



BOROUGH PROFILE 2002

Hammersmith
& Fulham
Serving our Community

BOROUGH PROFILE 2002

**A BOROUGH PROFILE OF
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham,
King Street, Hammersmith,
London W6 9JU.

**Hammersmith
& Fulham**
Serving our Community



2002-2003
Improving Urban Green Spaces

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FORE WORD

Hammersmith & Fulham is an exciting place in which to live and work, and contains a great deal of variety in character and appearance in a relatively small area. This Profile brings together a range of information that provides a good picture of the Borough's social, demographic, economic and other features. It also shows for the first time information, where this is available, on the new wards which came into existence this May.

A variety of sources of data are used in this report. Unfortunately the timing is such that the results from the 2001 Census are not yet available to us, so some of the information may appear a little out of date. However, we have used the best estimates currently available and will of course report later on Census data when it is published.

As the Profile shows, Hammersmith & Fulham is a Borough of contrasts where many opposites sit side by side: wealth and poverty, housing need and high house prices, densely built up centres and green areas, good access to public transport and high traffic levels. The Borough is also an area of social change and great cultural diversity which contributes to the richness of life in our community.

Understanding the extent and impact of these contrasts and changes within the social and economic fabric of the Borough is important if we are to plan and deliver high quality public services which reflect local needs. It is hoped that this Profile will be of assistance in this process as well as being of general interest to those who live and work in the Borough.



Councillor Dame Sally Powell

SUMMARY

POPULATION

The population of Hammersmith & Fulham at mid 2000 was 166,200. The population has been growing slowly in recent years with a greater rate of increase over the last two years and is now projected to rise to 212,000 by 2021, a 28% increase. This projection however should be treated with caution.

Most of the increase in population in the last ten years is as a result of natural change (an excess of births over deaths). There have been net losses through 'normal' migration which have been more than counterbalanced by the movement of asylum seekers into the Borough.

The Borough has an age structure which is higher in younger adults than London as a whole. Nearly half the population is aged between 17 and 39. All age groups are projected to increase between 2000 and 2021 and the main growth will be among those aged 40 to 64, and those aged 11 to 24.

It is estimated that there were 75,800 households in the Borough in 2001. The principal household types are single person households under pensionable age and couples without children, both comprising 27% of all households. A Borough household survey suggests that both couple families and single parent families may have increased as a proportion of the total in recent years, the latter now making up 9% of all households.

It is estimated that the proportion of the population comprising ethnic groups other than white has increased from 18% in 1991 to around 23% in 2000. The main ethnic groupings are Black, 10% of the population, Irish, 6%, and Asian groups which also comprise 6%. Wards with the highest proportion of non-white ethnic groups from 1991 data are Wormholt & White City (31%), College Park & Old Oak (26%) and Askew (25%). Wards with the highest proportion of residents born in the Irish Republic were Askew and Wormholt & White City (both 13%).

More than 130 languages are spoken in the Borough. The main languages used by residents who have difficulty with English are Portuguese, Polish, French, Somali, Spanish and Albanian.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The Borough is an important employment location, with 105,000 jobs plus 14,500 self employed. This has increased from the 80,300 shown in the 1991 Census. Job increases overall are in line with London as a whole and occur mostly in business services.

Office jobs predominate. The Borough contains over 1 million square metres of office space, 42% of which has been built since 1981.

Broadway Ward has the highest number of jobs in the Borough, an estimated 28% of the total.

The three Town Centres (Hammersmith, Fulham and Shepherds Bush) are the main retail centres and important employment locations: Hammersmith is the largest. All three centres have recently, or are in the process of, enhancing their retail attraction. Shepherds Bush will be greatly expanded by the building of the White City Centre, due to open in 2006.

One in five jobs in the Borough are part-time and half the Borough's jobs are taken by women.

The estimated unemployment rate at January 2002 was 5.4%, one of the lowest rates in Inner London. Within the Borough, Shepherds Bush Green ward had the highest rate, nearly 10%. Palace Riverside had the lowest rate, 2.2%.

Four in ten claimants had been claiming for more than 6 months.

Most job vacancies are in two sectors: Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants, and Banking, Finance and Insurance.

HOUSING

The Borough's housing stock totals 76,300 dwellings. 44% of households are owner occupiers, 19% Council renters, 22% private renters, and 15% Housing Association tenants. Three quarters of the housing built in the 1998-2001 period is affordable housing provided by Housing Associations.

Hammersmith & Fulham has the fourth highest residential density of any local authority in the country.

Continuing high numbers of people are presenting to the Council as homeless, and increasingly these are single people. At the same time there has been a decrease in available housing to use for temporary accommodation because of inflation in property prices, so numbers in B&B have risen.

The housing register currently stands at over 7,000 applicants, more than double the 1998 figure. A Housing Needs Survey in 1998 estimated a total 'housing need' of 11,000 dwellings. 91% of those living in unsuitable housing in the Borough could not afford to buy or rent locally. Hammersmith & Fulham has the fourth highest average residential property prices of any London Borough.

Just over a third of the Council housing stock is rated as in 'poor'/'unfit' condition. The proportion is a little lower for Housing Association properties. Half the private rented stock is 'poor' or 'unfit'.

There are around 2,200 units of special needs housing provided in the Borough.

Two thirds of both Council and Housing Association tenants receive Housing Benefit/ Council Tax Benefit. Overall, numbers on these benefits fell sharply 1998-2000, mainly due to falls in recipients in the private rented sector, after which there was a rise.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A survey in 1998 showed that 26% of households were entirely dependent on

Benefits and a further 10% had an earned income of less than £5,000 a year. Some 11% of the adult population receive Income Support.

The Borough ranks 68th in the country on the Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation. Wards in the north and centre of the Borough have the highest deprivation scores.

On the other hand, the proportion of residents who are employers, managers or professionals is rising. In 1991 the figure was 27%. In 1998, 11% of households had incomes of over £50,000 a year.

There was a reduction in total crime between 1999/00 and 2000/01 of 1.3%. Incidents of violence and harassment, racially motivated

crime, and burglary have fallen but theft from cars has risen in the recent period.

The majority of crime is either theft or criminal damage, with the main areas of criminal activity being the three main Town Centres.

EDUCATION

In the Borough there are 3 nursery schools, 2 early years centres, 36 primary Schools and 9 secondary schools with a total of 17,700 pupils.

At KS2, Hammersmith & Fulham performs better than the national average in English and mathematics.

At GCSE, 51% of pupils gain 5 or more grade A* to C, which is above the national average of 50%.

Almost 27% of nursery age pupils, over 43% of primary age pupils and almost 35% of secondary pupils are eligible for free school meals.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Overall life expectancy has improved and is 73.5 years for men and 80.1 years for women.

Mortality rates are higher in the north of the Borough where poverty and deprivation rates are higher.

Death rates from heart disease, cancer, cirrhosis and liver disease, accidents and suicide are higher in the Borough than the national average.

Hammersmith & Fulham has the highest rate of alcohol dependency in London and the 7th highest drug dependency rate.

The rate of teenage pregnancy in the Borough is higher than the national or London figures.

HIV rates are high and projected to rise.

Long term illness or disability affects nearly one in seven of the population; the rate is highest in the north of the Borough.

It is estimated that there are 17,500 carers in the Borough.

Hammersmith & Fulham has a high rate of children in need compared to other London Boroughs.

ENVIRONMENT AND LEISURE

Air quality has generally been improving in recent years, but more needs to be done if we are to meet the Government's air quality objectives.

The Council plans to implement an Air Quality Action Plan, along with all other London Boroughs and the Mayor of London, with the aim of reducing pollution levels and improving air quality. The Action Plan will encourage the use of alternative, cleaner forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport and discourage the use of grossly polluting vehicles and encourage the adoption of cleaner fuels.

The current household recycling rate is 8%; the Council aims to recycle 16% of household waste by 2003/4 and 24% by 2005/06.

There are 227 hectares of parks and open spaces in the Borough; the most popular parks are Ravenscourt and Bishops. St Pauls Green is a new park added in 1999, and further additions to the Borough's public open space are planned at Norland North, Imperial Wharf and Hammersmith Embankment. Also, major improvements are planned to Shepherds Bush Green.

TRANSPORT

The Borough is well served by public transport with 15 London Underground stations served by five lines – Piccadilly, District, Hammersmith and City, Central and Bakerloo. It is also served by three stations on national rail lines – West Brompton, Kensington Olympia and Willesden Junction.

There are 52 local bus routes, including 13 night bus services, serving the Borough. 16 of these serve Hammersmith Broadway bus station / interchange, which is used by over 35,000 passengers every working day. Nearly all Borough households are within 400m of a bus route, and 20% of residents use the bus on an average weekday.

Car ownership has increased marginally from 48% of households in 1991 to 51% in 2000. As a congested Inner London Borough there is a continuing problem of 'parking stress' which is being dealt with by the declaration of 24 Controlled Parking Zones, covering most of the Borough's area.

In 1991 27% of Borough residents drove to work, and on a typical weekday around 78,000 car trips are made by Borough residents, 28% of which are less than one mile and 52% less than two miles.

Serious road casualty rates declined by 25% between 1990 and 2000.

73% of Borough residents say they use public transport as their main mode of transport for either work, leisure, shopping or education. Half of all working residents travel to work by public transport (mainly tube), while 40% of non-residents who work in the Borough come in by public transport.

Over 25% of journeys in the Borough are made on foot, with 31% of employees walking to work. One in five Borough households have bicycles for adult use although only 3% of residents use a bicycle on a typical weekday.

THE BOROUGH IN CONTEXT

The Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham is situated on the western edge of Inner London in a strategic location on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow. Excluding the City of London, it is the fourth smallest of the 33 London Boroughs both in geographical area (1,641 hectares or 6.34 square miles) and population (166,200 at mid-2000). The Borough measures five and a half miles from north to south and is one and a half miles at its widest.

The Borough exhibits many of the trends and problems common to other Inner City locations. Many of the traditional manufacturing activities of this part of London have left, with a consequent loss of manual jobs. Unemployment has been high though has been declining in recent years. Much of the housing stock was built in the nineteenth century and still needs extensive repair. Large, older Council estates suffer from poor environments which exacerbate the social and economic problems of those who live there. The Council is trying to improve conditions, including using the option of demolishing blocks and rebuilding where necessary.

Overall, the Borough had the fourth highest population density of any London Borough in 1991 (the latest estimate is 101 persons per hectare). In addition, some of the busiest road junctions in London are located within the Borough and it suffers disproportionately from the effects of through traffic. In 2000 the whole Borough was designated an Air Quality Management Area.

The Borough has a population of very mixed origins. Almost one in four are of Black or Asian ethnic origin, and around 6% of households heads are of Irish origin. Between them, the Borough's school children speak some 136 languages.

The Borough's strategic location especially with good links to Heathrow, and its advantage of extensive public transport accessibility has led to intense development pressures which have materialised particularly in the demand for office development. New jobs have been created, and the media sector in particular is flourishing in the Borough. However, sometimes local people have not

had the appropriate skills to obtain the new jobs that have arisen. The Council also has to guard against the displacement by office or other development of uses that are important to the local community, and ensure that there are environmental improvements from all new development. Within the Council's boundaries are two of the largest development sites currently in London, at White City and Imperial Wharf.

There are three Town Centres, Hammersmith, Shepherds Bush and Fulham, each providing good shopping environments and with a thriving social and cultural life.

The Council has developed a major programme of improvements to public open spaces in the Borough to improve the local quality of life.

Another set of significant changes that has occurred has been to do with the composition of the population. Although the Borough is densely built up, it has some very attractive residential environments including buildings of historical interest and an extensive riverside boundary. Owner occupation expanded particularly in the 1970s and 1980s and this was accompanied by considerable socio-economic change. A section of the population has clearly benefited from this, but at the same time another has seen little improvement in living conditions in recent years. The Borough is on the one hand among the leaders in average house prices within London but on the other hand is well up the national league table in measures of deprivation. The need for the Council to facilitate the provision of 'affordable' housing both for those on very low incomes and for 'key workers' has become very important.

The Borough, then, is an area of contrasts, of wealth and poverty, and of attractive environments but also areas that need improvement. This report tries to explore many of the key features of the Borough and provide data that will be of value to both the policy makers and those who live and work within its boundaries.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

The history of the physical development of the area covered today by the Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham relates essentially to the last 120 years, because up to the late nineteenth century the area remained largely rural.

Referring briefly to its earlier history, there is evidence first of all of Roman and Saxon occupation of some riverside areas, and the Manor of Fulham is referred to in the Domesday Book. A Roman road ran westwards from Oxford Street along the line of the present Goldhawk Road.

For many centuries the appearance of the area was dominated by arable and woodland. Parts of it changed in the eighteenth century as market and nursery garden products began to be cultivated for the Metropolis, and there was a growth in brickmaking. Also, the riverside had become attractive for the residences of city merchants. Housing of lesser quality began to be built away from the river for tradesmen and market gardeners.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the three main routes of Goldhawk, Uxbridge and Hammersmith Roads were in use for public transport provided by horse buses. However, the major development of the Borough's area coincided with the arrival of the railways.

In 1864 the Metropolitan Railway was extended to Hammersmith via Shepherds Bush from Paddington. In 1874 the District Line was also linked to Hammersmith. This was a period of substantial house building, and the population of Hammersmith itself rose from 25,000 in 1861 to 112,000 in 1901 (peaking eventually at 136,000 in 1931).

The railway arrived a little later in Fulham. In 1869 the District Railway was extended to West Brompton, and then to Putney Bridge in 1880. The main period of Fulham's development occurred between 1881 and 1901, when the population increased from 43,000 to 137,000.

Later transport improvements included the opening of the Central London 'tube' from Shepherds Bush to Bank in 1900, and the extension of the Piccadilly Line to Hammersmith in 1906.

The population of Hammersmith and Fulham as a whole had increased from 10,000 in 1801 to 250,000 in 1901, peaking at 288,000 in 1921. By 1901 the area was almost entirely built over, save for open spaces, as far north as Uxbridge Road.

With transport availability also came jobs, and the area prospered as an industrial and entertainment district as well as a residential area. Industry benefited from the area's proximity to central London and the availability of a growing local workforce. Some of the industrial developments included laundries, breweries, the Osram lamp factory (originally opened in 1893, its successors finally closed in 1988), the important firm of Rosser and Russell, heating and ventilation engineers who were in the Borough from 1874 until the mid 1990s, and J.Lyons at Cadby Hall.

Much industry also grew up around the Fulham riverside making use of cheap water transport. For example, there was the large Van Den Bergh margarine factory (closed 1933), the Manbre Sugar Factory (opened 1873, closed 1979) and Lyons ice cream and preserves factory (closed 1986), and the largest municipal power station in Britain (opened 1936, closed 1978). This was built near to the extensive gasworks in Sands End, which itself dated from over a hundred years earlier (1824), and most of which is now being transformed into the Imperial Wharf residential development.

Since the War the riverside has been transformed from industrial uses and working wharves to residential development (mostly private) and isolated commercial activity. Further round the river from Fulham, the Distillers Company acquired the Hammersmith Distillery (founded 1857) in 1919 and then later went on to produce a range of industrial chemicals. The Lyons and Distillers sites were the last remaining substantial industrial sites on the river, and have now been cleared and redeveloped for the King Henry's Reach residential scheme and the Hammersmith Embankment office development, part of which is complete. One significant new commercial activity has been the Sainsbury's superstore in Townmead Road, Sands End (opened 1989) which utilises part

of the old power station site.

The Borough's development as an entertainments centre included the building of Olympia (opened 1886), the original Lyric (1888), Hammersmith Palais (1919, now soon to be demolished), and football clubs at Fulham (1879), Chelsea (1905) and Queens Park Rangers (1885, but occupying several different grounds through its history). There was also the White City Exhibition which opened in 1908, the same year in which the White City Stadium was used as a venue for the Olympic Games. The exhibition site later became available in the 1930s for the development of public housing in the form of the White City Estate, the Borough's largest housing estate. The stadium site has now been used by the BBC for their large building adjacent to Westway completed in 1990, and which is now being extended by the addition of several further buildings to add to the BBC complex.

Other significant developments included Wormwood Scrubs Prison (1874) and Hammersmith Hospital (1905) which now incorporates the relocated Queen Charlottes maternity hospital.

As well as public housing developments by the LCC and the Borough Councils, road building was a feature of the inter-War period with the building of Westway and of the Cromwell Road up to its junction with North End Road. This continued in the post-War period with the extension of the Great West Road to Chiswick, and the building of the Hammersmith Flyover.

Significant post-War landmarks in the development of the Borough have been BBC TV Centre (opened 1960), the new Charing Cross Hospital (opened 1973), Chelsea Harbour (1988), the Broadway Centre complex (first phase of offices with shopping centre 1993, second phase of offices 1998) and the adjoining Ark office building (1992).



Dust cart pulled by "Knobby" circa 1925

POPULATION

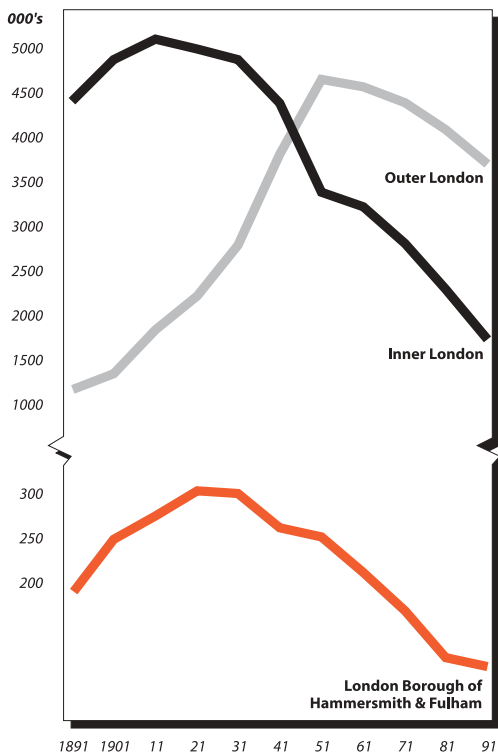
CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION

Hammersmith and Fulham's population was at a peak in 1921 when the total number of residents was 288,000. The population fell steeply after 1931 before stabilising in the 1980s.

Between 1982 and 1998 there was a gradual increase in total numbers, from 150,100 to 157,500. Then for the last two years for which an official count is available, the population has increased at a faster rate, to reach 166,200 at mid 2000.

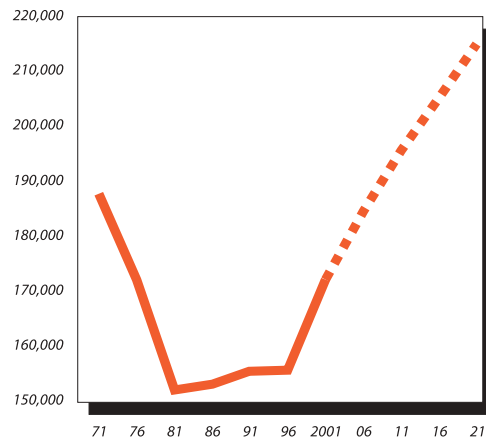
The latest demographic projections from the Greater London Authority (GLA) for the London Boroughs reflect recent increases and suggest a total population of 212,400 by 2021, which is 28% higher than the current (2000) population. These projections, based on recent trends, suggest much higher rates of

Figure 1: Population of London 1891-1991



Source: The Changing Population of the London Boroughs: GLC Statistical Series no 39, 1985 and 1991 Census Table 1

Figure 2: Borough Population 1971-2021



Source: Mid year estimates (ONS) and GLA Demographic Projections, 2001 Round, Central Projection.

population growth than previous sets of projections. Unlike previous rounds they are unconstrained by housing stock considerations due to current data limitations; but in this they are similar to Government projections which also show high rates of increase.

These projections should be treated with caution; it may be that current trends will not continue, and also that the housing stock cannot accommodate such growth.

These trends are paralleled in Inner London as a whole, including the projected future increase. In Outer London the population peak was reached later, in 1951 (see Fig 1).

HOW POPULATION CHANGE IS MADE UP

The three components of population change are births, deaths and net migration flow. There is another local factor for the Borough, that of boundary changes which occurred in 1994 and 1996 whereby the Borough was estimated to have lost 1,100 people to adjacent Boroughs.

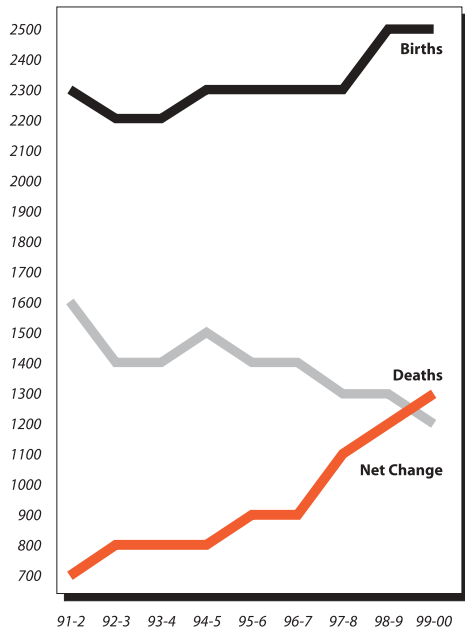
Through the 1990s there has been a consistent excess of births over deaths in the Borough which in fact has increased in the last four years for which figures are available (see Fig 3).

Table 1: Population Estimates for Hammersmith & Fulham 1991-2000

000's	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	156.2	156.0	155.5	156.6	156.1	156.7	156.9	157.5	162.6	166.2

Source: Mid year estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Figure 3: Natural Change 1991-2000 in Hammersmith & Fulham

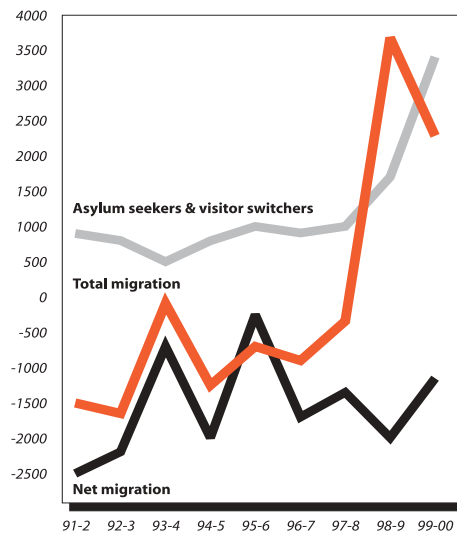


Source: Vital Statistics (VSI), ONS

These trends are in part the result of increases in the proportion of women of childbearing age in the population, changes in the general fertility rate (live births per thousand women aged 15-44) which is marginally higher now than at the beginning of the 1990s (especially for women in their 30s), and decreases in the proportion of people of pensionable age.

Migration movements are divided into two: 'normal' migration flows and inflows of asylum seekers and visitor switchers (a person who arrives on a short term visa who is later given leave by the Home Office to remain on the basis of having changed status, for example by

Figure 4: Net Migration 1991-2000 in Hammersmith & Fulham



Source: ONS

becoming the spouse of a resident or an approved student).

Through the 1990s, in every year but one there have been net losses from the Borough in 'normal' migration (see Fig 4). This results in a total net loss in the 1991-2000 period of nearly 10,000 people. However this is more than counterbalanced by inflows of asylum seekers and visitor switchers, which total 11,000 over the same period (Table 2). The latter are considered in more detail in the next section.

Net 'normal' migration is made up of much larger gross flows. In 1999-2000 5,000 international migrants moved in while 3,000 moved out; and 13,400 movers within the UK moved in while 16,600 moved out (ONS data).

Table 2: Components of Population Change 1991-2000

Factor	Hammersmith & Fulham 000's	Greater London 000's
Births	20.9	946.2
Deaths	-12.4	-587.0
Net natural change	8.5	359.2
Net migration	-9.9	-238.6
Asylum seekers and visitor switchers	11.0	340.2
Total net migration	1.1	47.3
Other factors and adjustments	0.4	78.7
Total change 1991-2000	10.0	485.2

Source: ONS

ASYLUM SEEKERS

There is no definitive data source that provides information on the number of asylum seekers resident in a local authority area. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) make estimates, but these rely on allocating national totals to local authority areas on the basis of 1991 Census country of birth distributions.

On this basis, the total rounded to the nearest hundred for Hammersmith & Fulham at mid 2000 was 3,000, plus 300 visitor switchers. Of the asylum seekers, 1,400 are estimated to be from former Yugoslavia and 400 from the

African continent.

For comparison, the London Asylum Seekers Consortium records 1,700 asylum seekers being supported by Hammersmith & Fulham Social Services Department at January 2002. This is not necessarily a precise reflection of numbers actually resident in the Borough but it is likely to be more accurate than the ONS estimate.

For 2000/2001, data from the London Asylum Seekers Consortium shows a rate of 13 asylum seekers being supported by Social Services per 1000 resident population. Only five

Table 3: Age Structure 2000

Age	LBHF		Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
	no.	%			
0-4	10,500	6	7	7	6
5-10	10,600	6	8	8	8
11-16	8,400	5	6	7	8
17-24	20,100	12	12	11	10
25-39	58,600	35	31	28	23
40-49	21,100	12	13	13	13
50-64	20,100	13	13	14	17
65-74	8,700	5	6	6	8
75+	8,100	5	5	6	8
Totals	166,200	100	100	100	100

Source: Mid year estimates 2000, ONS

Table 4: Population Change by Age 1991-2021

Age	1991		2000		2011		2021	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	9,400	6	10,500	6	13,600	7	14,600	7
5-10	8,800	6	10,600	6	13,800	7	15,200	7
11-16	6,900	4	8,400	5	12,300	6	14,000	7
17-24	23,500	15	20,100	12	26,600	14	28,100	13
25-39	50,400	32	58,600	35	63,800	33	65,800	31
40-49	17,900	11	21,100	12	26,200	13	28,700	14
50-64	19,400	13	20,100	13	23,900	12	29,400	14
65-74	10,400	7	8,700	5	8,600	4	10,000	5
75+	9,400	6	8,100	5	6,400	3	6,700	3
Totals	156,200	100	166,200	100	195,300	100	212,400	100

Source: Mid year estimates (ONS) and GLA Demographic Projections, 2001 Round, Central Projection

London Boroughs had rates higher than this, and the London average was 8.

Table 2 indicates that over the 1991-2000 period, some 11,000 asylum seekers and visitor switchers arrived in Hammersmith & Fulham. In the 1991-98 period, the average was 800 a year but in 1998-9, an estimated 1,700 arrived and in 1999-2000 3,400 arrived. It is hard to predict whether these recent increases will be sustained.

AGE GROUPS WITHIN THE POPULATION

The most recent data on the age structure of the population is shown in Tables 3 and 4.

The Borough's population contains a smaller proportion of children aged 0-16 than do Inner or Greater London, although numbers of children have increased and are projected to

continue to grow.

Conversely, the Borough has a significantly higher proportion of younger adults aged 17-39 than the wider areas: virtually half the population (47%) is within the age range 17-39. The 17-24s in particular are projected to continue to grow significantly, though overall the 17-39s will fall as a percentage of the total population.

The proportions of residents aged 40 or over are below those for the wider region. However, 40-64s will increase both in numbers and as a proportion of the population.

The Borough has a smaller proportion of its population in the over 50s age groups than the wider region. The drop in numbers of those aged 65-74 will continue till 2011 but is

Table 5: Estimated Age Groups for New Wards at 2000

Ward		0-4	5-16	17-24	25-39	40-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total
Addison	no	730	1640	1340	3650	1560	1510	510	460	11410
	%	6	14	12	32	14	13	4	4	100
Askew	no	820	1820	1600	3880	1530	1630	610	440	12320
	%	7	15	13	31	12	13	5	4	100
Avonmore & Brook Green	no	730	1610	1460	4230	1660	1620	580	630	12520
	%	6	13	12	34	13	13	5	5	100
College Park & Old Oak	no	470	1040	1390	2300	750	850	410	320	7530
	%	6	14	18	31	10	11	5	4	100
Fulham Broadway	no	590	1340	1120	3230	1160	1240	560	490	9730
	%	6	14	12	33	12	13	6	5	100
Fulham Reach	no	550	1140	1620	3260	1050	1160	500	430	9710
	%	6	12	17	34	11	12	5	4	100
Hammersmith Broadway	no	720	1500	1240	2950	1340	1400	610	560	10330
	%	7	15	12	29	13	14	6	5	100
Munster	no	670	1190	960	3420	1220	1260	540	510	9770
	%	6	12	10	35	12	13	6	5	100
North End	no	620	1400	1280	4030	1390	1350	490	440	11000
	%	6	13	12	37	13	12	4	4	100
Palace Riverside	no	410	970	790	1960	880	1160	450	560	7170
	%	6	14	11	27	12	16	6	8	100
Parsons Green	no	680	1530	1210	2980	1230	1350	550	530	10060
	%	7	15	12	30	12	13	5	5	100
Ravenscourt Park	no	700	1480	1330	3120	1230	1510	520	470	10370
	%	7	14	13	30	12	15	5	5	100
Sands End	no	700	1540	1240	2720	1160	1230	500	430	9520
	%	7	16	13	29	12	13	5	5	100
Shepherds Bush Green	no	810	1820	1810	3580	1370	1360	540	400	11650
	%	7	16	16	30	12	12	5	3	100
Town	no	800	1440	940	3580	1320	1260	510	520	10380
	%	8	14	9	35	13	12	5	5	100
Wormholt & White City	no	800	1890	2120	3720	1400	1500	650	560	12720
	%	7	15	17	29	11	12	5	4	100
Totals		10880	23350	21460	52580	20260	21370	8520	7750	166170
		7	14	13	32	12	13	5	5	100

Source: Estimates are based on GLA Ward Projections from the 1999 Round of Demographic Projections (which are the latest set at ward level), controlled to the 2000 mid year estimate, with new wards reconstituted from old wards on the basis of reworked 1991 Census data.
Note: Numbers and projections may not add up exactly to totals due to rounding

projected to reverse by 2021, and will start to increase. There are projected to be more over 50s in the Borough in 2021 than 2000 in numbers though not as a proportion.

AGE GROUPS FOR WARDS

Estimates are available for age groups for the new (2002) wards and are shown in Table 5 and map2.

The age structure for broad subdivisions of the Borough (north, centre and south) are quite similar.

The north has the highest proportion of under 17s in the population (22%) and the centre the lowest (19%). Wards with the highest proportions are Shepherds Bush Green (23%) and Sands End (23%). College Park & Old Oak has the highest proportion of 17-24s (18%).

Palace Riverside has the highest proportion of those aged 65 or over (14%).

HOUSEHOLDS

Projections are available from the GLA which show an increase in total households in the Borough from 72,600 in 1991 to 75,800 in 2001. The estimated distribution by ward is shown in Table 6. Ten wards are estimated to have increased in household numbers, four have stayed stable in numbers and two wards (Avonmore and Brook Green and College Park & Old Oak) are estimated to have fallen in household numbers.

The make-up of households resident in Hammersmith and Fulham is shown in Table 7.

Table 6: Households by Wards 1991-2001

Ward	1991	2001
Addison	5130	5600
Askew	5060	5400
Avonmore & Brook Green	5860	5600
College Park & Old Oak	3460	3100
Fulham Broadway	4520	4700
Fulham Reach	4030	4800
Hammersmith Broadway	4690	5100
Munster	4590	4800
North End	5100	5300
Palace Riverside	3230	3300
Parsons Green	4280	4600
Ravenscourt Park	4180	4500
Sands End	3980	4600
Shepherds Bush Green	5090	5000
Town	4620	4700
Wormholt & White City	4780	4700
Totals	72,600	75,800

Source: 1991 Census, adjusted for undercounting. GLA Projections, 2000 Round Projection 1b, distributed to wards using data from Electoral Registration on households and properties by the new wards

Here, Census data is shown for 1981 and 1991, with household survey data for 2000. The household survey data is used here in preference to the projections because the projections do not produce the range of household types available from the Census. The household survey is subject to error margins, being a sample survey, and so the

Table 7: Household Composition

Type	1981 %	1991 no	1991 %	2000 %	Inner London 1991 %	Greater London 1991 %
Lone pensioner	16	10,300	14	16	14	14
Other single person	19	20,000	27	22	24	17
Single parent family	3	4,100	6	9	6	5
Couple family	12	7,300	10	15	12	15
Couple with no children	30	19,900	27	25	27	29
Household with three or more adults	19	11,000	15	13	11	13
Total	100	72,600	100	100	100	100

Source: 1981, 1991 Censuses. 1991 total numbers are corrected for under enumeration. Household Survey 2000, MORI
Note: In the household survey, people aged 60 or over are used rather than 'pensioner' so that the first two household categories are not exactly the same in definition. This would mean that the comparable 'lone pensioner household' figure would be lower, and the 'other single person household' figure would be higher

quoted figures should not be taken to necessarily be absolutely accurate.

The main types of household within the population are single persons under pensionable age, and couples with no children, which between them total around 6 in 10 of all households. The proportion of households consisting of single persons under pensionable age is particularly high as a proportion: the Hammersmith and Fulham proportion, 27% in 1991, ranked fifth highest of all local authority areas in England. The household survey suggests that this figure might have fallen since. Map 5 shows that areas with the highest proportions of single person households are in the west central Wards of the Borough.

In contrast to this, the Borough has a comparatively low proportion of families among its households. In 1991, couple families and single parent families totalled 16% of all households: in addition, a further 4% of households were 3 or more adults with children. So in all, only one in five households had children living within them. The household survey suggests that families may have increased as a proportion of all households. Particularly notable is the figure for single parent households, which have continued the previously rising trend to become some 9% of all households. As Map 6 shows, the highest proportions of single parent families in 1991 were in some of the larger Council estates.

The proportion of pensioners in the population (12%) is not particularly high compared to other areas (Table 3). About one

in six households comprise a pensioner living on their own (Table 7). In the 1991 Census the figure for proportion of households which include one or more pensioners (26%) was within the lowest 5% of all local authority figures in England & Wales.

THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

Information on the ethnic origin of Borough residents is available from the 1991 Census, GLA projections and the 2000 Household Survey. However, definitions are not the same in all cases.

The 1991 Census showed that 18% of the Borough population was within ethnic groups other than the 'white' group, which the usual definition of 'ethnic minorities'. In Hammersmith & Fulham, attention is also paid to the Irish group which locally are also regarded as an ethnic minority group. Here the only information available from the Census was on the basis of birthplace in the Irish Republic, and the total was 9% of the population which was the third highest figure in London.

Table 9 shows that the Borough's proportion of ethnic minority residents was high compared to national figures but not particularly high in London terms. In fact among London Boroughs, the proportion only ranked 20th.

Apart from the Irish, the next largest ethnic minority group is the Black Caribbean group, 6% of the population, which in 1991 was the tenth highest figure both in London and in England as a whole.

Table 8: Household Types by Borough Sub-Divisions 1991-2000

	% hhs who are lone pensioners		% hhs who are other single persons		% hhs who are single parents with one or more 0-15s	
	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000
North	14	16	26	23	8	11
Central	14	15	31	21	5	9
South	15	16	25	23	5	6
Borough	14	16	27	22	6	9

Sources : 1991 Census Table 20. MORI Household Survey 2000

Note: Wards making up the three Borough divisions are: North: College Park & Old Oak, Wormholt & White City, Shepherds Bush Green, Askew. Central: Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway, Addison, Avonmore & Brook Green, Fulham Reach, North End. South: Palace Riverside, Munster, Fulham Broadway, Town, Parsons Green & Walham, Sands End

Note: in the household survey, people aged 60 or over are used rather than 'pensioner' so that the first two household categories are not exactly the same in definition. This would mean that the comparable 'lone pensioner household' figure would be lower, and the 'other single person household' figure would be higher.

Table 9: Ethnic Groups 1991. The Borough Compared to other areas

<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>Borough</i> %	<i>Inner London</i> %	<i>Greater London</i> %	<i>England & Wales</i> %
White	82	74	80	94
Black Caribbean	6	7	4	1
Black African	3	4	2	-
Other Black	2	2	1	-
Indian	2	3	5	2
Pakistani	1	1	1	1
Bangladeshi	-	3	1	-
Chinese	1	1	1	-
Other Asian	1	2	2	-
Other	2	2	2	1
All ethnic minorities	18	26	20	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: 1991 Census Table 6

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to 100

Black Africans constituted 3% of the population in 1991, and people of 'Other Black' origins 2%: these are mostly of Caribbean origin, of whom half refer to themselves as 'Black British'.

Collectively the Black groups totalled 10% of the population.

Asian groups collectively made up 5% of the population.

The residual 'Other' group amounts to 2% of the population. This group contains people from a variety of origins including Arabs, Iranians and people of 'mixed' ethnic origins.

The GLA projections use the same definitions as the 1991 Census and are shown in Table 10. These show a projected increase from 18% of ethnic minorities in the population in 1991, to 23% in 2001 and 25% in 2011. Increases are projected in all major ethnic groupings.

The other source of data that is available is from the 2000 Household Survey. This counts ethnic origin of household respondent. The nearest equivalent to this for comparison in the 1991 Census is ethnic origin of household head. The Household Survey uses the 2001 Census ethnic group classification which incorporates mixed ethnic origins, so again in this respect is not entirely comparable. Table 11 compares the results. This shows that although the estimate shows a similar figure to the projected ethnic minority figure of 23% of persons for 2001, 22% of households represents a more significant increase compared to the 1991 figure for households, which was 14%.

The main ethnic groups apart from the Irish in this survey are the Black groups, 10% of households, and Asian, 6%.

Table 10: Projections of Ethnic Groups to 2011

<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>1991 %</i>	<i>2001 %</i>	<i>2011 %</i>
White	82	77	75
Black Caribbean	6	6	5
Black African	3	4	5
Other Black	2	3	3
Indian	2	2	2
Pakistani	1	1	1
Bangladeshi	-	1	1
Chinese	1	1	1
Other Asian	1	2	2
Other	2	5	6
All ethnic minorities	18	23	25
Total	100	100	100

Source: GLA Ethnic Group Projections for London Boroughs, 1999 Round, Projection 1

Table 11: Ethnic Origin of Households 1991-2000

<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>1991 Head of Household %</i>	<i>2000 Household Survey %</i>
White	86	78
Black Caribbean	6	5
Black African	2	4
Other Black	1	1
Indian	1	2
Pakistani	1	1
Bangladeshi	-	1
Chinese	1	1
Other Asian	1	2
Other	2	3*
Mixed ethnic origin	NA	2
All ethnic minorities	14	22
	100	100
Total	<i>(69,823 households)</i>	<i>(sample of 2,811)</i>

Source: 1991 Census Table 43. Household Survey 2000 (MORI)
 Note: * category combined with 'Other Asian'

Within the 'White' ethnic category in the 2000 survey, 58% are British, 6% are of Irish origin and 14% are of other White backgrounds. The figure for the Irish compares to the figure from the 1991 Census of 9% of the population having been born in the Irish Republic.

Asylum seekers inflows have probably contributed to the increase in the ethnic minority proportion of the population, though many are in fact of White ethnic origin.

Some key data from the 1991 Census are as follows:

- ◆ about half of Indian and Pakistani households were owner occupiers compared to 40% for the white group, but the proportion is lower among other ethnic groups: around two thirds of Black and Bangladeshi people lived in public rented housing
- ◆ ethnic groups have younger age structures than the White population, especially the Black group where 27% were aged 0-15
- ◆ Asian groups have a higher than average household size and in 1991 lived at higher

rates of housing occupancy than the other groups

- ◆ Unemployment rates among several of the ethnic groups were twice that of the White group: men of Black ethnic origins, and Bangladeshi, Pakistani and 'Other' men.

- ◆ Rates of limiting long-term illness are higher among Black Caribbeans and the Irish than people of white ethnic origins

ETHNIC GROUPS BY WARD

Table 9 shows ethnic groups for the 2002 wards using 1991 data. The ward with the highest proportion of residents in groups other than white is Wormholt & White City, 31%, followed by College Park & Old Oak, 26%, and Askew, 25%

For residents born in the Irish Republic, the ward with the highest proportion is Askew and Wormholt & White City, both with 13% and College Park & Old Oak and Shepherds Bush Green, with 12%.

Maps 3 and 4 show the 1991 distribution of the Black and Asian and Irish groups.

LANGUAGE

Data on schoolchildren shows the use of 136 languages in the Borough's schools, and the Household Survey 2000 showed that 15% of household representatives have a first language other than English. Of these, 16% have difficulty with English.

Among those who do not speak English well, the main languages spoken are Portuguese, Polish, French, Somalian, Spanish, Albanian, Serbo-Croat, Urdu and Gujerati. Data from enquiries made to the Council from people with difficulties with English produces the following list of main languages in rank order: Russian, Polish, French, Spanish, Albanian, Arabic, Somalian, Farsi, Gujerati, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi.

Table 12: Ethnic Groups by Ward 1991

<i>Ward</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>All ethnic minorities</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Born Ireland</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
Addison	7754	80	1037	11	556	6	289	3	1882	20	801	8	9634
Askew	7738	75	1757	17	571	6	234	2	2562	25	1314	13	10299
Avonmore & Brook Green	9277	84	658	6	628	6	532	5	1818	16	755	7	11097
College Park & Old Oak	5991	74	1300	16	620	8	210	3	2130	26	939	12	8123
Fulham Broadway	7557	85	832	9	374	4	149	2	1355	15	633	7	8910
Fulham Reach	7400	83	855	10	440	5	242	3	1537	17	681	8	8922
Hammersmith Broadway	7759	84	903	10	377	4	196	2	1476	16	1052	11	9236
Munster	8249	90	509	5	290	3	129	1	928	10	617	7	9173
North End	7722	80	987	10	610	6	267	3	1864	19	681	8	9597
Palace Riverside	6326	94	189	3	149	2	98	1	436	6	373	6	6758
Parsons Green	8346	93	315	4	215	2	120	1	650	7	464	5	8988
Ravenscourt Park	7913	89	444	5	330	4	171	2	945	11	706	8	8849
Sands End	7092	85	715	9	296	4	244	3	1255	15	515	6	8338
Shepherds Bush Green	7285	74	1697	17	642	6	273	3	2612	26	1171	12	9892
Town	8097	88	645	7	276	3	135	1	1056	12	516	6	9156
Wormholt & White City	7938	69	2300	20	884	8	357	3	3541	31	1447	13	11467
Totals	122444	82	15143	10	7258	5	3646	2	26047	18	12665	9	148439

Source: 1991 Census Table 6

Note: 'Ireland' refers to both Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. Data in this column refers to birthplace which is a different basis to ethnic origin.

LOCAL ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

Hammersmith & Fulham is an important centre for economic activity and jobs as well as a residential area. Some 105,000 people plus 14,500 self employed work here, and central Hammersmith in particular has become a significant office centre within London. This chapter reviews the principal land use, development and employment data about the Borough, with ward breakdowns given wherever possible.

THE MAIN ECONOMIC LAND USES

OFFICE USES

Table 13 shows that, of the commercial floorspace in the Borough, offices make up the largest component with 1.079 million square metres (11.61 million square feet). Over a quarter of all office floorspace is within Hammersmith Town Centre, and over a third is within Hammersmith Broadway ward (see Map 7), which also takes in offices outside the Town Centre in King Street including the Town Hall, and the Crisp Road/ Chancellors Road area. Adjacent to the latter on the riverside is the partly completed Hammersmith Embankment office park which extends into Fulham Reach ward. Other concentrations of office space include Kensington Village in Avonmore & Brook Green ward, the BBC in Wood Lane where most of the office space is in College Park & Old Oak ward, and the Empress State Building, shortly to be refurbished, in North End ward.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Three quarters of the storage and warehousing space in the Borough in 1999 was within four wards:

- ◆ College Park & Old Oak, with a large amount of space off Wood Lane in particular, but also within the Hythe Road industrial area
- ◆ Avonmore & Brook Green, in particular the Joint Museums Repository in the former National Savings Bank building in Blythe Road
- ◆ Shepherds Bush Green, with space particularly in the Relay Road/ Ariel Way commercial estates
- ◆ Sands End, with much space formerly in Imperial Road/ Townmead Road, now largely

under redevelopment for the Imperial Road housing scheme

INDUSTRY

In the past Hammersmith & Fulham has been an important industrial area in the London context, and the introductory section on the Borough's history has referred to some of the important industrial sectors. Manufacturing has however been in long term decline, and Table 13 shows that office space is now much more significant. Today some three fifths of the industrial floorspace that remains is concentrated within three wards:

- ◆ College Park & Old Oak, where there are many establishments on industrial estates in Hythe Road/ Salter Street and other areas off Scrubs Lane. In addition, Unigate in Wood Lane has been a significant presence in the past but has now left the Borough
- ◆ Askew, where in particular a large establishment remains in Larden Road (Prestolite Electric Ltd)
- ◆ Sands End, especially in premises formerly occupied by British Gas in Michael Road/ Imperial Road

SHOPS

As might be expected, there is more of an even distribution of shopping floorspace between wards. Those with the highest totals tend to be those in which the three Town Centres are located: Hammersmith Broadway (Hammersmith Town Centre), Town and Fulham Broadway (Fulham Town Centre), and Shepherds Bush Green (Shepherds Bush Town Centre). College Park & Old Oak has a large volume of floorspace by virtue of the presence of The Great Trade Centre (car sales) in Hythe Road.

Large store developments in recent years have been: Safeway, North End Road, opened 1988 (*Town ward*), Sainsbury, Townmead Road, opened 1989 (*Sands End ward*), Tesco, Shepherds Bush Road, opened 1995 (*Addison ward*)

In addition, new retail space has opened and is due to open within the three Town Centres, as described in the following section.

Table 13: Floorspace in Major Uses 1998-99 (000sq m)

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Storage & warehousing</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Shops</i>
Addison	38	-	1	33
Askew	17	3	41	21
Avonmore & Brook Green	117	58	2	21
College Park & Old Oak	102	79	59	55
Fulham Broadway	22	2	9	50
Fulham Reach	27	6	6	20
Hammersmith Broadway	396	17	6	96
Munster	22	4	1	18
North End	73	1	5	21
Palace Riverside	26	5	3	9
Parsons Green	37	9	10	51
Ravenscourt Park	35	8	4	27
Sands End	50	32	18	27
Shepherds Bush Green	69	37	12	61
Town	47	15	15	64
Wormholt & White City	1	1	-	6
Borough	1,079	277	193	581

Source: Environment Dept Land Use Survey

TOWN CENTRES

The three Town Centres in the Borough (Hammersmith, Shepherds Bush and Fulham) are the three main shopping centres and between them contain 40% of the Borough's retail space. They are also important centres of employment, and contain around 20% of the Borough's jobs. They have been subject to a separate report (Town Centres Health Check, Environment Dept Nov 2000). Over the last twenty years, Hammersmith has enhanced its position as the main centre within the Borough. In terms of shops, Hammersmith has gained multiples and has by far the most, followed by Fulham, then Shepherds Bush.

In particular, Hammersmith has improved its position by the addition of two major developments:

- ◆ Kings Mall, which opened in 1979 and includes a Safeway store
- ◆ The Broadway Centre, which opened in 1993 and includes Tesco Metro

Fulham has historically been more important as a centre than now, but has an important

street market for food and has a Safeway store which opened in 1994. Its attractiveness will be newly enhanced by two developments which will open in 2002:

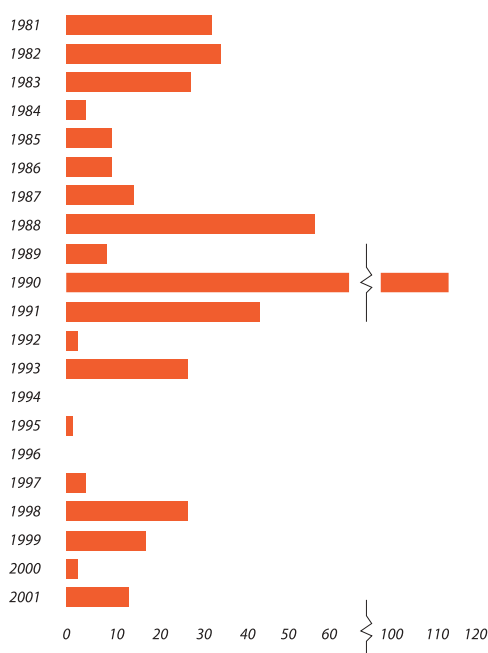
- ◆ the Fulham Broadway scheme which will include a new shopping mall with a Sainsburys Central, a multiplex cinema and other related facilities
- ◆ the Fulham 'Island Site' with further shops and offices.

Shepherds Bush, the smallest of the three Town Centres, also has an important street market and a Safeway store in a shopping mall which was greatly improved in 2001 and which re-opened as 'West 12'. It includes a multiplex cinema. It is proposed to extend the boundary of this Town Centre within the Unitary Development Plan to take in the White City Centre, which will be a major shopping development due to open in 2006 including two department stores, many other shops and restaurants, a multiplex cinema, and incorporating two new stations and new public transport interchanges.

NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Over the last 30 years, Hammersmith & Fulham has been subject to a great deal of redevelopment, with new offices taking over many areas of smaller scale older buildings, often redundant or previously in industrial use. Some 42% of all the office space in the Borough is new space built since 1981. Fig 5 illustrates the 'boom' building periods of the early 1980s and 1990s in particular.

Figure 5: Completed New Office Developments 1981-2001 (000sqm)



Note: Only developments greater than 300sq m are included. Changes of use are excluded

In the last five years the major completed developments have been at Kensington Village (Avonmore & Brook Green ward), Centre West phase 2 at the Broadway Centre (Hammersmith Broadway ward), Hammersmith Embankment Phase 2 (Fulham Reach ward) and the blocks replacing the West London Hospital which completed in early 2002 (Hammersmith Broadway ward).

The major scheme currently under construction is at the BBC in Wood Lane (College Park & Old Oak ward), where a further phase approved in outline is yet to start. Part of the commercial element of the Imperial Wharf scheme is under construction, but the bulk is to follow.

In the five years 1997-2001, 89,000 m² of office space were completed, 109,000 m² were under construction (most being for the BBC including studios which are in the same planning Use Class as offices), and 61,700 m² were approved but not started (again, a large amount for the BBC).

Most of the new commercial building development in Hammersmith & Fulham comprises offices, and to a lesser extent shops. In addition, there are other new developments that produce job increases, in particular:

- ◆ the major expansion on the BBC site in Wood Lane which involves uses ancillary to broadcasting
- ◆ phases of expansion of the Hammersmith Hospital site

In the near future the major job-generating development will be the White City scheme with retail and associated uses which when completed will result in some 4,000 new jobs for the Borough.

The schedule in Table 14 shows the major current and imminent future development activity.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BOROUGH

In 2000, according to the Annual Business Inquiry, there were 105,000 people employed in the borough. This does not include the self-employed group estimated to consist of a further 14,500 people (Labour Force Survey for London 2000)¹. Most jobs in the borough are occupied by people living outside Hammersmith & Fulham. Also, most working residents work outside the Borough.

FULL AND PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of employees in part time employment in 2000 was 22%. This figure has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years following the large percentage increases in part-time working of the early '90's.

Sectors with higher proportions of part-time workers include the Hotels & Restaurants sector where almost 41% of all employees and almost 50% of female employees are part-time. The Wholesale, Retail trade and Repair

¹ The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) has superseded the Annual Employment Survey (AES). It is calculated differently and produces higher figures than the AES. Therefore direct comparison between AES and ABI figures can only be made if the AES figures have been rebased.

Table 14: Major Economic Development Sites Under Construction or Approved but Not Started		
Site	Ward	Comment
190-192 Shepherds Bush Rd	Avonmore & Brook Green	Five storey building accommodating new fire station with offices over, total 3,684 m2, under construction
6-10 Southcombe St	Avonmore & Brook Green	Former Magistrates Court, planning permission for partial demolition and extension, to use as offices, 2100 m2.
Rear of 39-61 Gwendwr Rd	Avonmore & Brook Green	Permission for development as 3 storey building with 5 B1 units, 1,239 m2
Exhibition Garages, Addison Bridge Place	Avonmore & Brook Green	Outline permission for office development, 2,800 m2
BBC, Wood Lane	College Park & Old Oak	Major extension to the BBC complex approved in 2001. The phase under construction includes broadcast centre, energy centre, offices, shops and restaurants totalling 91,183 m2. Outline permission also for music centre, leisure centre, offices, shops and restaurants totalling 42,423 m2.
Hammersmith Hospital, du Cane Rd	College Park & Old Oak	Leukaemia Treatment Centre under construction, 4,288 m2. Application to build a new Renal Centre, 9,850 m2: service is transferring from St Mary's, Paddington.
282 North End Rd	Fulham Broadway	Demolition of rear warehouse building and conversion of listed building (Crowthers) to develop as 6 houses for sale, 3 retail/ office units with 5 private flats over. Under construction.
Fulham Island Site	Fulham Broadway	Redevelopment in progress providing 2,171 m2 of new retail space, 1,179 m2 of B1, 20 new private and 20 refurbished private flats.
Hammersmith Embankment	Fulham Reach	A major office scheme. Two buildings already complete, one for 8,186 m2 completed in 1998 and occupied, another completed 1999 for 13,200 m2 and still vacant. A further 8 buildings proposed giving 48,370 m2 of B1 with 12 affordable housing units and new open space.
Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Rd	Fulham Reach	Approved new mental health unit to be constructed in Claybrook St over the underground car park, 5,100 m2, plus annexe as a Resource Centre.
Centre West (Broadway Centre)	Hammersmith Broadway	Phase 2 of this major office scheme completed 1998 for 16,200 m2 on the south side of the site. There is a remaining phase on the north east side of 9,034 m2 which has not started.
Hammersmith Palais, Shepherds Bush Rd	Hammersmith Broadway	Approved scheme to demolish the Palais and redevelop as offices (6,747 m2) with new leisure space (3,996 m2) and restaurant. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement.
Britannia House, 1 Glenthorne Rd	Hammersmith Broadway	Approved scheme to demolish Britannia House and erect a 9 storey office B1 building of 4,817 m2. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement.
King St/ Beadon Rd (Swan Triangle)	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelopment as a 7 storey B1 office development, under construction
Empress State Building, Empress Approach	North End	Scheme for re-cladding and extension to use as offices with ancillary restaurant and health club. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement.
Thaxton Rd	North End	Proposed new hotel, 93 bedrooms. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement.

Fulham FC, Stevenage Rd	Palace Riverside	Redevelopment as a 30,000 seat football stadium and ancillary facilities with 16 residential units. Aiming to complete 2003-4.
84-88 Fulham High St	Palace Riverside	Proposed refurbishment of former TA buildings and redevelopment of the rest as 28 affordable housing units, 18 private units, 1,054 m2 of office space plus 700m2 of restaurant and shop space. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement.
Fulham Broadway	Parsons Green & Walham	Large scale redevelopment in Fulham Town Centre providing a new underground station, a shopping mall including a supermarket (retail floorspace 7,149m2), restaurant space, a multiplex cinema, health club, offices, a new Methodist Church and 9 private units of accommodation. Under construction :shopping complex to open in autumn 2002.
40 Peterborough Rd	Parsons Green & Walham	Permission for redevelopment to rear as 4 live-work units and 4 live-work provided from conversion.
Imperial Wharf	Sands End	Major development of former British Gas land to provide 1,665 residential units, of which 815 are to be affordable, 15,564 m2 of B1 space, 6,217 m2 of A Class uses (shops, professional service offices, restaurants), community use, hotel, health club, river related uses and a new park. 32 apartments are built and a further 169 under construction, along with some of the retail and restaurant uses.
White City development	Shepherds Bush Green	A major development of 20.1 hectares of land to provide 103,742 m2 of retail, restaurants or offices accessible to members of the public (Use Classes A1, A2, A3), leisure including a multi screen cinema, library, art gallery, workshop accommodation, a bus station, two new railway stations (on the West London Line and the Hammersmith & City Line), and new buildings for the Vanderbilt Racquet Club. Approved subject to signing of Section 106 legal agreement. To complete 2006.
Former Co-Op Depot, Parsons Green Lane	Town	Proposed redevelopment of former dairy site with 4,988 m2 of office B1 space, 3 shop units and a restaurant unit. Outline planning permission.

Note: Threshold sizes for inclusion in the table: B1: 1,200sq m or more

Table 15: Full and part time working 2000

Year	Men		Women	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
2000	86%	14%	69%	31%
1996	87%	13%	67%	33%
1991	91%	9%	73%	27%

Source: NOMIS

sector has 47% of female employees working part-time. The Health and Social Work sector has 37% of female employees working part-time and the Education sector has 39% of female employees working part-time.

The Transport, Storage and Communications sector and the Public Administration, Defence and Social Security sector have the highest proportions of people working full time at around 95% for men and 85% for women.

MEN AND WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Slightly less than half of the borough's jobs (48%) were taken by women in 2000. This is a slight drop from 49% in 1996. The proportion, however, varies significantly for different sectors. Traditionally, the manufacturing sector

has had proportionally fewer women working within it: this has risen significantly from 33% in 1996 to 46% in 2000. The Construction section had only 13% of jobs taken by women in 2000. Education (67%) and Health sectors (78%) continue to employ proportionally more women than men where the proportion has increased since 1996.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Most jobs in the Borough are within service related sectors, the largest single grouping being that of Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (27%). Two other important sectors are Other Community, Social and Personal Service (18%) and the Wholesale/Retail trade sector (13%). The relative proportions of all sectors have in fact remained fairly stable over the last few years.

Whilst the industrial structure of the Borough generally reflects that of the rest of London, there are some significant differences, the greatest being that of the Other Community, Social/Personal Service sector which makes up 18% of the Borough's jobs in comparison to only 6.5% for London, and only 5% for England and Wales. This reflects the

Table 16: Industrial Structure of Employment 2000

	Men		Women		Total		% change 1995-99	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	Hammersmith & Fulham	Inner London
Manufacturing	3,800	6.9	3,300	6.5	7,000	6.7	30	7
Construction	1,800	3.2	300	0.5	2,000	1.9	-39	18
Wholesale/retail trade, repair etc	7,200	13.2	5,900	11.8	13,200	12.5	13	12
Hotels and restaurants	3,500	6.3	3,200	6.4	6,700	6.4	19	23
Transport, storage and communication	3,700	6.7	2,100	4.2	5,800	5.5	16	11
Real estate, renting, business activities	15,900	29.0	12,200	24.3	28,100	26.7	48	25
Public admin/defence, social security	4,700	8.5	3,600	7.1	8,200	7.8	26	5
Education	1,800	3.3	3,700	7.3	5,500	5.3	32	36
Health and social work	1,700	3.2	6,500	12.8	8,200	7.8	-28	1
Other community, social/personal service	10,000	18.4	8,800	17.5	18,800	17.9	4	10
Other	700	-	800	-	1,500	-		
Total	54,700	100	50,400	100	105,100	100	14	15

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2000
Note: Figures rounded to nearest 100

importance of media related activities in the Borough. Manufacturing activities are slightly lower than London and much lower than England and Wales, where the proportion is 15.3%, Real Estate, Renting and Business activities are in line with the rest of London, being the largest sector and much larger than for England and Wales as a whole, where the equivalent figure is 15.8%.

In Hammersmith & Fulham, between 1995 and 1999, the overall number of people employed by firms in the borough rose by about 14%, which was broadly in line with the rest of London.

The increase has been greatest in the Real Estate, Renting and General Business Activities sector, a 48% rise. As this is the largest sector it also accounts for the greatest increase in actual jobs. The increase is greater than the rest of London and has continued the trend through the 1990's. Other large increases include education, up by 32% (an additional 1800 jobs since 1995) and manufacturing, up 30% outstripping the rest of London and reversing the trend of the early 1990's. However, this data refers mostly to office jobs in the manufacturing sector; manual jobs continue to decline.

The greatest loss has occurred in the construction sector - a drop of 39 % to 1580 jobs between 1995 and 1999, though there was however been an increase in jobs later between 1999 and 2000. In terms of numbers of jobs, the greatest decrease has been within the Health and Social Work sector - a drop of 28% to 8000. This is contrary to the rest of London where there has been an overall rise.

Here again, there has, however, been a slight increase between 1999 and 2000 in the borough.

COMMUTING FLOWS

Hammersmith & Fulham is a Borough which is a net importer of workers. The 1991 Census of Population (10% Sample) recorded 80,270 jobs within the borough and 24,080 working residents working in the borough and 40,680 working beyond; a net in-commuting flow of 15,830. This net flow was the result of very large flows of both residents and workers. Six in every ten working residents commuted to jobs outside the borough, while almost seven in ten of the borough's jobs were taken by in-commuters

EMPLOYMENT BY WARD

Table 18 shows the estimated distribution of the number of jobs within the Borough at 2000 by ward. Two thirds of all jobs are estimated to be located within four wards: Hammersmith Broadway, College Park & Old Oak, Shepherds Bush Green and Avonmore & Brook Green. During the last ten years there have been increases in jobs particularly in Hammersmith Broadway ward where the Broadway Centre offices/ shops complex has been a major development: and Avonmore & Brook Green ward which saw the arrival of Haymarket Publishing, EMI and new offices at Kensington Village. College Park & Old Oak has gained from the relocation of Queen Charlottes Hospital (Ravenscourt Park Ward on the other hand lost jobs by the move) to Hammersmith Hospital, which has itself expanded by further development on its site. Map 8 shows the distribution of jobs across the Borough by ward.

Table 17: Commuting Flows 1991

Jobs in Borough	80,270
Residents in Employment	64,760
Residents working in Borough	24,080
Residents commuting to jobs outside the Borough	40,860
Non-residents commuting to jobs in the Borough	56,190
Net (in) commuting	15,510
Net flow as a percentage of jobs in Borough	19%
Net flow as a percentage of employed Borough residents	24%

Source: 1991 Census

Table 18: Estimates of Job Totals by Ward 2000

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Job totals</i>
Addison	3,150
Askew	3,150
Avonmore & Brook Green	10,500
College Park & Old Oak	15,700
Fulham Broadway	2,100
Fulham Reach	5,300
Hammersmith Broadway	29,400
Munster	1,100
North End	2,100
Palace Riverside	2,100
Parsons Green	4,200
Ravenscourt Park	3,150
Sands End	4,200
Shepherds Bush Green	12,600
Town	5,300
Wormholt & White City	1,000
Total	105,100

Source: Estimate based on jobs distribution at 1992 Land Use Survey, adjusted for 1998/9 distribution of employment floorspace and recent major changes in large employers. Assumes new location of Queen Charlottes Hospital.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BOROUGH RESIDENTS

Until figures from the 2001 Census are available, the only comprehensive source for numbers of economically active residents in the Borough is the 1991 Census. However, a household survey was carried out in the Borough in 2000 for which interviews were conducted with a member of almost 3000 households. It provides more recent data for a number of economy-related factors.

In 1991, the Census showed that 67% of residents aged 16 and over were involved in the job market in some way. Most of these economically active residents were

employees, 12% were self-employed and a further 13% were unemployed. Of the 71,173 residents in employment, three-quarters were working full-time, and almost half (49%) were women. Women made up just over half of the workforce for employees (i.e. excluding the self employed), but they were almost four times as likely as men to be working part-time.

The 2000 Household Survey (MORI) suggests that the proportion of the economically active in work has risen to about 92% from 85.6% at the 1991 Census. The proportion of those residents registered unemployed or not registered but seeking work was about 8% of economically active residents (also see section below on unemployment for latest figures).

WORKING BOROUGH RESIDENTS - INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

In 1991 approximately 85 per cent of the 71,173 residents in employment (employees and self-employed) worked in service industries, principally in Banking & Finance; Distribution & Catering and "Other Services". Relatively few people worked in Manufacturing. Of the 10,387 self-employed residents, most worked in Banking & Finance (30%) and "Other services" (29%), where they accounted for 15% and 12% of all residents employed in those sectors. More than a third (34%) of residents working in Construction were self-employed.

Male residents were more likely than women to be employed in the Transport, Construction and to a lesser extent manufacturing sectors. Women were almost twice as likely as men to be working in "Other Services" such as education, health, business, cultural and personal services. This sector accounted for two in every five working women residents.

Table 19: Economically Active Residents 1991

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>
Employees	29613	67.3	31173	79.7	60786	73.1
Self-employed	6983	15.9	3404	8.7	10387	12.5
Unemployed	6936	15.8	4154	10.6	11090	13.3
Government Scheme	466	1.1	392	1.0	858	1.0
Total	43998		39123		83121	

Source: 1991 Census

Table 20: Employed Residents by Industrial Sector 1991

Sector	percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Energy & Water, mining	2
Manufacturing	7
Construction	4
Distribution & Catering	19
Transport	6
Banking & Finance	27
Other services	33
Not Stated	2
Total	100

Source: 1991 Census, ONS

OCCUPATIONS OF BOROUGH RESIDENTS

There are two main sources of information on the occupations of Borough residents: the 1991 census and the 2000 Household Survey. The 1991 Census shows that 47% of employees worked in Managerial, Professional and Semi-professional occupations and a further 20% were working in Clerical and Secretarial occupations. By comparison, self employed residents were more likely to be working in the first group of occupations than employees, and almost two thirds did so. The only other occupations to attract a significant number of self-employed were the Craft and Related Occupation Groups (SOC 5) which include Skilled Manual Workers, Construction and Engineering trades.

Women residents in the Borough tended to be over-represented in the Clerical and Secretarial Occupation groups (SOC4): 27% of all economically active women residents were employed in these occupations compared with only 9% of men.

In 1991, women were less likely to be employed in Managerial, Professional and Technical occupations than men, and were also under-represented in traditionally male dominated occupations, such as manual trades, i.e. Craft & Related occupations and Machinery Operatives.

The continuing decline in the Borough's traditional sectors was reflected in the changing occupational composition of the

local labour market. These changes also reflected changes elsewhere, as only 37% of Borough residents worked in the Borough. In 1981, 39% of all economically active residents in the Borough were employed in manual occupations, particularly jobs associated with the engineering, transport and communications industries. By 1991, only 26% of economically active residents were employed in manual occupations, reflecting in part the decline in manufacturing employment over the previous decade. By contrast, the proportion of residents employed in Managerial, Professional and Technical occupations rose from 38% in 1981 to 47% in 1991 as a result of a significant growth in office-based employment during the '80s, and which has continued to date.

Table 21 shows the breakdown of the occupation (current or last job) for Borough residents.

The household survey also shows that women are more likely than men to be in administrative and secretarial occupations (19% women 9% men) and that there is a higher concentration of male managers and senior official (16% men, 9% women). A much higher proportion of men (14%) work in skilled trades than women (2%)

UNEMPLOYMENT

In January 2002 there were 4,425 borough residents unemployed according to the claimant count - an unemployment rate of 5.4%². Male unemployment was 3,156 (7.2%). Female unemployment was 1,270 (3.3%)

In comparison to the rest of London, Hammersmith and Fulham has the thirteenth highest unemployment rate. However it has one of the lowest rates for Inner London for which the overall rate is 7.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT BY WARD

Unemployment rates vary considerably across the borough between wards from 10% in Shepherds Bush Green to 2% in Palace Riverside.

In general unemployment tends to have higher rates and absolute numbers in the north of the Borough and is lowest in the south and south west of the Borough (see map 9).

² Based on official claimant count and 1991 census estimate of economically active population.

Table 21: Current or Last Occupation of Borough Residents

<i>Current or last occupation</i>	<i>%</i>
Professional (e.g.: solicitor, doctor, teacher, accountant, architect, librarian)	21
Administrative and Secretarial (e.g.. secretary, accounts, clerk, receptionist, computer operator, civil service admin staff)	13
Managers & Senior Officials(e.g., company management, civil service executive, shop manager, army officer)	12
Associate Professional (e.g.. Nurse, computer programmer, insurance advisor, journalist, musician)	11
Sales & Customer service (e.g.. sales assistant, sales rep., market trader, check-out operator)	9
Skilled trades (e.g. builder, skilled machine operator, telephone & T.V. engineer, mechanic, tailor)	8
Personal service (e.g. waiter, nursery nurse, hairdresser, railway staff, security guard, police constable)	8
Process, plant and machine operatives, assembly line worker, cab or bus driver	3
Don't know	16

Source: MORI 2000 Household Survey

Table 22: London Borough Unemployment Rates, Jan 2002

<i>Borough</i>	<i>No of Claimants</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Borough</i>	<i>No of Claimants</i>	<i>%</i>
Tower Hamlets	8285	12.0	Wandsworth	5807	4.1
Hackney	7879	9.3	Croydon	6408	3.9
Southwark	9364	8.7	Kensington & Chelsea	2895	3.8
Lambeth	10888	8.5	Redbridge	3999	3.6
Newham	7642	8.1	City of London	99	3.6
Islington	6645	7.9	Barnet	5058	3.5
Haringey	7562	7.2	Merton	2719	3.1
Lewisham	8224	7.0	Harrow	2741	2.7
Camden	5999	6.7	Hounslow	2781	2.6
Greenwich	6168	6.3	Bromley	3726	2.5
Brent	7781	6.3	Bexley	2635	2.4
Walham Forest	5852	5.5	Hillingdon	2881	2.4
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM	4426	5.4	Havering	2441	2.1
City of Westminster	4626	4.9	Richmond	1733	2.0
Barking & Dagenham	3006	4.6	Sutton	1764	2.0
Enfield	5495	4.3	Kingston	1392	2.0
Ealing	6065	4.2	GREATER LONDON	164,986	4.9

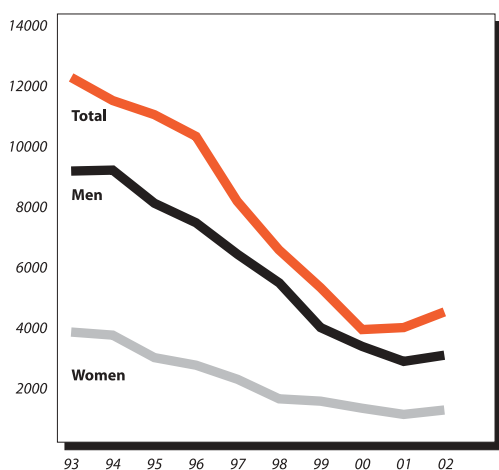
Source: NOMIS and 1991 Census

Table 23: Unemployment Rates by Ward, Jan 2002

Ward	Unemployment	Total rate %
Addison	354	5.94
Askew	444	7.43
Avonmore & Brook Green	276	4.30
College Park & Old Oak	308	7.66
Fulham Broadway	227	4.68
Fulham Reach	184	3.57
Hammersmith Broadway	371	7.29
Munster	180	3.22
North End	318	5.37
Palace Riverside	78	2.24
Parsons Green & Walham	131	2.61
Ravenscourt Park	167	3.35
Sands End	183	4.14
Shepherds Bush Green	562	9.95
Town	199	3.73
Wormholt & White City	443	8.50
Borough	4,426	5.33

Source: NOMIS, Census 1991

Figure 6: Unemployment in Hammersmith & Fulham 1993-2002



UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE

Unemployment measured by the claimant count in the Borough has rapidly fallen since its peak around 1993 of over 12,000 to just over 4,000 at the beginning of 2002 - a 66% decrease. Unemployment has declined to the same extent for men and women. Over the

Table 24: Long-Term Unemployed at Jan 2002

	all	> 6 months	%	> 1 year	%
93	12461	7564	61	5146	41
94	11635	7092	61	4888	42
95	10648	6759	63	4691	44
96	9890	6436	65	4583	46
97	7746	4849	63	3560	46
98	6285	3594	57	2466	39
99	5480	2940	54	1940	35
00	4688	2353	50	1492	32
01	4225	1888	45	1067	25
02	4364	1843	42	981	22

Source: NOMIS - Computerised claims

past year the rate has levelled off. The decreases in unemployment reflect the pattern shown over London as a whole.

TURNOVER IN EMPLOYMENT

Over half of claimants find work within 6 months. In January 2002 of the 4,364 claimants registered on computer (slightly less than the total claimant count) 58% had been claiming for less than 6 months. However 42% had been claiming for over 6 months and 22% had been claiming for over 1 year. Since 1993 long term-unemployment over 6 months has dropped from 61% of all those unemployed to 42%, and those unemployed for over 1 year has dropped from 41% to 22%.

Wards in the south of the Borough tend to have lower rates of long term unemployment than those in the north & centre.

VACANCIES AND SOUGHT EMPLOYMENT

Information from Job Centres can give an indication of the vacancies in an area. It is not possible to get information on vacancies available in the Borough itself and Job Centres frequently advertise some jobs available outside the area. Table 25 shows notified vacancies in four Job Centres located in Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith and Fulham. By far the largest numbers of vacancies are occurring in two sectors: the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurant sector which accounts for 33% of all vacancies and the Banking, Finance and Insurance Sector (30%)

Table 25: Vacancies by Industry at April 2000

	<i>notified vacancies</i>	
	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>
Agriculture and fishing	6	0.3
Energy and water	20	0.9
Manufacturing	71	3.3
Construction	94	4.4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	692	32.5
Transport and communications	93	4.4
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	635	29.9
Public administration, education & health	291	13.7
Other services	224	10.5
Total	2,126	100

Source: Nomis discontinued vacancy data set

Of Job Centre vacancies at October 2000, 29% were in Personal or Protective Service occupations but only 9% of unemployed claimants were seeking jobs in these areas, which are commonly associated with long hours and low wages. Conversely, 20% were seeking jobs in Clerical or Secretarial occupations compared to 16% of vacancies.

REGENERATION INITIATIVES

The Council gives a high priority to tackling unemployment and deprivation and encouraging business. The following summarises the major initiatives affecting the Borough:

Single Regeneration Budget

The two Single Regeneration Budget programmes in the borough (SRB3 and SRB5) have effectively been merged aim to tackle social exclusion, develop sustainable communities and promote enterprise and employability. There is £28 million in SRB resources from 1997-2006. The project covers the wards of Avonmore, College Park and Old Oak, Wormholt, White City and Shepherds Bush, Coningham, Addison, Brook Green, Gibbs Green, Normand, Walham, Eel Brook and part of Sands End.

European Objective 2

Objective 2 is a source of European funding for areas with economic problems, supporting capacity building and business support, infrastructure and premises. Objective 2 status was awarded in West London to wards in

Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith & Fulham. The area in the borough incorporates part of Wormholt and White City and Shepherds Bush Green wards. Applicants in Hammersmith & Fulham secured £1,300,792 in the first bidding round in 2001, but many projects deliver across borough boundaries. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy priorities will be reflected in future drafts of the West London Objective 2 Programme Strategy.

European Social Fund Objective 3

European Social Fund (ESF) Objective 3 is Europe's main training and employment funding stream. There is an allocation for London for 2000-06, and organisations apply for funding for their projects. In 2000, organisations delivering in Hammersmith & Fulham accessed £4,563,896 to deliver activity for two to three years. In 2001, an additional £384,000 was awarded to the borough. This funding will complement other sources of funding for employment and training projects.

New Deal for Communities

This is a £44 million programme running over ten years, covering North Fulham. The programme will tackle local issues under, Community and Participation, Children and Lifelong Learning, Crime and Community Safety, Health and Well Being, Jobs, Income and Enterprise and Environment, Housing and Services.

The Business Enterprise Centre aims to create

a high quality resource acting as a focus for local business and contributing to improving its competitiveness. It has a business service, resource library and information technology suite. Through April 99 to March 2000 the Business Enterprise Centre was directly responsible in assisting 70 businesses to be established and supported 13 businesses which had been trading for a minimum period of 52 weeks. Other related projects include Ways into Work and White City Construction Training.

There are many other regeneration schemes underway in the borough and these include: SureStart, Healthy Living Centres, Home Zones, Safe Routes to school and the refuge support Renewal project.

HOUSING

THE HOUSING STOCK

The dwelling stock increased by 3% over the ten years 1991-2001, from an estimated 73,900 dwellings to 76,300 (HIP Submissions 1992-3 and 2001-2). Within this, the Local Authority stock has declined from 17,200 to 15,200 under Right To Buy and stock transfers, while the Housing Association sector has increased from 9,600 to 10,400. The estimated private sector stock has gone up from 47,000 to 50,800 dwellings.

Of the overall dwelling stock increase over this period, some 75% is accounted for by Council and Housing Association new build developments of affordable housing, while 23% came from private sector new build development. Only a small amount of stock increase today comes from residential conversion or changes from other uses.

Two thirds of the Borough's households live in flats, maisonettes or bedsits while one third live in single family houses. A third of all households live above first floor level.

TENURE

In contrast to the previous decade, the evidence is that tenure changes in the housing stock have not been nearly as great in the last decade as they were in the one before that. Table 26 shows that, in terms of persons, owner occupation remained at a constant level of 43% between 1991 and 2000. Private renting continued its long-term decline, and renting from Housing Associations and Trusts continued to increase.

The more conventional way of measuring tenure is in terms of households, and here the table shows the 1981-1991 changes with the notable increase in particular in owner occupation during that period.

At the level of the three subdivisions of the Borough, the main feature of significance is the increase in Housing Association tenure in both the north and the south sectors. In the north this is mainly due to Council stock transfer on the Old Oak estate in College Park & Old Oak ward. Tenure distributions at 1991 are shown in Maps 10 to 13.

Table 26: Tenure Changes

Tenure	Households 1981 %	Households 1991 %	Persons 1991 %	Persons 2000 %
Owner occupied	30	42	43	43
Private rented	32	23	21	17
Rented from Housing Associations/ trusts	10	11	10	14
Rented from local authority	28	24	25	24
Other/ not stated	0	0	0	2
Borough	100	100	100	100

Sources: 1991 Census Table 20. MORI Household Survey 2000

Table 27: Tenure by Borough Sub-Divisions 1991-2000

	Owner Occupier %		Private Rented %		Housing Association Rented %		Local Authority Rented %	
	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000
North	36	36	15	12	13	19	36	31
Central	43	42	24	22	12	13	22	22
South	50	48	22	15	7	13	21	22
Borough	43	43	21	17	10	14	25	24

Sources: 1991 Census Table 20. MORI Household Survey 2000

Note : Wards making up the three Borough divisions are: North: College Park & Old Oak, Wormholt & White City, Shepherds Bush Green, Askew Central: Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway, Addison, Avonmore & Brook Green, Fulham Reach, North End South: Palace Riverside, Munster, Fulham Broadway, Town, Parsons Green & Walham, Sands End Data relates to persons. 2000 data is from a sample survey and is subject to a small margin of error

HOUSING SHORTAGE

In 2001 the projected number of households in the Borough was 75,800 compared to an estimated number of dwellings of 76,300. On the face of it there appears therefore to be a housing surplus. This is not in fact the case, because of several factors:

- ◆ there is always a certain amount of housing which is vacant, in between people who have moved out and those due to move in.
- ◆ some dwellings are unfit for habitation
- ◆ some households live in unsuitable accommodation because they are overcrowded or have to share space with other households
- ◆ there are 'concealed' households who are single adults, couples or families living with other people who need space of their own.

A housing needs survey conducted for the Council in 1998, updated in 2001, showed an estimated shortfall, or total 'housing need', of around 11,000 dwellings, a similar figure to that found by an equivalent survey in 1992. This is very much linked to the inability of

most of those in housing need to be able to move because they cannot afford market housing locally. This is looked at in more detail in the next section.

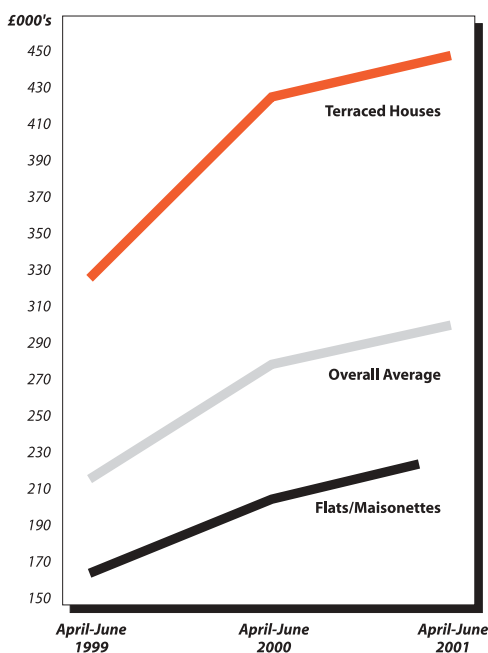
HOUSE PRICES AND AFFORDABILITY

The Housing Needs Survey showed that in 1998, 91% of those in unsuitable housing in the Borough could not afford to buy or rent locally at market prices. Although many people live on low incomes, Hammersmith & Fulham is a very high cost housing area due to its proximity to Central London, good transport links and generally attractive environments.

At July 2001, Hammersmith & Fulham had the fourth highest average residential property prices in London, behind only Kensington & Chelsea, the City of Westminster and Camden.

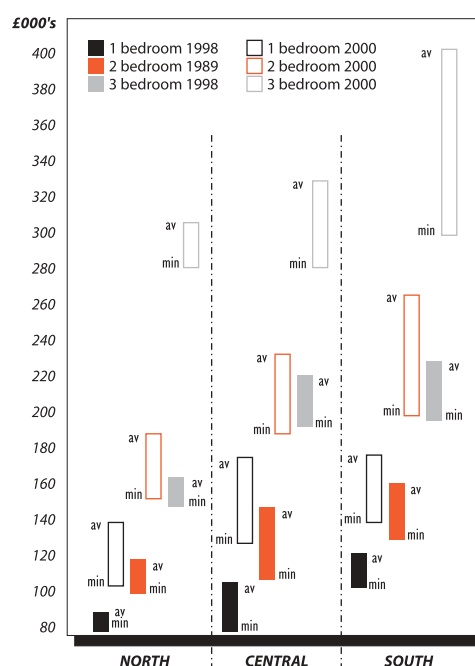
Prices clearly vary by type of property and location. The Housing Needs Survey focused on minimum prices for each size of property to calculate how affordable property is in different parts of the Borough. Figure 8 shows that the north of the Borough is more affordable, but that prices everywhere rose considerably, in fact by around 50%, in the two years between September 1998 and October 2000.

Figure 7: Average Prices by Property Type



Source: HM Land Registry, Residential Property Price Reports
Notes: Semi detached and detached houses are not shown separately because the numbers of sales are low, though they are included in the overall totals

Figure 8: Residential Property prices by Borough Subdivisions 1998 & 2000



Source: Fordham Research Ltd

Property prices have since become more stable, but this would not have had much if any effect on the affordability of local housing to Borough residents.

Over the same period, rents also rose though not to the same extent. Average rents rose by a quarter, minimum rents by a fifth. In 1998 a minimum weekly rent for a one bedroom flat was £142 in the north of the Borough, £163 in the centre and £210 in the south. By 2000, the respective figures had risen to £153, £200 and £212.

RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

Hammersmith & Fulham has the fourth highest residential density in the country. At the time of the 1991 Census the figure was 91.9 persons per hectare which was significantly higher than the averages for Inner London (78.1) and Greater London (42.3). For 2000, the estimated density was 101 persons per hectare, following changes in both the population and the area of the Borough due to boundary changes. The ward with the highest density was Addison, 206 persons per hectare.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Council policies on housing ensure that most of the new housing development in the Borough is directed at meeting identified housing needs from people who cannot afford to pay the high market prices prevailing in the area. The report of the Mayor of London's Housing Commission 'Homes for a World City' in 2000 commended Hammersmith & Fulham for the high proportion of new housing which is affordable. Table 29 shows that 78% of new units built in the 1998-2001 period were affordable, either for rent or low-cost home ownership. Of those units under construction or with planning permission but not yet started, shown in Tables 30 and 31, 60% are affordable. The tables show that Sands End ward is the main focus of current development activity, because of the major scheme at Imperial Wharf.

Table 28: Residential Density by Ward at 2000

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Population 2000</i>	<i>Area (hectares)</i>	<i>Population per hectare</i>
Addison	11,410	55.4	206
Askew	12,320	76.3	162
Avonmore & Brook Green	12,520	89.6	140
College Park & Old Oak	7,530	343.5	22
Fulham Broadway	9,730	66.8	146
Fulham Reach	9,710	82.3	118
Hammersmith Broadway	10,330	105.1	98
Munster	9,770	62.4	156
North End	11,000	63.6	173
Palace Riverside	7,170	114.4	63
Parsons Green	10,060	89.8	112
Ravenscourt Park	10,370	115.6	90
Sands End	9,520	114.8	83
Shepherds Bush Green	11,650	106.7	109
Town	10,380	89.8	160
Wormholt & White City	12,720	90.2	141
Borough	166,170	1,641.7	101

Source: LBHF Ward population estimates
Areas derived from Ordnance Survey Landline data: areas are measured to high water mark in the river and include half the area of bridges.

Table 29: Summary of Housing Development by Ward

Ward	Units Built 1998-2001		Units Under Construction		Units Planned	
	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private
Addison		8				
Askew	117		44			
Avonmore & Brook Green		2				
College Park & Old Oak	152	4	20			
Fulham Broadway	112	7		40	123	
Fulham Reach						
Hammersmith Broadway	35	18				
Munster	10	7	3			
North End	21	2	28		12	
Palace Riverside	18	6			28	18
Parsons Green	43	65			31	
Ravenscourt Park	82	6	19	2	176	58
Sands End	81	82	23	201	815	649
Shepherds Bush Green	39		118	61	140-170	
Town	38	7		7		
Wormholt & White City	31					
Total	779	214	255	311	1325-1355	725

Table 30: New Build Housing and Major Estate Refurbishment Developments Under Construction at February 2002

Site	Ward	Units being built	Units lost	Net gain	Affordable units being built	Agency
Stamford House, Goldhawk Rd	A	36		36	36	NHHT
Jerdan Place (Fulham Island site)	FB	20	6	14		Private
Southway Close	SBG	23		23	23	Acton HA
Land north of Edward Woods Estate	SBG	122	58	64	61	NHHT/ Private
282 North End Rd	FB	11		11		Private
9-13 Fulham High St	T	1	1	0		Private
160 New Kings Rd	T	6		6		Private
6 Stamford Brook Rd	RP	2		2		Private (l/w)
24-26 Stanlake Villas	SBG	8		8	8	Servite House
114-120 Uxbridge Rd	SBG	6		6	6	Acton HA
Fulham Broadway	FB	9	7	2		Private
Mozart House, Landor Walk	A	8		8	8	Acton HA
Imperial Wharf (part)	SE	201		201		Private
Rhodes House, Bloemfontein Rd	SBG	20		20	20	ASRA
2 White City Close	CP	20		20	20	Ealing FHA
352-4 Goldhawk Rd	RP	16		16	16	Look Ahead

136 Munster Rd	M	3		3	3	SBHA
71 Dalling Road	RP	3		3	3	Acton HA
Gibbs Green Estate	NE	28	62	-34	28	FHA
Pearcroft Court	SE	23	55	-32	23	SBHA
TOTALS		566	189	377	255	

Notes: l/w = live/ work units
: Wards: Addison = ADD North End = NE
Askew = A Palace Riverside = PR
Avonmore & Brook Green = ABG Parsons Green = PG
College Park & Old Oak = CP Ravenscourt Park = RP
Fulham Broadway = FB Sands End = SE
Fulham Reach = FR Shepherds Bush Green = SBG
Hammersmith Braodway = HB Town = T
Munster = M Wormholt & White City = WWC

Table 31: New Build Housing and Major Estate Refurbishment Developments Planned but Not Started at February 2002 (sites of 10 or more units only)

Site	Ward	Units to be built	Units to be lost	Net gain	Affordable units to be built	Agency
Coomer Place	FB	31	2	29	31	Network
Site of Queen Charlottes Hospital	RP	234		234	176	Acton HA/ Private
Site of Beaufort House, Lillie Rd	FB	65		65	65	Peabody
Imperial Wharf (part)	SE	1464		1464	815	Private / RSL
Samuel Lewis Trust, Vanston Place (Phase 10)	FB	27	40	-13	27	Samuel Lewis Trust
2 Wansdown Place	PG	31		31	31	Sir Oswald Stoll/ SBHA
84-88 Fulham High St	PR	46		46	28	Private/ Network
65 & 67 Talgarth Road	NE	12		12	12	Threshold
White City	SBG	60-70		60-70	60-70	
White City (key worker housing)	SBG	80-100		80-100	80-100	
TOTALS		2050- 2080	42	2008- 2038	1325- 1355	

Note: not all developments have completed legal agreements 'Affordable Housing' includes housing for key workers

HOMELESSNESS

There are continued high numbers of people presenting as homeless in the Borough and increasingly these are single people. At the same time there are decreasing opportunities to move these individuals and families out of temporary accommodation.

The data set out in Figure 9 shows that demand increased sharply during 1998 and asylum seekers formed between a quarter to a third of all demand. Although the responsibility for housing asylum seekers moved from the Housing Department in the first quarter of 2000/2001, underlying homelessness demand grew significantly to rapidly remove any prospect of a reduction in the demand for temporary accommodation.

There has been a sharp decrease in available

housing to use for temporary accommodation since 1998 caused by inflation in the property market, which has been particularly strong in this part of London and has dramatically reduced mobility in the social housing sector. The fall has affected all property types with the exception of sheltered housing, but has had its strongest impact in the loss of two-bedroom availability, where statutory demand is at its strongest. The Council has made sustained efforts to gain access to private sector accommodation and to use its own stock imaginatively, but these efforts have been undermined by property market inflation, and they have not prevented an increase in the use of B&B accommodation.

The sharp rise in homelessness among people formerly with family and friends in the table

Figure 9: Trends in Homelessness Applications 1996-2001

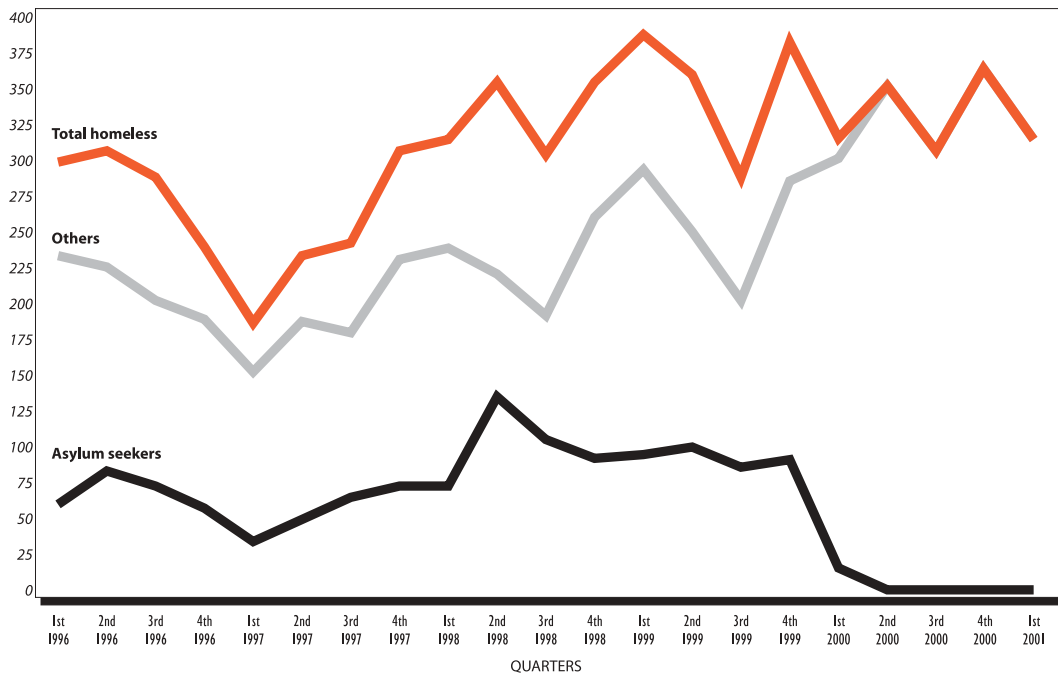
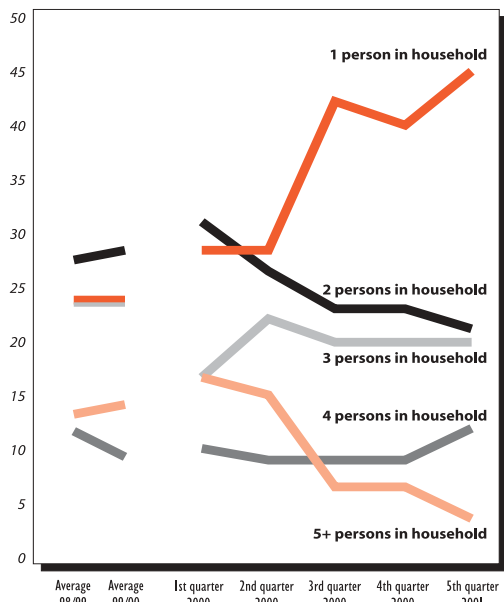


Figure 10: Homelessness Applications Size 1996-2001



Source: LBHF Homelessness and Housing Needs Service

below parallels the loss of confidence in the Council's Housing Register as the permanent supply fell during 1998.

The marked reduction in homelessness for persons from abroad parallels the removal of the housing duty to asylum seekers.

Most significantly, the relentless rise in homelessness through loss of rented accommodation reflects clearly the sharp loss of affordability of the private rented sector locally and the major impact this aspect has had on homeless demand.

Figure 10 reinforces the argument that it is single homelessness that is driving the big increase in housing need. It can be seen that this really started to accelerate at the beginning of 2000, whereas the figures for homeless families of all sizes have remained relatively stable and/or fallen over the last two years.

APPLICANTS ON THE HOUSING REGISTER

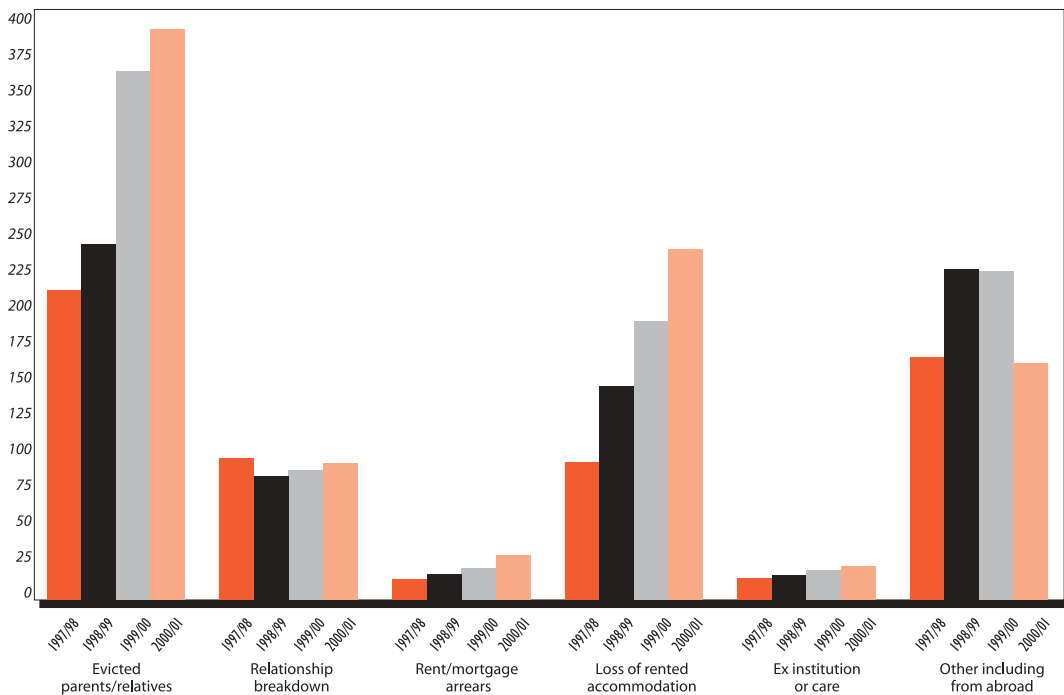
In addition to the homeless, the demand for social housing from other households has increased markedly since 1998. At the

Table 32: Number of Homeless households in temporary accommodation

Property type	Dec 1998	Dec 1999	Dec 2000	Dec 2001
Bed & Breakfast	220	320	316	474
Hostel	102	120	158	153
Other temporary	471	569	688	762
Total	793	1009	1162	1389

Source: LBH&F Homelessness & Housing Needs Service

Figure 11: Trends in Reasons for Homelessness 1997-2000



beginning of 2002 there were over 7,000 applicants for rehousing on the Council's Housing Register. The register measures both new applicants for social housing and current

Table 33: Applicants on the Housing Register by Ward, Jan 2002

Ward	Applicants	Percent
Addison	555	7.5
Askew	684	9.3
Avonmore & Brook Green	480	6.5
College Park & Old Oak	453	6.1
Fulham Broadway	432	5.8
Fulham Reach	439	5.9
Hammersmith Broadway	579	7.8
Munster	274	3.7
North End	666	9.0
Palace Riverside	128	1.7
Parsons Green	190	2.6
Ravenscourt Park	349	4.7
Sands End	357	4.8
Shepherds Bush Green	696	9.4
Town	307	4.1
Wormholt & White City	800	10.8
Borough	7389	100.0

Source: LBHF Homelessness & Housing Needs Service

tenants applying for a transfer to more suitable accommodation. Successful applicants may be housed in either council or housing association properties. The number of households on the register has more than doubled since April 1998 when the total was 3,383. During this period the number of non-homeless households rehoused from the housing register has halved from 750 to 380 per year.

STOCK CONDITION IN COUNCIL PROPERTIES

A comprehensive stock condition survey of the council's 14,000 properties was completed in May 2001. External surveys of all properties were undertaken and internal surveys of 17% of properties were carried out. The vast majority of council properties (90%) are flats, the remaining 10% are houses. The condition of properties by ward are listed in the table below using the following categories;

Decent - the property is fit for habitation, is in a reasonable state of repair, has modern facilities and services and provides thermal comfort.

Poor - the property does not meet the decent standard, but is also not adjudged to be unfit.

Table 34: The Condition of Council Stock

Ward	Condition			Total Properties
	Decent	Poor	Unfit	
Addison	75%	18%	7%	791
Askew	59%	38%	4%	941
Avonmore & Brook Green	54%	39%	7%	684
College Park & Old Oak	47%	23%	30%	478
Fulham Broadway	71%	20%	9%	1022
Fulham Reach	72%	20%	8%	910
Hammersmith Broadway	39%	50%	11%	1052
Munster	66%	27%	8%	479
North End	78%	20%	2%	1266
Palace Riverside	82%	9%	9%	402
Parsons Green	63%	32%	5%	468
Ravenscourt Park	34%	63%	3%	407
Sands End	71%	24%	5%	1137
Shepherds Bush Green	66%	23%	11%	1213
Town	34%	51%	15%	1009
Wormholt & White City	70%	18%	12%	2195
Total all Wards	63%	28%	9%	1158

Source: Council Stock Condition Survey April 2001

Unfit - the property does not meet set standards for repair, structural stability, drainage, thermal comfort, bathroom and toilet facilities and cooking facilities.

The council has undertaken a programme of improvements to bring all properties up to the decent standard within 10 years.

PRIVATE SECTOR STOCK CONDITION

The condition of owner occupied, private rented and housing association properties was assessed in 1998. 76% of the properties were constructed prior to 1919, compared to 20% of council properties. 59% of these dwellings are flats, 37% terraced houses and 4% detached or semi-detached houses. The condition of properties by tenure and area are listed in the tables below. The Council is working in conjunction with housing associations and other agencies to reduce the level of unfit private sector properties in the borough and return empty properties to use as affordable housing.

SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

A range of services and housing accommodation is provided to residents with

special needs by the Council, housing associations and voluntary sector organisations. The Council's Housing Special Needs Unit work with vulnerable adult residents; elderly people, people with mental health problems, learning disabilities, HIV and residents who need wheelchair housing. Table 36 lists the number of units of special needs housing accommodation provided in the borough.

Table 35: Private Sector Stock Condition 1998

Fitness by Tenure	Condition		
	Good	Poor	Unfit
Owner Occupied	75.7%	17.6%	6.9%
Private Rented	49.6%	24.1%	26.3%
Housing Association	68.3%	13.3%	18.4%
Overall	65.0%	20.0%	15.0%

Source: Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 1998

Fitness by Tenure	Condition		
	Good	Poor	Unfit
North	64.2%	18.6%	17.2%
Central	59.9%	18.0%	22.2%
South	71.1%	23.0%	5.9%

Source: Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 1998

SERVICES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

The 1,473 units of accommodation listed in Table 36 are provided at 47 sheltered housing schemes located throughout the borough. Sheltered accommodation is predominantly comprised of one bedroom self-contained flats linked to communal facilities. The registration, assessment and allocation of sheltered housing for elderly residents is dealt with by the Council's Specialist Rehousing Service. The Council's Housing Resettlement & Support (Elders) Service provides resettlement support to people moving into Council sheltered housing. The team also offer advice, information and support for elderly residents in any housing tenure.

PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Special housing accommodation for residents with physical disabilities is managed by a several housing associations. In addition one voluntary organisation (the Gift of Thomas Pocklington) manages supported accommodation for 50 residents with sight impairment.

In addition to sheltered accommodation the Council and housing associations carry out

adaptations to improve the homes of residents with disabilities. During 2000/2001 more than 400 council tenants homes were adapted to adapt access and bathing and cooking facilities to their individual needs. Adaptations to owner occupier and private sector properties are carried out through the Council's Environment Housing Service and Home Improvement Agencies.

The registration, assessment and allocation of wheelchair housing is dealt with by the Council's Specialist Rehousing Service.

PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

The majority of specialist accommodation in the borough for residents with learning disabilities is provided in 13 schemes managed by Yarrow Housing.

PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

The Council and local health authority work with local voluntary groups and housing associations to provide housing and support services for local residents with mental health problems. The majority of the housing schemes are managed by voluntary sector organisations such as MIND and the Forward Project. The Council's Housing Mental Health Officers work with tenants experiencing difficulties managing their tenancy and provide resettlement support for people being rehoused. 150 tenants with mental health problems were helped to maintain their tenancies during 2000/2001. The Council is also funded by Health to work with people, in housing need, who are receiving in-patient care at Charing Cross Hospital.

PEOPLE HIV/AIDS

During 2000/2001 the Council Housing Special Needs Unit helped 62 tenants with HIV to maintain their existing tenancies and a further 41 residents with HIV were supported in taking up new tenancies.

COMMUNITY ALARM SERVICE

The Council provides an emergency Community Alarm Service for borough residents in sheltered housing, elderly residents living independently in their own homes, those living with serious or chronic illnesses and any residents who wish to use the service for added personal security. For a small weekly charge customers are provided with an alarm unit and a portable trigger that

Table 36: Units of Accommodation for Special Needs Groups

<i>Client Group</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Landlord Housing Association</i>	<i>Voluntary Sector</i>
Older People	1047	409	160
People with Mental health problems	7	28	148
People with Learning Disabilities	11	5	77
People with Physical Disabilities	0	137	50
People with HIV/Aids	0	3	34
People with alcohol or drug problems	0	13	21
Offenders / ex-prisoners	0	9	12
Young people at risk / leaving care	0	23	75
Women escaping domestic violence	0	25	10
Refugees	0	46	0

Source: LBHF Supporting People Supply Mapping Database Feb 2002

can be worn on a pendant or wrist band. The portable trigger activates the main alarm unit which automatically dials into the 24 hour central call station.

The response to emergency calls will depend on the level of service requested or required. If the emergency call station are unable to make contact with the resident activating the alarm, a visit will be arranged straight away. As of January 2002 there were 13,30 local residents using the community alarm service. The service received more than 2,000 urgent action calls during 2000/2001, of which over 2,000 required urgent action.

ROUGH SLEEPERS INITIATIVE

In 1996 the West London Rough Sleepers Zone was established across the boroughs of Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea under the government's rough sleeper initiative. The 1999 "Coming in From the Cold Strategy" saw a reorganisation of rough sleeper services to provide a more effective service to deliver the government's target of a two thirds reduction in the numbers of rough sleepers by April 2002.

Outreach services for rough sleepers are currently managed by Broadway (Riverpoint/ Housing Services Agency) across the zone. The current team is made up of both general outreach workers and specialist workers providing support to people with substance misuse problems and mental health problems. Additional support to those in permanent accommodation is now provided via a Tenancy Sustainment Team managed by Lookahead Housing and Support .

Services have been successful in reducing the numbers of rough sleepers identified via the street counts from 11 in 1998 to 4 in the recent street count carried out in late 2001. The borough has also continued to support the development of a range of housing

options for former rough sleepers including;

- ◆ A 25 bed emergency hostel
- ◆ A 27 bed "wet" hostel the aim of which is to bring those with alcohol problems in from the street.
- ◆ Move on accommodation for ex service personnel.
- ◆ There are now over 200 permanent units of accommodation in the borough for those who have moved on from temporary accommodation.

BENEFITS

There was a continuous fall in the total number of local residents receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit between February 1998 and November 2000. The total fell by 17% from 23,381 to 19,428. The greatest decrease was found amongst tenants in private rented accommodation where the total fell by 43%. This fall has predominantly been due to changes in housing benefit regulations limiting the rent levels available

Figure 12: Housing Benefit Caseload Changes 1998-2001

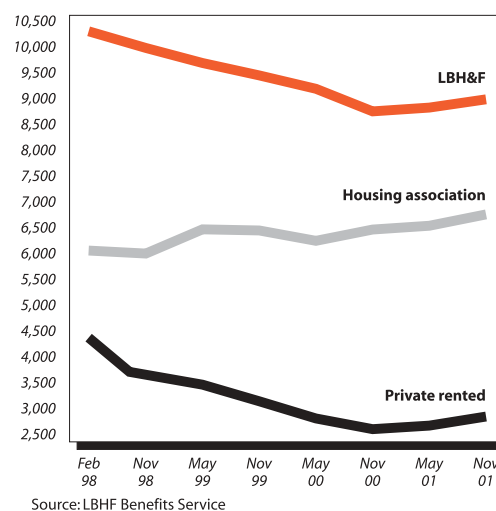


Table 37: Percentage of Residents receiving Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit by Tenure 1998-2001

Tenure	Feb 1998	Nov 1999	Nov 2000	Nov 2001
Council (HB)	67%	65%	63%	65%
Housing Association (HB)	63%	65%	63%	64%
Private Sector rented (HB)	30%	21%	16%	18%
Owner Occupier (CTB)	8%	6%	5%	5%

Source: LBH&F Benefits Service caseload statistics and Housing Investment Programme tenure details

for private sector properties and the continuing fall in the number of private rented properties (see also Table 29). The number of owner occupiers claiming Council Tax Benefit fell during this period as the unemployment levels in the borough reduced. However the proportion of council and housing association tenants remained fairly static between 1998 and 2001.

In the 12 months after November 2000 there has been a gradual increase of 3% in the total number of housing benefit and council tax benefit recipients.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL CHANGE

One of the most significant changes in the population of the Borough in the last thirty years has been in the socio-economic composition of the population. The proportion of the resident population who, in terms of socio-economic groups, are employers, managers and professionals rose from 10% in 1971 to 27% in 1991, while the proportion in the manual groups fell from 47% to 29% over the same period.

This change has undoubtedly continued since 1991 although unfortunately there is no more recent data as yet. It is associated with the considerable increase in owner occupation in the Borough and changes in the nature of jobs available locally.

Table 38 shows breakdowns in terms of Social Class in 1991 from the Census. Wards with the highest proportions of households in Professional, Managerial and Technical Classes were Parsons Green & Walham (66%), Ravenscourt Park (64%), Palace Riverside and Town (both 59%). Wards with the highest proportions of households in Partly Skilled or Unskilled Classes were College Park & Old Oak

(31%), Wormholt & White City (25%), Fulham Broadway (18%) and Shepherds Bush Green (17%).

POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

Hammersmith & Fulham is a Borough of extreme contrasts between those who are well off and those who are living in poverty or near-poverty. The Housing Needs Survey in 1998 showed that 26% of households were entirely dependent on benefits and a further 10% had an earned income of less than £5,000 per annum. Over half of all households have no savings. At the other end of the scale, 11% of households had an earned income of over £50,000 per annum and the Borough has the fourth highest average house prices of any London Borough. CACI's Paycheck data for 1999 ranked Hammersmith & Fulham 28th within the country's local authorities in terms of overall average household income.

The level of low income quoted above, affecting around one in three of all households, was very similar to that found in a similar survey carried out in 1992.

Hammersmith & Fulham is by no means

Table 38: Social Class by Ward 1991

Ward	Professional %	Managerial & Technical %	Skilled non manual %	Skilled manual %	Partly skilled %	Unskilled %	Other %
Addison	13	40	21	13	8	4	2
Askew	6	40	21	15	8	6	3
Avonmore & Brook Green	15	42	21	8	9	3	2
College Park & Old Oak	3	27	13	21	20	11	5
Fulham Broadway	9	41	18	13	13	5	3
Fulham Reach	8	42	17	22	8	3	0
Hammersmith Broadway	8	41	22	15	10	2	2
Munster	10	44	18	11	9	5	3
North End	10	39	18	16	11	4	3
Palace Riverside	11	48	22	12	4	2	1
Parsons Green	11	55	15	8	7	3	2
Ravenscourt Park	12	52	18	8	7	3	1
Sands End	7	36	23	19	5	7	2
Shepherds Bush Green	5	37	19	17	10	7	5
Town	14	45	18	11	9	3	1
Wormholt & White City	4	24	17	26	18	7	3
Borough	9	41	19	14	10	4	2

Source: 1991 Census Table 90

Notes: data, which is from a 10% sample, relates to households, based on Social Class of household head. 'Other' includes people with inadequately described or not stated occupations or on a Government Scheme.

unique in London in having high levels of poverty. A recent briefing from the Mayor of London (July 2001) states that 29% of Londoners live in households below the poverty threshold.

The same 1998 survey found that 13% of all households were living in housing unsuitable for their needs, but that 91% of those living in unsuitable housing could not afford the cost of the cheapest market housing for sale or rent in the Borough.

An accepted proxy for income deprivation is persons in receipt of Income Support, which measures the core of most extreme poverty. Total claimants for the Borough (excluding income-related Job Seekers Allowance) for August 1999 were 14,670 or 11% of the population aged 16 or over. Nearly a third of these (31%) received a Pensioner Premium. Single elderly people are one of the principal groups vulnerable to very low incomes. Another group is people with disabilities, and 27% of those receiving Income Support received the Disability Premium (many of these are elderly people). The third significant group is single parents: 30% of those on Income Support also received Lone Parent Premium. Significantly, 90% of those on IS are single people, and in particular single pensioners or single parents.

In recent years numbers claiming Income Support or income-related Job Seekers Allowance have fallen because of the decline in unemployment rates which have occurred in the Borough as in London as a whole.

Map 14 shows the distribution of low-income households from 1999 data (those receiving under £5,000 a year). As with multiple deprivation generally, described in the next section, public rented areas generally predominate. The converse of this is Map 15 showing households receiving over £50,000 a year. Areas of Fulham, predominantly near the riverside, and parts of Hammersmith bordering on Chiswick stand out.

THE INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The latest Government development in a series of attempts to define and measure local deprivation is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for 2000. This tries to capture a range of aspects of poverty and

exclusion and incorporate them into a single index. The Index includes 33 indicators grouped into six 'domains' of deprivation – income, employment, health and disability, education and training, housing and access to services. The Index is important as a means of allocating Government funding.

The overall finding from the details of the Index is that Hammersmith & Fulham ranks 68th out of 354 Local Government districts in its degree of deprivation, ie is within the top 'worst' 20% of local authorities. In the 1998 Index, where the method of measurement was different, the Borough ranked 18th worst.

Data is available at ward level, but so far only for pre-2002 wards, and this is summarised in the table below. The most deprived Wards in terms of overall ranking are, in order:

- ◆ White City & Shepherds Bush
- ◆ College Park & Old Oak
- ◆ Broadway
- ◆ Wormholt
- ◆ Coningham
- ◆ Normand
- ◆ Addison
- ◆ Gibbs Green

Six out of these eight wards are in the north or central parts of the Borough.

The 1998 Index included data at Census Enumeration District level, and this gives a finer level of detail, although the construction of the Index itself differs from the 2000 version. The results from this are shown as Map 18 and further highlights the concentrations of deprived areas in the north and central parts of the Borough. Some pockets of deprivation show up also in Fulham, and these relate to the location of large Council estates. In general through the Borough in fact social deprivation is coincident with public sector housing.

Table 39: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 for Wards

Ward	In top 20% on Overall ILD	In top 10% on Income Domain	In top 10% on Employment Domain	In top 10% on Health Domain	In top 10% on Education Domain	In top 10% on Housing Domain	In top 10% on Access Domain	In top 10% on Child Poverty Index Score
Addison	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y
Avonmore						Y		Y
Broadway	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
Brook Green						Y		
Colehill						Y		
College Park & Old Oak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Coningham	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
Crabtree						Y		
Eel Brook		Y				Y		Y
Gibbs Green			Y			Y		Y
Grove						Y		
Margravine						Y		Y
Normand	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y
Palace						Y		
Ravenscourt						Y		Y
Sands End		Y				Y		Y
Sherbrooke						Y		
Starch Green						Y		
Sullivan						Y		
Town						Y		
Walham						Y		
White City	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Wormholt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y

Note: Y = the ward is within the top 20% 'worst' wards in terms of overall Domain scores
The Child Poverty Index is a sub-set of the Income Domain and which separates out data for 0-16s only. It shows that in the worst-off ward, White City & Shepherds Bush, 69% of 0-16s live in low income households.

CRIME

The data used throughout this section is from the Metropolitan Police unless otherwise stated. Due to the nature of crime there are cases where the location of a crime cannot be accurately located. As such, Maps 19 to 21 are based on data where an accurate location has been recorded. Therefore, they are not a definitive guide to crime within the borough but are intended as a good guide to the general locations and hotspots.

the borough are in the main town centre/ shopping areas – Hammersmith Broadway, Shepherds Bush Green and Fulham Broadway. These are the areas that show the highest rates of robbery, violent offences and drug offences, mainly because of the high concentrations of people in these areas. There are also pockets of high crime around the tube stations at Parsons Green, Olympia and West Kensington, Ravenscourt Park, Goldhawk Road and White City.

TOTAL CRIME

Hammersmith & Fulham saw a reduction in crime of 1.3% between 1999/00 and 2000/01, with there being 28,236 recorded offences in 2000/01. The map of total crime shows that the three main areas of criminal activity within

Generally, there is slightly more crime in the north of the borough (Hammersmith Broadway and Avonmore & Brook Green wards and above) where there are also higher levels of deprivation and unemployment, than in the South (everything below the

aforementioned wards).

In 2000/01, the vast majority of crime within the borough (over 60%) was either theft (vehicle crime, shoplifting, etc) or criminal damage. Other significant areas of crime were violent crime (19.5% - consists of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery) and burglary (over 10%).

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

2000/01 saw 4,365 incidents of violence and harassment in the borough, a fall of 6.8% on the previous year. Violence against the person within this borough has fallen by twice as much as our closest West London neighbouring borough and six times the amount in London. One of the reasons for this has been our effective multi-agency partnership approach to domestic violence and other harassment and hate crimes.

Whilst the number of incidents has fallen, their locations have remained similar. When violence takes place on the streets it is most likely to be in the shopping and entertainment areas – Shepherds Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway and Fulham Broadway. There is also a high rate of incidence in the residential area to the immediate west of Shepherds Bush Green as well as some of the large housing estates such as Clem Attlee, White City, West Kensington and Edward Woods. Data from the London Ambulance Service shows that assaults happen most often between the hours of 10.00pm and 2.00am on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights in the town centres. This shows that there are clear links between violence and the times when there are a large number of people out socialising, particularly around pub and club closing times.

Further data confirming the falling rates of violence in the borough is that British Transport Police reports of violent assaults fell from 70 in 1999/00 to 60 in 2000/01 – a 16.6% reduction. The majority of assaults at stations were in Hammersmith, Shepherds Bush and Ravenscourt Park.

BURGLARY

The amount of burglary in Hammersmith and Fulham has been falling since 1998/99. During that time, it has been a key target for both the police and council with areas of high

residential burglary being targeted for specific crime prevention measures.

In 2000/01, there were 2170 residential burglaries compared with 2291 in 1999/00, a 5.3% reduction. Non-residential burglaries (from businesses, shops and warehouses) went up from 886 to 906. Residential burglaries make up just over 70% of the total. Burglary accounted for 10.9% of all recorded crime in the borough, against 11.3% in the Metropolitan Police area and 16.2% in England & Wales.

In the last three years between 1998/99 and 2000/01, 92% of offenders charged with burglary offences were male and over 49% were aged 25 or under. Over the same period maps have shown that burglaries have reduced substantially in areas such as the Wormholt and White City, Askew and Shepherds Bush Green wards. Similarly, they have risen in areas such as Sands End where significant amounts of new housing have recently been built.

ROBBERY

In 2000/01 there were 911 robberies reported to the police compared to 853 the previous year and 794 in 1998/99. Although this represents a rise, the numbers are still relatively low and the fact that the rate of increase (6.8%) was less than half the rate of increase across London (13.8%) and England and Wales (12.9%) is encouraging.

By mapping incidents we have seen an increase in robberies outside tube stations and schools, where mobile phone robberies are more likely as people come out of buildings and turn on their phones to retrieve messages. British Transport Police figures show that robberies inside stations and on the Underground fell from 37 in 1999/00 to 16 in 2000/01. If we include these figures in our overall borough total the increase for 2000/01 was only 4.2%.

The areas of high robbery coincide with areas where there are general high levels of crime (i.e. town centres and around public transport stations). Robbery in Wormholt and White City has fallen over the last two years but, along with the shopping areas of Hammersmith and Shepherds Bush, remain higher-risk areas.

VEHICLE CRIME

Vehicle crime (the theft of or from a motor vehicle) rose by 26.3% between 1998/99 and 2000/01. The number of vehicles stolen in the borough is actually falling (by 5.3% in 2000/01), however theft from cars has risen sharply to counteract this. One of the main reasons for these differences is that car security in the form of technological advances such as immobilisers has meant that cars are now more difficult to steal. However, they remain as easy for criminals to break in to as ever and with people leaving items such as laptops and mobile phones on view, opportunistic criminals are taking advantage.

Vehicle crime is widespread across the borough but the highest incidences are around Hammersmith Broadway, the areas surrounding Shepherds Bush Green and Ravenscourt Park in Hammersmith and the area between New Kings Road and Fulham Road in Fulham. It should also be noted that some areas (e.g. West Kensington) have seen a reduction.

Many stolen vehicles are abandoned. The council dealt with 993 abandoned vehicles in 1999 and 1104 in 2000. The increase is likely to be down to the falling cost of vehicles with owners choosing to abandon because they cannot be sold on. There are 3.5 times more abandoned vehicles in Hammersmith than in Fulham, predominately around White City, Shepherds Bush, and the College Park & Old Oak Ward. This is consistent with information from the fire brigade which indicates that over a third of all the arsons on vehicles between April 1999 and March 2001 (42 out of 115) were in these areas.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-Social Behaviour is anything that causes the individual continual alarm, distress or harassment. Anything from noisy neighbours; being threatened or bullied; racial, sexual or homophobic harassment; graffiti or vandalism could be included as this. The Police record call-outs to attend disorder incidents, which also include road traffic accidents and other incidents that are not classified as crimes. These have remained consistent, with 12,582 incidents in 1999/00 and 12,653 in 2000/01.

In Hammersmith and Fulham we try to record

as much information about anti-social behaviour as possible. Our well-established multi-agency Anti-Social Behaviour Panel is a successful example of this, having successfully used measures including eviction, injunctions and securing two Anti-Social Behaviour Orders to remedy cases.

When we compare maps showing the location of Panel cases and the police incidents of disorder there are clear indications of anti-social behaviour hotspots, primarily in the town centres and large housing estates.

In 2000/01, there was an increase of 0.6% in calls to the police about anti-social behaviour and disorder and 327 new incidents were dealt with by the Council housing department - a 5.8% increase.

There were 168 cases of racist/sexist graffiti in 1999/00, falling to 140 in 2000/01. We have also successfully established a Parks Constabulary service in the borough's parks to help combat crime in open spaces.

The Council's has also seen a consistent level of noise complaints. 1999/00 saw 6381 complaints - a reduction of 1.5% on the previous year. In 2000/01 there were 6368 complaints. Of these there was a 39% reduction in complaints about noise from construction sites (largely due to the poor weather) and a 21.5% increase in complaints about burglar alarm noise.

Data from the London Fire Brigade for 2000/01 shows that there were 364 non-accidental fires (an increase of 14.5% on 1999/00 - 318) and 252 hoax calls within the borough (increase of 8.6% - 232). In 1999/00, 30.5% of all the non-accidental fires and 25% of hoax calls occurred in the very north of the Borough in the areas now covered by the College Park & Old Oak and Shepherds Bush Green wards.

Figures from the British Transport Police (BTP) show that they recorded 1268 incidents of disorder or calls for assistance at tube and rail stations within the borough in 2000/01. The vast majority of disorder occurred at the two Hammersmith tube stations (31.7%), the two Shepherds Bush stations (16.2%) and Fulham Broadway (8.4%). These three areas make up 56.3% of all disorder incidents for the BTP and

it further helps show the link between crime & disorder; as these are also the three main crime hotspots.

HATE CRIME

In 2000/01, Hammersmith and Fulham were the best performing police division in London on racially motivated crime. We had the highest rates of judicial disposal (30.6%) and saw the largest reduction in recorded racially motivated incidents (36%) with incidents falling from 823 to 525. By comparison, the Metropolitan Police average saw the number of offences fall by only 11.5% from 1999/00 (20,632) to 2000/01 (18,253). We also had a higher detection rate than the London average.

Despite the reduction in offences, Hammersmith & Fulham still has one of the highest number of racial offences per 1000 population. In 1999/00 there were 5.1 offences per 1000 population in the borough, the third highest ratio in London. In 2000/01 this figure had dropped to 3.2 offences per 1000 as a result of our large reduction in offences, making us the eighth highest borough.

The main areas for offences are the town centres around Hammersmith Broadway, Fulham Broadway and Shepherds Bush Green, the same hotspots as for other crimes against the individual.

In the years 1999/00 and 2000/01, the Council housing department dealt with just over three new cases of racial harassment a month, the vast majority of which (58%) were in either the Shepherds Bush or Hammersmith North housing areas.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There has been an increase in the reporting of domestic violence over the past few years. Evidence suggests that the Council's partnership work in the form of the innovative Standing Together initiative is ensuring that all domestic incidents where there is an allegation of violence are being recorded by police, and that increased support to survivors is making them more confident about reporting. In 2000/01 the police recorded 1528 incidents of domestic violence as offences, a slight decrease from the 1624 incidents in 1999/00. Due to the Standing

Together project, in the south of the borough the number of charges brought by the Police increased by 33.6% over the last two years from 149 to 199. The Council's housing department dealt with 499 reported cases of domestic violence in its properties in the three years up to April 2001.

DRUGS

In 1999/00, 674 drug offences were recorded in the borough. 583 people were arrested which resulted in 611 charges, summons or cautions. In 2000/01 there was a slight increase in offences (712) and arrests (591) and a similar number of charges, summons and cautions (609). Overall, this means that 88% of all drug offences resulted in police being able to take action against offenders. The vast majority of drug offences are for possession rather than the supply of drugs.

In 2000/01 the number of offenders arrested and taken through the judicial system for supplying or intending to supply drugs increased by 43.6%, with an increase in 90.5% for those incidents involving hard drugs (Class A).

Using police data to map drug offences, it is clear that the majority of incidents are in the town centre areas – Shepherds Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway, North End Road Fulham and Fulham Broadway. Shepherds Bush Green in particular, has a reputation for problems with drugs and alcohol and this is where most agencies concentrate resources.

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS

In the Borough there are 3 nursery schools, 2 early years centres, 36 primary schools, and 9 secondary schools. Six secondary schools cater for 11-16s, one has a sixth form i.e. 11-19, one has junior years and a sixth form i.e. 7-19, and one is a 16-19 school, the William Morris Academy. There are 5 special schools in Hammersmith and Fulham with 1 residential special school run by the borough and located in Berkshire. There are two Pupil Referral Units, one for primary aged pupils and one for secondary aged pupils. In January 2002, there were 17,722 pupils in the borough's schools.

The borough's school population is culturally diverse; there are 136 languages in addition to English spoken by pupils in our schools.

NURSERY EDUCATION

Between them, the 3 nursery schools and 2 early years centres have 298 full-time pupils and 229 part-time pupils aged two to four. One of the early years centres is designated as a national centre of excellence and the Council expects the other centre to achieve this status shortly.

Thirty primary schools have nursery classes, with 677 full-time and 564 part-time pupils aged two to four. Four primary schools offer extended day-care schemes. Almost 27% of the nursery age pupils are eligible for free school meals.

Hammersmith and Fulham provides nursery education for every three year old in the borough whose parents want a nursery education for their child.

EARLY YEARS

The Early Years Development team manages initiatives as required by the DfES and provides business planning, guidance and support to childcare providers including child minders in both setting up new projects and developing sustainability. The Early Years Advisory Team includes qualified teachers who can input and advise on early years in all settings, including private and voluntary, in the borough. Area special educational needs co-ordinators help improve opportunities for children with special needs by identifying

their needs early and intervening with appropriate support. The Early Years Partnership is responsible for a programme of professional development for all early years practitioners.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

There are 9,564 pupils attending the borough's 36 primary schools¹, 1,241 of whom are in nursery classes.

English is an additional language for 3,694 pupils in primary schools and 49% of these pupils have a level of English fluency at stages 1 and 2, i.e. at the earliest stages of learning English.

It is estimated that over 5% of children in primary schools live in either bed and breakfast or temporary accommodation. Over 43% of primary age pupils² are eligible for free school meals.

SECONDARY AND FURTHER EDUCATION

There are 7,163 pupils attending the borough's 9 secondary schools. This includes the 702 pupils enrolled at the William Morris Academy, which provides sixth form education for pupils aged 16 – 19 from five of the borough's secondary schools. The Pupil Referral Unit provides education for 148 secondary age pupils.

Almost 35% of secondary pupils³ are eligible for a free school meal. Just over 2,600 secondary school pupils speak a language other than English and nearly 7% of these pupils have a level of English fluency at stages 1 or 2.

Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College is also located in the borough. There are over 12,000 students attending day and evening classes at the Hammersmith branch of this college of further education.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Adult Education Service offers a wide range of learning opportunities across the borough. There are 5 main centres where tutored classes are put on both day and evening. There are 957 courses on offer across these 5 centres with 8,617 places taken up.

¹ The term 'primary school' refers to all pupils on roll at primary schools, including nursery classes, as well as the 76 pupils on roll at London Oratory in the junior years of the school.

² The term 'primary age pupils' excludes pupils on roll in nursery classes.

³ Including William Morris Academy and the secondary PRU

The Adult Education Service also works closely with the voluntary sector to put on other classes in over 30 community venues.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND UNITS

There are 5 special day schools and 4 special units integral to mainstream primary schools within the borough. The 5 special schools provide education for 276 pupils with a range of special educational needs – learning difficulties, language and communication impairment, autism, visual impairment, hearing impairment and emotional and behavioural difficulties. The borough has a residential special school in Sunningdale, Berkshire, which provides for 38 children with autism.

2001 KS2 RESULTS

Table 41 shows the percentage of 11-year-old pupils attaining level 4 or above in the key stage 2 English and mathematics tests. The table compares Hammersmith and Fulham with other inner London boroughs. Performance in English in Hammersmith and Fulham shows that 79% of pupils attained level 4 or above which is above the national performance of 75%. Performance in mathematics was 75.2%, also above the national performance of 71%. Hammersmith

Table 40: Ranking of Inner London Boroughs by English Key Stage 2 Test Results

<i>Inner London Boroughs</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>
Kensington & Chelsea	82.5%	80.0%
Hammersmith & Fulham	79.0%	75.2%
Westminster	78.0%	76.8%
Camden	76.7%	73.4%
Wandsworth	75.0%	67.6%
Tower Hamlets	72.5%	69.3%
Lewisham	71.8%	65.9%
Haringey	68.6%	65.0%
Lambeth	68.3%	66.4%
Newham	66.7%	65.5%
Southwark	66.4%	62.1%
Islington	64.4%	65.1%
Hackney	63.2%	61.5%
National	75%	71%

Source : DfES 2001

and Fulham had the second best results in English and the third best results in mathematics in inner London.

2001 GCSE RESULTS

Table 41 shows how pupils in the borough performed at GCSE in 2001 compared with other inner London boroughs. The percentage of pupils attending schools in each borough who gained five or more grades A* to C at GCSE is shown. The performance for Hammersmith and Fulham is 51.1%, which is above the national average of 50% and the second best in inner London.

Table 41: Ranking of inner London boroughs by percentage of pupils gaining five or more GCSE grades A*-C

<i>Inner London Boroughs</i>	<i>% 5+ A* - C in 2001</i>
Kensington & Chelsea	55.3%
Hammersmith & Fulham	51.1%
Westminster	50.2%
Camden	43.2%
Wandsworth	39.2%
Tower Hamlets	35.9%
Lewisham	35.2%
Haringey	34.8%
Lambeth	33.9%
Newham	33.5%
Southwark	33.4%
Islington	30.9%
Hackney	28.7%
National	50%

Source : DfES 2001

CARE AND PLAY SERVICE

The service delivers affordable, accessible, good quality childcare as well as play and learning opportunities for children. After school care and holiday care is provided for children aged 5 to 12 years. There are 6 main children's centres that operate all year round ensuring continuity of childcare. Four satellite after-school centres offer term-time care. These are based in schools in the north of the borough. Registered provision provides a secure care environment for children pre booked into the scheme. There are currently 567 children registered with the service.

There are facilities for the under fives as well. The Pre-school Learning Alliance offers an under fives drop in session at Ravenscourt Park and Bishops Park each weekday, and under 5 and community sessions are also offered at the main centres.

STUDY SUPPORT

This service area supports schools in developing and maintaining out of school learning opportunities. Study Support includes the after school clubs and classes, Playing for Success initiatives at Fulham and QPR football clubs, and the Study Support initiatives in the out of school care schemes. These are run by the Play Service and Youth projects such as Embark Summer University.

The expansion of study support, including the substantial input of standards funds and lottery money, is an area of dynamic development allowing the opportunity for the local authority to raise pupil achievement and motivation. Thirty two schools now have access to after school care provision.

YOUTH SERVICE

The Youth Service offers young people aged 11 to 25 years opportunities for personal and social development, through the provision of access to advice and information and opportunities to participate in challenging and stimulating educational activities. The service is delivered through a range of access points, including a number of generic youth clubs with an even spread geographically across the borough. The Service also offers specialist provision including an advice and information project, holiday projects and an outreach team to engage young people who are not accessing existing services.

LIBRARIES

There are 6 libraries and, in addition, a mobile library. The outreach services section provides a housebound readers service and deposit collections to residential care homes. There are currently in excess of 36,000 active borrowers. In addition to books the Library & Information Service also has extensive collections of compact discs, talking books, videos and DVDs for loan; free access to word processing and Internet facilities. A comprehensive archive and local history collection is housed in a purpose-built facility

situated next to The Ark building in Talgarth Road, W6.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This section deals with the registration of youth, voluntary and community groups, providing educational, leisure and recreation services. The two key community education centres in the borough are the Edward Woods Centre located in Norland Road, W11 and the Masbro Centre in Masbro Road, W14. The Blythe Neighbourhood Council runs the Masbro centre. These centres provide a wide range of programmes and activities, which target the borough's most vulnerable people. There are a number of other community centres in the borough run by voluntary organisations.

LEISURE FACILITIES

This section reviews the main Council-run leisure facilities. For a list of all the main leisure and tourist facilities, see Table 56.

There are two swimming pool complexes in the Borough, the new Fulham Pools in the south and the Janet Adegoke Leisure Centre in the north. The new Fulham Pools opened in 2002 and was built in partnership with Holmes Place plc. Fulham Pools, which was built as part of the largest public/private leisure partnership in the UK has a wide range of leisure facilities including two 25 metre swimming pools, a shallow teaching pool, a Holmes Place 'Family Fitness Gym', separate Ozone© gym, steam room, sun bed and tennis courts. This family friendly leisure centre has a children's soft play adventure facility and crèche with plenty of organised activities for younger children and is set in Normand Park with its own cafeteria and picnic area. The Janet Adegoke Leisure Centre in White City offers a 25 metre and wave pool, teaching pool, diving pit and slides, its own air-conditioned gym with cardio theatre and spinning, exercise studio, a sports hall which can be used for a wide variety of sports, health suite, creche, beauty treatments and car parking.

Sport and fitness facilities are provided at the Lillie Road Fitness Centre, Broadway Squash & Fitness Centre, Linford Christie Stadium and the Sands End Community Centre in addition to those at the Janet Adegoke Leisure Centre

and Fulham Pools. A wide range of facilities and activities is available with fitness gyms, exercise studios, martial arts, squash, badminton, table tennis, basketball, children's activities, athletics training and much more. There are also a large number of outdoor sports and recreation facilities including tennis, all weather sports pitches, organised games and coaching. The borough ensures that these services are especially accessible to people with disabilities, women with children, elderly people and those on low incomes. The Council's Sports Development Team organises sports activities for many groups across the borough including schools, the Agewell Sports scheme for people over 50 year's old and the Borough's Lifestyle Plus scheme for low cost access to facilities for pensioners, students, job seekers, people with disabilities and other people on low income.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

INTRODUCTION

The 1 April 2002 marked another major reorganisational change within the Health Service when the Hammersmith and Fulham Primary Care Trust (PCT) was formed as a merger from the Hammersmith and Fulham PCG, part of Riverside Community Health Trust and part of Ealing Hammersmith and Hounslow Health Authority. The boundaries are coterminous with the Borough boundaries which facilitates the co-ordination of services.

This new organisation is tasked with improving health and securing the provision of services to meet the needs of their local community, building new partnerships with a range of partners including local authorities, NHS trusts, Strategic Health Authorities, other PCTs and local communities.¹ It is part of a strategy to ensure that services respond appropriately to need and patients and the public contribute to the development of local health services. The North West Strategic Health Authority covers the area of Hillingdon, Harrow, Brent, Hounslow, Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster and will be responsible for performance managing the PCTs.

The PCT will be responsible for ensuring the provision and development of primary and community services which include GP services, district nursing, health visiting, family planning, dentistry, as well as support to health centres and schools. It will also commission hospital and mental health services. Most residents in the Borough use Hammersmith and Charing Cross Hospitals, although significant numbers, especially from Fulham, use Chelsea and Westminster Hospital. In-patient paediatric services are provided by St Mary's Hospital. Maternity services are provided at Queen Charlotte's Hospital. Specialist health promotion services are provided through a Borough-based team from the West London Health Promotion Agency, who are currently located in the Town Hall. This provides many opportunities for partnership activities for promoting health.

Joint working between Social Services and the health sector is already well established. Local

Authority mental health services have been integrated with the West London Mental Health Trust. Further integration will be explored in all client service areas. Initially steps will be to pool budgets for the purchase of nursing care for older people and to pool learning disabilities budgets to support the integrated service. Further developments at various stages of progression include; an integrated Child and Adolescent Mental Health support service aimed at teenagers at risk of being "Looked After", an integrated service for Children with Disabilities, jointly commissioning Substance Misuse services, a pooled budget to commission rehabilitation services for older people, and an integrated Child Protection and Family Support service.

HEALTH SITUATION

It is well recognised that the likelihood of suffering from illness is not only related to one's individual make-up and lifestyle, but also to the social and community networks that one enjoys and the living and working environment. All of these are affected by macro social, environmental and economic conditions. As most of these are outside the control of the NHS, many council services can contribute to the health of the community. The Council plays an essential role in delivering environmental health, public sanitation, food safety and the licensing of public houses and other premises. Some services provide for direct needs, while others such as housing, education, parks, leisure centres and school meals, enhance opportunities for healthy living.

Overall life expectancy in Hammersmith and Fulham has improved: 73.5 years for men and 80.1 years for women.² The evidence from trends show that although life expectancy will increase within the Borough, it will not do so as rapidly as in less deprived boroughs in the North West Sector such as Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea.

The burden of disease is not equally distributed, with those who are poorer, unemployed or unskilled, for example, having worse health. There are also correlations between the level of deprivation and premature death. The map shows that

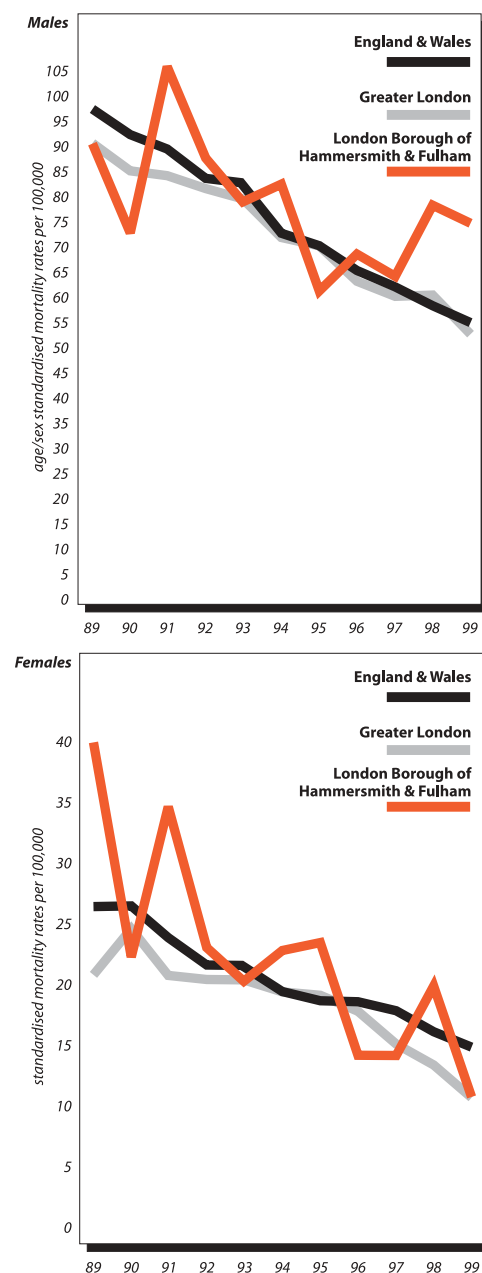
¹ Shifting the Balance of Power within the NHS - Securing Delivery DOH July 2001

² Mapping Health Inequalities Across London . London Health Observatory 2001

mortality rates are higher in the north of the borough where the index of deprivation is greater. Inequalities in health are explored in more detail in "Health Inequalities in Hammersmith and Fulham"³

The commonest causes of premature death are Coronary Heart Disease and Cancer. Deaths from accidents and injuries are also an important cause of premature loss of life.

Figure 13: Trends in Death Rates for Under 65s from Coronary Disease



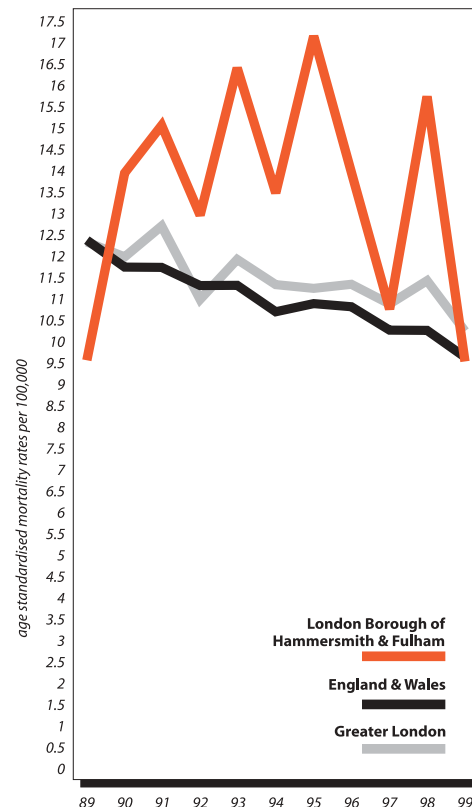
CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

The death rate from heart disease is higher in Hammersmith and Fulham than in London and England and Wales. There is also an apparent increase in mortality in the last two years of data, which is mainly due to an increase in deaths amongst men. If the current trend continues, the gap between national and local rates will increase.

Premature death from stroke is also more common in the Borough. The rate appears to fluctuate because the overall numbers are low. There is no convincing evidence that there is continuing downward trend. Influencing factors include ethnicity, people of Caribbean origin have a higher than average incidence of strokes. Cigarette smoking and lack of physical activity are also important contributory factors.

Through recording risk factors for coronary heart disease in general practice, an overall risk factor for coronary heart disease can be calculated. A high index of deprivation correlates with a high risk factor for coronary heart disease. Unless health prevention

Figure 14: Trends in Death Rates for Under 65s from Stroke



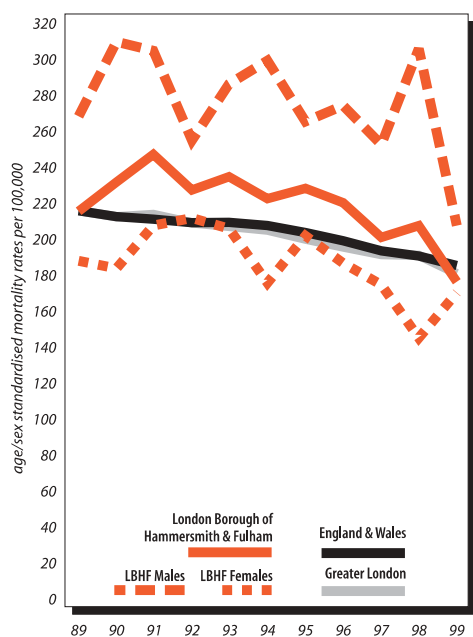
³ Health Inequalities in Hammersmith and Fulham EHHHA, LBHF 2001

programmes are successful in reducing some of these risk factors, the current pattern of heart disease will persist.

CANCER

Most cancers occur in later life. Decreases in death rates can be due to either improved screening and treatment or a decreased incidence of disease. The death rates from all types of cancer in Hammersmith and Fulham are higher than for London and England and Wales. However this is mainly due to a higher mortality amongst men. Women have a lower than average mortality. Overall in both men

Figure 15: Trends in Death Rates for Under 75s for all Cancers



and women there is a downward trend in the death rate. The major contributing factor to these deaths is smoking. Rates for lung cancer are similarly raised.

ACCIDENTS

Although there has been a substantial decrease in deaths from accidents and injury over the previous ten years, the rate is much higher than the national average. There are many causes of injury and most of these are associated with disadvantage. Road traffic accidents are one of the commonest causes of injury (see also the Transport chapter). These are monitored within the Borough. However many of them happen to non-residents.

Figure 16: Trends in Death Rates for Under 75s for Lung Cancers

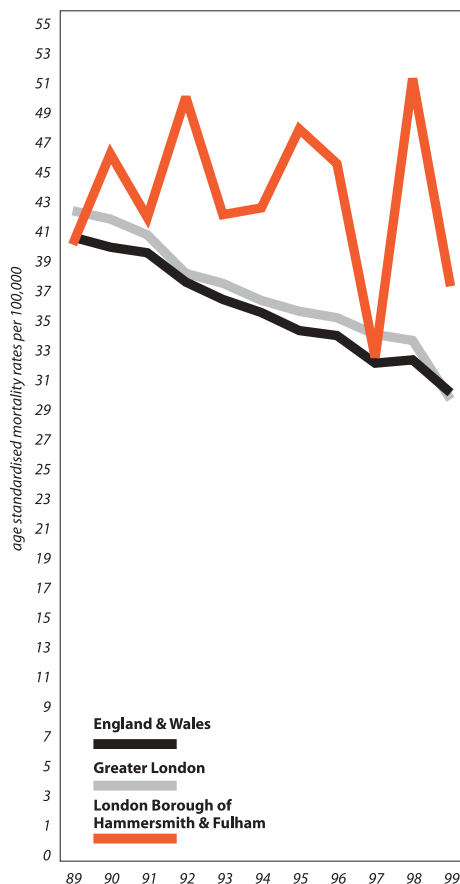
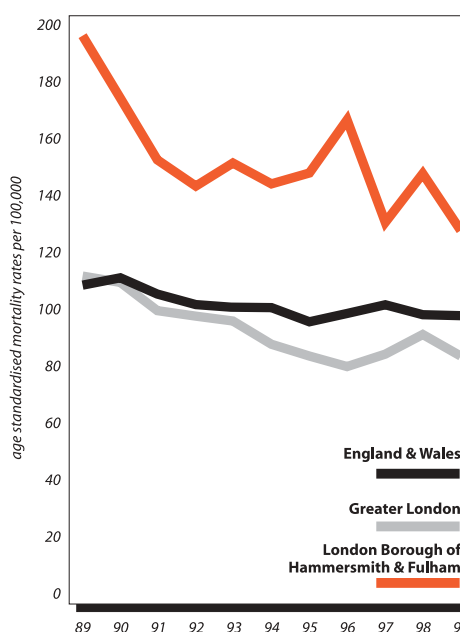


Figure 17: Trends in Injury Mortality



Overall the rate of serious injuries or death per 100,000 is higher amongst pedestrians (36) than car users (14).

MENTAL HEALTH

Suicide

Although this is a relatively rare occurrence, it is often a result of untreated mental illness. The suicide rate is much higher in the Borough compared with London and the country as a whole. There is no evidence that the rate is decreasing. In 1999, the rate in the Borough was 14.5 per 100,000 residents compared to 9.5 for England & Wales and 8.9 for Greater London.

Obviously mortality figures do not reflect the health experience of all the residents. Health and ill health can be assessed by alternative measures. This can be through survey or through using information collected by various services.

Adults with Mental Health Problems

Using prevalence rates of psychiatric morbidity from the Office of National Statistics it is possible to apply age and sex rates to local populations and determine estimates of adults with mental health problems.

The analysis showed that certain demographic variables are highly associated with psychiatric illness including gender, age, marital and employment status, family unit type, tenure, accommodation and location. Family unit type, tenure, accommodation and qualification level were highly associated with functional psychosis. Table 42 shows the estimates for Hammersmith and Fulham.

Hammersmith and Fulham has the seventh highest prevalence rate in London (behind Barking & Dagenham, Hackney, Islington,

Lambeth, Newham and Sutton).

Mental Illness Needs Index

The Department of Health developed a tool to estimate levels of mental illness by using Census variables associated with mental illness rates. Compared to a national score of 100, a score above indicates a higher level of mental illness, whereas a score less than 100 indicates a lower level.

The highest MINI scores are in the northern pre 2002 wards of Coningham, White City & Shepherds Bush and Addison as well as Gibbs Green. The wards of Palace and Sullivan had the lowest scores, close to the national average of 100.

Social Services for Adults with mental health problems

Between 1997 and 2000 the number of adults supported in residential or nursing care has risen from 69 to 104. There was a decrease to 93 in 2001.

Hammersmith & Fulham provides community services to allow adults with mental health problems to live at home at a rate of 2.4 per 1000 of the population aged 18-64 compared to rates of 2.7 for Inner London and 2.6 for England.

Drug and Alcohol Misuse

The ONS surveys of psychiatric morbidity have also formed the basis of the LRC estimates for the number of people with drug and alcohol dependencies.

The demographic factors mostly related with drug dependency are sex, age, marital and work status and accommodation. The factors most associated with alcohol dependency are sex, age, family unit type, accommodation and

Table 42: Estimates of Psychiatric Illness for Hammersmith & Fulham

	%	1998	2001	2006	2011
Significant Psychiatric Illness	18.7	21,690	21,640	22,140	22,480
Functional Psychosis	-	520	510	510	510

Table 43: Estimates of People With Drug and Alcohol Dependencies in Hammersmith & Fulham

	%	1998	2001	2006	2011
Drug dependencies	2.9	3,110	3,250	3,380	3,460
Alcohol dependencies	5.7	6,110	6,140	6,250	6,370

ethnic group.

Table 43 shows projected numbers of people with drug and alcohol dependencies within Hammersmith and Fulham, based on national prevalence rates.

Hammersmith and Fulham has the seventh highest drug dependency rate in London (behind Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Newham and Tower Hamlets).

However, according to the prevalence rates for alcohol dependency, Hammersmith and Fulham has the highest rate in London.

The highest referral rates to Social Services come from the wards of Askew, Hammersmith Broadway, North End, Fulham Broadway and Sands End. The lowest referral rate is in Palace Riverside.

Cirrhosis and Liver Disease

Although the causes of liver cirrhosis can be many, the most important cause is excess alcohol consumption. Taking an average of mortality between 1995-1997, Hammersmith and Fulham was the highest ranking area in the country with the average mortality being 2.5 times the national average. As national evidence indicates an increase in excess

alcohol consumption⁴, this is likely to remain a major problem for several years in the future.

SEXUAL HEALTH

Teenage Pregnancy

There is a high rate of teenage pregnancies in the Borough. The graph shows that rates in the Borough remain higher than national and London figures. The rate decreased for the first time in 2000. However a subsequent decrease is needed to be more confident of a downward trend. The trends are better illustrated through using rolling averages.

A multi-agency partnership has developed a strategy and action plan⁵ in which a target to reduce the rate by 15% by 2004, and 50% by 2010, starting from a baseline of 68.8 per 1000.

HIV / AIDS

The Public Health Laboratory Service Centre for Disease Surveillance and Control reported nearly 11,000 cases in Greater London of the HIV infection by the end of 1998. The figures are reported at health authority level only :

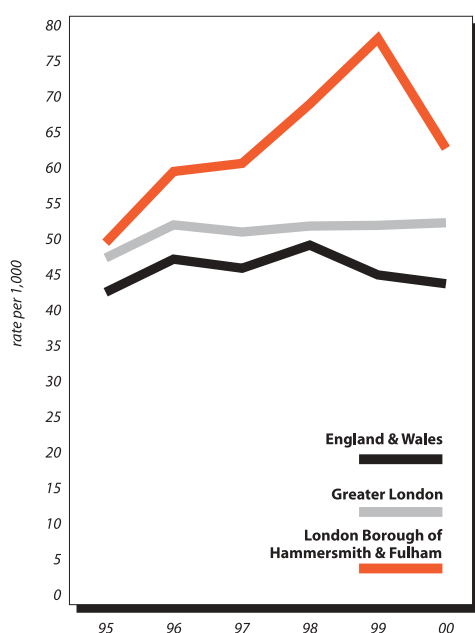
Of the EHHHA figure, an estimated 62% of cases were in Hammersmith and Fulham.

HIV continues to be the major sexual health issue in Hammersmith and Fulham and is projected to rise by 50% over the next four years. In 1999 there were 665 HIV positive (HIV+) Hammersmith and Fulham residents. The majority (65%) of HIV+ EHHHA residents are gay and bisexual men but there an increasing number of residents who have acquired HIV heterosexually, most of whom are black African.

The African Communities Project run by the West London Health Promotion Agency which provides primary and secondary prevention services for HIV, opened towards the end of last year. It also serves Ealing and Hounslow, but is based within the Borough.

During the period April 2000 – February 2001, 232 people who are HIV positive have been referred to the Social Services Department. A smaller number of people receive ongoing intensive support from Social Services through co-ordinated packages of care. At the beginning of March 2001, 64 people were

Figure 18: Trends in Conception Rates for Under 18 Year Olds



⁴The Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health 2001

⁵Tackling Teenage Pregnancy in Hammersmith and Fulham - A 10 year Strategy 2001-2010

Table 44: HIV Cases by Health Authority 1998

Health Authority	Total Cases	Rate per 10,000 Population
Camden and Islington	1,304	35.48
Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster	1,319	33.77
Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham	2,140	28.71
East London and the City	1,272	20.78
Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow	1,148	17.10
Enfield and Haringey	602	12.37
Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth	761	12.14
Brent and Harrow	394	8.48
Croydon	269	7.95
Redbridge and Waltham Forest	337	7.43
Kingston and Richmond	191	5.72
Barnet	188	5.67
Bexley and Greenwich	197	4.55
Hillingdon	87	3.46
Bromley	81	2.73
Barking and Havering	83	2.16
London - location not known	123	n/a
London total	10,946	4.11

receiving intensive support via a package of care, of this group 30 people also had a dual diagnosis (people who are HIV positive and also have a drug, alcohol or mental health problem). An increasing number of families infected and affected by HIV are receiving support from Social Services. In March 2001 there were 43 families known to Social Services with 13 families receiving intensive packages of care from Social Services.

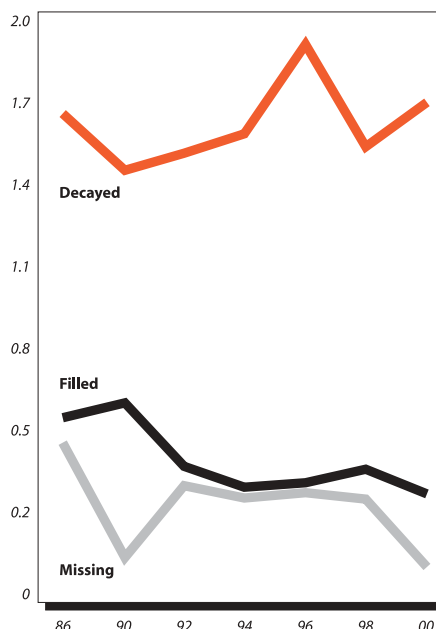
TUBERCULOSIS

The incidence of TB has doubled within the last six years. Much of this increase in the Borough is related to inward migration from high risk countries. The incidence is linked to poverty and deprivation factors.

DENTAL HEALTH

Although dental health does not make headlines as far as mortality concerned, good oral health is of great concern to most people.

Figure 19: Average Number of Decayed, Missing and Filled Deciduous Teeth for 5 Year Olds in Hammersmith & Fulham



There are National targets to measure the state of dental health relate to the average number of decayed, missing and filled teeth (dmft) in 5 year olds which by the year 2003 should be not be higher than one. Furthermore, 70% of 5 year olds should have caries free teeth Figure 19 shows there has been no change in the dmft in the last few years. The current proportion of 5 year olds with caries free teeth is slightly more than 50%.

Nationally since fluoride was first added to toothpaste in the 1970s, tooth decay has reduced by 75%. However, the more affluent have benefited by a greater degree and the inequality gap has widened.⁶

LONG TERM ILLNESSES OR DISABILITIES

Survey data on disability relates to people who have a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do. Using this definition, the 1991 Census found that 11.9% of the Borough's residents outside institutional accommodation had a disability. At the same time a more in-depth survey on disability using household interviews found a higher rate, of 15.2% in the Borough, indicating an under-count in the Census. A very similar figure, of 14.7%, was found in a sample

⁶ National Alliance for Equity in Dental Health 6th Symposium on Inequalities in Dental Health November 2001

household survey in 2000. The figure would have been identical to the 1991 survey figure if a proportion of 'don't know' responses had been added in.

So disability affects nearly one in seven of the Borough's population, and has remained constant 1991-2000.

Older people are significantly more likely to suffer from a disability: 49% of those aged 65 or over compared to only 6% of the 16-34s.

The household survey in 2000 shows that prevalence of disability is highest in the north of the Borough: 13.4% (College Park & Old Oak, Wormholt & White City, Shepherds Bush Green, and Askew wards). In the central part the rate is 11.5% (Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway, Addison, Avonmore & Brook Green), Fulham Reach and North End wards). In the south the rate is 11.2%.

The distribution from 1991 Census data is shown in Map 17.

Registers of Physical Disability and Sensory Impairment

The Social Services Department maintains registers of people with physical disabilities or sensory impairments. Tables 45-47 show the number of people registered within each

Table 45: Physical Disability Registrations

Year	<18	18-64	65+	Total
1998/99	154	4,310	2,905	7,369
1999/00	153	4,415	2,963	7,531
2000/01	153	4,412	3,018	7,583

Table 46: Blind/Visual Impairment Registrations

Year	<18	18-64	65+	Total
1998/99	69	292	687	1,048
1999/00	68	309	689	1,066
2000/01	67	329	705	1,101

Table 47: Deaf/Hard of Hearing Registrations

Year	<18	18-64	65+	Total
1998/99	15	238	86	339
1999/00	17	239	88	344
2000/01	17	238	95	350

category at the end of each financial year.

Registration is voluntary so these figures do not present a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith and Fulham.

The ward with the highest rate per thousand adults registered with a physical disability is Hammersmith Broadway, but all the northern wards of College Park & Old Oak, Wormholt & White City, Askew and Shepherds Bush Green have high disability registration rates. The wards of Palace Riverside and Parsons Green and Walham have the lowest rates.

The number of adults with physical disabilities supported by Social Services in residential or nursing care has steadily risen from 1997 (22) to 31 in 2000. In 2001 there were 28 adults with physical disabilities supported in residential or nursing care.

It is also possible to get a picture of activity in relation to adults with physical disabilities by looking at the number of adults aged 18 to 64 with special equipment or adaptations that allow them to live independently in their own home and perform day-to-day tasks.

Table 48: Adults with Special Equipment or Adaptations

Year	<18	18-64	65+	Total
1998/99	175	1,941	5,095	7,211
1999/00	183	2,113	5,657	7,953
2000/01	177	2,165	4,920	7,262

The table above shows that the number of adults in receipt of special equipment or adaptations at the end of each financial year is steadily growing as the number of older people appears to be declining. The number of children with special equipment or adaptations appears to be relatively stable.

In terms of performance in delivering equipment, Hammersmith and Fulham is one of the best authorities in Inner London and in the country. In Hammersmith & Fulham 98% of items of equipment costing less than £1000 are delivered within three weeks compared with 92% in Inner London as a whole and 90% in England. This is important as it facilitates speedy discharges from hospital and ensures users can continue to live independently.

Data is available on the number of adults with physical disabilities receiving community services to allow them to live independently in their own homes as a rate per thousand population aged 18-64. The Hammersmith & Fulham rate is 4.6 compared to the Inner London average of 4.1 and the England average of 3.7.

CARERS

Informal carers are those people who provide care and support to ill or disabled people living in their own homes. The Carers

Table 49: Estimates of Numbers of Carers in Hammersmith & Fulham

	16/17	18-54	55-64	65-74	75+	all
Men	75	5,640	1,018	538	218	7,489
Women	93	7,231	1,429	796	491	10,040
Both	168	12,871	2,447	1,334	709	17,529

(Recognition and Services) Act 1995 gives people who provide "substantial care on a regular basis" the right to request an assessment from Social Services.

Whilst it is difficult to know the number of informal carers within Hammersmith and Fulham, a survey from the Princess Royal Trust for Carers can be used to create estimates.

A similar study from the 1995 General Household Survey revealed that :

- ◆ 90% of carers were looking after someone related to them.
- ◆ 18% of carers were looking after more than one person.
- ◆ 59% of carers' dependants did not receive regular visits from health, social or voluntary services.
- ◆ 4% of all adults were caring for a dependent for at least 20 hours per week.

LEARNING DISABILITIES

A recent estimate suggests that there are 490 adults with a learning disability known to social services.

It is difficult to predict the number of adults or prevalence of learning disabilities, but the Department of Health estimates that four in every thousand population will have a severe learning disability.

Table 50: Estimates of People With Learning Difficulties

	1998	2001	2006	2011
16 to 64 year olds	560	570	590	600
65 or over	30	30	30	30

The London Research Centre developed estimates of the numbers of adults with learning disabilities based on predicted population changes. As Table 50 shows, the population with learning disabilities in Hammersmith and Fulham is expected to increase slightly.

The number of adults with learning disabilities supported in residential or nursing care has steadily grown from 89 in 1997 to 117 in 2000. In 2001, this number fell slightly to 106 adults with learning disabilities supported in residential or nursing care.

OLDER PEOPLE AND ILLNESSES ASSOCIATED WITH OLD AGE

In terms of dementia and mental illness within the older population it is estimated that 2% of those aged 65 to 69 have dementia, 5% of those aged 70 to 79, and 20% of older people aged 80 or over have dementia.

The London Research Centre estimated of the number of adults aged 65 or over with disabilities caused by dementia were 1,390 in 1998, then 1,230 in 2001, 1,120 in 2006 and 1,070 in 2011.

Hammersmith and Fulham has a higher rate of older people helped to live at home (139 per 1000 population aged 65 or over) than the Inner London (111) and England (84) averages. Generally, Inner London boroughs support more people to live in their own homes than the rest of the country.

The highest rates of older people helped to live at home are in Palace Riverside, Hammersmith Broadway and College Park and Old Oak, with the lowest rates mainly in the southern wards of Sands End, Munster, Town and Parsons Green and Walham.

Care must be taken when interpreting these figures as the location of sheltered housing schemes can have an 'intensifying effect' on need with relatively large numbers of older people in need concentrated in one place.

Hammersmith and Fulham has a higher rate of permanent admissions than its comparator boroughs. The rate is 123 supported admissions of older people to residential and nursing care per 10,000 population aged 65 or over compared to 108 for Inner London and 109 for England.

It is expected that this will decrease as progress is made towards implementing the Department's 5 Year Older People's Strategy which will see a shift towards care in extra sheltered schemes and intensive homecare packages instead of residential or nursing care placements.

The number of older people supported in residential or nursing care has risen from 409 in 1997 to 575 in 1999. Since 1999, the number of older people supported in residential or nursing care has fallen to 566 in 2000, and then to 487 in 2001.

A downward trend is expected to continue as progress is made in terms of implementing the Department's 5 Year Older People's Strategy.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Children in Need

In 2000, each Social Services was required to complete a census of one week's activity in relation to all of the Department's work in relation to child care. This covered all work for all children in need and included child protection cases, children looked after cases, children with disabilities and other child and family matters.

Data published by the Department of Health shows that Hammersmith and Fulham has the second highest rate of children in need in that survey week among all the London boroughs. Only Islington had a higher rate.

The highest rates of children in need are in College Park and Old Oak and Wormholt and White City. The lowest rates are in Palace Riverside, Avonmore and Brook Green, and Parsons Green and Walham.

Looked After Children

A child becomes looked after by the local authority when he/she is:

- ◆ accommodated by voluntary agreement of parent/carer with parental responsibility

- ◆ the subject of a Care Order or Interim Care Order
- ◆ the subject of an Emergency Protection Order or Child Assessment Order
- ◆ in Police Protection and the local Authority provides accommodation at the request of the police
- ◆ remanded into local authority accommodation
- ◆ made subject to a supervision order made in criminal proceedings with a residence requirement
- ◆ detained by the police who ask the local authority to provide accommodation
- ◆ the subject of a Secure Order

An assessment of the child's needs will inform the choice of placement. In most cases, foster care is the first option for placement.

The Arrangements for Placement of Children (Children Act Regulations 1991) underpin departmental policy for all children looked after by the local authority. For example, these regulations state that all looked after children must have a Care Plan which covers different aspects of the child's welfare, such as health, education, contact arrangements and future planning. The Regulations also set standards for visits by the allocated social worker, contact with family members, record – keeping and reviews of care.

Figure 20 shows the number of children that the authority looked after at the end of March of each year, and the rate of children looked after per thousand population aged under 18.

The graph clearly shows that the number of children looked after continues to increase, as does the rate per thousand population aged under 18.

Hammersmith and Fulham has the second highest rate of children looked after in Greater London and in the country as a whole. Only Islington has a higher rate.

The wards with the highest rates are Wormholt and White City, Shepherds Bush Green and North End. The wards with the lowest rates are Palace Riverside, Parsons

Green and Walham, Ravenscourt Park and Avonmore and Brook Green.

Care must be taken when interpreting rates of children looked after. The rates can be significantly affected by the number of unaccompanied asylum seekers within an area. Within Hammersmith and Fulham, over one-fifth of all children looked after are unaccompanied asylum seekers.

Child Protection Register

Each authority holds a register of those children considered to be at risk of abuse and who are the subject of an inter agency protection plan. To be placed on a Child Protection Register there is, or there must be the likelihood of significant harm leading to the need for a child protection plan.

There are 2 factors that are likely to affect the numbers on a child protection register. Firstly demographic factors such as poverty, unemployment, housing and household composition are likely to be highly associated with child protection rates. Secondly, the numbers on the child protection registers can be affected by local authority policies in responding to child abuse, for example the point at which they intervene and to what extent, and the availability of early and alternative interventions services.

Figure 21 shows over the last 5 years the number of children on the child protection register as at 31st March in each year.

Although the trend line in terms of numbers and rate is relatively stable, Hammersmith and Fulham does have the 5th highest rate of children on the child protection register in Greater London (as at March 2001) and the 10th highest in the country.

The wards with the highest rates are College Park and Old Oak, Wormholt and White City, and North End. The lowest rates are in Town, Palace Riverside and Ravenscourt Park.

Figure 20: Children Looked After by the Council

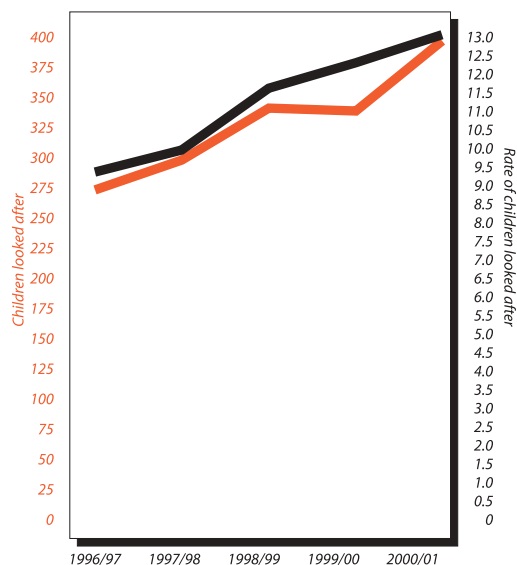
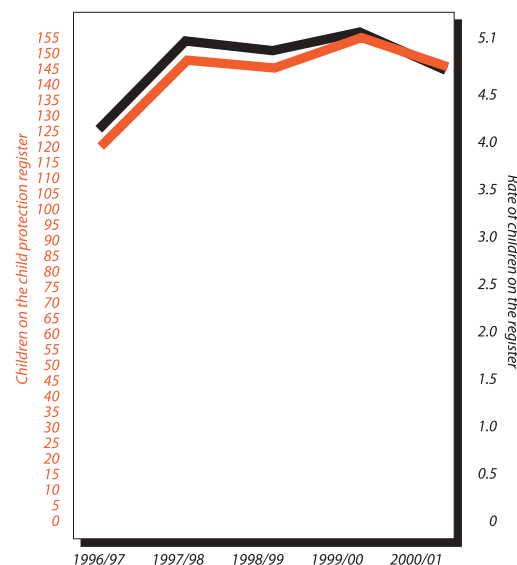


Figure 21: Children on the Child Protection Register



ENVIRONMENT AND LEISURE

AIR QUALITY

Air Quality Management in Hammersmith & Fulham

In response to growing public concern about air pollution and public health, the Government introduced the Environment Act in 1995 and placed new responsibilities on all local authorities to review and assess air quality in their areas. The Air Quality Strategy was also introduced, in which standards were set for 7 pollutants and local authorities were given target dates for achieving these standards, most of which were set for 2004/2005.

As well as traffic, pollution in Hammersmith & Fulham comes from many sources including industrial processes, domestic buildings, construction sites and other forms of transport such as air, rail and river. However, road traffic is the major source of pollution in the borough, as it is for London as a whole.

Whilst there has been a general downward trend in pollution levels in the borough over the last 10 years or so, a review of local air quality has shown that the standards for 2 pollutants – nitrogen dioxide and small particles – are unlikely to be met by the target dates in large parts of the borough, unless action is taken.

The first step towards reducing pollution levels and improving air quality was taken on 3rd November 2000 when the borough was designated as an Air Quality Management Area. Further air quality assessments were carried out in 2001.

An Air Quality Action Plan setting out how the Council intends to reduce pollution and meet the air quality standards is now being drafted for consultation and implementation in 2002. The most effective way of improving air quality in the borough is to focus on reducing the impact of emissions from vehicles. This will be done by implementing policies to encourage the use of alternative, cleaner forms of transport such as walking, cycling, public transport etc, discouraging the use of grossly polluting vehicles and encourage the adoption of cleaner fuels such as gas and electric.

Local Air Quality Monitoring in Hammersmith & Fulham

It is widely accepted that pollutant emissions peaked during the early 90's and this is borne out by the high levels of nitrogen dioxide measured in 1991 and 1992. There was a sharp drop in average nitrogen dioxide levels 1992-93 which is most likely to reflect a number of factors including the introduction of the catalytic converter in 1992. Measurements also fluctuate from year to year depending on average weather conditions.

Weather conditions in 2001 were reasonably favourable, which allowed the dispersion of pollutants. The annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective was met at 8 of the 13 monitoring sites; the annual mean benzene objective was met at all 5 monitoring sites; the annual mean particles objective was met at the site where this pollutant is measured, but the 24-hour target was exceeded.

The data shown in Tables 51 and 52 is collected using passive diffusion tubes. These tubes are about 1cm in diameter and 7cm in length and are located at various sites around the borough. Tubes are put in position at the beginning of each month and when analysed, provide a monthly average concentration. These devices are a relatively cheap and widely used method of monitoring nitrogen dioxide. However, they are not as accurate and precise as automatic monitors and the results should be viewed as a guide to relative levels over the years. The data shown in tables 53 and 54 is collected via the automatic monitoring station located at Hammersmith Broadway. This station monitors pollution on a 24-hour basis and provides more accurate data than the diffusion tubes.

Further air quality data and background information can be found on the Council's web site: <http://www.lbhf.gov.uk>

RECYCLING

The council collected 71,561 tonnes of domestic waste in 2000/1, of which 5,619 tonnes was recycled, resulting in a current household recycling rate of 8%. The council aims to recycle 16% of household waste by 2003/04 and 24% by 2005/06.

Although there are no Civic Amenity sites actually within the borough, residents are

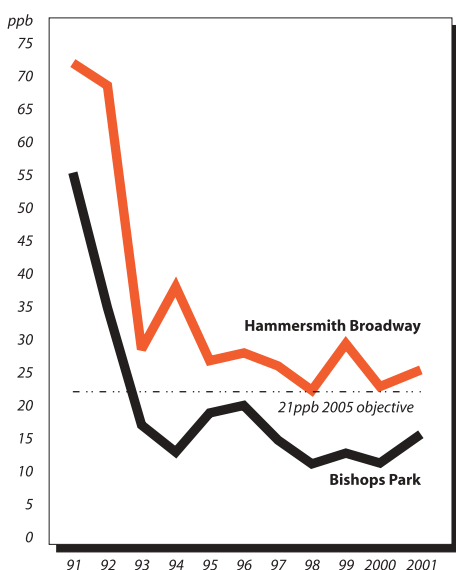
Table 51: Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring Data 1991 to 2001 Measured in Parts Per Billion (ppb)

Site No.	Monitoring Site Location	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	Hammersmith Broadway	72	68	29	37	27	28	25	21	30	22	24
2	Bishop's Park	55	35	16	13	18	19	15	12	13	12	14
3	Eel Brook Common			16	22	20	21	18	17	18	18	17
4	Bryony Road			18	18	21	20	18	19	19	16	18
5	Cobbold Road			19	20	21	19	17	17	18	16	15
6	Wulfstan Street				19	24	22	21	19	21	17	20
7	Lillie Road						23	20	19	21	20	18
8	Addison Gardens									20*	24	
9	Fulham Broadway									26*	18	
10	Hammersmith Broadway 2									23*	27	
11	Townmead Road									17*	21	
12	The Westway									24*	22	

* less than 6 months data

Note: National Air Quality Strategy objective is 21ppb annual mean by 2005

Figure 22: Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations



entitled and encouraged to use the facilities provided by Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA), both of which are located in Wandsworth, close to the boundary with Hammersmith & Fulham. Here they can recycle glass, cans, paper, cardboard, textiles, motor oil, aluminium foil, car batteries, books, green waste, metal and paint.

Hammersmith and Fulham operates a limited pilot weekly "Red Box" multi-material kerbside collection for mixed glass, serving approx. 14,000 households. A separate kerbside collection service for mixed paper and card is available borough-wide to all residents with direct access to the street. This serves approximately 47,000 households.

The borough has a network of 51 recycling bring sites where residents can take paper, glass, mixed cans and at some sites, textiles and books. In addition to these, the borough has 8 recycling sites on housing estates/

Table 52: Annual Mean Benzene Monitoring Data 1995 to 2000 Measured in Parts Per Billion (ppb)

Site No.	Monitoring Site Location	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	Hammersmith Broadway	7	5	3	2	2	2	1.5
2	Bishop's Park	3	2	2	1	1	1	0.5
3	Eel Brook Common	3	2	2	1	1	1	0.5
4	Bryony Road	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5	Cobbold Road	3	2	2	1	1	1	1

Note: National Air Quality Strategy objective is 5ppb annual mean by 2003

Table 53: Small Particles Monitoring Data 1999 - 2001 at Hammersmith Broadway

Measure	1999	Objective Achieved?	2000	Objective Achieved?	2001*	Objective Achieved?
24-hour mean, no. of days of exceedence	40	no	34	yes	37	no
Annual mean in micrograms per cubic metre (ug/m3)	39	yes	34	yes	35	yes

Note: National Air Quality Strategy objectives are:-
 24-hour mean: 50ug/m3 not to be exceeded more than 35 days a year by 2004
 annual mean: 40ug/m3 annual mean by 2004
 * Data subject to further ratification

Table 54: Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring Data 1999 - 2001 at Hammersmith Broadway

Measure	1999	Objective Achieved?	2000	Objective Achieved?	2001*	Objective Achieved?
Annual mean in parts per billion (ppb)	48	no	38	no	35	no
Hourly mean in no. of days of exceedence	27	no	20	no	5	yes

Note: National Air Quality Strategy objectives are:-
 annual mean: 21ppb annual mean by 2005
 hourly mean: 105ppb hourly mean not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year by 2005
 * Data subject to further ratification

mansion blocks and facilities for paper recycling at 18 schools.

All waste collected by the council is transported by road to Smugglers Way or Cringle Dock transfer stations. General refuse is taken to Mucking landfill site in Essex, by river, thereby avoiding approx. 1,500 road vehicle journeys per annum. Materials intended for composting or recycling are stored in bulk bays, pending onward transfer to the appropriate reprocessing facilities.

Green waste is sent to centralised composting facilities in Croydon or Rainham, Essex where it is made into mulch. Residents may then buy back the end product from WRWA at a competitive rate.

The council promotes home composting and runs promotions from time to time, supplying composters at a subsidised price of either £5 or £10. Since 1997, 1,136 composters have been distributed to residents.

The authority also collects unwanted furniture or white goods such as cookers and washing machines free of charge (up to 3 items) upon request and up to 5 bags of garden waste. The council also collects fridges free of charge.

Mixed glass is processed by a building aggregates Company in Greenwich, Day Aggregates Ltd, where it is made into "Glass Sand". This is then purchased back by the

Council and used as a sharp sand substitute on which to lay paving

Colour-separated glass is handled by Berrymans Ltd, who, after pre-processing the material, arrange for it to be transferred onwards to glass manufacturers for use in the manufacture of new glass bottles and jars.

All mixed paper and card collected by the council and delivered to WRWA is reprocessed into board and forms by the Severnside Waste Paper Ltd. Kemsley Paper Mill in Sittingbourne, Kent.

Paper deposited in the borough's Cheshire Recycling Ltd owned paper banks is collected by the company's own sub-contractors for onward transfer by road to the Bridgewater paper mill located in Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, where it is made into newsprint and other products.

Mixed cans are separated and baled by Cleanaway pending onward transfer to the respective reprocessors for steel and aluminium.

Scope, Oxfam and TRAIID, who provide their own banks, collection and sorting arrangements, carry out textile recycling on the borough's behalf.

The Council has just launched its Smarter Borough Action plan and is running a major

publicity campaign to ensure that residents are aware of the full range of recycling services.

During 2002 Hammersmith and Fulham in partnership with Groundwork West London will be introducing recycling sites onto Housing Estates and the Council also aims to install at least one underground recycling site at a suitable location. Fifteen sites have been identified for additional on-street recycling sites and the proposed new WRWA contract with Cory Environmental Ltd. will result in the provision of a state-of-the-art MRF, thereby enabling the range and scope of recycling services offered by the borough to be expanded.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

There are 227 hectares of parks and open spaces in the Borough. Over one third of this, 82 hectares, is accounted for by the areas of Wormwood Scrubs and Little Wormwood Scrubs in the north of the Borough.

The Borough's named public open spaces total over 161 hectares. In addition to this there are almost 32 hectares of cemeteries and a further 12 hectares of open space around Fulham Palace in the form of allotments or grounds. Private open spaces, of which Hurlingham (15.8 hectares) and Queens Club (4.2 hectares) are the largest, account for a further 22 hectares.

The Council seeks to increase the area of public open space in the Borough where possibilities arise. The latest addition has been St Paul's Green in Hammersmith, an area of about one hectare in size which opened in 1999. Work is currently under way which will greatly improve Norland North public open space in Shepherd's Bush and increase it in size from 1 hectare to 6.2 hectares. Lyric Square is a new public open space in Hammersmith Town Centre; Phase 1 has been implemented. Finally, two parks will also be created along the Riverside, as part of the Imperial Wharf development in Fulham and the Hammersmith Embankment development in Hammersmith. This will be in addition to improvements to and linkages with the riverside walk.

A survey carried out by the Environment Department of the Council in 1998 (Parks and

Open Space: A Survey of Residents in Hammersmith & Fulham) showed that the two most popular parks in the Borough are Ravenscourt Park, close to Hammersmith centre, and Bishops Park in Fulham. Their size, layout and wide range of facilities attract visitors from a wide area. Bishops Park and Furnival Gardens are particularly popular because of their impressive views over the Thames. There are many smaller open spaces used mainly by residents who live very close by. It is estimated that over 80% of residents regularly visit parks with one quarter visiting every few days. Around 5 million trips per year are made by residents to the Borough's open spaces. Around 75% of trips are made on foot, a further 8% of visitors arrive by bike (cycle lanes exist in or near most open spaces) and only 9% of residents drive to parks even though over 50% have access to a vehicle. About one in ten users take a dog and most parks have designated dog exercise areas.

CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS

To protect what is best in the built environment, the Council has designated 43 Conservation Areas, the policies for which are included within the Unitary Development Plan (1994, with Proposed Alterations 2000). In dealing with planning applications submitted within these areas, the Council has a duty to ensure that the character of an area is preserved and enhanced. The Council has published Character Profiles for most of its Conservation Areas in order to identify the individual qualities which the Council seeks to preserve or enhance.

There are 400 buildings on the Secretary of State's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. This includes Fulham Palace which is listed Grade 1.

NATURE CONSERVATION

The conservation of nature is as important in an Inner City location like Hammersmith & Fulham as it is in the countryside. The Council's planning policies take account of this and the Unitary Development Plan (adopted 1994) defined several Nature Conservation areas which afford some protection from development. There are three of Metropolitan importance as defined by the London Ecology Unit: the River Thames and its inlets, the Grand

Union Canal and Kensal Green Cemetery. However there are many other sites of Borough-wide and local importance. These include small areas of semi-natural land which provide habitats for species of flora and fauna, for example railway embankments.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Current major schemes are shown in the schedule in Table 55.

LEISURE AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Hammersmith & Fulham has a range of entertainment and leisure facilities serving the local population (see Table 56 and Map 23). Some of these are also of London-wide importance: the Lyric Theatre, the three football clubs, BBC Television Centre, and the Apollo.

The Borough has some heritage attractions: Fulham Palace and Kelmscott House (where William Morris lived) and has 7.4 km (4.6 miles) of Thames frontage, most of which is now served by a Thames path.

Other attractions include two important street markets, at Shepherds Bush and North End Road, Fulham. The new shopping centre at White City will be a major sub-regional

attraction in the future, and other new developments proposed or under way include other new leisure facilities. The schedule below lists the main leisure, entertainment and tourist facilities in the Borough.

The Wetland Centre is an attraction near the Borough in Barnes with 105 acres of protected wetland habitats and with close links with residents and schools.

Tourism can be an important component of local economic regeneration, and a Visitor Strategy has been developed by the Council. This estimates for example that there are around 2,300 hotel beds in the Borough, with an average of some 2,670 guests staying overnight daily.

Future plans for arts, entertainment and sports facilities include:

- ◆ Support for a refugee artists network
- ◆ A wider spectrum of cultural and sports activities for children and young people and assisting them in developing a sense of achievement and key basic skills including literacy and communication.
- ◆ Enhancing the historic Fulham Palace including the museum and seeking Heritage

Table 55: Major Development Sites Under Construction or Approved but Not Started

<i>Site</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Comment</i>
North End Rd	Fulham Broadway	Improvements to the street market area due 2002
Hammersmith Embankment	Fulham Reach	A major office scheme. Two buildings already complete, and a further 8 buildings proposed. Scheme includes new open space by the river and major improvements to the adjoining Frank Banfield Park
Lyric Square	Hammersmith Broadway	Phase 2 improvements to the square to be completed in 2003 including new extension to Lyric Theatre
Hurlingham Club Ranelagh Gardens	Palace Riverside	Phase 1 of improvements completed including new gymnasium. Phase 2 under way
Imperial Wharf	Sands End	Major development of former British Gas land to provide 1,665 residential units, and other uses including community use, hotel, health club, river related uses and a new park
Land north of Edward Woods Estate	Shepherds Bush Green	Housing scheme including replacement of Norland North public open space with a new landscaped park with new play areas, under construction
Shepherds Bush Green	Shepherds Bush Green	Phase 1 improvements to pavements and crossings around the Green commenced March 2002. A scheme of landscape improvements to the Green itself will follow.

Lottery funding. More rooms will be available for hire.

- ◆ More public buildings will be opened up as exhibition space and to enable artists and musicians to rehearse.
- ◆ Lyric Square, Shepherds Bush and Imperial Wharf will become venues and display locations for the performing and visual arts.
- ◆ The new White City development includes provision for an art gallery.
- ◆ Hurlingham Park: the Council has recently secured almost £¼ million National Lottery funding to build a new sports pavilion and improve the pitches for rugby and football. The Hammersmith & Fulham Rugby Football Club are based at the Park. The club and local schools will benefit most from the new facilities but they will be available for booking by other local clubs and teams.
- ◆ There is a wide range of community sports programmes being developed for all ages.
- ◆ Regional football competitions for girls and boys with special needs are regularly based in and organised by the borough. Sports England is looking at focusing on Hammersmith and Fulham as a regional leader in girl's football.
- ◆ The major expansion in exercise activities for older people includes the Agewell programme which offers around 25 classes a week, has a growing membership of over 300 residents and was designed by users. The activities include walking/rambling groups, table tennis, badminton, gentle keep fit, line dancing and swimming.
- ◆ In Janet Adegoke leisure centre residents have secured funding for customised exercise programmes for people with physical disabilities or who have high blood pressure.
- ◆ The new Fulham Pools developed in partnership with Holmes Place, opened in February 2002. The expanded facilities include two 25m pools, fitness studios, a soft ball park and a crèche and there are proposals for enhancing the play and park facilities at nearby Normand Park. They will be affordable for all as the council will set the entrance price and promote lifestyle card discounts.

Table 56: Principal Existing and Proposed Leisure and Tourist Facilities

<i>Category</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Further Details</i>	<i>Ward</i>
Entertainment	Lyric Theatre	King St	New Development proposed on Lyric Sq	HB
	Bush Theatre	Shepherds Bush Green		SBG
	London Apollo	Queen Caroline St	Music/ theatre	HB
	Shepherds Bush Empire	Shepherds Bush Green	Music venue	SBG
	Walkabout Inn	Shepherds Bush Green	Pub/ Music venue	SBG
	Riverside Studios	Crisp Rd	Multi-use including cinema, TV & Radio Broadcast Facilities	HB
	UGC Cinema	King St	4 screens	RP
	Warner Village Cinema	West 12 Shopping and Leisure Centre	12 screens	SBG
	Proposed multiplex cinema	White City Centre	Part of major development scheme	SBG
	Warner Village Cinema	Fulham Broadway	Part of major development scheme under construction	PG
	Mecca Bingo	Vanston Place		FB
	BBC Television Centre	Wood Lane		SBG
	Proposed BBC Music Centre	Wood Lane	Part of major development scheme	CP
	Bush Hall	Uxbridge Road	Music venue, music teaching and members club	SBG
	Barons Court Theatre	The Curtains Up, Comeragh Road	Fringe Theatre	NE
	Po Na Na	Shepherds Bush Rd	Night club/ music venue, formerly Le Palais. Development scheme approved.	HB
	Sports/ fitness	Chelsea FC	Fulham Rd	Includes Chelsea World of Sport, Interactive Sports Museum
Fulham FC		Stevenage Rd	Moving to Loftus Road for the 02/03 Season	PR
Queens Park Rangers FC		Loftus Rd		SBG
Queens Tennis Club		Palliser Rd	Hosts Stella Artois championships	NE
Hurlingham Club		Ranelagh Gardens	Private Sports facilities	PR
Linford Christie Stadium		Scrubs Lane	Athletics stadium	CP

<i>Category</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Further Details</i>	<i>Ward</i>
	Janet Adegoke Leisure Centre	Bloemfontein Rd	Sports including swimming pool	WWC
	Fulham Pools and Holmes Place Health Club	Lillie Rd	Re-opened Feb 2002 including health & fitness club	NE
	Lillie Rd Fitness Centre	Lillie Rd		FR
	Cannons Health Club	Stevenage Rd		PR
	Broadway Squash & Fitness Centre	Chalk Hill Rd		HB
	Holmes Place Health Club	Shortlands, W6		HB
	Holmes Place Health Club	Galena Rd		HB
	Harbour Club	Watermeadow Lane		SE
	Fitness First	Conrad Hotel, Chelsea Harbour		SE
	Energise	Hammersmith & West London College, Gliddon Rd		ABG
	Chelsea Club	Chelsea Village, Fulham Rd	Health and fitness club	PG
	Vanderbilt Raquet Club	Sterne St	New facilities proposed in White City Centre	SBG
	David Lloyd Club	Fulham Broadway	Opening Autumn/Winter 2002	PG
	Proposed new health & fitness club	Imperial Wharf	Part of major development scheme	SE
	Proposed new health & fitness club	Empress State Building	Part of refurbishment and extension scheme	NE
	Fitness First	W12 Centre	Part of refurbished W12 Centre	SBG
	Fitness First	26 -28 Hammersmith Grove	To open shortly	HB
	Topnotch Health Club	North End Road		FB
	Wormwood Scrubs Pony Centre	Scrubs Lane	Horse riding	CP
Cultural centres	Irish Centre	Blacks Rd		HB
	POSK Centre for Polish Arts and Culture	King St		RP
	Bharativa Vidya Bhavan	Castletown Rd	Institute of Indian Art and Culture	NE
Libraries	Hammersmith Central	Shepherds Bush Rd		HB
	Fulham	Fulham Rd		T
	Shepherds Bush	Uxbridge Rd		SBG

Category	Facility	Address	Further Details	Ward
	Askew Road	Askew Road		A
	Barons Court	North End Rd		ABG
	Sands End	Broughton Rd		SE
	Proposed new library	White City Centre	Part of major development scheme	SBG
Museums	Local History & Archives	Lilla Husset, Talgarth Road		HB
	Fulham Palace	Bishops Ave		PR
	William Morris	Upper Mall, Hammersmith		RP
Exhibitions/Conferences	Chelsea World of Sport	Fulham Road	Interactive Sports Museum	PG
	Olympia	Hammersmith Rd		ABG
	Earls Court 2	Empress Place		NE
Major Hotels	Novotel London West	Shortlands		HB
	Paragon	Lillie Rd		FB
	Chelsea Village	Fulham Rd		PG
	Novotel	Shortlands		HB
	Conrad International	Chelsea Harbour		SE
	Chelsea Village	Fulham Rd		PG
	Court Hotel	Fulham Rd		PG
	Express by Holiday Inn	King St		HB
	Travel Inn	Putney Bridge Approach		PR
	K West	Richmond Way		ADD
	Vencourt Best Western	King St		RP
	Paragon	Lillie Rd		FB
	Hotel Lily	Lillie Rd		FB
	La Reserve	Fulham Rd		PG
	Premier West	Glenthorne Rd	Planning Application in for redevelopment	HB
Proposed new hotel	Imperial Wharf		SE	
Proposed new hotel	Thaxton Rd		NE	

Wards: Addison
Palace Riverside
College Park & Old Oak
Sands End
Hammersmith Broadway
Wormholt & White City

ADD
PR
CP
SE
HB
WWC

North End
Avonmore & Brook Green
Ravenscourt Park
Fulham Reach
Town

NE
ABG
RP
FR
T

Askew
Parsons Green
Fulham Broadway
Shepherds Bush Green
Munster

A
PG
FB
SBG
M

TRANSPORT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the Borough's transport network, including the public transport network, the road network, and the cycle route network. It also gives an insight into the travel patterns of Borough residents, the Borough's transport problems and opportunities, and the role of the Council in improving transport in the Borough.

TRANSPORT CONTEXT

The Borough is situated in a strategic location on the main transport routes between central London, Heathrow Airport and the west. Two major trunk roads run east-west through the Borough – the A40 / A40M (Westway) in the north, which carries traffic between central London and Hillingdon and becomes the M40 to Birmingham; and the A4 (Great West Road) which becomes the M4 west of Chiswick and connects central London to Heathrow and the West Country. These are two of the busiest roads in London and carry a constant stream of traffic for most of the day (see Map 24). Other important east-west routes are Uxbridge road (A4020) and Goldhawk Road (A402) leading west from Shepherd's Bush Green; Hammersmith Road / King Street just north of the A4 (which was the original Great West Road); and Lillie Road (A3218), Fulham Road and New Kings Road (A308) further south. The principal north-south road is the A219 which runs from Harlesden to Putney Bridge via Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith and Fulham. Three road bridges – Wandsworth, Putney and Hammersmith - cross the River Thames into the south of the Borough. Putney Road bridge is one of the most heavily used road crossings of the Thames.

In terms of public transport the Borough is well served by the London Underground network, with the Piccadilly, District and Central Lines running east-west through the Borough, and the Hammersmith and City line and District Line Wimbledon Branch running north-south. The Piccadilly Line links the Borough with Heathrow Airport to the west, and central and north east London to the east. The east-west District Line serves several stations in the Borough and provides links west to Ealing Broadway and Richmond, and east to central London, the City and east London. The Hammersmith and City Line links

Hammersmith Broadway with Shepherd's Bush, Paddington, Euston, Kings Cross and the City. A new station is proposed on this line as part of the White City development. The Central Line runs east-west through the north of the Borough, linking Ealing Broadway and Ruislip with central and east London.

In addition, the West London overground rail line runs along the eastern boundary of the Borough with stations at West Brompton (a new station opened in 1999 which the Council played a major role in securing), Kensington Olympia and Willesden Junction (see Map 25). The Council is actively seeking two additional stations on this line – one at the new Chelsfield shopping centre in White City and one to serve new residential and commercial developments at Sands End. The West London Line is also used extensively by freight trains and Eurostar trains to and from their depot at North Pole. There is a complex network of freight lines, depots and sidings based around Old Oak Common and Willesden Junction. Two busy mainline rail routes – the West Coast Mainline and the Great Western Mainline - also run through the Borough but there are no stations except for Willesden Junction which is served by local suburban trains to Watford, and also by the North London Line between Richmond and Stratford / Woolwich.

In addition to the road and rail network the Borough is also served by two water-based transport routes – the River Thames in the south and the Grand Union Canal in the north. These were significant freight routes in the past but this use has largely died out, and the main use of these arteries is now leisure. The Borough no longer has any operational passenger or freight piers.

In contrast to the relative stability of the infrastructure, however, the demands placed upon it have continued to change and increase.

Increasing traffic levels are damaging the local environment and the health of those who live in, work in and visit the Borough. All the major roads in the Borough are predicted to exceed the Government's air quality standards for small particles (PM¹⁰) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_x) in 2004/5. Road traffic contributes 77% of PM¹⁰s and 76% of Oxides of Nitrogen in

London and the Council has declared an Air Quality Management Area over the whole Borough. The Air Quality Action Plan to address this will need to focus on reducing the harmful impact that these excessive traffic emissions have on the health of residents.

CAR OWNERSHIP AND USAGE

According to the 1991 census, 52% of Hammersmith and Fulham households did not have access to a car (compared to 61% in 1981). Of the 48% of households with access to a car, 37% had one car, and 11% had two or more cars. This level of car ownership is below the Greater London average of 39% of households with no car, 43% with one car, and 18% with two or more cars, and reflects the Borough's inner London location and its relative deprivation (in the 2000 DETR Index of Local Deprivation Hammersmith and Fulham was the 68th most deprived local authority district in England). However, some parts of the Borough have a higher than average rate of car ownership, the highest being Palace Riverside ward with 64% of households owning at least one car. It is expected that the 2001 census will reveal an increase in car ownership in the Borough, and the 1997 National Road Traffic Forecast indicated that car ownership in the Borough could grow by between 49% and 64% between 1996 and 2031.

Differences in car ownership rates between three subdivisions of the Borough are shown below both for 1991 (also see Map 16), and for 2000 from a Borough-wide sample survey. This shows that the car ownership rate increased from 48% of households to 51% over that period. Of interest is the fact that the ownership of two or more cars appears to have dropped in all areas, which may be a reflection of the increased prevalence of Controlled Parking Zones.

In 1991 27% of heads of Borough households drove to work, and on a typical weekday drivers living in the Borough made around 78,000 trips by car, 28% of which were less than one mile, and 52% of which were less than two miles. This indicates the considerable potential there is for converting many short car journeys to walking, cycling and public transport.

Table 57: Car Ownership by Borough Subdivisions 1991-2000

	No use of car % of households		1 car % of households		2+ cars % of households	
	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000
North	60	55	32	38	8	6
Central	53	50	36	41	10	9
South	45	43	40	46	15	11
Borough	52	49	37	42	11	8

Source: 1991 Census Table 20, MORI Household Survey 2000

Note: Wards making up the three Borough divisions are:

North: College Park & Old Oak, Wormholt & White City, Shepherds Bush Green, Askew

Central: Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith Broadway, Addison, Avonmore, Brook Green, Fulham Reach, North End

South: Palace Riverside, Munster, Fulham Broadway, Town, Parsons Green & Walham, Sands End

PARKING

The Borough faces a problem of 'parking stress' due to increasing car ownership by residents and car commuters travelling into the Borough during the day. The Council provides 35,000 parking spaces, and there are 35,000 residential parking permit holders. In addition there are 4,000 disabled badge holders. To deal with the problem of on-street parking-stress the majority of the Borough is now covered by a total of 24 Controlled Parking Zones (see Map 26). These give priority to residents over commuter parking and seek to ration the Borough's scarce parking space.

A public consultation on parking is currently in progress.

ROAD SAFETY

The Borough's road casualty rates have shown a slight decline between 1990 and 2000. The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the Borough's roads decreased by 25% from around 200 in 1990 to 146 in 2000. The Government's new Road Safety Strategy published in March 2000 set new targets based on the 1994-98 average, to be achieved by 2010. For KSI casualties this target is a 40% reduction. By 2000 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham had achieved a 2% reduction on the 1994-98 average.

For slight casualties the number has decreased from around 1050 in 1990 to around 921 in 2000. This represents a 1% reduction on the 1994-98 average and the new Government target is a 10% reduction by 2010.

In 1999 there were six fatalities on London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's roads, of which three were pedestrians and three were powered two-wheeler riders or passengers. In 2000 there were four fatalities, of which three were pedestrians and one was a car occupant. In terms of fatalities there was a 17% reduction on the 1994-98 average in 2000.

In terms of child KSI casualties, for which the Government has set a new target of a 50% reduction on the 1994-98 average by 2010, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham recorded 11 such casualties in 1999 and 12 in 2000. The 2000 figure represents a 35% reduction on the 1994-98 average, suggesting that the Borough is well on target to meet the 50% Government target.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

There are 52 local bus routes, including 13 night bus services, serving the Borough. Sixteen of these bus routes serve Hammersmith Broadway bus station/interchange, which is used by 35,000 passengers every working day (see Map 27). Nearly all the Borough households are within 400 metres of a bus route. On the Uxbridge Road, which is a very busy bus route, Transport for London is considering options for a new high priority form of public transport, known as 'West London Transit', between Shepherd's Bush and Uxbridge, possibly in the form of a modern tram system.

The Borough's dense public transport network contributes to a relatively high use of public transport both by residents and employees who commute into the Borough. 73% of Borough residents say they use public transport (rail and bus) as their main mode of transport for either work, leisure, shopping or education. Half of all working residents travel to work by public transport (mainly tube), while 40% of non-residents who work in the Borough come in by public transport.

For other journeys 46% of Borough residents use public transport for leisure, entertainment and social trips, 20% for food shopping trips, 51% for non-food shopping trips, and 28% for education (these figures exclude those not making such trips).

On an average weekday 20% of Borough residents use the bus, with work trips accounting for 50% of these journeys, and shopping 35%.

The latest data on travel habits are still from 1991, either the Census or the London Area Transportation Survey.

In the mid-1990s Hammersmith and Fulham Council pioneered a method of measuring relative public transport accessibility levels (PTALs). The model gives an indication of the level of public transport provision across the Borough and is used as a planning tool to ensure that high traffic-generating developments locate in areas of higher public transport accessibility. The model has been used to generate a contour map of PTALs across the Borough. The most accessible areas in terms of public transport are Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green, which are both well-served by bus and underground services. Other areas which are shown to have good public transport accessibility are Fulham Broadway and Putney Bridge areas. Residential areas which are poorly served include Sands End, the area to the west of Fulham Palace Road, and the Wormholt Estate.

CYCLING

In 1991 only 21% of Borough households owned at least one bicycle for adult use. Of these, 14% had one bicycle and 7% had more than one. Nevertheless, cycling is more popular in Hammersmith and Fulham than London as a whole, probably due to its flat and compact nature. 3% of Borough residents use a bicycle on a typical weekday, while 1 in 10 work journeys by Borough residents are by bicycle. Cycling accounts for 5% of leisure / social journeys, 3% of non-food shopping journeys and 2% of food shopping journeys.

The Council is implementing the London Cycle Network (LCN) in the Borough, complemented by its own local routes. By January 2002 the total proposed length of signed LCN cycle routes in the Borough is approximately 43km and the proposed Borough routes network will be 17.5 km. (see Map 28). There are approximately 850 public cycle parking stands in the Borough providing space for over 1000 bicycles.

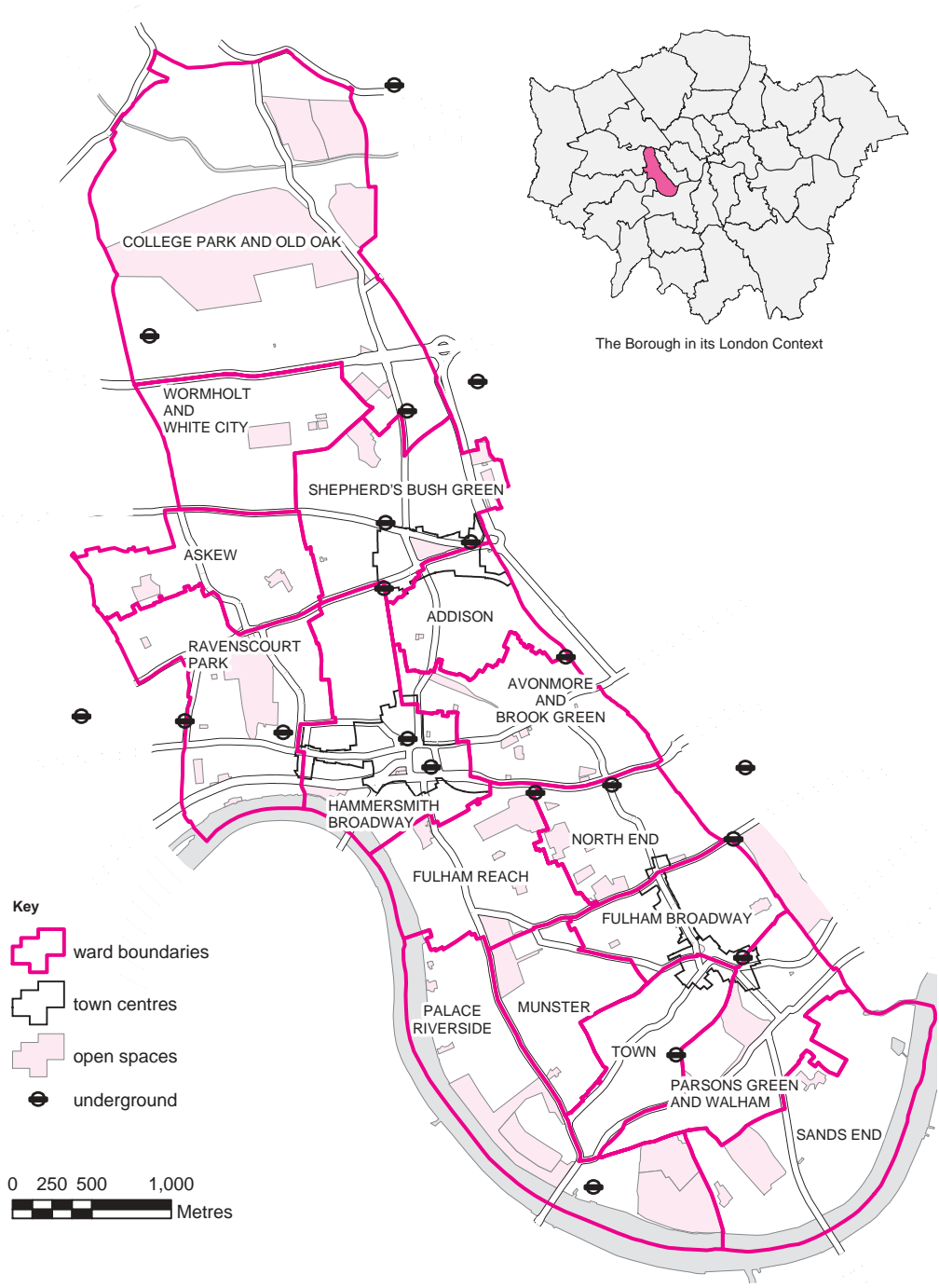
WALKING

Walking is sometimes described as “the glue which binds other modes of transport together”. This refers to the fact that most journeys involve an element of walking, usually at the beginning and the end. However, walking also accounts for a significant number of journeys in its own right. Indeed over a quarter of all journeys in the Borough are made on foot, and on a typical weekday Borough residents will make 110,000 trips on foot, covering 126,000 miles.

Of those people employed in the Borough 31% walk to work, while walking accounts for 14% of all work trips by Borough residents. Walking also accounts for 44% of education trips by Borough residents, 30% of food shopping trips, 16% of leisure / social trips, and 13% of non-food shopping trips.

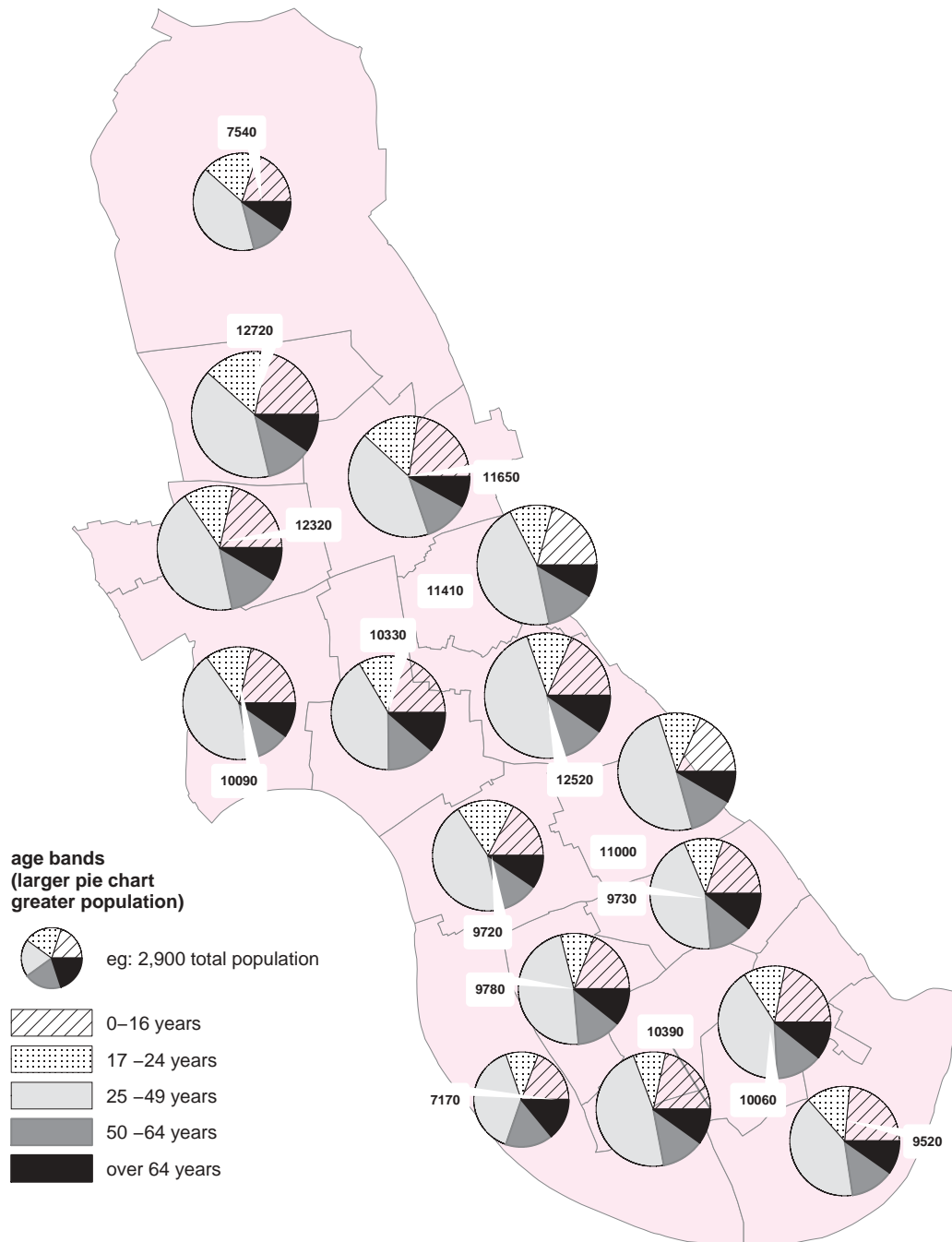
Walking is the most popular mode of transport for those using the Borough's main shopping centres, with 36% of people walking to King Street, Hammersmith to shop (compared to 31% by car), 48% of people walking to Shepherd's Bush to shop (compared to 18% by car), and 92% of people walking to North End Road, Fulham to shop (compared to 2% by car).

MAP 1 GENERAL FEATURES Location of the Borough within London



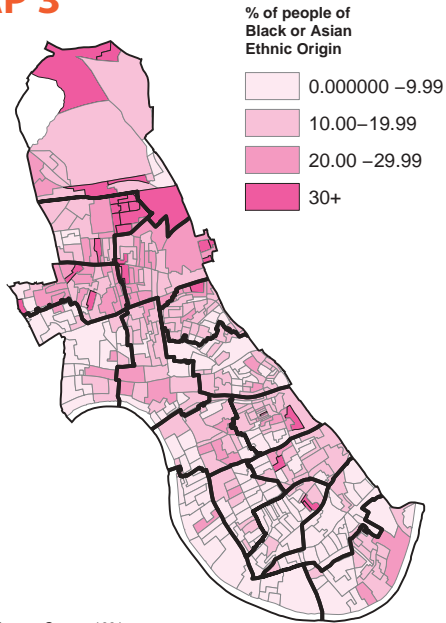
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MAP 2 POPULATION BY AGE FOR WARDS Estimates for 2000



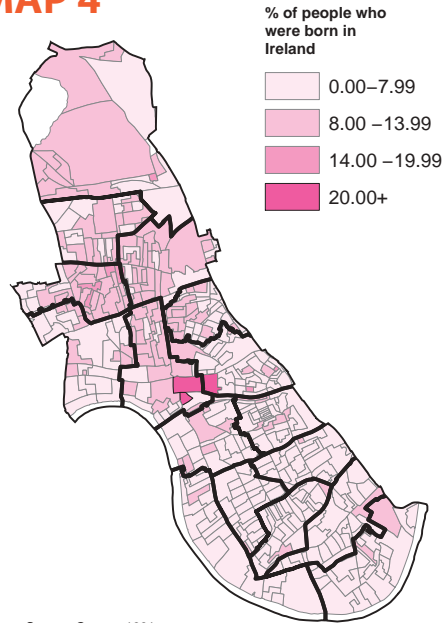
Source : Estimates are based on GLA Ward Projections from the 1999 Round of Demographic Projections (which are the latest set at Ward level), controlled to the 2000 Mid Year Estimate, with new Wards re-constituted from old Wards on the basis of re-worked 1991 Census data
Note : Numbers and proportions may not add up exactly to totals due to rounding

MAP 3



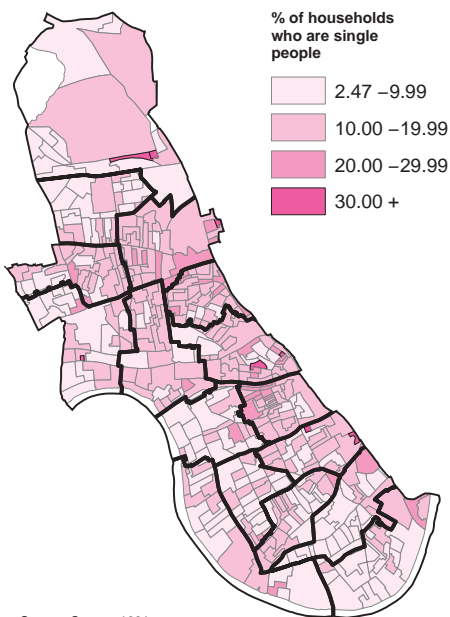
Source: Census 1991

MAP 4



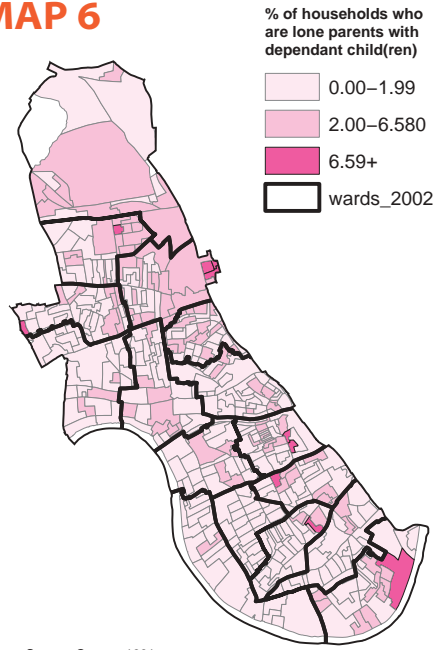
Source: Census 1991

MAP 5



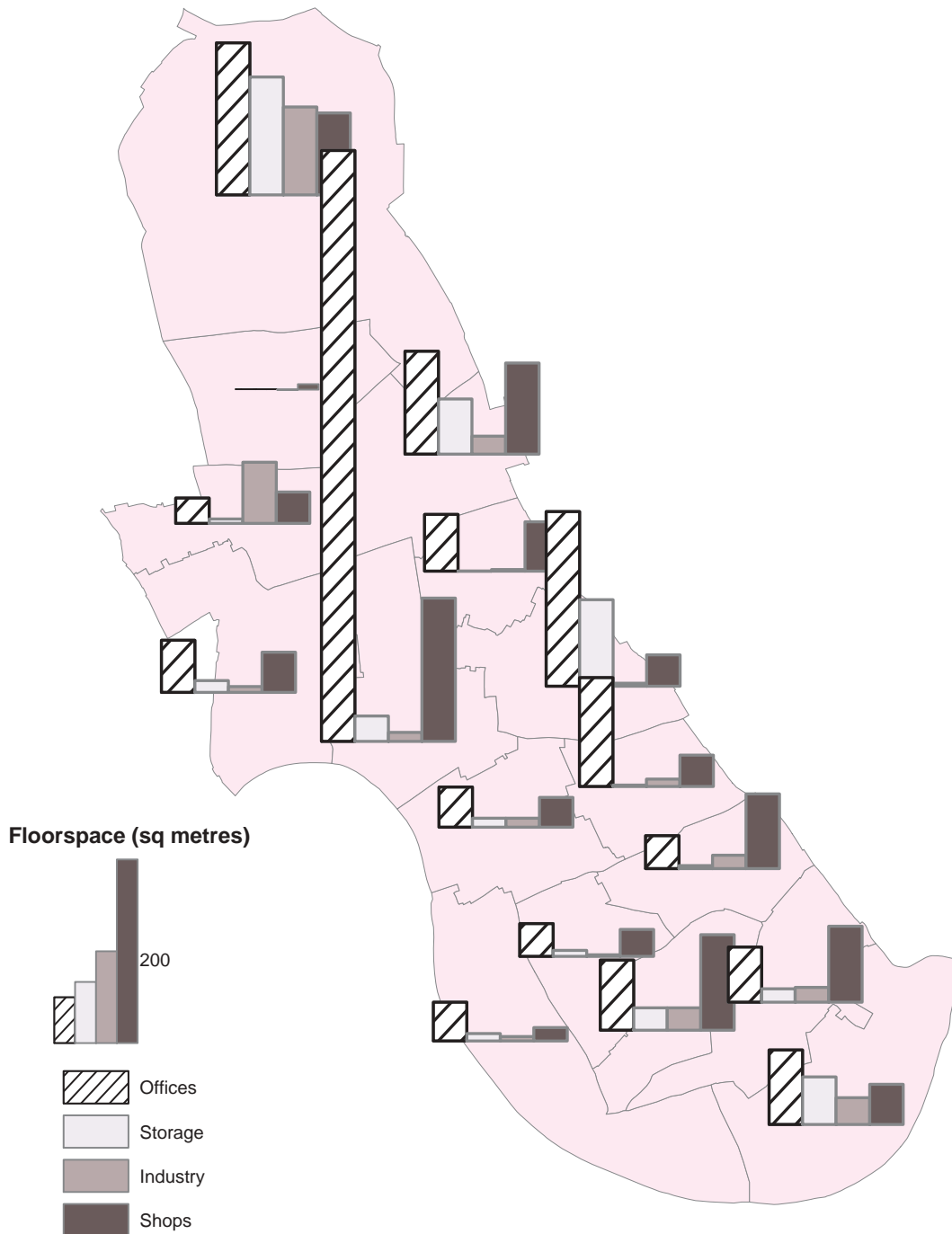
Source: Census 1991

MAP 6



Source: Census 1991

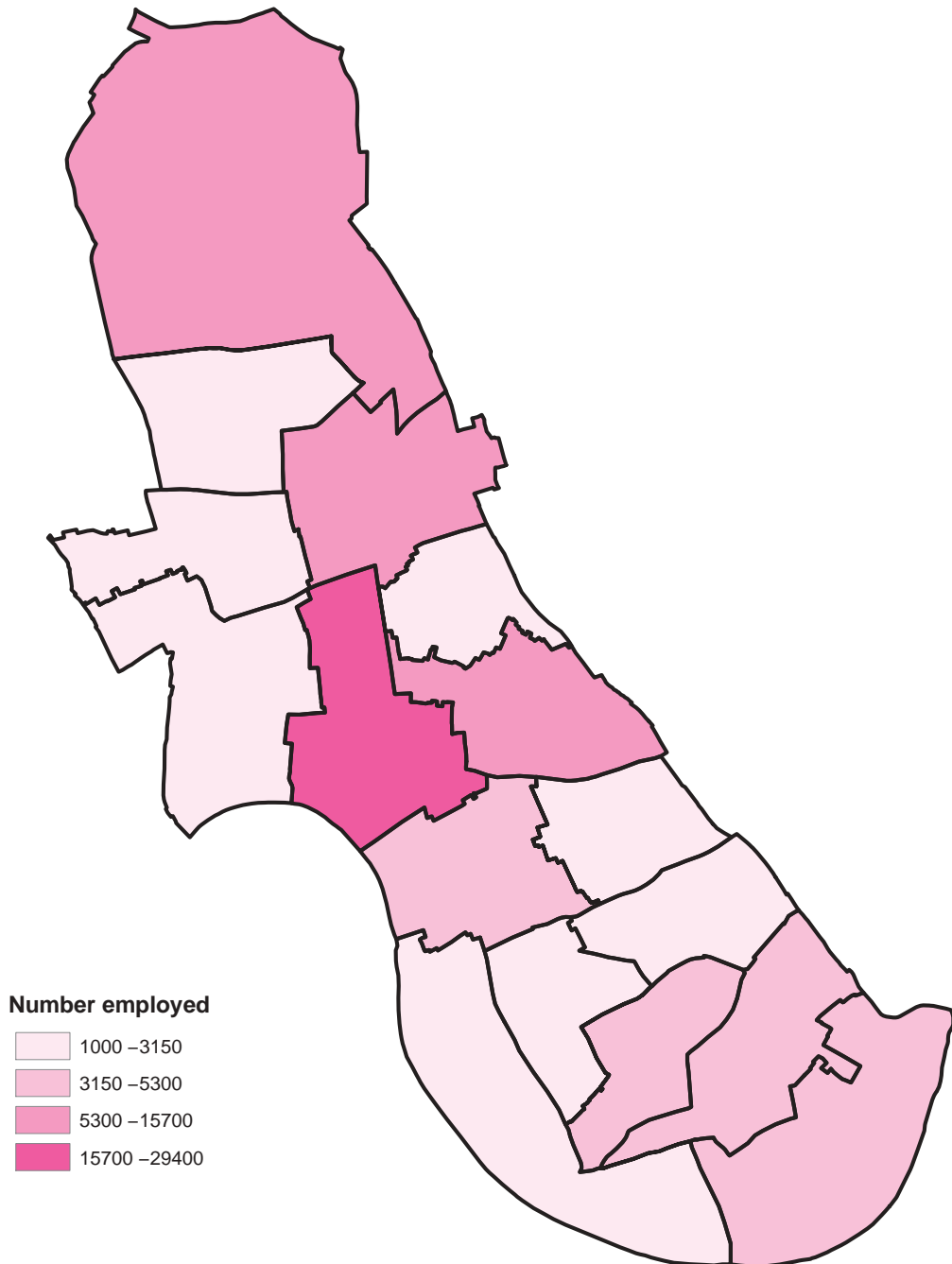
MAP 7 COMMERCIAL FLOORSPACE IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM BY WARD 1999



source: 1998/99 Landuse Survey, Environment Department

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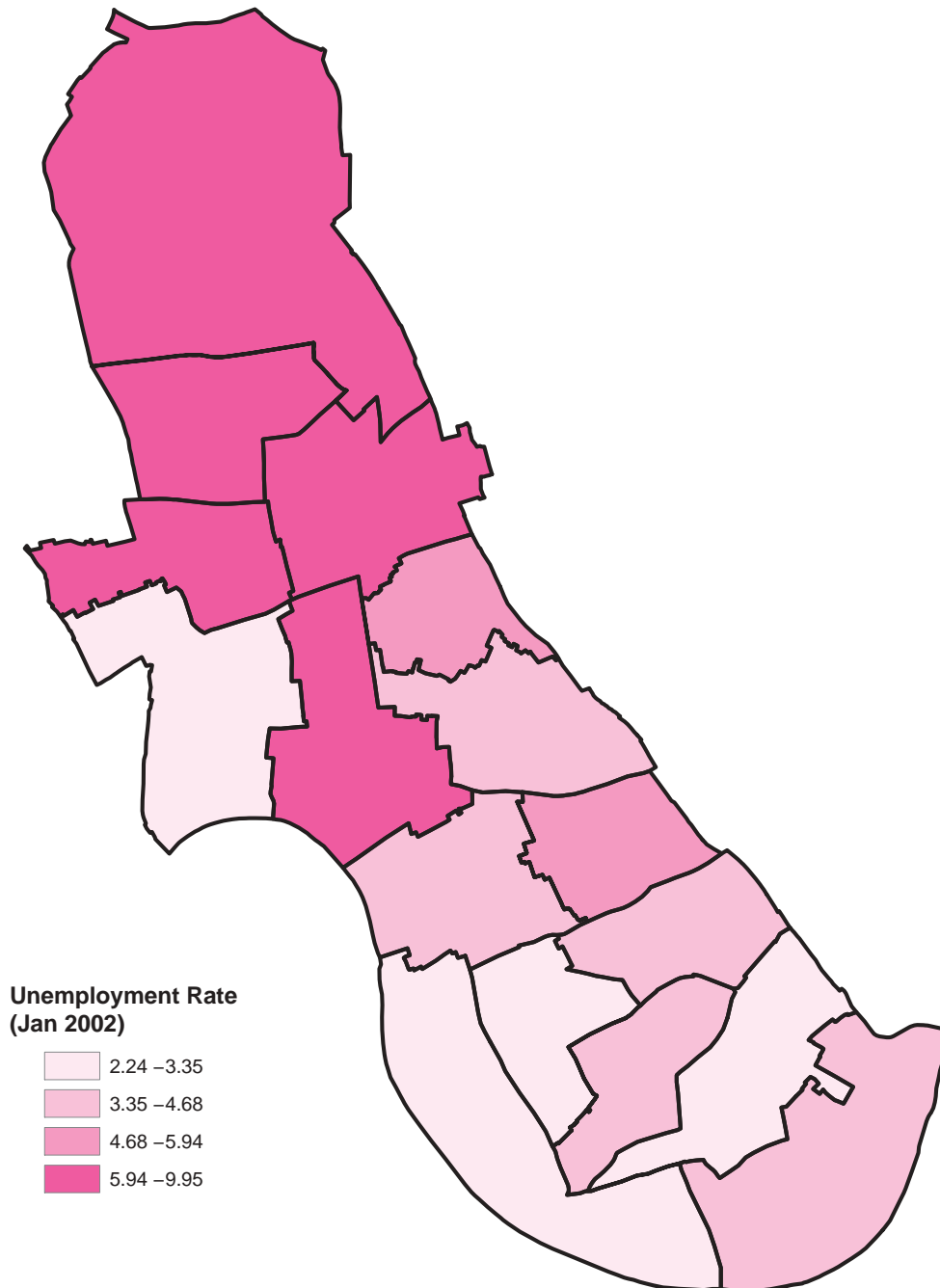
MAP 8 NUMBER OF JOBS BY WARD Estimates for 2001



source: NOMIS and LBHF Land Use Survey

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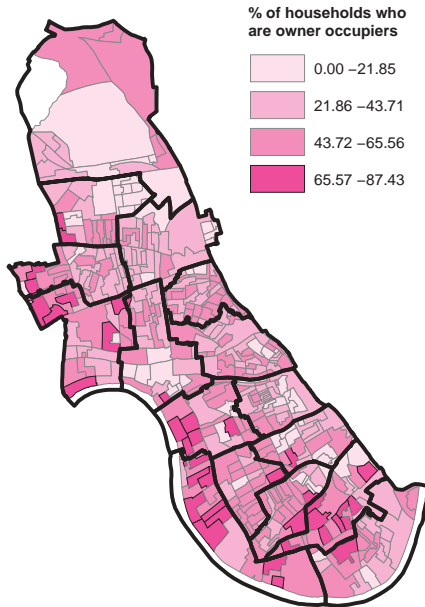
MAP 9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD
January 2002



source: NOMIS; 1991 Census; GLA Population projections

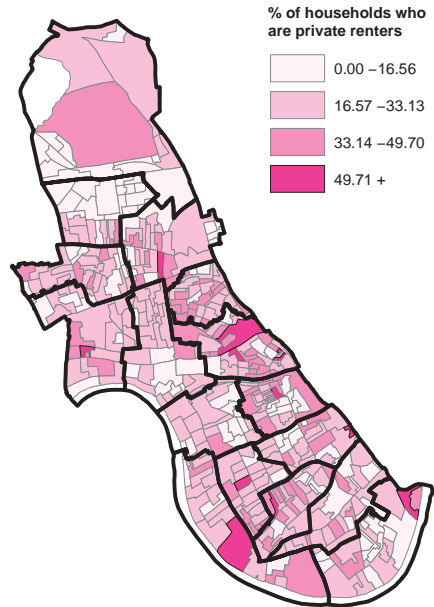
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MAP 10



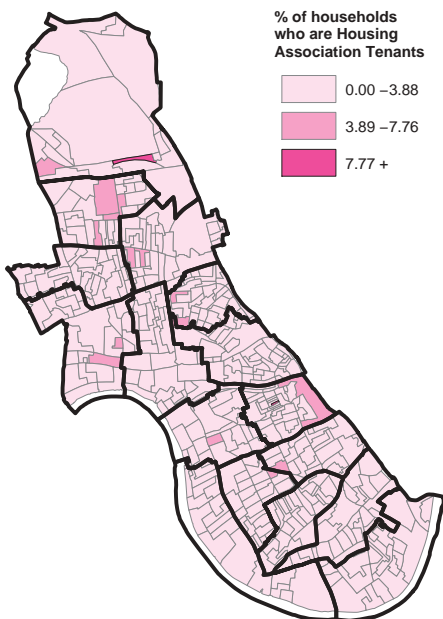
Source: Census 1991

MAP 11



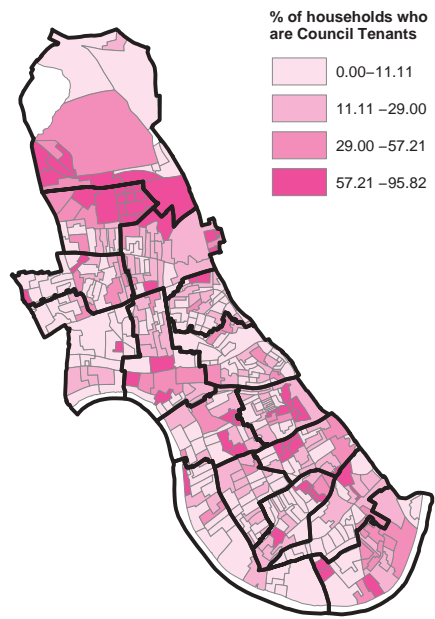
Source: Census 1991

MAP 12



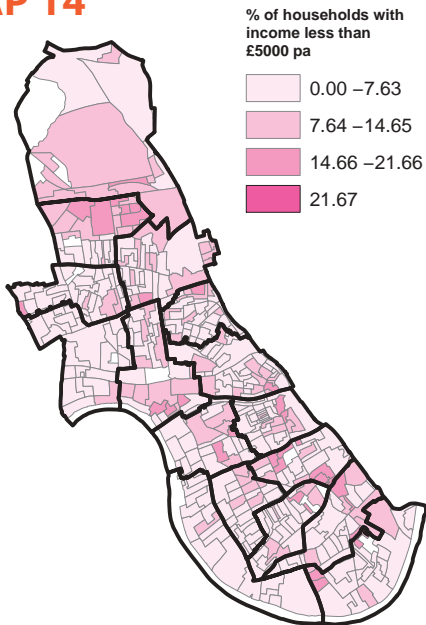
Source: Census 1991

MAP 13



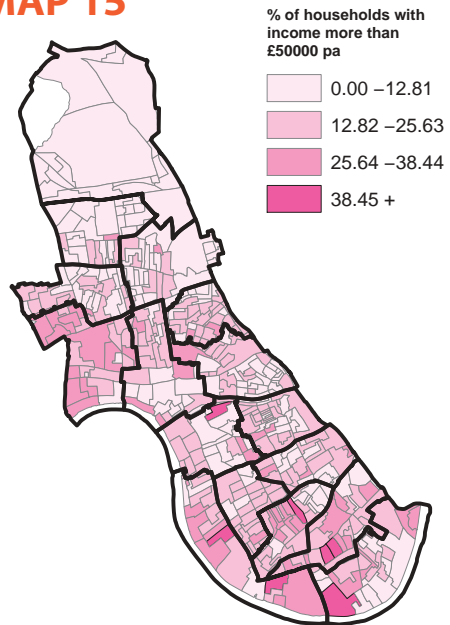
Source: Census 1991

MAP 14



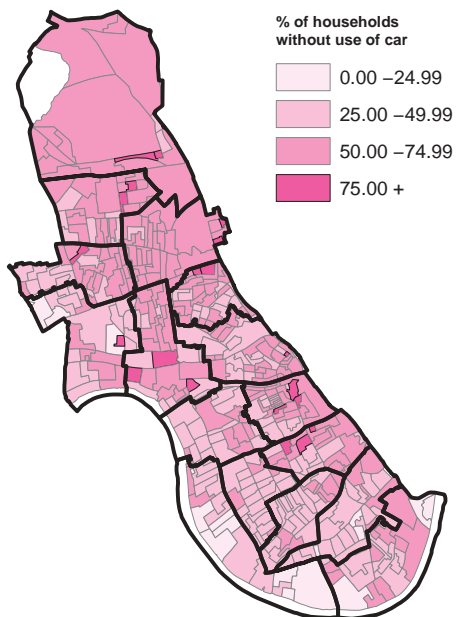
Source: Census 1991

MAP 15



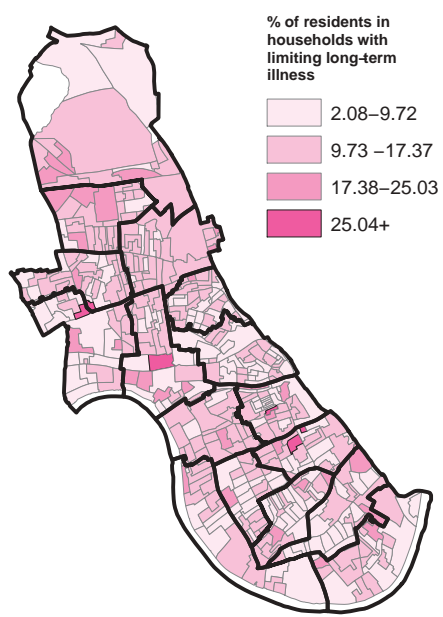
Source: Census 1991

MAP 16



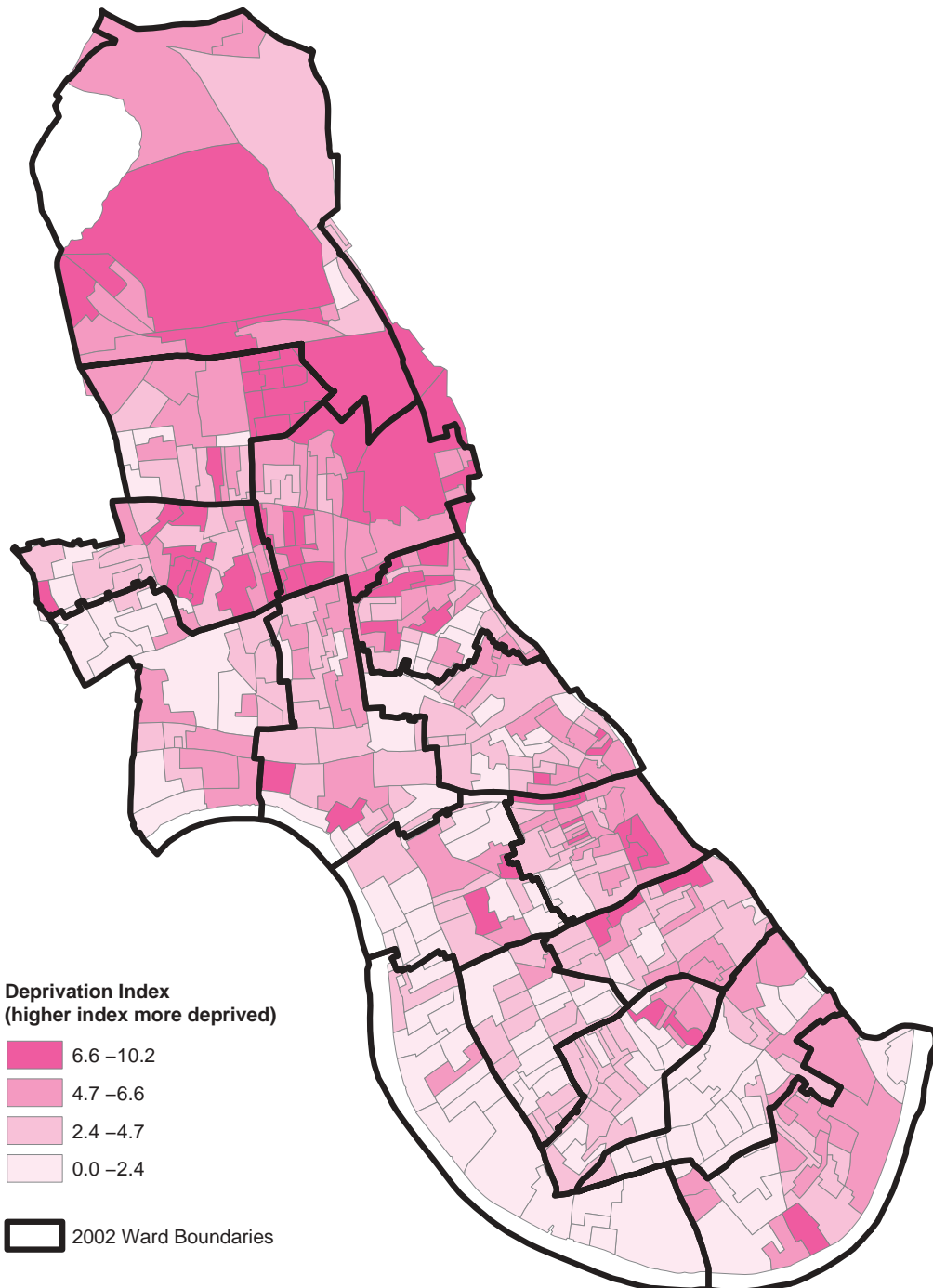
Source: Census 1991

MAP 17



Source: Census 1991

MAP 18
DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT AND THE REGIONS
1998 INDEX OF DEPRIVATION FOR ENUMERATION
DISTRICTS IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

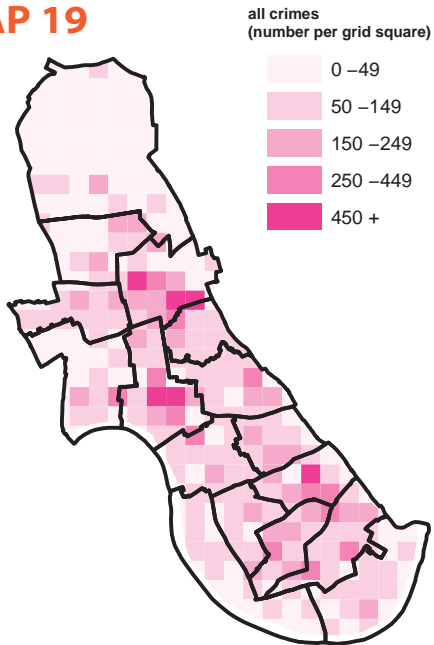


note: (1) Enumeration District Boundaries are from 1991.
(2) Figures in deprivation legend are derived from multiple indices of deprivation. They do not represent percentages.

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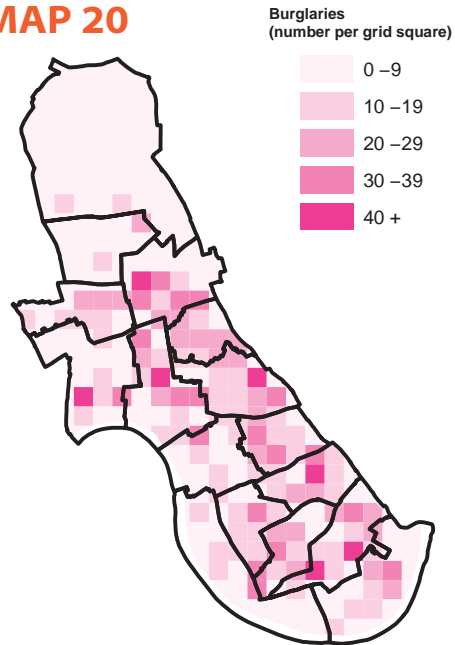
CRIME

MAP 19



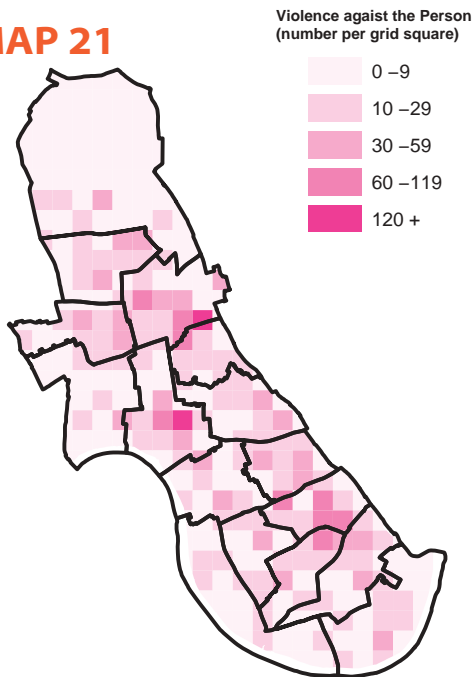
Source: CRIS

MAP 20



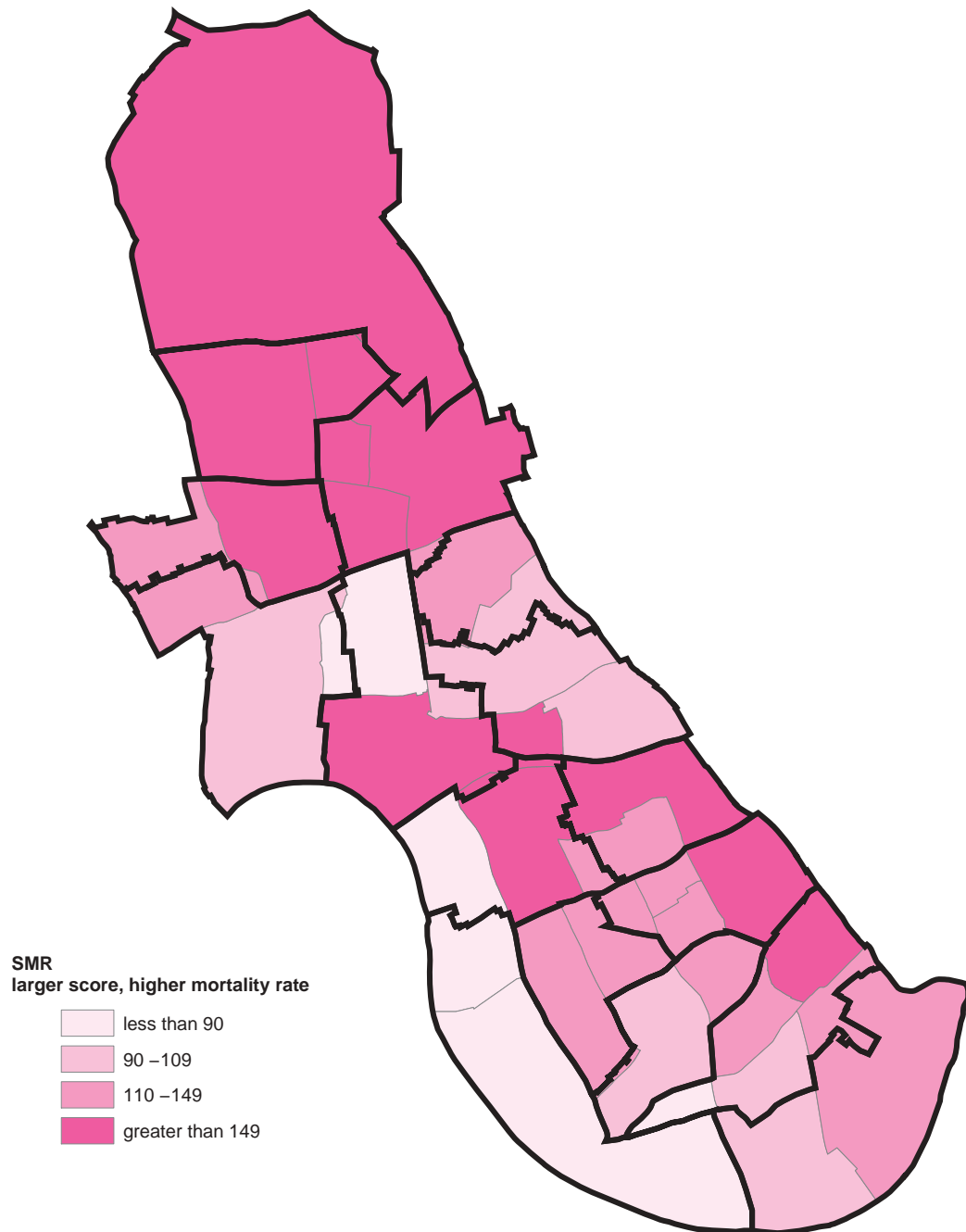
Source: CRIS

MAP 21



Source: CRIS

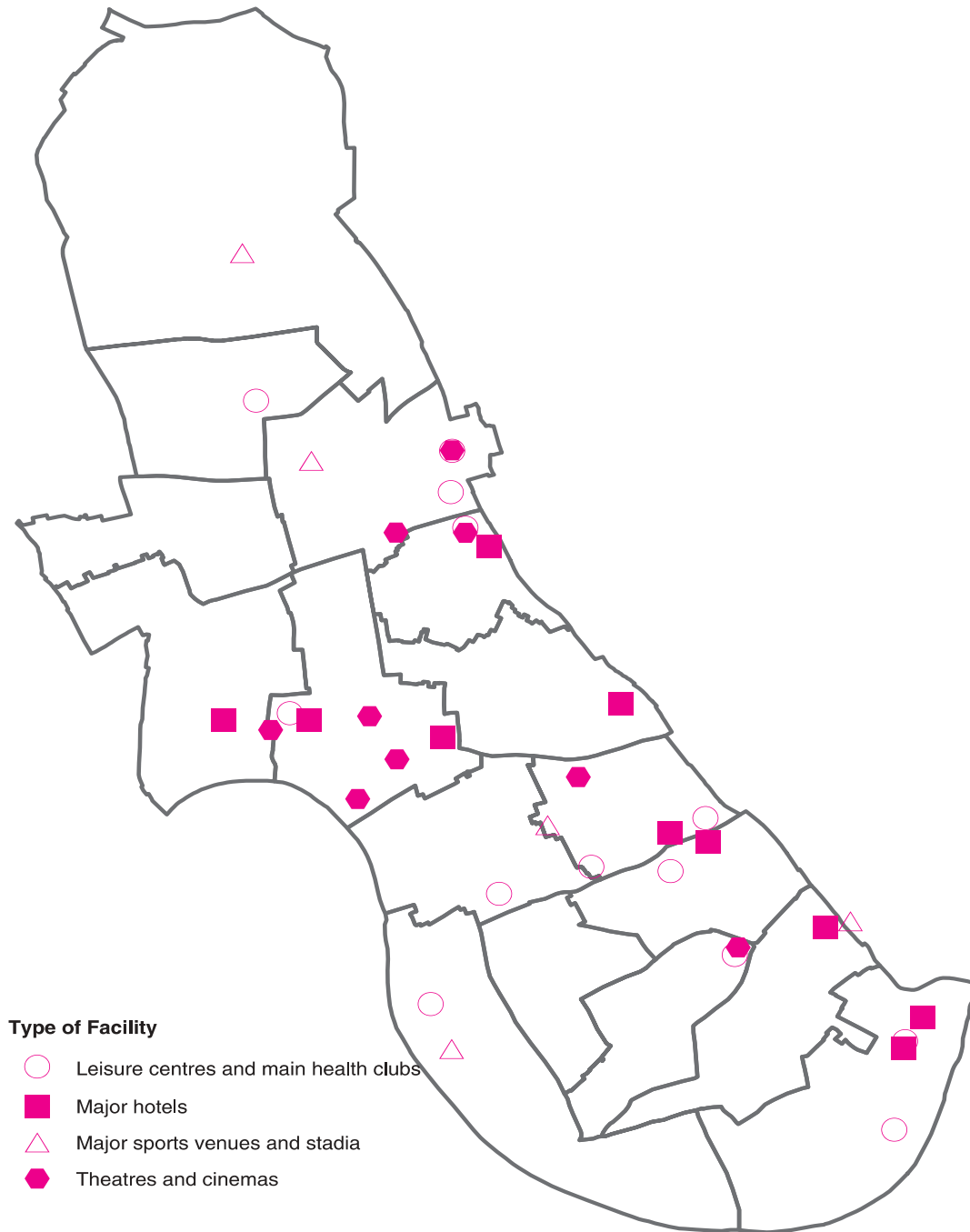
MAP 22
ALL CAUSE STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO, 0-64
YEARS OLD BY WARD (*new ward boundaries overlaid*)



source: Health Inequalities in Hammersmith & Fulham

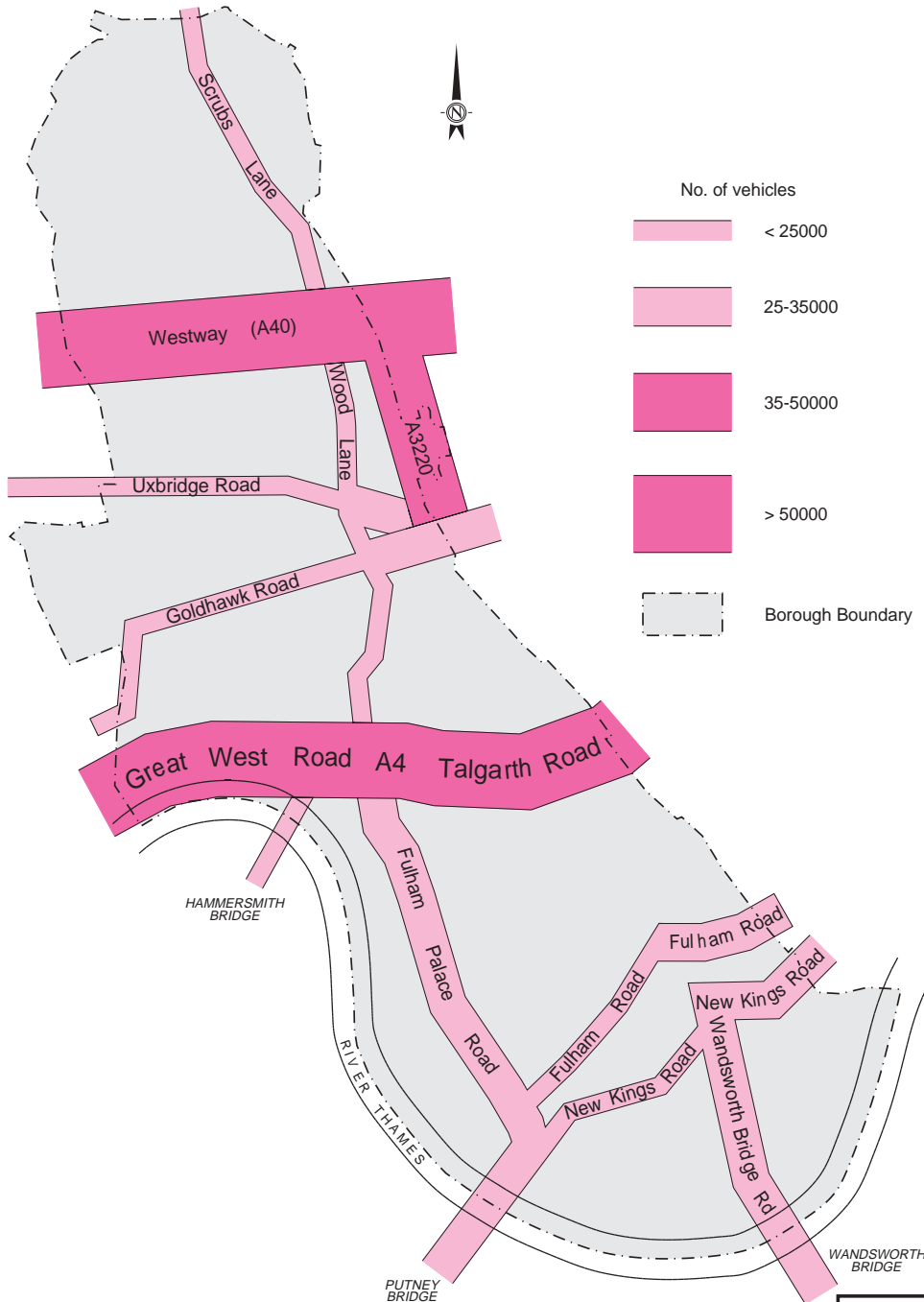
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MAP 23 LEISURE FACILITIES IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM



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MAP 24 PREDOMINANT TWO-WAY TRAFFIC FLOWS 0700~1900 HOURS



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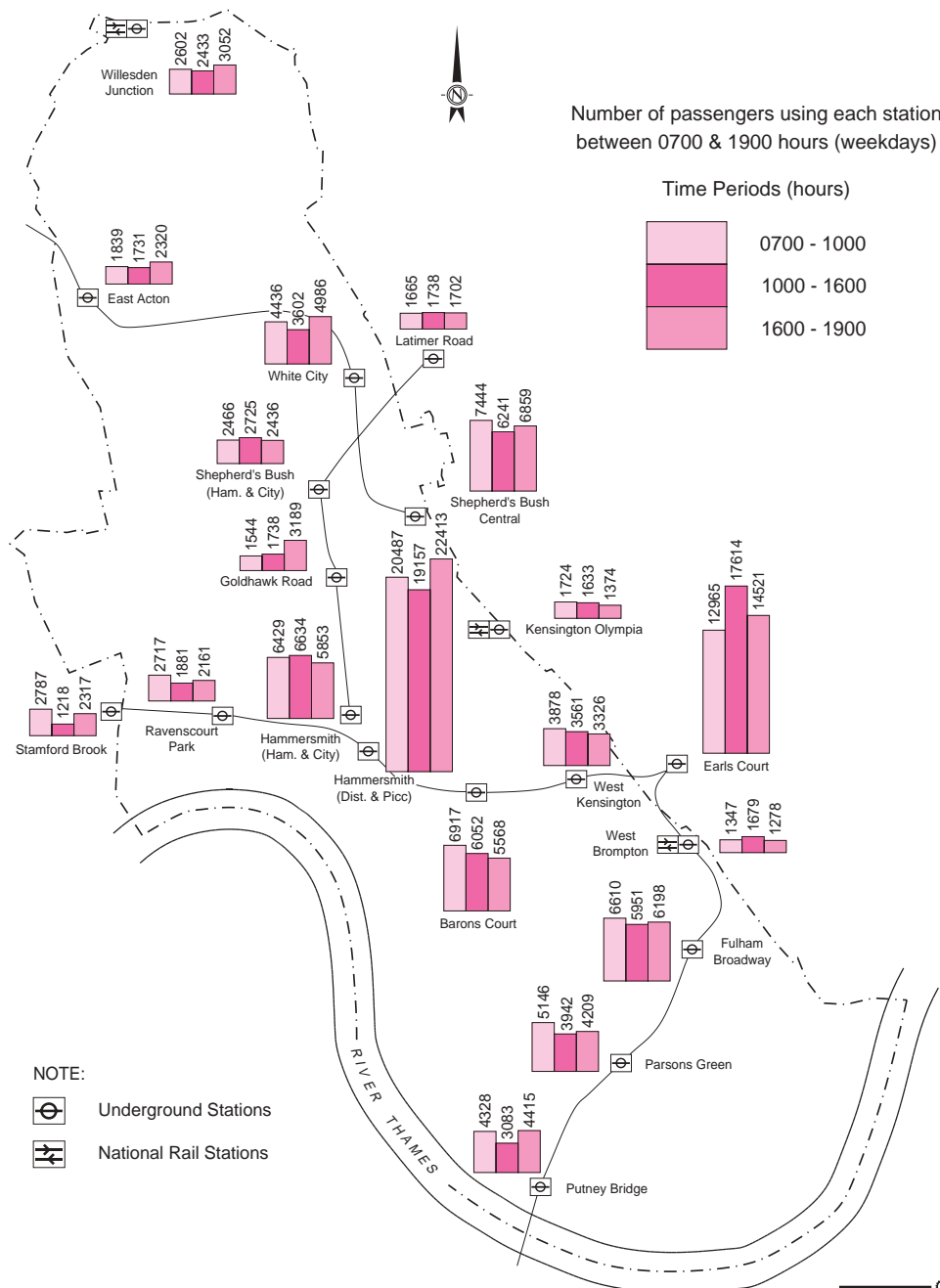
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MAP 25 USE OF RAIL STATIONS Autumn 2000



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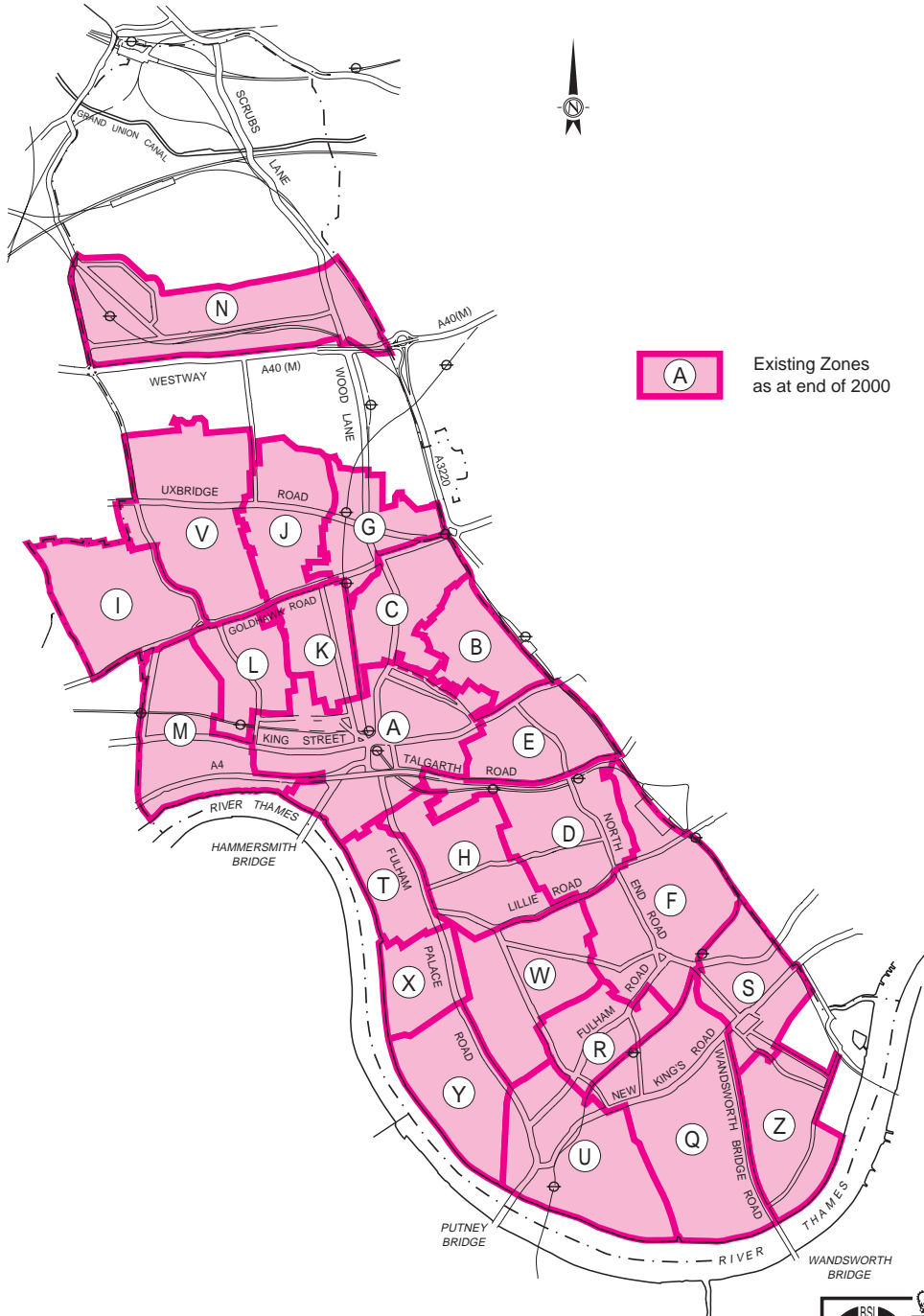
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MAP 26 CONTROLLED PARKING ZONES



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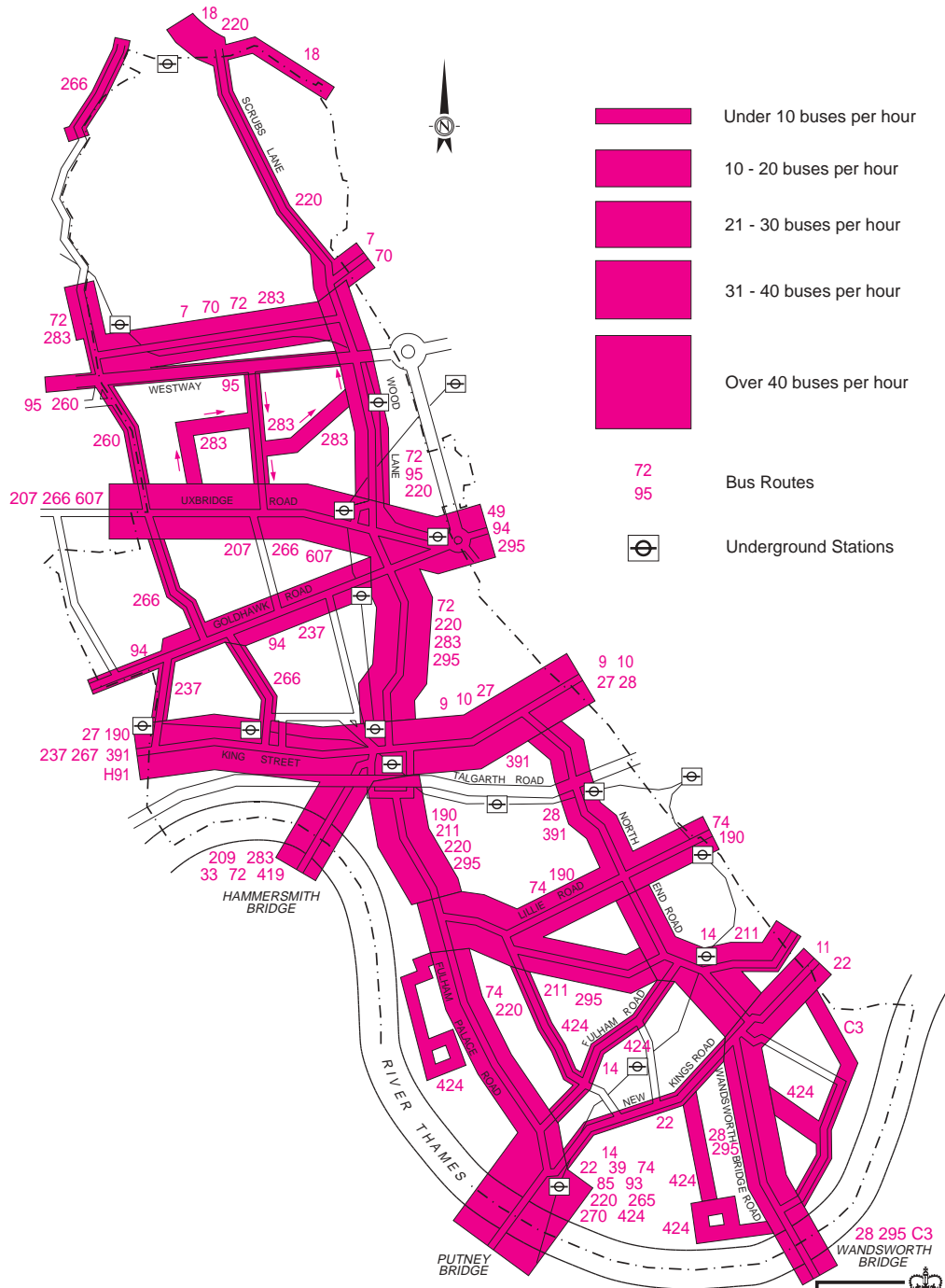


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MAP 27

FREQUENCY OF BUS SERVICES

Maximum one-way flows



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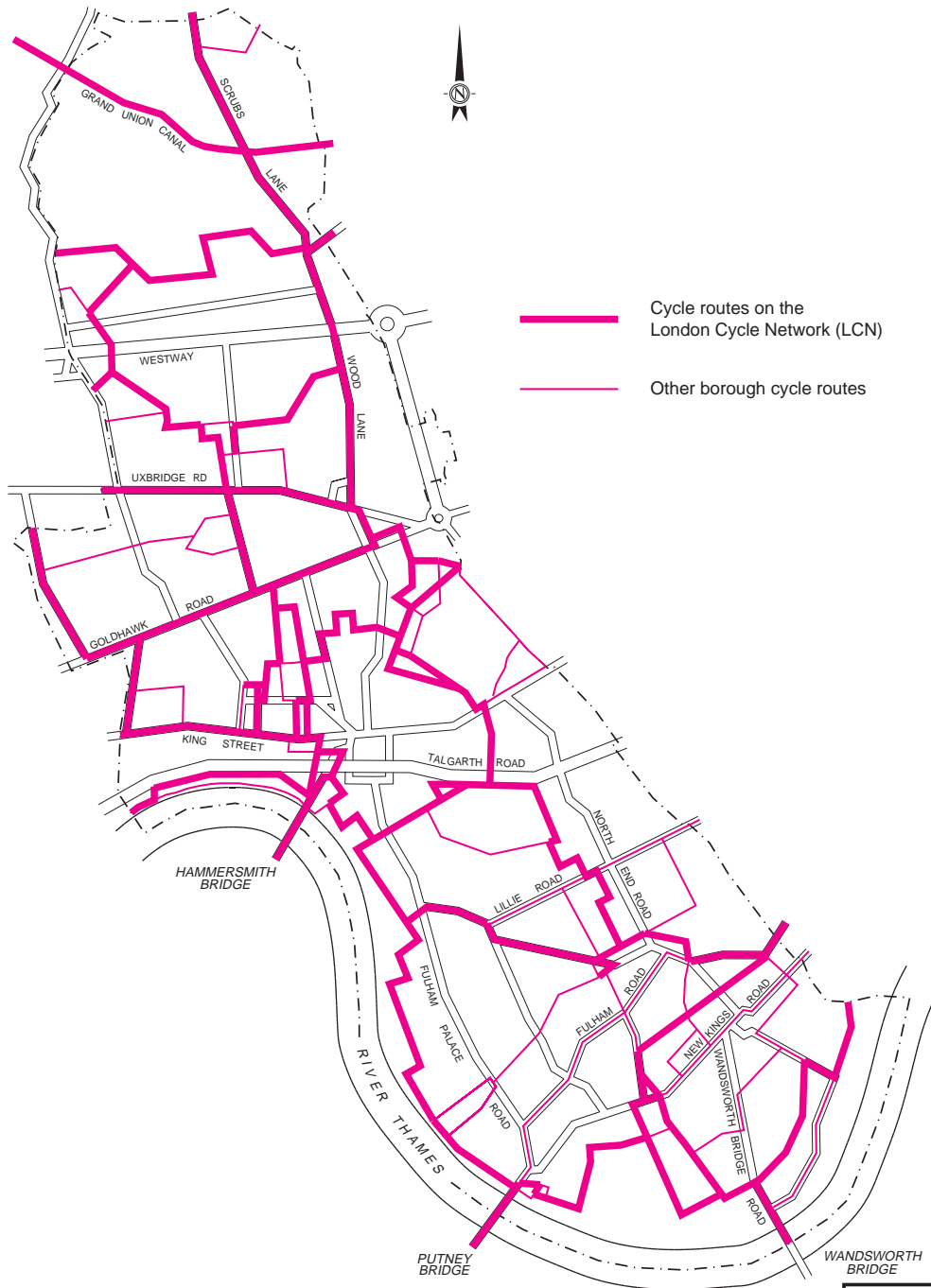
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MAP 28 CYCLE ROUTES IN THE BOROUGH Existing and proposed



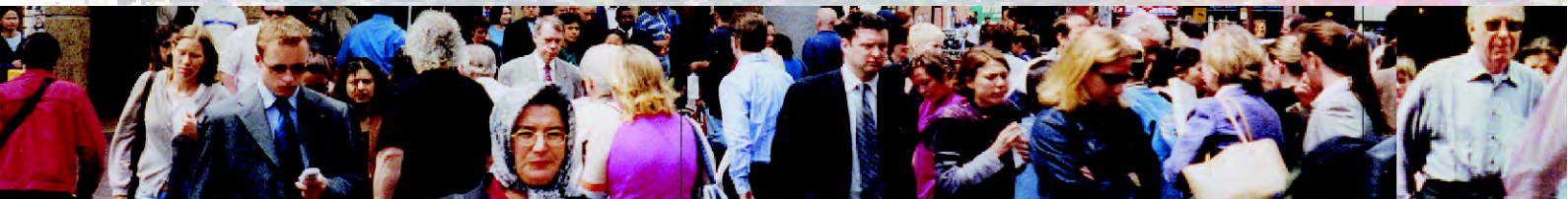
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**Beacon
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*2002-2003
Improving Urban Green Spaces*

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

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