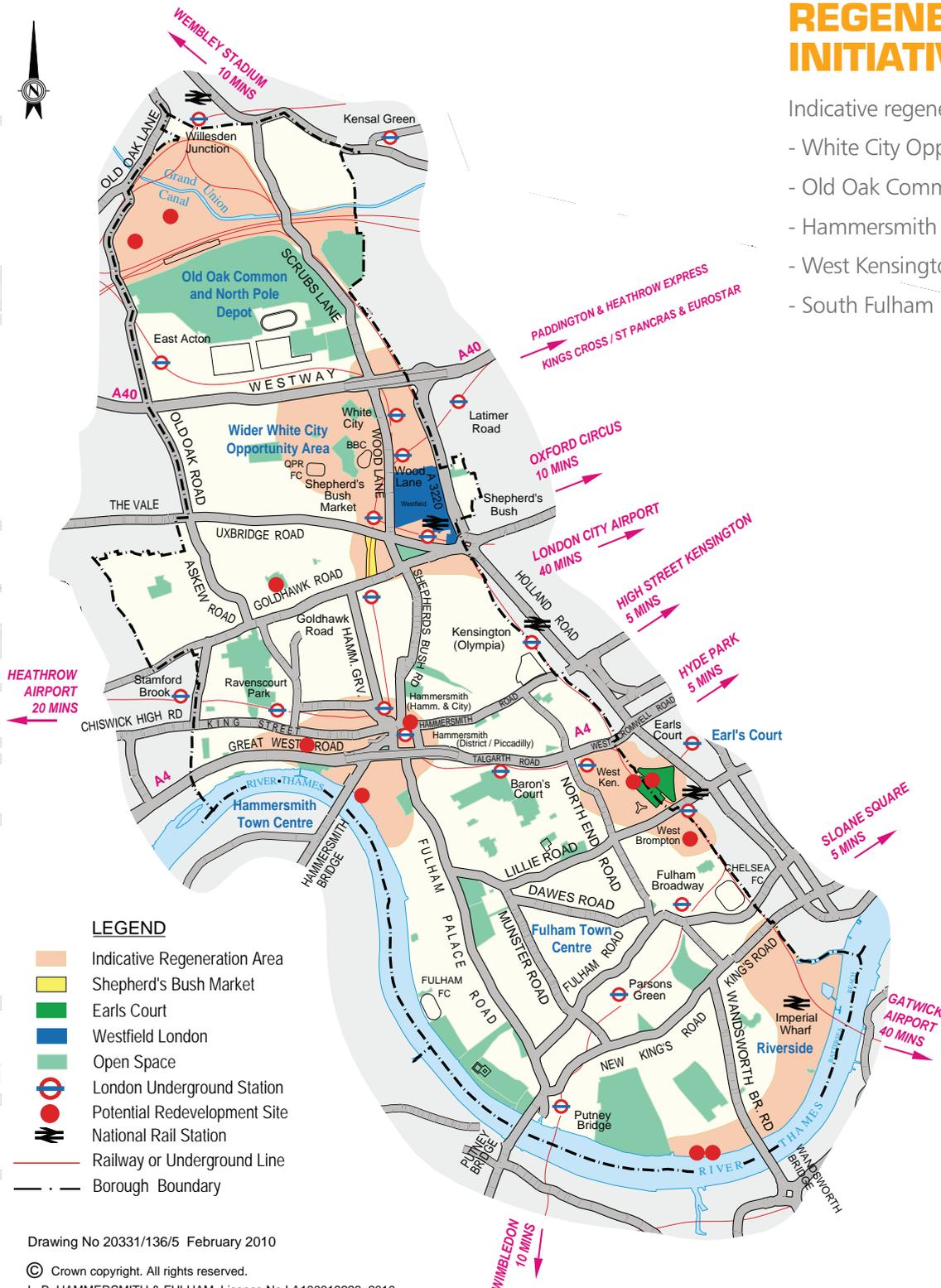


LOCAL ECONOMY

REGENERATION INITIATIVES

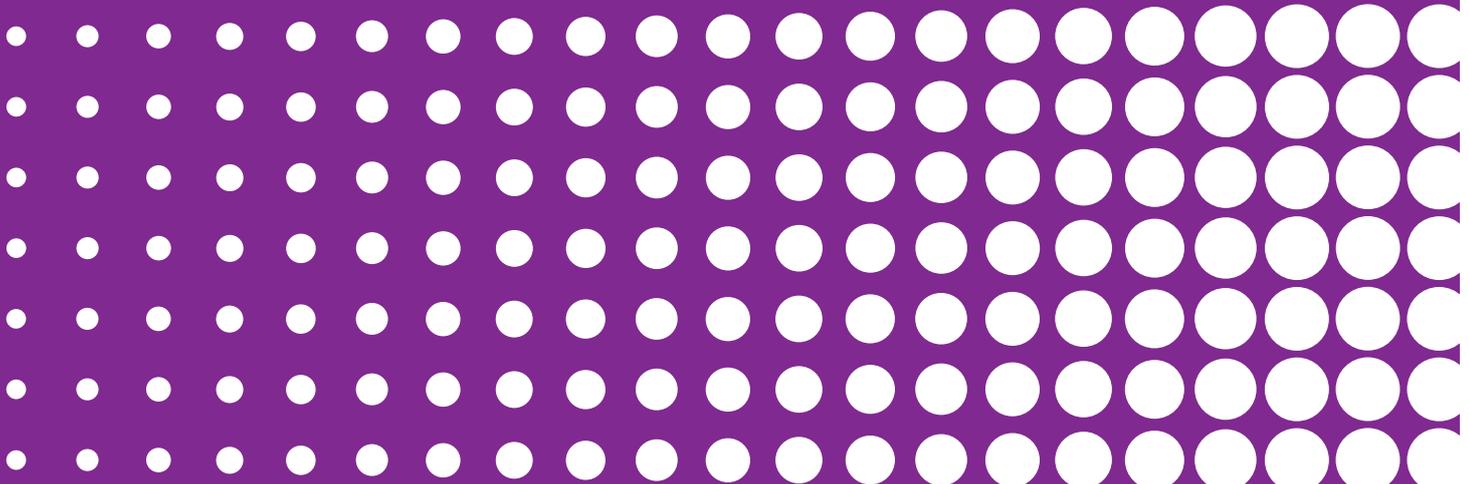
Indicative regeneration areas:

- White City Opportunity Area
- Old Oak Common
- Hammersmith Town Centre
- West Kensington / Earl's Court
- South Fulham Riverside



Section 3

HOUSING



HOUSING

POPULATION DENSITY

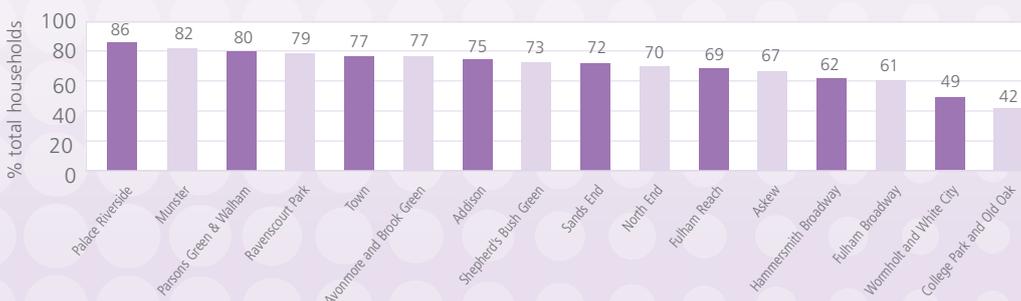
- At the time of the 2001 Census, population density of the Borough was measured at 101 persons per hectare compared to 46 persons per hectare for London.
- Hammersmith & Fulham is the country's seventh most densely populated area, with density of 105 people per hectare (MYE 2008). It is more than twice densely populated as both West London and London.
- Six Inner London boroughs – Kensington and Chelsea, Islington, Hackney, Westminster, Tower Hamlets, and Camden have densities greater than Hammersmith & Fulham.
- In general, the boroughs' central sub area is more densely populated than the north and south sub areas, but densities vary greatly between individual wards and neighbourhoods.

TOP TEN MOST DENSELY POPULATED AREAS IN LONDON, MYE 2008

Source: Office for National Statistics



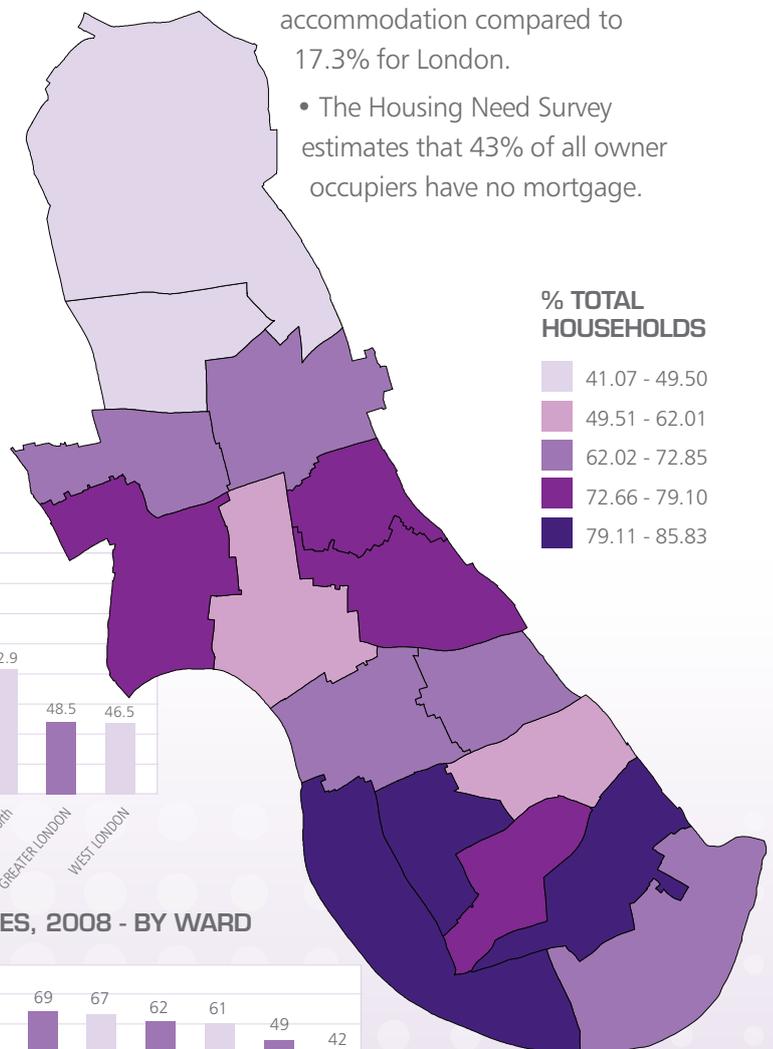
OWNER OCCUPIED AND PRIVATE RENTED PROPERTIES, 2008 - BY WARD



Data Source: Council Tax Register, January 2006.

TENURE - OWNER OCCUPIED/PRIVATE RENTED

- Owner occupation in Hammersmith and Fulham has continued to rise in recent years. 44% of households owned their homes in 2001 compared to 41.9% in 1991 according to recent census data.
- The 2001 Census also showed that 23.4% of households in the borough lived in privately rented accommodation compared to 17.3% for London.
- The Housing Need Survey estimates that 43% of all owner occupiers have no mortgage.



- More households in the south of the borough own or rent their property privately than in the north of the borough where there are greater concentrations of social housing.
- According to the Housing Need Survey 2003-04 the estimated annual turnover rate in the owner occupied sector is around 8.3%, which compares to 32.8% in the private rented sector and 9.7% in the social rented sector.
- Analysis of Land Registry data shows that the largest volume of sales in Hammersmith & Fulham is for flats and maisonettes (67.3%).

TENURE - HOUSING ASSOCIATION

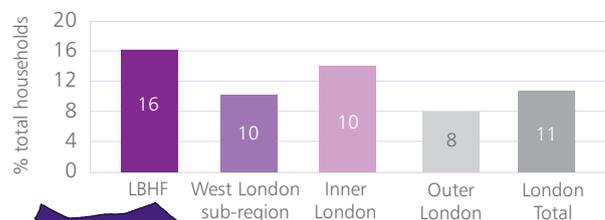
- Households living in properties rented from housing associations in the borough have risen from 14% of households in 2001 (census), to 16% in 2008 (HIP). This is higher than for inner London and London as a whole.
- The highest concentration is in College Park & Old Oak wards where 45% of all households rent from a housing association. This can be explained by the fact that the council transferred its stock to Old Oak HA in 1999 to fund improvements to the estate.
- In general, more households in the north of the borough live in properties rented from housing associations than in the rest of the borough.

OWNER OCCUPIED AND PRIVATE RENTED PROPERTIES, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA

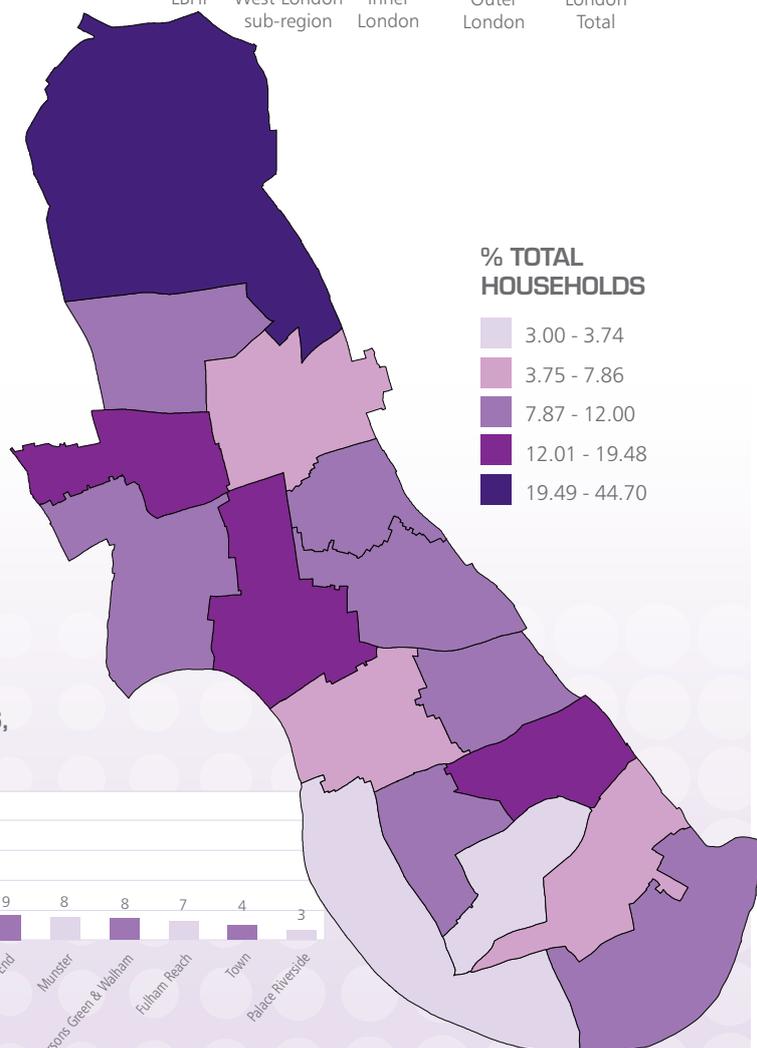


Data Source: LBHF HIP data April 2008, comparative data, HIP April 2008

TENURE - HOUSING ASSOCIATION RENTED PROPERTIES, 2006 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Data Source: HIP April 2008



Source: Council Tax Register, April 2008

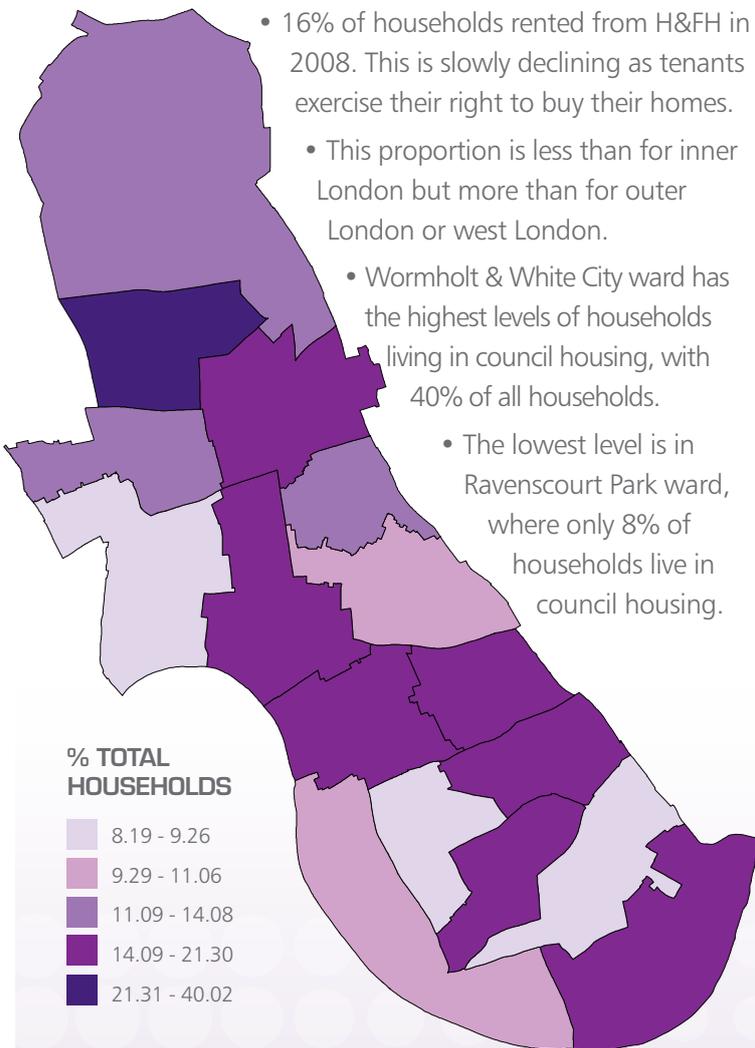
TENURE - HOUSING ASSOCIATION RENTED PROPERTIES, 2008 - BY WARD



HOUSING

TENURE - LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNED PROPERTIES

- LBHF council housing stock is now managed by the council's arms length management organisation Hammersmith & Fulham Homes (H&FH).
- 16% of households rented from H&FH in 2008. This is slowly declining as tenants exercise their right to buy their homes.
- This proportion is less than for inner London but more than for outer London or west London.
- Wormholt & White City ward has the highest levels of households living in council housing, with 40% of all households.
- The lowest level is in Ravenscourt Park ward, where only 8% of households live in council housing.



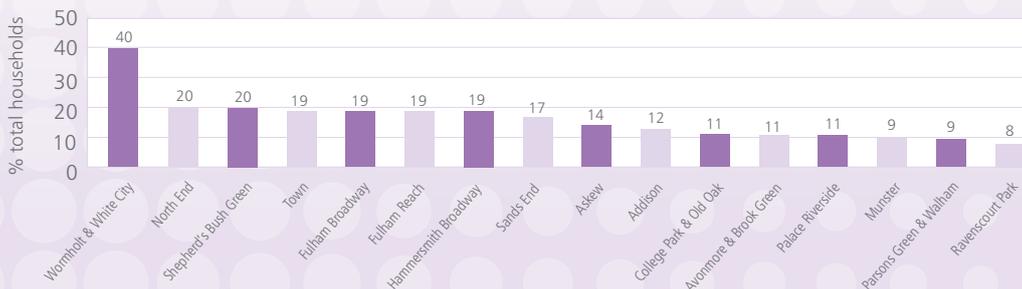
RENTS AND HOUSE PRICES

- According to quarterly House Price Index data available from the Land Registry, Hammersmith & Fulham has the 4th highest house prices in the country.
- The average property price for January 2010 at £472,000 is 29% above London average and 185% above the national average.
- The latest Land Registry data for indicate that Hammersmith & Fulham had one of the highest annual price increase of any local authority in England and Wales at 9%. In 2009 an annual decrease was 14%.
- The number of properties sold in Hammersmith & Fulham has fluctuated greatly over the past 3 years, with some 500 sold properties in the first six months of recession. However, in the last six months nearly 140% more properties had been sold (London 80% and E&W 60% increase).
- The largest volume of sales in the borough in 2009 was for flats/maisonettes (more than twice the number of sales for houses). The least expensive properties are in the NW10 area of the borough

TENURE - LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNED PROPERTIES, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA



TENURE - LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNED PROPERTIES, 2008 - BY WARD

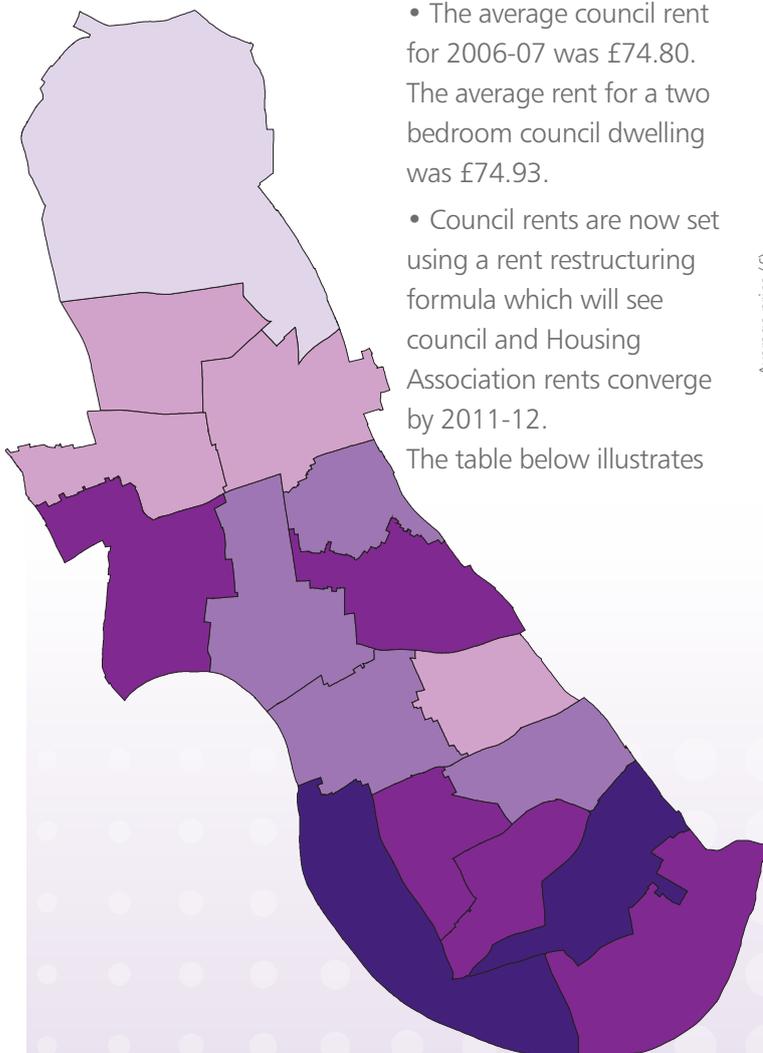


Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, H&F Homes

where the average price paid for a flat was £210k, while the most expensive properties are in the south sub area where flats were sold on average for £375k.

- Rents in private sector are also high compared to the rest of London. The latest August 2007 Private Sector Rent analysis indicates that the minimum weekly rent for a one bedroom property was £220 per week and an average of £281 per week. The minimum rent for a three bedroom property was £417 per week with the average weekly rent being £508.

- The average council rent for 2006-07 was £74.80. The average rent for a two bedroom council dwelling was £74.93.
- Council rents are now set using a rent restructuring formula which will see council and Housing Association rents converge by 2011-12. The table below illustrates

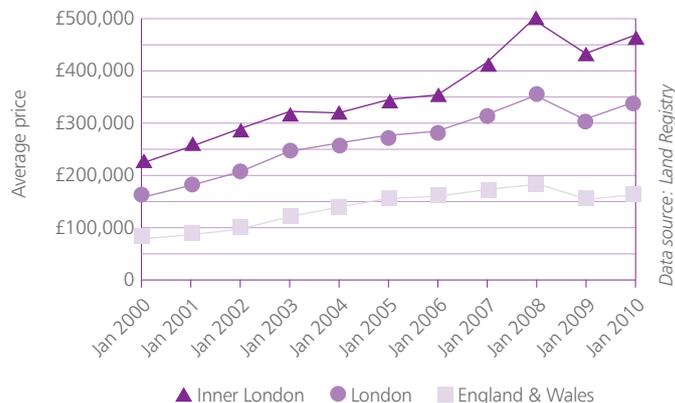


HOUSE PRICES (£)

- 260,300 - 300,000
- 300,001 - 400,000
- 400,001 - 500,000
- 500,001 - 650,000
- 650,001 - 915,100

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Council	HA										
Average H&F Social Rents	£61.34	£62.34	£62.68	£64.89	£65.47	£67.30	£67.99	£70.73	£71.20	£73.27	£74.80	£76.31
Average London Social Rents	£62.20	£62.61	£65.50	£69.34	£67.70	£71.68	£69.57	£74.07	£72.61	£74.54	£76.18	£77.83

HOUSE PRICES, 2001-2010



HOUSE PRICE AND SALES VOLUME - HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM LONDON BOROUGH



HOUSING

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

- Over the period shown in the table below, 1999-2007, 63% of all new dwellings completed in the borough have been deemed 'affordable' (1,487 out of 2,368)
- The table shows net gain through housing development (ie new homes less those demolished). Most of the properties demolished were in poor condition and have been replaced by new high quality housing. In addition to the net gain of 1,487 affordable homes over this period there are 1,374 in the pipeline which are either under construction or planned but not started. Furthermore, the council

has had or will have access to nominations in other boroughs. Over the period 1999-2007, a net gain of 881 market housing units were completed. In addition, 985 are either under construction or planned but not started. Of the new affordable housing built in the 1999-2007 period, 316 units have been for shared ownership, 384 for key worker rent, 48 for intermediate rent and 25 for discount sale.

- Of the affordable housing built in the borough over the period 1999-2007, 82 are wheelchair accessible.

NEW BUILD HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BY WARD, 2000-2007 (NET GAINS) – SUMMARY

Ward	Units Built		Units Built		Units Built		Units Built		Units Planned		Units under construction	
	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private
	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07				May-07	
Addison						1		1		4		
Askew	10							1	3	7	375	124
Avonmore and Brook Green			-1	6						30		
College Park and Old Oak	23	1			295		5			1	11	30
Fulham Broadway	65		29	7		7	4			16	10	
Fulham Reach			4	4		1		12	17	22		5
Hammersmith Broadway									7	5		
Munster				1		2		4		1		
North End									12	1	26	
Palace Riverside						1			28	23		
Parsons Green		2	31	6	6			1		3		1
Ravenscourt Park	3	58	146	2		1		3		3	25	49
Sands End	187	87		137		150	150	86	370	543	272	106
Shepherd's Bush Green	42	45	1	1		3		1			78	
Town		9									140	11
Wormholt and White City			34	1	45		128					
Total	330	202	244	165	346	166	287	109	437	659	937	326

Data source: LBHF monitoring

HOMELESSNESS & TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

- In 2007-08 there were 421 homelessness applications. LBHF accepted a duty to help 252 of these households. When adjusted for household numbers, this is third lowest figure in inner London. It compares with 765 applications & 430 acceptances in 2005-06.
- Of the households accepted:
 - 64% identified themselves as BME;
 - 45% were under 25;
 - 58% included dependent children or an expectant mother.
 - 13% were fleeing violence or harassment
 - 33% were because parents were no longer able or willing to house.
- There is now greater emphasis on preventing homelessness. In 2007-08, 554 potential homeless cases in Hammersmith and Fulham were prevented through active casework by LBHF & its partners.
- 1200 households were in LBHF temporary accommodation in Mar 2008, down from over 1800 in Mar 2005.
- It is illegal to place homeless families in B&B except for very short periods. LBHF no longer routinely uses B&B for families even when this is still permitted. 311 families were in B&B in April 2002; since Dec 2006 the monthly figure has always been zero.
- B&B is still used for some other households, but far less so than in the past. In April 2002, 574 households were in B&B. By Mar 2008 the figure was 51 and still falling. LBHF works with its housing partners to provide better alternatives to B&B
- Most households are now placed in good quality leased housing.
- Great effort has been put into avoiding rough sleeping: the November 2007 count reported only 1 case.

HOMELESSNESS APPLICATIONS & ACCEPTANCES, 2001-2008

Year	Total applications	Total acceptances
2000-2001	1,374	913
2001-2002	1,321	805
2002-2003	1,410	811
2003-2004	1,036	505
2004-2005	1,242	653
2005-2006	765	430
2006-2007	1,348	443
2007-2008	421	252

Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, Housing Department records

CONDITION OF COUNCIL HOUSING STOCK

- Non-decent council homes are spread throughout the borough, but with concentrations in Addison, Fulham Reach and Shepherds Bush Green.
- North End and Wormholt & White City include many council homes, but relatively few are non-decent.
- Non-estate properties make up 30% of the housing stock but 38% of non-decent homes. This is due to the higher than average age of these properties.
- The Decent Homes Programme will bring all properties up to the Decent Homes Standard by the Government deadline of 2010.
- The programme was delayed starting, but has now been reprofiled to ensure the 2010 target can still be met.

HOUSING

DECENT AND NON-DECENT DWELLINGS BY WARD - APRIL 2007

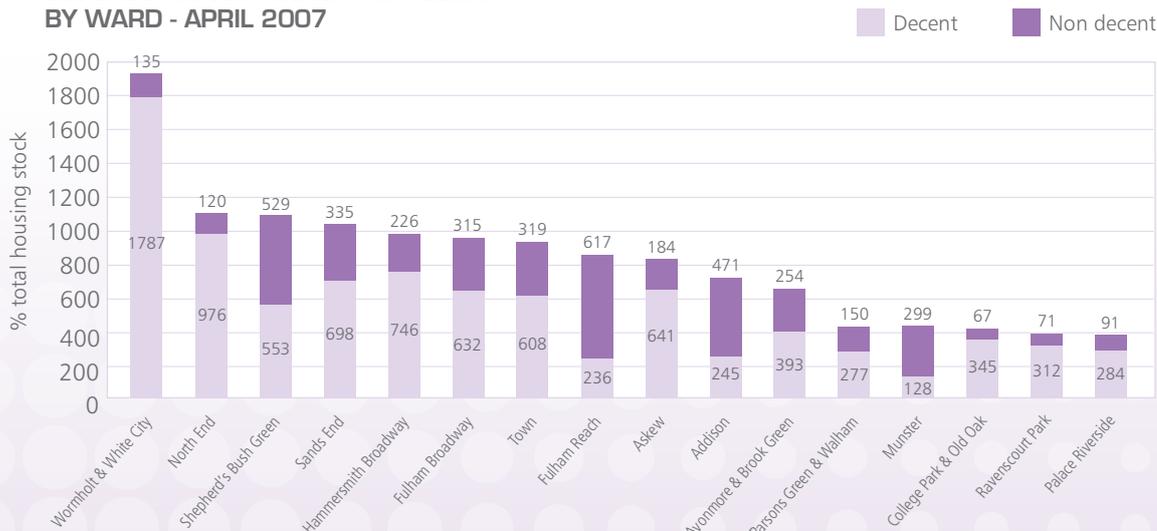
Ward Name	Decent	Non Decent
Wormholt & White City	1787	135
North End	976	120
Shepherds Bush Green	553	529
Sands End	698	335
Hammersmith Broadway	746	226
Fulham Broadway	632	315
Town	608	319
Fulham Reach	236	617
Askew	641	184
Addison	245	471
Avonmore & Brook Green	393	254
Parsons Green & Walham	277	150
Munster	128	299
College Park & Old Oak	345	67
Ravenscourt Park	312	71
Palace Riverside	284	91

CONDITION OF COUNCIL HOUSING STOCK, 2008 - BY WARD

Ward Name	Dwellings	Decent	Non Decent
Addison	716	245	471
Askew	825	641	184
Avonmore & Brook Green	647	393	254
College Park & Old Oak	412	345	67
Fulham Broadway	947	632	315
Fulham Reach	853	236	617
Hammersmith Broadway	972	746	226
Munster	427	128	299
North End	1096	976	120
Palace Riverside	375	284	91
Parsons Green & Walham	427	277	150
Ravenscourt Park	383	312	71
Sands End	1033	698	335
Shepherds Bush Green	1082	553	529
Town	927	608	319
Wormholt & White City	1922	1787	135
	13044	8861	4183

Data Source: Housing Stock Condition Survey, October 2007

DECENT AND NON-DECENT DWELLINGS BY WARD - APRIL 2007



Data Source: Public Stock Condition Survey, 2007

CONDITION OF PRIVATE HOUSING STOCK

- Unfit properties in the private sector in Hammersmith and Fulham have been reduced to a third of 1998 levels.
- The 2006 level of unfit private sector properties was 5.5%, below the average for London (6.2%) and well below inner London.(7.6%)
- Empty properties have been reduced to half the 1998 level. In 2008 the proportion was 2.7%, below average for west London (2.9%), London (2.9%) and inner London (3.6%)
- Over one third of all high risk houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) (those above 3 floors or with more than 6 occupants) have been improved in terms of fire safety, facilities and amenities to meet the Decent Homes Standard.

CONDITION OF PRIVATE HOUSING STOCK, 2004 - BY TENURE TYPE

Borough sub-division	Condition, % of total stock	
	Decent	Unfit
North	68%	5%
South	74%	4%
Central	82%	5%

Data Source: LBHF Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2004. Columns do not total 100% as the 'Unfit' classification is sub-set of the greater Non-decent classification of properties, data for which has not been provided here.

CONDITION OF PRIVATE HOUSING STOCK, 2004 - BY BOROUGH SUB-DIVISION

Tenure	Condition, % of total stock	
	Decent	Unfit
Owner Occupied	79%	3%
Private Rented	70%	8%
Housing Association	73%	4%
Overall - LBHF	76%	5%

Data Source: LBHF Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2004

ACCOMMODATION FOR SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS

- Supporting People 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 stakeholder 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.
- Support may be short or long term and may be linked to accommodation or free standing.

UNITS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS, 2008 - BY CLIENT GROUP

Client Group	Accommodation (units)	Floating support	Total units
Generic		170	170
Homeless Families (Teenage Parents)		10	10
Homeless Families with Support Needs		35	35
Offenders or People at risk of Offending	33		33
Older people with mental health problems	4		4
Frail Elderly	32		32
Older people with support needs	1420	90	1510
People with a Physical or Sensory Disability	234	65	299
People with HIV / AIDS	34		34
People with Alcohol problems	12		12
People with Learning Disabilities	49	60	109
People with Mental Health Problems	242	135	377
Refugees	48	60	108
Rough Sleeper	62		62
Single Homeless with Support Needs	288	84	372
Women at Risk of Domestic Violence	23	35	58
Young People at Risk	88	16	104
Young People Leaving Care	52		52
Total	2621	760	338

Data Source: LBHF Supporting People 2008

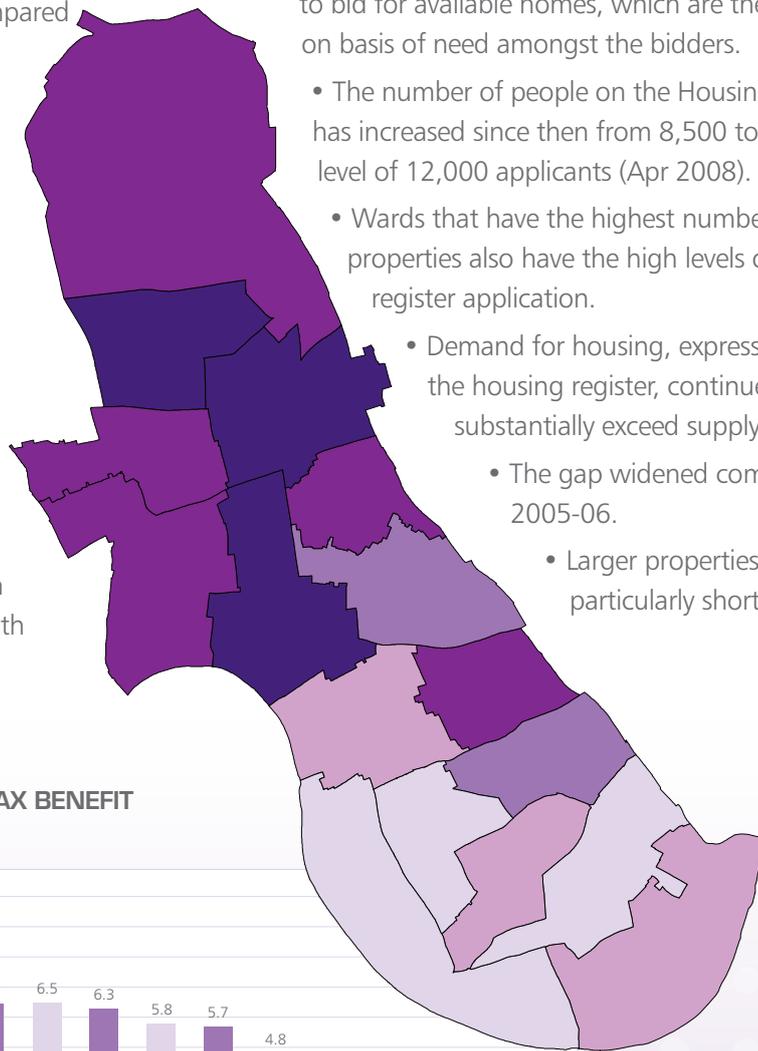
HOUSING

HOUSING AND COUNCIL TAX BENEFIT

- The total number of claimants claiming housing benefit and council tax benefit in Hammersmith & Fulham has slightly increased compared to the previous year and now stands at 21,569 claimants.
- The distribution of benefit claimants mirrors the distribution of the council's properties, with Askew, Wormholt & White City, Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green wards having the largest number of applicants.
- Some 400 applicants that are outside the borough are mainly people living in private sector properties leased by the council in boroughs other than Hammersmith & Fulham.

HOUSING REGISTER APPLICANTS

- In 2005, LBHF has joined LOCATA - choice based lettings scheme for West London. This allows clients to bid for available homes, which are then allocated on basis of need amongst the bidders.
- The number of people on the Housing Register has increased since then from 8,500 to a current level of 12,000 applicants (Apr 2008).
- Wards that have the highest number of council properties also have the high levels of housing register application.
- Demand for housing, expressed via the housing register, continues to substantially exceed supply.
- The gap widened compared to 2005-06.
- Larger properties are in particularly short supply.



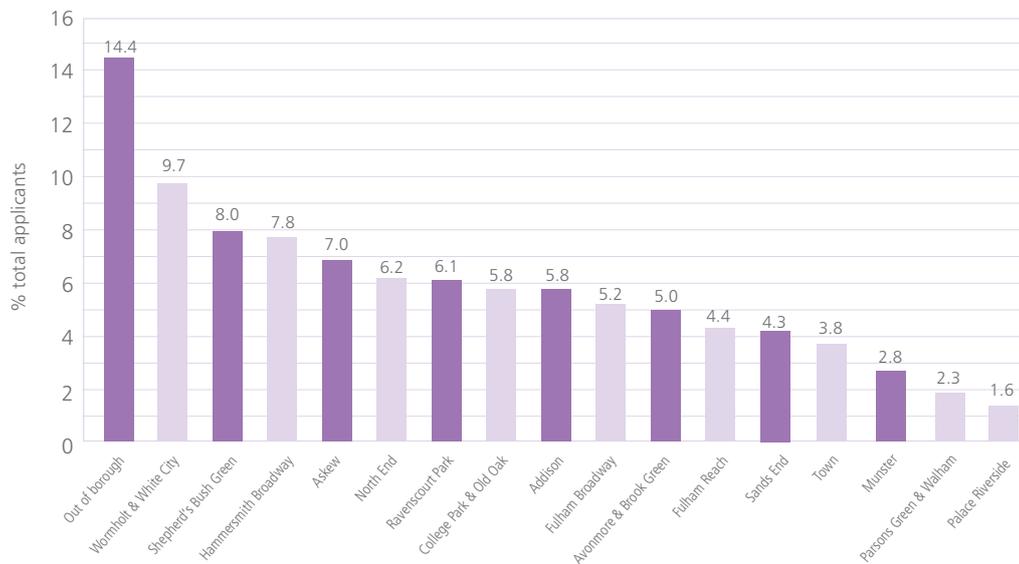
HOUSING BENEFIT AND COUNCIL TAX BENEFIT CLAIMANTS, 2008 - BY WARD



Data Source: LBHF Benefits Service 2008

Note: Claimants include individual claims for council tax benefit and housing benefit. Individuals claiming both housing and council tax benefit are counted as having made one claim. As such there is no double counting in the data.

HOUSING REGISTER APPLICANTS, 2008 – BY WARD



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, Housing Register, 2008

OVERCROWDING AND UNDER-OCCUPATION

- The Housing Needs Survey 2003 - 04 (HNS) identified a household as being overcrowded if it lacked the required number of bedrooms as defined by criteria set down by the English House Condition Survey.
- Under-occupied households are classified as those households who have more than one spare room.
- The HNS estimated that 8% of households (6,000 households) were overcrowded in Hammersmith & Fulham and 20% of households (15,200 households) were under-occupied.
- Overall 6.8% of all London households are overcrowded and 23.2% of London households are under-occupied.
- The percentage of overcrowded households is highest in the social rented sector and lowest in the owner-occupied sector.

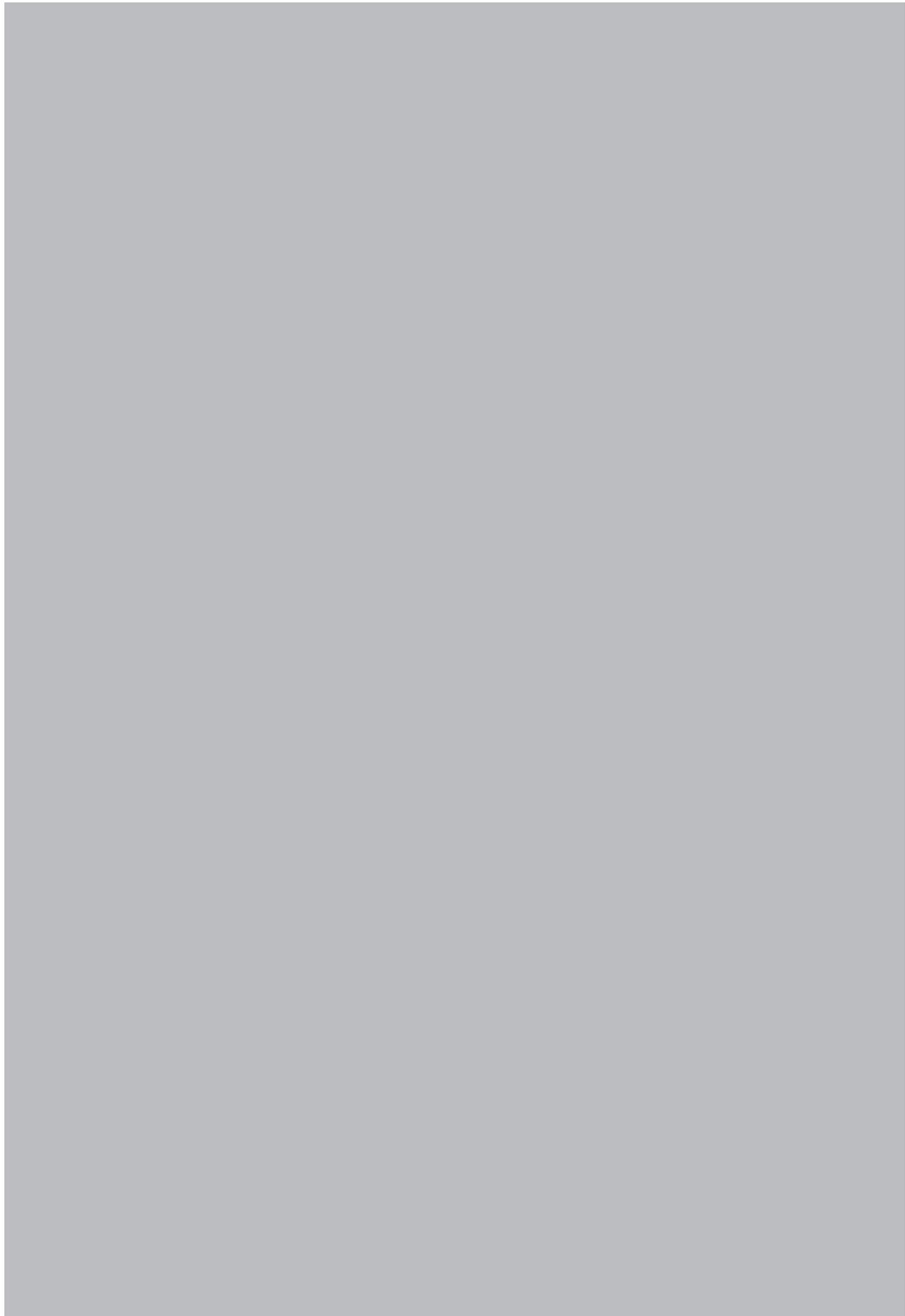
- Conversely the proportion of households under-occupying is lowest in the social rented sector and highest in the owner-occupied sector.
- By borough sub-area, the north of the borough demonstrates the highest levels of overcrowding with 11.8% of all households living in overcrowded conditions.
- In contrast, the south of the borough shows the highest levels of under-occupation with 24.2% of households under-occupying.

OVERCROWDING AND UNDER-OCCUPATION, 2003

Number of bedrooms required	Number of bedrooms in home				TOTAL
	1	2	3	4+	
1 bedroom	21,662	13,113	5,971	3,032	43,778
2 bedrooms	1,568	8,108	4,978	4,932	19,586
3 bedrooms	80	2,227	4,168	3,083	9,557
4+ bedrooms	282	373	1,375	1,255	3,285
TOTAL	23,592	23,821	16,492	12,302	76,20

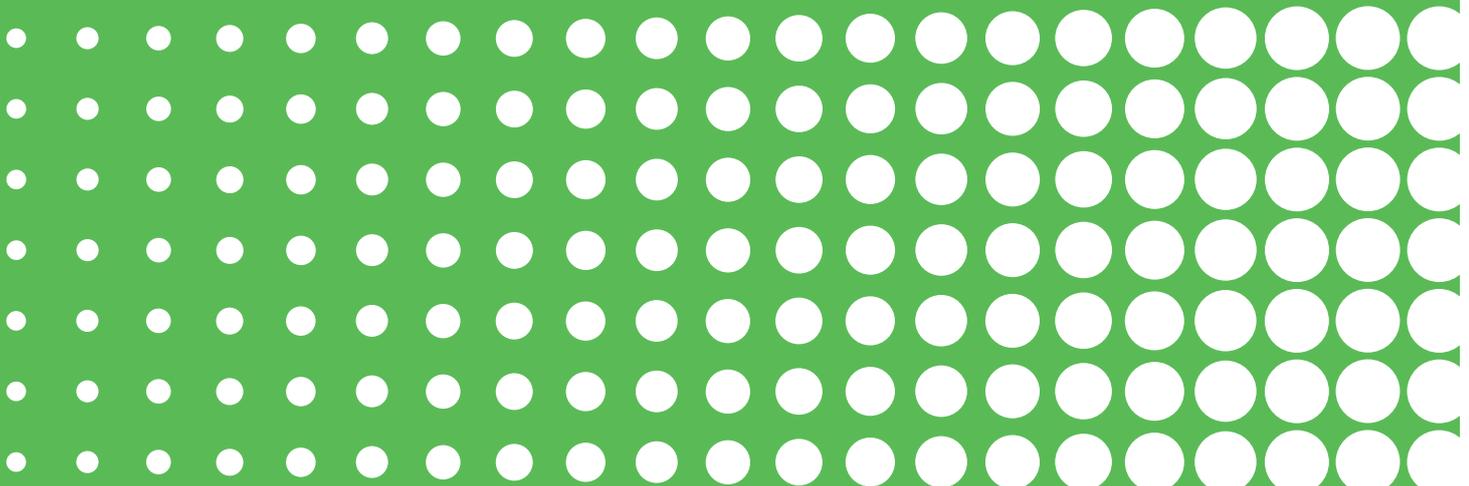
Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham – Housing Needs Survey, 2003-04. Italicised figures in the table refer to overcrowded households. Bold figures in the table refer to under-occupied households

Note: The bottom two cells of the 4+ bedroom column in the table contain some households that are either overcrowded or under-occupied – for example they may require three bedrooms but live in a five bedroom property or may require five bedroom property but currently be occupying four bedroom property.



Section 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS & CRIME



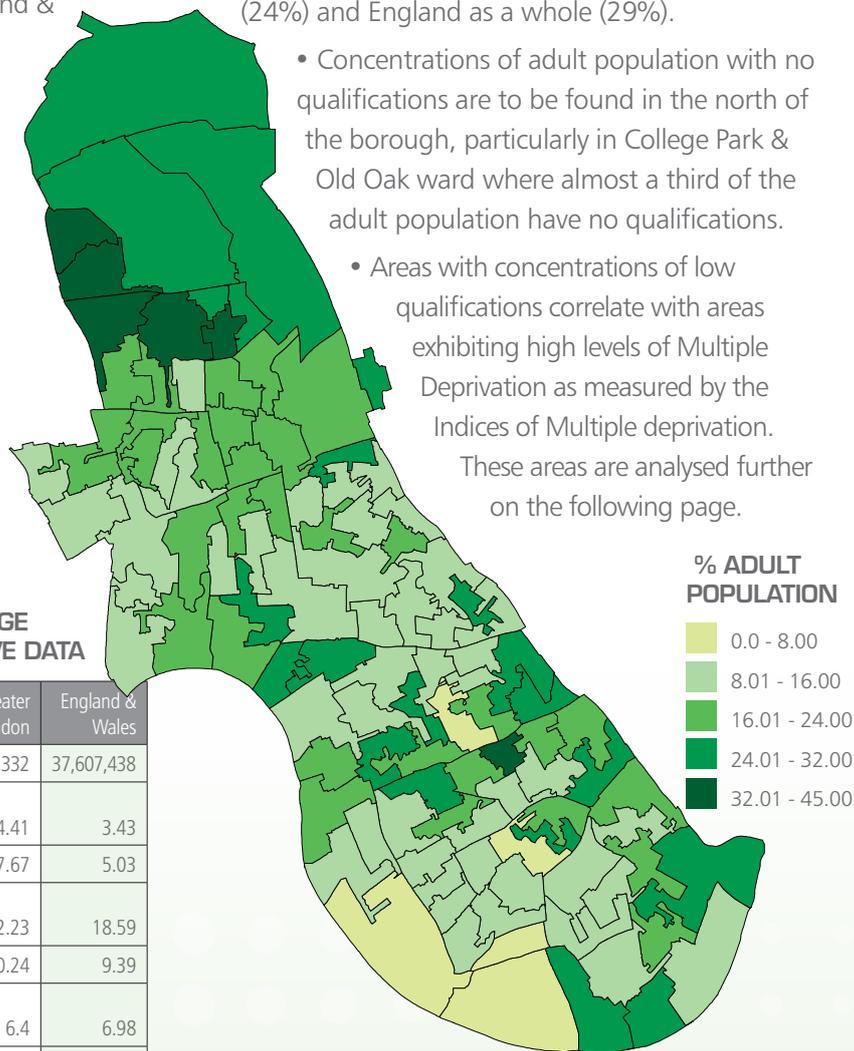
SOCIAL CONDITIONS & CRIME

SOCIAL CLASS

- Over four in ten adults (44.2%) in Hammersmith & Fulham are large employers, managers or professionals.
- This is higher overall than the rates for inner London (36.7%), greater London (34.3%) and England & Wales (27.1%).
- 11.3% of the borough population aged 16-74 are in 'routine' or 'semi-routine' operations compared to 13.9% in inner London, 14.8% in greater London and 20.8% in England & Wales.
- 5.5% of the borough's population aged 16-74 have never worked or are long-term unemployed.
- This is lower than the equivalent rate for inner London and greater London, but as expected for a London borough, is higher than in England & Wales as a whole.

ADULTS WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS

- 18% of adults aged between 16-74 living in Hammersmith & Fulham have no formal qualifications.
- This is better than the overall rates for both London (24%) and England as a whole (29%).
- Concentrations of adult population with no qualifications are to be found in the north of the borough, particularly in College Park & Old Oak ward where almost a third of the adult population have no qualifications.
- Areas with concentrations of low qualifications correlate with areas exhibiting high levels of Multiple Deprivation as measured by the Indices of Multiple deprivation. These areas are analysed further on the following page.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, PERCENTAGE RESIDENTS AGED 16-74, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

	LBHF 2001	Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
All people aged 16 - 74	129,792	2,096,540	5,300,332	37,607,438
Large employers and higher managerial positions	6.89	4.9	4.41	3.43
Higher professional occupations	11.04	9.05	7.67	5.03
Lower managerial and professional occupations	26.23	22.71	22.23	18.59
Intermediate occupations	8.24	8.26	10.24	9.39
Small employers and own account workers	6.11	5.48	6.4	6.98
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	3.64	4.18	4.99	7.15
Semi-routine occupations	6.71	8.41	9.04	11.68
Routine occupations	4.61	5.49	5.79	9.07
Never worked	4.09	6.21	4.65	2.72
Long term unemployed	1.43	1.78	1.36	1.02
Full-time students	8.79	10.71	9.03	7.04
Not classifiable for other reasons	12.23	12.83	14.2	17.9

Percentage of people aged 16 - 74

Data Source: Census 2001, Table KS14A

ADULTS WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA

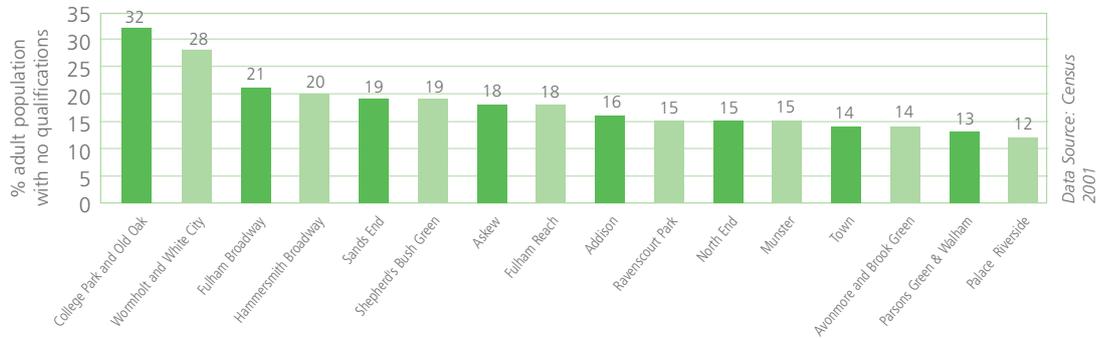


Data Source: Census 2001

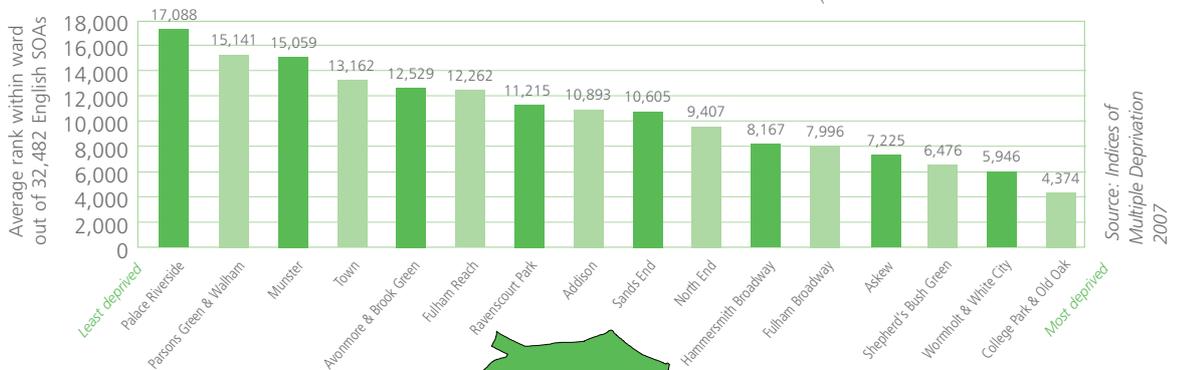
Note: Data is drawn from Census 2001 table KS14A. For long-term unemployed year last worked is 1999 or earlier. In the NS-SeC classification, all full time students are recorded in the "full-time students" category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. "Not classifiable for other reasons" includes people whose occupation has not been coded.



ADULTS WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS, 2001 - BY WARD

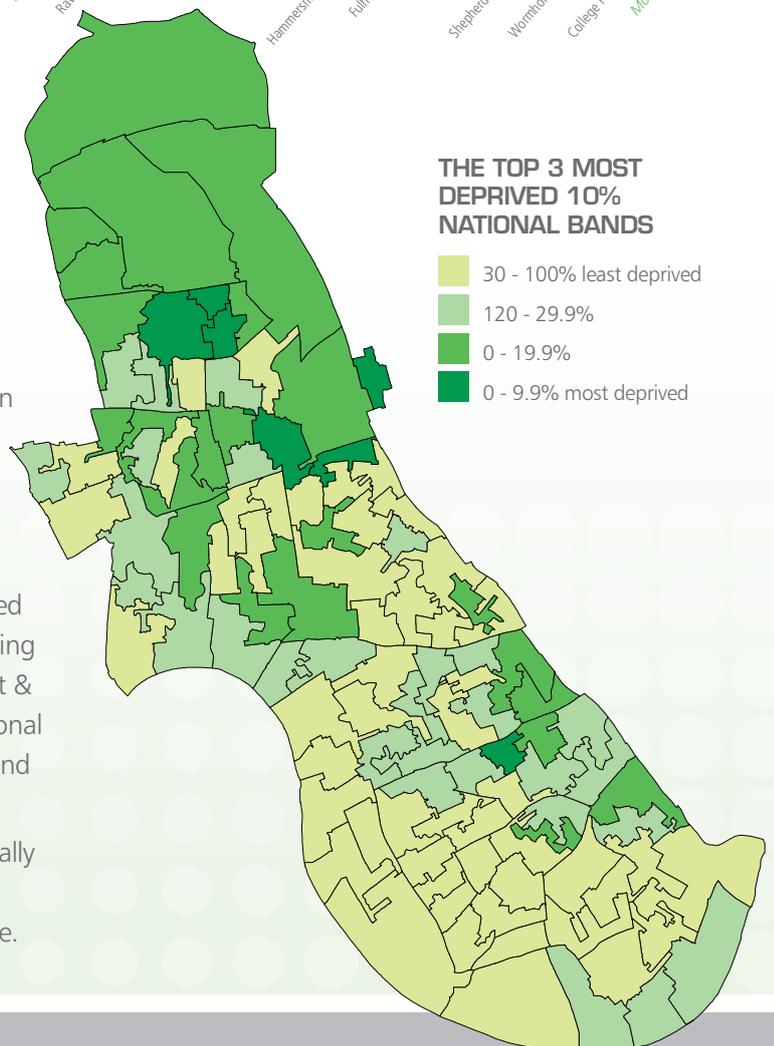


AVERAGE SOA RANK WITHIN WARDS, (RANKED OUT OF 32,482 SOAS), 2007



MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

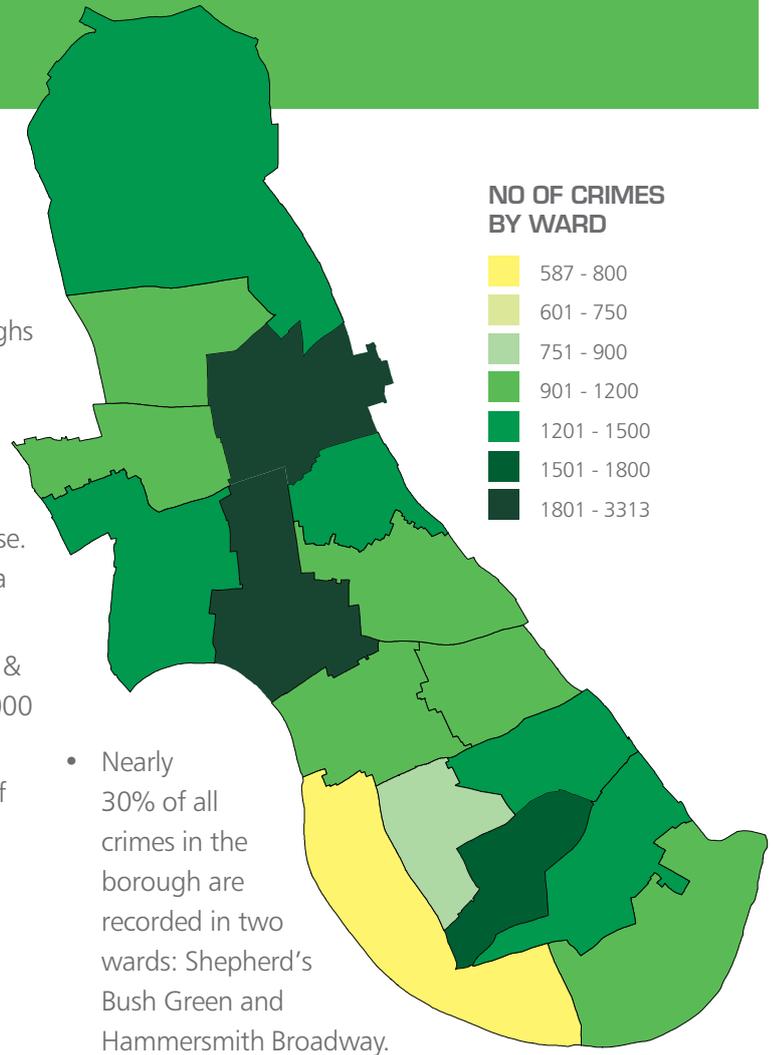
- Hammersmith & Fulham is ranked as the 38th most deprived local authority in England, out of a total of 342 local authorities.
- Hammersmith & Fulham is becoming increasingly polarised in that there are increasing proportions of residents who are high earners with a static proportion of low earners. Census measures also show very high degrees of polarisation compared to other local authorities in educational attainment and occupation levels.
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 is issued on the basis of Super Output Areas (SOAs). Regrouping the data on the basis of wards shows that Wormholt & White City has three SOAs in the most deprived national 10%; Shepherd's Bush Green has two and Addison and Fulham Broadway have one each.
- The seven SOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally consist largely of public sector estates; White City, Wormholt, Edward Woods, Charecroft and Clem Atlee.



SOCIAL CONDITIONS & CRIME

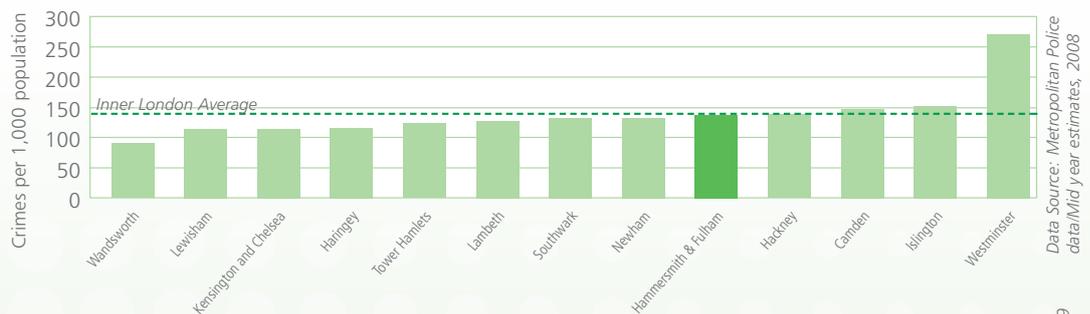
CRIME: TOTAL CRIME

- The crime data presented over the following pages is based on Metropolitan Police recorded crime figures.
- Data has been provided for other inner London boroughs only to allow meaningful comparisons to be drawn.
- The nature of crime means that some crimes are not reported to the Police and that also some crimes do not have a specific location (e.g. a Credit card fraud). These crimes are not recordable on maps such as these. The maps that follow should therefore be treated as a guide to crime locations in the borough.
- There were 23,130 recorded crimes in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2009, equivalent to 134.3 offences per 1,000 population.
- This rate is slightly below the Inner London average of 136.9 offences.
- The number of recorded crimes in the borough has been increased by 2.0% compared to 2008 figures.
- The main concentrations of crime occur in the borough's three town centres (Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith, and Fulham).



- Nearly 30% of all crimes in the borough are recorded in two wards: Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway.

TOTAL CRIME JAN-DEC 2009, CRIMES PER 1,000 POPULATION - COMPARATIVE DATA



BURGLARY IN DWELLINGS 2009, CRIMES PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS - COMPARATIVE DATA



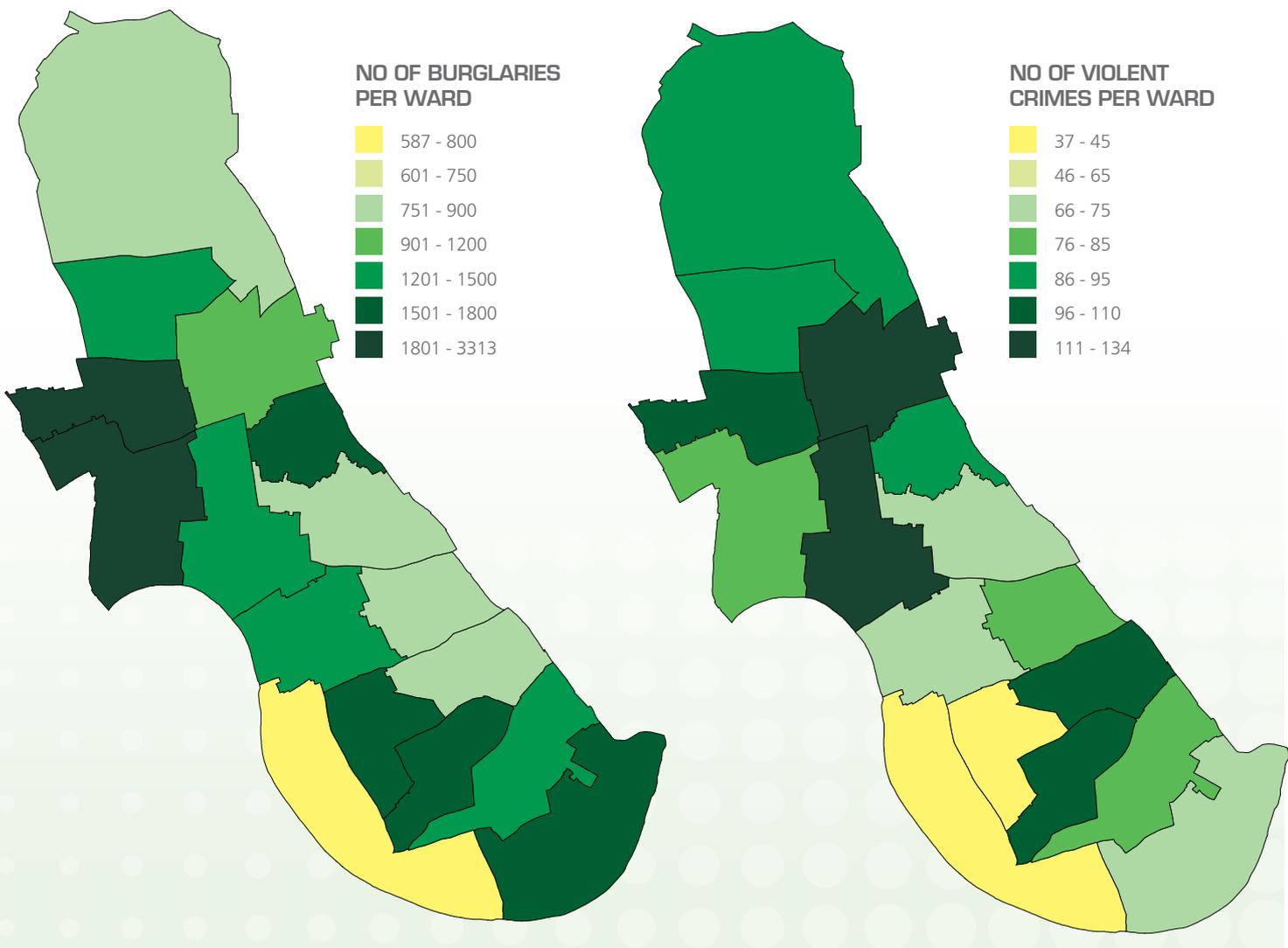
Footnote – Data Clarification/Extra Information: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2008. Total Crime comprises all reported criminal incidents.

CRIME: BURGLARY

- There were 1,419 recorded dwelling burglaries in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2009, equivalent to 18.0 offences per 1,000 households.
- This rate is slightly below the Inner London average of 18.3 burglaries.
- The number of burglaries in the borough has been reduced by 18% compared to 2008 figures.
- The wards with the highest number of burglaries were Askew, Ravenscourt Park, Munster, Sands End, Town, and Addison wards.

CRIME: VIOLENT CRIME

- There were 4,812 recorded violence against the person offences in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2009, equivalent to 27.9 offences per 1,000 population.
- This represents a 1.5% decrease in crime levels on the 2008 figures.
- The borough has slightly higher rate of these sorts of crimes when compared to Inner London boroughs average (27.5 offences).
- In 2009, the wards with the highest levels of violence against the person were the town centre wards such as Shepherds Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway.

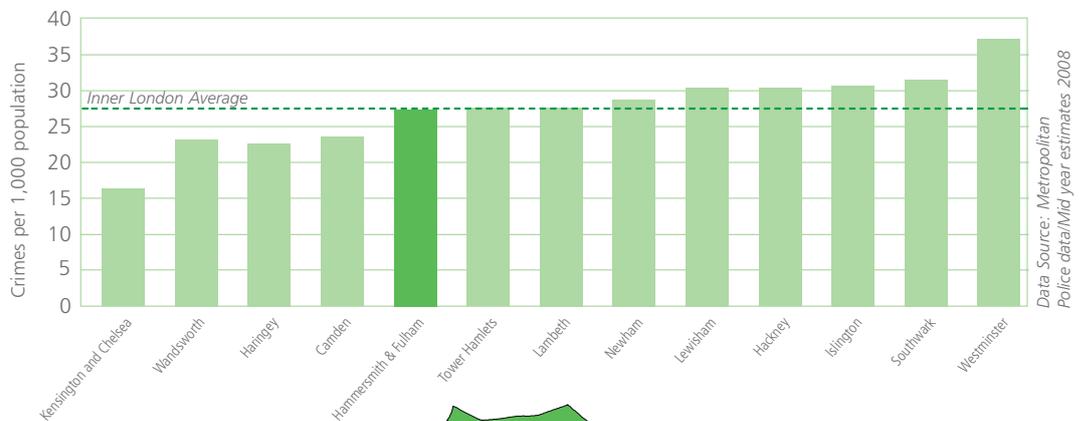


Footnote – Data Clarification/Extra Information: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and household numbers are drawn from CLG Households Estimate 2009. Total Burglary comprises reported residential burglaries only.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS & CRIME

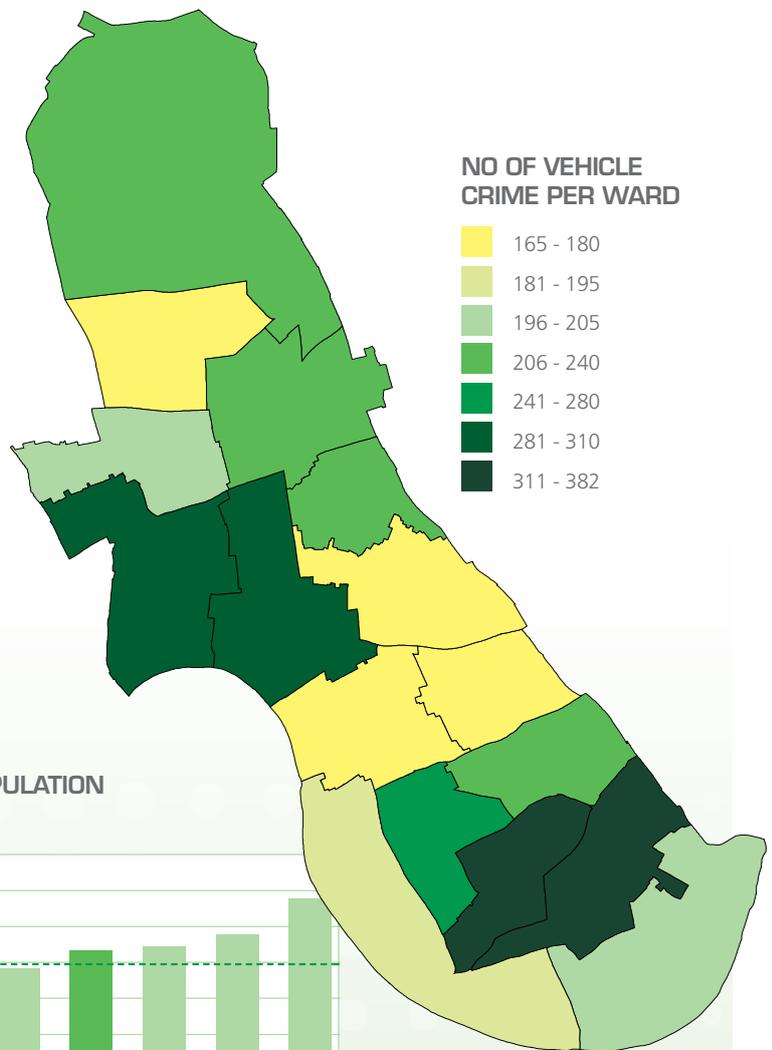
VIOLENT CRIME JAN-DEC 2009, CRIMES PER 1,000 POPULATION – COMPARATIVE DATA

Footnote – Data Clarification/Extra Information: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2008. Violent crime comprises of incidents of Violence Against the Person.

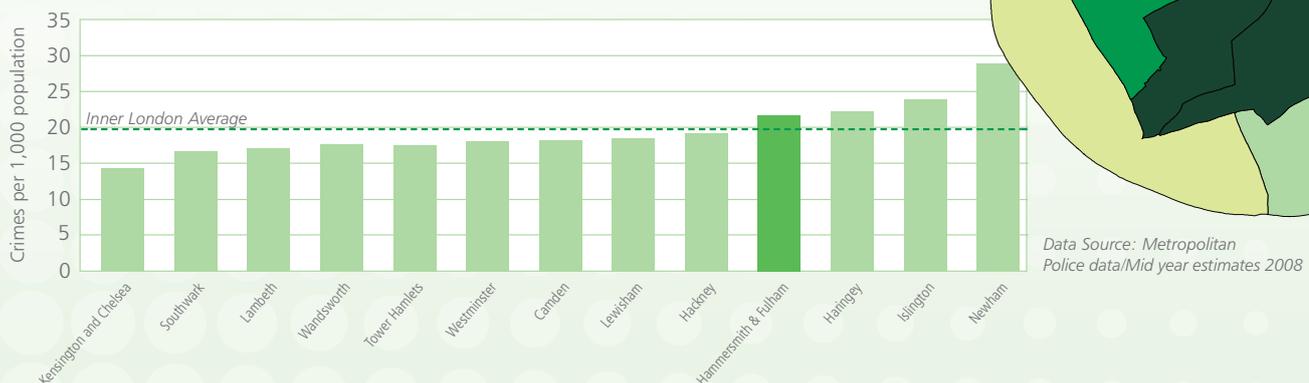


CRIME: VEHICLE CRIME

- There were 3,840 recorded motor vehicle crimes in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2009, equivalent to 22.3 offences per 1,000 population.
- This represents a 2.6% increase in crime levels compared to 2008 figures.
- The borough has a higher rate of these sorts of crimes when compared to Inner London boroughs average.
- In 2009, the wards with the highest levels of motor vehicle crime were Parsons Green & Walham, Town, Ravenscourt Park and Hammersmith Broadway.



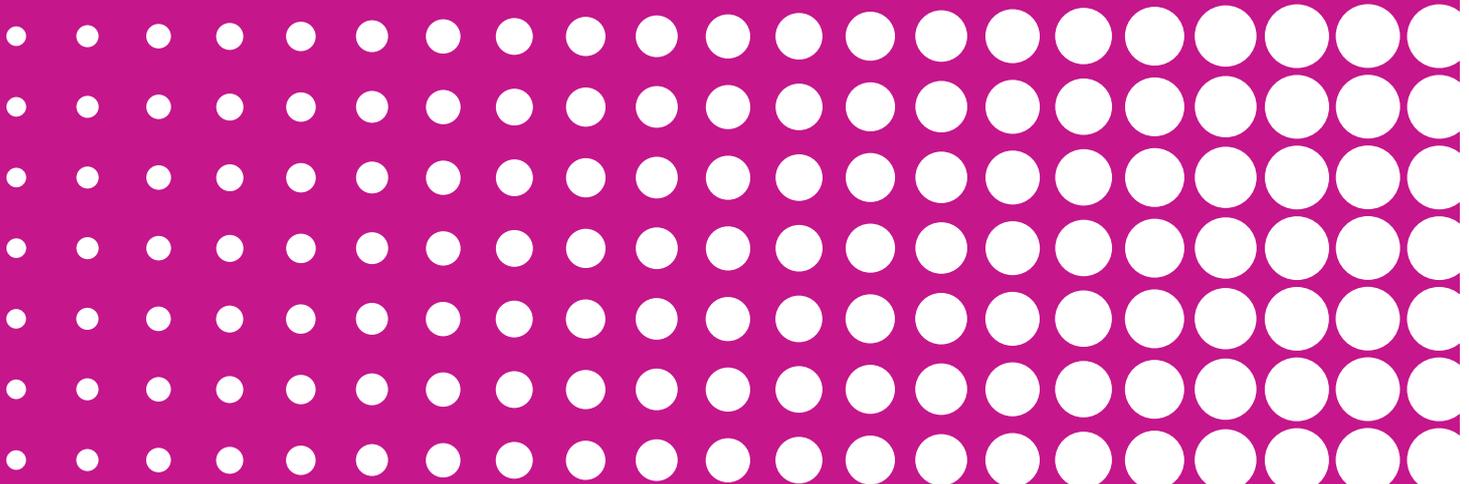
VEHICLE CRIME JAN-DEC 2009, CRIMES PER 1,000 POPULATION – COMPARATIVE DATA



Footnote – Data Clarification/Extra Information: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2008. Motor Vehicle Crime is the total of the following offences: Theft of a motor vehicle, Theft from a motor vehicle, Motor vehicle interference & tampering, and Criminal Damage to a motor vehicle.

Section 5

EDUCATION



EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS – GENERAL INFORMATION

- There are 4 nursery schools, 34 primary schools, and 9 secondary schools in Hammersmith & Fulham. The borough also houses 5 special schools and 2 Pupil Referral Units (PRUs).
- In borough primary schools there is a higher proportion of children with special educational needs (SEN) when compared with Inner London and national figures. The difference is the result of a deliberate strategy of early identification and the subsequent high rate of statements issued for primary aged children.
- In secondary schools the proportion of children with special educational needs (SEN) is lower than in Inner London, partly due to the different make-up of primary and secondary schools. The rate of SEN is near the Inner London average for community schools, whereas in voluntary-aided schools the rate is much lower.
- The ethnic group breakdowns show how diverse the borough and Inner London is when compared to national averages, both for primary and secondary schools.
- Data throughout this theme refers only to those pupils who attend borough schools, not to borough residents (see appendix for more information).

PUPILS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA

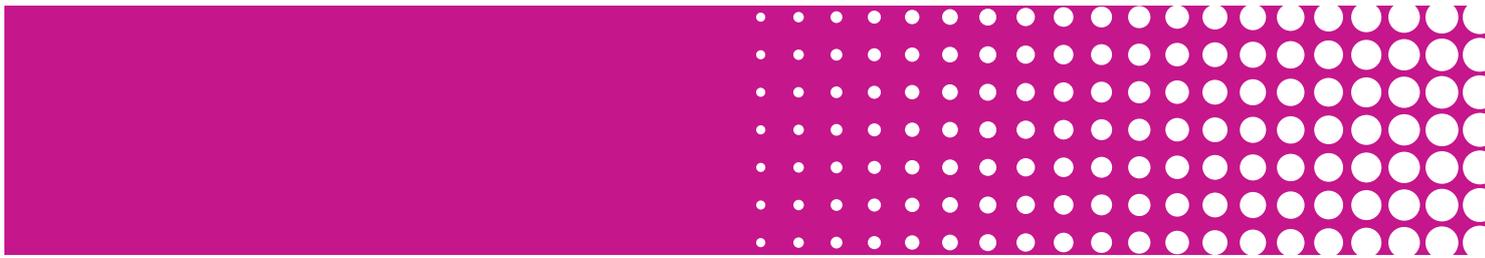
SEN	Primary			Secondary		
	LBHF	Inner London	National	LBHF	Inner London	National
SEN with statement	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.0%
SEN without statement	26.0%	20.9%	18.2%	20.5%	27.1%	19.0%

Source: DFES: Special Educational Needs in England, 2009. Data is based on where pupil attends school.

PUPILS BY ETHNICITY, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA (% TOTAL PUPILS)

Ethnic Groups	Primary			Secondary		
	LBHF	Inner London	National	LBHF	Inner London	National
White	40.4	32.5	79.2	45.9	32.2	81.9
Mixed	11.0	9.7	4.1	7.8	8.4	3.3
Asian	6.6	19.9	9.3	8.1	19.4	7.7
Black Caribbean	9.2	9.8	1.4	6.9	10.4	1.4
Black African	17.8	16.8	2.9	14.6	17.2	2.4
Any other Black background	2.7	3.3	0.6	1.9	2.9	0.5
Chinese	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Any other ethnic group	10.9	6.2	1.4	12.4	6.9	1.1

Source: DCSF Statistical First Release 0809 National Tables Unrestricted



- ACADEMY
 - NURSERY
 - PRIMARY
 - ◆ PRU
 - ◆ SECONDARY
 - ▲ SPECIAL
- SECONDARY**
- 39 Fulham Cross Girls'
 - 40 Henry Compton
 - 41 Hurlingham & Chelsea
 - 42 Lady Margaret C of E
 - 43 Phoenix High School
 - 44 Sacred Heart High
 - 45 The London Oratory RC
- SPECIAL**
- 46 Cambridge School
 - 47 Jack Tizard School
 - 48 Queensmill School
 - 49 Woodlane High School
- PRU**
- 50 Primary Pupil Referral Unit
 - 51 The Bridge Academy
- ACADEMY**
- 52 Burlington Danes C of E
 - 53 William Morris Sixth Form
- NURSERY**
- 1 Bayonne Nursery School
 - 2 James Lee Nursery School
 - 3 Randolph Beresford Early Years
 - 4 Vanessa Nursery School
- PRIMARY**
- 5 Addison
 - 6 All Saints C of E
 - 7 Avonmore
 - 8 Bentworth
 - 9 Brackenbury
 - 10 Canberra
 - 11 Flora Gardens
 - 12 Fulham
 - 13 Good Shepherd RC
 - 14 Greenside
 - 15 Holy Cross RC
 - 16 John Betts
 - 17 Kenmont
 - 18 Langford
 - 19 Larmenier & Sacred Heart RC
 - 20 Lena Gardens
 - 21 Melcombe
 - 22 Miles Coverdale
 - 23 New King's
 - 24 Normand Croft Community School
 - 25 Old Oak
 - 26 Pope John RC
 - 27 Queen's Manor
 - 28 Sir John Lillie
 - 29 St Augustine's RC
 - 30 St John's Walham Green C of E
 - 31 St Mary's RC
 - 32 St Paul's C of E
 - 33 St Peter's C of E
 - 34 St Stephen's C of E
 - 35 St Thomas of Canterbury RC
 - 36 Sulivan
 - 37 Wendell Park
 - 38 Wormholt Park
- SECONDARY**
- 39 Fulham Cross Girls'
 - 40 Henry Compton
 - 41 Hurlingham & Chelsea
 - 42 Lady Margaret C of E
 - 43 Phoenix High School
 - 44 Sacred Heart High
 - 45 The London Oratory RC

EDUCATION

ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE (EAL)

- The proportion of children in primary schools who speak English as an additional language (EAL) is more than 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 4 times the national average and approximately 8 percentage points less than the Inner London average.

EAL IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



Source: DCSF Statistical First Release 08/09 National Tables Unrestricted

EAL IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



Source: DCSF Statistical First Release 08/09 National Tables Unrestricted

FREE SCHOOL MEALS (FSM)

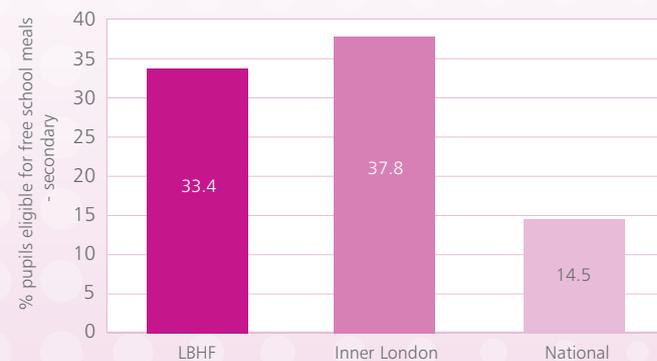
- The proportion of children entitled to free school meals (FSM) in the borough is very high in comparison with national averages (approximately two and a half times higher in both the primary and secondary phases).
- In primary schools the rate of entitlement of FSM is approximately 5 percentage points above the Inner London average, whereas for secondary schools it is 4 percentage points below (reflecting the different make-up of the two sectors, with some secondary schools in particular taking very few borough-resident pupils).

FREE SCHOOL MEAL ELIGIBILITY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



Source: DCSF Statistical First Release 08/09 National Tables Unrestricted

FREE SCHOOL MEAL ELIGIBILITY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



Source: DCSF Statistical First Release 08/09 National Tables Unrestricted

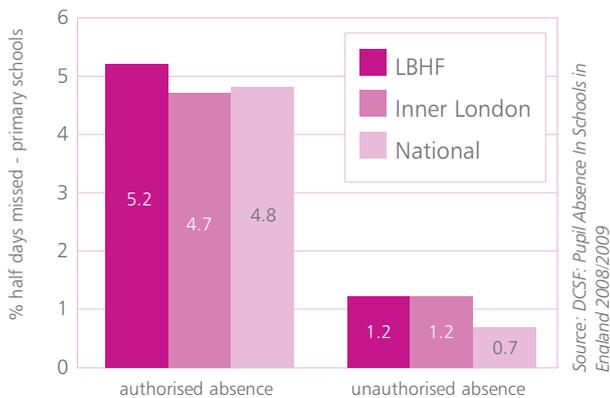
Note: Free school meal entitlement is widely used as a proxy measure of social deprivation

ABSENCE

HALF DAYS MISSED (PRIMARY)

- Primary: the overall absence rate across primary schools is above the national and Inner London figures.

HALF DAYS MISSED IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



HALF DAYS MISSED IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA



HALF DAYS MISSED (SECONDARY)

- Secondary: there is a similar pattern for secondary schools, with the authority absence rate above national and Inner London figures. Four secondary schools had an absence rate lower than the national average.

ABSENCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2008-09, BY SCHOOL

% Overall absence		% Overall absence	
Addison Primary School	5.8	Miles Coverdale Primary School	9.9
All Saints CofE Primary School	4.7	New King's Primary School	7.7
Avonmore Primary School	6.0	Normand Croft Community School	8.5
Bentworth Primary School	7.8	Old Oak Primary School	7.1
Brackenbury Primary School	5.5	Pope John RC School	3.7
Canberra Primary School	7.6	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	6.5
Flora Gardens Primary School	7.4	Sir John Lillie Primary School	7.9
Fulham Primary School	10.1	St Augustine's RC Primary School	4.7
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	4.8	St Johns Walham Green CofE Primary School	6.1
Greenside Primary School	4.4	St Mary's RC Primary School	6.8
Holy Cross RC School	5.4	St Paul's CofE Primary School	5.6
John Betts Primary School	3.9	St Peter's Primary School	4.4
Kenmont Primary School	6.7	St Stephen's CofE Primary School	4.8
Langford Primary School	8.4	St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	5.8
Larmenier & Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	4.9	Sullivan Primary School	7.9
Lena Gardens Primary School	6.1	Wendell Park Primary School	6.2
The London Oratory School	6.2	Wormholt Park Primary School	6.5
Melcombe Primary School	7.2		

Source: DCSF: Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009.

ABSENCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2008-09, BY SCHOOL

	% Overall absence
Burlington Danes Academy	N/A
Fulham Cross Girls' School and Language College	7.3
Henry Compton Secondary School	9.7
Hurlingham and Chelsea Secondary School	10.6
Lady Margaret School	5.7
London Oratory School	6.2
Phoenix High School	8.8
Sacred Heart High School	3.9

Source DCSF: Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009.

EDUCATION

KEY STAGE 2 PERFORMANCE, 2008/09 – COMPARATIVE DATA

	Total eligible pupils	English		Mathematics	
		L4+	L5	L4+	L5
Addison Primary School	57	65%	21%	68%	26%
All Saints CofE Primary School	25	96%	52%	96%	44%
Avonmore Primary School	30	97%	33%	90%	47%
Bentworth Primary School	29	76%	17%	86%	48%
Brackenbury Primary School	47	87%	34%	89%	53%
Canberra Primary School	32	66%	3%	59%	9%
Flora Gardens Primary School	28	86%	29%	82%	39%
Fulham Primary School	39	64%	15%	51%	5%
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	25	92%	56%	96%	48%
Greenside Primary School	28	61%	14%	68%	21%
Holy Cross RC School	30	83%	40%	90%	47%
John Betts Primary School	30	90%	37%	93%	63%
Kenmont Primary School	27	44%	4%	59%	15%
Langford Primary School	28	57%	4%	71%	11%
Larmenier & Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	55	84%	33%	75%	35%
Lena Gardens Primary School	21	71%	14%	81%	33%
The London Oratory School	18	100%	56%	100%	78%
Melcombe Primary School	29	90%	21%	86%	38%
Miles Coverdale Primary School	29	66%	14%	90%	17%
New King's Primary School	31	68%	16%	68%	19%
Normand Croft Community School	28	79%	46%	71%	25%
Old Oak Primary School	45	69%	20%	58%	18%
Pope John RC School	25	84%	36%	84%	40%
Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	25	72%	20%	72%	32%
Sir John Lillie Primary School	53	79%	15%	75%	21%
St Augustine's RC Primary School	28	93%	57%	93%	57%
St Johns Walham Green CofE Primary School	28	86%	43%	57%	32%
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	18	78%	17%	72%	28%
St Paul's CofE Primary School	22	77%	18%	86%	41%
St Peter's Primary School	26	96%	65%	92%	65%
St Stephen's CofE Primary School	27	93%	37%	100%	52%
St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	34	85%	32%	88%	18%
Sullivan Primary School	45	84%	42%	73%	36%
Wendell Park Primary School	38	82%	21%	74%	24%
Wormholt Park Primary School	53	74%	25%	74%	15%

Source: DCSF: 2009 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables

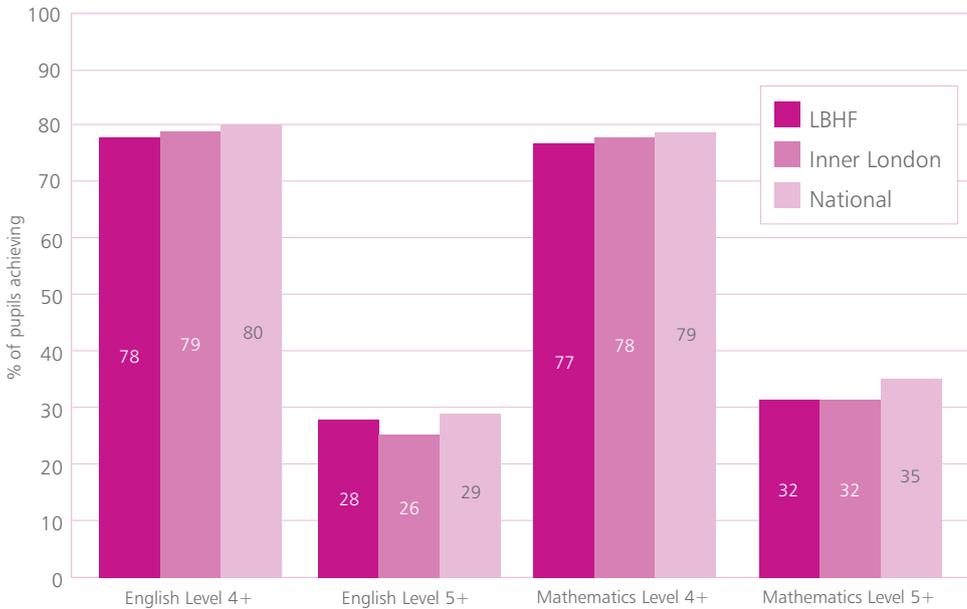
MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH – KEY STAGE 2 PERFORMANCE

- For the authority overall, the results in both English and mathematics are comparable with national figures.
- In English, 18 borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (level 4 or better) than the national average and 16 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).
- In mathematics, 18 borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (level 4 or better) than the national average and 16 schools had results that were higher than the national average for the proportion of children reaching level 5 or better.

GCSE PERFORMANCE

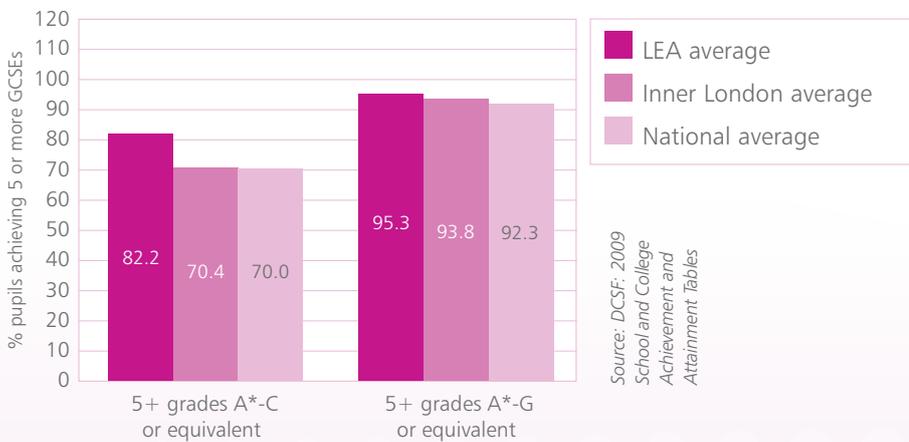
- The 5+ A*-C grades indicator is sometimes referred to as the proportion of pupils who attain five or more 'good' grades.
- The excellent GCSE results in 2009 meant that the percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more 'good' grades in the borough was over 12 percentage points above both the national average and the average for inner London;
- For the proportion of pupils achieving 5+A*-G grades the borough result was also better than both the national average and the Inner London average.

KEY STAGE 2 PERFORMANCE, 2008-09 - BY SCHOOL



Source: DCSF: 2009 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables

GCSE PERFORMANCE, 2008/09 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Source: DCSF: 2009 School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables

GCSE PERFORMANCE, 2008-09 - BY SCHOOL

School	% 5 or more Grades A*-C or equivalent	% 5 or more Grades A*-G or equivalent
Burlington Danes CofE School	64.0%	98.0%
Fulham Cross Secondary School	83.0%	98.0%
Henry Compton Secondary School	60.0%	93.0%
Hurlingham and Chelsea Secondary School	78.0%	99.0%
Lady Margaret School	98.0%	100.0%
Phoenix High School	96.0%	100.0%
Sacred Heart High School	99.0%	100.0%
The London Oratory School	97.0%	99.0%

Source: DCSF: 2009 School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables

EDUCATION

VALUE ADDED MEASURES – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

- 23 of the 35 schools in the authority had value-added scores greater than 100, indicating that students at those schools made better progress than similar pupils nationally.

VALUE ADDED MEASURES – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

- KS2 – KS4: there are seven schools with value-added scores greater than 1000.

VALUE ADDED MEASURES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2008/09 – BY SCHOOL

Value-added score KS2-KS4	
Burlington Danes CofE School	1022.3
Fulham Cross Secondary School	1024.6
Henry Compton Secondary School	984.9
Hurlingham & Chelsea Secondary School	1023.8
Lady Margaret School	1027.7
Phoenix High School	1123.4
Sacred Heart High School	1039.2
The London Oratory School	1023.1

Source: DCSF: 2009 Secondary School (Key Stage 4) Achievement and Attainment Tables

Note: The KS2 – KS4 (GCSE) value-added score is a comparative measure of the progress that pupils make between the age of 11 and 16. If the number is greater than 1000 then children are making better progress than similar children nationally and vice versa if it is below 1000.

VALUE ADDED MEASURES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2008-09 – BY SCHOOL

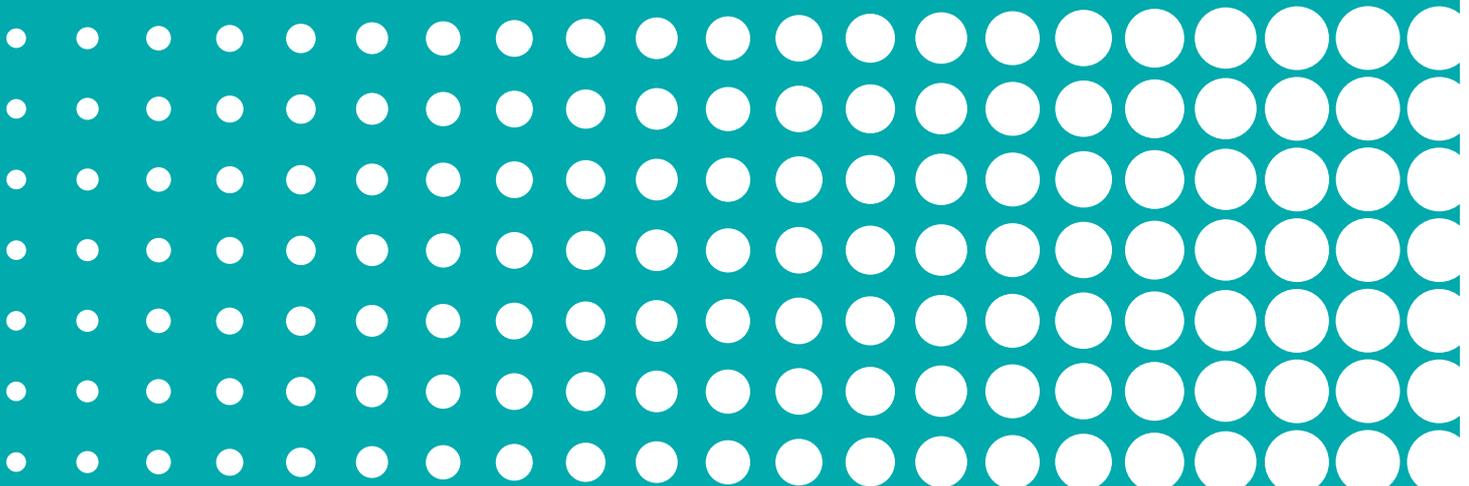
Value added score KS1-KS2	
Addison Primary School	99.1
All Saints CofE Primary School	100.3
Avonmore Primary School	100.4
Bentworth Primary School	101.0
Brackenbury Primary School	101.1
Canberra Primary School	99.3
Flora Gardens Primary School	101.2
Fulham Primary School	99.1
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	100.7
Greenside Primary School	100.0
Holy Cross RC School	100.8
John Betts Primary School	100.5
Kenmont Primary School	99.0
Langford Primary School	99.0
Larmenier and Sacred Catholic Primary School	99.7
Lena Gardens Primary School	100.5
The London Oratory School	99.9
Melcombe Primary School	101.8
Miles Coverdale Primary School	99.5
New King's Primary School	99.7
Normand Croft Community School	100.0
Old Oak Primary School	100.1
Pope John RC School	100.2
Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	100.6
Sir John Lillie Primary School	101.0
St Augustine's RC Primary School	101.6
St John's Walham Green CofE Primary School	101.0
St Mary's RC Primary School	99.4
St Paul's CofE Primary School	101.0
St Peter's Primary School	101.1
St Stephen's CofE Primary School	102.0
St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	101.2
Sullivan Primary School	100.3
Wendell Park Primary School	100.8
Wormholt Park Primary School	101.0

Note: The KS1 - KS2 value-added score is a comparative measure of the progress that pupils make between the age of 7 and 11, when they leave primary schools. If the number is greater than 100 then children are making better progress than similar children nationally and vice versa if it is below 100. More specifically, if a group of children had a score of 101 it would indicate that they had made approximately 1 term's more progress than similar children nationally.

Source: DCSF: 2009 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables

Section 6

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

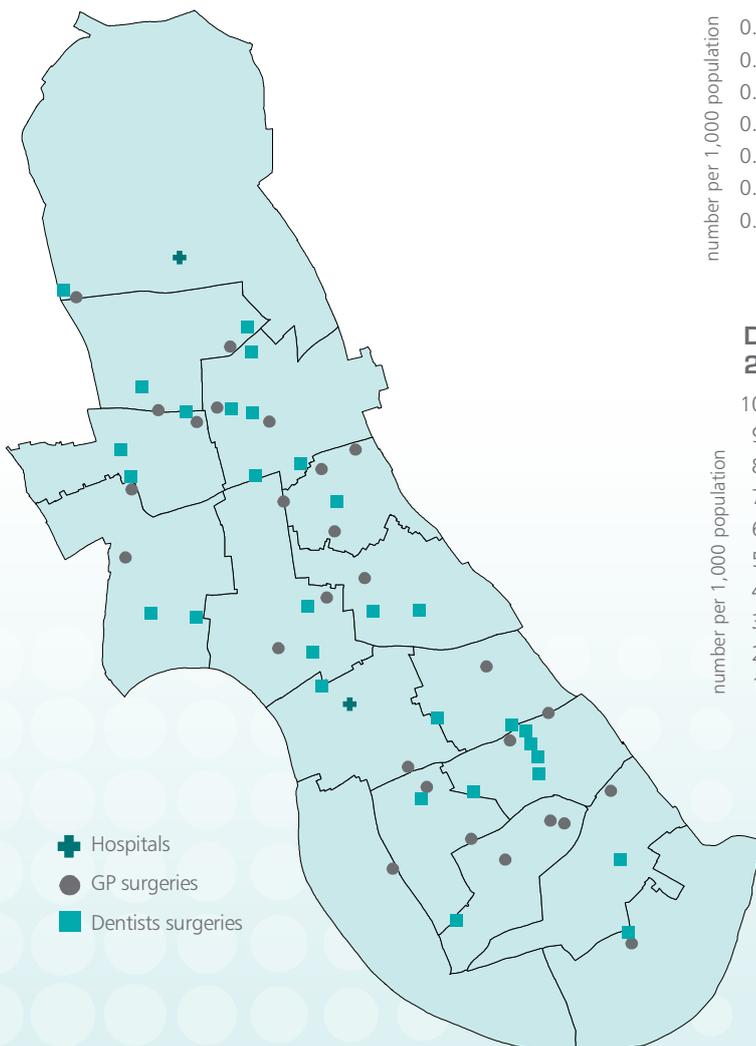


HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

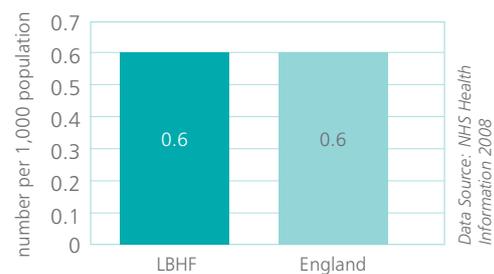
GENERAL INFORMATION

- Hammersmith and Fulham Primary Care Trust (PCT) was formed in April 2002. It is responsible for providing and commissioning healthcare for people registered with GPs within the PCT, and for improving the health of patients and local residents. The PCT covers the same geographical area as the borough.
- There are 30 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.

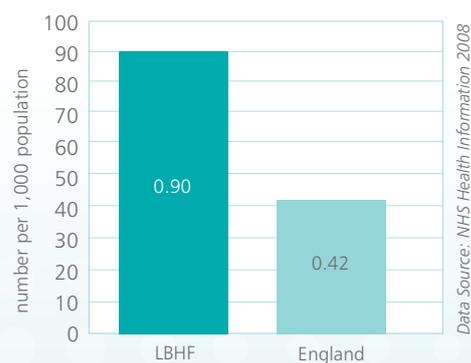
- The number of dentists per 1000 population is much higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England.
- There are 2 main hospitals within the borough: Hammersmith Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital. There is also a specialist maternity hospital, Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital. These hospitals 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.



GPS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 2008 – COMPARATIVE DATA

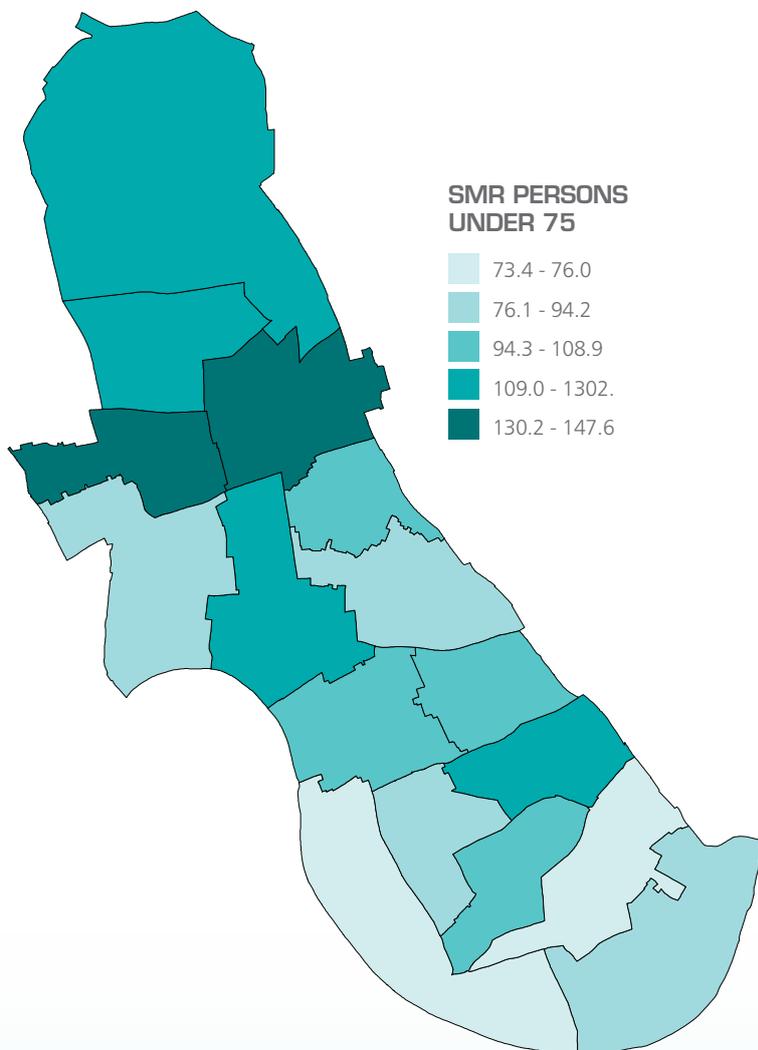


DENTISTS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 2008 – COMPARATIVE DATA



DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES

- The number of deaths from all causes is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population. However, it is lower than in inner London as a whole.
- SMRs in wards range from 73 in Palace Riverside to 148 in Shepherd's Bush Green.



DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 - COMPARATIVE DATA



DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 - BY WARD

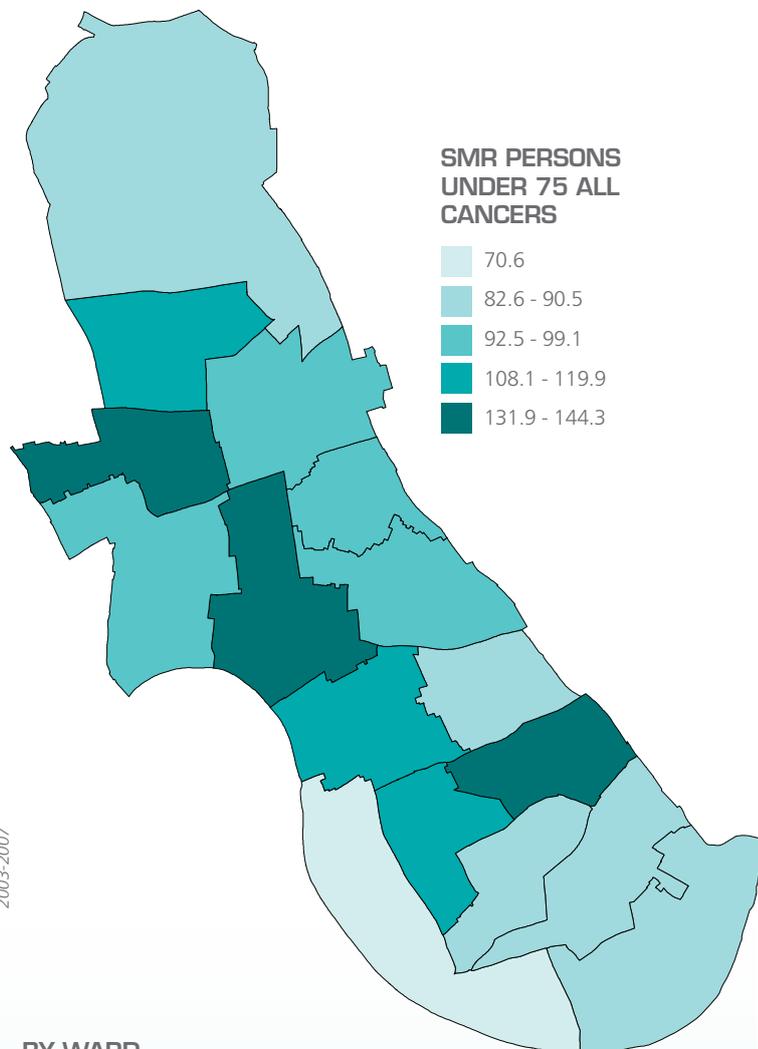


Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. A value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs for those aged under 75 are measures of early death.

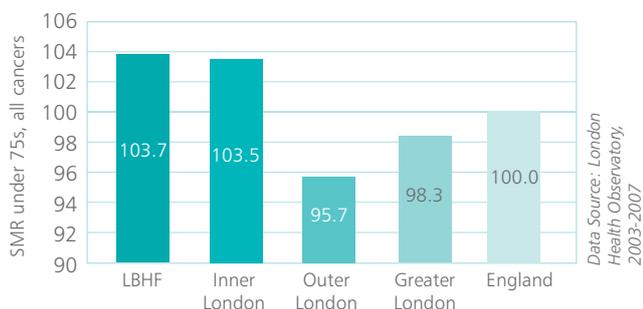
HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

DEATH FROM CANCER

- The number of deaths from cancers is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- SMRs in wards range from 71 in Palace Riverside to 144 in Fulham Broadway.



DEATHS FROM CANCER UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 – COMPARATIVE DATA



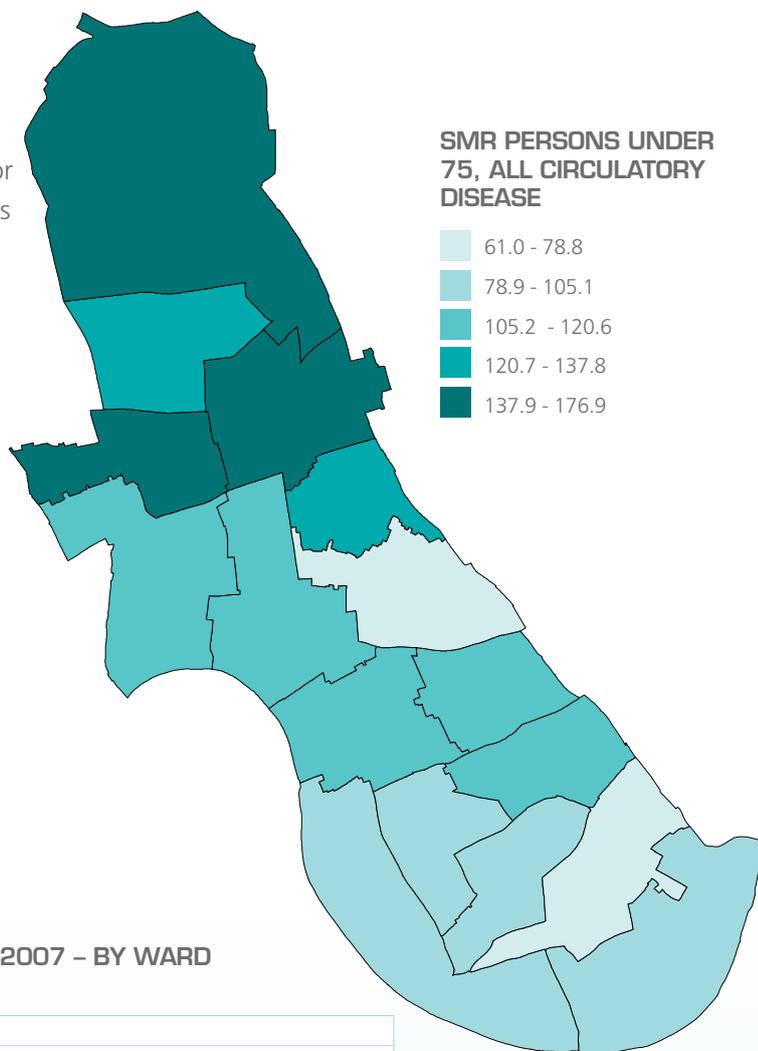
DEATHS FROM CANCER UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 – BY WARD



Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.

DEATHS FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASE

- The number of deaths from circulatory disease is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population, but it is lower than in inner London as a whole.
- SMRs in wards range from 61 in Parsons Green & Walham to 177 in College Park & Old Oak.



DEATHS FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASE UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 - COMPARATIVE DATA



DEATHS FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASE 75S, 2003-2007 - BY WARD

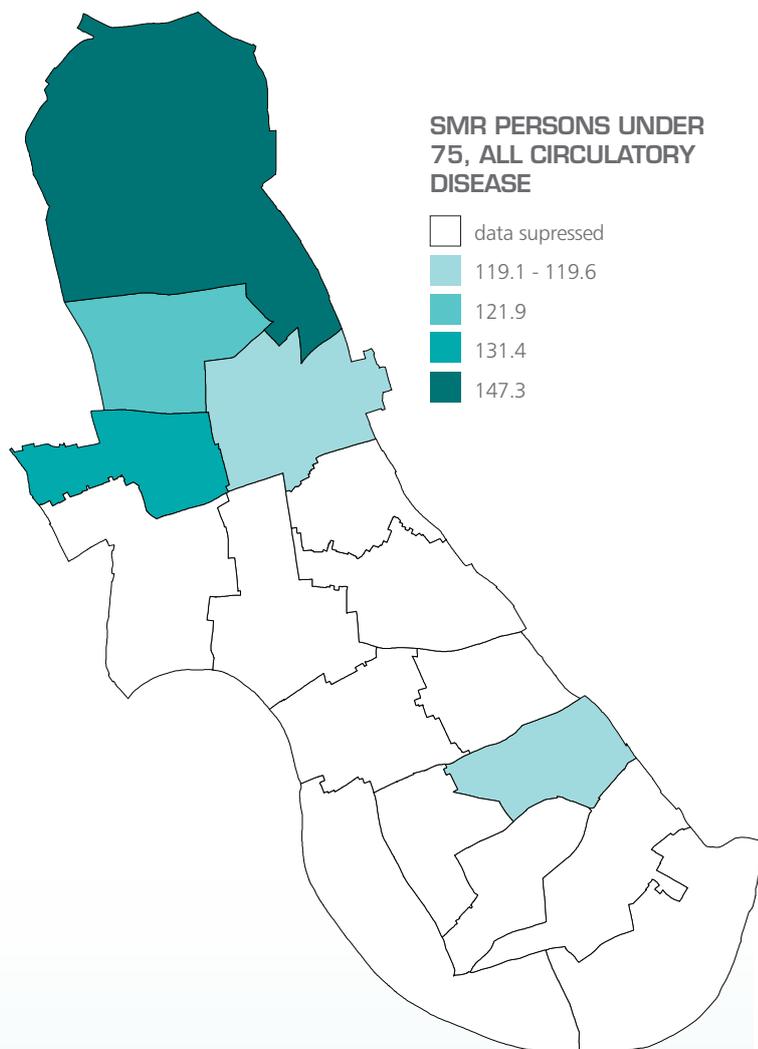


Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.

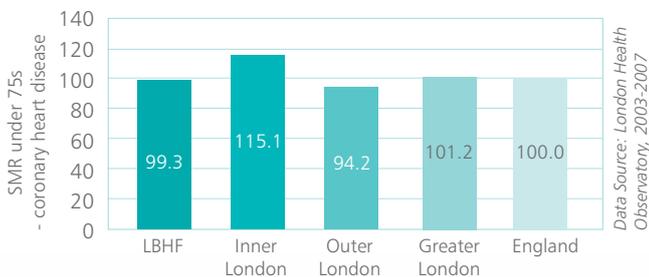
HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

DEATHS FROM CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD)

- The number of deaths from CHD is not significantly different from that expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- Actual SMRs for eleven wards have been suppressed, as the observed number of deaths from CHD in each of these wards was less than 20.
- SMRs in wards range from 119 in Shepherd's Bush Green to 147 in College Park & Old Oak.



DEATHS FROM CHD UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 - COMPARATIVE DATA



DEATHS FROM CHD UNDER 75S, 2003-2007 - BY WARD

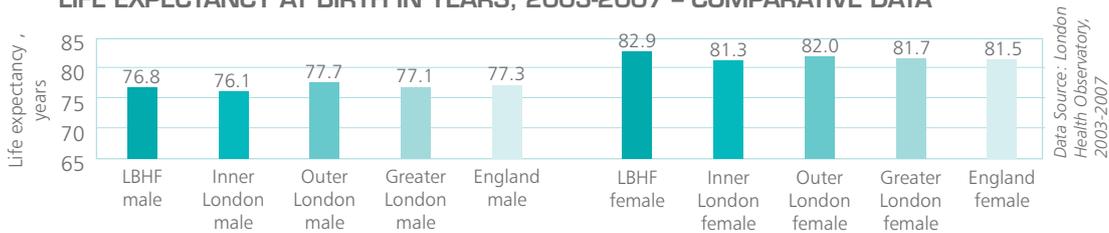


Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area. SMRs for 11 wards have been suppressed, as the observed number of deaths from CHD was less than 20.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

- The female life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is higher than that in London and England.
- The male life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is similar to that in London and England.
- For females, life expectancy in wards ranges from 77.9 in Askew to 89.6 in Fulham Reach.
- For males, life expectancy in wards ranges from 73 in Shepherd's Bush Green to 80.1 in Sands End.

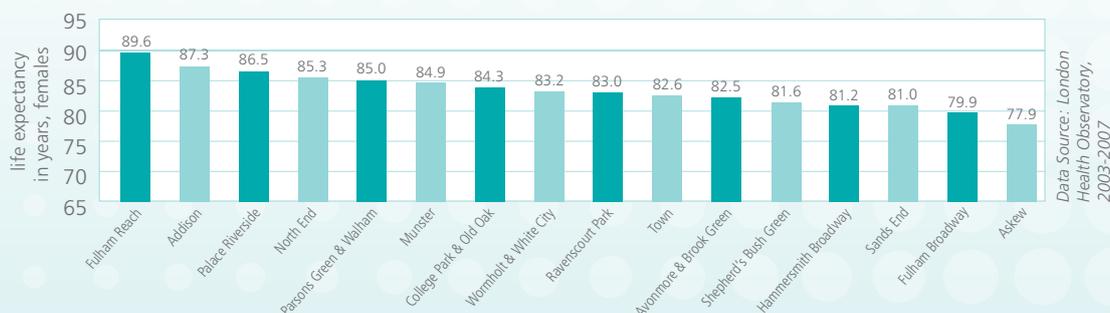
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS, 2003-2007 – COMPARATIVE DATA



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS FOR MALES, 2003-2007 – BY WARD



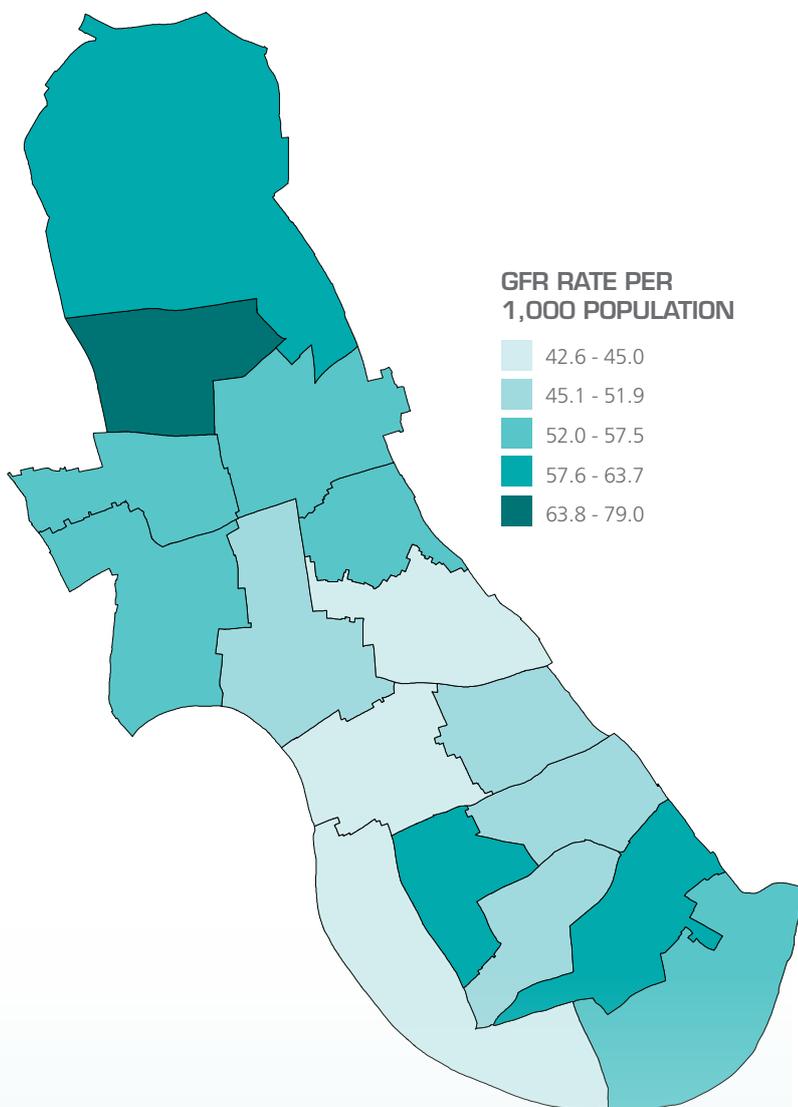
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS FOR FEMALES, 2003-2007 – BY WARD



HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

GENERAL FERTILITY RATE

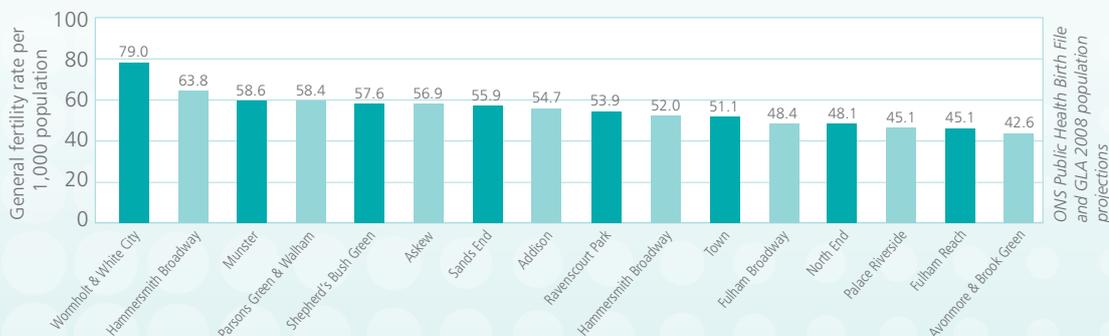
- In 2008, 2,733 babies were born to residents of Hammersmith & Fulham.
- General fertility rate (GFR) is based on the number of child bearing age women (aged 15-44).
- The GFR in Hammersmith & Fulham is lower than both in London and England as a whole.
- Wormholt & White City have the highest GFR and Avonmore & Brook Green the lowest.



GENERAL FERTILITY RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, 2008 - COMPARATIVE DATA

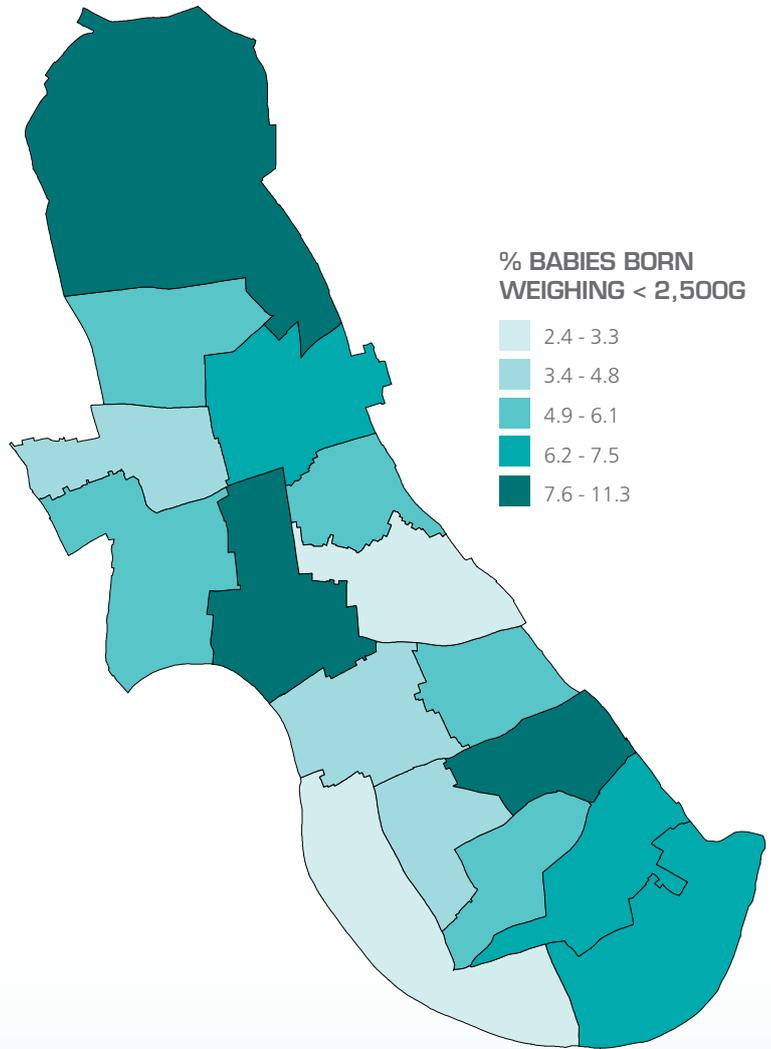


GENERAL FERTILITY RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, 2008 - BY WARD

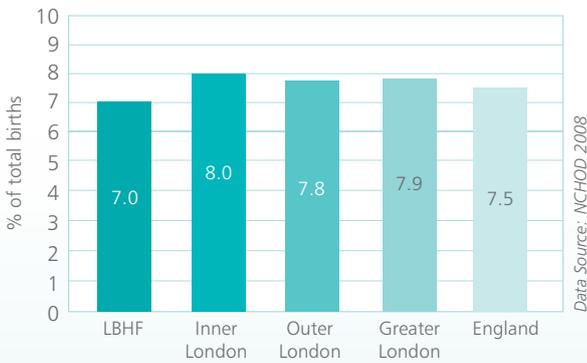


LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

- Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.
- In 2008, 7.0% of babies born to Hammersmith & Fulham residents were of low birthweight.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of babies in wards with low birthweight ranged from 2.4% in Palace Riverside to 11.3% in Hammersmith Broadway.



LOW BIRTHWEIGHT 2008, % BABIES BORN WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500G – COMPARATIVE DATA



LOW BIRTHWEIGHT 2008, % BABIES BORN WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500G – BY WARD



HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

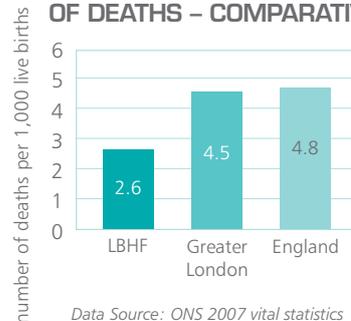
CHILDHOOD DATA

- The infant mortality rate in 2007 was lower in the borough than in London and England.
- The percentage of 2-year-old children that were immunised against MMR in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2006-07 was lower than in England, but higher than in London. The percentage in Hammersmith & Fulham has decreased from 80% in 2006-07 to 70% in 2008-09.
- Poor oral health is related to the wider determinants of health, especially socio-economic deprivation and social exclusion. The percentage of 5-year-old children with decayed, missing or filled teeth in 2005-06 was much higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and England. However, the percentage in Hammersmith & Fulham has increased from 43.8% in 2003-04.

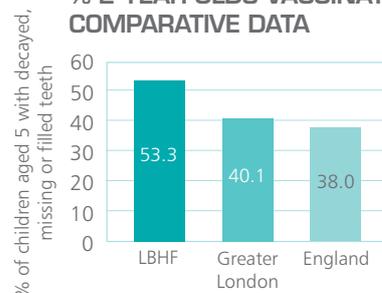
LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS

- In the 2001 Census, 14.7% of Hammersmith & Fulham residents reported that they suffered from a limiting long-term illness.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of ward residents reporting a limiting long-term illness ranged from 11.4% in both Town and Parsons Green & Walham to 19.4% in College Park & Old Oak.
- The percentages of ward residents suffering from limiting long-term illness were generally higher in the north of the borough.

INFANT MORTALITY, 2007, NUMBER OF DEATHS – COMPARATIVE DATA



MMR VACCINATIONS, 2008-09, % 2 YEAR OLDS VACCINATED – COMPARATIVE DATA

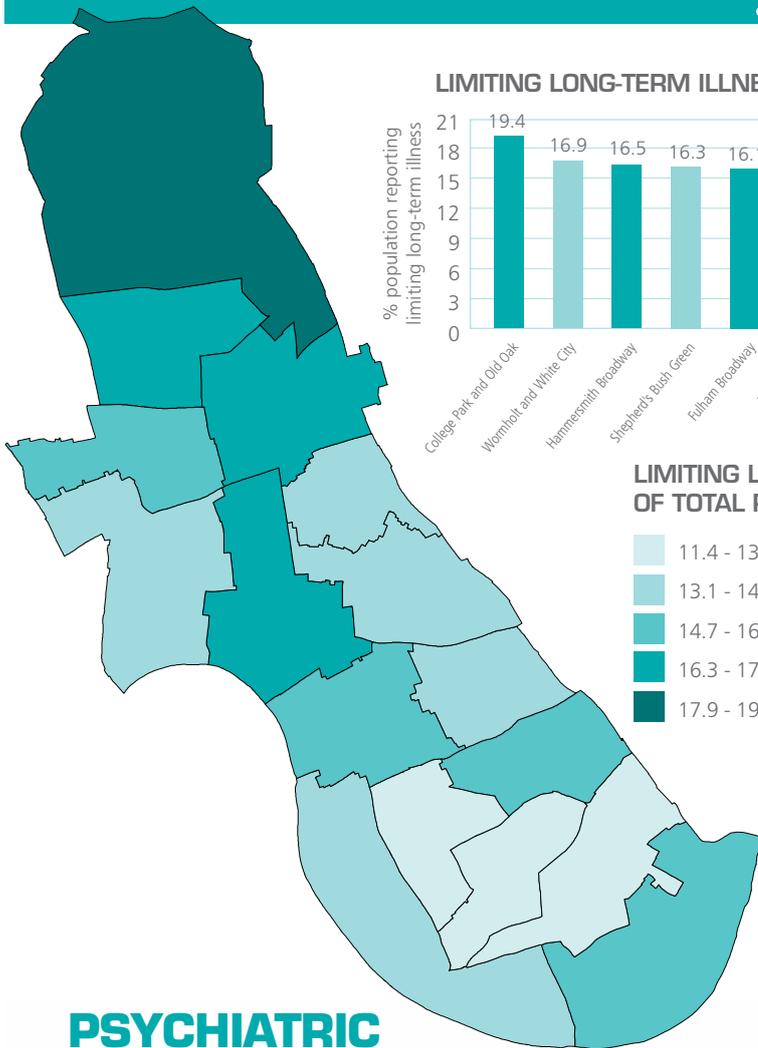


DMFT, 2005-06, % OF CHILDREN AGED 5 – COMPARATIVE DATA

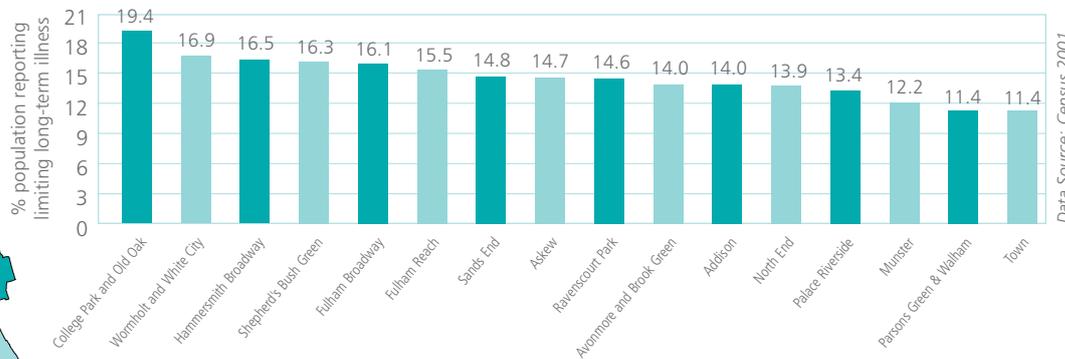


LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, 2001, % POPULATION – COMPARATIVE DATA





LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, 2001, % POPULATION - BY WARD

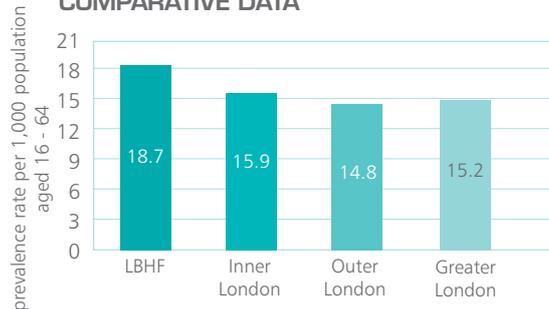


Data Source: Census 2001

LIMITING LT ILLNESS % OF TOTAL POPULATION



SIGNIFICANT PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS PREVALENCE RATES, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA



Data Source: Census 2001, ONS Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity

PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS

SIGNIFICANT PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- There are approximately 23,000 adults with psychiatric illnesses in the borough, with varying degrees of severity.
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a rate of significant psychiatric illness that is higher than inner London and Outer London as a whole.
- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north

of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.

FUNCTIONAL PSYCHOSIS

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.
- At any time, there are approximately 500 adults living with functional psychoses in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Note: The data is calculated using known prevalence rates from the Office of National Statistics' Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity, and applying them to the local population. The London Research Centre then weighted these prevalence rates to consider local conditions and calculated prevalence rates and borough level. It is these that are used above.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

DRUG DEPENDENCIES

ESTIMATED PROBLEM DRUG USERS (PDU)

- It is estimated that the Problem Drug User (PDU) rate per 1,000 15-64 population in Hammersmith & Fulham is 22.2, which equates to a point estimate of 2,835.
- The rate of 22.2 is the eighth highest in London.

- Between 01/04/2006 to the 31/03/2009, there were 1264 clients that were in tier 3/4 treatment services.
- As a rate of the PDU estimate, this equates to 45% - the 9th highest in London.

ALCOHOL DEPENDENCIES

- National Indicator 39 measures the rate of alcohol related admissions per 100,000 population using Hospital Episode Statistics.
- The rate in Hammersmith and Fulham for 2008/09 was finalised at 1,935.
- The rate of 1,935 is the third highest in Inner London.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY

- The rate of physical disability registrations for Hammersmith and Fulham as a whole is 37.3 registrations per 1,000 population.

PROBLEM DRUG USERS - COMPARATIVE DATA



PROBLEM DRUG USERS ACCESSING TREATMENT SERVICES, APRIL 2006 - MARCH 2009 - INNER LONDON BOROUGHES



ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION - INNER LONDON BOROUGHES



- College Park and Old Oak has the highest rate of physical disability registrations in the borough (53.95).
- The five wards with the highest rates are all in the north of the borough; College Park and Old Oak, Wormholt and White City, Shepherd's Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway and Askew.
- Palace Riverside has the lowest rate of registrations in the borough.
- Physical disability registration is voluntary so the figures do not give a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith & Fulham.
- There is no comparative data available for this indicator.

- The majority of the wards have between four to six blind/visual impairment disability registrations per 1,000 population. Ravenscourt Park has the highest registrations with a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the lowest blind/visual impairment disability registrations is Parsons Green & Walham with 3.8 registrations per 1,000.
- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

SENSORY IMPAIRMENT

BLIND/VISUAL IMPAIRMENT REGISTRATIONS

- The numbers of blind/visual Impairment registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 5.6 blind/visual impairment registrations per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the highest rate per thousand registered with a blind/visual impairment disability is Ravenscourt Park.

DEAF/HARD OF HEARING REGISTRATIONS

- The numbers of deaf/hard of hearing registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 2.4 deaf/hard of hearing registrations per 1,000 population.
- Despite the low numbers, College Park & Old Oak do stand out as having the highest number of deaf/hard of hearing registrations at 4.6 per 1,000.
- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY REGISTRATIONS, PER 1,000 POPULATION MARCH 2010 - BY WARD



Data Source: Census 2001 and CSD data 2009/2010

Note: The rate per thousand registered with a physical disability is calculated using Community Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000.

Note: The rate per thousand registered blind or visually impaired and deaf or hard of hearing is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000. There is no suitable comparative data for this indicator.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- The five wards with the highest numbers of OT users are: College Park and Old Oak, Fulham Broadway, Wormholt and White City, Shepherd's Bush Green and Sands End.
- Town has the lowest rate of OT users in the borough.
- These figures do not give a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith & Fulham.
- There is no comparative data available for this indicator.

CARER NUMBERS

- The 2001 Census captured data on the numbers of people who provide unpaid care in the borough.
- Informal carers provide care and assistance to vulnerable people to allow them to continue to live in their own homes.

- 7% of the population provide informal care. This is low compared to the percentages for inner London and outer London.
- The wards of Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the highest percentages of people providing unpaid care.
- Approximately 20% of all adults and older people assessed by social services have a carer that has also been assessed.
- 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.

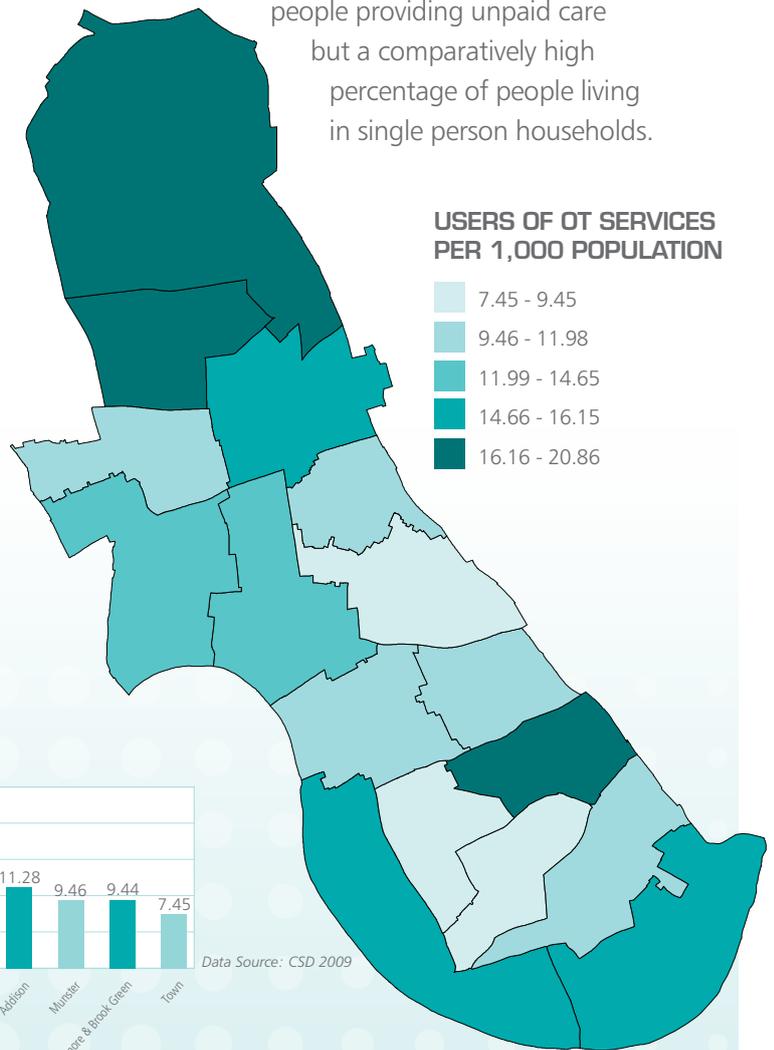
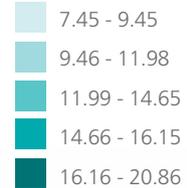
POPULATION PROVIDING UNPAID CARE, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA



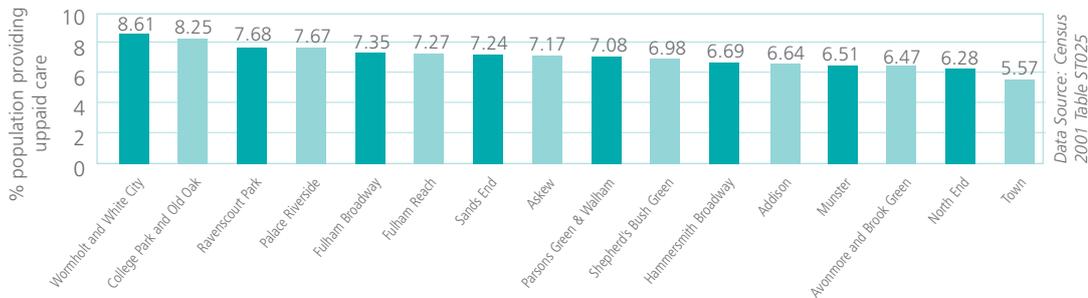
USERS OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, PER 1,000 POPULATION (18+), APRIL 2009 - BY WARD



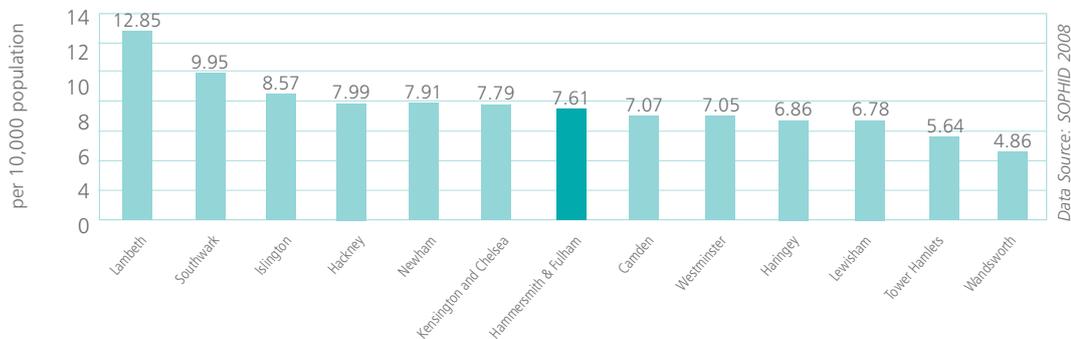
USERS OF OT SERVICES PER 1,000 POPULATION



POPULATION PROVIDING UNPAID CARE, 2001 - BY WARD



DIAGNOSED HIV RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, 2008 - BY INNER LONDON BOROUGHS



LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

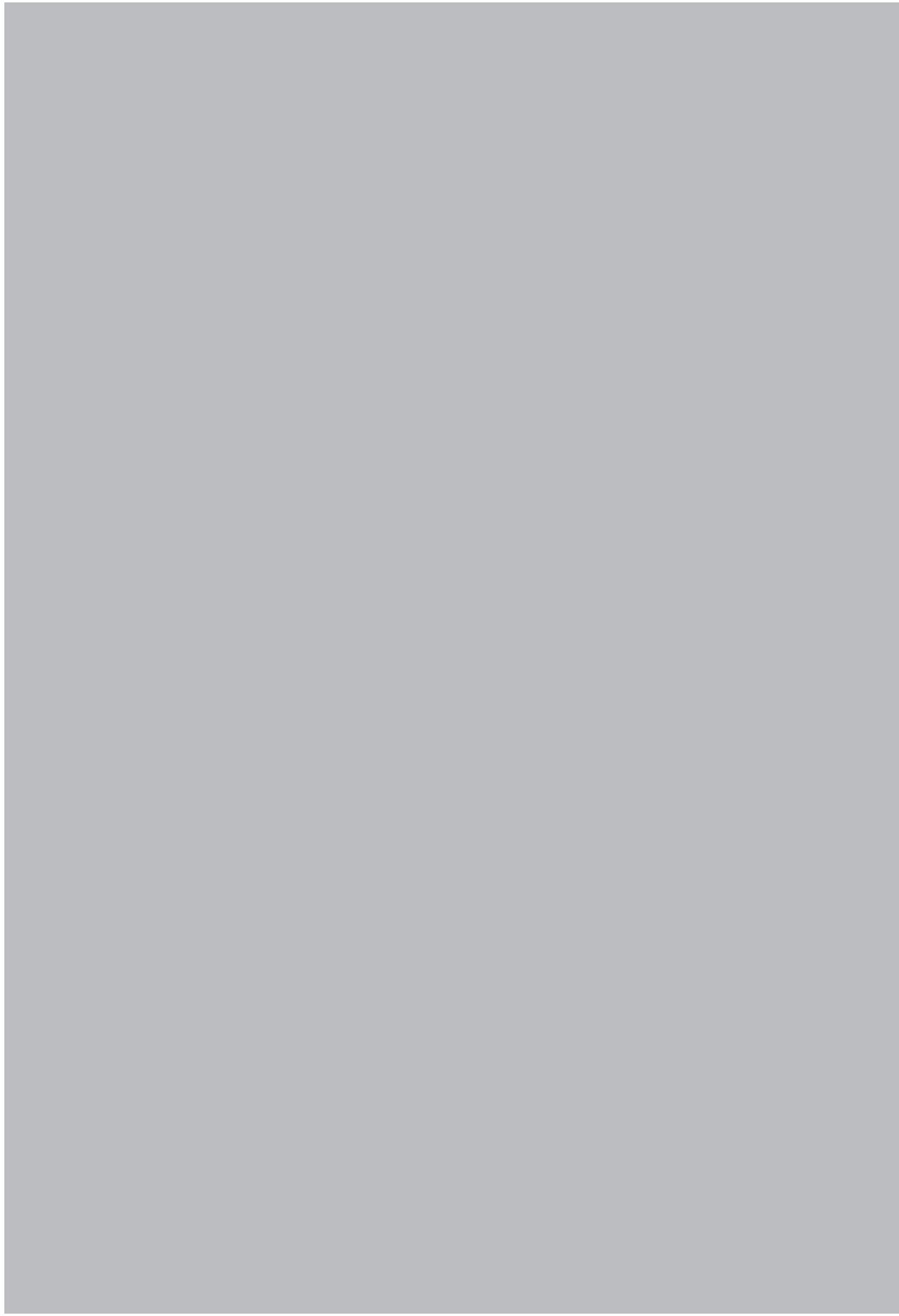
- 0.91% of the child population in Hammersmith & Fulham are looked after by the children's trust. This compares to 0.65% for Greater London and 0.55% for England.
- Currently, 11.4% of looked after children are unaccompanied asylum seeking children.
- 0.60% of Hammersmith & Fulham's child population is on the Child Protection Register, compared to 0.35% for Greater London and 0.31% for England.

LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN, 2009 - COMPARATIVE DATA



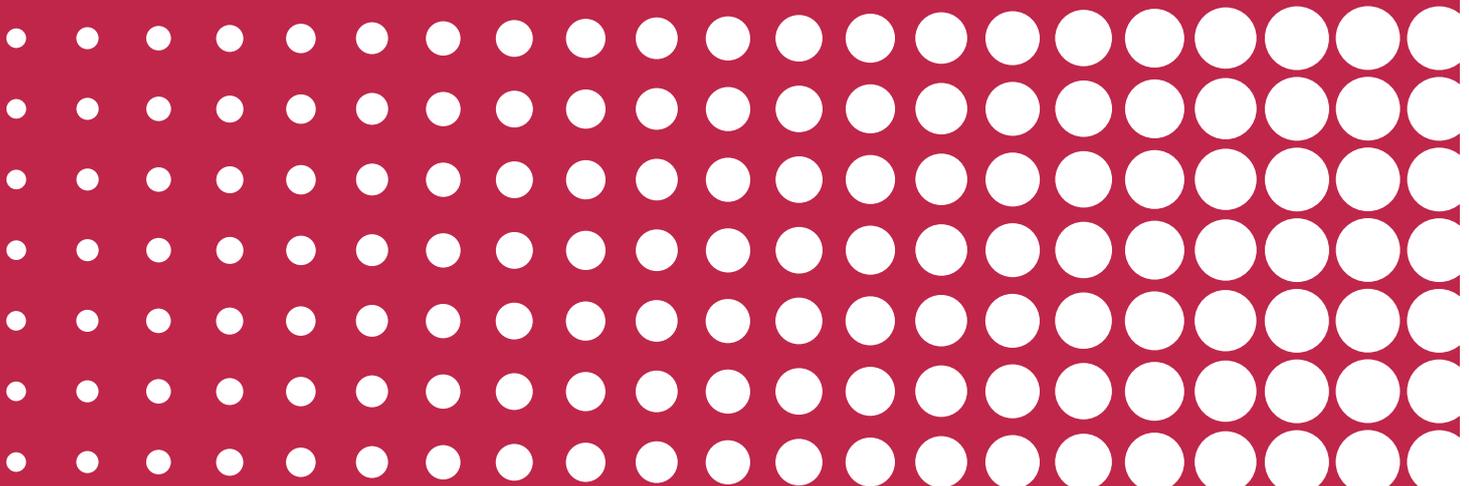
HIV AND AIDS CASES

- In 2008 there were 928 people diagnosed with HIV receiving treatment in Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Expressed as a rate per one thousand, there were 7.61 people receiving treatment.
- This is the seventh highest of all London boroughs and also the seventh highest when compared to inner London boroughs only.



Section 7

ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE



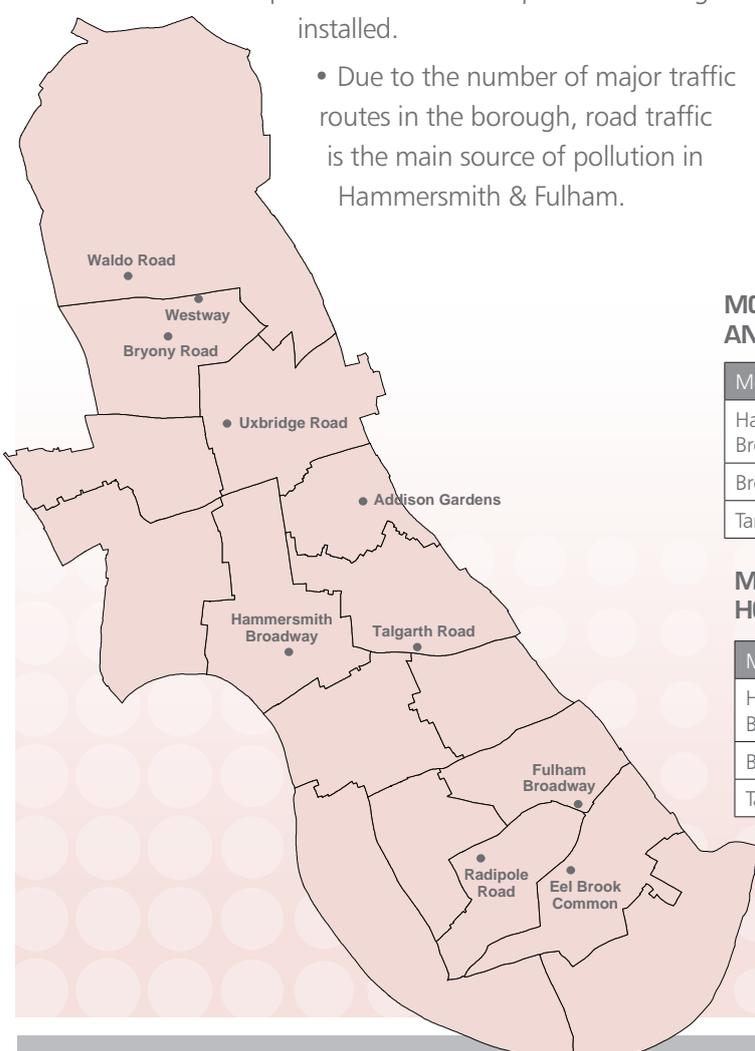
ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE

AIR QUALITY

MONITORING LOCATIONS

- In 2009/10 there were 10 air quality monitoring locations in the borough as shown in the map.
- Nitrogen dioxide is monitored at these sites using diffusion tubes which provide data on monthly and annual pollution levels.
- The sites are spread across the borough and provide a mix of busy roadside sites and quieter areas such as parks and residential streets.
- The council's 2 automatic monitoring stations at Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green were decommissioned in 2009 and a new station at Shepherd's Bush is in the process of being installed.

- Due to the number of major traffic routes in the borough, road traffic is the main source of pollution in Hammersmith & Fulham.



NITROGEN DIOXIDE

- There are 2 Government targets for Nitrogen Dioxide: (i) no more than 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (micrograms per cubic metre) for the annual average and (ii) an hourly target of no more than 18 hours above 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in a year.
- Originally the target year for compliance was 2005, but this was subsequently revised to 2010 to be consistent with EU air quality targets.
- Both targets continued to be missed at Hammersmith Broadway over the last 5 years of monitoring, but were met at Brook Green.
- At the diffusion tube monitoring sites, most of the exceedences have been recorded at those sites closest to main roads such as Hammersmith Broadway, the Westway, Talgarth Road and Fulham Broadway.
- The lowest levels of nitrogen dioxide have been measured in parks and quiet residential streets such as Bishop's Park, Eel Brook Common, Radipole Road and Daisy Lane.

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: NITROGEN DIOXIDE ANNUAL MEAN ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (2004 – 2009)

Monitoring Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hammersmith Broadway	<u>79</u>	74	84	83	77	n/d
Brook Green	40	40	39	37	38	n/d
Target	40	40	40	40	40	40

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: NITROGEN DIOXIDE HOURLY EXCEEDENCES ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (2004 – 2009)

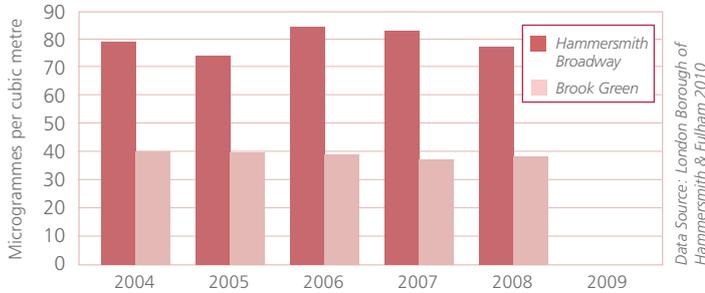
Monitoring Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hammersmith Broadway	<u>28</u>	28	43	38	58	n/d
Brook Green	1	0	0	0	1	n/d
Target	18	18	18	18	18	18

Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

NITROGEN DIOXIDE - MONITORING SITE DATA

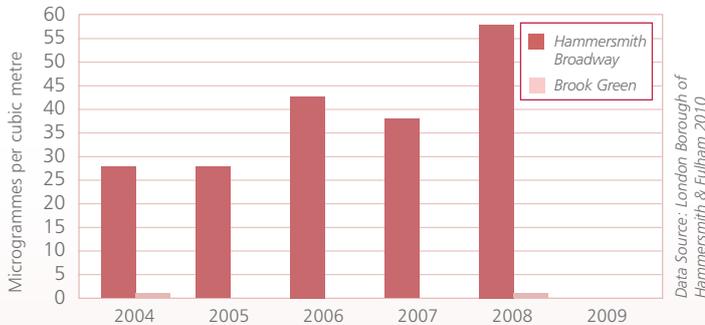
- 6 out of 10 monitoring sites (60%) in Hammersmith & Fulham exceeded (did not meet) the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean target in 2009.
- The sites that met the target were all on the less busy roads.

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: NO2 ANNUAL MEAN 2004 - 2009



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham 2010

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: NO2 HOURLY EXCEEDENCES 2004 - 2009



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham 2010

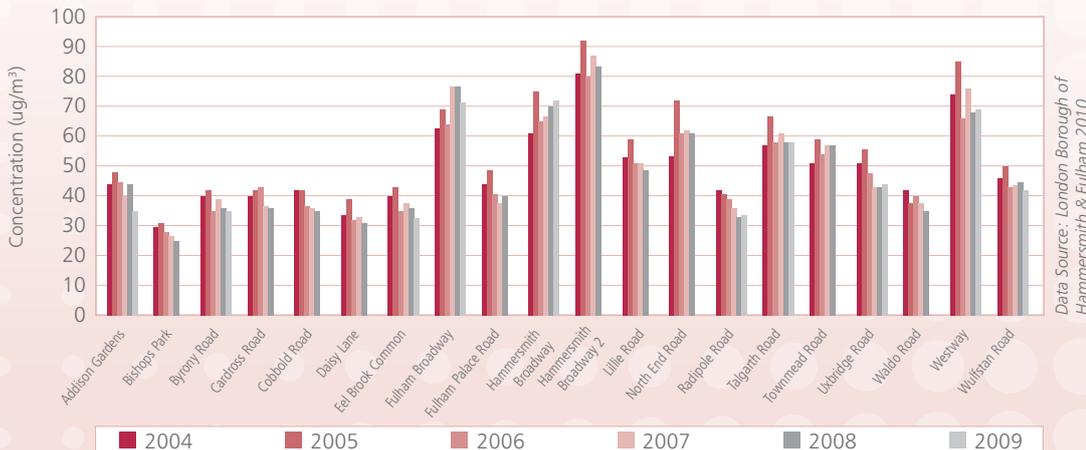
DIFFUSION TUBE RESULTS: NITROGEN DIOXIDE ANNUAL MEAN (µg/m³) (2004 - 2009)

Monitoring Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Addison Gardens	44	48	45	40	44	35
Bishop's Park	30	31	28	27	25	n/d
Bryony Road	40	42	35	39	36	35
Cardross Road	40	42	43	37	36	n/d
Cobbold Road	42	42	37	36	35	n/d
Daisy Lane	34	39	32	33	31	n/d
Eel Brook Common	40	43	35	38	36	33
Fulham Broadway	63	69	64	77	77	71
Fulham Palace Road	44	49	41	38	40	n/d
H/smith B'way	61	75	65	67	70	72
H/smith B'way 2	81	92	80	87	83	n/d
Lillie Road	53	59	51	51	49	n/d
North End Road	53	72	61	62	61	n/d
Radipole Road	42	41	39	36	33	34
Talgarth Road	57	67	58	61	58	58
Townmead Road	51	59	54	57	57	n/d
Uxbridge Road	51	56	48	43	43	44
Waldo Road	42	38	40	38	35	n/d
Westway	74	85	66	76	68	69
Wulfstan Road	46	50	43	44	45	42

Notes: • **bold text** shows an exceedence of the air quality target
• n/d – no data, site closed in 2009

Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

DIFFUSION TUBE RESULTS: NO2 ANNUAL MEAN 2004 - 2009



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham 2010

Note: 'Exceedences' occur when the set targets for air quality are not achieved, ie, when the level of nitrogen dioxide measured exceeds the set target level.

ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE

SMALL PARTICLES (PM10) DATA

- There are 2 Government targets for PM10: (i) no more than 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (micrograms per cubic metre) for the annual average and (ii) a daily target of no more than 35 days above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in a year.
- The target year for compliance was 2005.
- The annual average target was met at both monitoring stations over the last 5 years of monitoring.
- The daily target was also met at both sites, apart from 2005 when the Hammersmith Broadway station measured an exceedence.

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: PM10 ANNUAL MEAN ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (2004 – 2009)

Monitoring Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hammersmith Broadway	<u>32</u>	32	30	29	32	n/d
Brook Green	23	24	22	22	21	n/d
Target	40	40	40	40	40	40

Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: PM10 DAILY EXCEEDENCES ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (2004 – 2009)

Monitoring Site	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hammersmith Broadway	<u>25</u>	41	24	25	9	n/d
Brook Green	11	20	10	19	15	n/d
Target	35	35	35	35	35	35

Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: PM10 ANNUAL MEAN 2004 – 2009



Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

RECYCLING

- The council collected 59,378 tonnes of domestic waste in 2008/09, of which 16,551 tonnes were recycled or composted, resulting in a household recycling rate of 27.87% (unaudited).
- The council aims to meet its statutory recycling and composting target of 30% of household waste by the end of 2010.
- Hammersmith and Fulham introduced a co-mingled kerbside collection service to street properties in April 2003. This now serves approximately 50,000 households. Residents participating in this scheme receive a weekly 'Smart Sack' recycling collection. The Smart Sacks take paper, card, glass bottles/jars, food & drink cans, aerosols, plastic bottles and drinks cartons in the same sack, removing the need for residents to sort items.
- Residents living in estates, flats and mansion blocks are provided with communal Smart Banks which take the same materials for recycling as the Smart Sack.
- There are over 40 Recycling sites on the public highway, with Smart Banks and some with textile/ shoe banks and printer inkjet / toner cartridge banks.
- All schools are also provided with one or more Smart Banks.

MONITORING STATION RESULTS: PM10 DAILY EXCEEDENCES (2004 – 2009)



Data source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham 2010

Notes: • underlined text shows less than 75% data capture • bold text shows an exceedence of the air quality target • n/d – no data, site closed in 2009

ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE

MAJOR ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

- 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 in the Westfield Shopping Centre.
- The BBC provides a number of facilities in the borough, including BBC Television Centre.
- Many bars and pubs located in the borough are also venues for live music and comedy.

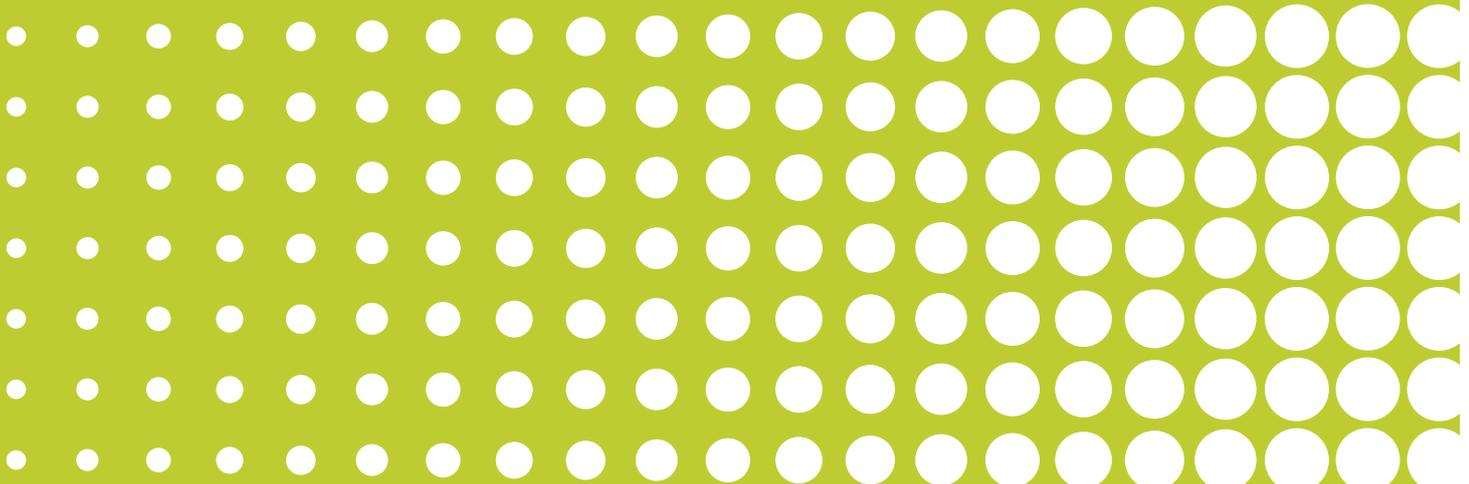
LEISURE FACILITIES – MAJOR HOTELS

- 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.



Section 8

TRANSPORT



TRANSPORT

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, followed by the A3220 (TLRN roads).
- The busiest borough-owned road is Putney Bridge followed by Wandsworth Bridge Road & Uxbridge Road.

Road	Number of vehicles			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Uxbridge Road	40,498	41,097	42,650	40,993
Hammersmith Road	17,577	24,630	24,186	27,394
West Cromwell Road	54,467	55,989	55,806	N/A
Lillie Road	10,867	13,245	14,171	13,923
Fulham Road	12,441	13,377	15,179	19,386
Kings Road	21,725	22,419	23,066	33,100
Wandsworth Bridge Road	31,832	32,871	33,776	47,709
Putney Bridge	27,051	31,311	32,157	50,347
Hammersmith Bridge	17,309	19,369	20,711	27,112
Scrubs Lane (Harrow Road)	17,346	27,295	28,435	28,536
Scrubs Lane (North Pole Road jcn)	23,456	27,238	29,265	N/A
A40 Westway (A219 jcn)	90,786	90,064	90,185	89,582
A4 Great West Road (boro boundary)	147,435	127,658	146,475	145,202
A4 Talgarth Road	109,434	103,474	107,759	106,864
A4 Hammersmith Flyover	86,784	85,593	89,374	88,935
A3220 West Cross Route	57,073	57,478	59,817	59,304

Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, Environment Dept and TFL

Note: Key roads include the A40/A40M Westway (TLRN), A4 Great West Road (TLRN), A3220 West Cross route, A4020 Uxbridge Road, A402 Goldhawk Road, A219 Scrubs Lane / Wood Lane / Shepherd's Bush Road/ Fulham Palace Road, A308 New Kings Road, A304 Fulham Road, A315 Hammersmith Road / King Street, A3218 Lillie Road, A3219 Dawes Road, and the A217 Wandsworth Bridge Road. 2006 data is not available for A4, A40 and A3220 TLRN roads

PUBLIC TRANSPORT - RAIL AND UNDERGROUND STATIONS

- The borough is served by four underground lines and one national rail 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.

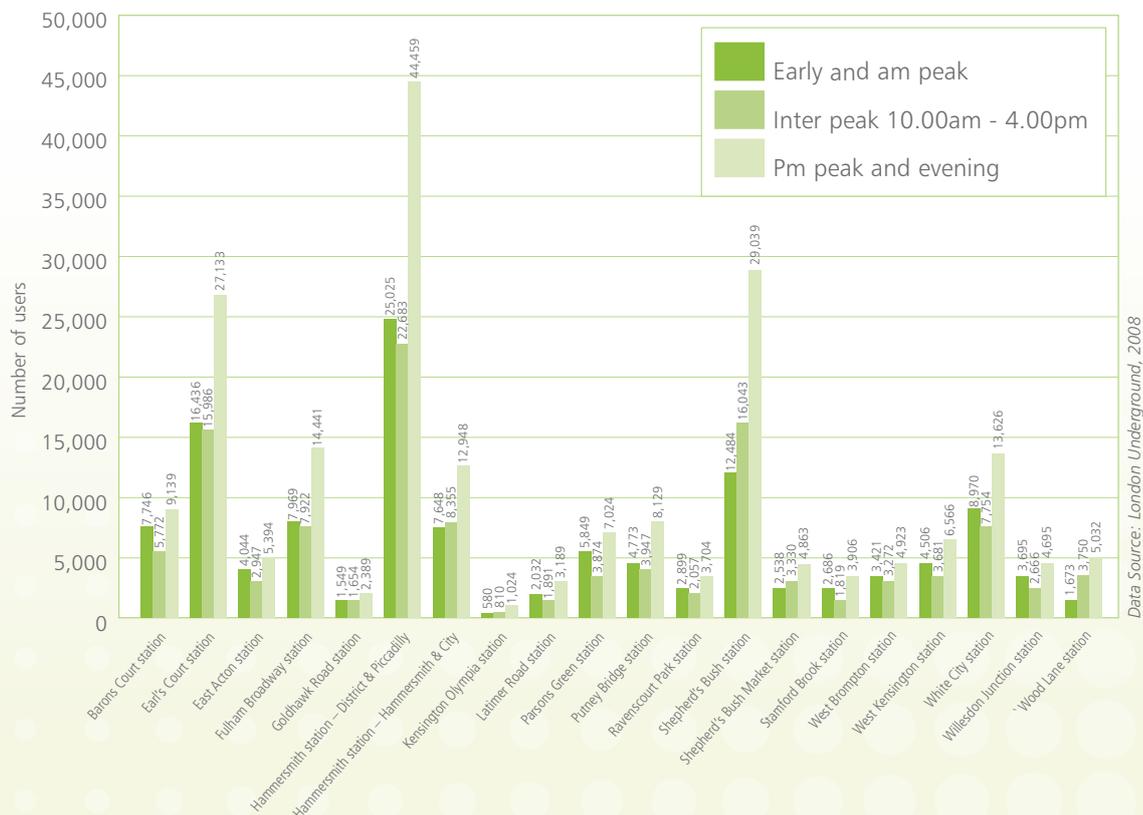


- The Underground lines serving the borough are the Piccadilly Line, the District Line, the Hammersmith & City Line and the Central Line.
- In addition, the Bakerloo Line stops at Willesden Junction on the northern borough boundary with Brent.
- The busiest tube station by far is Hammersmith (District and Piccadilly), followed by Shepherd's Bush (Central Line).
- The lowest usage stations are Olympia (underground only), followed by Goldhawk Road.
- A new underground station has been built on the Hammersmith & City Line at White City (Wood Lane).
- The West London national rail line runs along the borough's western boundary, with stations at West Brompton, Kensington Olympia and Willesden Junction.
- New national rail stations have been recently built at Imperial Wharf and Shepherd's Bush.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT – BUSES AND BUS ROUTES

- There are 44 daytime bus routes and 21 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.
- Almost all the borough's households live within 400m of a bus route.
- Hammersmith Broadway bus interchange is used by 35,000 passengers every weekday.
- On an average weekday, 20% of borough residents use the bus.
- To find an up to date route map, please visit the TfL website at: <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/gettingaround/maps/buses/busdiagrams.asp>

PASSENGER USE OF UNDERGROUND STATIONS, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, 2008



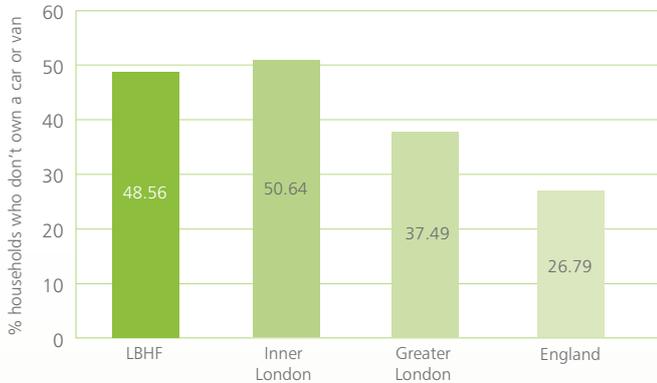
TRANSPORT

CAR OWNERSHIP

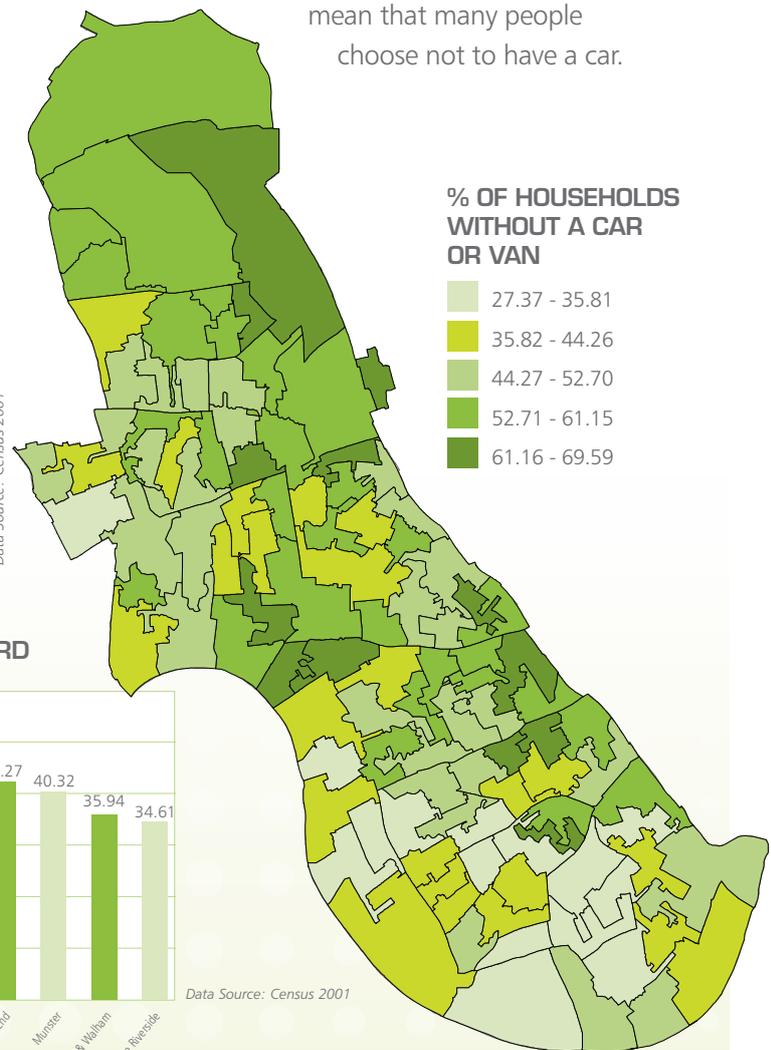
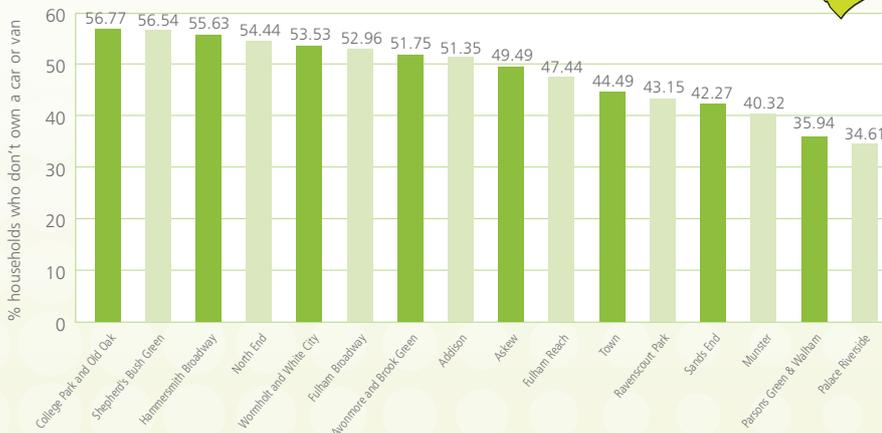
- The proportion of households without the use of a car in Hammersmith & Fulham has fallen since 1991 from 52.0% to 48.6% in 2001.
- There is a slightly higher proportion of households without a car in inner London but the rate is much lower for London as a whole (37.5%) and England & Wales (26.8%).
- The lowest rates of car ownership are in the two northern wards of College Park & Old Oak and Shepherd's Bush Green, followed by the central wards of Hammersmith Broadway and North End.

- Areas with high percentages of households without the use of a car are found across the borough, around town centres (with their good public transport links) and also in poorer areas of the borough. The poorer areas include many of the larger public sector estates.
- Levels of car ownership are commonly used as an indicator of material deprivation or low income. The significance of this measure for Inner London boroughs is less relevant due to other factors, including good public transport networks, which mean that many people choose not to have a car.

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A CAR OR VAN, 2001 - COMPARATIVE DATA



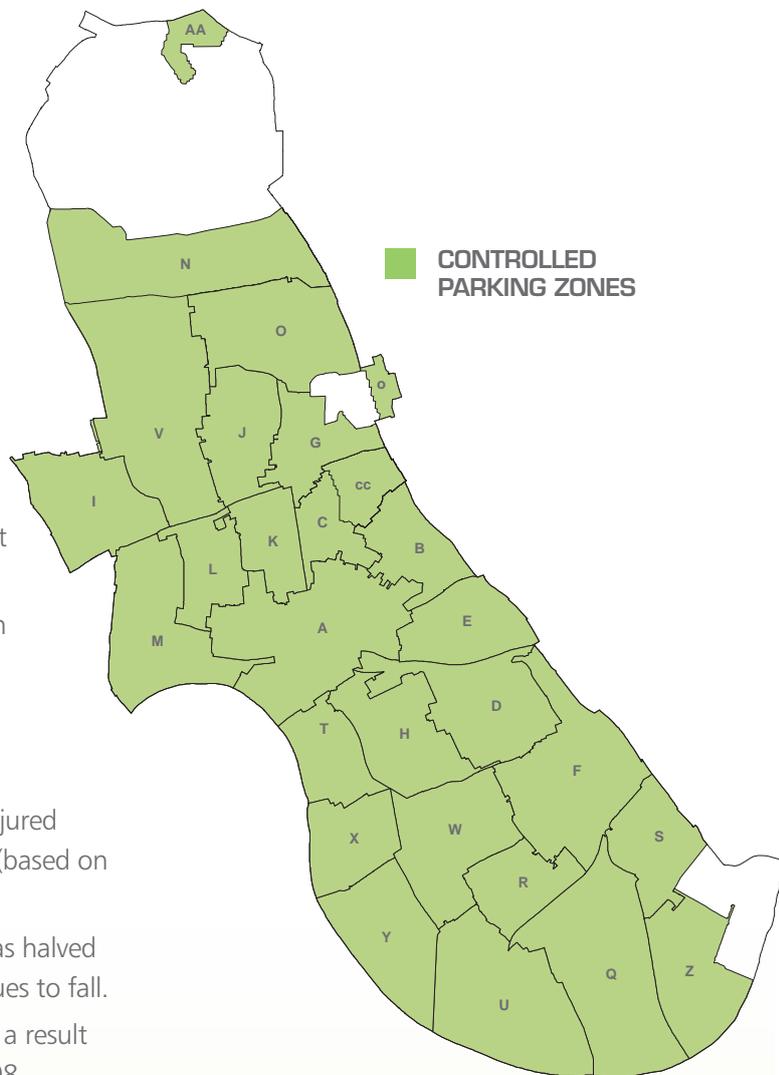
HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A CAR OR VAN, 2001 - BY WARD



- Distributions of car-less households shown in the map compare very well with a map of Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) which suggest that car ownership is related strongly to accessibility to public transport as well as wealth.

CONTROLLED PARKING ZONES (CPZS)

- 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 from Monday to Saturday, and there are 40,341 on-street parking spaces in the borough.
- Motorcycles and Blue Badge holders can park free in any on-street bay.



ROAD SAFETY

- There was a 12% reduction in killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2008 (based on 2007 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 three fatalities and 91 serious injuries as a result of road accidents in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2008.

ROAD CASUALTIES 1999 - 2008



TRANSPORT

TRAVEL TO WORK

- In 2001, 32% of working residents in Hammersmith & Fulham worked within the borough, a lower proportion than in 1991 (37%). Of the balance, 52% of residents worked elsewhere in inner London in 2001 (up from 49% in 1991).
- Of all people working in the borough in 2001 (the borough workforce), 27% lived in the borough, 25% travelled from elsewhere in inner London, 35% from outer London and 13% from outside London altogether. The overall proportion travelling longer distances from outer London and beyond has fallen from 51% in 1991 to 48% in 2001.
- In 2001 the most used means of travel to work for borough residents was London Underground; 38% of working residents and 26% of the borough workforce travelled to work by this means.
- The proportions of those travelling to work by tube were higher in 2001 compared to 1991 for both residents and the borough workforce.
- The use of main line rail also increased, and in 2001 4% of residents and 11% of the workforce used this means of travel to work.
- Use of the bus also rose over the ten year period, and in 2001 11% of residents and 9% of the workforce used this means.
- The proportions of people travelling to work by car or motor cycle fell over the ten year period, and in 2001 20% of residents and 32% of the workforce travelled to work using one of these means.
- Travel to work by cycle rose slightly between 1991 and 2001, and in 2001 5% of residents and 4% of the workforce used this means.
- Travel to work on foot has remained fairly constant; in 2001, 12% of residents, and 10% of the workforce walked to work.

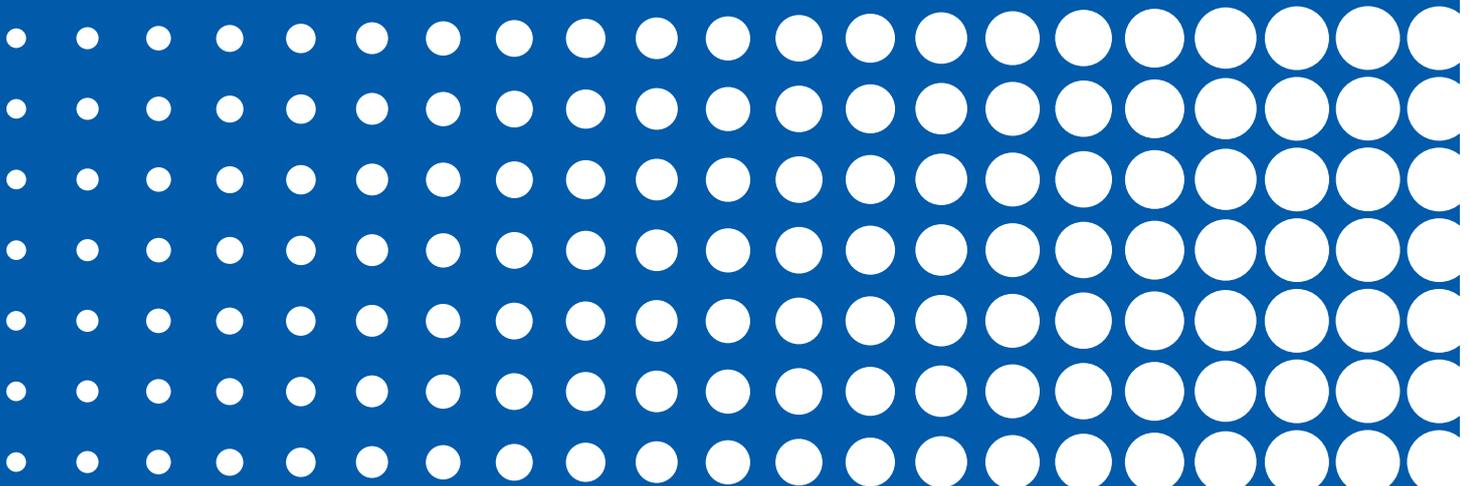
- Residents of Hammersmith & Fulham have a higher rate of walking, cycling and public transport use and a lower rate of private car use, than the inner and greater London averages for travel to work.

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 approximately 1,000 cycle parking stands in the borough.
- 3% of borough residents use a bicycle on an average weekday.
- 10% 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 31% 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.

Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTES: DATA & GEOGRAPHY



APPENDIX

DATA THEMES

- All the data in this report has been grouped and presented on a thematic basis.
- The themes have been chosen to provide the best overview of the available data, and the most comprehensive overview of borough life.
- The data themes are as follows: population; local economy; housing; social conditions and crime; education; health and social care; environment and leisure; and transport.
- Pages within themes have been colour-coded for ease of reference.

LEVEL OF DATA PROVISION/PAGE LAYOUT

- Each data indicator has been provided at the most detailed level available. In most cases this means that data has been broken down by ward, although for some data it has been appropriate to provide detail at Super Output Area (SOA) level [see geography and education data notes below for more specific detail].
- In order to place data about the borough in context, comparative data at a local, regional and national level has also been presented where it is available.
- Where data is available at ward or SOA level, a graph ranking the data on a ward-by-ward basis has been provided.
- Where appropriate, ward level or SOA level data has also been provided on a shaded map of the borough to show the level of variation in the data across the borough as a whole.
- Maps are shaded on the basis of no more than five bands of information as appropriate.

- Where data is available solely at borough level, it has been presented in the most suitable format for visual reference.
- Text is used to highlight key information only and has been kept to a minimum throughout.

EDUCATION

- Hammersmith & Fulham Local Education Authority (LEA) is responsible for all state schools situated within the borough boundary.
- Not all school age children resident in the borough will be educated at borough schools, and conversely some children resident outside the borough will attend schools in the borough.
- Due to the differences between 'borough resident children' and 'borough school pupils', the education data has been provided, where appropriate, on a school by school basis at primary and secondary level.
- This allows an overview of how educational establishments within Hammersmith & Fulham LEA, and the pupils educated therein, are performing. Contextual comparative data has also been provided where available.

SOURCING DATA

- All data sources used in the report have been quoted alongside the actual data.
- Where assumptions have been drawn, proxies have been used, or data has been extrapolated, this has been clearly noted on the relevant page.

GEOGRAPHY

- As noted above, where appropriate, data in this report has been provided at the most detailed level possible.
- In most instances, this means that data is broken down at electoral ward level. Electoral wards are the geographical administrative units used to elect local councillors and form a key part of the political geography of the borough. It should be noted that the population count of wards varies both between and within local authorities. Ward boundaries are also subject to change, and sometimes complete reclassification, by the Boundary Commission.
- In some cases it has been possible to break the data down into a more detailed level of provision, namely, Super Output Areas (SOAs).
- SOAs as a level of data provision were introduced by the Office for National Statistics to improve the quality and comparability of small area statistics in England and Wales. SOAs are groupings of Output Areas (OAs) used in the Census. There are 111 SOAs in Hammersmith & Fulham as compared to 16 electoral wards.
- SOAs have two main advantages over electoral wards when supplying data. Firstly, SOAs are fixed in size (dependent on the level of population residing therein) and secondly, SOA boundaries will not change over time. This promotes comparability of data both geographically (throughout England and Wales) and over time.
- SOAs are being used for the national collection of neighbourhood statistics on three levels:
 - Upper layer SOA: size still to be determined
 - Middle layer SOA: mean population 7,200
 - Lower layer SOA: mean population 1,500
- Where SOA level data has been provided in the report it is at the lower layer SOA level unless otherwise stated.

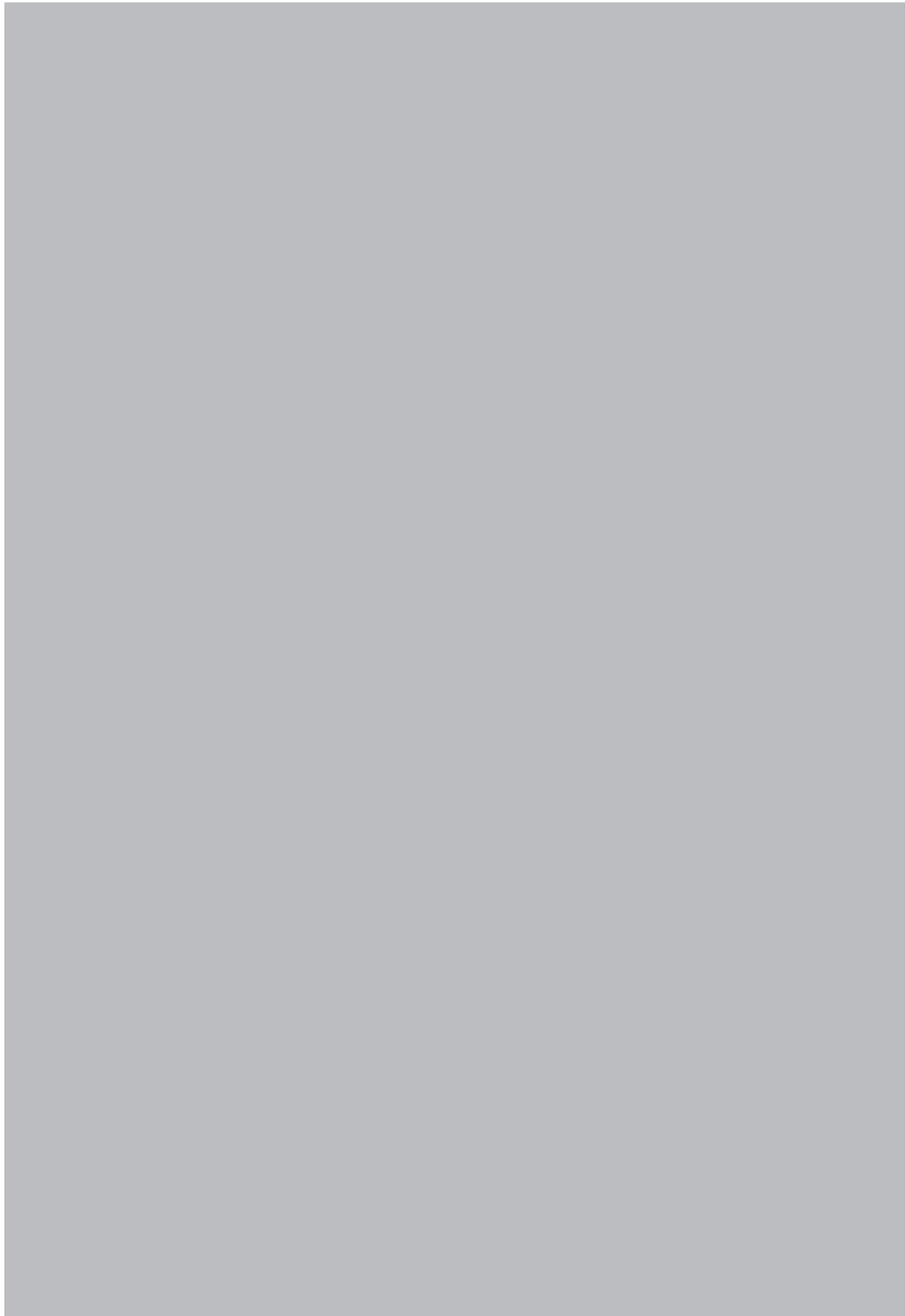
FURTHER INFORMATION

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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 6.5% in 1995, which corresponds to 1.5 million people (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high mortality. The most common complications of diabetes are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. The prevalence of these complications is high, and the mortality is high. In the Netherlands, the mortality of diabetes is estimated to be 10% per year (2).

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of diabetes in the Netherlands in 1995. The prevalence of diabetes was determined by a population-based survey of 100,000 people in the Netherlands in 1995.

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