Committee:	Date:		
The City Bridge Trust Committee	16 July 2014		
Subject: Working with Londoners full programme statistical report – July 2008 to July 2013	Public		
Report of:	For Information		
Chief Grants Officer			

Summary

The purpose of this paper is to provide you with a statistical analysis of your Working with Londoners grants programmes that ran from July 2008 to July 2013. 2,346 applications were received under the programmes resulting in 1,065 grants made for a total amount of £76,822,283. This report analyses application numbers and success rates; grant awards across individual grant programmes; and grant awards across different areas of London. It deals only with applications for grants under the Working with Londoners programmes and not with eco-audits or strategic initiatives or any additional programmes outside of the main grants budget such as Growing Localities.

Recommendations

Members are asked to note the report.

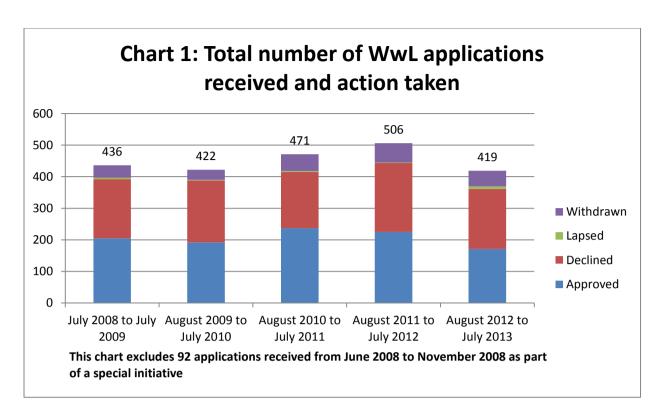
Main Report

1. Introduction

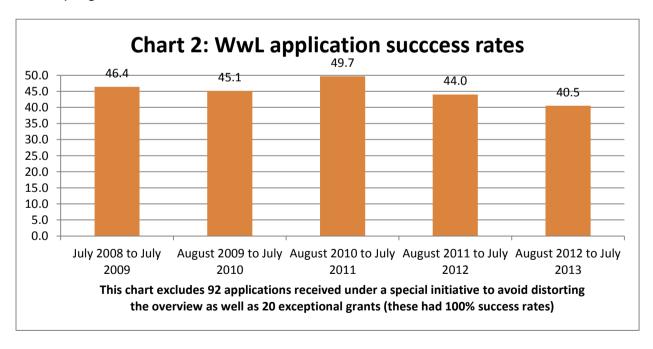
1.1 The Working with Londoners programmes were launched in July 2008 and closed to new applications in July 2013. This report deals with all applications received under the programme. This includes exceptional grants and special editions but excludes eco-audits and strategic initiatives and any additional programmes outside of the main grants budget such as Growing Localities.

2. Applications to the Trust

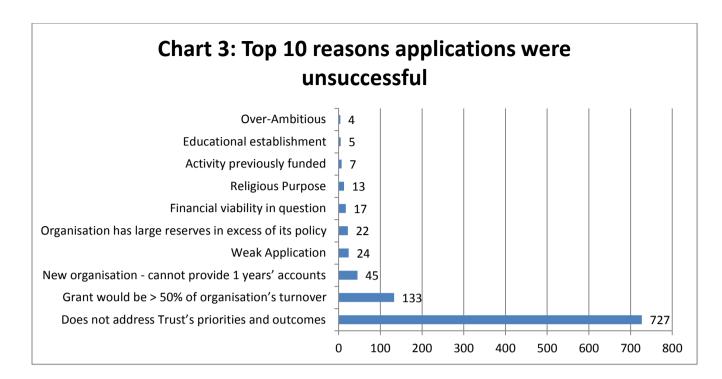
2.1 2,346 applications were received under the Working with Londoners programmes resulting in 1,065 grants for a total amount of £76,822,283. Chart 1 shows the number of applications received per year and the action taken. Numbers of applications received remained fairly steady at an average of 451 per year. However, it is notable that applications reached a peak in the fourth year (2011/12) of the programme before dropping to a programme low of 419 applications in the final year. This was unexpected as, with the difficult external financial environment, officers had expected a rise in applications. However, anecdotally, this appears to be in keeping with the experience of other Trusts. It may reflect closure of potential applicant organisations or their lack of fundraising capacity.



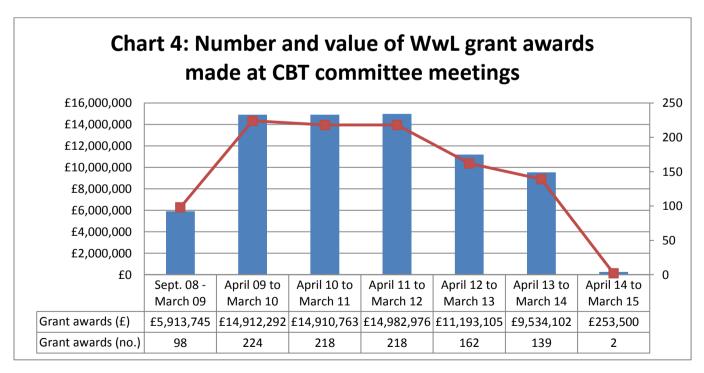
2.2 The average success rate of applications to the Trust is 45.2%. Chart 2 shows that whilst success rates were consistently between 40% and 50%, there was a drop in success rates over the latter years of Working with Londoners, reaching its lowest point of 40.5% in the final year of the programme.



2.3 Chart 3 shows the top 10 reasons why applications were declined. The most common reason was that applications fell outside of the Trust's priorities.



2.4 Grant awards totalling £76,822,283 were made under Working with Londoners. Chart 4 shows the distribution of grant awards by value and number for each financial year. Please note that four unusually large grants of over £250k each have been excluded to avoid skewing the data. The average size of grant award made was £67,578.21. This remained relatively steady across each financial year.



¹ Hampstead Heath, £3m awarded April 2011; Barbican, £1,501,600 awarded, December 2010; Guildhall School Trust, £370,200 awarded, November 2012; Barbican, £250k awarded, February 2013

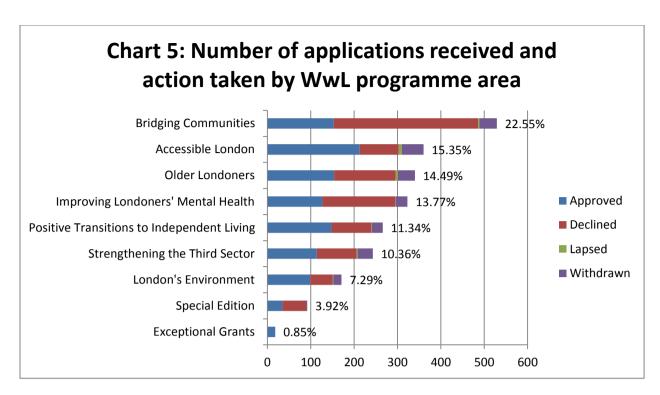
3. Comparison by grant programme area

3.1 Working with Londoners included seven grant programmes as well as exceptional grants and a time-limited 'special edition' – 'Young People and Parents Tackling Violence' which looked at the impact of gang and knife crime in London. Table 1 summarises the applications received by programme area and Chart 5 shows the proportion of applications received and action taken by programme area.² Bridging Communities received the highest number of applications (529) but also had the lowest success rate at 29%. Most grants were awarded under your Accessible London programme (213) which had a success rate of 59%. The greatest amount of funding was awarded under your Positive Transitions to Independent Living programme (£11,783,400). Paragraphs 3.2 – 3.10 look at each programme area in more detail.

Table 1: summary of grant applications and awards by programme area

Fund/Program	Grant	Applications	Success	Total grant	Average
_	awards	received	rate (%)	award	grant size
Exceptional Grants	20	20	100	£3,338,700	£88,172
Special Edition	35	92	38	£3,030,415	£86,583
Strengthening the Third	114	243	47	£10,735,990	£94,175
Sector					
Positive Transitions to	148	266	56	£11,783,400	£79,618
Independent Living					
Older Londoners	154	340	45	£8,740,470	£56,756
London's Environment	99	171	58	£6,211,224	£62,740
Improving Londoners'	127	323	39	£10,097,745	£79,510
Mental Health					
Bridging Communities	153	529	29	£10,132,780	£66,227
Accessible London	213	360	59	£9,381,359	£44,044
Grand Total	1063	2346	45	£76,822,283	£72,269

² The previously mentioned Hampstead Heath and Guildhall School Trust grants have been excluded from London's Environment and Accessible London respectively. The grants to the Barbican have been included under exceptional grants but are excluded in the average size of grant calculation.



- 3.2 **Accessible London** saw the highest number of grants made (213) and was the second most popular programme, receiving 15.35% of overall applications. It also enjoyed the highest success rates at 59%. This particularly reflects the support your officers have established for capital access work. All applicants seeking a grant for capital work were required to have an independent access audit. In addition a high proportion of applicants obtained advice from the Access and Sustainability Officer you funded within the Centre for Accessible Environments. Given the high success rates, the total grant amount at £9,381,359 is smaller than might be expected due to a low average grant amount of £44,044. This is explained by the £50k cap on capital grants that operated under Working with Londoners as well as by the 39 small grant awards made for access audits.
- 3.3 Bridging Communities was the most popular programme receiving 22.55% of overall applications. However, you will notice that it also had the lowest success rate, with just 29% of applications receiving a grant. 153 grants were made for a total amount of £10,132,780. This programme sought to support 4 bringing together and developing leaders from different communities; bringing together people from different backgrounds to work together; ESOL; and minority and mainstream community organisations working together to improve services. What is most notable however, is that of the applications received, 121 (22.87%) failed to address any of these outcome areas. Some of these were speculative applications that did not meet any of the grant programme priorities, others misinterpreted what was meant by the term 'bridging', despite our guidance being clear. This programme has been discontinued under Investing in Londoners, although one of its more successful elements - English for Speakers of Other Languages – has been continued as a clearer and more distinct programme.

- **3.4 Improving Londoners' Mental Health** received 13.77% of total applications, which is just above average. 127 grants were made for a total grant amount of £10,097,745. Despite having a below average success rate (39%) this programme saw the second highest amount awarded under any grants programme, partly due to the relatively high average grant of £79,510. 33 applications (10.22%) failed to address the stated priorities of this programme. In many cases these applications were for work to address general 'wellbeing' rather than focusing on specific mental health needs or they insufficiently targeted any of the stated priority groups. Of the successful applications over a third (47 grants) were awarded for services specifically for children and young people.
- 3.5 **London's Environment:** received the lowest proportion of applications under Working with Londoners at 9.31% but enjoyed the second highest success rate at 58%. 99 grants were made for a total grant amount of £6,211,224. The low application rate is partly because there are fewer environmental charities than social care organisations. It is also the case that capital funding for environmental and conservation work was not the focus of your grant-making. London's Environment comprised of two main outcomes areas: biodiversity and environmental education. By far the most grants were awarded for environmental education (87).
- 3.6 **Older Londoners** received an above average proportion of applications (14.49%) and an average success rate (45%). 154 grants were made for a total grant amount of £8,740,470. The total grant amount was relatively low due to the small average size of grants (£56,756). This reflects the community-based nature of much of this work, often carried out by smaller organisations. Just under half of grants awarded were for work to encourage healthy lifestyles amongst people aged 65 and above, with 52 grants targeting people aged over 75. Fewer grants were made to support people with dementia and Alzheimer's (27) but this is unsurprising given the specialist nature of this work.
- 3.7 **Positive transitions to independent living** received 11.34% of Working with Londoners applications. 148 grants were made for a total grant amount of £11,783,400 the highest of any Working with Londoners programme. This reflects the high success rate of applications (56%) and relatively high average grant amount £79,618. The most successful areas of funding were to support disabled people to manage independent living and 'personal' budgets; to support young disabled people in the transition to adulthood; and for resettlement of ex-offenders leaving custody. A disappointing number of applications were made to support disabled parents (2%) and young care leavers (6%), and these grant priorities have been discontinued under Investing in Londoners.
- 3.8 **Strengthening the third sector** received just 10.36% of applications, which is unsurprising given that this programme is open only to organisations that provide capacity building support to other voluntary and community sector organisations. 114 grant awards were made, for a total grant amount of £10,735,990, the second highest across all funding programmes. This is due

to the average grant size of £94,175 being higher than any other funding programme. Nearly half of grant awards were for work to increase and improve volunteering (46%) with a further 30% to support BME and refugee community organisations, which are recognised as having specific capacity building support needs. Few grants were made to use ICT (9%) and improve the quality of evaluation (9%). Your focus on ICT has been discontinued under your Investing in Londoners grants programme and your officers are exploring ways to support organisations to evaluate and show the impact of their work more effectively – as this continues to be an area of weakness for many.

- 3.9 Exceptional grants: Occasionally you award 'exceptional grants' for work outside of your published priorities. This allows you to respond to new and exceptional needs and circumstances which may have arisen since the Trust fixed its priorities, such as a major catastrophe impacting upon London or work that falls outside the stated priorities but is nonetheless of strategic importance to London. You awarded 20 exceptional grants worth a total amount of £3,338,700. Examples include a grant to the Media Trust to provide media training to young Londoners to tell London's stories; a grant to the Barbican Centre Trust towards Creative Learning projects in East London; and a grant for St John Ambulance's first aid training and volunteering amongst young people in four east London boroughs, ahead of the 2012 Olympics.
- 3.10 Special edition: In the first year of Working with Londoners you ran a time limited special initiative 'Young People and Parents Tackling Violence' which looked at the impact of gang and knife crime in London. 35 grants were made for a total grant amount of £3,030,415. The programme had a low application success rate (38%) as it was heavily oversubscribed and with a limited amount of funds available. Although there were some notable successes under this programme, a minority of projects were deemed not to have met their objectives in full. Accordingly this programme has not run again, although the lessons learnt have been used to inform your new Investing in Londoners' Safer London programme.

4. Geographical distribution

4.1 There are two key geographical measures upon which the Trust tracks its grant making. The first is 'borough base' which shows the borough in which an organisation's offices are based. The second is 'borough benefit' which shows which boroughs of London in which the work would be delivered. Often, of course, there is an overlap between the two. Please note that in both analyses below four unusually large grants of over £250k each have been excluded to avoid skewing the data.³

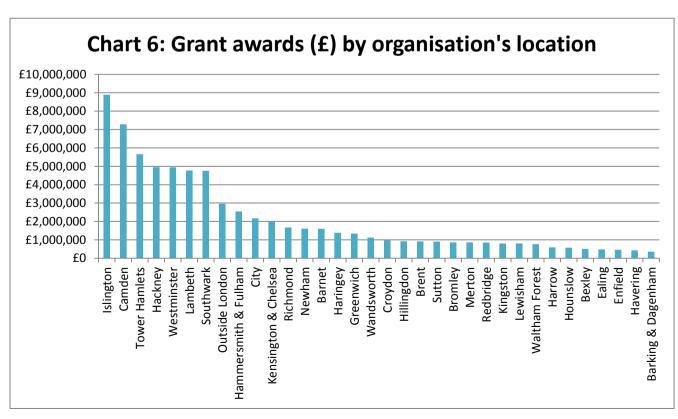
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³ Hampstead Heath, £3m awarded April 2011; Barbican, £1,501,600 awarded, December 2010; Guildhall School Trust, £370,200 awarded, November 2012; Barbican, £250k awarded, February 2013

- 4.2 Please note that the data analysed below (Chart 6) provides only an estimate in order to help understand better the geographical benefit of the grants awarded. There are several limitations to the data:
 - Inaccurate data provided by applicants as to which boroughs beneficiaries are located.
 - The beneficiary data of many grants is recorded only at a higher level e.g. London-wide or several NE London. It is not possible to accurately break down the benefit by individual boroughs.
 - Where a grant will benefit more than one named borough only one borough is included in the analysis.

Borough Base

- 4.3 It is helpful to consider the distribution of City Bridge Trust funding by the applicant organisation's location as this helps the Trust to understand where stronger parts of London's voluntary sector are located, and importantly, where you may need to target capacity building support. It should be noted, however, that this will include organisations with a regional or national remit, as well as those which are locally based.
- 4.4 As you can see from Chart 6, organisations based in Islington, Camden and Tower Hamlets received the highest level of grant awards from City Bridge Trust. Islington and Camden in particular enjoyed high success rates at 53.8% and 56.9% respectively, whilst Tower Hamlets at 45.6% was in line with the average (45.3%). Each of these boroughs has relatively high concentrations of voluntary organisations and they benefit from historically strong infrastructure support. As inner London boroughs with good transport connections, they also include many organisations with a regional or national geographical focus.

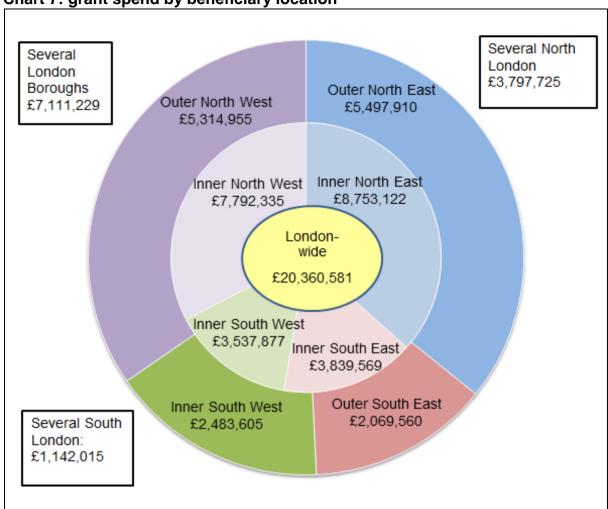


- 4.5 By contrast, organisations based in Bexley, Ealing, Enfield, Havering and Barking and Dagenham received very low levels of funding from the Trust. All boroughs had below numbers of applications to the Trust, especially Havering and Bexley, with only 17 and 21 respectively. Alongside this, all, excepting Havering, experienced success rates below the average of 45.4%. It is worth noting that organisations based in Barking and Dagenham experienced the lowest success rate of all London boroughs, at 13.9%. Where grants were awarded, those in Enfield, Ealing and Havering tended to be small (£38,703; £43,534; £53,375) compared to an average of £72,134. Some of the challenges for funding these boroughs are discussed in paragraphs 4.11 to 4.12.
- 4.6 A full summary of grant information by location of applicant organisation is shown in Annex 1.

Borough benefit

4.7 Chart 7 shows the *area of benefit* of grants awarded under Working with Londoners until 31st March 2013. Activities may not be restricted to a single borough, so it is not always straightforward to map the precise benefit of your spending. These grants are shown separately as 'several North London', 'Several South London' and 'London-wide'. Whilst you have funded work across all of London, funding is greater in the inner regions (£23,922,903 compared to £15,366,030 in outer boroughs), which may reflect greater need in these areas. There is also a disparity between funds reaching boroughs in north and south London, with northern boroughs receiving £31,156,047 and southern boroughs receiving £13,072,626.

Chart 7: grant spend by beneficiary location⁴



- 4.8 One way to understand how effectively your grant-making is targeting deprivation in London is to map spend by location of the beneficiaries against the position of each borough according to the Government's 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The Indices combine economic, social and housing indicators into a single score, allowing areas to be ranked against each other according to their level of deprivation.
- 4.9 Table 2 ranks each London borough according to total City Bridge Trust grant amount awards against its relative position on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. To make sense of the range and to identify anomalous boroughs, the measure of dispersion (standard deviation) has been calculated. The rows are shaded to help show these anomalies (red = significantly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected; orange = slightly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected; green = in line with expectations).

⁴ Inner North East (City, Hackney, Islington, Tower Hamlets); Inner North West (Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster); Inner South East (Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark); Inner South West (Lambeth, Wandsworth); Outer North East (Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Haringey, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest); Outer South East (Bexley, Bromley, Croydon); Outer South West (Kingston, Morton, Pichmond, Sutton); Outer North West (Remot, Bront, Faling, Harrow, Hillingdon)

Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest); Outer South East (Bexley, Bromley, Croydon); Outer South We (Kingston, Merton, Richmond, Sutton); Outer North West (Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow)

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4.10 Overall there is a good correlation between the Trust rank by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. 42 boroughs show no or a very small difference between the two ranks indicating that grant spend is in line with expectations. A further 13 boroughs show a small difference. 8 boroughs have a larger difference than expected, and these are considered below.

Table 2: borough comparison of City Bridge Trust by spend to relative rank on the multiple indices of deprivation

Area name	Relative rank on IOD	Rank by borough benefit	SD from the mean (benefit)	Grant awards by borough benefit
Enfield	14	32	-2	£371,100
Barking & Dagenham	7	22	-2	£686,300
Waltham Forest	6	21	-2	£692,650
Brent	11	23	-1	£659,900
Lewisham	10	20	-1	£732,150
Newham	2	12	-1	£1,246,460
Bexley	24	31	-1	£380,930
Hounslow	20	26	-1	£534,115
Haringey	4	9	-1	£1,526,300
Redbridge	22	27	-1	£498,100
Greenwich	8	11	0	£1,299,915
Havering	26	28	0	£477,000
Hackney	1	3	0	£2,976,090
Ealing	16	17	0	£911,070
Sutton	28	29	0	£431,020
City of London	32	33	0	£118,700
Islington	5	5	0	£2,594,307
Merton	30	30	0	£412,580
Tower Hamlets	3	2	0	£3,064,025
Harrow	27	24	0	£573,370
Croydon	19	16	0	£941,200
Hammersmith & Fulham	13	10	0	£1,387,880
Wandsworth	21	18	0	£899,127
Kensington & Chelsea	18	15	0	£1,039,100
Lambeth	9	4	1	£2,638,750
Southwark	12	7	1	£1,807,504
Kingston upon Thames	31	25	1	£540,300
Hillingdon	23	14	1	£1,059,900
Bromley	29	19	1	£747,430
Westminster	17	6	1	£1,994,965
Camden	15	1	2	£3,370,390
Barnet	25	8	2	£1,576,600
Richmond upon Thames	33	13	2	£1,099,705

- 4.11 Grants for work targeting beneficiaries in Enfield, Barking and Dagenham, and Waltham Forest have low Trust rankings despite relatively high deprivation scores. All experienced below average success rates with work targeting beneficiaries in Barking and Dagenham the lowest of all areas at 19.5% compared to an average of 45.2%. Applications to benefit both Enfield and Waltham Forest received smaller than average-sized grants (£41,233 and £53,281 compared to the average of £67,578). Interestingly however, work to benefit Barking and Dagenham had an average grant size of £85,788. This reflects several larger grants made in 2013.
- 4.12 As highlighted in section 4.5, organisations based in Enfield and Barking and Dagenham also received comparatively low levels of funding from the Trust, and whilst organisations in Waltham Forest fared better, the level of funding received was well below average. Enfield's voluntary sector is characterised by a high proportion of small organisations, many of which will be outside of the Trust's eligibility criteria. We have reported before on the challenges of attracting good applications from Barking & Dagenham and Waltham Forest, two boroughs with recognised disadvantage and where the voluntary sector is less well-developed than in some others.
- 4.13 Grants for work targeting beneficiaries in Barnet, Richmond and Camden received a higher proportion of Trust funding than might be expected by their position on the Indices of Deprivation. Barnet and Richmond have relatively low positions on the Indices of Deprivation and above-average funding by the Trust. In both cases this is due to a single anomalous year: work to benefit Barnet is also skewed by successful requests received in just one quarter of 2009/10 of £335,300 compared to a full year average of £306,800. Grants to benefit Richmond in 2010/11, whilst generally high, were particularly so in 2011/12 at £523,100 compared to an average per year of £218,361. Work targeting beneficiaries in Camden is most well-funded by the Trust, although it does have a high position on the indices of deprivation. Levels of funding were particularly high in 2008/09 (£808,050) when several large grants were made under your special edition grants programme to benefit Camden.
- 4.14 Where boroughs are receiving a greater amount of funding than might be expected, it is not the case that you should be looking to 'scale down' your support. In all relatively affluent boroughs it is important to bear in mind that pockets of deprivation exist and therefore still need your grant funding.

5. Beneficiaries

5.1 Often, your officers are asked how many people benefit from City Bridge Trust funding. In practice this is difficult to quantify accurately as it relies on data provided from different organisations for different types of grant. The data, also, does not reflect the level of service provided - for example a mental health project may work intensively with comparatively few young people, whilst an environmental project may work less intensively with many young people. A typical challenge is where an organisation states a high beneficiary number as they have published web resources, although direct beneficiaries are low. Another challenge is that this data is missing or hard to quantify

because it has been provided in varying formats. It is hoped your new online application process will make it easier for the Trust to quantify beneficiary numbers and the breakdown of beneficiaries by age, disability, gender and ethnicity. The intended move to online monitoring will help your officers to collect more accurate, actual, beneficiary numbers throughout the lifetime of each grant. However, even with this additional guidance, we are reliant on data provided by external organisations and so the data quality, to a large extent, remains outside of our control.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 Your Working with Londoners grants programmes ran from July 2008 until July 2013. 1,065 grants were made for a total amount of £76,822,283. Application levels remained steady throughout the lifetime of the programme, at an average of 451 per year. Success rates were between 40% and 50% but there was a drop in success rates over the latter years of Working with Londoners, reaching its lowest point of 40.5% in the final year of the programme. The main reason that applications are unsuccessful is that they do not meet your grant priorities. Officers have taken steps to make the priorities even clearer under your new Investing in Londoners grants programmes, though there will always be those who will apply anyway, regardless of the criteria in place.
- 6.2 You awarded most grants under Accessible London and the highest amount of funding under Positive Transitions to Independent Living. Communities had the highest number of applications but also the lowest success rate and tended to attract speculative applications. It was discontinued, therefore, under Investing in Londoners.
- 6.3 Whilst it is the case that you make more grant awards in inner London and the northern London boroughs, the level of funding individual boroughs receive is broadly in line with their relative position in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. There are some notable anomalies, particularly Enfield, Barking & Dagenham and Waltham Forest, which receive less funding than might be expected. The challenge of funding these boroughs has been raised before and your officers are looking for ways to proactively reach out to these boroughs.
- 6.4 In future statistical reports, officers would like to report more fully about the grant beneficiaries and hope the new online application and monitoring forms will help provide more robust data, although some variation in quality is inevitable. Under your Investing in Londoners programmes, officers will continue to identify emerging trends and make adjustments as appropriate to encourage good applications from across London that meet your chosen grant priorities to tackle disadvantage in London.

Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

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Report written: 1st July 2014

Annex 1: Grant information by location of applicant organisations⁵

Borough Base	Number of grants	Number of applications	Success rate (%)	Total grant award (£)	Average grant
	awarded	''	, ,		size
Islington	112	208	53.8	£8,888,832	£79,365
Camden	99	174	56.9	£7,275,532	£73,490
Tower Hamlets	82	180	45.6	£5,659,955	£69,024
Hackney	70	140	50.0	£4,958,820	£70,840
Westminster	71	130	54.6	£4,948,715	£69,700
Lambeth	78	163	47.9	£4,771,340	£61,171
Southwark	66	148	44.6	£4,752,694	£72,011
Outside London	41	90	45.6	£2,959,200	£72,176
Hammersmith &	37	75	49.3	£2,543,930	£68,755
Fulham					
City	26	49	53.1	£2,168,310	£83,397
Kensington & Chelsea	28	58	48.3	£1,975,920	£70,569
Richmond	27	46	58.7	£1,669,725	£61,842
Newham	25	84	29.8	£1,613,155	£64,526
Barnet	28	49	57.1	£1,604,280	£57,296
Haringey	22	72	30.6	£1,384,520	£62,933
Greenwich	23	58	39.7	£1,342,198	£58,356
Wandsworth	24	49	49.0	£1,120,987	£46,708
Croydon	14	42	33.3	£981,125	£70,080
Hillingdon	10	24	41.7	£923,900	£92,390
Brent	14	49	28.6	£910,080	£65,006
Sutton	14	29	48.3	£901,075	£64,363
Bromley	18	37	48.6	£859,280	£47,738
Merton	11	21	52.4	£858,240	£78,022
Redbridge	15	37	40.5	£853,500	£56,900
Kingston	7	15	46.7	£803,500	£114,786
Lewisham	17	55	30.9	£800,700	£47,100
Waltham Forest	14	47	29.8	£767,650	£54,832
Harrow	14	34	41.2	£592,570	£42,326
Hounslow	10	29	34.5	£576,115	£57,612
Bexley	8	21	38.1	£504,930	£63,116
Ealing	11	36	30.6	£478,870	£43,534
Enfield	12	39	30.8	£464,435	£38,703
Havering	8	17	47.1	£427,000	£53,375
Barking &	5	36	13.9	£359,400	£71,880
Dagenham					
Grand Total	1061	2341	45.3	£71,700,483	£67,578

⁵ This excludes 4 anomalous grants to avoid skewing the data: Hampstead Heath, £3m awarded April 2011; Barbican, £1,501,600 awarded, December 2010; Guildhall School Trust, £370,200 awarded, November 2012; Barbican, £250k awarded, February 2013

Annex 2: Grant information by location of beneficiaries⁶

Borough Benefit	Number	Number of	Success	Total grant	Average
	of grants awarded	applications	rate (%)	award	grant size
Barking &	8	41	19.5	£686,300	£857,87.50
Dagenham				,	,
Barnet	28	49	57.1	£1,576,600	£56,307.14
Bexley	7	19	36.8	£380,930	£54,418.57
Brent	10	39	25.6	£659,900	£65,990.00
Bromley	15	30	50.0	£747,430	£49,828.67
Camden	44	84	52.4	£3,370,390	£76,599.77
City	2	10	20.0	£118,700	£59,350.00
Croydon	14	36	38.9	£941,200	£67,228.57
Ealing	17	45	37.8	£911,070	£53,592.35
Enfield	9	30	30.0	£371,100	£41,233.33
Greenwich	22	47	46.8	£1,299,915	£59,087.05
Hackney	43	99	43.4	£2,976,090	£69,211.40
Hammersmith &	22	43	51.2	£1,387,880	£63,085.45
Fulham					
Haringey	19	61	31.1	£1,526,300	£80,331.58
Harrow	13	30	43.3	£573,370	£44,105.38
Havering	9	15	60.0	£477,000	£53,000.00
Hillingdon	11	23	47.8	£1,059,900	£96,354.55
Hounslow	8	26	30.8	£534,115	£66,764.38
Islington	38	77	49.4	£2,594,307	£68,271.24
Kensington & Chelsea	13	37	35.1	£1,039,100	£79,930.77
Kingston	5	11	45.5	£540,300	£108,060.00
Lambeth	47	113	41.6	£2,638,750	£56,143.62
Lewisham	16	49	32.7	£732,150	£45,759.38
London-wide	267	434	61.5	£2,036,0581	£76,256.86
Merton	6	11	54.5	£412,580	£68,763.33
Newham	19	73	26.0	£1,246,460	£65,603.16
No London	0	3	0.0	£0	£0.00
benefit/focus					
Redbridge	9	25	36.0	£498,100	£55,344.44
Richmond	21	34	61.8	£1,099,705	£52,366.90
Several London	103	193	53.4	£7,111,229	£69,041.06
boroughs					
Several NE	30	52	57.7	£1,922,225	£64,074.17
London					
Several North London	15	41	36.6	£1,363,500	£90,900.00
Several NW	7	14	50.0	£512,000	£73,142.86

⁶ This excludes 4 anomalous grants to avoid skewing the data: Hampstead Heath, £3m awarded April 2011; Barbican, £1,501,600 awarded, December 2010; Guildhall School Trust, £370,200 awarded, November 2012; Barbican, £250k awarded, February 2013

London					
Several SE	3	10	30.0	£130,600	£43,533.33
London					
Several South	9	18	50.0	£685,415	£76,157.22
London					
Several SW	5	7	71.4	£326,000	£65,200.00
London					
Southwark	33	88	37.5	£1,807,504	£54,772.85
Sutton	7	23	30.4	£431,020	£61,574.29
Tower Hamlets	47	126	37.3	£3,064,025	£65,192.02
Unknown	0	31	0.0	£0	£0.00
Waltham Forest	13	45	28.9	£692,650	£53,280.77
Wandsworth	19	39	48.7	£899,127	£47,322.47
Westminster	28	64	43.8	£1,994,965	£71,248.75
Grand Total	1061	2345	45.2	£71,700,483	£67,578.21