

London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Proposed Submission Local Plan

Background paper: The Infrastructure Delivery Plan

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Hammersmith and Fulham Local Plan (LP) sets out the Council's vision, spatial regeneration strategy and development management policies for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham over the next 20 years.
- 1.2 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been prepared alongside the LP. To ensure the LP supports sustainable and mixed communities, a range of infrastructure will be needed to deliver this vision. The IDP has been prepared to indicate where, when and how much development is proposed to take place and by what means it will be delivered over the plan period.
- 1.3 The Local Plan builds from the Core Strategy 2011 and the Development Management documents, adopted in 2013. As part of the background evidence work to the Core Strategy an Infrastructure Needs Assessment was prepared. The IDP provides an update to the evidence prepared as part of the Core Strategy incorporating the evidence prepared for the Community Infrastructure Levy, adopted in September 2015, as well as other Opportunity Area documents and up to date service information.
- 1.4 The Local Plan identifies four regeneration areas to meet the needs of the local and future communities for housing, retail, leisure and other uses. The majority of the infrastructure requirements will be located and delivered in the regeneration areas where the highest quantum of growth is proposed, however, there will also be impacts upon other infrastructure and services across the borough.
- 1.5 The IDP contains an Infrastructure Schedule identifying the items necessary to support the objectives of the LP policies and proposals. The schedule can be seen at Appendix I. The schedule has been prepared with the evidence at the time of the Local Plan, informed by and with relevant partners. It is anticipated that the costs and proposals may differ at the time of any application. For these reasons, the schedule is seen as a 'live' document which will be reviewed on a regular basis and will be kept up to date to reflect the circumstances and priorities of the council.
- 1.6 It is recognised that the council is not the authority responsible for delivering and implementing many of the infrastructure items contained in the schedule, nevertheless the council is responsible for supporting the objectives of the LP and the provision of the supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure planning and delivery is a complex matter with a range of organisations, differing forward planning timescales and potentially conflicting interests. Therefore the Council has established contacts with a number of infrastructure providers and has developed a comprehensive understanding of the infrastructure requirements of future development and growth. The council will continue to work with partners to identify how infrastructure will be provided.

1.1 Document Background

1.1.1 The main aims of this study are:

- To identify the existing capacity of infrastructure provision across the borough;
- To identify what infrastructure may be required to serve the proposed level and location of development and growth in the borough with an indicative phasing strategy;
- To identify the responsible partners, any funding opportunities and indicative costs; and
- To inform the Council's Local Plan and the future policy of infrastructure providers, enabling an integrated approach to planning and infrastructure development that ensures timely delivery of infrastructure alongside new development and the delivery of sustainable communities.

1.1.2 The main areas for growth in the borough are located at the four regeneration areas: White City, Hammersmith, Fulham (inc. Earls Court), South Fulham. The White City Opportunity Area Planning Framework was adopted in October 2013 and the South Fulham Riverside Regeneration Area SPD was adopted in January 2013. Earls Court and West Kensington was identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan (2011), following this a joint Supplementary Planning Document was prepared and adopted in 2012. The preparation of these documents have formed the basis for the key infrastructure requirements in each of the areas. However, these documents are not currently proposed to be re-adopted as supplementary guidance to the Local Plan.

1.1.3 An SPD is currently being prepared for Hammersmith and is likely to be adopted in late 2017.

1.1.4 The main purpose of the IDP is to assess the current provision in each of the service areas, to identify where the main infrastructure needs are and to outline how and when they may be delivered.

Legislative and Policy Background

1.1.5 The scope of the infrastructure investigated within this study is set out in Table 1. The infrastructure required to support spatial planning is not limited to the services that are controlled by the Council.

Table 1: Scope of the Infrastructure Study

Category	Facility Type
Physical Infrastructure	
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road network• Rail• Buses• Underground

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport schemes in the five regeneration areas
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Gas • Sustainable energy developments
Water and drainage infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply infrastructure • Drainage infrastructure • Tidal and fluvial flood prevention
Social and Community Infrastructure	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary schools • Primary schools • Early Years • Childrens Centres • Special schools • Adult education
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care • Local and community services • Learning disabilities • Acute and specialist care • Mental health
Children's Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered housing
Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Fire • Ambulance
Leisure and Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure centres • Playing fields
Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting halls and spaces • Places of worship • Youth services • Libraries • Crematoria and cemeteries
Social Care Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people's housing • Housing relating to support and care
Green Infrastructure	
Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks • Metropolitan open land
Thames Path	
Nature Conservation Areas	
Outdoor sports provision	
Playspaces	
Trees	

1.1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) identifies that infrastructure planning is part of achieving economic growth and sustainable development. Local Plans should 'plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework.'

1.1.6 Paragraph 162 of the NPPF states: 'Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:

- assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.' utilities, waste, health,

social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and

- take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

1.1.7 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) also provides guidance on infrastructure planning. Paragraph 19 states the local planning authority should set out a 'positive' but 'realistic' vision for the area 'about what can be achieved and when (including in relation to infrastructure)...ensuring that the requirements of the plan as a whole will not prejudice the viability of development'. The Local Plan should clearly identify what infrastructure is required for at least the first five years of the plan, the infrastructure required, who is going to fund and provide it, and how it relates to the anticipated rate and phasing of development.

London Plan

1.1.10 The London Plan is the strategic plan for London and sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport, and social framework for the development of the capital to 2036. Policy 8.1 Implementation states: "The Mayor will work with boroughs, infrastructure providers, national government, regulators and others involved in infrastructure planning, funding and implementation to ensure the effective development and delivery of the infrastructure needed to support the sustainable management of growth in London and maintain its status as a world city..."

1.1.11 Furthermore the London Planning Statement SPG states that a key role for the London Planning system is: "Ensuring a growing city has the infrastructure (including transport, energy and other utilities, health, education and other social and community safety provision, flood management, parks and other green infrastructure) it needs. The London planning system should identify needs and likely gaps in provision, and then help to lever resources to help meet them. The Mayor intends to work with boroughs, developers and others to make a step change improvement in infrastructure planning in London.

Local Plan

1.1.12 The Local Plan has been developed in accordance with national and London Plan (2016) policy, and set out the vision for Hammersmith and Fulham. It is the Council's responsibility to set out a high quality vision of the area which strikes the balance of achieving viable and realistic policy options. The Local Plan includes specific policies to support the delivery and provision of infrastructure throughout the duration of the plan period.

1.1.13 The following policies have been developed which set out the approach to decision taking:

DEL1

Delivery and implementation

The council will implement the policies and proposals of the Local Plan by:

- **working with stakeholders and partner organisations through a variety of fora and other arrangements, including resident working groups and designated neighbourhood fora;**
- **preparing other Local Plan documents, supplementary planning documents, joint Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks (OAPFs), development briefs, master plans and best practice guidance where necessary;**
- **maintaining an Infrastructure Schedule (part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan) that identifies the infrastructure projects and programmes that seeks to create the most benefits from development;**
- **utilising development management powers, including pre-application discussions and involving partner organisations where appropriate;**
- **having regard to the financial viability of development in the following ways:**
 - **Plan-making**
 - **CIL charge-setting**
 - **Negotiating Section 106 Agreements ('106s'), including for affordable housing**
- **allocating council funding and seeking other monies for projects which support the Local Plan; and**
- **preparing authority monitoring reports on an annual basis to review the effectiveness of policies and identifying alterations where necessary.**

Policy INFRA1

Planning contributions and infrastructure planning

The council will seek planning contributions to ensure the necessary infrastructure to support the Local Plan is delivered using two main mechanisms:

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The council will charge CIL on developments in accordance with the CIL Regulations (as amended) and the LBHF CIL Charging Schedule.

The council will spend CIL on:

- **Infrastructure in accordance with the H&F Regulation 123 (R123) List;**
- **Projects identified for ‘Neighbourhood CIL’; and**
- **CIL administration expenses (no more than the statutory cap).**

Section 106 Agreements (‘S106s’)

The council will seek to negotiate S106s, where the S106 ‘tests’ are met, for:

- **The provision of infrastructure projects or types *not* specified on the R123 List (through either financial contributions or ‘in kind’ delivery); and**
- **Non-‘infrastructure’ provisions, such as for affordable housing (see policy H03) and S106 monitoring expenses.**

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

1.1.14 The Community Infrastructure Levy came into force on 6th April 2010 through the CIL Regulations 2010. Hammersmith and Fulham adopted CIL in September 2015. Items excluded from the R123 list (see Table 2) which are necessary will be made by means of section 106 obligations or section 278 agreements.

1.1.15 CIL is a funding stream available for the Council to use in order to support development. The charging schedule including the rates and areas of ‘nil’ CIL are identified in this [document](#). Alongside CIL, the council will continue to negotiate for infrastructure items in order to make development acceptable in planning terms, through Section 106 obligations and section 278 agreements.

Table 2: Regulation 123 List

Infrastructure Category & Sub-category		Regulation 123 list
ASC	Health	Primary healthcare and out of hospital care team facilities
CS	Early Years, Schools, Youth	Primary, Secondary and special education and youth facilities

ELRS	Community Safety	Community safety facilities (inc. local policing facilities) Public realm CCTV infrastructure
	Leisure and Parks	Public leisure facilities including parks and other public open space, outdoor sports pitches, courts and greens, play and other spaces for children and teenagers, swimming pools, gyms and indoor sports halls, allotments and Linford Christie Stadium.
	Waste & Street Enforcement	Household and public waste recycling and waste management facilities.
FCG	Community Investment	Community facilities including community centres, voluntary sector meeting places and centres, and public cultural facilities.
HR	Economic, Development, Adult Learning & Skills	Learning and training facilities, job shops, business hubs/incubators.
LA	Libraries & Archives	Libraries and archives
TTS	Environmental Health	Air quality, noise and contaminated land monitoring infrastructure.
	Drainage & Flooding	Flood mitigation and defences. <input type="checkbox"/> Borough Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).
	Highways & Transport	Transportation infrastructure for walking, cycling, public transport and highways.
	Environmental Improvements	Environmental improvements to enhance the appearance, safety and security of the public realm, especially in town centres.

Spatial Strategy

1.1.16 Specific area based policies contained in the LP, identify the vision and expectations in each of the Regeneration Areas across the borough. Based upon the GLA Opportunity Areas, the plans have been worked on collaboratively with a range of stakeholders. These have also been tested as part of the Council's CIL.

1.1.17 Table 3 shows the indicative Housing Targets and timelines for delivery of housing across the borough. This estimates the likely increases in new housing and estimates for delivery in each of the regeneration area. This has been informed by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and London Plan estimates, as well as from developers.

Table 3: Indicative Housing Targets

Area	2015/20	2020/25	2025/30	2030/35	Total
White City	1,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	6,000

Regeneration Area					
Hammersmith Town Centre	200	600	1,000	1,000	2,800
Fulham Regeneration Area	1,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	7,000
South Fulham Riverside	1,500	1,500	500	500	4,000
Rest of the borough	1,000	700	700	0*	2,400
Total	5,200	7,800	5,200	4,000	22,000
Average/year	1,040	1,560	1,040	800	1,110

White City Regeneration Area

1.1.18 The LP sets out the vision and policies for the regeneration area. White City comprises of a 110 hectare site which has three distinct sub-areas: White City East, Shepherd's Bush Town Centre and White City West. The vision sets out substantive mixed-use development providing housing, job opportunities, community and leisure facilities.

1.1.19 The White City area has been divided into three sub- areas to reflect the existing uses, geography of the area and future proposals. White City East is in a 'nil' CIL charging zone; the council will use S106s to bring forward the infrastructure requirements. Development on this site has already commenced, the phasing of development is set out in Table 3.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

1.1.20 The Hammersmith Regeneration Area focusses upon Hammersmith Town Centre, including King Street and Hammersmith Broadway.

1.1.21 The regeneration is based upon the redevelopment of the area as an employment and retail centre by improving the quality of the area by introducing a 'flyunder' to partially tunnel the A40 and by improving the gyratory system for pedestrians and road users alike. The Council is working with TfL in relation to the viability and delivery of these proposals.

Fulham Regeneration Area

1.1.22 The Fulham Regeneration Area comprises of Fulham Town Centre and the Earl's Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area, in total 47 hectares. Fulham Town Centre is designated in the Mayor's London Plan (2016) as a Major Town Centre. The LP policies focus upon re-establishing its historic role in the area and to maintain its major town centre status. The Earl's Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area is partially within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea area. Regeneration focusses upon bringing forward mixed use residential led development with a range of commercial, retail, and social infrastructure.

1.1.23 As part of the background work undertaken on the Opportunity Area, a Development Infrastructure Funding Study (DIFS) was completed. The CIL identifies the Earls Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area as a 'nil' charging area. This means the council will use S106s to bring forward the infrastructure requirements through planning applications.

1.1.24 The Council is currently reviewing the Earl's Court application. The delivery and timescales of development are therefore unclear currently. The IDP sets out the indicative infrastructure needs, however the relevant services and providers will need to review these depending on whether there are any changes to service requirements.

South Fulham

1.1.25 The South Fulham Regeneration Area is located to the south of the borough adjacent to the River Thames. The area covers a mix of land uses, including underutilised and vacant riverfront commercial sites and large residential developments. The Local Plan policies focus upon an increase in homes and employment along the riverfront.

1.1.26 The area includes the construction site for the Thames Tideway Tunnel along Carnwath Road, which was granted consent in September 2014. Works on site will last 7 years, commencing in Summer 2016. The following sections in the IDP set out the indicative needs, which will need to be reviewed to assess the service needs in line with the applications and context at the time.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

1.1.27 Old Oak and Park Royal was identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan (2015). In April 2015, under the Mayor's power to set up Mayoral Development Corporations, the OPDC was established to deal with all planning related issues and to lead on the transformation of Old Oak and regeneration of Park Royal.

1.1.28 Part of the OPDC area is located in Hammersmith and Fulham's authority. Since the OPDC has been established, the Council has relinquished its role as planning authority and works as a partner to the Corporation to ensure the site meets the needs of its residents. Further information on the role of the OPDC can be found [online](#). Hammersmith and Fulham council continues to be the authority for education, highways and land decontamination matters.

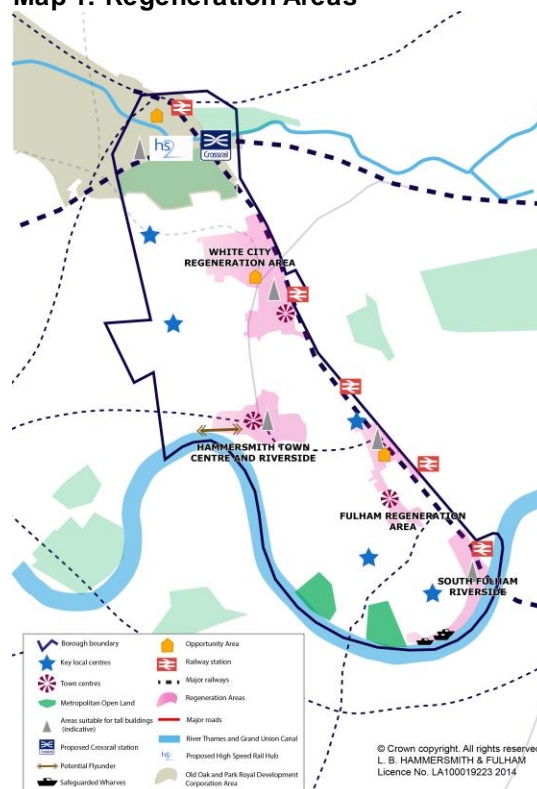
1.2 Borough Context

1.2.1 In order to ensure that adequate infrastructure is provided to support development within the borough, it is important to understand the level of growth and the proposed spatial strategy. The Local Plan identifies that the Council will make provision for the borough's share of London's housing needs and for local needs, in excess of the Mayor's annual housing target for 1,031 additional dwellings between 2016 and 2025.

1.2.2 Over the plan period, the Council proposes to deliver approximately 19,800 residential units and 29,500 jobs primarily within four regeneration areas:

- White City Opportunity Area;
- Hammersmith Town Centre;
- Fulham Regeneration Area;
- and
- South Fulham Riverside.

Map 1: Regeneration Areas



1.2.3 The location and spread of the four regeneration areas is set out in Map 1. The Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment has estimated the number of units expected to be delivered in each of these regeneration areas over the next twenty years. From this, a population estimate has been generated, based upon current population to household ratios in the borough (2.2 people per household). These figures are illustrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Projected unit and population numbers in Regeneration Areas

Regeneration Area	Projected unit numbers	Projected population gain
White City Opportunity Area	4,500-5,300	9,900-11,600
South Fulham Riverside	2,200-3,900	4,900-8,500
Hammersmith Town Centre and Riverside	1,000-1,200	2,100-2,700
Rest of Borough	1,200-1,500	2,800-3,300
TOTAL	12,200-20,500	27,000-45,000

1.2.4 This level of housing growth and spatial strategy has implications for the provision of physical, as well as social and community infrastructure across the borough. In addition, there are characteristics of the borough's existing and future population profile that present local needs for the provision of infrastructure. These are considered below.

Population and Household Projections

- 1.2.5 According to the 2015 GLA Round of Demographic Projections for the London Plan (Revised), released by the Greater London Authority's (GLA) Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG), the resident population of the borough is predicted to increase by 11,895 people between 2011 and 2031 (6.7%). According to the latest 2015 GLA projections estimate the population to be 186,600.
- 1.2.6 At ward level, disparities are significant. The biggest increases in population between 2006 and 2031 are projected to happen in the following wards: in College Park and Old Oak (73%), Sands End (31.5%), Shepherds Bush Green (26%) and the North End (22%). The lowest increases are projected in Addison (0.7%) and Munster (0.8%).
- 1.2.7 The further projected increase in population between 2021 and 2031 is 8.2%; a similar level as the London average (8.3%). While there will be growth in the borough's population in all age groups, the main growth will occur for people aged 85 and over. The population in that age group is expected to increase by 2,260 by 2031, equivalent to 110%. The population aged 65 to 84 is expected to grow by 61% during the same period, and population aged 50 to 64 to grow by 30%. The main growth in number of households will be in 'one person' households (32% up to 2026), while the number of 'couple' households will decrease by nearly 8%.
- 1.2.8 In terms of the profile of the borough, there is a relatively high proportion of young adults aged 20-40 making up 45% of the population; (according to the 2011 Census), 55.1% of the total population are from other ethnic groups other than White British compared to 42% in 2001.
- 1.2.9 More generally, London as a world city will inevitably attract a diverse population; the employment opportunities and high cost of living mean there will be a highly mobile section of the population.

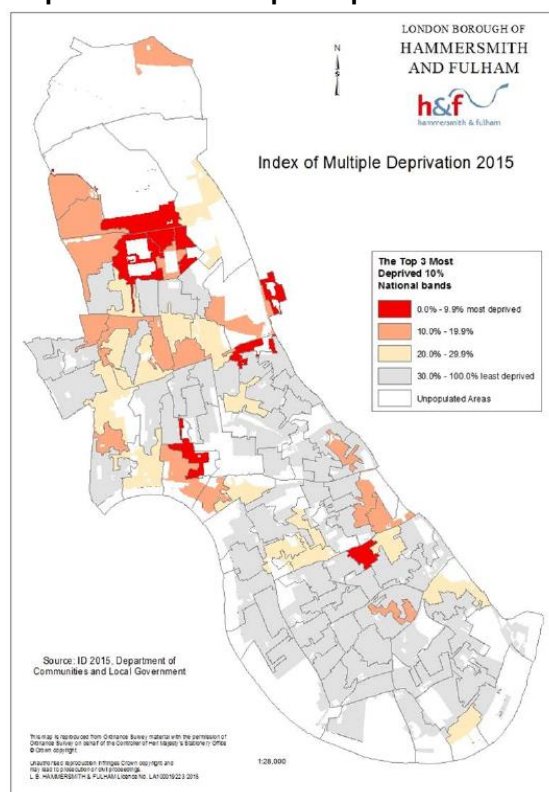
Birth rates

- 1.2.10 In contrast to the projections for population overall increasing during the plan period, births rates in the borough are projected to decrease from 15.2 per 1,000 to 13.1 per 1,000 between 2006 and 2031 (GLA Population Projections 2009).

Social deprivation

1.2.11 The borough has high levels of deprivation. According to the 2015 Indices of Deprivation, it is ranked 76th most deprived local authority area in the country (31st in 2010 and 38th in 2007) and there are significant pockets of deprivation, particularly in the north of the borough. Eight (7%) of the borough's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs are used by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) to identify local neighbourhoods of about 700 households) are within the top 10% most deprived nationally. These areas comprise major public sector housing estates: Clem Attlee, Edward Woods, White City, Wormholt, Charecroft and Ashcroft Square. A further 15% of the borough's LSOAs are in the 10-20% worst nationally. Most of these areas are in the north of the borough, but also extend into parts of Hammersmith and north Fulham.

Map 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015



1.2.12 Hammersmith and Fulham not only has high levels of deprivation, it is polarised socially and economically. For example, in the last census 41.6% of household heads classified themselves as “managers or professionals”, while more than a quarter said they were entirely dependent on benefit. Some 23.9% (4) of households in Hammersmith and Fulham depend on less than £20,000 per annum compared to 27% for London and 34.9% for Great Britain. Just under 40% of borough households have an unequivalised household income between £20k and £50k per year and 21.3% have an income between £50k and £80k per year. 16.2% of households have an income greater than £80k per annum; this is equivalent to nearly 13,000 households.

1.2.13 Until the 1970s, social housing and council estates tended to be occupied by households with a greater mix of incomes than is now the case. The mix of social housing tenants has come to include proportionally more people on lower incomes, some experiencing multiple deprivation. Approximately 53% of households living in social housing in Hammersmith and Fulham are currently workless and dependent on benefits and they make up the largest single group within the estimated 13,150 workless households in the borough (2011 Census). Nearly 2,000 lone parents are dependent on out-of-work benefits and a further 2,800 are claiming Working Tax Credit and/or Child Tax Credit benefits.

1.2.14 The demographic information and housing projections have been the basis of understanding infrastructure needs and have been the baseline for this study.

2.0 Physical Infrastructure

Introduction

- 2.0.1 This chapter outlines the capacity for each type of physical infrastructure type by firstly identifying the organisation responsible and how the service is provided, and then by assessing current provision using available evidence from the Council and external infrastructure providers. Following this, the need for additional infrastructure and/or improvements to existing infrastructure is identified where this is required to support the level and location of growth in the borough. The costs of this infrastructure, who and how it will be provided and when the infrastructure will be required are also included where known. [Appendix 1](#) summarises the key physical infrastructure investment programmes.

2.1 Transport

Roads

Existing Provision

- 2.1.1 The Borough road network (219.7 km) is composed of:
- 13.3km of Red Routes/TfL managed roads;
 - 26.9km of A classified roads;
 - 4.7 km of B classified roads;
 - 11.8km of C classified roads;
 - 163 km of unclassified roads
- 2.1.2 Two major TLRN (Transport for London Road Network) roads run east-west through the borough – the A40/A40M in the north, which carries traffic between central London and Hillingdon and becomes the M40 through Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire to Birmingham; and the A4 which connects central London to Heathrow and becomes the M4 through the Thames Valley to Bristol and the west country. A short stretch of the former M41 motorway which connects the A40(M) with Shepherd's Bush and the Holland Park roundabout has now been downgraded to become the A3220 but is still part of the TLRN. The rest of the roads in the borough are managed by the Council, who are the Highway authority, and the A roads are part of the London Strategic Road Network. Transport for London's approval is required for alterations to these roads.
- 2.1.3 Apart from the building of Westway in the 1930's, the dualling of the A4 and the building of the Hammersmith Flyover in 1961, and the former M41 in the late 1960s, the borough's road network is largely unchanged from Victorian times. Because of the dense built up nature of the borough, there are few if any opportunities for major road building, and the challenge has been, and will

continue to be, to make the most effective and efficient use of the existing highway network, while improving road safety.

- 2.1.4 As long as London's economy is buoyant, its roads will always be congested as traffic tends to expand to fill the space that is available.
- 2.1.5 There is only one north south road that runs the full length of the borough, from Putney Bridge along Fulham Palace Road to Hammersmith Broadway, with a feeder in from Hammersmith Bridge, then Shepherds Bush Road, Wood Lane and Scrubs Lane, with an alternative via the A3220 (fragment of the West Cross Route that was actually built) north from Shepherds Bush Green. There is also a route from Wandsworth Bridge via Harwood Road, Fulham Broadway and North End Road which joins Hammersmith Road near Olympia.
- 2.1.6 The Council is undertaking work on its third Transport Local Implementation Plan (LIP3), a statutory document that outlines how the borough will implement the Mayor of London's strategy in the borough. This will identify schemes and sources of funding necessary to bring the strategy forward.

Future Provision

- 2.1.7 The Council is seeking to progress improvements to the A40 Westway as a cross boundary issue to improve traffic flow at Savoy Circus. Three options have been identified including widening, a flyover and a new road which are currently subject to feasibility work. This has been identified by TfL which will have wider impacts upon the improvement of traffic flow and movement along the northern east-west corridor. The scale and timing of any scheme will depend upon any funding secured by TfL.
- 2.1.8 In addition to the schemes identified in the regeneration areas, there is a need to improve north-south routes throughout the borough. The council will continue to work with TfL to identify proposals to meet this objective. The priority of any scheme will depend on the evidence and justification at the time.
- 2.1.9 Beyond these measures, a certain amount of increased road capacity will be created from reviews of waiting and loading restrictions, signal timings and bus lane operating hours, and from better co-ordination and management of roadworks. A key objective of the council is to improve public transport and accessibility in the borough to alleviate road traffic and congestion through private car usage. However, hard choices will often have to be made, for example stricter and better enforced parking restrictions to benefit moving traffic may disbenefit local traders, arranging signal timings to maximise vehicular traffic flow may reduce the time available for pedestrians to cross the roads. There is also the problem that road capacity released is likely to be quickly used up by car trips which were suppressed by the congestion. Therefore it is important that measures to increase capacity are accompanied by demand management measures, such as restraint parking standards for new developments, travel plans (school travel plans implemented in the

borough so far have reduced pupils being driven to school by about 25%; as school traffic accounts for about 20% of peak hour traffic, rollout of school travel plans could release about an extra 5% of road capacity.

Need in Regeneration Areas

2.1.10 The council is working with developers and TfL to assess the road improvements required in each of the regeneration areas. The proposed scale, location and nature of development will vary in each area and will be subject to further negotiation at the point of any application.

White City Regeneration Area

2.1.11 Due to the range of further uses proposed on this site, a range of infrastructure requirements will be necessary to mitigate any impacts to make this sustainable. White City is located in between important strategic arterial routes; the Uxbridge Road on the east-west axis is an important route on the A3220 that is to the north of the Shepherd's Bush Green; and, is located on the A219 that connects to Hammersmith and beyond on the north-south axis.

2.1.12 The key highways improvements as part of the White City proposals are:

- Improving east- west connectivity over the Central Line cutting to provide a direct route from South Africa Road as part of the White City proposal;
- a new fourth-arm of a new four arm signal access junction;
- off-site improvements to the Shepherd's Bush Gyratory at the Uxbridge Road junction with Wood Lane, the Goldhawk Road junction with Shepherds Bush Green and capacity improvements on the Boemfontein Road/Uxbridge Road junction on the westbound approach.
- Improved connectivity is required around the A40, the A3220 and rail infrastructure to alleviate the high volumes of traffic to support the White City Regeneration area.

2.1.13 The council will continue to work with relevant partners to identify road infrastructure improvements as part of the White City Regeneration Area.

2.1.14 The problems of North End Road are somewhat more intractable, given the presence of the market, but we are working with local businesses and the NDC to develop and implement improvement schemes, and with the West London Freight Quality Partnership to reduce the impact of large lorries unloading.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

2.1.15 The South Fulham regeneration sites are located adjacent to the Wandsworth Bridge Road, the main route connecting from the south of the river to the north of the borough. A package of highways improvements to Carnwath Road/Townmead Road and Wandsworth Bridge Road have been identified as part of the South Fulham development.

Fulham Regeneration Area

2.1.16 The Earls Court development site is located to the south of the A4 and parallel to North End Road. Some of the highways improvements as part of the Earls Court proposals are;

- The Improvement of the north-south connectivity including a new access onto the A4, traffic signal changes, reconfiguration of North End Road/Lillie road junction; and,
- Identifying measures to mitigate local traffic management issues.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area:

2.1.17 Hammersmith is one of the key town centres and presents an important route for connecting strategic and local traffic networks. The Council has been working with TfL to explore options of improving and enhancing traffic and congestion around Hammersmith Broadway. Hammersmith Broadway currently has a gyratory system in place connecting the A4, A406, King Street, Beadon Road, Shepherd's Bush Road, Hammersmith Road and Fulham Palace Road. The Hammersmith gyratory is located in the heart of the town centre located as part of the key transport interchange for buses and the underground. The council and TfL are working together to improve the existing gyratory system in place. TfL has removed other gyratory systems and returned them to a two-way road network. The removal of the gyratory would positively enhance road and network safety for all road users.

2.1.18 A further component of the regeneration of Hammersmith Broadway is the partial tunnelling of the A4/Flyover. The council is working with TfL and other stakeholders to further develop this as a means to improving and enhancing the town centre and opportunity for further uses in the vicinity. Initial costings have been produced by TfL and the council will continue to work with relevant partners to fund and deliver the scheme. The council will also ensure any future gyratory improvement schemes are designed to help facilitate any future proposals to replace the flyover and A4 with a tunnel.

Buses

Existing Provision

2.1.19 Hammersmith & Fulham is served by 62 bus routes, including 20 night bus routes. All buses serving the borough are now wheelchair accessible.

2.1.20 The Council has played a significant role in progressing bus priority measures such as bus lanes and bus stop clearways to improve bus reliability, and will continue to implement schemes on a co-ordinated basis and review them as part of the London Bus Priority Network.

2.1.21 Buses are particularly important in pursuing social inclusion and equality goals as they tend to be used more by women, some black and ethnic minority groups, older and younger people and others who do not have access to cars.

Buses are also an efficient user of road space if they are well used. It is important that bus priority measures do not worsen conditions and journey times for other road users and the TfL's new "corridor" and "traffic smoothing" approach will ensure that the needs of all road users are taken into account.

- 2.1.22 Furthermore, access improvements have been made by TfL on the Fulham Palace Road/Scrubs Lane/Wood Lane to the Hammersmith Gyratory for the 220 bus route implemented in 2013 with significant benefits for all road users. This was part of a wider scheme that involved improvement works on Hammersmith Bridge Road and Castelnau in 2010.

Need in Regeneration Areas

- 2.1.23 It will be important to ensure that as part of any major development proposals, bus services reflect the increase in passengers coming to and from the area. Transport studies have been carried out for the main regeneration areas of the borough – Earls Court, White City and South Fulham riverside. Bus capacity improvements and relevant infrastructure have been identified at White City, Earls Court and at South Fulham. The individual items and costs are contained in the Schedule.

London Underground

Existing Provision

- 2.1.24 Hammersmith and Fulham is served by four Underground lines – District, Piccadilly, Central and Hammersmith & City, with 19 stations in the borough or next to its boundaries.
- 2.1.25 Hammersmith & Fulham is highly dependent on the Underground. Some 36% of work journeys by borough residents are made by Underground, the highest percentage of any London Borough.
- 2.1.26 Hammersmith Station (District, Piccadilly & Hammersmith & City (H&C) Lines) is an "exemplar" interchange with a shopping centre and bus station above it. The H&C line station is approximately 100 metres away, reached by surface pedestrian crossings.
- 2.1.27 Most of the other Underground stations within the borough have undergone access improvement schemes. These include Baron's Court pedestrian access improvement, Goldhawk Road access improvement scheme and Putney Bridge pedestrian links improvement and pedestrian access and cycle improvements have been made at Ravenscourt Park Station.
- 2.1.28 The Wood Lane station opened in 2008 which extended the Hammersmith and City Line to Hammersmith and City Line as part of the Westfield London Development. TfL also extended the Circle Line to Hammersmith via the Hammersmith and City Line in 2009.

- 2.1.29 To ensure the underground and other forms of transport are inclusive and available for all members of the community, the Council is working with TfL to improve and implement step-free access where possible with the installation of lifts at the following stations: West Brompton, East Acton, Shepherds Bush, Goldhawk Road, Barons Court and Ravenscourt Park.

Future Provision

Hammersmith and City Line

- 2.1.30 New air-conditioned walk-through trains have been introduced. Replacement signalling and control systems are being implemented that will allow more trains to run and at higher speeds. This should be completed by 2023.
- 2.1.31 The Night Tube is being planned to extend to parts of the District and Hammersmith & City Lines. Further details and timescales will be made available by TfL at a later stage.

District Line

- 2.1.32 The District line is to be completely upgraded by 2018. It will have new trains, new signalling, renewed track and a new centralised service control centre. Trains will be air conditioned, have on board real-time information, CCTV throughout and offer significant accessibility improvements. The section of the Wimbledon Branch of the District Line between Parsons Green and Earl's Court is the most crowded in West London and is one of the most crowded in the whole of London, and relief is urgently needed. Further signal upgrades and improvements will be underway to improve capacity on the line by 2023.

Piccadilly Line

- 2.1.33 Signalling improvements and new trains are being introduced in 2019 to be in service from the early 2020's.
- 2.1.34 The introduction of the Night Tube will include the Piccadilly Line. Trains will run on average every 10 mins. This is anticipated to be launched in Autumn 2016.

The Central Line

- 2.1.35 The council would like to see the provision of a station at Wormwood scrubs to serve developments at the Hammersmith hospitals site.

Chelsea-Hackney Line (Crossrail 2)

- 2.1.36 The council is campaigning for Crossrail 2 to be extended to Imperial Wharf station and to provide an interchange to the Overground Line. This area is the more isolated in terms of transport connections in the area, with a low PTAL rating. This presents an opportunity for greater connection and improved

transport services to the area. The council will continue to work with the GLA, TfL and other stakeholders on this proposal.

National Rail

Existing Provision

- 2.1.37 The Great Western and West Coast Main lines run across the north of the borough but have no stations in the borough. Extensive areas of land in the north of the borough are given over to railway uses, including depots and sidings for several operators at Old Oak Common and Willesden Junction and Eurostar depot at North Pole, which has been disused since the opening of St Pancras International and a new depot at Stratford in November 2007. Willesden Junction station provides an interchange between the North London Line, West London Line and Euston-Watford Junction stopping services. There are freight sidings in use in the Willesden Junction area dealing with waste (Powerday) and scrap metal from motor cars.
- 2.1.38 The West London Line forms the eastern boundary of the borough and there are currently stations at West Brompton, Kensington Olympia, Shepherds Bush and Imperial Wharf.
- 2.1.39 Shepherds Bush station opened in September 2008, following a platform widening and Imperial Wharf opened in September 2009. One major capacity constraint that has recently been resolved was platform length at Willesden Junction. The platform has been lengthened from 3 cars to 4. All other stations are 4 car lengths so these improvements have led to a 25% increase in line capacity. The works on this were completed in September 2010.

Future Provision

- 2.1.40 The council supports the provision for additional stations and options to be explored, for example at North Pole Road as advocated by Kensington and Chelsea Council.
- 2.1.41 The West London line is extremely important to the council, as it is the only north-south rail line in the borough. It connects four of the five opportunity areas in the borough –Imperial Wharf/Fulham Riverside, Earl's Court, White City Opportunity area and Old Oak common Railway lands.
- 2.1.42 Improvements have been secured part funded by Section 106 agreement and TfL to increase platform length to enable 8 carriage trains at Shepherds Bush, Imperial Wharf and West Brompton. These improvements will help increase capacity on the line and will be completed in 2016.

Crossrail

- 2.1.43 Construction of Crossrail has now started and is planned for completion by 2019. In Hammersmith & Fulham it will use the existing slow tracks of the

Great Western Main Line which runs east-west across the borough to the north of Wormwood Scrubs. No stations are planned between Paddington and Acton Main line (which does not connect to other rail or underground services).

High Speed Rail 2

- 2.1.44 Since the OPDC is in place the council works as a partner to the OPDC and HS2 in delivering a site at Old Oak. OPDC are leading on the delivery of a HS2, Crossrail and Great Western Main Line interchange station at the Old Oak Station. Work is on-going and further plans and proposals will be identified through the OPDC Local Plan. The council will continue to support these proposals and support on-going partnership working with the relevant partners. The final decision from central government is due in 2016.

Waterways

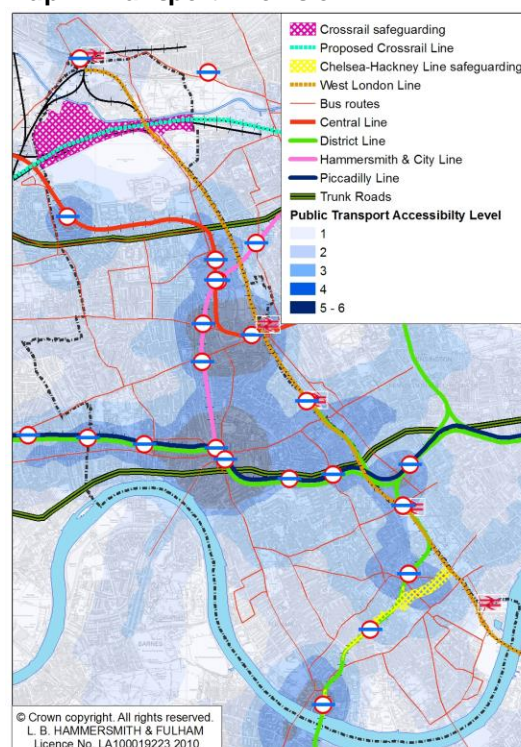
- 2.1.45 The Mayor of London is keen to increase the use of the River Thames for transport purposes. The scope for freight use is very limited in west London because of the environmental problems which would be caused by the transfer of freight from barges to lorries, but there is scope for bringing in aggregates and taking away spoil to and from riverside development sites by water. Similarly, the Grand Union canal which runs through the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation Area, could play a limited role in freight movement, e.g. by serving waste sites and bringing in Crossrail construction materials. Passenger river services can and should be developed between Chelsea Harbour/Sands End Pier and Westminster and Putney as they can give comparable journey times to bus or rail. The tidal conditions and the meandering nature of the river preclude the development of regular commuter travel to Hammersmith and beyond, however further improvements to new and/or improved piers may be an option as and when development proposals are identified.

Walking and Cycling

- 2.1.46 Increasing the opportunities for accessible and safe walking and cycling in the borough will have a number of benefits, ranging from improving people's health, improving air quality and reducing traffic congestion. As well as strategic walking and cycling routes, the council will seek local improvements, including convenient and safe walking routes, cycling changing and parking facilities and signage.

- 2.1.47 The Mayor of London has a target of quadrupling cycling in London by 2031 (Mayor's Transport Strategy May 2010) and the Mayor of London's Cycling

Map 4: Transport Provision



Vision intends to double cycling over the next 10 years (March 2013). Hammersmith and Fulham's Cycling Strategy 2015 also identifies a desire to have one of the highest levels of cycling of any London borough, whilst ensuring a safe and easy to use cycle environment.

- 2.1.48 The council has implemented a number of measures to promote and encourage cycling in the borough. This includes cycle hire docking stations at White City, Hammersmith, Earls Court, and South Fulham to support an integrated cycle hire scheme across London; encouraging adequate cycle parking at new development as well as other initiatives such as free cycle training and maintenance training. The council will continue to work with the relevant stakeholders to meet the objectives in the Cycling Strategy.

2.2 Energy

Electricity and Gas

- 2.2.1 National Grid is the provider for both gas and electricity transmission in Hammersmith and Fulham. EDF Energy is the provider for electricity distribution. National Grid and EDF Energy have not identified any issues with regard to the capacity of gas and electricity infrastructure in relation to the level of growth proposed and the spatial strategy. However, National Grid took part in the draft Local Plan consultation in 2015 where they identified the cabling routes for electricity and gas in the borough. To ensure the continued safe operation of existing sites and equipment and to facilitate future infrastructure investment, National Grid expressed a desire to be involved in the preparation, alteration and review of plans and strategies which may affect their assets in the borough.
- 2.2.2 There is not currently any Combined Heat and Power (CHP) production in the borough. There are however three district heating networks located at Bayonne Road, Star Road and Walham Green Court.

Sustainable Energy

- 2.2.3 Climate change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. Under the Kyoto Agreement, the UK has a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012. The Government's Climate Change Programme seeks to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020.
- 2.2.4 Paragraph 93 of the NPPF states that: Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

2.2.5 The London Plan Policy 5.1 Climate Change Mitigation seeks to reduce London's overall carbon dioxide emissions by 60% (below 1990 levels) by 2025.

2.2.6 In order to meet the London Plan carbon reduction targets, the Council has promoted Decentralised Energy Networks to be located in the main areas of growth.

Need in Regeneration Areas

2.2.7 National Grid and EDF Energy have been, and will continue to be consulted regarding any major development proposals within the borough.

2.2.8 National Grid has two underground cable routes within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's administrative area. These form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales. National Grid has no gas transmission pipelines within the administrative area of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Council. However, National Grid does have a high number of gas distribution apparatus within the administrative area of Hammersmith and Fulham Council.

2.2.9 The borough's regeneration areas offer an opportunity to create CHP and district heating networks. As proposals for these areas develop, the Council will continue to formulate policy to encourage these networks and to attempt to link these networks up to the borough's existing district heating networks.

White City Regeneration Area

2.2.10 As part of the White City East area proposals, the site is expected to make provision for or connection to a combined heat and power/decentralised energy network. Proposals to construct a heat pipe plant and networks to help meet the carbon reduction targets are currently being assessed by the GLA, the final proposal will be subject to this results from the study.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

2.2.11 As part of the development proposals, a cost scoping study will be required for the delivery of CHP. The delivery of CHP will be subject to the results from the study. This will be reviewed when development proposals come forward. The construction of a heat pipe plant may be required in order to meet the GLA carbon reduction targets.

Fulham Regeneration Area

2.2.12 The Earl's Court and West Kensington Opportunity Area provides opportunities to deliver a decentralised energy network in order to reach the London Carbon carbon reduction targets. Feasibility studies are underway to assess the ability to construct a heat pipe plan and networks. The provision of will be subject to the findings/results from the study.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

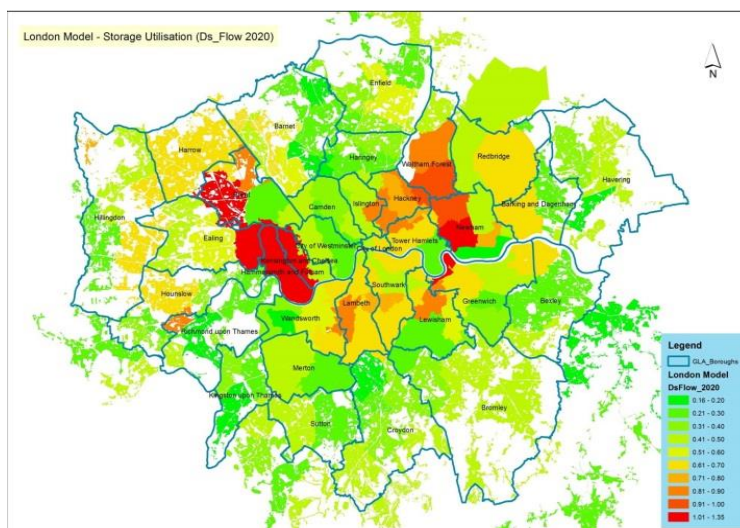
- 2.2.13 The construction of a heat pipe plant and networks may be required to meet the GLA carbon reduction targets. This will be subject to the results from the GLA/Arup study.

2.3 Water and Drainage Infrastructure

Supply Infrastructure

- 2.3.1 The borough's water provider is Thames Water. 77% of Thames Water's supply comes from surface water and 23% comes from groundwater. Supplies include 'artificial recharge', where in times of surplus supply, treated water is stored underground in water-bearing rock for later use.

Map 5: Thames Water Sewer Capacity 2020



Source: Thames Water

- 2.3.2 Water companies are under a statutory duty to ensure that adequate water treatment infrastructure is provided to meet the requirements of new residential development. All water companies also have a duty to produce water resources plans covering how they intend to provide sufficient water to meet their customers' needs over the next 25 years. In addition to this, water companies submit proposals to the regulator, Ofwat, every five years to determine price limits. Therefore, while water resources management plans may identify projects to ensure the provision of reliable supplies of water over the next 25 years, it is through this five-year planning cycle that the funding for new resource development or improvements is secured. As a result, there is an element of uncertainty regarding investment for projects that fall outside of the five-year period.

- 2.3.3 Thames Water's 25 year strategy '*Taking Care of Water*' covering the period of 2010 – 2035 identifies that in its area of provision population is likely to rise at a steady rate over the next 25 years, from roughly 8.5m households in 2007 to almost 10m households by 2035. In addition, changes to household demographics and the impacts of climate change will place an increasing requirement on water in the Thames Water region. The principle infrastructure proposals within the strategy are the creation of a new reservoir to the east of Abingdon and the creation of a desalination plant in East London which has now been completed. Both of these projects will increase the supply of water in order to match the predicted rise in population.

- 2.3.4 Thames Water's current five year plan covering 2015 – 2020 proposes a £4 billion investment over the next five years. The majority of this investment will seek to replace 881km of water mains and reduce leakages by 59 million litres per day. An additional £2.8 billion is also planned to fund the Thames Tideway Tunnel which will help reduce discharge of sewage into the River Thames.

Need in Regeneration Areas

- 2.3.5 The level of development proposed in each of the borough's regeneration areas would require the provision of adequate water supply infrastructure.

Drainage Infrastructure

- 2.3.6 Much of London's sewer network combines surface drainage water and sewage through the same pipes. This means the system is prone to flooding during extreme rain events and result in Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) discharging into the River Thames.
- 2.3.7 London's Victorian heritage means that there is an ageing combined surface and foul water drainage system in parts of Thames Water's region, including Hammersmith & Fulham. This increases the risk of the system becoming overwhelmed as a result of severe rainfall and makes it even more important and challenging to maintain and develop the sewerage network. Thames Water has modelled the impact of London's projected population growth and climate change on its drains and sewers to understand their ability to cope with these future challenges. Map 5 shows that for a relatively common rainfall event in 2020 (one that would be expected on average once every other year), some areas of London, including Hammersmith and Fulham, would not have sufficient drainage or sewerage capacity to manage the expected flows, leading to an increasing risk of surface water and sewer flooding.
- 2.3.8 Thames Water's programme up to 2010 was primarily targeting those homes that had already experienced a degree of sewage flooding. From 2010 onwards this focus switched to those homes considered at risk of flooding in the future, adopting a more proactive approach to the issue. As part of the current five year plan, Thames Water proposes to reduce the number of properties at risk of sewer flooding by 1,799, in their area, many of them in Hammersmith & Fulham. It also includes plans to improve sewage works at 18 Thames Water sites to keep pace with population growth.
- 2.3.9 There have been a number of cases of localised flooding within the borough where quantities of rainfall and foul sewage have exceeded the hydraulic capacity of the drainage system. Problems can occur due to blockage as a result of 'backing up' of sewage following prolonged dry spells. Additional housing in affected areas is likely to require further investment to increase hydraulic capacity of the system.
- 2.3.10 At a local level, Thames Water has concerns across all regeneration areas regarding (i) waste water services specifically sewerage network capacity and

(ii) water supply. They advise that capacity is unlikely to be able to support demand, upgrades can take 3 years and thus policy should require assessment of water supply capacity on and off site to ensure it can serve development. Sewer capacity is also an issue not just for the major regeneration schemes, but for many other developments in the borough.

2.3.11 Thames Water has indicated that the onus should be on the developer to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists both on and off site to serve the development. Where the infrastructure is not available, Thames Water may require an 18 month to three year lead in time for provision of extra capacity to drain new development sites, depending on the nature and scale of the proposals. Unplanned upgrades necessary to accommodate development would need to be funded by the developer.

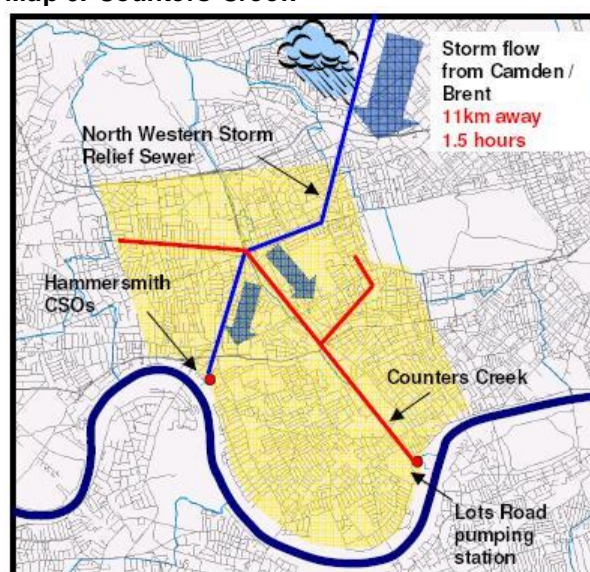
2.3.12 Developments, particularly major sites, are increasingly required to manage their surface water separately from foul water discharges. This is done through the integration of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and helps prevent sewers reaching capacity during intense storms and causing flooding. SuDS measures include the use of rainwater harvesting, green roofs and other soft landscaping measures such as swales and permeable paving. Where necessary these are sometimes supplemented with attenuation tanks which store stormwater for controlled release into the sewer network once flows have receded.

2.3.13 In order to reduce the impact of the CSOs discharging into the River Thames, Thames Water is proposing to construct the Thames Tideway Tunnel which will intercept the CSOs resulting in a reduction in the amount of sewage discharged into the River Thames. Thames Water is proposing the tunnel in order to comply with requirements under the European Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) relating to the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water, as well as requirements deriving from the Water Framework Directive (WFD) concerning the status of surface waters.

Need in Regeneration Areas

2.3.14 There is likely to be significant pressure placed upon Counters Creek Combined Sewer by development in the borough, particularly in the regeneration areas. Three of the regeneration areas are adjacent to or over the sewer – the Wider White City Opportunity Area, the North Fulham Regeneration Area and South Fulham Riverside. Run-off and foulwater flows from the Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) regeneration area would also be expected to

Map 6: Counters Creek

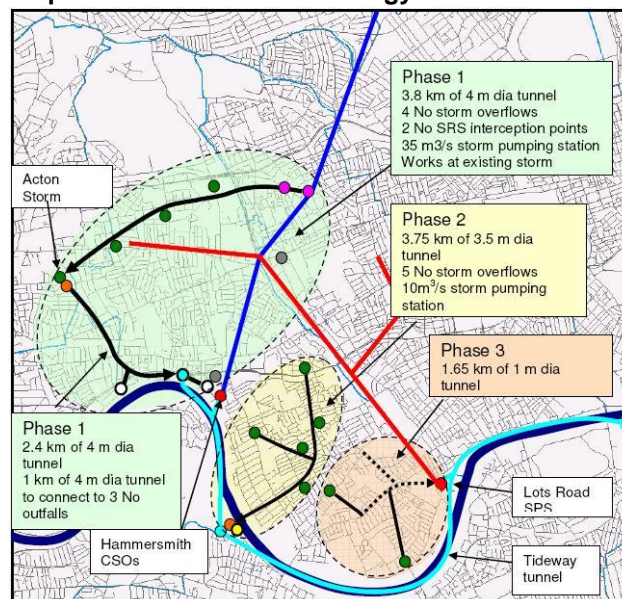


Source: Thames Water

flow into this system. Map 6 shows the catchment of Counters Creek sewer.

2.3.15 There are certain characteristics that put basement properties within the catchment at risk of flooding. Firstly, Counters Creek itself is a watercourse that was culverted over in the late 19th Century; there is consequently no local watercourse for excess surface water to drain to. Secondly, the north of the catchment receives stormwater from Brent and Camden; flooding in the Counters Creek area can therefore be caused by a rainfall event in the wider catchment. Thirdly, storm flow travels under gravity and in most cases is pumped out into the River Thames; this limits the capacity of the current storm relief network. Finally, most of Fulham has never benefited from a storm relief system; drainage is entirely dependent upon foul interceptor sewers.

Map 7: Counters Creek Strategy



Source: Thames Water

2.3.16 Capacity across Thames Water's sewerage network was severely tested during the July 2007 storm event when over 500 properties within the catchment reported flooding. Since then, Thames Water have undertaken work to understand the cause of flooding; particularly in the Counters Creek catchment.

2.3.17 Thames Water are proposing to build a storm relief sewer to create extra capacity in the sewer network. The plan is to connect the existing sewers running through the Counters Creek catchment, including some in Hammersmith & Fulham, into the new storm relief sewer, which will be deeper and larger than the existing sewers. During storms when the current network fills up, flows will spill into this proposed sewer. Storm water would flow from the proposed sewer into the Thames Tideway Tunnel at Lots Road. The proposed storm relief sewer is expected to be approximately 5km long, four metres in diameter and at its deepest point the sewer would be 35 metres underground. These works are proposed as part of Thames Water's 2015-20 plan. Thames Water's preferred option is set out in Map 7.

2.3.18 As a short-term solution, 'at risk' homes have had mini package pumping stations – known as Flooding Local Improvement Projects (FLIPS) – installed which prevent sewage 'back-surfing' in to basements in times of heavy rain. The FLIP programme has been running since 2010 and by 2020 almost 1,300 will have been protected with a FLIP device in the Counters Creek catchment, mostly in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Tidal and Fluvial Flood Prevention

2.3.19 A large proportion of the borough is within the Environment Agency Flood Risk Zone 3, which means that the area is considered to have a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding, although these figures do not take account of the flood defences in place. Although these provide a high level of protection, there is still a risk that these could fail or be breached. It is therefore important to ensure that adequate mitigation methods are undertaken to protect against this risk. The first point of flood prevention for London as a whole is the Thames Barrier, located at Woolwich Reach. Located downstream of central London, the barrier's purpose is to prevent London from being flooded by an exceptionally high tide moving up from the sea, often exacerbated by a storm surge. The Thames Barrier, along with a variety of flood prevention walling, constructed during 1970s as part of the Interim GLC Flood Prevention Scheme, were designed to protect London from fluvial and tidal flooding up until 2030.

2.3.20 In addition to this, most of Hammersmith and Fulham is protected by river walls. The responsibility for the upkeep of these walls falls on the riparian landowner. The Environment Agency are responsible for ensuring that landowners maintain the statutory defence. Where dilapidation is such that the wall requires reconstruction, the Environment Agency can provide financial aid for small landowners; however, for larger landowners, improvements to the walls usually have to be self-financed. The Council is a significant riparian landowner in the borough and has previously carried out wall repair works in Bishop's Park and at Black Lion Lane.

2.3.21 The Environment Agency has published its Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) Plan which sets out their recommendations for flood risk management for London and the Thames estuary through to the end of the century and beyond. Flood defences will need to be modified and upgraded over the long-term which is likely to require the raising of most of the flood defences and replacement of a large proportion of the defence structures as they reach the end of their lives.

Need in Regeneration Areas

2.3.22 Tidal and fluvial flood alleviation for strategic sites is likely to be provided by the Thames Barrier and local river wall defences. Proposals in Fulham Riverside, particularly those relating to wharf sites will have to undertake detailed fluvial flood risk assessments however and it is anticipated that certain sections of the barrier wall along this stretch may require investment in line with the requirements of the 2100 Plan.

2.4 Waste

Existing Provision

- 2.4.1 Hammersmith and Fulham is a member of the Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA) along with the boroughs of Lambeth, Wandsworth and Kensington and Chelsea. As set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the boroughs are the waste collection authorities and the WRWA is a disposal authority.
- 2.4.2 Hammersmith and Fulham waste collection authority collected 75,395 tonnes of municipal waste in 2015/16. This consisted of household waste and any commercial waste that the council collects under contract.
- 2.4.3 Waste generated by commercial and industrial uses is generally collected by private waste operators or the council under contract arrangements. In 2015/16 LBHF collected 25,598 tonnes of non-household waste. Commercial and industrial waste collected under contract by the council is managed as part of the local authority collected municipal waste stream. There is no comprehensive information about which companies collect the rest of the commercial and industrial waste or the final treatment or destination of this waste.
- 2.4.4 Although the total amount of local authority collected waste has fallen from 79,407 tonnes in 2009-10 to 75,395 in 2015/16, the council's percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has also fallen. In 2015/16 22% was sent for re-use, recycling or composting compared to 30.1% in 2011-12 and 23% in 2012-13. It is considered that this reduction in domestic recycling performance is largely based on the behaviour of individual households which can often be difficult to predict. However, some of this reduction can be attributed to broader packaging and consumer trends, such as increased use of lighter weight materials.
- 2.4.5 In recent years, the total amount of waste collected by the WRWA as a whole has reduced substantially. For example in 2006-2007, the four WRWA collected approximately 485,000 tonnes of waste. In 2014-15 this was reduced to 365,662 tonnes (total locally collected waste).The WRWA suggests that this reduction has been brought about by a number of factors, including reduced economic activity as a result of the recession, the use of lighter weight packaging materials and a higher public awareness of waste matters more generally.
- 2.4.6 A thirty year waste management services agreement is in place between the WRWA and Cory Environmental Ltd to dispose of WRWA waste, commencing in October 2002 and ending in 2032. Under this contract waste collected by the council, together with the other three boroughs in the WRWA area, is processed at the WRWA's riverside processing site at Smuggler's Way, close to Wandsworth Bridge Road within the London Borough of Wandsworth.

- 2.4.7 Residual waste is transported to an Energy from Waste incineration facility at Belvedere within the London Borough of Bexley which opened in 2012. This facility can handle 670,000 tonnes of waste per year and export up to 66MW of electricity to the National Grid. WRWA supply around 300,000 tonnes of residual waste to the EfW Facility each year, with the waste being transported from Smugglers Wharf via the River Thames.
- 2.4.8 Under its contracted arrangement, WRWA has a guaranteed right to capacity at the EfW Facility, but it does not guarantee to supply any minimum tonnage level or make any minimum payment. The principle residue from the EfW incineration process is Incinerator Bottom Ash, which amounts to approximately 28% by weight of all the waste processed through the Belvedere facility. This equates to approximately 180,000 tonnes of bottom ash, including metals, being produced each year. This by-product is transported by river to a purpose built processing facility at Tillbury Docks (Ballast Phoenix) where metals are recovered for recycling and the ash is processed into various aggregates. Less than 2% of the WRWA waste now goes to landfill being the light fly ash material produced during the EfW combustion process. The hazardous air pollution control residues from the Belvedere facility are stored underground within disused chambers of the Winsford Rock Salt Mine in Cheshire (Cheshire West and Chester Council) in the Minosus facility operated by Veolia Environmental Services.
- 2.4.9 The council also offers residents a bulky waste collections service. The council encourages the reuse of white goods and furniture via the London Re-use collection scheme which runs alongside the council's bulky waste collection service. In 2013-14 the council collected 78 tonnes of bulky waste and waste electronic equipment which was either sent for re-use or recycled in accordance with the waste management hierarchy.
- 2.4.10 In preparation of the council's Local Plan waste planning policies, the London Plan (2016) has been considered. The London Plan (2016) establishes policies which require relevant bodies to work collaboratively to manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London by 2026.
- 2.4.11 The London Plan (2016) includes projections of household (municipal) and commercial/industrial waste production for each borough. The London Plan (2016) requires Local Plans to plan for the provision of sufficient land and waste management facilities required to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned to each individual borough. The total waste apportionment allocated to Hammersmith and Fulham for household and commercial and industrial waste up to 2036 is 247,000 tonnes.

Waste sites in Hammersmith & Fulham

- 2.4.12 As shown in the table below, two large waste sites (Powerday and EMR) four smaller sites exist within LBHF. Since April 2015, the Old Oak area and the five waste sites within the north of the borough now lie within the boundary of the OPDC.

Operator	Address	Facility type	Hectares	Permitted Capacity	Waste
Powerday	Old Oak Sidings, Scrubs Lane, Willesden (OPDC)	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	3.9	1,600,000 tonnes	Construction and demolition waste, with some household, commercial & industrial waste.
EMR (Mayer Parry Recycling)	106 Scrubs Lane, Willesden (OPDC)	A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	4.4	419,000 tonnes	metals reclamation-scrap cars & fridges with some household and commercial & industrial waste
UK Tyre Exporters Ltd	108 Scrubs Lane, Willesden (OPDC)	Non hazardous waste transfer	0.32	244,305 tonnes	construction & demolition
O'Donovan Waste	Scrubs Lane, Willesden (OPDC)	Material Recycling	0.27	No data available	No data available
Capital Waste	104 Scrubs Lane, Willesden (OPDC)	Metals Recycling Facility	0.26	No data available	metals
Orpin Jane	145 Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush	Car breaker/ vehicle end of life	unknown	5 tonnes	Vehicle dismantling-scrap metal

2.4.13 The two large waste sites (Powerday and EMR) offer the most exiting waste management capacity in Hammermsith and Fulham to meet the London Plan apportionments. The Powerday (Old Oak Sidings) site opened in 2006. The site is around 3.9 hectares and is licensed to manage up to 1.6 million tonnes of waste per annum. The site manages municipal, commercial/industrial and construction/demolition waste. Primarily, the site deals with construction waste, however it has been accepting a proportion of other non-construction wastes (household/commercial/industrial). Over the last four years, this has averaged at 36% of the throughput of the site, maximising at 42.6% in 2014. The Powerday site has a maximum licensed capacity to treat up to 1.6 million tonnes of waste per annum, however it has not been operating at its full capacity. The operators have explained that this is not due to operational restrictions on the site, but partly due to the market and conditions on the planning application which requires one third of the licensed capacity to be transported to and from the site by rail and another third to be transported by canal.

3.4.14 In 2014 the site received 147,428 tonnes of household/commercial/industrial waste out of a total of 346,322 tonnes of waste received. This represented approximately 42.6% of waste received. Based on this proportion and the license for 1.6 million tonnes, it is estimated that the site has the capacity to manage a maximum of 681,600 tonnes of household and commercial/industrial waste. The operators of the Powerday site have confirmed that this throughput is achievable if the market demands it.

2.4.15 The EMR Site (Mayer Parry Recycling) is approximately 4.4 hectares. It is understood that the site has capacity to process up to 370,000 tonnes of scrap metal per annum and is licensed to manage up to 419,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The site manages household/commercial/industrial waste and has been in long standing use for metals reclamation, primarily scrap cars and whitegoods which are classed as an industrial waste stream.

Future Provision

2.4.16 In preparation of the Local Plan, LBHF have jointly prepared a Waste Technical Paper with the Western Riverside Waste Planning Authorities including OPDC. In order to meet the requirements of the London Plan, the study therefore provides up to date evidence for the Western Riverside Waste Planning Authorities to support meeting their waste apportionments up to 2036. The study also takes into account any site closures and includes details on the management of other waste streams identified in the National Planning Practice Guidance. Current and future waste management capacity in each WPA and the Western Riverside Waste Authority area as a whole was reviewed. In each WPA, the waste sites were identified and their assumed operational capacity was assessed against the criteria in the London Plan. This identified capacity surpluses or shortfalls by comparing available capacity with London Plan apportionments.

2.4.17 Since April 2015, the Old Oak Sidings (Powerday) and EMR waste sites fall within the boundary of the OPDC. As OPDC does not have a waste apportionment target in the current London Plan, the council notes that the London Plan (2016) requires Mayoral Development Corporations to co-operate with boroughs to ensure their waste apportionments are met.

2.4.18 The findings of the Waste Technical Paper demonstrate that LBHF including OPDC have surplus capacity against its London Plan apportionment of 537ktpa in 2016, reducing to 462ktpa in 2036. Totalling all available capacity within the WPA's within the WRWA area, collectively by pooling apportionments, there is a surplus capacity identified against the London Plan apportionments of 346ktpa in 2016, reducing to 48ktpa in 2036.

2.4.19 OPDC have prepared a draft Local Plan which was published for consultation in February 2016 and was accompanied by a draft Waste Strategy. The draft waste strategy demonstrates how OPDC could help constituent boroughs, including LBHF, meet the apportionment targets in the London Plan. The strategy demonstrates that there would be sufficient capacity at the Powerday

site to meet LBHF's London Plan apportionment targets and on, this basis, OPDC's Draft Local Plan identifies and is seeking to safeguard the Powerday site. OPDC is not proposing to safeguard the remaining waste sites (including the EMR), which will be redeveloped to facilitate regeneration of the Old Oak area. For LBHF, the strategy shows that there would be sufficient capacity at the Powerday site to meet LBHF's London Plan apportionment targets.

2.4.20 Whilst the EMR site is likely to remain in waste use for the short to medium term, this site is considered to be critical to the regeneration of the Old Oak area and so is not proposed to be safeguarded by the OPDC. In accordance with the London Plan policy 5.17, OPDC will need to find an alternative site for the relocation of EMR waste site, using a sequential approach. The three other smaller waste sites within OPDC are also being considered for redevelopment.

2.4.21 The council will continue to work with OPDC to ensure LBHF's apportionments are met and encourage the OPDC to safeguard the Powerday (Old Oak Sidings) site for waste management activities, whilst acknowledging that its long term future is subject to the OPDC's regeneration proposals for the Old Oak Common Opportunity Area. The council is investigating ways forward with the OPDC as well as the potential for pooling apportionment requirements with the other waste planning authorities within the WRWA area. In addition, major development sites will be expected to sort, process and recover materials on site thereby further increasing LBHF's capacity to locally manage waste.

3.0 Social and Community Infrastructure

Introduction

- 3.0.1 This chapter outlines the capacity for each social and community infrastructure type by firstly investigating the organisation responsible and how the service is provided, and then by assessing current provision using available evidence from the Council and external infrastructure providers. Following this, the need for additional infrastructure and/or improvements to existing infrastructure is identified where this is required to support the level and location of development and growth in the borough. The costs of this infrastructure, who and how it will be provided and when the infrastructure will be required are also included where known. [Appendix 1](#) summarises the key social and community infrastructure investment programmes.

3.1 Education

- 3.1.1 Hammersmith and Fulham is the third smallest of the London boroughs, however it borders six other London boroughs. H&F is consistent with other West London Boroughs in that it has an increasing child population, but as a result of declining birth rate in the borough and the impacts of housing benefit changes to residents, the Council is seeing less pressure on primary school places. There is though a greater pressure on secondary school places based on the high birthrates from previous years and the subsequent influx into the middle years.
- 3.1.2 The growth proposed in the Local Plan will impact upon the education sector across all stages from Early Years to 16+ and Special Education Needs.
- 3.1.3 In order to ensure there is sufficient capacity in the short to medium term, the Council produces a School Organisation Strategy every year to monitor school place planning. This responds to emerging trends and sets out the investment strategy. The latest version was agreed in 2016 and based on the current expansion programme there are sufficient school places until 2020. This strategy sets out the position up until 2020, after this period there are specific secondary school requirements across the borough. Importantly, the regeneration area timeframes for development are outside of the 2016 School Organisation Strategy, therefore some high level assumptions have been made and will be monitored and reviewed accordingly.
- 3.1.4 In order to understand the population growth in school children age, the Council subscribes to the GLA School Roll Projection Service which provides annual projections. This forms the initial source of data for local authority maintained school place planning. The GLA's school roll projection model incorporates multiple sets of GLA ward-level population projections, historic roll data, and urban regeneration data. The data is currently suggesting that demand for secondary school places is projected to grow at a much faster

rate than for primary school places, which is a London-wide trend as well as being seen in this borough.

- 3.1.5 The changes to national Education policy has resulted in numbers of schools converted to and run by Academies and Free Schools. Despite this change, the Council is still responsible for ensuring that there are enough school places for the amount of children in the borough. Where previously the Local Council was the only school provider, the Council is not responsible for running these services directly and therefore works with the relevant school providers, such as Academy status or Free Schools. Despite this, the Council has successfully identified and delivered expansion proposals across the borough alongside the relevant partners.
- 3.1.6 A key change the conversion to alternative providers is in terms of admissions. All state maintained schools are required to take part in a nationally coordinated admissions process for entry into Reception Class and Secondary Transfer (Year 6 and Year 7). Schools which are their own admissions authority (e.g., Voluntary Aided, Foundation, Free School, Academies) are free to administer their own in-year admissions process independent from the Local Authority, though it must be 'code compliant'. The local authority still retains responsibility for community school admissions however. The admission authorities must formally consult on any changes to their admission arrangements where these could affect how places are offered.
- 3.1.7 These changes to schools have subsequently changed funding arrangements. The Department of Education (DfE) is one of the main funding providers for schools. With new schools in place, which are not managed by the Local Authority, some DfE funding has been diverted directly to the school providers.
- 3.1.8 Since the development of the OPDC, the OPDC has become the planning authority, however Hammersmith and Fulham remain the education authority. Outside of the administrative boundaries, the other boroughs are the respective education authorities and are responsible for ensuring there are sufficient school places for the child yield arising out of development. The council is working with the OPDC to spend Section 106 money to fund school expansions where there is capacity in existing schools; to improve or enhance the offer to benefit future students from development in the OPDC area or to work with OPDC in the identification of new school sites.

Secondary Schools

Existing Provision

- 3.1.9 There are eleven secondary schools and one All Through school in the borough. Secondary school is from Year 7 to Year 11, Sixth Form provision is looked at separately. In 2015, 11 of the schools were attended by 7,603 pupils. At the start of the 2014/15 academic year, 7 of the 11 secondary schools are Academies and 2 are Free Schools. Table 3 below illustrates the

pupil numbers for each of the borough's secondary and their status. Map 9 shows the location of these schools.

Table 3: Secondary School Status and Pupil Numbers

School	Academy Status	PAN Oct. 2015	Oct. 2015 Roll	Surplus Places
Burlington Danes Academy	Converter	900	899	11
Fulham Boys Free School	Free School	300	218	82
Fulham College Boys'	Converter	765	396	369
Fulham Cross Girls	Converter	625	618	7
Hammersmith Academy	Academy	600	608	
Hurlingham Academy	Converter	750	349	401
Lady Margaret	Converter	570	569	1
Phoenix High School		750	660	90
Sacred Heart High	Converter	795	820	
London Oratory	Converter	900	906	
West London Free School	Free School	600	594	6

3.1.10 In 2015, 89% of the Hammersmith and Fulham resident applicants were offered a school place. 65% of secondary school aged children are currently educated in Hammersmith and Fulham's state secondary schools. 35% are educated outside of the borough.

3.1.11 A percentage of children residing in the borough are educated in neighbouring authority areas. Of the total number of children that are educated outside of the borough, the highest exports of children are educated in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (35%) and Hounslow (29%).

3.1.12 Due to the catchment of secondary schools, school performance is a key factor in parental preference. There has been an 8% increase since 2013 in applications for local schools which may be due, in part, to the performance of schools. Schools performing well are likely to receive a high number of applications and fill spaces quickly whereas those schools perceived as achieving poor attainment are likely to have surplus positions. In 2015, there were 1,560 school places across the borough at year 7, and 1,245 resident applicants seeking those positions.

3.1.13 Currently, there are sufficient school places to meet demand. A number of secondary schools have been expanded or due to expand, in order to meet the rising demand in recent years for schools places, including:

- The expansion of Lady Margaret (2015) to provide an additional 1FE;
- 4FE at Fulham Boys School;
- (at least) an additional 1FE at Sacred Heart Catholic High School for Girls (2017 – 2021);
- Burlington Danes Academy became an All Through school in September 2015.

Future Provision

3.1.14 Secondary school place planning is a complex matter in a dynamic context. Parental choice, admission policy, access and the broad catchment area are all factors that impact upon school place planning. Other factors such as cross-border movements, welfare reform and changes to social benefits are also closely monitored. Children residing in areas of high property rents in the private housing sectors are most likely to be affected and result in changes to school place demand. Currently, roll counts have not changed significantly across the borough; this will continue to be assessed.

Other factors such as cross-border movements, welfare reform and changes to social benefits are also closely monitored. Children residing in areas of high property rents in the private housing sectors are most likely to be affected and result in changes to school place demand. Currently, roll counts have not changed significantly across the borough; this will continue to be assessed.

3.1.15 As identified in the School Organisation Strategy, one of the main impacts that needs to be considered is the impact of the regeneration sites in the Local Plan after 2020. According to the GLA, in Hammersmith and Fulham, the secondary population is projected to increase by 27% during the period to 2019. The projected growth at secondary population age and the growth proposed in the Local Plan is anticipated to result in additional school places

3.1.16 In terms of investment, the Council's policy is to expand high-performing schools where justified by need, and to enhance the viability of schools by increasing 1.5FE schools to 2.5 FE schools where possible. Any school expansion plans will involve a review of its current portfolio in collaboration with its Voluntary Aided sector and Academy partners to maximise the potential of each site. The scheduled expansion programme, based on the GLA population projections, can be seen at Table 5 which identifies where school places will be delivered across the borough.

Map 9: Location of all schools

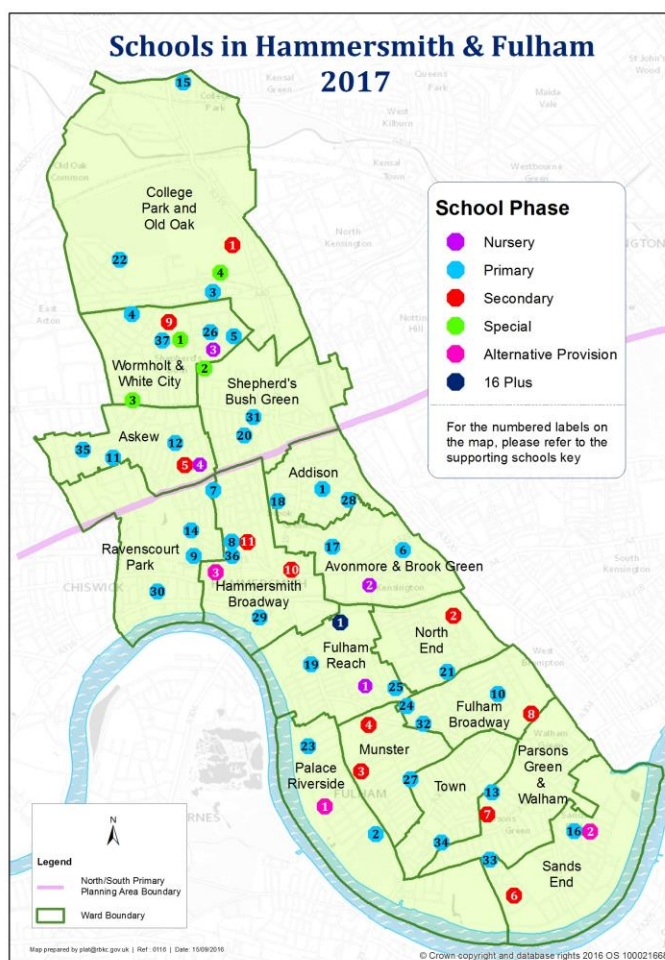


Table 5: Secondary School Capacity Projections

Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Projection	Projection Reported in 2015	Difference PAN/Projection
2016	7,630	6,704	6,494 (2015)	896 13.4% surplus
2021	8,005	8,072	8,345	-67 0.8% deficit
2026	8,005	8,801	10,020 (2025)	-796 8.5% deficit

3.1.17 In terms of funding streams available to the Council are S106 obligations, CIL and external Government grant and funding for free schools. The council currently holds s106 funds of £2m for education school projects. These must be spent in accordance with the individual S106 agreements and timescale.

3.1.18 In early 2016 the Government announced a change in the national funding formula for schools. The proposed methodology is still under consultation and has not yet been implemented. The current funding streams will be in place until 2017/18, the new system will be in place from 2018/19. This could result in higher or lower funding made available to schools and Local Authorities. The Council will continue to monitor and assess this impact as further details are announced.

Need in Regeneration Areas

3.1.19 In order to understand the secondary school requirements in each of the regeneration areas, some high-level assumptions have been made as some of the schemes are at relatively early stages. Furthermore, the basis for understanding the secondary school growth, the GLA Projections, only take account of committed schemes which have been agreed, therefore future regeneration sites cannot be fully reflected accurately at this stage. For high-level planning purposes, each development of 1,000 homes requires an average of up to 0.5 form of entry at secondary level.

3.1.20 The situation in each of the areas will be closely monitored by the Council. The School Investment Strategy has a 10 year lifespan and some of the need arising from the regeneration areas is likely to fall into the next School Investment Strategy. Despite this, consideration has been given to how additional demand could be met from developments already in the investment programme, or where new places will need to be met through expansion or new schools.

White City Regeneration Area

3.1.21 There are no proposed new secondary schools within the development area. The two closest schools, Burlington Danes Secondary Academy and Phoenix High School, have spare places particularly in Year 7.

3.1.22 Although some schools currently have vacancies, further consideration of secondary provision will be required.

Fulham Regeneration Area

3.1.23 Previous projections have included the Earl's Court proposals, however the review of the Earl's Court development proposals will determine the requirement for these places.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

3.1.24 The growth is anticipated to result in an increase in 1FORM OF ENTRY need, which can be met within existing schools where space is currently available at Hurlingham Academy secondary school.

Hammersmith Town Centre

3.1.25 No further major school development is expected in this area. The area has benefitted from the opening of the West London Free School.

Post 16 and Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

3.1.26 From 2015 full implementation of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) to enable all young people to continue to participate in education or training until their 18th birthday. It is the duty of the local authority to support young people to engage in education and training in order to secure sufficient suitable provision for all young people aged 16 to 19 and for those up to age 25 with a learning difficulty assessment (LDA) or Education, Health and Care (ECH) plan. To fulfill this duty, local authorities must maintain a strategic overview of the provision available and identify and resolve any identified gaps in service.

Post 16

Existing Provision

3.1.27 Young people can fulfill their statutory duty in a number of ways: fulltime education, either in a school sixth form or further education college; an apprenticeship; working (or volunteering) fulltime alongside studying for an accredited qualification. The number of residents starting an apprenticeship is small: less than 60 residents aged 16-18 started an apprenticeship in 2014/15. In Hammersmith & Fulham, 96% of young people aged 16-17 participated in education in 2015.

3.1.28 In 2015/16 post-16 provision in Hammersmith and Fulham is provided by:

- 1 maintained (sixth-form only) school
- 6 academies
- 1 general further education college
- 2 maintained special schools

- 3.1.29 In 2014/15 the EFA allocated funded places for 5,482 16-19 year olds across providers in Hammersmith and Fulham. These included 168 places for high need students.
- 3.1.30 Hammersmith & Fulham's Post 16 population has remained stable at around 2,900. However, the population as a whole is forecast to increase by 29% over the next 10 years, exceeding 3,700 in 2025 (based upon GLA projections).
- 3.1.31 Predicting the required capacity for post-16 is complicated by pupil travel to learn patterns. In 2014/15 41% (1,135) 16-18 year olds remained in the Borough to continue learning or training but over half (1,625) travelled to neighbouring boroughs of RBKC, Hounslow, and Ealing. H&F is a net importer of 16-18 year old learners. A significant number of non-resident learners are attracted by Post-16 provision in Hammersmith & Fulham mostly travel from neighbouring boroughs of Ealing, RBKC, Brent and Westminster. Assuming there is no change to pupil travel to learn patterns the authority should have sufficient capacity to meet demand until 2019. A rolling programme of Area Reviews across London focused specifically on further education colleges will be completed by spring 2017.

Primary Schools

Existing Provision

- 3.1.32 Hammersmith & Fulham has many good and high achieving primary schools. There are 38 primary schools in the borough (37 primary and one All Through school), shown in Map 9 . Most primary schools offer access to good quality child care and a range of after school clubs including: performing arts; sports led activities; chess; art and homework clubs.
- 3.1.33 In 2015 there were 1,488 year of entry admissions applications for 1, 678 school places. 1, 604 offers were made for H&F schools of which 1, 488 (93%) were made to H&F residents.
- 3.1.34 Of the 38 primary schools 12 are faith schools (Church of England and Roman Catholic); 4 have Academy status and 2 are registered Free Schools; the remaining 18 are maintained by Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 3.1.35 Much of the primary school estate comprises Victorian buildings which have inherent difficulties for teaching and learning. However the key infrastructure constraint that is currently holding back educational improvements is not the condition of the buildings, but their suitability. Some schools in the borough currently operate as 1.5 forms of entry resulting in mixed age classes. Many of our one form entry schools do very well but a few struggle within their limited budgets to provide anything more than basic provision. Two form entry schools generally produce greater economies of scale.
- 3.1.36 The level of pupils going to schools outside of the borough has significantly lowered in recent years, indicating that parents are confident in the quality of

the Hammersmith and Fulham schools. In 2015, 87% of applicants stated a preference for Hammersmith & Fulham schools.

3.1.37 Primary school place planning is divided into three areas: north, central and south. Each of these areas show variations in population growth. According to the GLA 2013 round projections, primary numbers in H&F will not increase at such a high rate as previously anticipated.

3.1.38 In recent years, a number of school expansion projects have been delivered to secure sufficient school places for the child yield in the borough, this includes a 2 form of entry school ARK Burlington Danes Academy in 2016 which will provide a further 420 primary places by 2021, as well as a number of school expansion, reconfiguration and enhancements to existing schools.

Future Provision

3.1.39 Based upon the GLA Primary Roll Projections, there is sufficient capacity to meet primary school place demand in maintained schools. Table 6 identifies the Published Admissions Number (PAN), the GLA projection and the differences between PAN and projection. This shows that there is a surplus of primary school places between 2015/16 to 2025/26 based upon the current expansion programmes.

Table 6: Primary School Capacity Projections

Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Projection	Projection Reported in 2015	Difference PAN/Projection
2016	11,048	9,982	9,953(2015)	1,066 10.8% surplus
2021	12,171	10,518	11,560 (2020)	1,653 16.7% surplus
2026	12,261	10,872	12,957 (2025)	1, 389 12.8% surplus

3.1.40 The Council has set out a timetable of scheduled expansion programmes based upon the GLA projection information. This can be seen at Tables 7& 8. The expansion programme is based upon assessing the existing capacity and potential for expansion on each of the sites as well as identifying where growth is projected to take place across the borough.

Table 7: North Primary Planning Area Projects

Academic Year	GLA Projected Population	PAN	Surplus/Deficit	New Provision/Expansion
2015/16	3,141	3,585	444	Ark Conway = +30 (Y4) Old Oak = +15 (Y3) St Stephen's = +30 (Y2) Burling Danes Primary = +60 (Reception year)
2016/17	3,252	3,735	483	Ark Conway = +30 (Y5) Old Oak= +15 (Y4)

				St Stephen's = +30(Y3) Burlington Danes Primary = +60 (Y1)
2017/18	3,313	3,900	587	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y6) Old Oak = + 15 (Y5) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y4) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y2) Pope John = + 30 (Y1)
2018/19	3,384	4,035	651	Ark Conway COMPLETE Old Oak = + 15 (Y6) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y5) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y3) Pope John = + 30 (Y2)
2019/20	3,506	4,155	649	2010/11 Old Oak = COMPLETE St Stephen's = + 30 (Y6) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y4) Pope John = + 30 (Y3)
2020/21	3,530	4,245	715	St Stephen's = COMPLETE Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y5) Pope John = + 30 (Y4)
2021/22	3,604	4,335	731	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y6) Pope John = + 30 (Y5)
2022/23	3,649	4,365	716	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = COMPLETE Pope John = + 30 (Y6)
2023/24	3,728	4,365	637	Pope John = Complete
2024/25	3,811	4,365	554	-
2025/26	3,897	4,365	468	-

Table 8: South/Central Primary Planning Area Projects

Academic Year	GLA Projected Population	PAN	Surplus/Defic it	New Provision/Expansion
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2015/16	6,841	7,478	637	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 2) St John's = + 30 (Year 6) St Thomas' = + 15 (Year 6) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 3) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 1 - 50% H&F)
2016/17	6,937	7,611	674	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 3) St John's = COMPLETE St Thomas' = COMPLETE Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 4) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 2 - 50% H&F)
2017/18	7,024	7,716	692	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 4) Holy Cross bilingual school = COMPLETE Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 5) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 3 - 50% H&F)
2018/19	6,999	7,836	837	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 6) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 4 - 50% H&F)
2019/20	6,995	7,911	916	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 5 - 50% H&F)
2020/21	6,988	7,926	938	West London Free Primary = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 6 - 50% H&F)
2021/22	6,955	7,926	971	Earls Court Primary 1 FE COMPLETE
2022/23	6,945	7,926	981	-

2023/24	6,948	7,926	978	-
2024/25	6,961	7,926	965	-
2025/26	6,975	7,926	951	-

Need in Regeneration Areas

3.1.41 The borough is expecting a significant population rise over the next twenty years as a result of development in the four regeneration areas. Table 2 in the introduction illustrates the predicted population increases, which range from approximately 27,000-45,000 people. These population increases are likely to have implications for primary school provision in the borough. For high-level planning purposes, each development of 1,000 homes requires an average of 0.5-1 FORM OF ENTRY at primary level.

White City Regeneration Area

3.1.42 There are currently two primary schools within the White City area; St John XXIII RC and ARK Swift Primary Academy both of which have been expanded from 1FE to 2FE in 2015, a 2FE primary school has been opened in 2015 as part of the Burlington Danes Secondary Academy to become an all-through school.

3.1.43 The projected anticipated yield between 2015 – 2020 is expected to be absorbed into existing schools. Between 2020- 2025 the expected child yield from development is anticipated to result in a further 2.5 FE in primary school places. At this stage, capacity within existing schools may have been reached and new sites will be required within the Regeneration Areas.

Fulham Regeneration Area

3.1.44 A 2FE primary school in Earl's Court has been secured and has already opened as a 1 FE school in temporary accommodation. The West London Free School Academy Trust is the sponsor. It is anticipated that further need will be reviewed as part of the Earl's Court development proposals progress.

3.1.45 Developer contributions have also been sought as part of the Seagrave Road application for primary education in the catchment area of development.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

3.1.46 The anticipated growth from the regeneration area is expected to create a further 2FE. This can be met within the existing schools where there is space available at Sullivan, New King's and Langford Primary Schools.

Hammersmith Town Centre

3.1.47 No further major school development is expected in this area. The area has benefitted from the opening of the West London Free School.

Early Years (Nursery)

3.1.48 Early years education is defined as full-time or part time education from the start of the term following a child's third birthday and up to compulsory school age. Early years education places are provided in the state maintained, voluntary aided, private and independent and childminding sectors. The borough relies heavily upon private day nurseries, which provide approximately 45% of all Early Years' childcare places. The majority of the Early Years places are currently provided in the south of the borough, though this differs on a ward by ward basis.

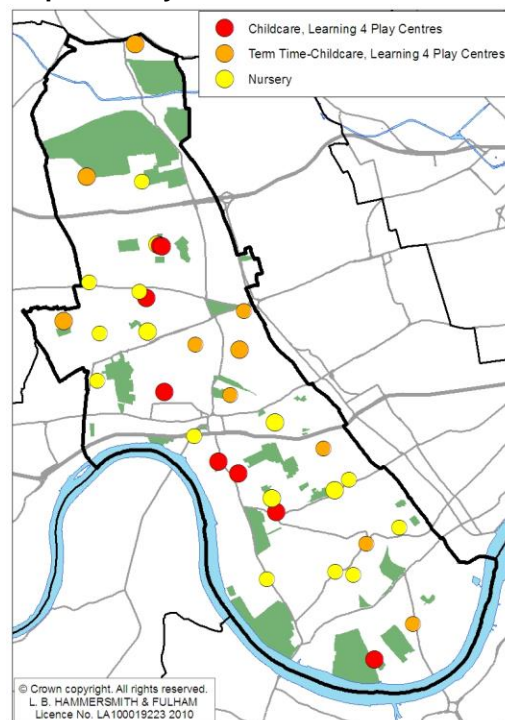
3.1.49 In practice, many of our maintained sector nursery schools and classes offer full time places (from 9-3 during term time). Working parents will need to access additional daycare for their children if they are in employment. The PVI sectors and childminders will offer either sessional places (similar to those in the maintained sector) or full time places which are generally 8-6 all year round and many are available for children under the age of three. There are currently 4 nursery schools across the borough.

3.1.50 In September 2010, Central Government introduced a programme to provide children aged 3-4 years old to either free or subsidised 15 hours of childcare per week during term time. Approximately 82% of resident children aged 3-4 year olds access part or all of their 15 hours free childcare entitlement in the borough. It is likely that many other resident families access their entitlement in other boroughs.

3.1.51 Childcare entitlement was further extended to disadvantaged 2 year olds, in September 2013. In 2016, 637 families were identified as eligible for a place in Hammersmith and Fulham. The participation rate in Autumn 2015 was at 66%. As part of this roll out to support families, the Department of Education is working towards providing an additional 15 free hours to working parents of 3-4 year olds from September 2017, a total of 30 hours free childcare per week for 38 weeks.

3.1.52 The key challenge for the Council is to ensure there are sufficient places available and eligible families are aware of the offer to take up a place for their child. The Early Years and Children's Commissioning teams continue to work

Map 11: Early Years Provision



with participating providers to develop more places. Feasibility studies have been completed to potentially extend the current Early Years facilities at Melcombe Primary and Randolph Beresford nursery schools.

Future Provision

- 3.1.53 As a result of central government changes and the Council's support for this programme there is a growing need to increase early years capacity across the borough. It is anticipated that the majority of places will be sought in the main regeneration sites, which will either require additional space or via contributions to fund enhancements or refurbishments in existing places.

Regeneration Areas

White City Regeneration Area

- 3.1.54 As a result of development, developer contributions have been sought to ensure affordable access to pre-school childcare places through subsidised places.

Fulham Regeneration Area

- 3.1.55 Developer contributions have been agreed as part of the Seagrave Road proposals for nursery provision within the catchment of the development.
- 3.1.56 A nursery site has been sought on the main site of the Earls Court development through a S106 agreement. This will be subject to review as and when proposals come forward.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

- 3.1.57 Developer contributions have been sought to provide affordable places to pre-school childcare through subsidised provision. This will be subject to further review at a later date when proposals are coming forward.

Children's Centres

- 3.1.58 Hammersmith and Fulham currently commission a number of providers to deliver children's centre services across 16 Children's Centres. The delivery is organised in a hub and spoke arrangement with 7 hub and 9 spoke centres.
- 3.1.59 These centres built upon the three existing Sure Start Local Programmes and the two Early Excellence Centres (Randolph Beresford and Normand Croft) and were well placed within the borough's areas of disadvantage and already offered a range of support services delivered within a designated area. The centres, in particular the former Sure Start Local Programmes, delivered a range of early education, health and family support services.

3.1.60 The volume of people using Children's Centres is on the increase. Registrations for children aged 0-4 at hub children centres has increased by 25% from 7,746 in 2012/13 to 9,645 in 2014/15. Six out of the seven centres have shown an increase in registrations over the last three years with Fulham Central and Melcombe having recorded the highest increases.

3.1.61 There are plans to introduce a new model for delivery to connect with a range of delivery partners including Public Health, Clinical Commissioning Group and Local Authority Family Services. With the redesign of the service, the Council has changed the commissioning of contracts to the service providers for a more flexible approach. As a result of this, it is envisaged that service is more closely aligned with need. New sites may be required to reach communities and providers are expected to deliver across a locality depending on the particular needs of the area.

Special Educational Needs

Existing provision

3.1.62 In addition to the primary and secondary school provision in the borough, the Council, Schools and Early Years work together to match children's needs and resources to provide a suitable continuum of SEN support for children and young people.

3.1.63 The Council aims to provide a Local Offer in settings that have been judged as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted so that children with SEN can be educated and supported in becoming independent in or near their local community. The provision becomes access to educational intervention addressing children and young people's learning difficulties in the following areas:

- Community and Interaction;
- Cognition and Learning;
- Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) and
- Sensory/Physical.

3.1.64 The number of pupils with statements of SEN and Education, Health Care (EHC) plans on roll in Hammersmith and Fulham schools in 2016 was 783. These pupils were enrolled in over 140 educational settings. A number of pupils are on roll in the private sector (17) and on roll at state maintained schools outside of the borough (105). See table for full

3.1.65 There are five SEN schools in the borough:

- Cambridge School;
- Gibbs Green School;
- Jack Tizard School;
- Queensmill School; and
- Woodlane High School

Future Provision

- 3.1.66 The SEN service at Hammersmith and Fulham is a 'shared service' with RBKC and Westminster. The Council will endeavour to place resident pupils with SEN in RBKC or other state maintained schools in the shared service area. Where this is not possible, the Council will utilise links with other local authorities such as Camden, Lambeth and Wandsworth to assist.
- 3.1.67 Queensmill School previously provided education to children and young people with Autism Spectrum Disorder aged 3- 19. The school has recently been expanded to provide facilities for up to 25 year olds as well as a purpose built school facilities.
- 3.1.68 The Bridge Academy, Finlay Street provision for 16 – 19 year olds has a number of schemes to expand and enhance the existing offer. The facility has temporarily been located for 18 months from 2016 whilst a new building is being constructed. Further refurbishment of Bridge and Greswell is also ongoing and expected to be completed in 2018.
- 3.1.69 The sixth form at the William Morris school has been expanded to provide SEN facilities, in 2016.
- 3.1.70 A disabled children's unit is currently being assessed at Queen's Manor School to provide a new centre for disabled Children. Proposals will be out for consultation in 2016.

Need in Regeneration Areas

- 3.1.71 There is a growing need to provide SEN provision across the borough in existing and new facilities. The Council has not yet estimated the expected number of additional special school places required but work is ongoing for this and the next version of this document will include further detail as to the number of additional special school places required to meet population needs for the next twenty years.

Adult Learning

Existing Provision

- 3.1.72 Adult learning caters for people aged 19 and over wishing to take below degree level classes across a wide range of subjects to obtain both formal qualifications and informal learning. Adult learning is funded by the Learning and Skills Council with provision coordinated through LBHF's Adult Learning and Skills Service and Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College.
- 3.1.73 There are five community based adult learning centres (Macbeth Centre, Masbro Centre and Adult Community Learning Centre (ACLC) in White City) and one adult learning college (Baron's Court Campus for Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College) in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Future Provision

3.1.74 There are no known plans for any increase in the capacity of adult learning in the borough.

3.2 Healthcare

3.2.1 NHS Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Care Commissioning Group (CCG) is the GP-led organisation responsible for planning and buying health services in the borough. The CCG works with NHS England, who directly commission core primary care services and some specialised services.

3.2.2 Primary care property and estates that was not transferred to NHS providers in March 2013 is owned and managed by NHS Property Services Limited (NHS PS). All other public-owned estate is managed by the respective community, mental health and acute (hospital) providers.

3.2.3 Public Health duties are managed by the Public Health Department (jointly between LBHF, RBKC and City of Westminster). It works with and supports other council services in delivering public health benefits, including recognising the influence planning and the built environment has on improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities.

3.2.4 The council has established a Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) which has statutory duties including promoting integrated working, the production of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) which is informed by the JSNA. Further details of the borough's needs can be found in the JSNA (<http://www.jsna.info/>)

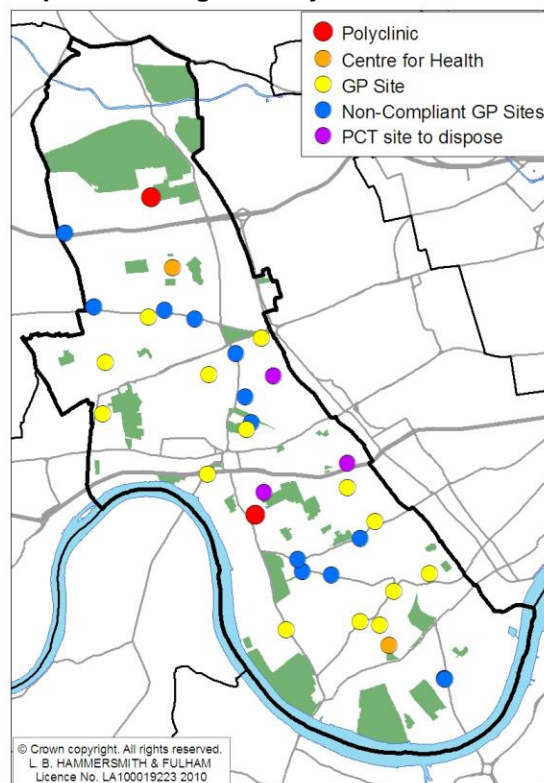
Existing Provision

3.2.5 The services commissioned and provided by Hammersmith and Fulham CCG and NHS England include:

Primary Care

3.2.6 There are 30 GP surgeries, 40 community pharmacies and 37 dental practices offering NHS treatment. Services are provided in a variety of privately-let and publically owned premises across the borough.

Map 12: Existing Primary Care Provision



Community Health Services

- 3.2.7 The majority of community services in the borough are provided by Central London Community Healthcare (CLCH) or Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL). The community services operate out of a number of premises across Hammersmith and Fulham, including around 15 publicly owned buildings, and a number of privately owned premises.
- 3.2.8 Hammersmith and Fulham CCG have commissioned a number of community services within the borough to support the Out of Hospital Strategy. The provision of community services has significant benefits; including improved patient outcomes, providing patients with access to services closer to home, and helping to relieve the pressure on secondary care services, focusing the most complex diagnostics and treatment in secondary care. The community services also provide value for money, achieving clinical and financial sustainability for the borough. Services commissioned by the CCG include Musculoskeletal Services, Gynaecology, Cardio-Respiratory, Ophthalmology and Audiology.
- 3.2.9 Services are provided in patients' homes, schools, children's centres, hospitals and a range of health centres owned or leased by NHS Property Services Limited, Community Health Partnerships, CLCH and CNWL including:
- Parkview Centre for Health and Wellbeing
 - Parsons Green Health Centre;
 - Falklands House Health Centre;
 - St. Dunstan's Clinic; and
 - Richford Gate Primary Care Centre.

Learning Disabilities

- 3.2.10 CLCH has a dedicated learning disability service team and services are run in people's homes, health centres, nursing and residential homes throughout Hammersmith and Fulham. There are a wide range of services for people with learning disabilities, including community homes and other residential facilities.

Acute Hospitals and Specialist Care

- 3.2.11 These are services for short-term or specialist medical and surgical treatment, usually provided from hospitals. The main organisations that provide these services for Hammersmith & Fulham residents are Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust and Chelsea and Westminster NHS Foundation Trust..
- 3.2.12 The main hospital sites in the borough are, Charing Cross Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Queen Charlotte's Hospital. All of these sites are

run by Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust (ICHT). Chelsea and Westminster Hospital and St Mary's Hospital (ICHT) are just outside the borough, but are used by a large number of local residents.

- 3.2.13 Both Hospital Trusts have strong reputations and provide a wide range of general and specialist hospital care.

Mental Health

- 3.2.14 West London Mental Health NHS Trust provides a full range of mental health services for children, adults and older people living in the boroughs of Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, and Hounslow. They provide care and treatment for around 62,570 people a year, serving a local population of nearly 700,000 people and employ around 3,560 staff across 32 sites. The Trust provides both mental health inpatient care and treatment in the community, intermediate care services in Ealing, as well as being a national provider of forensic (secure) and specialist mental healthcare. In Hammersmith & Fulham the main sites for the Trust's services are the Hammersmith & Fulham Mental Health Unit and Claybrook both of which are located on the Charing Cross site.
- 3.2.15 The Council currently has a stock of 207 sheltered housing units across 28 sites for people with mental health problems. As part of the North West London mental health strategy 'Like Minded' the Council and CCG are working to identify whether the current number of units are sufficient to meet future needs.

Future Provision

Strategic plans to improve healthcare in Hammersmith and Fulham

- 3.2.16 Hammersmith and Fulham CCG works in partnership with CCGs and Local Authorities across north west London (NWL), who have come together to develop a North West London Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP), the first draft of which was submitted to NHS England in June 2016. It should be noted that London Boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham and Ealing were not signatories of the June submission.
- 3.2.17 The STP describes the challenges across the NHS and Local Authorities in NWL: "In NW London there is currently significant pressure on the whole system. Both the NHS and local government need to find ways of providing care for an ageing population and managing increasing demand with fewer resources. Over the next five years, the growth in volume and complexity of activity will out-strip funding increases. But this challenge also gives us an opportunity – we know that our services are siloed and don't treat people holistically."
- 3.2.18 The pressures in the health and care system are categorised within the STP into three broad categories:

1. The health and wellbeing gap, for example 1 in 5 children aged 4-5 are overweight
2. The care and quality gap, for example people with serious and long term mental health needs have a life expectancy 20 years less than the average.
3. The finance and efficiency gap, for example if we do nothing, there will be a £1.3bn financial gap by 2021 in our health and social care system.

3.2.19 As a result, the STP sets out nine 'priority areas', as follows:

1. Support people who are mainly healthy to stay mentally and physically well, enabling and empowering them to make healthy choices and look after themselves
2. Improve children's mental and physical health and well-being
3. Reduce health inequalities and disparity in outcomes for the top 3 killers: cancer, heart diseases and respiratory illness
4. Reduce social isolation
5. Reducing unwarranted variation in the management of long term conditions – diabetes, cardio vascular disease and respiratory disease
6. Ensure people access the right care in the right place at the right time
7. Improve the overall quality of care for people in their last phase of life and enabling them to die in their place of choice
8. Reduce the gap in life expectancy between adults with serious and long term mental health needs and the rest of the population.
9. Improve consistency in patient outcomes and experience regardless of the day of the week that services are accessed.

3.2.20 The STP describes a shared ambition across health and local government in NWL to create an integrated health and care system that enables people to live well and be well: addressing the wider determinants of health, such as employment, housing and social isolation, enabling people to make healthy choices, proactively identifying people at risk of becoming unwell and treating them in the most appropriate, least acute setting possible and reabling people to regain independence whenever possible. When people do need more specialist care this needs to be available when needed and to be of consistently high quality with access to senior doctors seven days a week. Too often people are being brought into hospital unnecessarily, staying too long and for some dying in hospital when they would rather be cared for at home.

3.2.21 The health system in NWL needs to be able to meet this ambition, and for the last few years doctors, nurses and other clinicians have come together as a clinical community across primary, secondary and tertiary care to agree how to transform health care delivery into a high quality but sustainable system that meets patients' needs. This is based on three factors:

- Firstly, the transformation of general practice, with consistent services to the whole population ensuring proactive, co-ordinated and accessible care. We will deliver this through primary care operating at scale through networks, federations of practices or super-practices, working with partners to deliver integrated care.

- Secondly, a substantial upscaling of the intermediate care services available to people locally offering integrated health and social care teams outside of an acute hospital setting. The offering will be consistent, simple and easy to use and understand for professionals and patients. This will respond rapidly when people become ill, delivering care in the home, in GP practices or in local services hubs, will inreach into A&E and CDU to support people who do not need to be there and can be cared for at home and facilitate a supported discharge from hospitals as soon as the individual is medically fit. The services will be fully integrated between health and social care.
- Thirdly, acute services need to be configured at a scale that enables the delivery of high quality care, 7 days a week, giving the best possible outcomes for patients. As medicine evolves it can benefit from specialisation and the benefits of senior clinical advice available at most parts of the day. We know from our London wide work on stroke and major trauma that better outcomes can be delivered by consolidating the limited supply of specialist doctors into a smaller number of units that can deliver consistently high quality, consistently well-staffed services by staff who are experts in their field. This also enables the best use of specialist equipment and ensures staff are exposed to the right case mix of patients to maintain and develop their skills. In 2012 the NHS consulted on plans to reduce the number of major hospitals in NWL from 9 to 5, enabling us to drive improvements in urgent care, maternity services and children's care. The major hospitals will be networked with a specialist hospital, an elective centre and two local hospitals, allowing us to drive improvements in care across all areas. It should be noted that the London Borough of H&F do not agree or support these acute configuration plans.

Regeneration Areas

3.2.22 The borough is expecting a significant population rise over the next twenty years as a result of development in the five regeneration areas. Table 1 in the Local Plan illustrates the predicted population increases. These population increases are likely to have implications for health provision in the borough.

3.2.23 As the Council continues to develop its proposals for the regeneration areas, Hammersmith & Fulham CCG will assess the likely impact upon the capacity of existing facilities. Where capacity would be exceeded there will be a need to either expand existing facilities or provide new facilities in association with development in regeneration areas. This work will take place in partnership with the relevant planning authorities, local NHS providers and with our residents.

Old Oak Regeneration Area

3.2.24 The Local Plan describes 18,000 new homes to be developed in the Old Oak Regeneration Area (OORA), with 6,000 homes during the duration of the plan.

The CCG will be working closely with other public sector partners and the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) and their health advisory team to ensure we are:

- a) Maximising the potential benefits of the development for existing residents in Hammersmith and Fulham
- b) Incorporating the latest evidence on creating healthy spaces to improve the health and lives of new residents moving into the OORA
- c) Ensuring we have facilities in the OORA that allow us to provide 21st century healthcare to new residents.

White City Regeneration Area

3.2.25 As part of the White City Regeneration Area, 5 GP practices and community services have been relocated to improve integration between health and social services at the new Parkview Centre for Health and Wellbeing on the former Janet Adegoke Centre, Bloemfontein Road. The centre accommodates a wide range of services including dentistry, specialist paediatric services, cardiology, mental health and adult social care and learning disability teams.

3.2.26 Proposals for Milson Road Health Centre, include the relocation of two local GP practices currently residing in cramped premises with no potential for expansion and which are unsuitable. The proposals are currently being developed with partners in the Local Authority.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

3.2.27 Under the proposals set out by the NHS across NWL and subsequently agreed by the Secretary of State in 2012, Charing Cross Hospital will be redeveloped as a Local Hospital, which will include an expanded primary care hub as well as a range of local and specialist services specifically designed to meet the needs of local residents in Hammersmith & Fulham. It should be noted that currently the London Borough of H&F do not agree or support these plans for Charing Cross Hospital.

Fulham Regeneration Area

3.2.28 As part of the Earls Court scheme, an integrated health and wellbeing facility of 2,018 sq.m has been identified. Hammersmith & Fulham CCG will be working closely with colleagues in West London CCG and LBHF to identify how a new facility on the Earls Court site will be utilised.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

3.2.29 Hammersmith & Fulham CCG is working with CLCH to develop the Parsons Green site into a primary care and community hub serving residents in the south of the borough. This will provide additional primary care capacity for new residents in the South Fulham and Fulham regeneration area, as well as access to a range of health and care services.

3.2.30 The re-configuration of the existing Bridge House Centre for Health has been identified in order to expand the current service. Operational capital and S106 funding is being sought to support these works.

Joint Working with LBHF

3.2.31 In line with the national 'One Public Estate' programme outlined by the Local Government Association and the Cabinet Office, Hammersmith & Fulham CCG will be seeking to work increasingly closely with the Local Authority in order to ensure we are making effective use of taxpayer-funded resources and maximising the benefit to our residents of our land and property assets.

Adult Social Care

3.2.32 The overall demand for sheltered housing in the borough is relatively low and some schemes are not suitable for those with higher care needs and existing general needs stock is unlikely to be able to meet future needs. The Council is committed to improving sheltered housing and working with residents to explore options to deliver this, working with the NHS and others to deliver new types of private and social sheltered housing which will include on-site home and medical care. We will continue to focus on improving the management of existing adapted and accessible stock and working with adult social care to support independence.

2.2.33 The council currently offers a range of housing options, care packages and independence and choice for older people, including:

- 975 units of local authority run sheltered housing
- 464 units of Housing Association sheltered housing in the Borough.

2.2.34 There will be challenges in meeting changing needs and promoting independence within the bulk of existing stock. Whilst the provision of older peoples housing is relatively high much of the sheltered housing stock is not well suited to those with higher level care needs as a number do not have lift access and cannot accommodate wheelchair access or parking of motility scooters and demand levels for sheltered housing are relatively low. The majority of older people in social housing live in general needs housing however three quarters of the council's general needs housing stock is flats with nearly half having no ground floor entrance and some having no lifts. Options for those in the private rented sector and owner occupiers are limited with very few downsizing specialist options available.

2.2.35 One of the ways the Council is considering to support independent living is to invest in an assistive technology, Careline which will help individuals in their homes. Further investment may be necessary in existing sheltered housing.

3.3 Children's Services

Sheltered Housing for Young People

- 3.3.1 The Council currently has a stock of 88 sheltered housing units across 11 sites for young people at risk and a stock of 52 units across 6 sites for young people leaving care. There are not currently any proposals to increase or decrease either stock.

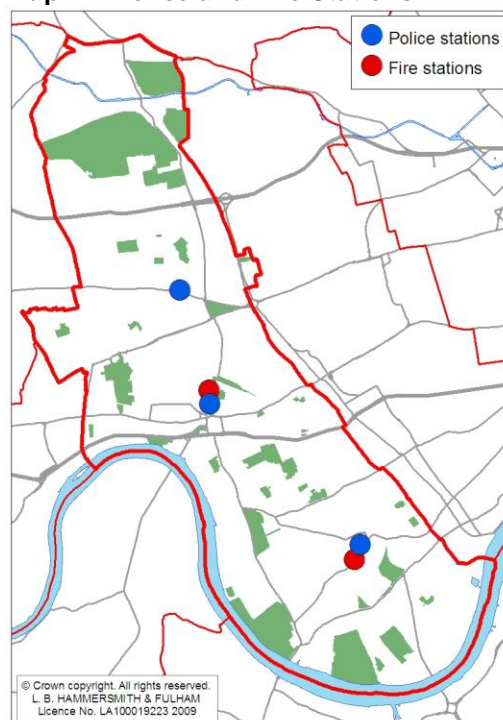
3.4 Emergency Services

Police

- 3.4.1 550 full time police officers are employees of the borough. There are also 120 community support officers, 100 civilian staff and 80 special constables. 50 British Transport Police officers and 70 TFL Metropolitan Police officers are also based in the borough. The Police also oversee the policing of the Westfield superstore and its surrounds through the provision of 10 police officers.

- 3.4.2 There are three police stations in the borough (shown on Map 14): Hammersmith (the largest), Fulham and Shepherd's Bush. Both Hammersmith and Fulham police stations have full-time custody suites. However, Shepherd's Bush's custody suite is used solely as an overflow. Each borough ward also has its own small safer neighbourhood team. The borough's police facilities are currently at capacity.

Map 14: Police and Fire Stations



Need in Regeneration Areas

- 3.4.3 Currently, there is a 24/7 policing 'Safer Neighbourhood Team' in Shepherd's Bush Green Ward. Funding has been earmarked to develop this in other areas across the borough between 2016 and 2019.
- 3.4.4 The Council and Police have also identified an expanded CCTV network to increase security and surveillance to decrease crime and anti-social behaviour.

Fire

- 3.4.5 There are two fire stations in the borough, shown on Map 11. Capacity is currently being met. Hammersmith and Fulham fire service are receiving

fewer calls year on year due to better education amongst the public as to what emergencies require fire service assistance.

Need in Regeneration Areas

- 3.4.6 A series of calculations using varying data sources are used to assess the need for additional fire stations or fire appliances. Such data sources include risk assessment, population and speed of response. Hammersmith and Fulham fire brigade are currently well provided in terms of fire stations and fire appliances although new development may place increased pressure on the current service and it is feasible that either a new station or a new appliance may be necessary in future years. The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) has identified that both fire stations will require maintenance works as set out in the LFEPA's Asset Management Plan (2011). The fire service are consulted as part of major applications.

Ambulance

- 3.4.7 The London Ambulance Service (LAS) operates in two areas, firstly Accident and Emergency (A&E) care commissioned by the Primary Care Trusts in London for the populations they serve. The second operational area is Patient Transport Services (PTS) where the LAS win contracts through competitive tendering. These contracts are for the transport of patients to and from locations for medical attention or to hospices when Paramedic or Emergency Medical Technician attendance during transit is not required.
- 3.4.8 The LAS have not identified any specific development requirements for the services for inclusion in the Hammersmith and Fulham LDF.

3.5 Leisure and Sport

Existing Provision

3.5.1 There are 33 private leisure centres in the borough and six publicly accessible leisure centres. These are shown in Map

3.5.2 The range of sports facilities available includes the following:

- Council sports centres - swimming pools, gyms, squash courts, athletics facilities and small sports halls
- Council-run outdoor pitches and courts - grass and synthetic pitches in parks, tennis courts, netball courts, basketball courts and bowls greens
- Outdoor sports areas on housing estates
- Sports/play areas attached to various council facilities
- School/nursery/college sports facilities, swimming pools and pitches in playgrounds
- Community halls
- Sports hall as part of education facilities (limited access to public)
- The River Thames and the Grand Union Canal, which are ideal for many water sports
- Church halls
- Private sports clubs - e.g. Hurlingham Club and Parson's Green Club
- Privately run gym and fitness facilities
- Professional sports clubs - e.g. Chelsea FC, Fulham FC, QPR FC, the Queens Club (tennis), etc.
- Pitches on Wormwood Scrubs.

3.5.3 The facilities that the six publicly accessible leisure centres provide are set out in Table 12. Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre, Fulham Pools, Lillie Road Fitness Centre and Phoenix Sports and Fitness Centre and Janet Adegoke Pools are all owned and run by Better, the leisure contractor. Charing Cross Sports Club is owned and run by Imperial College Healthcare and the Masbro Centre is managed by Blythe Neighbourhood Council.

Map 15: Leisure Centres

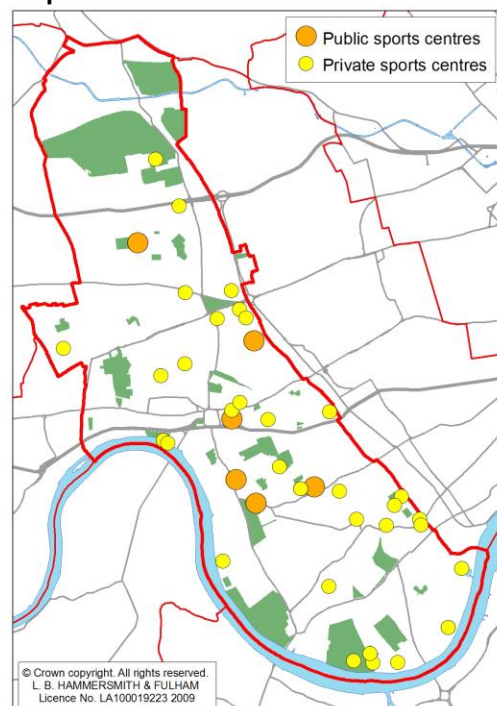


Table 12: Leisure Centre Facilities

Leisure Centre	Facilities
Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre - Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three squash courts • Cardio theatre • Fully equipped gym • Dedicated flexibility and stretch area • Inclusive fitness area
Fulham Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two 25m pools • 11m teaching pool • Gymnasium • All weather tennis courts • Café • Crèche
Lillie Road Fitness Centre - Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully equipped weight training area and gymnasium • Two mirrored aerobics studios • Sunbed and treatment rooms • Steam room • Crèche
Phoenix Fitness Centre and Janet Adegoke Pools - Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 metre pool • Learner's/children's pool • Gymnasium • Crèche
Charing Cross Sports Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25m pool (only for members) • Gymnasium • Four squash courts • Two badminton courts • Mirrored studio rooms • Member's lounge
Masbro Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnasium • Dance studio

3.5.4 In order to continue to deliver the leisure needs in the borough in challenging financial times, the council has changed its strategy. As part of this, the council has contracted the Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre, Lillie Road Fitness Centre and Phoenix Fitness Centre and Janet Adegoke Pool to the 'Better' gym group. Fulham Pools has also been contracted to Virgin Active. The council continues to monitor these contracts to improve services to the community.

3.5.5 In 2014, the Council with Sports England produced a needs assessment of sports hall and swimming pool provision in the borough. There are four sports halls in the borough:

- Burlington Danes Academy
- Ealing Hammersmith and West London College (Hammersmith Campus)
- Latymer Upper School
- St Paul's Girl's School.

3.5.6 Despite being located in schools, there is wider public access and usage. However, the study found that as a result of future growth, there is a deficit in sports hall provision across the borough, which cannot be met through greater

use of existing sites. Furthermore, the sports halls are all located in the centre of the borough and there is a lack of access to the north and south of the borough.

- 3.5.7 There are 18 swimming pools in the borough on 13 sites, of which 7 are commercial with the remainder being public facilities. The greatest provision is in the south of the borough. The 2014 assessment indicates that the level of swimming provision is strong. This position does not alter when the additional population growth predicted to occur in 2037 is taken into account. It is recommended that the council monitors the level of provision, from both public and commercial providers as well as provision inside and outside of the borough.
- 3.5.8 In 2011 the Council set up the Community Sport and Physical Activity Network (CSPAN) as a key focus group that leads on delivering the Council's Community Sports and Physical Activity Strategy, a draft strategy has been prepared for 2017 to 2022. One of the key aims of the group and strategy has been to create more opportunities to the hard to reach groups of society and has supported and delivered a number of projects. A key part of this strategy is to increase the types of sports and activities across the borough for people to participate in. Parks and open spaces in the borough are integral to this.
- 3.5.9 Synthetic Turf Pitches (STP's) are becoming an ever more popular surface for outdoor sports due to their versatility and all weather capabilities. Football and hockey are the main sports played on STP's. There are 14 STP facilities across the borough, three are owned by the local authority and eight are independently owned/ community schools. Depending on the nature of their management, access arrangements vary between each facility. There are five third generation (3G) rubber crumb pitches in LBHF. There are some gaps in provision across the borough and it may be possible that new provision at schools could cater for these shortfalls. A latent demand exists for small sided football in the area given the shortfall of commercially operated small sided leagues/STP's and the market segmentation profile of residents.
- 3.5.10 Athletic facilities are more specialised and therefore suitable location is paramount. The only athletic facility in the borough is the Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre in the ward of College Park and Old Oak. The catchment of this facility extends across most of West London. Given its prominent status and as home to the Thames Harriers, the facility is critical to the future of competitive athletics in the area.
- 3.5.11 Similar to athletics, indoor tennis provision is a specialised facility and is not always present within public leisure centre facilities. There are three sites in LBHF that provide indoor tennis facilities. The main site in the borough is the Queens Club in the ward of North End. All of the facilities are located in the south of the borough and remain in private use for registered members only, although several are accessible to casual players at certain times.

Future Provision

3.5.12 The Council's Community Sport and Physical Activity Network (CSPAN) sets out the main priorities. A key focus is to improve the range of sports and leisure services available to the community, an important part of this is to improve and enhance the existing leisure and sports facilities in open spaces across the borough. Access to open spaces has well-known health and wellbeing being; as well as being sustainable places for sports and leisure use. A number of schemes have been identified to support the existing and future communities in the borough:

- Refurbish Eel Brook Common Tennis Courts
- Improvements to the sports provision to provide an all weather pitch and improve the tennis courts at Ravenscourt Park
- South Park Masterplan works.

3.5.13 There is a need and legislative requirement (under the Disability Discrimination Act 2005) for all sports facilities to be accessible to disabled people and to ensure that there is no discrimination or disadvantage for disabled people resulting from any of its functions.

3.5.14 The growing need for sports hall provision across the borough was identified as part of a joint study with Sports England in 2014. The study concluded that by 2037 the deficit in provision is considered to increase by more than 5 badminton courts. The scale of deficit across the borough (and much of the Central London area) cannot be rectified simply by extending opening hours at existing sites. There is a need to provide a significant amount of new provision to meet the needs of the residents of Hammersmith and Fulham and the surrounding authorities.

Need in Regeneration Areas

3.5.15 It is anticipated that as part of development proposals in Regeneration Areas, new private sport centre provision will be sought. The Council will assess the need for public sports centres in regeneration areas as the plans for these areas develop. It is possible that to facilitate this sort of provision the Council would enter into a public-private partnership with a nationally recognised operator.

White City Regeneration Area

3.5.16 As part of the White City proposals, the scheme to the north of the Westfield London shopping centre, substantial leisure facilities have been agreed on site, including a gym, sports hall and the development of an all weather football facility comprising of 2x seven-a-side pitches, 11x five-a-side pitches and 2x basketball courts with other facilities on Hammersmith Park at South Africa Road. The council has also identified the need to invest in the Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre, Pavilion and Facilities through CIL funds, when available.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

3.5.17 There are no specific leisure facilities included in the Hammersmith Regeneration Area. As one of the main town centres, it already benefits from a choice of facilities in the area. Furthermore, improvements are proposed to the Thames Path, green spaces and outdoor sports provision that will increase the leisure offer in the area. As part of the Planned & Capital Programme, the Council has identified the delivery of sports and social facilities in the Woods Estate, Hammersmith to be delivered between 2016-2017.

Fulham Regeneration Area

3.5.18 As part of the Earls Court proposals, provision of a gym and public leisure centre has been identified. Delivery of the scheme will be subject to the review of the proposals.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

3.5.19 There are no leisure facilities proposed as part of this scheme.

3.6 Community Services

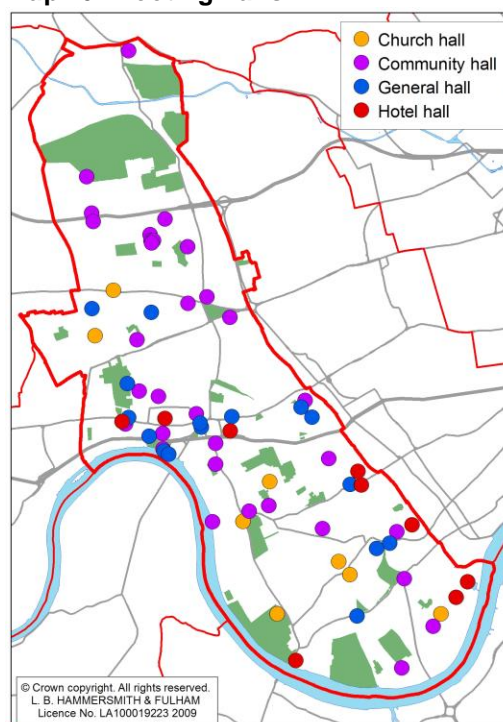
Meeting Halls and Spaces

Existing Provision

3.6.1 Across the borough there are a number of meetings halls and spaces, including general halls, community centres, school facilities, church halls and hotel halls. Map 16 illustrates their locations.

3.6.2 The halls range in size from 100sqm to 16,000sqm (the main hall at Hammersmith Town Hall, which can hold up to 1,000 people). A number of the general halls are available for hire. The community centres ranged from 50sqm to 2,400sqm (Charecroft Community Hall, which has capacity for 100 people). Twenty of the community centre halls are available for hire. The school halls range in size from 200sqm to 1,500sqm (although data availability was not comprehensive). The church halls range in size from 66sqm up to 705sqm. Six of the church halls are available for venue hire whilst the other two are available solely for congregations and ceremonies. The hotel halls range in capacity from 10 people up to 5,400 people. All of the venues were available for hire.

Map 16: Meeting Halls



3.6.3 School facilities are the most common type of meeting hall in the borough and can be found at each school in some form or another. These have the potential to serve more than just education uses, for example being made available as dual use facilities. General halls (16) and community centres (33) are both well represented in the borough and are more abundant in number than most other types of indoor recreation facility, but like most other recreation typologies they are generally secondary facilities to a larger primary use.

Future Provision

- 3.6.4 As part of the Planned & Capital Works programme, the Council will be bringing the community halls up to standard in terms of fire regulations and health& safety in the facilities across the borough.

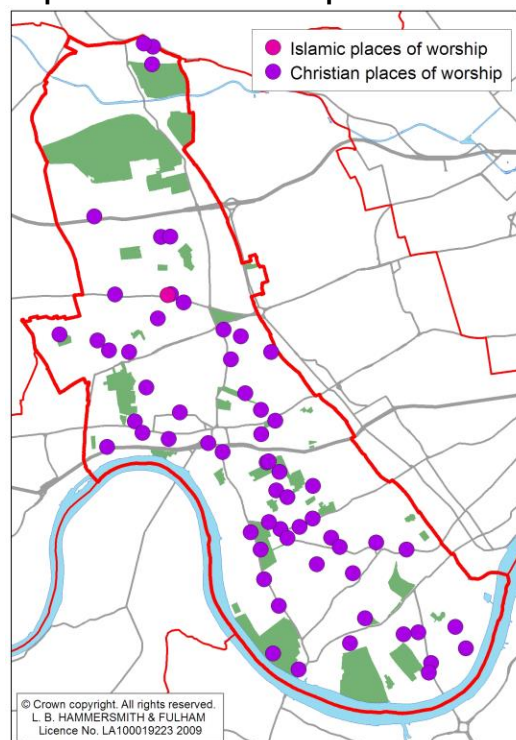
Need in Regeneration Areas

- 3.6.5 Community meeting spaces will be sought as part of larger development proposals within the Council's Regeneration Areas, where necessary.

Places of Worship

- 3.6.6 There are two Afro-West Indian United Council churches, 22 Anglican (Church of England) churches, one Apostolic church, four Baptist churches, four evangelical churches, one Greek Orthodox church, a Hindu temple, one Hungarian Reformed church, one Independent church, four Methodist churches, three Missions, one mosque, two Pentecostal churches, one Quaker church, 11 Roman Catholic churches, one Seventh Day Adventist church and one United Reform Church. The location of all places of worship within the borough is shown on Map 17.

Map 17: Places of Worship



- 3.6.7 The capacity situation and the need for infrastructure and/or improvements to places of worship is unknown. No new facilities are being planned for as part of the Local Plan.

Youth Services

- 3.6.8 The Council has a Youth Council and a Youth Mayor where borough issues that concern young people are discussed.
- 3.6.9 The funding available to support the Youth Council is approximately £15,000 per annum by the Council. The Council further commissions a number of youth projects, activities and services available for 11 – 19 year olds and up to 25 for young people with disabilities.

Libraries

Existing provision

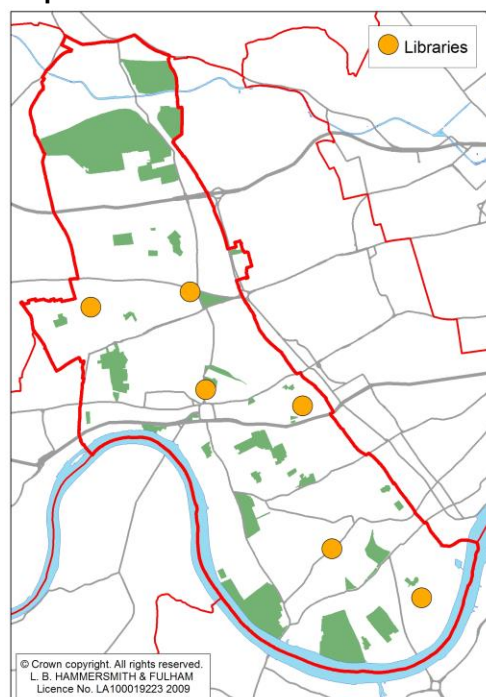
- 3.6.10 There are currently six libraries in the borough at Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush, Fulham, Askew Road, Baron's Court and Hurlingham Academy school and community library. Shepherd's Bush Library recently moved to a new

state of the art facility, built as part of the Westfield development. Hammersmith, Fulham and Shepherd's Bush libraries are open seven days a week.

3.6.11 The Council's libraries provide a variety of facilities and services such as:

- Book, magazine, CD and DVD lending
- Free internet access
- Language courses
- Photocopying
- Reading groups
- Nursery rhyme sessions
- Public toilets
- Homework help collections
- Jigsaw puzzles
- Council agendas
- Reference libraries; and
- Study areas

Map 18: Libraries



3.6.12 The council set out the 2009-14 Library Strategy, this set out a commitment to extend the 'more than a library' model to other council libraries. As part of this strategy, the council has invested in a number of existing libraries in line with the 'more than a library' approach.

3.6.13 A number of libraries have been refurbished into this model. The new Shepherds Bush Library opened at Westfield in September 2009 and has been a success in a time when across the country library usage is falling. The new 'More than a Library' facility also offers a large study space, an employment bureau, Wi-Fi connections and public access PCs, a teenage area with computer games and chill-out space.

3.6.14 Askew Road Library also now follows the 'More than a Library' model and was reopened in March 2010 after the council secured £87,000 from Royal Mail to add a Royal Mail collection office as part of the library. The deal has seen the library totally refurbished.

3.6.15 The Avonmore library was remodelled into a library and community centre in 2012 as a self-service shared facility with a Citizens Advice Bureau and London Irish Care. No further investment has been identified for this facility.

3.6.16 The Hurlingham library replaced the Sands End Library, which closed in March 2012. Although it is not part of the Council's Public Library Service it does make use of some of the LBHF library services. Community access is managed through the reception at the school.

3.6.17 The council invested £100,000 in Fulham library and provided an improved IT system with self-service terminals, new furniture and adult learning classes.

Future Provision

3.6.20 Fulham Library: a further £50,000 may be spent on the basement area of the library as an overflow for Archives and Local History Centre from the Lila Huset Centre.

3.6.21 Earls Court: As part of the Earls Court proposals, a new library has been identified as part of the section 106 agreement. CIL contributions may be spent on the fit-out and refresh of stock and new services.

Crematoria and Cemeteries

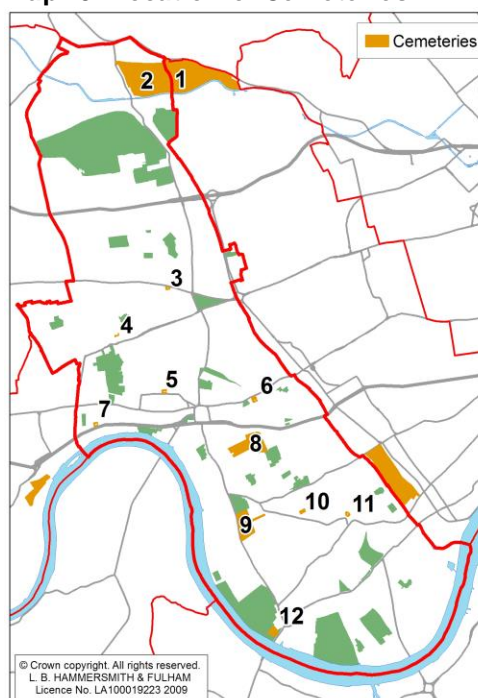
3.6.24 There are twelve cemeteries in the borough (Table 15). In total there are 52.51 hectares of cemetery space in the borough. The largest cemetery in Hammersmith and Fulham is Kensal Cemetery (28.4ha) to the north of the borough, which straddles the boundary of Hammersmith and Fulham with Kensington and Chelsea.

3.6.25 Cemeteries in the borough are no longer used for burials. The last two cemeteries that were used were Fulham and Hammersmith cemeteries and neither have been used for new burials for at least 40 years. The majority of resident burials are now at North Sheen and Mortlake cemeteries.

Table 15: Cemeteries

	Name	Size (ha)
1	Kensal Cemetery	28.4
2	St. Mary's Cemetery	10.6
3	St. Stephen Church	0.08
4	Polish Church	0.03
5	St John's Church	0.15
6	St. Mary's Church	0.22
7	St Peter's Church	0.11
8	Hammersmith Cemetery	6.59
9	Fulham Cemetery	5.16
10	RC Church	0.22
11	St Johns Open Space	0.15
12	All Saints Church	0.80
		52.51

Map 19: Location of Cemeteries



3.6.26 Chiswick Old Cemetery (3.4ha), Brompton Cemetery (15.5ha) and north Acton Cemetery are also in the vicinity of Hammersmith and Fulham.

3.6.27 There are no crematoria in Hammersmith and Fulham. The nearest crematorium to Hammersmith and Fulham is located at Mortlake.

3.7 Social Care Services

Sheltered Housing with Care Support

- 3.7.1 Sheltered housing with care support is defined as being a group of flats or bungalows, usually providing independent, self contained homes with their own front doors. There are usually some common facilities that all residents can use such as a residents lounge, a guest suite, a garden and a laundry. Many sheltered housing with care support schemes have a warden that lives on site or nearby, whose job is to manage the scheme and help any services residents need.
- 3.7.2 The Council currently has a stock of 1,518 sheltered housing units across 42 sites for older people with support care needs. There are not currently any proposals to increase or decrease this stock.

Residential Care Homes

- 3.7.3 Residential care homes are defined as being a residential setting where a number of older people live, usually in single rooms, and have access to on-site care services. A home registered simply as a care home providing personal care will provide personal care only - help with washing, dressing and giving medication. All homes provide meals and staff on call at all times. Although staff do not usually live on the premises, they are easily contactable either by phone or by alarm.
- 3.7.4 There are nineteen properties classed as care homes in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Nursing Homes

- 3.7.5 Nursing homes are defined similarly to that of residential care homes but have qualified nurses on duty 24 hours a day.

There are four nursing homes in the borough:

- Farm Lane Care Home (66 people);
- Nazareth House (94 beds);
- St Vincents House (92 beds); and
- The Chiswick Nursing Centre (146 beds).

3.8 Voluntary Sector

Existing provision

- 3.8.1 It is estimated that there are currently 45 properties owned by the Council which are occupied in full or in part by 3rd sector organisations and over 62 organisations are based in these properties. In addition, a number of organisations sub-let space to other voluntary and community organisations and it is estimated therefore, that of the 850+ 3rd sector organisations in the borough, around 100 utilise Council premises. Demand for *free* or low cost premises outweighs supply. However, lots of organisations rent privately and pay full market rent, but factor in rent costs in their fundraising so as to ensure they are sustainable and independent.
- 3.8.2 Many Council buildings occupied by the 3rd sector are suffering from a lack of investment. Terms of leases vary, with LBHF undertaking all or part of the repairs and maintenance for some buildings, with others leased on "full repairs and maintenance" basis, where the cost of upkeep falls to tenants, who often do not fully budget for the repairs and maintenance of the premises.
- 3.8.3 The Council is aware and supportive of the activities and work the Voluntary Sector provide and the need for office space to support these groups. The Council wishes to consolidate current operations into a small number of larger premises distributed across the borough. The Council's has focussed upon developing third sector hubs that provide a focal point for 3rd sector organisations that are assisting to deliver Council priorities plus retain additional premises required for the delivery of key services based in Council premises that are not suitable for disposal. The benefits of this are that it:
- Provides accessible space within the borough;
 - Allows for disposal of premises that are not fit for purpose;
 - Focuses investment on long term viable buildings;
 - Maximises the use of Council premises; and
 - Supports delivery of wider agendas – e.g. regeneration, adult social care and community cohesion.
- 3.8.4 As part of this strategy, in recent years the council facilitated the consolidation of the Third Sector Hub, 20 Dawes Road in 2012 with Fulham Community Partnership Trusts and Shepherds Bush Housing Group; the Edwards Woods Estate which included flexible office space and the Lyric Theatre community hub for 3rd sector activities.

Future Provision

- 3.8.5 The Council is considering the disposal of 3rd sector premises where a lease is expiring dependent upon:
- The value of the building;
 - The condition of the building and the cost of repairs/maintenance;
 - DDA compliance and costs of improving access;

- Whether the building is suitable for flexible/shared use, or if it is required for the provision of a specific service in that community;
- The availability of other Council premises in the area;
- Local needs; and
- The services that are or could be delivered from that site.

3.8.6 If the organisation is considered a priority to accommodate, but no alternative premises are available, it is envisaged that the assessing officers would determine that the best outcome for residents would mean retaining the building and a new lease can be requested.

3.8.7 In order to streamline the voluntary sector services, The Council wishes to consolidate current operations into a small number of larger premises distributed across the borough. The Council's preferred premises plan is to develop third sector hubs that can provide a focal point for 3rd sector organisations that are assisting to deliver Council priorities plus retain additional premises required for the delivery of key services based in Council premises that are not suitable for disposal. The benefits of this are that it:

- Provides accessible space within the borough;
- Allows for disposal of premises that are not fit for purpose;
- Focuses investment on long term viable buildings;
- Maximises the use of Council premises; and
- Supports delivery of wider agendas – e.g. regeneration, adult social care and community cohesion.

3.8.8 In 2007, the council prepared the Third Sector strategy. This sets out the strategy for ten years and sets out the framework for leasing and disposal arrangements. Sites for the third sector hubs are likely to be limited. Current facilities are not of a sufficient size to house a variety of third sector organisations and the densely built up nature of the borough means that opportunities to acquire sites will be limited. The Council's Regeneration Areas offer the best opportunities for site acquisition.

3.8.9 It is also anticipated that the development of the OPDC area will provide some facilities for 3rd sector activities. This will be further discussed with the OPDC.

Need in Regeneration Areas

3.8.10 Opportunities for the location of third sector hubs within the Regeneration Areas will be assessed as proposals within Regeneration Areas are further developed.

White City Regeneration Area

3.8.11 Community space to support local groups and Further Education outreach programmes have been identified.

Fulham Regeneration Area

3.8.12 The Earls Court scheme provides a potential opportunity for a community meeting space, co-located with other proposed community facilities and

cultural space. This would be in addition to existing facilities proposed in neighbouring borough, RBKC.

4.0 Green Infrastructure

Introduction

- 4.0.1 This chapter outlines the capacity for green infrastructure by assessing current provision using available evidence from the Council. Following this, the need for additional infrastructure and/or improvements to existing infrastructure is identified where this is required to support the level and location of development and growth in the borough. The costs of this infrastructure, who and how it will be provided and when the infrastructure will be required are also included, where known. [Appendix I](#) summarises the key green infrastructure investment programmes.

4.1 Open Space

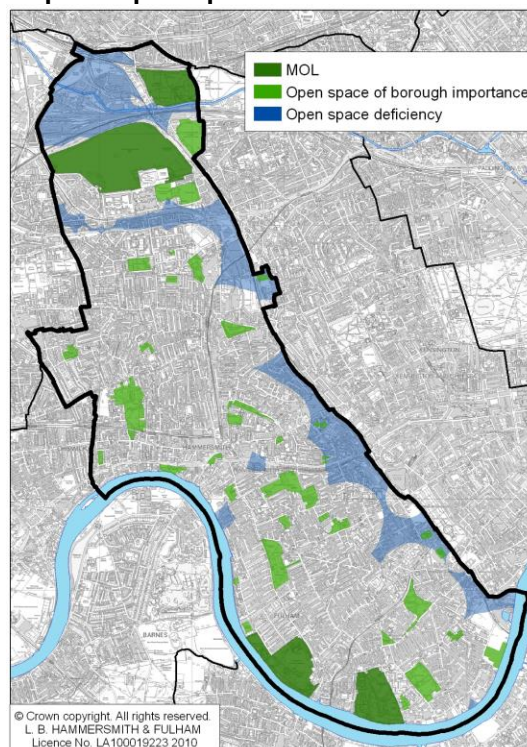
Existing Provision

- 4.1.1 There are 386 hectares of open space in the borough, 231 hectares of which are publicly accessible. The borough's open spaces comprise a variety of different forms. In terms of area, much of the open space (159ha) is within parks, although only 34 open spaces fall within the definition of a park. By contrast, 188 open spaces fall within the definition of amenity greenspaces (including greenspace around housing estates), totalling 60.5ha. A large proportion of open space is within cemeteries and churchyards (52.5ha).

- 4.1.2 Given the built up nature of the borough and the lack of access to private amenity space for a large number of the borough's residents, publicly accessible green spaces are highly valued in Hammersmith and Fulham.

- 4.1.3 The National Playing Field Association standard for the provision of accessible open space is 1.6 ha per 1,000 population. Hammersmith and Fulham has 1.3ha of open space per 1000 population. Whilst the provision of accessible open space in the borough does not meet the National Playing Field Association Standard, it reflects the inner city location of the borough. The majority of open space is concentrated within certain areas of the

Map 20: Open Space



borough and some parts of the borough are still a considerable distance from an accessible open space.

- 4.1.4 Map 20 shows the location of Metropolitan Open Land, publicly accessible open space of borough importance and areas considered to be deficient in open space in Hammersmith and Fulham. There are particular quantitative deficiencies of open space to the north of the Westway along Du Cane Road, in the centre of Brackenbury Village and the area of Fulham bounded by Filmer Road, Dawes Road and Fulham Road. There are smaller pockets of deficiency to the far north of the borough, along the western section of Uxbridge Road, around the North Fulham estates near Earls Court, in the Blythe Road area and in parts of the White City Opportunity Area.
- 4.1.5 However, the amount of open space available to individuals will vary across the borough. People who don't use the borough's parks state that it is as a consequence of difficulty reaching the park rather than the quality.
- 4.1.6 In 2006, the Council undertook a survey of Hammersmith and Fulham residents to identify needs and expectations of park-users and potential park-users, the reasons some residents do not use parks and potential changes or introductions that users felt could be made to improve the service. These findings included a wish to see new or improved facilities such as cafes, toilets and seating. The Parks and Open Space 2008 – 2018 Strategy sets out the strategic vision and strategy based upon the survey results, including the framework for delivery.
- 4.1.7 The council has invested in a number of schemes and open space improvements across the borough and continues to do so. The Parks and Recreation Service unit brings together services in parks and other open spaces to ensure there is a co-ordinated response to provision across the borough.
- 4.1.8 Based upon the number of parks awarded Green Flag status, the spaces are performing well however deficiency of open space is still evident. In 2016, the following sites were awarded the Green Flag Award:
- Bishops Park and Fulham Palace
 - Brook Green
 - Frank Banfield Park
 - Hammersmith Park
 - Hurlingham Park
 - Margravine Cemetery
 - Normand Park
 - Norland North
 - South Park
 - Ravenscourt Park
 - St Peter's Square

Future Provision

- 4.1.9 The predicted rise of the population to 190,000 by 2018 would reduce the ratio of public open space from an already low level of 1.3ha per 1,000 people to 1.22ha per 1,000 people if additional open space is not provided as part of development. Whilst the borough's open space deficiency reflects the built up nature of the area, the council is seeking to decrease the existing deficiencies predominantly in the regeneration areas.
- 4.1.10 The main strategy is to increase open space provision in the regeneration areas, to protect existing open spaces set out against the hierarchy of open spaces in the Local Plan and enhancement of existing spaces. Where it is not possible to create new open space, improvements to existing open spaces or improvements to access will be the most effective way of improving the open space network.
- 4.1.11 A number of schemes have been identified to improve small local or 'pocket parks' will be advanced following assessment and consultation with local residents. New schemes currently underway include William Parnell, Cathnor Park and Wendell Park.
- 4.1.12 Bishop's Park's infrastructure, security, riverside railings, tree works, additional planting, riverwalk lighting, paving and re-landscaping of Putney Bridge area have been restored. This included archaeology work required as part of the HLF funding agreement.
- 4.1.13 A scheme to improve footpaths in all the parks across the Borough has been proposed and costed. This is to reduce trip hazards and improve health and safety in the key sites including Ravenscourt Park, All Saints Church, Moat Garden, South Park and Fulham Cemetery. This is proposed to be delivered between 2017 and 2019. Furthermore, schemes to improve signage across the borough have also been proposed.

Need in Regeneration Areas

White City Regeneration Area

- 4.1.14 A network of green corridors and public open space within the White City area, including a centrally located local park of approximately 2 hectares has been agreed to be developed as part of the section 106 obligations.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

- 4.1.15 New open spaces and improved physical connections within the Hammersmith Regeneration Area and improvements to St Paul's Green and Furnivall Gardens.

Fulham Regeneration Area

- 4.1.16 A network of green corridors and public open spaces and a centrally located park of at least 2ha in the Fulham Regeneration Area. As part of the Earls Court scheme, a section 106 obligation has been agreed for either the acquisition of the Lost River Park or for improvements to open space in the vicinity of the development. This may be subject to change depending on the review of the proposals.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

- 4.1.17 New open spaces and extension of the Thames Path in the South Fulham Riverside Regeneration Area, including an area of public open space on the Imperial Gasworks National Grid site.

4.2 Thames Path

- 4.2.1 The Thames Path currently deviates from the riverside at several locations throughout the borough. These locations are listed in Table 16, along with any future opportunities to re-align the path.

Table 16: Areas Requiring Re-Alignment of the Thames Path

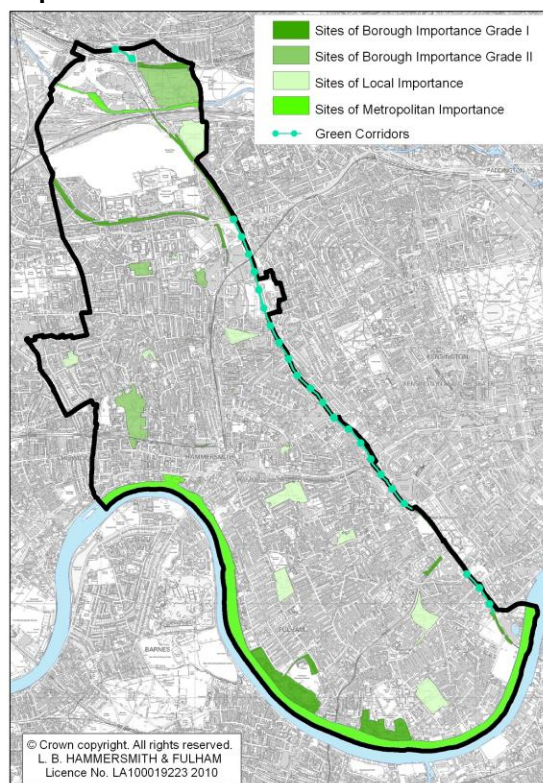
Location	Future Opportunities
Chiswick Mall and Hammersmith Terrace	There are no plans and there is little potential for the future provision of a riverside walk.
13/21 Upper Mall	There are no plans and there is little potential for the future provision of a riverside walk.
Queen's Wharf	Planning permission was granted in 2012 for the redevelopment of site. The proposals included the provision of a riverside walk.
Riverside Studios	Planning permission was granted in 2012 for the redevelopment of site. The proposals included the provision of a riverside walk.
Palace Wharf	There has been recent interest in the redevelopment of the site with a pre-application in 2008. The Council would require the provision of a riverside walk as part of any development proposal.
Fulham Football Club	Planning permission was granted in 2008 for the redevelopment of the western stand. The proposals included the provision of a riverside walk.
Putney Bridge	There is a commitment to move the Riverside Walk onto the frontage.
The Hurlingham Club	There are no proposals to re-locate the riverside walk and it is unlikely to be feasible within the Plan period.
Whiffin and Hurlingham Wharf	This site is now subject to Thames Tunnel works.
Chelsea Creek South	Planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site and the proposals include the provision of a riverside walk.

- 4.2.2 A number of open spaces currently adjoin the Thames Path: Upper Mall Open Space, Furnival Gardens, Rowberry Mead Open Space, Bishops Park, the Hurlingham Club and the new open space at Imperial Wharf. A number of schemes have been identified to improve access to the Thames Path in existing open spaces.

4.3 Nature Conservation Areas

4.3.1 A number of open spaces in the borough have significant biodiversity value. 25 sites are listed as Nature Conservation Areas (NCAs) within the borough, and there are a further 21 areas designated by neighbouring boroughs within 1.2km. However, this level of provision is not enough to meet the target set by the Mayor of London that everyone is within 1km of a nature conservation area of "borough" or "metropolitan" significance. Map 21 illustrates the location of the borough's NCAs and areas that are considered deficient in NCAs. Table 17 lists the borough's NCAs and their significance designation. There has been one change to the Council's NCAs since the production of the Council's Unitary Development Plan. As part of the Westfield development, the Council lost NCA BI.3, which was named White City Woodlands. The NCA was 0.8 hectares in size and was notable as one of the few natural woodlands in the borough. As part of the redevelopment, Westfield have included a replacement NCA to the south of the shopping centre, which has been named Westfield Nature Reserve. Whilst this NCA is significantly smaller than the previous, it is being managed so as to offer an equal biodiversity value to that of the previous NCA, providing a variety of native plant species such as silver birch, hawthorn, field maple, blackthorn, hazel, holly, wild privet, hoary plantain, common sorrel, wild carrot, red fescue and crested dogstail.

Map 21: Nature Conservation Areas



4.3.2 Opportunities to create new Nature Conservation Areas are likely to be limited to within the five regeneration areas. There are currently identified deficiencies within Riverside regeneration area and parts of Hammersmith Town Centre and the Wider White City Opportunity Area. Due to the built up nature of the borough, there are limited opportunities to create new sites, where possible the council will seek to strengthen the existing areas.

Table 17: Nature Conservation Areas by Designation

Areas of Metropolitan Importance

Code	Name	Size
M31	The River Thames, with its foreshore, drawdocks and inlets, including Chelsea Creek	70 ha

M125	Kensal Green Cemetery	8.2 ha
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Areas of Grade I Borough-wide Importance

Code	Name	Size
BI.1	Scrubs Wood and Wormwood Scrubs*	42 ha
BI.4	Fulham Palace and Bishops Park (including All Saints Churchyard)	13.5 ha
BI.5	Former British Gas pond at end of Chelsea Creek to west of railway	0.1 ha
BI.6	Hurlingham Club Grounds	9.2 ha
BI.7	Railside habitats (various locations)	20 ha

*Wormwood Scrubs nature conservation area now falls within the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation Area.

Areas of Grade II Borough-wide Importance

Code	Name	Size
BII.1	St Mary's Cemetery	8 ha
BII.2	Hammersmith Park	1.4 ha
BII.3	Ravenscourt Park	8.3 ha
BII.4	Hammersmith Cemetery	6.2 ha

Areas of Local Importance

Code	Name	Size
L1	White City Community Gardens	0.096 ha
L2	Wormholt Park	2 ha
L4	Wendell Park	1.5 ha
L5	Cathnor Park	0.4 ha
L6	Shepherd's Bush Common	2.7 ha
L7	Furnival Gardens	1.5 ha
L8	St Paul's Open Space	0.3 ha
L10	Fulham Palace Road Cemetery	5.3 ha
L11	Normand Park	1.26 ha
L12	South Park	6 ha
L13	Eel Brook Common	5 ha
L14	Little Wormwood Scrubs Park	7.2 ha
L15	Loris Road Community Garden	0.07 ha
L16	Godolphin Road Community Garden	0.08 ha

Green Corridors

Name
West London Line – Fulham Road to Chelsea Creek
West London Line – Westway to Lillie Road

4.4 Outdoor Sports Provision

Existing Provision

- 4.4.1 There are over 315 outdoor sports facilities in the borough, across 69 Sites - 20 in parks, 20 school sites, 4 playcentres/community centres, 16 on housing estates, 6 sport clubs and 2 football stadia. Approximately 40% of facilities have public access. Access is open to a further 49 facilities through membership of a club or prior arrangement with a school. 29 out of the 60 facilities in schools are available for public use through prior agreement.
- 4.4.2 The most common type of facilities are tennis courts, sports pitches (most of which are for football) and basketball/netball courts. Across the borough, there is approximately 0.3ha of outdoor sports space per 1,000 people. From time to time school and community groups from the borough make use of sports facilities outside the borough.

Future Provision

- 4.4.3 In order to meet the objectives set out in the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, the council has identified a number of schemes to increase and/or enhance the existing outdoor sports provision across the borough. The current schemes are identified in the schedule.

4.5 Playspaces

Existing Provision

- 4.5.1 There are 114 children's playspaces in the borough, across 84 sites (shown on Map 24) (49 of which are located in outdoor parks). These playspaces include equipped playgrounds, supervised facilities and unequipped/kick-about areas (usually on housing estates). Most of the playspaces in the borough are unsupervised equipped playgrounds. More of these are located in housing estates rather than in public open spaces, however they tend to be smaller in size. Most of the playgrounds in the borough cater for children under 8; however there are a number which provide equipment suitable for older children. Some playgrounds cater for a mix of age groups; though the extent to which they were used by different age groups was unclear.
- 4.5.2 Children of different ages have different play needs, not only in terms of the types of activities and level of supervision, but also in terms of the distance they will be able to walk independently to play facilities. Children are also sensitive to barriers such as busy roads. Accordingly, the GLA Shaping Neighbourhoods Play and Informal Recreation SPG sets out a hierarchy of accessibility, shown in Table 20.

Table 20: GLA Accessibility to Play Space

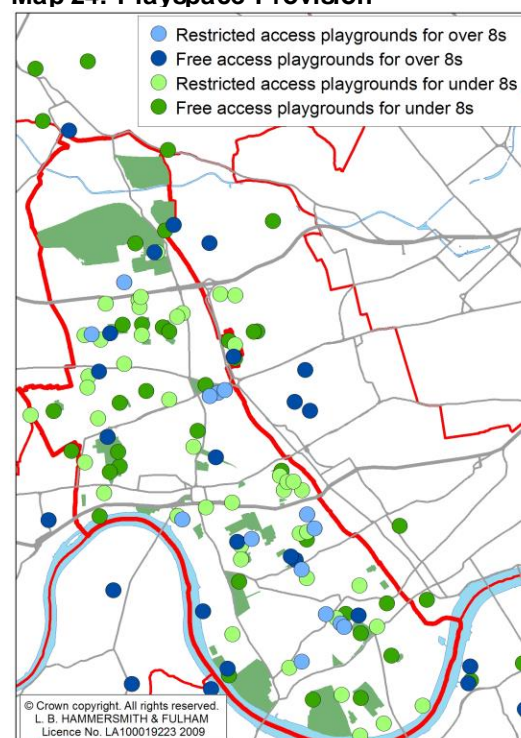
Main age group	Catchment distance	Characteristics
Under 5's	100m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small age appropriate equipped play area • Public open spaces with potential for informal play
5-11 year olds	400m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipped age appropriate play area • Public open spaces with potential for informal play • Kickabout areas • Adventure grounds • Skatepark, bike park or other wheeled facility
12+	800m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adventure play • Sport or recreation space that is open access • Skatepark, bike park or other wheeled facility • Fitness trails or other age-appropriate equipped areas • Outdoor stage • Youth shelters

4.5.3 In terms of indicative deficiency in access to playgrounds for children under 8 years old there are substantial areas of the borough not covered by a playground catchment. As with open space provision, not all children in the borough will have equal access to this playspace – children outside the catchment of a playspace will have no playspace (unless they have access to domestic facilities).

4.5.4 Only a small amount of the borough is within a catchment of a playspace for children over 8 year olds. However this does not account for outdoor sports facilities which also provide recreation opportunities for older children (though are not dedicated specifically for them). Priority areas for children over 8 years old are similar to those for under 8 years old, with greater concentrations in the Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush and White City areas.

4.5.5 The NPFA's Six Acre Standard recommends the provision of 0.8ha of children's playspace per 1,000 people. This includes equipped

Map 24: Playspace Provision



playgrounds as well as casual or informal playing space within housing areas. Within the borough, there is approximately 83,610m² of children's playing space. This equates to 505sqm/1,000 people, or 3sqm per child.

- 4.5.6 A number of further schemes have been delivered and secured which have reduced the deficiency in the north and the south of the borough, including:
- New play areas (including a Kids Active Adventure Playground) in Little Wormwood Scrubs as part of environmental improvements to the park;
 - New play area in Frank Banfield Park as part of the second phase of the Hammersmith Embankment development (subject to implementation of planning application);
 - A new public playspace with children's playground and other facilities within the new park at Imperial Wharf;
 - A new playspace proposed within the Lots Road Power Station development; and
 - Communal playspaces to be provided within housing developments on the Westway and Larden Road.
 - Two new playgrounds as part of the Shepherd's Bush Green refurbishments – one for under 5s and one for over 5s.

Future Provision

- 4.5.7 The Council's Open Space Strategy and the GLA's Play and Informal Recreation SPG recommends a benchmark standard of 10sqm of dedicated playspace per child as a basis for assessing existing provision.
- 4.5.8 The main focus is to improve and upgrade existing playgrounds across the borough. New playgrounds are also proposed as part of large housing developments as part of the open space provision.

4.6 Trees

Existing Provision

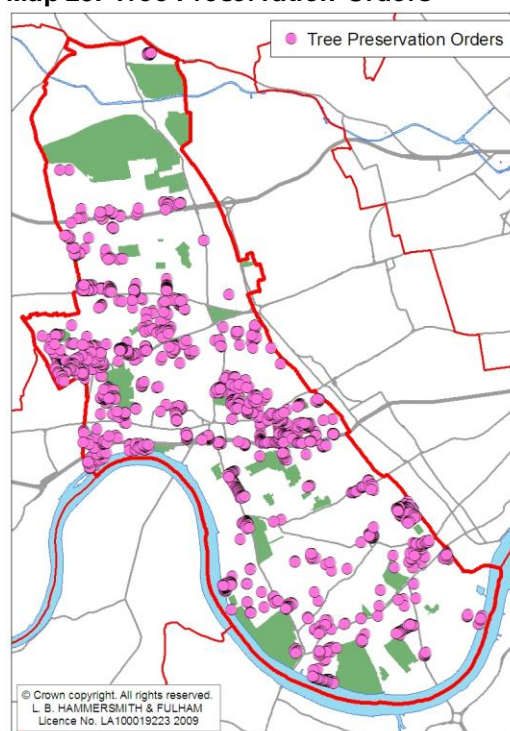
- 4.6.1 Street trees are considered to be integral to the character of the borough. There are approximately 8,000 street trees in Hammersmith and Fulham, with many thousands more in open spaces, cemeteries and private gardens.
- 4.6.2 The Council attempts to increase its tree stock year on year, with the three priorities being:
- the replacement of dead trees and existing tree stock;
 - requests from residents, particularly in locations where there are fewer trees visible from the highway; and
 - streets without trees.

4.6.3 Map 25 shows the location of Council Tree Preservation Orders. In total, Hammersmith and Fulham has approximately 350 Tree Preservation Orders covering over 3,000 trees.

Future provision

- 4.6.4 The Forestry Commission's Community Grant Scheme provides funding for tree and woodland management, biodiversity improvements, tree related strategies, landscape regeneration and education and health initiatives related to tree planting. Groundwork London is managing The Forestry Commission's Community Grant Scheme on behalf of The Forestry Commission. The Community Grant Scheme provides grants to projects that deliver community benefits to schools, open spaces and woodlands in Greater London. Local Authorities, community groups and businesses can apply for the grant and Hammersmith and Fulham Council plan to make use of this funding source for investment projects in future years.
- 4.6.5 Additionally, the council has identified a tree planting strategy to plant 100 trees per year to improve attractiveness and biodiversity across the borough.

Map 25: Tree Preservation Orders



APPENDICES

