

Children and Education Policy and Accountability Committee

Agenda

Monday 25 April 2016

7.00pm

COMMITTEE ROOM 1 - HAMMERSMITH TOWN HALL

MEMBERSHIP

Administration	Opposition
Councillor Caroline Needham (Chair) Councillor Alan De'Ath Councillor Elaine Chumney	Councillor Caroline Ffiske (Vice-Chair) Councillor Donald Johnson
Co-optees	
Eleanor Allen, London Diocesan Board for Schools Dennis Charman, Teacher Representative Nandini Ganesh, Parentsactive Representative Philippa O'Driscoll, Westminster Diocesan Education Service Representative Nadia Taylor, Parent Governor Representative Vic Daniels, Parent Governor Representative	

CONTACT OFFICER: David Abbott
Committee Co-ordinator
Governance and Scrutiny
Tel 020 8753 2063
E-mail: david.abbott@lbhf.gov.uk

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Date Issued: 15 April 2016

Children and Education Policy and Accountability Committee Agenda

25 April 2016

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2.	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
3.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST More information on declarations of interest can be found on the next page.	
4.	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION To invite questions from members of the public. Members of the public with complex questions are invited to submit in advance in order to allow a more substantive answer. Questions should be sent to: david.abbott@lbhf.gov.uk	
5.	PRESENTATION ON YOUTH COUNCIL AND YOUTH PARLIAMENT ACHIEVEMENTS, YOUTH MAYOR ELECTIONS, AND THE NEW YOUTH MANIFESTO	
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11.	DATE OF NEXT MEETING The next meeting is scheduled for 13 June 2016.	

More Information about Declarations of Interest

If a Councillor has a disclosable pecuniary interest in a particular item, whether or not it is entered in the Authority's register of interests, or any other significant interest which they consider should be declared in the public interest, they should declare the existence and, unless it is a sensitive interest as defined in the Member Code of Conduct, the nature of the interest at the commencement of the consideration of that item or as soon as it becomes apparent.

At meetings where members of the public are allowed to be in attendance and speak, any Councillor with a disclosable pecuniary interest or other significant interest may also make representations, give evidence or answer questions about the matter. The Councillor must then withdraw immediately from the meeting before the matter is discussed and any vote taken.

Where Members of the public are not allowed to be in attendance and speak, then the Councillor with a disclosable pecuniary interest should withdraw from the meeting whilst the matter is under consideration. Councillors who have declared other significant interests should also withdraw from the meeting if they consider their continued participation in the matter would not be reasonable in the circumstances and may give rise to a perception of a conflict of interest.

Councillors are not obliged to withdraw from the meeting where a dispensation to that effect has been obtained from the Audit, Pensions and Standards Committee.

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Children and Education Policy and Accountability Committee Minutes



Monday 29 February 2016

PRESENT

Committee members: Councillors Caroline Needham (Chair), Alan De'Ath, Elaine Chumnerly, Caroline Ffiske (Vice-Chair), and Donald Johnson

Co-opted members: Eleanor Allen (London Diocesan Board for Schools), Dennis Charman (Teacher Representative), Philippa O'Driscoll (Westminster Diocesan Education Service Representative) and Nadia Taylor (Parent Governor Representative)

Other Councillors: Councillor Larry Culhane

Officers: Steve Miley, Richard Stanley, Baanu Baghbani-Irvine, Etienne Steyn, and David Abbott

1. **MINUTES**

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 18 January 2016 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

2. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Nandini Ganesh and Andrew Christie.

3. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There were no public questions.

5. ACTION FOR CHANGE - BREAKING THE CYCLE OF REPEAT REMOVALS FROM BIRTH PARENTS

Etiene Steyn, Action for Change Project Manager, addressed the Committee and informed members that since 2014, Action for Change had worked with parents coming out of care proceedings to help them make more informed choices and ultimately prevent future care proceedings.

Action for Change was supported by European Union funding, specifically aimed at improving the outcomes of survivors of domestic abuse who have had their children taken into care. Each of the member countries were testing best practice toolkits that would be evaluated by an external partner. The toolkits would be made available to Local Authorities following the conclusion of the pilot in December 2016.

Baanu Baghbani-Irvine, Action for Change Senior Practitioner, addressed the Committee and informed members that the clients (mostly mothers but some couples and single fathers) were supported through counselling and education to make informed choices. Practitioners worked closely with social services but looked at the whole picture including, assessments, court papers, and the client's own story and experiences. Key commonalities amongst clients were mental health issues, substance abuse problems, neglect, and domestic violence.

The majority of referrals to the programme came from locality team social workers, with a handful coming from housing and nursery nurses. Referrals had increased from 16 in 2014/15 to 30 in 2015/16 as the programme's profile raised.

During the period of the programme, 2014-15, there had been only one pregnancy, from a cohort of 6-7, and in that case the mother had made such significant progress that she kept the child. Using the average care proceedings cost of around £30,000 per child, the programme was delivering significant savings.

During the recent Ofsted inspection of Family Services, Action for Change were given special mention as demonstrating national best practice. The success of the pilot had meant that pressures were increasing. European Union funding for the domestic violence specialist ended July 2016.

Members asked why this work was not carried out before removal of the child. Baanu Baghbani-Irvine responded that pre-removal the work is focused on keeping the child in the family. The parents motivation was also different as they would do anything to keep their child. Steve Miley informed members that there was a whole range of services that worked with families to help keep children in the home and they had a good success rate.

Members asked if parents were able to get their children back following the progress they had made with Action for Change. Steve Miley responded that adoption was permanent, children formed attachments very quickly and the services were focused on the well-being of the child. Permanency had been the bedrock of childcare planning for the past 25 years.

Members noted that the programme seemed to be a perfect example of investment in early intervention saving money over the medium and long term.

Members asked if Central Government would supplement funding for the programme. Steve Miley responded that there had been no indication from Central Government but he felt the programme presented a clear invest-to-save case for funding as it would reduce spend across a number of budgets including legal and adoption.

Members asked if the programme, once embedded, could be tendered out to other boroughs to generate revenue. Officers responded that other similar projects had looked at providing quality assurance to other local authorities but at the moment they were just focused on providing the service.

Members noted that the young people in the presentation videos had received more than family support, they had received an education and developed emotional intelligence. Some members felt other avenues that helped young people develop (pastoral care, PSHE, citizenship classes) had been rolled back in recent years.

Members felt that more should be done to identify people that needed targeted support at an earlier stage. Steve Miley noted that Action for Change was an excellent example of being able to target a specific group and tailor services. Other services could use a similar model to predict need rather than waiting for referrals.

The Chair, on behalf of the Committee, thanked officers and practitioners for their incredible work that had had such a profound effect on families in the borough.

RESOLVED

1. That the Committee recommended to Cabinet that Action for Change be funded to continue their work supporting parents.
2. That Action for Change be considered as a model for future services.

6. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE

Ofsted Inspection

Steve Miley presented the report and noted the conclusion of the recent Ofsted inspection of Family Services. Officers had been informed that the outcome of the inspection was good, but there were some areas for improvement including; the accuracy of tracking data, the recording of

decision making outside of formal meetings, and helping the Committee to make good scrutiny recommendations. A draft report was expected shortly.

The Chair asked that the full Ofsted report be added to the agenda for the April 2016 meeting. The Chair also asked that the Committees congratulations and thanks be passed on to staff involved in the inspection.

7. CABINET MEMBERS UPDATE

Councillor Sue Macmillan, Cabinet Member for Children and Education, provided an overview of recent developments of relevance to the Committee. Since the previous meeting Councillor Sue Macmillan had:

- Met with Children's Centres managers across the borough to consult with them about building greater integration across a number of areas including Early Help and Public Health.
- Met with Parentsactive to get their views on the Children and Families Act.
- Attended the launch of the Youth Partnership, which represented a smarter way for youth services to be commissioned across borough. The Council was working with a wide range of organisations, including football clubs and theatres, to provide a better offer for young people.
- Attended the Passenger Transport Working Party meeting working towards a greatly improved service for parents and young people. For example, parents would now have access to an app to track the buses and see exactly where their children were as well as being able to get information about bus escorts and drivers.
- Met with a number of schools that were concerned about funding reductions from changes to pensions, national insurance contributions and a proposed revision to the funding formula. There had also been funding reductions from falls in the numbers of children receiving free school means. Officers were looking at the possibility of auto-registration for some families to help combat this.

Members asked when more information would be available on changes to the funding formula for schools. Councillor Sue Macmillan responded that the consultation had been delayed until after May but this had left schools feeling very uncertain. She had written to the Minister of State for Schools asking if he would meet local Headteachers to discuss the impact.

Members asked if, in cases where families had been rehoused outside of the borough, it was possible to understand the support process for a child leaving one school and moving to another in a completely new area. Councillor Sue Macmillan responded that she would consult with Councillor Sue Macmillan, Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, and provide this information outside of the meeting.

ACTION: Cllrs Macmillan and Fennimore

8. SCHOOL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2015

Richard Stanley presented the annual school performance report that detailed the outcomes of the Summer 2015 assessments and examinations in the borough. He noted that overall performance continued to be above national averages and the proportion of schools judged to be good or outstanding continued to improve and was above the national average. Recruitment was a highlighted as a key issue for schools and the Council was working with Headteachers on strategies to improve recruitment and retention.

Members queried why the percentage of young people in learning pathways was not 100 percent as they were required to be in education or educational training until the age of 18. Richard Stanley responded that some young people went into employment without training that met the requirements.

Members asked how the Council would measure and compare school's performance with the phasing out of national curriculum levels next year. Richard Stanley responded that there would be a significant change and schools were devising their own tracking systems against the national curriculum.

Members asked what the Council could do to improve teacher recruitment and retention. Richard Stanley responded that they were actively promoting H&F to newly qualified teachers. An event had been held for newly qualified teachers to meet with Headteachers from the borough and learn about the opportunities available to them. The Council was also advocating for teachers on issues such as key-worker housing and designated parking spaces.

Members asked for an update on the newly qualified teacher pool that had been raised at previous meetings. Richard Stanley informed members that the pool had been established and would make it easier for teachers to apply to local schools.

Members suggested officers look at data on how teachers moved through the pay structure to illustrate the chances of progressing in the borough.

Some members also suggested that teachers could be given Zone 1 and 2 travel cards. Councillor Sue Macmillan noted that social workers received similar benefits and this could be considered for teachers as well. She also noted that the Council had designated 12 flats as key-worker housing for teachers and the head of maths at Fulham Boys said he had stayed at the school because of this.

Members asked if there was an 'employee value proposition' for teachers in H&F. Schools could think more holistically about why someone would want to work there and be more creative about their recruitment strategies.

The Chair noted that schools in the borough continued to thrive and asked officers to think about some of the ideas raised to encourage recruitment and retention.

RESOLVED

That members of the Committee reviewed and commented on the school performance details in the report and the school improvement priorities identified.

9. WORK PROGRAMME AND OFSTED SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

The Chair requested that officers organised a Committee visit to Centrepoint accommodation for care leavers. She asked to meet with managers and residents.

ACTION: Steve Miley and David Abbott.

Members asked for the following items to be added to the work programme or prioritised:

- The DBS process and its effect on recruitment, including the costs of delays from the use of agency staff. The Chair asked for the Police to have an input into the report and attend the meeting if possible.
- SEN provision. Members noted that there had been a number of changes in legislation recently and it was a good time to look at the impact on schools and families. Members requested that SENCOs be involved.
- Skills for young people and careers provision. Members asked for the Youth Council to feed into this.

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING


The next meeting was scheduled to be held on 25 April 2016.

Meeting started: 7.00pm
Meeting ended: 9.20pm

Chair

Contact officer: David Abbott
Committee Co-ordinator
Governance and Scrutiny
Tel 020 8753 2063
E-mail: david.abbott@lbhf.gov.uk

Minutes are subject to confirmation at the next meeting as a correct record of the proceedings and any amendments arising will be recorded in the minutes of that subsequent meeting.

<p>London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>CHILDREN AND EDUCATION POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE</p> <p>25 APRIL 2016</p>	
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S UPDATE	
Report of the Executive Director of Children's Services	
Open Report	
<p>Classification: For Information Key Decision: No</p>	
Wards Affected: All	
Accountable Director: Andrew Christie, Executive Director of Children's Services	
<p>Report Author: Andrew Christie, Executive Director of Children's Services</p>	<p>Contact Details: Tel: 020 8753 3601 andrew.christie@lbhf.gov.uk</p>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. This report provides a brief overview of recent developments of relevance to the Children's Services department for members of the Policy and Accountability Committee to consider.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. The Committee is asked to note the contents of the report

SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING

3. OFSTED INSPECTION OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF HELP AND PROTECTION, LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN & CARE LEAVERS AND REVIEW OF THE LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

- 3.1. At previous meetings of the Committee, Members were updated about the inspection which was announced on 11 January 2016 and concluded on 4 February. The report following the inspection was published on 29 March 2016.

- 3.2. Ofsted's judgement regarding the overall effectiveness of children's services in Hammersmith & Fulham was that they were "good". Ofsted made sub-judgements about adoption performance and leadership, management and governance which were both found to be "outstanding".
- 3.3. The overall effectiveness judgement was a cumulative judgement derived from:
- the experiences and progress of children who need help and protection which were judged to be "good".
 - the experiences and progress of children looked after and achieving permanence were also judged to be "good". This was informed by two graded judgements on:
 - adoption performance which was judged to be "outstanding"
 - the experiences and progress of care leavers which were judged to be "good"
 - leadership, management and governance were judged to be "outstanding".
- 3.4. In addition, there was a separate judgement following a review of the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB), which was found by Ofsted to be "good". The LSCB was one of 31% of LSCBs to have been judged to be good by Ofsted under this inspection framework.
- 3.5. While inspection grades tend to have a degree of subjective judgement about them, it is worth noting that Ofsted's assessment of Hammersmith & Fulham ranks local services as being 3rd equal out of 89 local authorities that have been inspected so far. Of these inspections, the borough is one of 23 or 26% which have been judged to be good or better. 49% were judged to "require improvement" while 26% were found to be "inadequate". Hammersmith & Fulham is one of 7 or 8% of authorities nationally to have both adoption performance and leadership, management and governance to be judged as "outstanding".
- 3.6. Six recommendations were made for the local authority in the report:
- Collate information drawn from return home interviews of children who go missing from home to identify patterns and trends and assist disruption activity.
 - Review out of hours arrangements to ensure that children and young people are offered a standard of practice consistent with daytime services.
 - Ensure that children who are subject to the child protection process have access to a suitable independent advocate if they want one, to help them make their views known and understood, and inform decisions about their life.
 - Ensure that assessments and care plans for children looked after are updated following significant events.
 - Improve the quality of the minority of pathway plans that are not yet good, so that outcomes are improved and the results of actions can be assessed more effectively.
 - Increase the number and range of apprenticeship opportunities for care leavers to reduce further the proportion who are not involved in education, training or employment.

3.7. An action plan has subsequently been developed to ensure these recommendations are addressed.

3.8. Meanwhile the review of the LSCB resulted in 5 recommendations as follows:

- Review the extensive dataset to ensure that it is aligned to the board's priorities.
- Devise a system for ensuring that actions arising from data scrutiny are carried out in the individual boroughs.
- Ensure that recommendations from multi-agency themed audits are carried out and analyse their impact on improving practice.
- Develop an overarching SCR action plan to track the progress of work arising from individual case reviews.
- Devise a system to escalate concerns about infrequent partnership attendance at the board.

3.9. These recommendations, where not already addressed, will be responded to through the LSCB's 2016/17 Safeguarding Plan.

4. PARTNERS IN PRACTICE

4.1. The Department for Education (DfE) have invited Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster to be part of a new initiative called 'Partners in Practice'. Over the next three to four years, the DfE aim to work with up to 10 local authorities as "exemplars" to improve understanding of "what works".

4.2. The programme will inform developments to reform the social work practice system, promote professional confidence and autonomy at all levels and equip more front line staff and managers to be effective. The initiative will include some freedoms and flexibilities for participating authorities if these can be shown to overcome barriers to improved practice.

4.3. Work will take place with the DfE to identify what practice is effective and why as well as providing practice models and advice for other local authorities to follow. We believe this initiative will help build on our significant Focus on Practice programme, demonstrating good practice that is emerging from this.

COMMISSIONING

5. SCHOOL MEALS

5.1. Contractors submitted final bids for the provision of meals at Hammersmith & Fulham Schools on 8th of February 2016. School representatives, as well as council officers have evaluated and moderated the bids leading to Eden being awarded the contract to deliver school meals for Lot 1 (Nursery, Primary, and Special schools) and Caterlink being awarded the contract for Lot 2 (secondary school establishments). The contract is for three years, with the option to extend

for a further two years. Mobilisation has recently commenced and the contract is due to go-live on the 6th June.

- 5.2. Eden and Caterlink both demonstrated their commitment to social value within their tender submissions. They committed to providing a total of 22 apprenticeships (across the two contracts) and maximising local employment throughout the contract. They also committed to developing the local community through the provision of cooking classes and a kitchen garden.
- 5.3. The new specification looks to ensure that the meals continue to be delivered the highest possible standard both in terms of the food cooked and prepared and the skill and consistency of kitchen staff. This includes providing a diverse menu to cater for all cultural and dietary needs.
- 5.4. The contract is expected to deliver over 8,000 meals to 34 nursery, primary and special schools and 8 secondaries each day.

6. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONFERENCE

- 6.1. Children's Services, Adult Social Care and Public Health held a successful Conference for staff on 26 February 2016. The theme of the conference was promoting mental health awareness and wellbeing in the workplace. It was attended by over 200 staff. Anecdotal feedback was positive and a more formal evaluation is now taking place. A film to be used in ongoing training of staff was also produced on the day.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

- 7.1. I will be retiring from the role of Executive Director of Children's Services in May 2016 and have previously updated the Committee about progress with recruiting my successor.
- 7.2. Shortlisted candidates have been interviewed by officers, with plans in place for more recent elected member panel interviews and I will update the Committee on any more recent progress at CEPAC.

8. EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1. As this report is intended to provide an update on recent developments, there are no immediate legal implications. However any legal issues will be highlighted in any subsequent substantive reports on any of the items which are requested by the Committee.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1. As this report is intended to provide an update on recent developments, here are no immediate legal implications. However any legal issues will be highlighted in

any subsequent substantive reports on any of the items which are requested by the Committee.


10. FINANCIAL AND RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1. As this report is intended to provide an update on recent developments, there are no immediate financial and resource implications. However any financial and resource issues will be highlighted in any subsequent substantive reports on any of the items which are requested by the Committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000 **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT**

None.

Agenda Item 8

<p>London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>CHILDREN AND EDUCATION POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE</p> <p>25 April 2016</p>	 <p>h&f hammersmith & fulham</p>
<p>IMPACT OF DELAYS TO DISCLOSURE AND BARRING SERVICE CHECKS</p>	
<p>Open Report</p>	
<p>Classification: For Information Key Decision: No</p>	
<p>Wards Affected: All</p>	
<p>Accountable Director: Andrew Christie, Executive Director of Children's Services</p>	
<p>Report Author: Sally Pillay (Head of Fostering and Adoption Service) Steve Miley (Director of Family Services) Steve Comber (Strategy, Partnership and Organisational Development Officer)</p>	<p>Contact Details: E-mail: steve.comber@rbkc.gov.uk</p>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. The government have recently confirmed that applications for Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks are being delayed significantly at the stage where the Metropolitan (Met) Police have to undertake their check of information held locally. This delay has had an impact on the delivery of local services for children, most notably the Fostering and Adoption Service and the Travel Care and Assistance Service. The delay is being taken up through the Association of London Directors of Children's Services as it is a London wide issue.

2. CONTEXT

- 2.1. The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) helps employers make safer recruitment decisions. It also prevents unsuitable people from working with vulnerable groups, including children, through its criminal record checking and barring functions.
- 2.2. DBS was established when the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA) merged in 2012.
- 2.3. The checking service allows employers to access the criminal record history of people working, or seeking to work, in certain positions,

especially those that involve working with children or adults in specific situations.

2.4. There are two types of DBS check:

Standard check

The standard check is available for duties, positions and licenses included in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, for example, court officers, employment within a prison, and Security Industry Authority licenses.

A standard level certificate contains details of all spent and unspent convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings from the Police National Computer (PNC) which have not been filtered in line with legislation.

Enhanced check

The enhanced check is available for specific duties, positions and licenses included in both the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) regulations, for example, regularly caring for, training, supervising or being solely in charge of children, specified activities with adults in receipt of health care or social care services and applicants for gaming and lottery licenses.

An enhanced level certificate contains the same PNC information as the standard level certificate but also includes a check of information held locally by police forces.

2.5. The high level process for applying for a check is as follows:

1. The employer gets an application form from DBS or an umbrella body (a registered body that gives access to DBS checks).
2. The employer gives the applicant the form to fill in and return to them along with documents proving their identity (see appendix 1 for a breakdown of the documents that are required).
3. The employer sends the completed application form to DBS or their umbrella body.
4. DBS sends a certificate to the applicant. The employer has to ask the applicant to see the certificate.

2.6. If the applicant has subscribed to the DBS update service, the employer can check their certificate online.

3. STAGES OF THE DBS CHECKING PROCESS

3.1. The DBS checking process involves several different stages before an applicant receives their certificate.

Stage 1 – Application form received and validated

The application form is checked for errors or omissions. Within 24 hours of receipt the form is either scanned onto the DBS computer system or returned for correction to the counter signatory.

Stage 2 – Police National Computer searched

Stage 3 – Children and adults lists searched, where applicable

Stage 4 – Records held by the police searched

Enhanced checks are sent by secure, electronic means to the police for an additional check of local records before the information is sent back to the DBS.

Stage 5 – DBS certificate printed

All the information to be disclosed is printed under highly secure procedures and sent to the applicant.

4. DELAYS FOR CHECKS INVOLVING THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

- 4.1. DBS Service regularly monitors its performance regarding the completion of DBS checks within national published service standards (PSS) of 21 calendar days (target of 85%) and 56 calendar days (target 95%). The latest report demonstrates good performance against these targets:

National DBS Monitoring
85 % of all Disclosures issued in 21 calendar days

	Total	Volume issued within PSS*	PSS Target	PSS* Achieved
Apr-15	313,386	270,641	85%	86.4%
May-15	329,097	287,365	85%	87.3%
Jun-15	383,998	335,791	85%	87.4%
Jul-15	413,849	356,122	85%	86.1%
Aug-15	331,816	276,775	85%	83.4%
Sep-15	371,973	324,656	85%	87.3%
Oct-15	405,445	354,975	85%	87.6%
Nov-15	362,370	312,732	85%	86.3%
Dec-15	300,421	258,414	85%	86.0%
Jan-16	308,210	264,326	85%	85.8%
Feb-16	342,305	306,072	85%	89.4%

National DBS Monitoring
95% of all disclosures issued in 56 calendar days (8 weeks)

	Total	Volume issued within PSS	PSS Target	PSS Achieved
Apr-15	313,386	294,253	95%	93.9%
May-15	329,097	311,303	95%	94.6%
Jun-15	383,998	366,856	95%	95.5%
Jul-15	413,849	394,005	95%	95.2%
Aug-15	331,816	314,893	95%	94.9%
Sep-15	371,973	353,805	95%	95.1%
Oct-15	405,445	386,889	95%	95.4%
Nov-15	362,370	342,546	95%	94.5%
Dec-15	300,421	283,350	95%	94.3%
Jan-16	308,210	289,301	95%	93.9%
Feb-16	342,305	323,557	95%	94.5%

- 4.2. However, in October 2015, the government confirmed that Enhanced DBS checks may be delayed if they have to be referred to the Metropolitan (Met) Police at Stage 4 of the process:

“Enhanced DBS checks have to be reviewed by local police forces as part of the disclosure service. This is built-in to the time it usually takes to process your check.

The Met are resolving a number of issues with their staffing levels, and their relocation from New Scotland Yard. They tell us that this is compounded by an increase in the number of applications within the London area, which is causing delays in processing times.

Currently, some applications going to the Met are taking much longer than our 60 day escalation target. For some applications it can take up to 130 days before applications are processed. We know you will be concerned by this and understand the impact this can have on applicants and employers.

We are working very closely with the Met to help them improve performance and they tell us that they will put this right as quickly as possible. But, the level of applications in progress means it will take them some time to resolve the issue.

The Met has a recovery plan in place which includes recruiting more staff, prioritising certain cases and escalating very urgent work where possible.

Working to the recovery plan is our top priority. We are told by the Met that the impact of this issue will begin to decrease in December as the

Met recruit, train and embed new processing staff into their disclosure unit.

We and the Met police apologise for this delay and will work tirelessly together to improve processing times for DBS checks as quickly as possible.”

5. ISSUES BEING EXPERIENCED IN CHILDREN’S SERVICES

- 5.1. Some teams within Children’s Services are reporting that the DBS system is actually more efficient than the CRB process that preceded it, however where applicants are requiring enhanced checks that need to be referred to the Met Police at Stage 4, some services are reporting significant delays which are having a negative impact on service delivery. These are outlined below:

Fostering and Adoption Service

- 5.2. During the last financial year, of the 19 adoption assessments that were completed by the Fostering and Adoption Service, five were finalised outside of statutory timescales due to the fact that the DBS checks on adopters were delayed.
- 5.3. Similar issues have been experienced in relation to new fostering applications as well as renewal checks for those foster carers who have already been approved.
- 5.4. For new fostering applications it has been challenging to assess foster carers within the two stage process of the assessment, due to the lack of significant information that is ordinarily accessible via the DBS
- 5.5. At the end of March 2016 the Fostering service was unable to progress three potential foster carer assessments without a DBS.
- 5.6. Whilst the service has been able to complete a risk assessment on all three potential foster carers, this is not sufficient, nor compliant with the statutory requirements to proceed to approval of foster carers.
- 5.7. Furthermore, the service has been required to undertake 27 risk assessments for approved foster carers and back-up carers due to renewal DBS checks that are in process but have not been completed for between 4 to 9 months. This has meant that social workers have increased visits to carers to ensure additional monitoring and oversight due to the lack of a DBS.
- 5.8. As per the information in previous sections of this report, applications mostly remained stuck at Stage 4 with no real communication from the DBS service in relation to completion dates. Additionally any attempt to communicate with them directly was also not possible as they routinely

advised the applicants to make a complaint which was not really helping the applicants or the service to get the check back in order to progress the assessment.

- 5.9. Given our significant difficulties we have spoken with other Fostering and Adoption Services and they have reported similar experiences.

Management Oversight and service improvement

- 5.10. The Fostering and Adoption Service track and monitor both Stage 1 and Stage 2 of their assessment process, outlining clear reasons for any delays identified. These are explored as part of the supervision process and are captured in the assessments for every adopter/foster carer.
- 5.11. The service submits the application for a DBS check as early as possible in order to mitigate any anticipated delay. For approved carers the service now sends applications almost six months in advance of the due date, however they still have approximately 12 checks outstanding on approved carers.
- 5.12. In the month of March the service took three foster carer assessments to Panel for approval and in all three cases a DBS check had not been received in time for the panel. As a result, the service has taken legal advice in relation to using the DBS check completed from another authority on condition that it is still valid. This is supported by local authority checks and a risk assessment to enable robust decision making.

Travel Care and Support Service

- 5.13. When the CRB process changed over to the DBS process in December 2012, new applications for DBS checks by the Travel Care and Support Service were taking up to two months to clear with renewal applications taking 4-6 weeks. However, as per the details outlined in this report, it is now taking over six months on average to get either new or renewal applications to be approved.
- 5.14. Although operators have started applying for renewals earlier than the usual two months before expiry, the impact on this has been significant in that escorts/drivers who have been undertaking the work for a number of years have had to be removed from the service until Stage 4 has been cleared.
- 5.15. Furthermore, for new staff this is a major problem in that recruitment of individuals not previously engaged in work requiring an Enhanced CRB can take over six months to be cleared. As the majority of employment within the service is part time (four hours per day on average), this has resulted in operators telling us that suitable staff who have been offered work have often left the service and started other jobs as they cannot afford to wait six months without financial payment.

5.16. Both renewal and new application issues are therefore impacting the ability to recruit and retain good staff. Most Escorts have a relationship with a child that has been developed over a long period of time and this is now being challenged as staff mobility increases.

6. EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

6.1. As this report is intended to inform initial discussions of the members of CEPAC, there are no immediate equality implications.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1. As this report is intended to inform initial discussions of the members of CEPAC, there are no immediate legal implications.

8. FINANCIAL AND RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

8.1. As this report is intended to inform initial discussions of the members of CEPAC, there are no immediate financial and resource implications.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

No.	Description of Background Papers	Name/Ext of holder of file/copy	Department/ Location
1.	None		

Appendix 1 – Document Groups

The person going through a DBS check (the applicant) must give their employer original documents (not copies) to prove their identity.

The documents needed will depend on the route the application takes. The applicant must try to provide documents from Route 1 first.

Route 1

The applicant must be able to show:

- one document from Group 1, below
- 2 further documents from either Group 1, or Group 2a or 2b, below
- At least one of the documents must show the applicant's current address.

Route 2

If the applicant doesn't have any of the documents in Group 1, then they must be able to show:

- one document from Group 2a
- 2 further documents from either Group 2a or 2b

At least one of the documents must show the applicant's current address. The organisation conducting their ID check must then also use an appropriate external ID validation service to check the application.

Route 3

Route 3 can only be used if it's impossible to process the application through Routes 1 or 2.

For Route 3, the applicant must be able to show:

- a birth certificate issued after the time of birth (UK and Channel Islands)
- one document from Group 2a
- 3 further documents from Group 2a or 2b

At least one of the documents must show the applicant's current address. If the applicant can't provide these documents they may need to be fingerprinted.

Group 1 – Primary Identity Documents

Passport

Biometric residence permit

Current driving licence photocard - (full or provisional)

Birth certificate - issued within 12 months of birth

Adoption certificate

Group 2a – Trusted Government Documents

Current driving licence photocard - (full or provisional)

Current driving licence (full or provisional) - paper version (if issued before 1998)

Birth certificate - issued after time of birth

Marriage/civil partnership certificate

HM Forces ID card

Firearms licence

Group 2b – Financial and social history documents

Mortgage statement

Bank or building society statement

Bank or building society account opening confirmation letter

Credit card statement

Financial statement, eg pension or endowment

P45 or P60 statement

Council Tax statement

Work permit or visa

Letter of sponsorship from future employment provider

Utility bill

Benefit statement, e.g. Child Benefit, Pension

Central or local government, government agency, or local council document giving entitlement, e.g. from the Department for Work and Pensions, the Employment Service, HMRC

EU National ID card

Cards carrying the PASS accreditation logo

Letter from head teacher or college principal

Agenda Item 9

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham CHILDREN AND EDUCATION POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE 25 April 2016	 hammersmith & fulham
SCHOOL ORGANISATION AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2016	
Report of the Cabinet Member for Children and Education – Councillor Sue Macmillan	
Open Report	
Classification: For review and comment Key Decision: No	
Wards Affected: All	
Accountable Director: Andrew Christie, Executive Director for Children’s Services	
Report Author: Alan Wharton, Head of Asset Strategy for Children's Services	Contact Details: E-mail: awharton@westminster.gov.uk

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Hammersmith and Fulham’s School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2016 is attached for review and comment at appendix 1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The committee is asked to review and comment on the School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2016.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

None.

LIST OF APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2016

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

School Organisation and Investment Strategy

2016

Executive Summary

The number of pupils on roll in state-funded schools in Hammersmith & Fulham at the start of the 2015/16 academic year (both resident and non-resident) is as follows¹:

- 308 at 4 Nursery schools
- 10,513 at 37 Primary schools (9,590 plus 923 in nursery)
- 7,603 at 11 Secondary schools (5,738 plus 1,004 in 6th forms)
- 1,173 at one All Through school (46 primary, 889 secondary plus 238 6th form)

In addition:

- 861 at 1 Post 16 Provision
- 400 at 4 Schools for children with Special Educational Needs
- 125 at Tri-Borough Alternative Provision (TBAP) Multi Academy Trust

Hammersmith & Fulham is the third smallest of the London Boroughs, excluding the City of London, but it borders six other London Boroughs: Brent, Kensington & Chelsea, Wandsworth, Richmond-Upon-Thames, Ealing and Hounslow. The Borough's population has increased by over 14% from 165,242 in 2001 to just over 189,000 in 2015.

The Council has responded to increased pupil numbers over the last decade and has built in a reasonable balance of surplus provision to enable delivery of its education commitments.

In recent years, the impact of housing benefit changes and a declining birth rate within the borough means pressure at primary level has eased and the focus will be on ensuring there are sufficient secondary school places as the higher numbers in the middle years of primary education roll through to secondary phase. The current expectation for the secondary phase is that any place planning pressure will be manageable in the medium term.

The Council has invested heavily in providing sufficient places for every child who needs a mainstream, alternative provision or special school place. New schools will be created as part of development or regeneration schemes where there is a requirement for additional places. Burlington Danes Academy became an all through school in

¹ DfE Pupil Autumn Census 2015

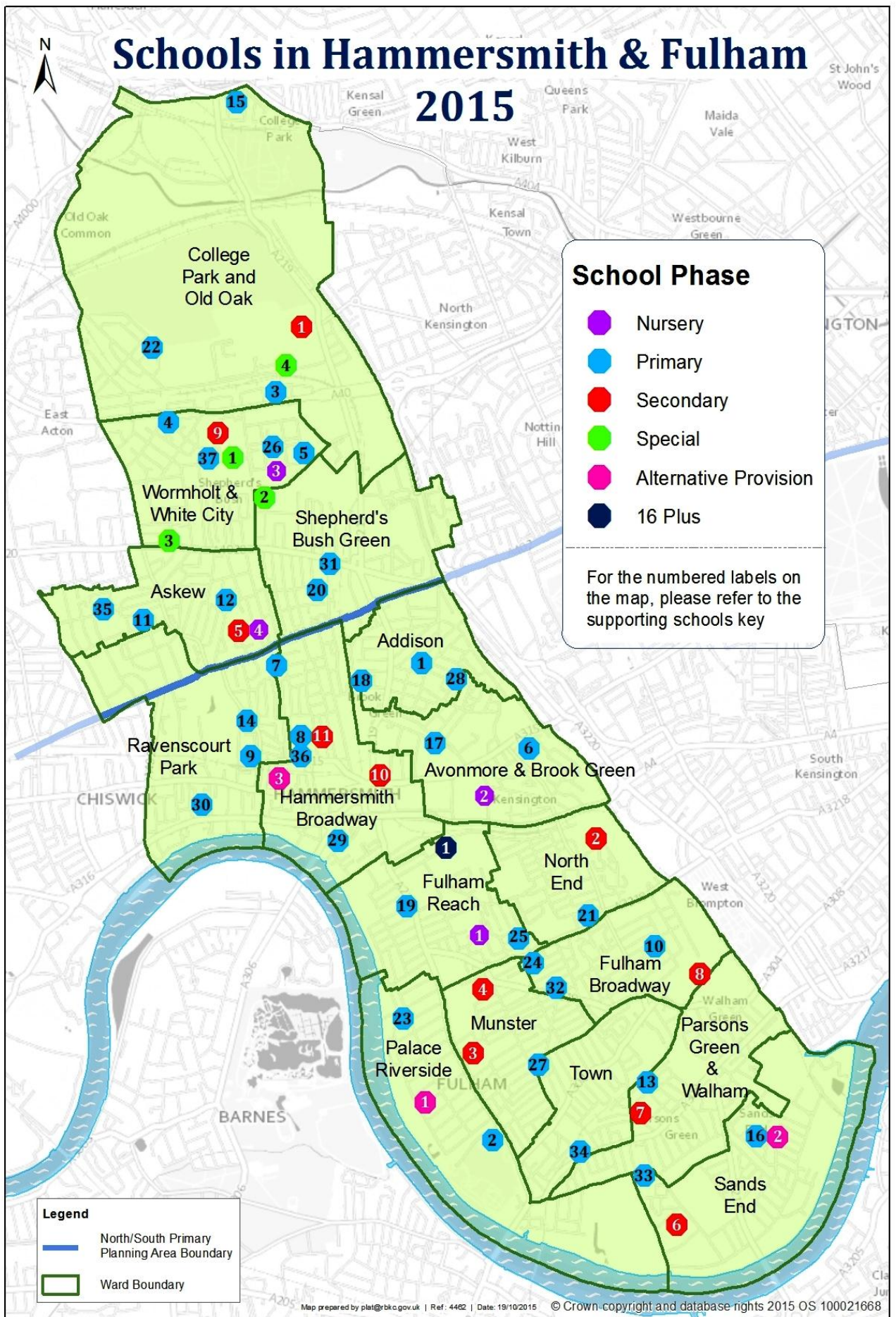
September 2015 and will deliver an additional 420 primary places by 2021.

The Council's current investment programme is also utilising resources to ensure school buildings are sustained for continued use in the future. Details of the capital programme are set out later in this report.

The significant amount of regeneration including the larger projects at Old Oak and White City were the main drivers behind school expansion at primary level in recent years. Although the timetable for the Old Oak regeneration has been set back there will still be a need for additional school places and new schools in future years as these housing developments and regeneration schemes mature.

Hammersmith and Fulham schools represent a major asset in the community, so as well as providing an excellent standard for education, the buildings are increasingly being used to deliver other strategies for improving the lives of very young children, pupils leaving schools and entering the world of work, and a wide range of other community services, in a cost- effective and coordinated way.

This Strategy sets out the Council's plans to respond to these factors. It will be revised annually.



See Appendix 1: Schools Key

1. Background

London as a whole is facing an increase in demand for school places as set out in London Councils' publications 'Do the Maths 2015' and 'The London Equation'. There will be a 3% increase in primary pupil growth over the period 2015 and 2019 creating a need for up to 83,000 additional primary school pupils, and by 73,000 secondary school pupils by 2020. It will have a larger secondary pupil population compared to other regions in England, and its rate of growth will almost double over the next 5 years. See appendix 2.

According to the GLA, in Hammersmith & Fulham, the primary population is expected to increase by up to 8% and the secondary population by as much as 27% during the period to 2019. The projected shortfall of places at primary level of up to 4% and at secondary phase of up to 8% will be addressed by the investment set out in Section 4 of this Strategy.

School place planning operates in a constantly changing social and economic environment. The demand for school places in Hammersmith & Fulham is based on a combination of factors that include

- Parental preference and student travel to learn patterns
- The Council use a 55-60% conversion ratio of births in H&F into demand for Reception class places.
- The impact of regeneration schemes and families residing in social and private properties increase future demand for school places
- Changes to housing benefits have seen some families resident in Hammersmith & Fulham displaced from private rented accommodation.

2. Projections

The Council subscribes to the GLA School Roll Projection Service (SRP). The annual projections form the initial source of data for local authority maintained school place planning. Updated projections of London's population by age, sex, and local authority or ward of residence are produced in January. The GLA pupil projections are used by the majority of local authorities in London. The GLA's school roll projection model incorporates multiple sets of GLA ward-level population projections, historic roll data, and urban regeneration data. The GLA school roll projections are also used to complete the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return which the DfE uses to calculate the borough's Basic Needs allocations to fund the provision of all new school places except free schools.

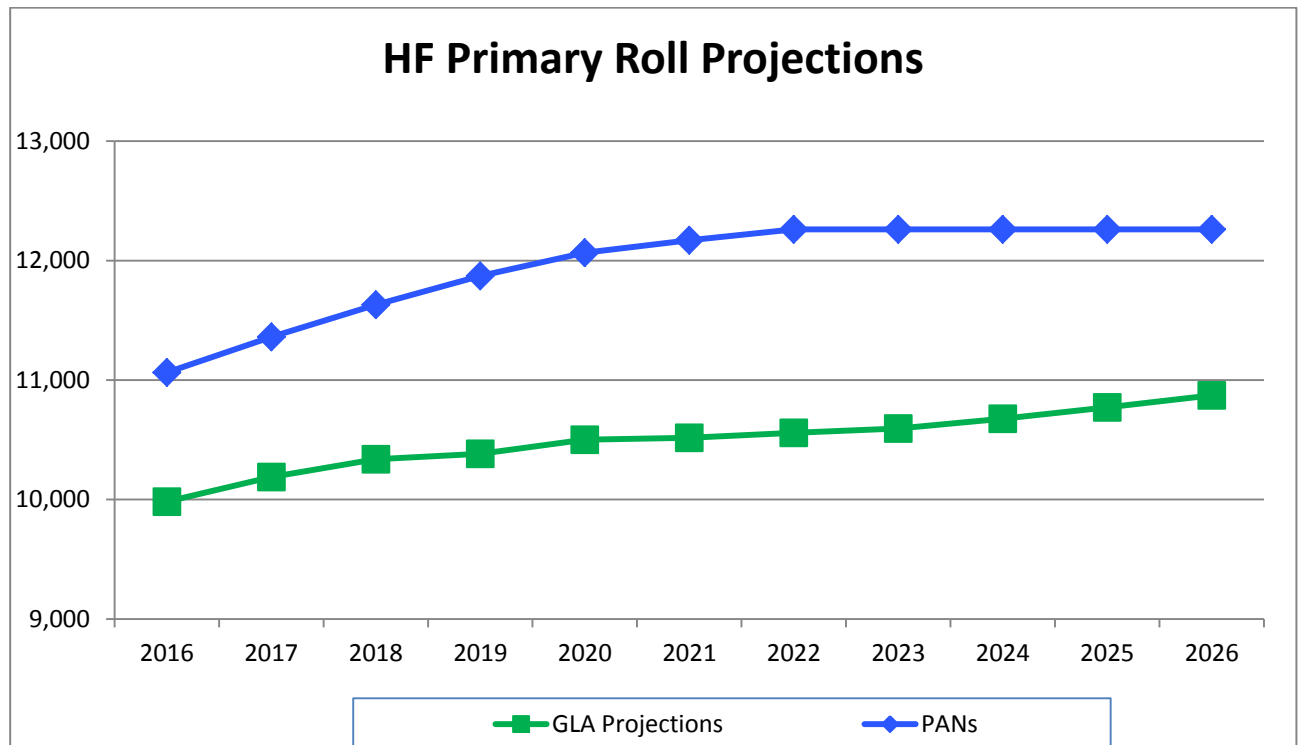
The GLA School Roll Projection Service enables comparisons to be made on a consistent basis with RB Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster and other London boroughs including Brent, Camden, Lambeth and Southwark where demand for school places is more acute. The GLA model does not take account of new schools not yet open, or forecast the potential impact of regeneration. GLA pupil projections are based on existing school rolls, which include non residents on roll at local authority schools, forward population estimates and migration, new housing developments that have been agreed by the borough planning department, GP registrations, child benefit and ONS data.

Birth rates and Housing Benefits reforms may affect future primary and secondary pupil projections over time. Fluctuations in any of these factors will affect future projections and should be taken into account as pupil forecasts are adjusted over time. The GLA model does not account for children in the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings.

Demand for secondary school places is projected to grow at a much faster rate than for primary places. The following charts summarise the primary and secondary roll projections, based on current GLA projections, compared to school Published Admissions Numbers for the next ten years. When planning investment to provide additional school places, the Council will review the capacity of existing buildings and sites, where space can be re-designated or create scope for temporary solutions. The DfE recommends that local authorities aim to hold a surplus of up to 5% in order allow for mobility. Section 3, Analysis, outlines how the Council anticipates the potential impact of regeneration on future pupil place planning.

The Primary Roll Projection table (YR - Y6) shows sufficient capacity to meet primary school place demand in maintained schools.

- For the next 10 years 2015/16 to 2025/26 there are sufficient primary places to meet demand.
- As regeneration starts to have an impact, this surplus capacity will start to diminish.
- The current GLA estimates show primary numbers in H&F will not increase at such a high rate as anticipated.



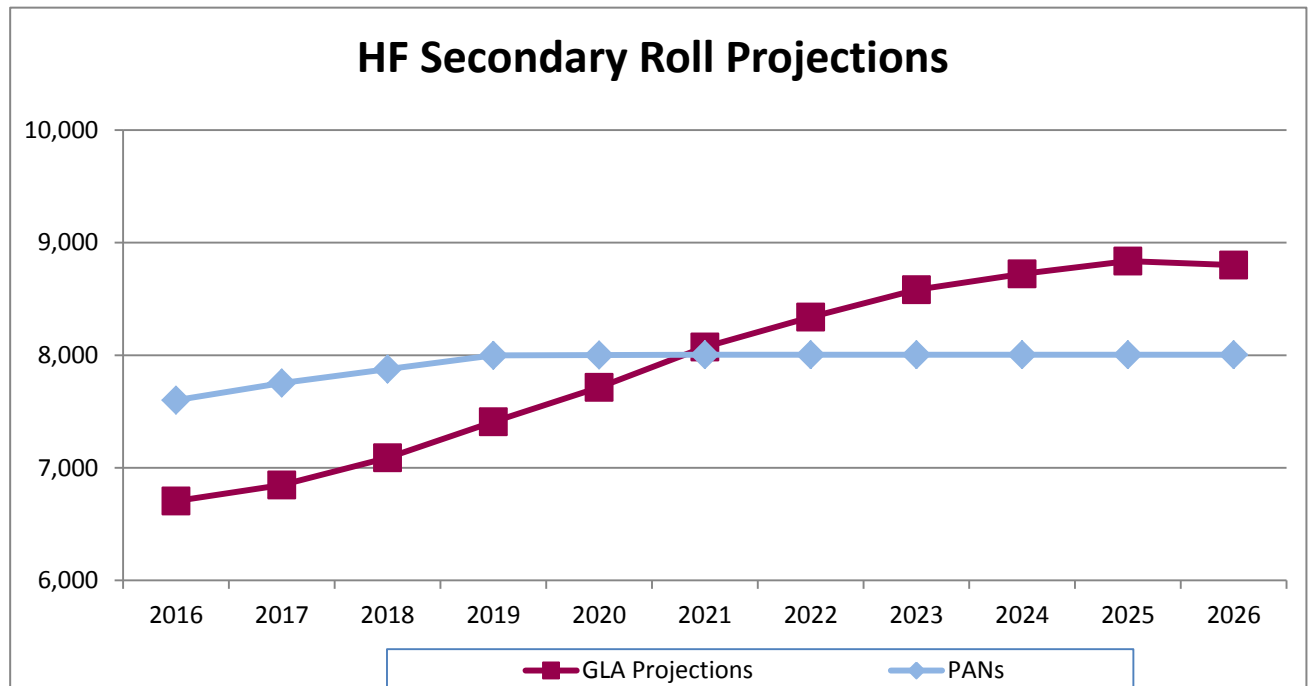
Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Projection	Projection Reported in 2015	Difference PAN/Projection
2016	11,048	9,982	9,953 (2015)	1,081 10.8% surplus
2021	12,171	10,518	11,560 (2020)	1,653 16.7% surplus
2026	12,261	10,872	12,957 (2025)	1,389 12.8% surplus

The increasing number of surplus places may offer opportunities for different education provision in future

The capacity of the secondary school portfolio to meet demand is diminishing.

- The Council’s planned expansion programme will provide sufficient places until 2020.

These statistics exclude 6th form provision at schools.



Year	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	GLA Projection	Projection Reported in 2015	Difference PAN/projection
2016	7,630	6,704	6,494 (2015)	896 13.4% surplus
2021	8,005	8,072	8,345 (2020)	-67 0.8% deficit
2026	8,005	8,801	10,020 (2025)	-743 8.5% deficit

3. Analysis

- **School Population Trends**

Birth rates across London are falling, although variations occur across local authorities. Data on GP registrations suggests that the rate of population increase is declining. At the 2015 mid-year point 2,036 births were registered in H&F which is 458 fewer than at the same point in 2014.

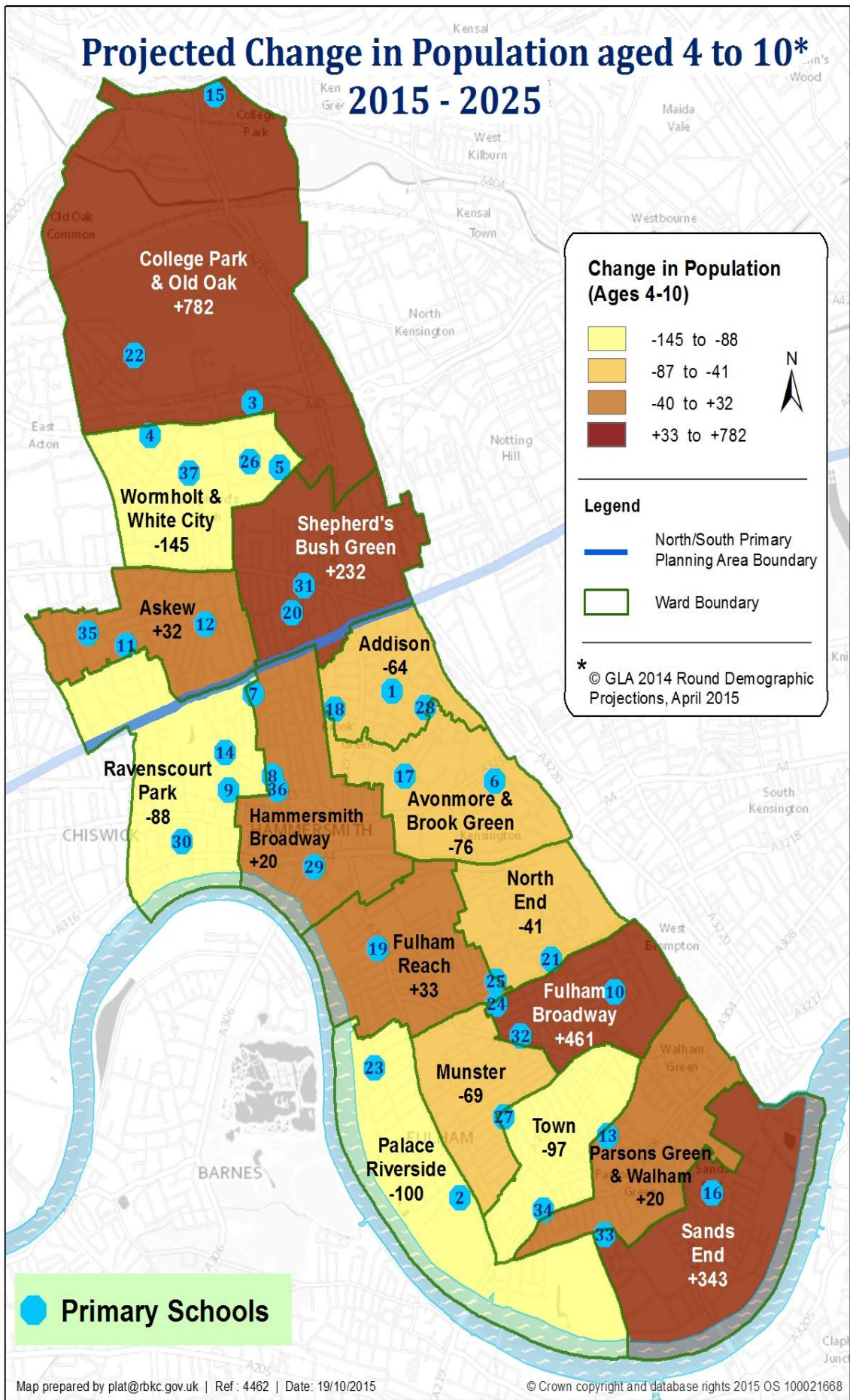
- **Local Variations**

Wards in H&F also show variations in population growth over the next period 2016 – 2026. The current GLA Borough Preferred Option (BPO) ward projections forecast the secondary and post 16 populations will increase by 34% and 29% respectively, while the primary population boom will slow down with a modest increase of 8%.

The BPO ward forecasts are not school roll projections and should be viewed as indication of wider population trends relating to school place planning. These are consistent with ONS projections which, whilst is showing a slight decline in birthrates, do not take into account regeneration projects. Future regeneration cannot be fully reflected accurately by GLA projections.

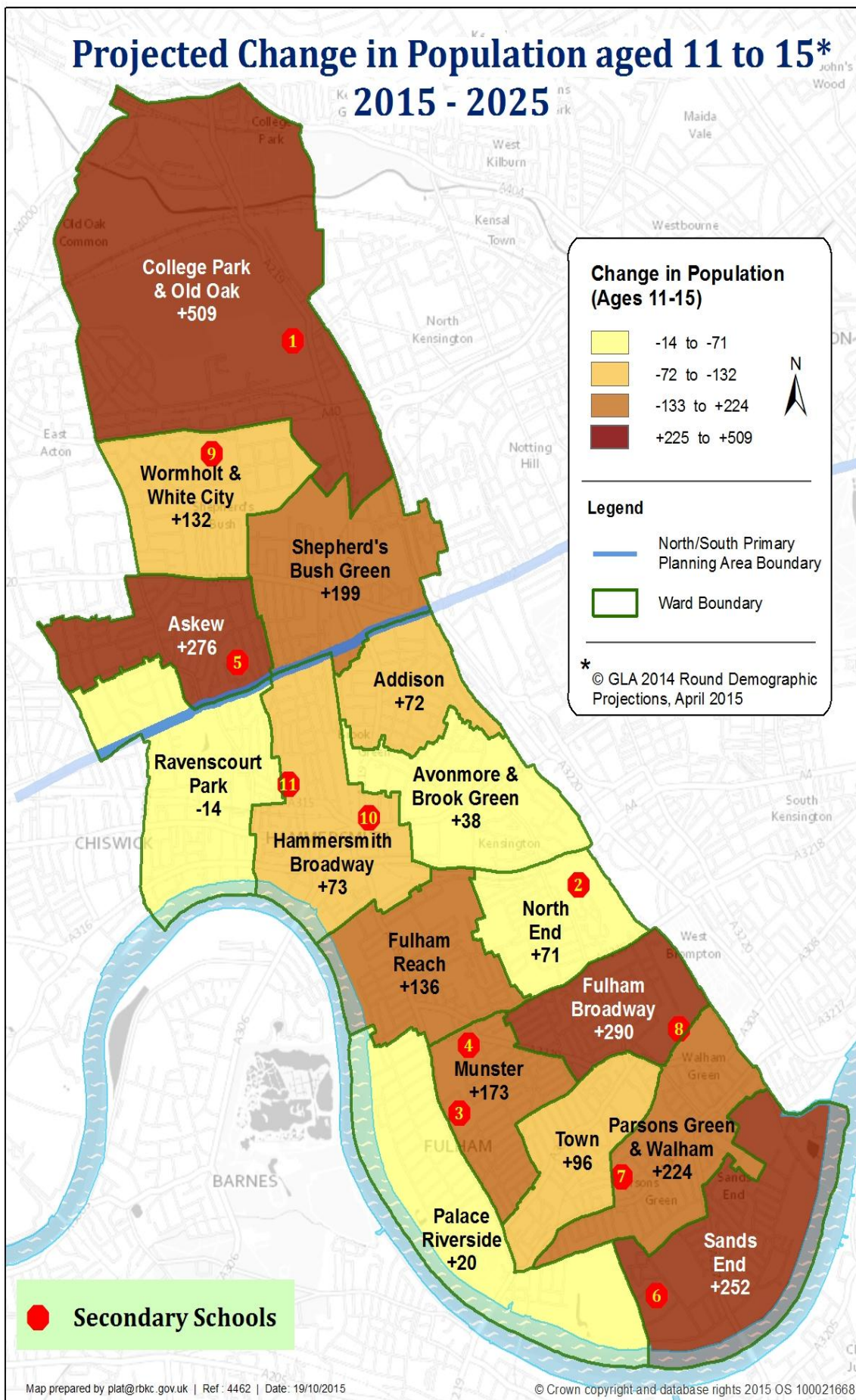
- **Regeneration**

Future regeneration cannot be fully reflected accurately by GLA projections which only take account of committed schemes which have been agreed. Estate regeneration schemes are underway in a number of areas with the largest being in the Old Oak and White City area.



See Appendix 1: Schools Key

Projected Change in Population aged 11 to 15* 2015 - 2025



See Appendix 1: Schools Key

- **Independent Sector**

The following table illustrates the proportion of resident school-age pupils attending independent schools in the private sector both in and out borough.

Year	Primary Population	% Independent Sector	Secondary Population	% Independent Sector
2013	13,255	32%	7,411	30%
2014	13,739	33%	7,414	34%
2015	13,739	32%	7,558	32%

Using ONS Mid-Year Estimates

The number of residents attending independent sector schools is estimated as being the balance remaining after the number of pupils on roll in state schools are deducted from the estimated school age population.

- **Cross Border Movement**

ONS 2015 midyear estimates indicate there were 13,739 primary and 7,608 secondary aged pupils living in Hammersmith & Fulham². After allowing for residents attending the independent sector, 9,284 of primary and 5,157 of secondary aged residents are on roll at H&F schools, and 842 primary aged pupils and 1,748 secondary aged resident pupils attended state maintained schools in other boroughs.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide a place to every child who needs one in their area, however the Admissions Code states 'applications can include schools outside the local authority where the child lives', therefore some places will be filled by non residents.

Table 1 below shows the distribution of the resident school aged population in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Year	Primary		Secondary	
	On roll in H&F	On roll in other LAs	On roll in H&F	On roll in other LAs
2013	8,218	795	3,261	1,927
2014	8,381	824	3,188	1,705
2015	8,381	824	3,401	1,738

using ONS midyear population estimates.

Table 2 below shows net imports in schools over a 3 year period. The change over time indicates a growing increase in imports at both

² WCC Local Authority Cross Border Movement based DfE Census data Autumn 2015

primary and secondary phase; however pupil exports for the same period have remained stable.

Net Import		
Year	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
2013	177	1,156
2014	165	1,120
2015	269	1,242

Primary and secondary level pupil cohorts do not include pupils in PVI settings, special schools or Alternative Provision settings.

The number of imports and exports, and distribution of cross borough movement at primary and secondary level, is shown in appendix 3³.

This means that 1,203 (14%) of primary pupils and 3,305 (49%) pupils in secondary schools are resident in other boroughs.

The high levels of performance in schools encourages applications from other areas and contributes to a significant number of net imports. The Council's programme of expanding secondary schools aims to increase the number of places available to Hammersmith & Fulham resident pupils.

- **Mobility**

Mobility is indicated by the number of pupils arriving and leaving school other than at the normal intake or transfer times. This is relatively stable in H&F as shown in the tables below.

Primary	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
starters	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%
leavers	9%	10%	10%	11%	11%

Secondary	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
starters	5%	4%	4%	6%	5%
leavers	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%

- **Voluntary Aided (VA) Sector**

³ London Councils Cross Border Movement Trend

The contribution of Voluntary Aided (VA) schools is significant in H&F. The majority of VA schools are funded by the local authority or funded by central government in the case of academies and free schools. 13⁴ primary schools have a religious affiliation (5 are C of E and 7 are Catholic). Of the 11 secondary schools 2 are C of E and 2 are Catholic.

The majority of C of E schools offer a balance of open places and foundation places which use a faith based criteria. Catholic schools set admission arrangements that award the highest priority to practicing Catholics. Only when a school does not receive sufficient applications to fulfill these criteria that non-faith applicants are offered vacant places.

• **Admissions Policies**

State-maintained schools/academies are required to participate in a nationally coordinated admissions process for the main point of entry to school at Reception and Y7. Voluntary Aided, Foundation, Free Schools and Academies operate their own admission authority and are free to administer their own in-year admissions process, but must adhere to the Admissions Code. The majority of primary and secondary schools opt for either partial LA in-year coordination or no co-ordination. All RBKC schools are required to provide the local authority with data on their roll number and vacancies. See appendix 4.

The local authority retains responsibility for admissions for community schools in the borough. The rest, which comprise the majority, are now their own 'admissions authority', as shown below:

Phase	Community schools	Free School & Academies, Foundation or VA schools	Total
Primary*	15	22	37
Secondary	0	10	10
All Through	0	1	1

Admission authority schools must be compliant with the requirements of the Code. Each school's oversubscription policy will dictate how places are offered and vary considerably depending on the status of the school. Faith schools will usually give priority to applicants that can demonstrate a faith commitment. Secondary schools may offer up to 10% of places to applicants who demonstrate an aptitude for a specialist subject as defined by the school.

⁴ London Diocesan Board for C of E School and the Diocese of Westminster for Catholic schools. ** Excluding London Oratory Junior House

Admission authorities must formally consult on any changes to their admission arrangements which affect how places are offered. The Council works closely with schools when changes are proposed and continues to nurture a close relationship with free schools and academies as they are key partners in the provision of new school places.

The impact of how places are offered manifests in the availability of provision for resident pupils. The Council has a duty to provide all resident applicants with full-time education provision but no legal requirement to provide a school located in the borough of residence.

- **School Preferences**

Primary

Although the number of resident applications has decreased slightly, 87% of residents expressing a preferences for H&F schools in 2015.

Secondary

Applications for H&F secondary school show a high level of parental preference for local schools. In 2015 the number of preferences from Hammersmith & Fulham Residents increased by 6%.

- **Primary School Admissions Offers**

Borough residents are more likely to choose local schools. In 2015 there were 1,488 year of entry admissions applications for 1,678 school places (see appendix 6). 1604 offers were made for H&F schools of which 1,488 (93%).were made to H&F residents

- **Secondary School Place Offers**

There were 1,560 Y7 'Year of entry' secondary school places in 2015 (see appendix 6). The number of resident applicants seeking a school place was 1,245. These figures would indicate that there are sufficient school places to accommodate all borough residents with a comfortable surplus for further late applications. The number of resident applicants suggests that the Council has fulfilled its statutory duty; however the admission criteria for each school will dictate how places are available for resident pupils. For some schools, predominately those with faith affiliation, offers will be made to non-residents across several local authorities.

Non residents find Hammersmith schools attractive and may be awarded priority above an H&F applicant where proximity, faith commitment and the school's admission criteria are met. Legislation as set out in the Code stipulates that oversubscription cannot be used as a justification to allot priority to borough residents as set out in the Greenwich Judgment⁵

Many parents have historically made preferences for schools in neighbouring boroughs due to proximity. Of the 328 H&F residents were offered school places outside of Hammersmith & Fulham, 132 were offered schools in Kensington & Chelsea.

89% of the H&F resident applicants were offered a school place with sufficient school places remaining within the borough to

⁵ R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1990] Fam Law

accommodate those that were unsuccessful in gaining a school of choice.

- **Deprivation and Welfare**

Welfare reform and changes to social benefits have impacted some children and families in H&F. Roll counts have not changed significantly across the borough because of this. Children resident in areas of high property rents in the private housing sectors are most likely to be affected.

In reviewing performance of schools in H&F, an analysis is made of the achievements of pupils in vulnerable groups. This includes those entitled to a free school meal (FSM), special educational needs (SEN) and those with English as an additional language (EAL). It also includes minority ethnic pupils, and those who are in the care of the local authority.

The following shows the 5 year trend for FSM compared to the national and Inner London equivalent, and shows a changing position where HF's trend is faster than the Inner London and national average.

Primary

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hammersmith and Fulham	37%	35%	28%	24%	23%
NATIONAL	18%	18%	17%	16%	n/a
INNER LONDON	33%	32%	29%	25%	n/a

Secondary

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hammersmith and Fulham	32%	32%	25%	22%	21%
NATIONAL	16%	16%	16%	15%	n/a
INNER LONDON	35%	35%	33%	30%	n/a

4. Progress on School Development

The GLA projections were revised in 2015. The primary sector is split into north and south planning areas as reported in the SCAP return.

Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning Primary Planning Area NORTH - Reception - Year 6				
Academic Year	GLA Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2015/16	3,141	3,585	444	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y4) Old Oak = + 15 (Y3) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y2) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y R)
				TOTAL = + 135
2016/17	3,252	3,735	483	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y5) Old Oak = + 15 (Y4) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y3) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y1) Pope John = + 15 (YR)
				TOTAL = + 150
2017/18	3,313	3,900	587	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y6) Old Oak = + 15 (Y5) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y4) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y2) Pope John = + 30 (Y1)
				TOTAL = + 165
2018/19	3,384	4,035	651	Ark Conway COMPLETE Old Oak = + 15 (Y6) St Stephen's = + 30 (Y5) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y3) Pope John = + 30 (Y2)
				TOTAL = + 135
2019/20	3,506	4,155	649	Old Oak = COMPLETE St Stephen's = + 30 (Y6) Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y4) Pope John = + 30 (Y3)
				TOTAL = + 120
2020/21	3,530	4,245	715	St Stephen's = COMPLETE Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y5) Pope John = + 30 (Y4)
				TOTAL = + 90
2021/22	3,604	4,335	731	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y6) Pope John = + 30 (Y5)
				TOTAL = + 90
2022/23	3,649	4,365	716	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = COMPLETE Pope John = + 30 (Y6)
				TOTAL = + 30
2023/24	3,728	4,365	637	Pope John = COMPLETE
				TOTAL = + 0
2024/25	3,811	4,365	554	
				TOTAL = + 0
2025/26	3,897	4,365	468	
				TOTAL = + 0

Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning
Primary Planning Area SOUTH/CENTRAL - Reception - Year 6

Academic Year	GLA Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2015/16	6,841	7,478	637	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 2) St John's = + 30 (Year 6) St Thomas' = + 15 (Year 6) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 3) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 1 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 178
2016/17	6,937	7,611	674	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 3) St John's = COMPLETE St Thomas' = COMPLETE Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 4) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 2 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 133
2017/18	7,024	7,716	692	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 4) Holy Cross bilingual school = COMPLETE Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 5) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 3 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 105
2018/19	6,999	7,836	837	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 6) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 4 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 120
2019/20	6,995	7,911	916	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 5 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 75
2020/21	6,988	7,926	938	West London Free Primary = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 6 - 50% H&F)
				TOTAL = + 15
2021/22	6,955	7,926	971	Earls Court Primary 1 FE COMPLETE
				TOTAL = + 0
2022/23	6,945	7,926	981	TOTAL = + 0
2023/24	6,948	7,926	978	TOTAL = + 0
2024/25	6,961	7,926	965	TOTAL = + 0
2025/26	6,975	7,926	951	TOTAL = + 0

Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning Secondary - Year 7 - Year 11				
Academic Year	Projected Population	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2015/16	6,704	7,600	896	Hammersmith Academy = + 120 (Y11) West London Free School = + 120 (Y11) Lady Margaret = + 30 (Y8) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y8) Total = + 390
2016/17	6,846	7,753	907	Hammersmith Academy = COMPLETE West London Free School = COMPLETE Lady Margaret = + 30 (Y9) Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y7) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y9) *Phoenix High = - 30 Total = + 153
2017/18	7,088	7,876	788	Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y10) Sacred Heart High = +33 (Y8) *Phoenix High = - 30 Total = +123
2018/19	7,409	7,999	590	Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y11) Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y9) *Phoenix High = - 30 Total = + 123
2019/20	7,714	8,002	288	Fulham Boys School = COMPLETE Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y10) *Phoenix High = - 30 Total = + 3
2020/21	8,072	8,005	-67	Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y10) *Phoenix High = - 30 Total = + 3
2021/22	8,339	8,005	-334	Sacred Heart High = COMPLETE Total = + 0
2022/23	8,582	8,005	-577	Total = + 0
2023/24	8,723	8,005	-718	Total = + 0
2024/25	8,837	8,005	-832	Total = + 0
2025/26	8,801	8,005	-796	Total = + 0

*Phoenix High School will reduce its PAN by 30 from 180 to 150 pupils at the start of the 2016/17 academic year commencing in Y7. By 2020 its PAN will be 750.

5. Early Years

Hammersmith and Fulham Early Education provision is generally of a high standard. 82% of the providers of Early Years education are judged to be either good or outstanding by Ofsted, which is comparable to our neighbouring boroughs and the national average, which stands at 85% as of the last published figures.

Theme	Indicator	England	LBHF	North	South
Places	Places per child of population 0-4	-	0.47	0.43	0.5
	Places per child of population 5-11				
Cost/Income	Childminder cost variation from England average				
	Day Nursery cost variation from England average				
	Take up per child of population of 3 and 4 year old funding	96.0%	81.9%	83.4%	80.8%
	Take up of two year old funding	63%	49%	28%	34%
Quality	Ofsted views on quality	Outstanding - 13%	Outstanding - 18%	Outstanding - 18%	Outstanding - 18%
		Good - 72%	Good - 65%	Good - 63%	Good - 66%
		RI - 14%	RI - 17%	RI - 18%	RI - 16%
		Inadequate - 1%	Inadequate - 1%	Inadequate - 1%	Inadequate - 0%
	Percentage "Good" or "Outstanding" providers	85%	82%	81%	84%
Time/Flexibility	Percentage of childcare providers open before 8am	-	17%	14%	21%
	Percentage of childcare providers open after 6pm	-	17%	14%	21%
	Percentage of childminders offering additional flexibility				

There are currently 0.47 childcare places available per child aged from 0-4 in the Borough, the majority of which are in the south of the Borough. This figure is comparable with that of our neighbouring boroughs.

The number of childcare places that are available for 0-4 year olds varies between wards. Town ward (514 places) and Parsons Green & Walham (503) have the highest amount in the borough. Munster, with 87 places, has the lowest number of places.

The Borough relies heavily on Private Day Nurseries. They provide 45% of all childcare places for 0-4 year olds. The lowest rate of childcare is in Munster Ward which has provision of 87 places for a 0-4 year old population of 764; this translates to 0.11 places per child, while the highest rate of provision is in Town Ward, which has 0.72 places per child.

Funded early education supports children's development and also helps parents with childcare costs. In September 2010 all 3- and 4-year-olds became entitled to 15 hours a week of state-funded early education. The key challenge for the local authority is to ensure that there are sufficient places available and that eligible families are aware of the offer and are encouraged to take up a place for their child.

Of the local population of children aged 3-4, 81.9% access at least some of the 15 hours of free childcare that they are entitled to. This compares favourably with our neighbouring boroughs. While this appears to be significantly below the national figure of 96%, this can be explained by the fact that our data only shows residents who attend local provision. It is likely that many other local families access their entitlement, but do so at providers based outside of the borough. With this in mind, the figure of 81.9% actually indicates that a significant majority of parents chose to access local provision rather than seek alternatives elsewhere.

From September 2013, the entitlement was extended to disadvantaged 2 year olds.

A Department of Work and Pensions data release is issued prior to the start of each term. This provides names and addresses of families who meet one of the financial eligibility criteria for the 2 year old funding. The data released for H&F in January 2016 showed there are were 637 families who are eligible for a place for their child.

As of February 2016, the Borough had available 387 places for 2 year olds. Of these, 347 were occupied by children from the

targeted group. This means that 55% of eligible families were benefiting from a place. At 49%, we have a lower take up rate of the targeted offer of childcare for vulnerable 2-year-olds than the average London take-up rate (51%), and are 14% below the national average take up rate of 63%. However, this figure is as of summer 2015 - significant work is being undertaken to increase this take up rate and early figures indicate that take up will exceed 65% by autumn 2015.

The Early Years and Children's Commissioning Teams have successfully worked with participating providers to continue to develop more places.

DSG capital funding is available to invest in local settings, in order to create the additional spaces to meet the level of local demand required. Feasibility studies have been completed to determine the relevance of the proposals, to extend current early years' education facilities at Melcombe and Randolph Beresford primary schools. The capital development at Randolph Beresford Nursery school could deliver up to an additional 70 fifteen hour places. Melcombe school is could also deliver a further 28 full-time places

The effect of the 2 year offer and 3-4 year old extended free childcare entitlement may have an impact on school place planning at primary level. Children who attend settings under these early years' provision are likely to apply for reception places at these schools.

There may not be a markedly different increase in cohort size when compared to primary pupil projections as these children are more likely to be Borough residents contributing to the increase in roll counts.

By focusing investment at primary schools there is the added potential to attract new pupils at nursery phase and retain them through to Y6.

Furthermore, the Department for Education is now making progress towards the provision of an additional 15 free hours to working parents of 3- and 4-year-olds from September 2017. The extended free childcare entitlement will provide eligible parents with a total of 30 hours of free childcare per week, over 38 weeks or the equivalent number of hours across more weeks per year. This area is subject to further development in the light of the consultation which is taking place regarding the Early Years Block.

- **Children's Centres**

Hammersmith and Fulham currently commission a number of providers to deliver children's centre services across the 16 Children's Centre locations; the delivery is organised in a hub and spoke arrangement with seven hub children's centres and 9 spoke centres

Children's Centres play a key role in providing early help to vulnerable young families. Children's Centres improve outcomes for young children and their families and reduce inequalities, particularly for those families in greatest need of support. As a universal service they are ideally placed to identify early need and to work intensively with parents drawing on a range of multi-agency support to enable individuals and families to be resilient and self-reliant.

The use of Children's Centres is rising. The number of 0-4 year olds registered at Hub children centres has increased from 7,746 in 2012/13 to 9,645 in 2014/15 – a 25% increase. Of the seven centres, six have shown a rise in registrations over three years, with Fulham Central and Melcombe displaying the largest increases.

Building on the existing infrastructure and expertise in Children's Centres to deliver the best possible offer for children and families, there are plans to develop a new model for delivery through a single integrated early help offer.

The proposed model is an opportunity for Children's Centres to work innovatively and more effectively with partners, enabling them to further bring services and professionals together around a child and family to identify problems at an earlier stage, ensure a joined up response and improve outcomes for children and families.

6. Special Educational Needs

Schools, Early Years settings, and the local authority work together so that resources are matched to children's needs in order to provide a suitable and efficient continuum of SEN support for children and young people. The Council's Local Offer for children and young people with SEN and High Needs focuses on achievement of outcomes through evidence-based provision in mainstream and specialist early years settings, schools and Further Education Colleges.

The Council aims to provide a Local Offer in settings that have been judged being Good or Outstanding by Ofsted so that children with SEN can be educated and supported in becoming independent in or

near their local community. The provision provides access to educational intervention addressing children and young people's learning difficulties in the following areas:

- Communication and Interaction (CI)
- Cognition and Learning (CL)
- Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) and
- Sensory/Physical (SP)

• **Schools and Resource Bases**

The number of pupils with statements of SEN and Education, Health Care (EHC) plans on roll in HF schools has changed as follows:

2006	2011	2014	2016
779	609	647	783

Whilst there have been some assumptions that new legislation will be used as a driver to reduce the number of children and young people that receive statutory support, the number has increased after a dip in 2011.

The age profile of these children and young people is as follows:

	2014	2015	2016
Under 5	31	31	61
5-10	288	299	331
11-15	274	262	266
16-19	54	133	125
20-25	0	0	0
Total	647	725	783

Post 19 provision, for young people and adults with autism and complex learning needs, will be offered at Queensmill School in Hammersmith and Alexandra College in Camden.

According to the most up to date SEN data, 783 H&F pupil residents with a statement or EHC plan were enrolled in over 140 educational settings.

Phase	Pupils
Aged 5 to 10	61

Aged 5 to 10	331
Aged 11 to 15	266
Aged 16 to 25	125
Aged 20 to 25	0
Total	783

The SEN Service provides 'shared services' for resident pupils with SEN. The Council will endeavour to place resident pupils with SEN in RBKC or other state maintained Tri Borough schools. 528 resident pupils with SEN are enrolled in resourced provision, SEN units or mainstream classes at 36 maintained schools across Hammersmith & Fulham. Where pupils cannot be enrolled in a Tri Borough school, the SEN team utilise established links with neighbouring local authorities such as Camden, Lambeth and Wandsworth.

The table below shows the distribution of SEN resident pupils placed in H&F schools.

Phase	H&F Pupils In H&F Schools	H&F Pupils In Out Borough Schools
Nursery	4	2
Primary	204	27
Secondary	102	57
Special School	209	19
Alternative Provision	9	0
Independent	3	14
Other	133	0
Total	783	119

However from time to time pupils are placed in independent schools. At present, 17 H&F residents with SEN are on roll in the private sector and 105 are on roll at state maintained schools outside the borough.

- **16 – 25**

Post-16 capacity for resident SEN learners is being reviewed and developed on an ongoing basis. Data for 2014/15 show that 187 (16%) of learners attending further education colleges considered themselves to have some degree of learning difficulty and/or disability. 27 (2%) of learners in school sixth forms had an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) or statement of SEN and 118 (9%) had been supported as School Action or School Action Plus.⁶

- **Alternative Provision**

⁶ Source: EFA Residency Report available through Management Information Portal

The Tri Borough Alternative Provision Multi-Academy Trust (MAT) has been established to oversee the delivery of alternative education provision across H&F, K&C and Westminster. From September 2016, TBAP will open a small sixth form provision delivering the International Baccalaureate (IB).

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

• **Post 16**

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

Young People aged 16-17 years Participating in Education 2015	
Hammersmith & Fulham	96%
London	93.1%
National	89.5%

DfE figures indicate 2,263 aged 16 and 17 years old who are already has increased since 2015. Hammersmith & Fulham’s participation rates are above National and London averages. However, 150 (6%) of Westminster’s 16-17 population, either does not participate in education or their activity is ‘not known’. In order to achieve the ‘full participation’ sufficient capacity to accommodate an additional 150 learners would be required⁷.

Young people can fulfill their statutory duty in a number of ways: fulltime education, either in a school sixth form or further education college; an apprenticeship; working (or volunteering) fulltime alongside studying for an accredited qualification. The number of residents starting an apprenticeship is small: less than 60 residents aged 16-18 started an apprenticeship in 2014/15⁸.

In August 2015 the government announced initiatives such as the apprenticeship levy, industrial standards and the 5% Club to create an additional 3 million apprenticeships across England by 2020. The government has indicated that young people should be prepared for one of two routes: apprenticeship or university.

⁷ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-and-training-by-local-authority> downloaded on 1 October 2015
⁸ Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fe-data-library-apprenticeships#history>, Apprenticeship Programme Starts by Local Education Authority, Local

Authority, Level and Age (2005/06 to 2014/15)

In addition to securing sufficient suitable provision for all 16 and 17 year olds, the needs of 18 year olds must also be accommodated, where young people require 3 years to complete education or training, because a one-year level 2 study programme is required before progressing to a two-year level 3 programme, or a study programme that better meets their needs is restarted. At present the existing number of post-16 places and planned growth in apprenticeships are sufficient to accommodate small increases in demand from the 16-18 year old population.

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

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

In 2014/15 the EFA allocated funded places for 5,482 16-19 year olds across providers in Hammersmith and Fulham. These included 168 places for high need students.

Hammersmith & Fulham's Post 16 population has remained stable at around 2,900. However, the population as a whole is forecast to increase by 29% over the next 10 years, exceeding 3,700 in 2025.⁹

Predicting the required capacity for post-16 is complicated by pupil travel to learn patterns. In 2014/15 41% (1,135) 16-18 year olds remained in the borough to continue learning or training but over half (1,625) travelled to neighbouring boroughs of RBKC, Hounslow, and Ealing. H&F is a net importer of 16-18 year old learners. A significant number of non-resident learners are attracted by Post-16 provision in Hammersmith & Fulham mostly travel from neighbouring boroughs of Ealing, RBKC, Brent and Westminster¹⁰.

Assuming there is no change to pupil travel to learn patterns the authority should have sufficient capacity to meet demand until 2019. Local capacity will come under pressure, and places more competitive, in the following circumstances:

- more residents chose to stay in Hammersmith and Fulham, or
- local provision becomes more attractive to young people resident in the neighbouring boroughs
- local provisions close

A rolling programme of Area Reviews across London focused specifically on further education colleges will be completed by spring

⁹ Source: GLA population projections

¹⁰ Source: LCCIS Travel to Study Report

2017. The government expects Area Reviews will result in "*fewer, often larger, more resilient and efficient providers*". The subsequent implementation may result in changes to local provision with entire areas of curriculum provision relocated and volume of provision located in Hammersmith and Fulham may decline. A review of Post-16 capacity should be carried out in response to the outcome of Area Reviews and in preparation of an increase in the post-16 population forecast in 2019.

School sixth forms providers in Hammersmith have introduced higher entry requirements for students starting academic provision. As a consequence some students who would have previously progressed to sixth form within the school are now required to seek alternative providers such as further education colleges and apprenticeships. While these changes may be offset by increases in the proportion of students achieving 5 A*-C including English and mathematics the balance between school sixth form and further education provision may shift.

The Bridge Academy Trust (TBAP) is due to open a small sixth form provision delivering the International Baccalaureate (IB) from September 2016.

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

As with many other London colleges, Ealing Hammersmith and West London College is exploring opportunities and prospects for collaboration, federation and merger but no announcements have been made. The college is reviewing the current estate and is considering the disposal of the Acton Campus.

West London has a number of further education colleges judged to be good or outstanding by Ofsted. It is likely that collaborative announcements may follow the outcome of the Area Review.

NEETs

Young people, who are not in education, employment or training, earn approximately 11% less per year in salary compared with their

peers¹¹. There are also associated costs to the taxpayer for the provision of additional services.

Hammersmith and Fulham ranked within the top 20% of local authorities with the lowest NEET (by percentage)¹².

Using the most up to date figures, at the end of 2013, 106 young people between the age of 16 and 18 were recorded as NEET by the end of 2014¹³ the number of young people recorded as NEET had reduced to 86 which is below the national average.

Effective collaboration across the range of services supporting young people towards employment and ensure that they do not become long-term unemployed is needed because the patterns of NEET differ between age groups. Low levels of NEET among 16 and 17 year olds are expected because of the Raising Participation Age. At age 16 2.4% of young people were NEET, dropping to 1.7% for 17 year olds but rising for 18 year olds who are most likely to be NEET.

Early identification and intervention of young people who may become NEET will depend on how well IAG is delivered in schools and the availability of sufficient and suitable provision to match their needs, including high quality vocational study programmes, traineeships and apprenticeships. And an effective re-engagement programme as the final safety net. While there is sufficient capacity to meet the demand for mainstream provision there is a need to monitor the quality and quantity of vocational, alternative provision and special provision to ensure the needs of all students are accommodated.

8. Regeneration and development

A review of the Council's development plan documents, including the Core Strategy (adopted in October 2011) and the Development Management Local Plan (DMLP) (adopted in July 2013), has been undertaken. The review reflects the need to acknowledge new housing targets set by the Mayor of London in the draft further alterations to the London Plan, as well as the need for new policy for the Old Oak Regeneration Area (OORA).

The Council's own draft Local Plan 2014 proposes significant growth in 5 regeneration areas which will result in the need for additional school places (see following tables). The Council has revised its policies for the supply of affordable housing (Borough wide policy

¹¹ http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report_ImpetusPEF_January-2014.pdf

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-people-neet-comparative-data-scorecard>

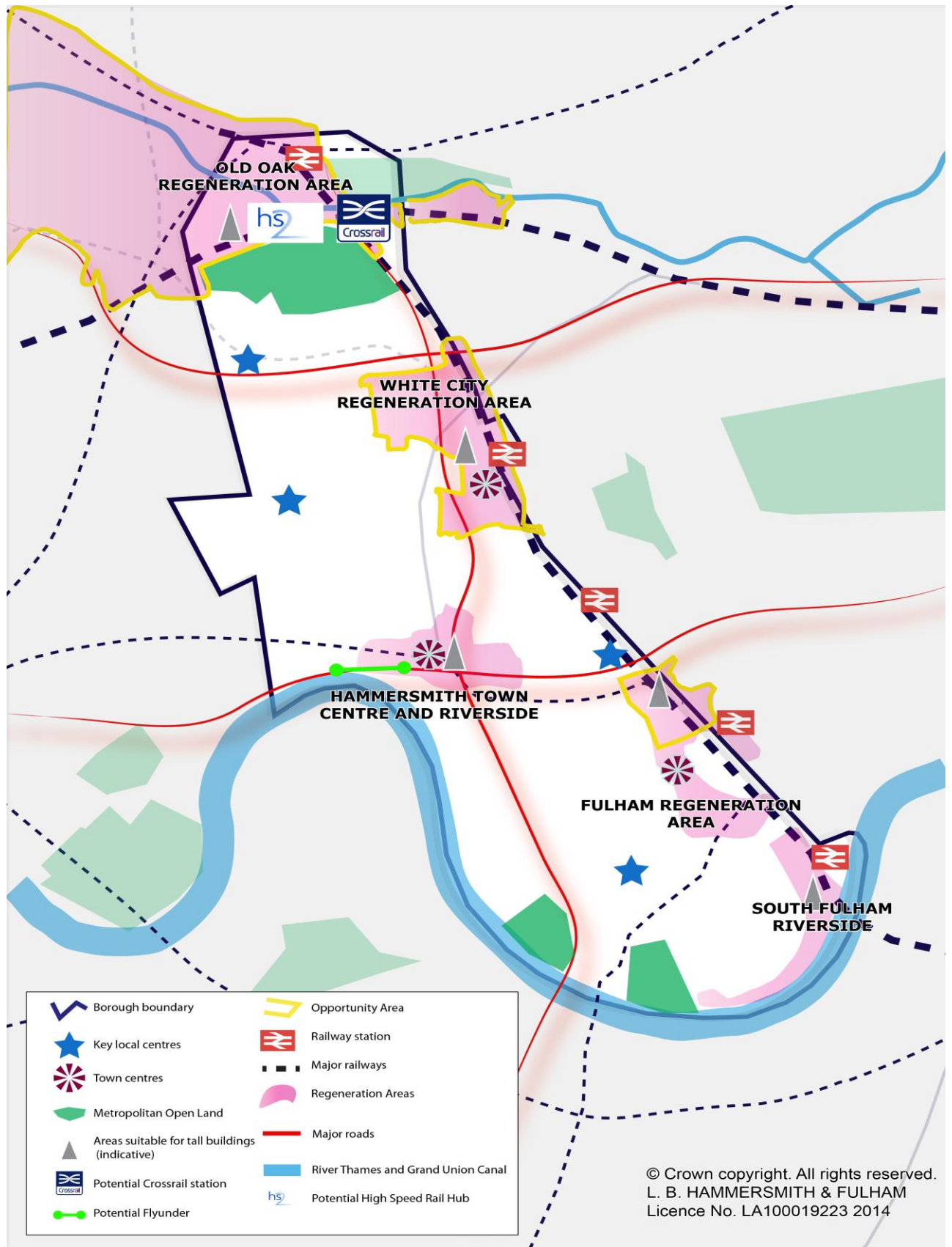
¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training>

H03). An initial assessment of the 'child yield' resulting from each regeneration area is set out below, based on previous analysis of development impact in the South Fulham and Old Oak areas. For high-level planning purposes, this shows that each development of 1,000 homes requires an average of 0.5-1 FE at primary level and up to 0.5FE at secondary level. In the table below, a broad view has been taken of how the additional demand for school places could be met from developments already in the investment programme, or where new places will need to be provided through expansion or new schools.

As some of the regeneration plans are at a relatively early stage, some broad assumptions have also been made of the size of school required. While the Indicative Housing Targets have a 20 Year lifespan, the School Investment Strategy has a 10 year lifespan, and therefore no detailed consideration is given to the need for school places for years 11-20. However, the design of any new schools will have regard to the need for possible expansion in future years.

The current projected surplus of primary school places will continue beyond 2025, and secondary school places until 2021, and has been noted in this assessment.

Hammersmith & Fulham Regeneration Map



North

Area	2015-2020			2020-2025			2025-2035	Total
	No. of dwellings	Child Yield	Solution	No. of dwellings	Child Yield	Solution	No. of dwellings	
White City	1,000	0.5 FE primary, 0.5 FE secondary	Absorb both primary and secondary in existing schools	2,500	2.5 FE primary, 1.0 FE secondary	New provision for both (see comment below)	2,500	6,000
Old Oak	<p align="center">Planning responsibility for Old Oak is now the responsibility of the Mayoral Development Corporation Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)</p>							

- **White City**

At the start of the 2015/16 academic year St John XXIII RC (formerly Pope John RC) School and ARK Swift Primary Academy expanded to 2 forms of entry and Burlington Danes Academy opened a new 2 FE primary academy on the BDA site to become an all through school.

Although there are no proposed new secondary schools within the development area, Phoenix High School currently has spare places, particularly in Y7, and Burlington Danes Secondary Academy is a popular local school.

Although some schools currently have vacancies, further consideration of secondary provision in H&F will be required.

- **Old Oak**

The Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) came into force on 1st April 2015. OPDC is now the planning authority for the OPDC Opportunity Area (OA). The Development Infrastructure Funding (DIF) study for Old Oak has been published; schools in the OA include Old Oak, ARK Conway and Wormholt primary schools, and Phoenix High School, all of which may be able to absorb some additional demand for places before new schools are required.

OPDC is in consultation until 31 March 2016 with residents and local authorities in the regeneration zone. Below is the provisional timetable taken from the Old Oak and Park Royal Draft Local Plan. The Council is liaising with advisers to the OPDC to determine the level and funding of new investment for schools.

Years	Development Phase	Delivery Phase	Unit Delivery
0-5	2017 - 2021	1	2,100
6-20	2022 - 2037	2	19,600
20+	2037+ (post plan period)	3	4,000

South

Area	2015-2020			2020-2025			2025-2035	Total
	No. of dwellings	Child Yield	Solution	No. of dwellings	Child Yield	Solution	No. of dwellings and Child Yield	
Hammersmith Town Centre	200		Absorb within existing schools	600	0.5FE primary	Expand existing schools	2,000	2,800
Fulham Regeneration Area (FRA) – including Earl’s Court	1,500	1FE primary 0.5 FE secondary	New primary provision already secured Absorb within existing secondary schools	2,500	2.5 FE primary 1 FE secondary	New primary provision Expand existing secondary schools	3,000	7,000
South Fulham Riverside	1,500	1 FE Primary 0.5FE Secondary	New provision already secured (with FRA above) Expand	1,500	1 FE primary 0.5FE secondary	Expand existing primary and secondary	1,000	4,000

- **Hammersmith Town Centre and Riverside**

No further major school development is expected in this area.

- **South Fulham Riverside**

The requirement for a new 2FE primary school within the regeneration area and the equivalent of 1FE at secondary level can be met within existing schools where space is currently available, e.g. Sullivan, and Langford primary schools and Thomas’s Academy (New King’s academy converter), and Hurlingham Academy (Hurlingham & Chelsea academy converter) at secondary level.

- **Fulham Regeneration Area (including Earl’s Court)**

Earl’s Court Free School opened as a 1 FE school based in interim accommodation in Hammersmith. Pupil rolls have already been factored into the projections of pupil numbers. The review of the Earl’s Court development proposals will determine a requirement for these places.

Investment programme for New Schools

Where new provision is required, the Council would expect that developer contributions (from s106 or Community Infrastructure Levy), external Government grant (including uncommitted Basic Need allocations) and funding for free schools, will meet the majority of the funding.

- **Planning and Infrastructure Contributions**

The Council is currently holding unallocated s106 funds of £2m for education projects. These funds must be spent in accordance to the individual S106 agreements and within each agreed timescale.

From 6 April 2015 Section 106 Agreements were replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which is a non-negotiable tax on all new developments which have a net additional floor space of 100 square metres or more, or creates a new dwelling. Section 106 Agreements may be granted in exceptional circumstances if the size or nature of the development has an impact on the community.

H&F's Planning Department has identified Children's Services (Early Years, Schools and Youth) as an area which allows its CIL to be spent on part or all of the cost of provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance under Regulation 123. No contributions have yet been received from CIL under the terms of Regulation R123.

HF is still in the process of finalising its CIL schedule and no contributions have yet been received. The CIL will take at least 18 – 24 months to recoup sufficient revenue for departments to bid for allocations of funds. In the meantime contributions from s106 agreements are still being used for projects in Education.

- **DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision**

The DfE funding allocations for new school places (Basic Need) are based on statistical returns on projected pupil numbers, supplied by the Council, which are in turn derived from data provided by the GLA.

The pattern of Basic Need Allocations is as follows:

Basic Need Allocation 2015-17	NIL
Basic Need Allocation 2017-18	£568,592
Basic Need Allocation 2018 onwards	NIL
Total	£568,592

Spends against the Basic Need allocation has been as follows:

Primary and secondary schools listed in section 4 above	£27,310,000
Queensmill Special School plus Council and other funds towards a total scheme cost of £11M	£2,800,000
Priority condition needs across the portfolio	£7,770,000
Curriculum improvements	£2,302,000
Other works including previous schemes, re-modelling and extensions	20,546,575
Total	60,728,575

The Council's Basic Need grant is fully committed and no further Basic Need grant has been allocated for 2018 onwards.

- **Investment in new Free Schools and Academies**

Fulham Boys Free School opened in 2014, in temporary accommodation. A permanent site has been confirmed as the site of the former Fulham Police Station. The new building will offer a sixth form and outstanding facilities.

The West London Free School has just opened its secondary school in Palingswick House. This will enable the primary school to open further year groups in its current accommodation, and continue to house the Earl's Court Free School.

12. Investment Programme for Schools

The investment programme set out above will deliver 1,228 primary places and 405 secondary places over the period 2015 to 2026.

Whilst it is expected that this will provide sufficient primary places during the 10 year period, additional secondary provision will be required by 2021.

The Council will also review its existing school portfolio in collaboration with its Voluntary Aided sector and academy partners, with a view to maximising the potential of each site. It will do this by

a programme of reviewing the capacity and condition of buildings in order to target resources most effectively.

Hammersmith & Fulham's policy remains to expand high-performing schools where justified by need, and to enhance the viability of schools by increasing 1.5FE schools to 2.FE schools where possible. The Borough will also seek to improve the quality and suitability of buildings where opportunities are presented within the corporate asset management process.

This Strategy will be revised on an annual basis as the impact of proposed development in the Regeneration Areas, and other demand drivers are confirmed.

Ian Heggs
Director of Schools

Alan Wharton
Head of Asset Strategy

Appendices

1. Key for School Map Reference
2. Pupil Growth against School Place Shortfall (Primary and Secondary)
3. Cross Border Movement
4. Capacity and Surplus Places (Primary and Secondary)
5. Neighbouring Borough School Place Planning proposals
6. School Place Preference (Primary and Secondary)
7. Ofsted Ratings
8. Glossary of School Types

Appendix 1: Key for School Reference Map

Hammersmith and Fulham Schools Key for School Reference Map					
	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key
Nursery	Bayonne Nursery		2051059	W6 8PF	1
	James Lee Nursery		2051056	W14 9BH	2
	Randolph Beresford		2051034	W12 7PH	3
	Vanessa Nursery		2051039	W12 9JA	4
Primary	Addison		2052002	W14 0DT	1
	All Saints C of E		2053300	SW6 6ED	2
	Ark Bentworth Academy	Converter	2052045	W12 7AJ	3
	Ark Conway Academy	Academy	2052000	W12 0QT	4
	Ark Swift Academy	Converter	2052003	W12 7PT	5
	Avonmore		2052026	W14 8SH	6
	Brackenbury		2052061	W6 0BA	7
	Burlington Danes Primary Academy	Academy	2056905	W12 0HR	1
	Earls Court Free School	Free School	2052004	W6 0LB	8
	Flora Gardens		2052223	W6 0UD	9
	Fulham		2052286	SW6 1JU	10
	Good Shepherd RC		2053602	W12 9BY	11
	Greenside	Converter	2052913	W12 9PT	12
	Holy Cross RC		2053354	SW6 4BL	13
	John Betts		2053368	W6 0UA	14
	Kenmont		2052350	NW10 6AL	15
	Langford		2052367	SW6 2LG	16
	Larmenier & SH RC		2053649	W6 7BL	17
	Lena Gardens	Converter	2052383	W6 7PZ	18
	Melcombe		2052408	W6 9ER	19
	Miles Coverdale		2052134	W12 8JJ	20
	Normand Croft Community		2053650	W14 9PA	22
	Old Oak		2052444	W12 0AS	23
	Queen's Manor School		2052484	SW6 6ND	25
	Sir John Lillie		2052555	SW6 7LN	26
	St Augustine's RC (H&F)		2053378	W6 8QE	27
	St John XXIII Catholic School**		2053645	W12 7QR	24
	St John's Walham Green C of E		2053463	SW6 6AS	28
	St Mary's		2053529	W14 0LT	29
	St Paul's C of E		2053566	W6 9BP	30
	St Peter's (H&F)		2053578	W6 9BA	31
	St Stephen's C of E (H&F)		2053600	W12 8LH	32
	St Thomas of Canterbury		2053648	SW6 7HB	33
	Sullivan		2052577	SW6 3BN	34
	Thomas's Academy*	Converter	2052309	SW6 4LY	21
	Wendell Park		2052632	W12 9LB	35
	WLFS Primary	Free School	2052001	W6 0DT	36
Wormholt Park		2052660	W12 0SR	37	
New School Name		Former Name			
*St John XXIII RC Primary		Pope John RC Primary			
**Thomas's Academy		New King's Primary			

Appendix 1: Key for School Reference Map

Hammersmith and Fulham Schools Key for School Reference Map

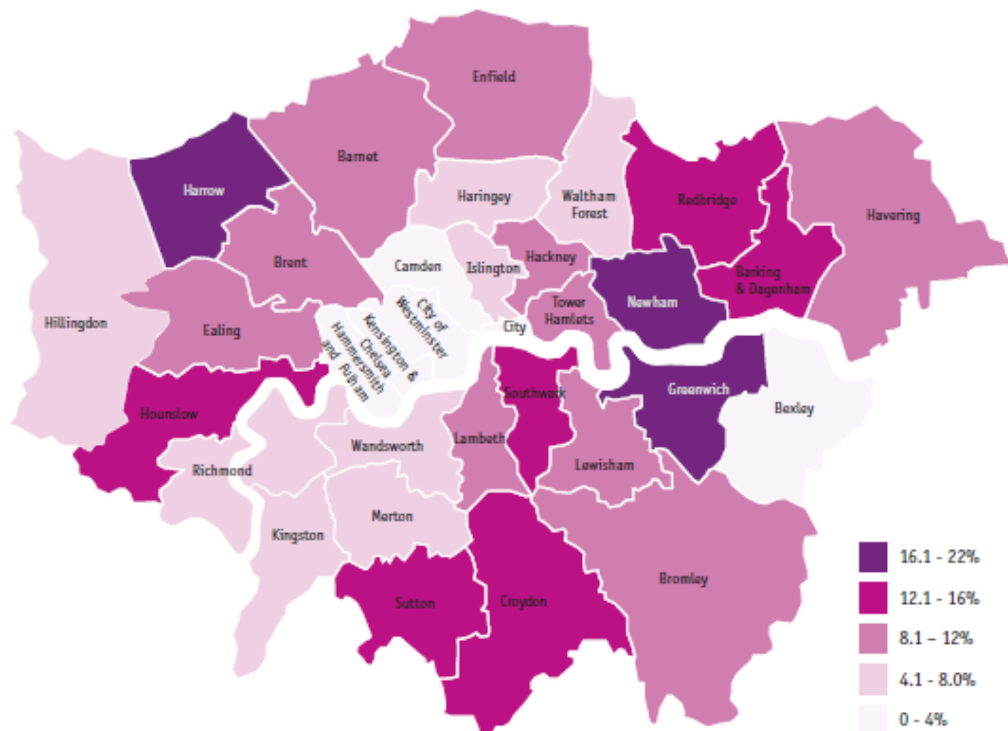
	School	Academy Status	DfE Number	Postcode	Map Key
Secondary	Burlington Danes Academy (3-18)	Converter	2056905	W12 0HR	1
	Fulham Boys Free School	Free School	2054001	W14 9LY	2
	Fulham College Boys'	Converter	2054106	SW6 6SN	3
	Fulham Cross Girls'	Converter	2054315	SW6 6BP	4
	Hammersmith Academy	Academy	2056906	W12 9JD	5
	*Hurlingham Academy	Converter	2054319	SW6 3ED	6
	Lady Margaret	Converter	2054632	SW6 4UN	7
	London Oratory	Converter	2055400	SW6 1RX	8
	Phoenix High School		2054314	W12 0RG	9
	Sacred Heart High School	Converter	2054620	W6 7DG	10
	West London Free School	Free School	2054000	W6 0LB	11
Special Schools	Cambridge		2057204	W12 0SP	1
	Jack Tizard		2057203	W12 7PA	2
	Queensmill		2057014	W14 9LY	3
	Woodlane High School		2057153	W12 0TN	4
Alternative Provision	Bridge AP Academy	Converter	2051101	SW6 6HB	1
	Courtyard AP Academy	Converter	2051106	SW6 2LG	2
	Westside AP:	Free School	2056394	W6 0LT	3
Sixth Form	William Morris 6th Form		2054320	W6 8RB	1
New School Name		Former Name			
*Hurlingham Academy		Hurlingham & Chelsea			

Appendix 2: Primary Growth against Primary Shortfall

Figure 2: Forecast primary pupil growth map 2015/16 to 2019/20



Figure 7: Map of primary shortfall



Appendix 2: Secondary Growth against Secondary Shortfall

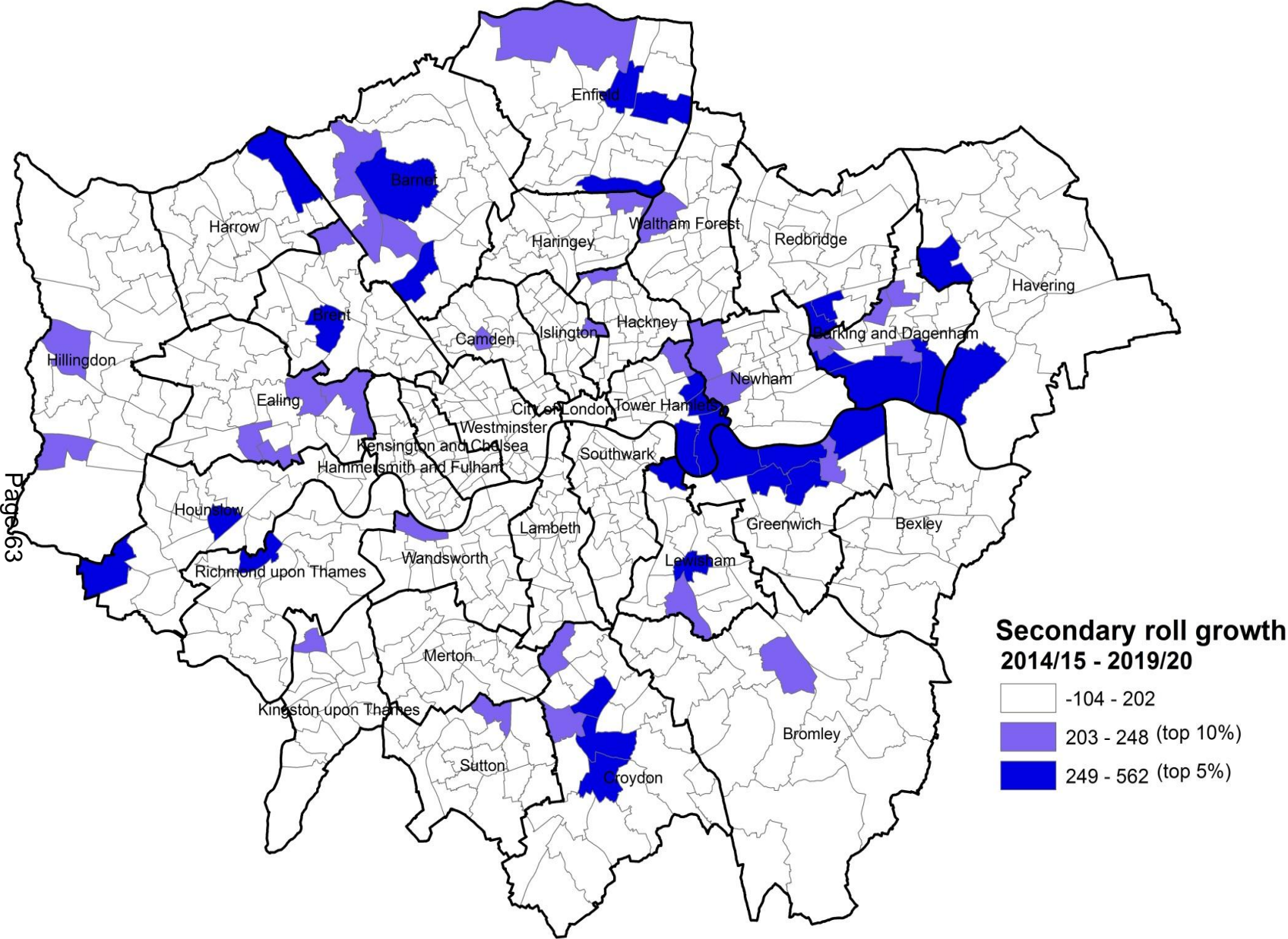
Figure 3: Forecast secondary pupil growth map 2015/16 to 2019/20



Figure 8: Map of secondary shortfall



Appendix 2: Secondary Pupil Population Growth across London



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Appendix 3: Cross Border Movement

2015	ONS MYE 2014	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Primary	13,739	8,436	848	61%	6%	32%	1,117	9,553	12%	269
Secondary	7,608	3,403	1,754	45%	23%	32%	2,996	6,399	47%	1,242
All	21,347	11,839	2,602	55%	12%	32%	4,113	15,952	26%	1,511
2014	ONS MYE 2014	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Primary	13,739	8,329	865	61%	6%	33%	1,030	9,359	11%	165
Secondary	7,608	3,289	1,780	43%	23%	33%	2,900	6,189	47%	1,120
All	21,347	11,618	2,645	54%	12%	33%	3,930	15,548	25%	1,285
2013	ONS 2013 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Primary	13255	8,157	820	62%	6%	32%	997	9,154	11%	177
Secondary	7411	3,225	1,890	44%	26%	31%	2,869	6,094	47%	979
All	20,666	11,382	2,710	55%	13%	32%	3,866	15,248	25%	1,156
2012	ONS 2012 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Primary	12722	8,067	782	63%	6%	30%	971	9,038	11%	189
Secondary	7414	3,138	2,096	42%	28%	29%	2,712	5,850	46%	616
All	20,136	11,205	2,878	56%	14%	30%	3,683	14,888	25%	805
2011	ONS 2011 MYE	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Residents attending LA maintained schools	Residents attending other boroughs maintained schools	Private sector estimate	Pupils residing in other LAs attending LA maintained schools	Pupils attending schools maintained by the LA	% imports	net import/export
Primary	12354	7,911	798	64%	6%	30%	904	8,815	10%	106
Secondary	7558	2,945	2,266	39%	30%	31%	2,705	5,650	48%	439
All	19,912	10,856	3,064	55%	15%	30%	3,609	14,465	25%	545

Appendix 4: Capacity and Surplus Places

PRIMARY	Pan October 15 YR-Y6	October 15 Roll YR-Y6	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Addison	420	379	41	9.8%
All Saints	210	205	5	2.4%
Ark Bentworth	237	180	57	24.1%
Ark Conway	210	149	61	29.0%
Ark Swift	420	327	93	22.1%
Avonmore	208	198	10	4.8%
Brackenbury	480	452	28	5.8%
Burlington Danes Primary	60	46	14	23.3%
Earl's Court Primary FS	60	60		
Flora Gardens	270	190	80	29.6%
Fulham	420	296	124	29.5%
Good Shepherd	240	229	11	4.6%
Greenside	210	209	1	0.5%
Holy Cross	440	456		
John Betts	240	238	2	0.8%
Kenmont	210	207	3	1.4%
Langford	315	158	157	49.8%
Larmenier Sacred Heart	420	420		
Lena Gardens	210	156	54	25.7%
Melcombe	420	354	66	15.7%
Miles Coverdale	210	216		
Normand Croft	210	164	46	21.9%
Old Oak	375	327	48	12.8%
Queens Manor	210	199	11	5.2%
Sir John Lillie	420	325	95	22.6%
St John XXIII	210	210		
St. Augustine's	240	257		
St. John's	390	353	37	9.5%
St. Mary's	210	201	9	4.3%
St. Paul's	210	206	4	1.9%
St. Peter's	210	205	5	2.4%
St. Stephen's	300	318		
St. Thomas	405	343	62	15.3%
Sullivan	315	257	58	18.4%
Thomas Academy	210	173	37	17.6%
Wendell Park	450	383	67	14.9%
WLFS Primary	180	179	1	0.6%
Wormholt Park	450	411	39	8.7%
Total Community (+/-)	5518	4783	735	13.3%
Total VA (+/-)	5387	4853	534	9.9%
North of Borough	6490	5781	709	10.9%
South of Borough	4415	3855	560	12.7%
Primary Total	10905	9636	1269	11.6%

Appendix 4: Capacity and Surplus Places

SECONDARY	PAN October 15 Y7-Y11	October 15 Roll Y7-Y11	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Burlington Danes	900	889	11	1.20%
Fulham Boys'	300	218	82	27.30%
Fulham College Boys'	765	396	369	48.20%
Fulham Cross Girls'	625	618	7	1.10%
Hammersmith Academy	600	608		
Hurlingham Academy	750	349	401	53.50%
Lady Margaret	570	569	1	0.20%
London Oratory	900	906		
Phoenix High	750	660	90	12.00%
Sacred Heart	795	820		
WLFS	600	594	6	1.00%
Total Community (+/-)	750	660	90	12.00%
Total VA (+/-)	6805	5967	877	12.90%
Secondary Total	7555	6627	928	12.30%

Note:

Burlington Danes Primary opened in September 2015 with phased Year entry. A full complement of pupils will be on roll by 2020.

Fulham Boys Free School opened in September 2014 with phased Year entry. A full complement of students will be on roll by 2018.

Appendix 5: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

Brent Primary Expansion

2015 Primary pupil population has increased by 17.68%.from 21,427 in 2008 to 26,028 2015.

Current projections indicate birth rates in Brent have risen in the past 12 months. GLA projections are expected to be revised upward.

Low cost options include additional classes at new Free Schools and recycling bulge classes.

Forecast deficit of primary places in all year groups in Planning Area 1 surplus capacity in other planning areas will meet demand.

2016 Demand for Reception places is projected to decrease
Temporary provision at Elsley, Leopold and Uxendon Manor schools to become permanent.

Additional Year 1 bulge classes needed

2017 (2FE) Floreat Primary Alperton opens
(3FE) The Ark Somerville Primary School opens

Brent Secondary Expansion

2015 A number of Brent Secondary head teachers have expressed interest in collectively sponsoring a new free school and are expected to make an application to the DfE.

2016 The significant growth in the Primary phase begins to move through to secondary phase.

2017 Alperton Secondary and Ark Elvin Academy will provide an additional 2FE provision
Gladstone Free School (6FE) hopes to open in a permanent site creating sufficient places until 2020.

2018 Secondary places demand expected to outstrip supply.

2022 An additional 18.8 FE, equivalent to 2 or 3 new schools will be required.

Additional 12.8 Y7 classes required to meet demand.

Camden Primary Expansion

2015 Temporary bulge classes at Kingsgate school (2FE), Primrose Hill (1FE)

King's Cross Academy (2FE)

Abacus Belsize (1FE) temporary site

2016 Kingsgate School opens. (2FE).

Hawley Infants becomes a 1FE primary school.

Like for like rebuild Edith Neville School

2017 Edith Neville School reopens

Abacus Belsize (2FE) moves to permanent site

Camden Secondary Expansion

2012 UCL opened providing additional phased 6FE starting from Y7, with a provision for post 16 pupils.

2015 Camden School for Girls increased admission number

2019 Regent High School will expand by 2FE when additional capacity is required.

Appendix 5: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

Ealing Primary Expansion

2014 2FE free school (Floreat Southall) has approval to open in September **2016**, although has not yet secured a site

2017 Provision of 34.5 forms of entry (FE) in permanent expansions complete. 7FE were provided in four new schools.

Ealing Secondary Expansion

Projected need for 23 additional forms of entry at secondary level by 2019.

2016 LB Ealing expects to have an overall shortfall in capacity in year 7.

4FE in permanent capacity will be added to Elthorne Park High and Brentside High schools.

Ealing Fields - 4FE free school approved for September 2015 but deferred.

2017 North Twyford - 6.5FE free school approved for September 2016 but deferred.

Ark Secondary 6FE free school approved for September 2017.

Lambeth Primary Expansion

There is a sufficiency of primary places in the north and expansions are agreed and being put in place for the deficit in the south of the borough.

Lambeth Primary Expansion

2016 The secondary provision will be in deficit by the 2016/17 academic year.

2017 Planned 6FE secondary school likely to be open from September.

2018 Further expansions are proposed for September 2018 onwards.

Richmond-Upon-Thames Primary Expansion

2015 Richmond Bridge Primary (2FE) and Twickenham Primary (2FE) open both are free schools.

2017 Recommend 2 schools for expansion in Planning Area 10 (Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside).

1FE needed in Planning Area 2 (Teddington / Hampton Wick)

Richmond-Upon-Thames Secondary Expansion

2015 The Kingston Academy 6th Form Free School opened

2017 Richmond upon Thames College Free School (5FE)

2018 Turing House to increase admission number from 100 to 150

2019 Additional places will be required within the eastern half of the borough

RBKC Primary Expansion

2016 Kensington Primary Academy (1 FE) opens in September.

Appendix 5: Neighbouring Borough's School Place Programme

RBKC Secondary Expansion

No additional school expansions.

Southwark Primary Expansion

2016 Galleywall City of London Primary Academy opens.

2017 Completion of extensive rebuilding and expansion programme which has created an additional 425 permanent reception places since 2012.

Southwark Secondary Expansion

2015 Haberdashers Aske Federation have applied to open a 6FE free school.

2016 Charter School East Dulwich opens (4FE).

2018 Charter School East Dulwich expands to 8FE.

Westminster Primary Expansion

No additional school expansions.

Westminster Secondary Expansion

2016 King Solomon Academy admissions number to increase by 150 places.

Pimlico Academy admissions number to increase by 150 places.

Quintin Kynaston - Bulge class 15 places.

St George's CE admissions number to increase by 75 places.

Westminster City admissions number to increase by 150 places.

Appendix 6 School Preferences –2015

Primary School	PAN	All Preferences			1st preference			Applications per place
		All Preferences	H&F	Other	All	H&F	Other	
Addison	60	122	106	16	31	30	1	2.0
All Saints CofE	30	171	165	6	63	63	0	5.7
ARK Bentworth	30	68	62	6	15	14	1	2.3
ARK Conway Primary (H&F)	30	189	150	39	58	49	9	6.3
ARK Swift Primary Academy	60	61	60	1	21	21	0	1.1
Avonmore	30	97	76	21	30	23	7	3.2
Brackenbury	60	317	301	16	62	60	2	5.3
Burlington Danes	60	109	82	27	27	20	7	1.9
Earls Court	30	138	118	20	9	7	2	4.5
Flora Gardens	30	100	94	6	12	12	0	3.3
Fulham Bilingual School	28	118	114	4	58	57	1	4.3
Fulham	60	112	102	10	37	34	3	1.9
Good Shepherd RC	30	125	99	26	47	37	10	4.2
Greenside	30	160	149	11	35	34	1	5.4
Holy Cross RC School	60	163	156	7	55	51	4	2.8
John Betts	30	320	288	32	63	60	3	10.6
Kenmont	30	100	14	86	33	12	21	3.3
Langford	45	37	34	3	22	20	2	0.0
Larmenier & SH RC	60	184	167	17	74	70	4	3.1
Lena Gardens	30	102	100	2	18	17	1	3.4
Melcombe	60	156	151	5	43	42	1	2.6
Miles Coverdale	30	136	127	9	32	30	2	4.5
Normand Croft	30	52	51	1	16	16	0	1.7
Old Oak	60	80	69	11	43	37	6	1.3
Queen's Manor	30	99	98	1	26	25	1	3.3
St Augustine's RC	30	142	140	2	55	55	0	1.5
St John XXIII**	60	89	77	12	37	32	5	4.8
St John's Walham Green CofE	60	177	174	3	64	63	1	1.5
St Mary's RC (H&F)	30	102	98	4	17	16	1	4.0
St Paul's CofE	30	63	61	2	20	19	1	3.4
St Peter's CofE (LBHF)	30	88	55	33	18	12	6	2.1
St Stephen's CofE	60	222	191	31	94	84	10	2.9
St Thomas of Canterbury RC	60	99	95	4	26	25	1	4.0
Sir John Lillie	60	88	87	1	30	30	0	1.6
Sulivan	45	119	114	5	30	29	1	2.7
Thomas Academy*	30	113	109	4	23	23	0	3.8
Wendell Park	60	113	72	41	25	18	7	1.9
West London Free School (Primary)	60	331	281	50	85	79	6	5.5
Wormholt Park	60	117	109	8	44	44	0	1.9
Total	1708	5179	4596	583	1498	1370	128	3.0

Appendix 6: School Preferences – 2015

Secondary School	PAN	Total offers	H&F resident offers	Other borough residents offers	% of H&F offered a place
Burlington Danes Academy	180	180	114	66	63%
Fulham Boys' School	120	120	88	32	73%
Fulham College Boys School	120	95	70	25	66.50%
Fulham Cross Girls School	125	120	99	21	82.50%
Hammersmith Academy	120	120	112	8	93%
Hurlingham Academy	150	115	83	32	95%
Lady Margaret Secondary School	120	120	72	48	60%
London Oratory School	160	160	25	135	15.50%
Phoenix High School	180	150	124	26	82.50%
Sacred Heart High (H&F)	165	162	45	117	27.50%
West London Free School	120	120	85	35	71%
Total	1560	1493	917	545	61%

Appendix 7: Primary - Current Ofsted Rating

PRIMARY	Ofsted	Judgement	Teach	Lead	Achieve	Behaviour
Addison	Oct-11	G	G	G	G	G
All Saints CE	Jun-11	G	G	G	G	G
Ark Bentworth Academy	Nov-14	G	G	G	G	G
Ark Conway Primary Academy	Jul-13	O	O	O	O	O
Ark Swift Academy	Jul-12	I	I	I	I	RI
Avonmore Primary School	Sep-11	G	G	G	G	O
Brackenbury	Jan-09	O	O	O	O	O
Earls Court Free School						
Flora Gardens	Mar-15	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
Fulham	Sep-12	G	G	G	G	G
The Good Shepherd RC	Apr-14	O	O	O	O	O
Greenside	Oct-14	G	G	O	G	O
Holy Cross RC	Sep-15	G	G	O	G	G
John Betts	Jun-07	O	O	O	O	O
Kenmont	Sep-12	G	G	G	G	G
Langford	Jul-14	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
Larmenier and Sacred Heart Catholic	Feb-15	O	O	O	O	O
Lena Gardens Academy	Jul-09	G	G	G	G	G
Melcombe	Sep-13	O	O	O	O	O
Miles Coverdale	Feb-13	O	O	O	O	O
Thomas's Academy (New King's)	Dec-12	G	G	G	G	G
Normand Croft Community	Oct-14	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
Old Oak	Nov-13	G	G	G	G	G
St John's XXIII (Pope John RC)	May-08	O	O	O	O	O
Queen's Manor	May-12	G	G	G	G	O
Sir John Lillie	Nov-13	RI	RI	RI	RI	RI
St Augustine's Catholic	Jan-07	O	O	O	O	O
St John's CE Walham Green	Dec-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Mary's RC	Nov-14	G	G	G	G	G
St Paul's CE	Apr-15	O	O	O	O	O
St Peter's CE	May-12	G	G	G	G	G
St Stephen's CE	May-11	O	O	O	O	O
St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic	Dec-13	G	G	G	G	G
Sullivan	Mar-15	G	G	G	G	G
Wendell Park	Jan-13	G	G	G	G	G
West London Free Primary Academy	Jun-15	O	O	O	O	O
Wormholt Park	May-13	G	G	G	G	G

Appendix 7: Secondary - Current Ofsted Rating

SECONDARY	Ofsted	Judgement	Teach	Lead	Achieve	Behaviour
Burlington Danes Academy	Dec-13	O	O	O	O	O
Fulham College Boys' Academy	Jan-15	G	G	G	G	G
Fulham Boys Free School						
Fulham Cross Girls' Academy	Sep-09	O	G	O	O	O
Hammersmith Academy	Feb-13	G	G	G	G	O
Hurlingham Academy	Feb-14	I	I	I	I	RI
Lady Margaret CE Academy	Sep-11	O	G	O	O	O
London Oratory RC Academy	Mar-09	O	O	O	O	O
Phoenix High	Nov-13	RI	RI	RI	RI	G
Sacred Heart RC High Academy	Jan-09	O	O	O	O	O
West London Free Academy	Jul-13	G	G	G	G	O
Sixth Form						
William Morris	May-13	G	G	G	G	G

Appendix 8: Glossary: Definition of schools (GOV.uk)

Overview

All children in England between the ages of 5 and 16 are entitled to a free place at a state school. Most state schools have to follow the national curriculum. The most common types are:

- **community schools**, controlled by the local council and not influenced by business or religious groups
- **foundation schools**, with more freedom to change the way they do things than community schools
- **faith schools**
- **academies and free schools**, run by a governing body, independent from the local council - and can follow a different curriculum
- **grammar schools**, run by the council, a foundation body or a trust - they select all or most of their pupils based on academic ability and there is often an entrance exam

Community Schools

A community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school in which the local education authority (LEA) employs the school's staff, is responsible for the school's admissions and owns the school's estate.

Foundation Schools

Foundation schools are run by an elected governing body, which has authority over what happens inside the school. The governing body not only employs the staff and sets admissions criteria it can also own the land on which the school is situated as well as its buildings. In most cases the land is owned by a charity (or charitable foundation).

Faith schools

There are many different types of Faith schools, e.g. voluntary aided; free schools or academies and each will be associated with its particular religion. Faith schools are run like other state schools in that they follow the national curriculum except for religious studies, where they are free to only teach about their own religion. Anyone can apply for a place as long as the school's admissions criteria are met.

Free schools

Free schools are run on a not-for-profit basis and can be set up by businesses education bodies, parents and charitable organisations and are funded by the government independently of the local council. They don't have to follow the national curriculum and have more control over how the school is operated. Free schools offer 'all-ability' places, so are not able to use academic selection processes like a grammar school.

Appendix 8: Glossary: Definition of schools (GOV.uk)

Academies

Academies are publicly funded independent schools. Academies don't have to follow the national curriculum and can set their own term times. They still have to follow the same protocols relating to admissions, special educational needs and exclusions as other state schools.

Trust Schools

Trust schools have evolved from Foundation schools, in that they have developed a partnership, known as a charitable trust, with an outside body. Although Trust schools are still funded by the state, the land and buildings used by the school will be owned by either the governing body, or the charitable trust.

Special schools

Special schools with pupils aged 11 and older can specialise in 1 of 4 areas of special educational needs:

- communication and interaction
- cognition and learning
- social, emotional and mental health
- sensory and physical needs

Schools can further specialise within these categories to reflect the special needs such as Autistic spectrum disorders, visual impairment or speech, language and communication needs (SLCN).

City Technology Colleges


City Technology Colleges are independent schools in urban areas that are free to attend. CTCs are owned and funded by companies as well as central government and have a particular emphasis on technological and practical skills.

State boarding schools

State boarding schools provide free education but charge fees for boarding. Some state boarding schools are run by local councils, and some are run as academies or free schools.

Private schools

Private schools (also known as 'independent schools') charge fees to attend instead of being funded by the government. Pupils don't have to follow the national curriculum. All private schools must be registered with the government and are inspected regularly. There are also private schools which specialise in teaching children with special educational needs.

<p>London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p>CHILDREN AND EDUCATION POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE</p> <p>25 April 2016</p>		
<p>WORK PROGRAMME 2016</p>		
<p>Report of the Chair</p>		
<p>Open Report</p>		
<p>Classification: For review and comment Key Decision: No</p>		
<p>Wards Affected: All</p>		
<p>Accountable Executive Director: Kim Dero, Director of Delivery and Value</p>		
<p>Report Author: David Abbott, Committee Coordinator</p>		<p>Contact Details: Tel: 020 8753 2063 E-mail: david.abbott@lbhf.gov.uk</p>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Committee is asked to give consideration to its work programme for the municipal year.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to consider the proposed work programme and suggest further items for consideration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000
LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

None.

LIST OF APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 – Work Programme 2016

Children and Education PAC – Work Programme 2016

Item	Report Author(s)	Comments
April 2016		
Executive Director's Update	Andrew Christie, Steve Bywater	Standing Item
Cabinet Members' Update	Cllr Macmillan	Standing Item
Youth Council Update (Presentation)	Brenda Whinnett	Presentation from young people
School Organisation and Investment Strategy	Alan Wharton	
Impact of DBS Delays	Steve Comber	
June 2016		
Executive Director's Update	Andrew Christie, Steve Bywater	Standing Item
Cabinet Members' Update	Cllr Macmillan	Standing Item
Ofsted Outcomes	Steve Miley	
Care Leaver Accommodation (incl. visit prior to meeting)	Ros Morris	
Childcare Task Group – Summary Report	Steve Comber	

Children and Education PAC – Work Programme 2016

Items to be scheduled

1. **Skills for Young People** - Regarding the 'curriculum for life' scheme, to consider a range of initiatives aiming to provide new skills for young people. Link with Youth Council for feedback.
2. **SEN Provision Update** - Update on SEN provision in the borough. Members noted that there had been a number of changes in legislation recently and it was a good time to look at the impact on schools and families. Members also requested that SENCOs be involved.
3. **Permanency and Adoption**
4. **Focus on Practice**
5. **8-6 Extended Nurseries Update – Summer 2016** - Update on Childcare Task Group report from 21 September.
6. **SEN Passenger Transport** - Update on the reconfigured service currently operating and the vision for the new service. Meeting to take place at Queensmill School so that parents and teachers can attend for the SEN Passenger Transport item. Possible early start. The Chair also requested a short update from the Headteacher about the work that the school does around SEN.
7. **Childcare During School Holidays** - Provision of childcare during school holidays (including holiday schemes – for children aged up to and including 11yrs old). Committee will look at childcare provision for children 5yrs and under separately at a future meeting.
8. **Primary School Curriculum** - Consideration of the introduction of the new primary school curriculums. To hear / share good practice from primary schools – invite Headteachers to share their views.
9. **School Pupils with Medical Health Needs** – Members wanted assurances that the young people in question were receiving a high quality education and that the move between hospital/home/school was smooth and supportive and that the impact of their medical condition was not detrimental to their educational attainment.