

**APPENDIX 1 - STRENGTHENING EDUCATION PROVISION IN
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

**A PARTNERSHIP PLAN TO FUTURE PROOF AND BUILD ON
THE OUTSTANDING PROVISION IN H&F**

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INTRODUCTION

Hammersmith & Fulham schools have a strong track record of educational success. In December 2023, 100% of Hammersmith & Fulham schools were rated good or outstanding by Ofsted. Many of the schools in Hammersmith & Fulham are amongst the best 10% of state funded schools in the country. The continued strong performance of our schools has consistently delivered outcomes for Hammersmith & Fulham pupils above the national average in both primary and secondary schools.

There are many factors that have contributed to this continued strong performance, but the main reason behind this achievement is the hard work of our teachers, leaders, governors, pupils, and parents. This performance has been hard won and we must now do all we can to protect the high standards our pupils deserve and to which we have become accustomed.

However, all schools across London are facing serious funding challenges brought about by a decline in pupil numbers. School funding is driven by pupil numbers: the more pupils a school has on roll, the more funding it receives. Unused or vacant school places create an immediate cost for schools through reduced budgets, which in turn can affect the overall sustainability and quality of education standards at the school.

Factors that have contributed to this decline include a fall in birth rate, the uncertainty brought about by Brexit causing some families to leave the UK, the affordability of housing meaning that families are now priced out of the area and more recently, the COVID pandemic demonstrating to more families how they can work in London while living further afield.

In H&F, we have seen a decline of 260 reception age pupils over the last eight years. To address this issue, H&F has been working with local schools and other key stakeholders to turn the issue of fewer children requiring school places as an opportunity to focus on maintaining high-quality education in the future by continuing to commit to:

- Redevelop ageing school sites to provide primary schools that are fit for the future through the pioneering Community Schools Programme.
- Improve the fabric of the school estate with the multi-million five-year school capital plan.
- Lobby the Department for Education to ask for schools to be fairly funded to allow schools to remain open. Smaller class sizes can improve the educational experience and outcomes for local pupils.
- Improve the quality of SEND provision with the SEN Special School Organisation and Capital plan.
- Actively encourage schools to work together through partnerships, rather than compete for school places, to manage falling school numbers and only see school closures as a last resort. If a school does have to close then we will find a place for every child in another, excellent school in the local area.

This plan is based on recommendations developed by a Steering Group consisting of the council and its education partners, including school leaders, local academy trusts, unions and other key stakeholders. The plan follows the principles outlined above and should be read within the context of the 2023 School Organisation Plan.

BACKGROUND ON DECLINING SCHOOL ROLL

Historically, there has been a repeating cycle of rising and falling births with, with an around a 25-year period between peaks. The peak of the most recent cycle was in 2012 and since there has been a national long-term declining trend in birth rates, with this being more acute in London. Between 2012 and 2021 live births fell by 14.4% nationally, by 20.1% in inner London, and 18.9% fall in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Area	Births 2012	Births 2021	Difference	% Change
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,646	2,146	-500	-18.9
Inner London	53,965	43,120	-10,845	-20.1
London	134,037	110,961	-23,076	-17.2
England & Wales	729,674	624,828	-104,846	-14.4

Table 1: Comparison of births

There have also been significant changes in the pattern of international migration with a large reduction in migration from EU countries after 2016, partially, but not fully, offset by increased immigration from non-EU countries. In 2022 1.2 million people migrated into the UK and 557,000 people emigrated from it, leaving a net migration figure of 606,000 as of the end of June 2022. The provisional estimate of total long-term immigration for year ending (YE) June 2023 was 1.2million, while emigration was 508,000, meaning that net migration was 672,000; most people arriving to the UK in the YE June 2023 were non-EU nationals (968,000), followed by EU (129,000) and British (84,000).

According to the 2021 census, in Hammersmith & Fulham, the population size has increased slightly (0.4%), from around 182,500 in 2011 to 183,200. This is lower than the increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800. This is the fourth lowest population increase across all London Boroughs. There has been an increase of 15.2% in people aged 65 years and over, a decrease of 0.5% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 4.2% in children aged under 15 years. There has also been a significant decrease of people aged between 20 and 44, those most likely to have children. Overall, the number of children aged 0-4 has decreased by 24% this is linked to a reduced birth rate and migration out of Hammersmith & Fulham by families.

There are several potential hypotheses for the reasons why there has been a reduction in the number of families and children in Hammersmith & Fulham:

- The birth rate in the borough has decreased.
- The borough has high property prices. The average house price in Hammersmith and Fulham is in excess of £790,000, compared to a London average of £532,000, with family homes even more expensive. Since the pandemic there has been a change in working patterns, which has meant that people are less likely to travel daily to the office. This could mean that families are choosing to live further out of London.
- Brexit may have led to families leaving the UK to return to the EU and contributed to the reduction in families migrating from Europe to London.
- Rents in the borough are high, which can cause problems for some families reliant on benefits and universal credit. This can lead to families needing to migrate

further out of London for cheaper properties. Hammersmith & Fulham has the 6th highest average rent price in London, equating to £1907 per month.

- Recent private housing developments, particularly those given planning consent under previous local plans, have tended to favour smaller properties with larger numbers of one- and two-bedroom flats being built. This is not likely to significantly increase the number families living in the Hammersmith and Fulham.
- There is are insufficient affordable family homes within H&F. The H&F housing strategy notes that there are currently over 2,500 households on the housing register (Aug 23). Around three quarters of these households (c. 1,900) are defined as 'families'. Half of the families on the waiting list (c. 950) require 3 or more bed homes. Of those that are also in temporary accommodation, 312 (34%) of all households require a home of 3 or more beds. To address this, the Council is now building more new affordable homes than at any point in recent history. However, demand will likely still outstrip supply for some time.

The combination of declining birth rates and changes to migration patterns, both internationally and internal migration within the UK, has led to a declining trend in demand for primary school places in recent years, which is expected to later affect the demand for secondary school places over time. School roll projections suggest this trend will continue for some years as smaller cohorts enter schools and replace larger older cohorts and with population projections suggesting only a slight increase in birth rates later in the decade.

For the Primary phase:

- Surplus in the south of the borough is forecast to increase to as much as 34% by 2031. The gap between places and pupils could be 1800 by 2031.
- In the north there will be a gradual increase to a 24% surplus by 2031. The gap between places and pupils could be 800 by 2031.

For the secondary phase surplus place are projected to increase from 663 (8%) in 2022 to 1496 (18%) by 2031.

Hammersmith & Fulham is not unusual in facing declines in projected pupil numbers. The chart below shows the projected change in Reception pupil numbers between 2022/3 and 2026/7, with all London Boroughs except two projected to experience a decline and with Hammersmith & Fulham close to the London average of a 7.3% decline (source: [London Councils \(2023\): Managing School Places Report](#)). The chart below shows the projected change in Reception pupil numbers between 2022/3 and 2026/7, with all London Boroughs except two projected to experience a decline and with Hammersmith & Fulham close to the London average of a 7.3% decline (source: [London Councils \(2023\): Managing School Places Report](#)).



Table 2: The percentage change in projected Reception pupil numbers 2022-2026

Across London, a range of strategies are being pursued to help manage the declining trend in pupil numbers including:

- Informal caps to Reception intake numbers
- More formally permanently changing a school’s Pupil Admission Number (PAN), which is the number of places available. This can help provide stability in numbers to support schools’ business planning.
- Collaborative arrangements such as Federations that can achieve economies of scale.
- ‘Amalgamations’ where two schools ‘merge’ to become a single school (technically both predecessor schools close).
- School closures. The number of primary schools declined, nationally, from 1817 in 2018 to 1798 in 2022, a reduction of 29 or 1.6% (a figure that includes some new schools opening. In London alone, since 2018, 21 primary schools have closed completely or as the result of amalgamation.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO DATE

The local authority has a responsibility to work with schools and other partners to ensure that we have an appropriate primary school organisation plan that can support all schools to meet the needs of all children and young people. There has been action taken by H&F and local partners in partnership and consultation to address the declining school roll challenge, including:

- Temporary capping of PANs to remove 30 places per year per school at several schools across LBHF.
- Amalgamation of Ark Burlington Danes Academy with Ark Swift Academy to form Ark White City from September 2023. This will result in the removal of 60 Church of England places per year group in Locality 1 (North).
- The closure of Lena Gardens School by Elliot Foundation. This resulted in the removal of 30 secular places per year group at the end of 2018/19 academic year in Locality 2 (Hammersmith).
- PAN reduction at St Thomas of Canterbury from the 2022/23 academic year in locality 3 (Fulham North) which removed 30 Catholic places per year group.
- PAN reduction at Old Oak from the 2024/25 academic year in locality 1 (North) – removed 30 secular places per year group; and
- The net effect has been to reduce the Reception PAN from a high of 1708 in 2019/20, to 1603 for 2023/24 and 1573 from 2024/25.

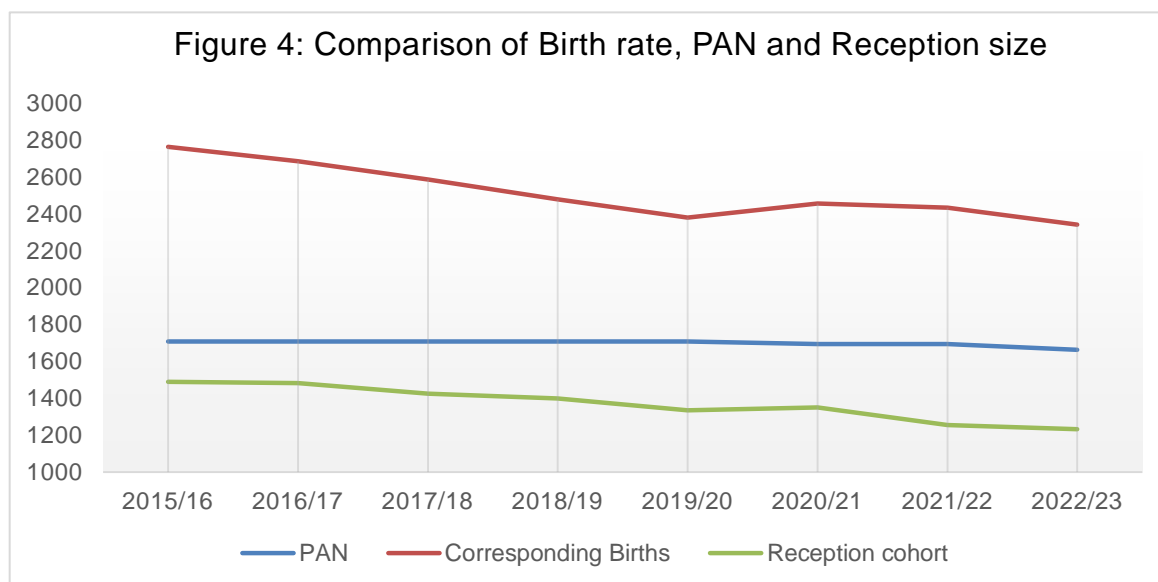
THE CURRENT CONTEXT

There has been a significant decrease in births across Inner London, along with other contributing factors, including the UK exit from the EU, and the Covid pandemic, resulting in a significant decrease in primary school reception numbers across London. This trend is also having an impact on Hammersmith & Fulham schools:

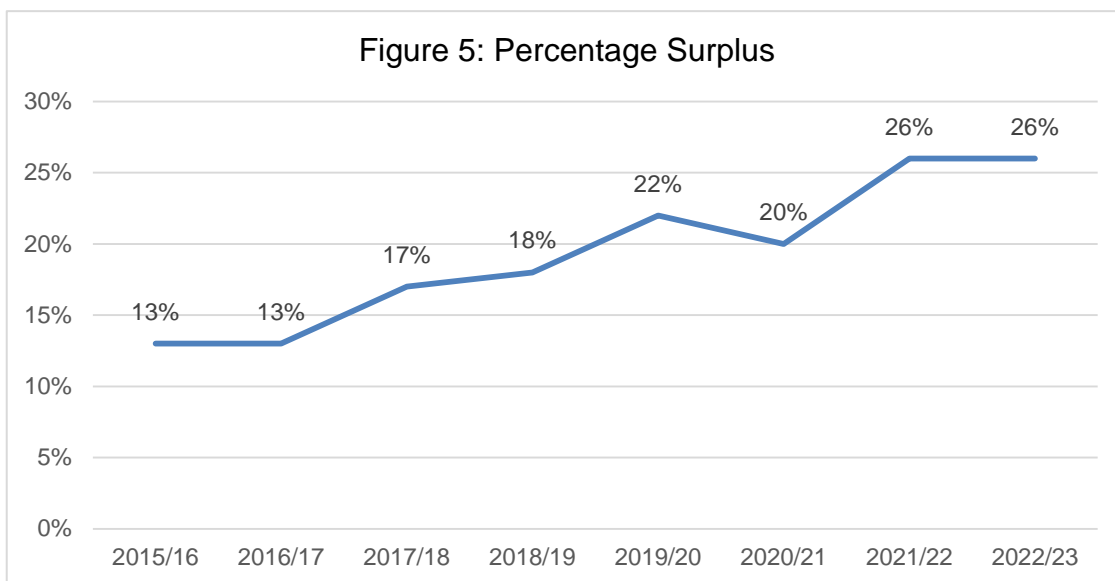
- Reception cohort has been decreasing since a peak of 1490 in 2015/16, to 2022/23 it was 1233.
- Available places (known as PAN – Pupil Admission Number) has dropped from 1708 to 1603 (for Sept 23) and will drop to 1573 in Sept 24. In addition to this, capping has been put in place at other schools.
- Reception numbers are forecast to continue to drop, remaining below 1200 from 2024/25 until the end of the decade.

Reception Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
PAN	1708	1708	1708	1708	1708	1693	1693	1663
Corresponding Births	2760	2682	2583	2477	2377	2454	2431	2340
Reception cohort	1490	1482	1426	1400	1335	1350	1256	1233
Yr as % of births	54%	55%	55%	57%	56%	55%	52%	53%
Surplus places	218	226	282	308	373	343	437	430
Percentage Surplus	13%	13%	17%	18%	22%	20%	26%	26%

Table 3: Historic comparison of PAN, births, reception, and surplus places



The graph above shows us that the number of corresponding births to the number of places available in schools (PAN – pupil admission number) and the reception cohorts. The number of births and reception cohorts have significantly decreased. The PAN has only reduced by 2.5%. The impact of this is a significant increase in surplus places:



For projection purposes, the borough has historically been split into two planning areas, one which covers the north of the borough (locality 1 in this paper), and one which covers the rest of the borough (localities 2 – 4 in this paper). Reception forecasts for those planning areas and the current PANs are shown below:

		Reception Cohorts				
Planning Area	PAN	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
North	540	516	454	465	422	452
South	1063	875	881	885	834	781
		Forecast				
Planning Area	PAN	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
North	540	405	397	396	393	390
South	1063	811	808	767	770	739

Table 6: Reception cohort by historic planning areas

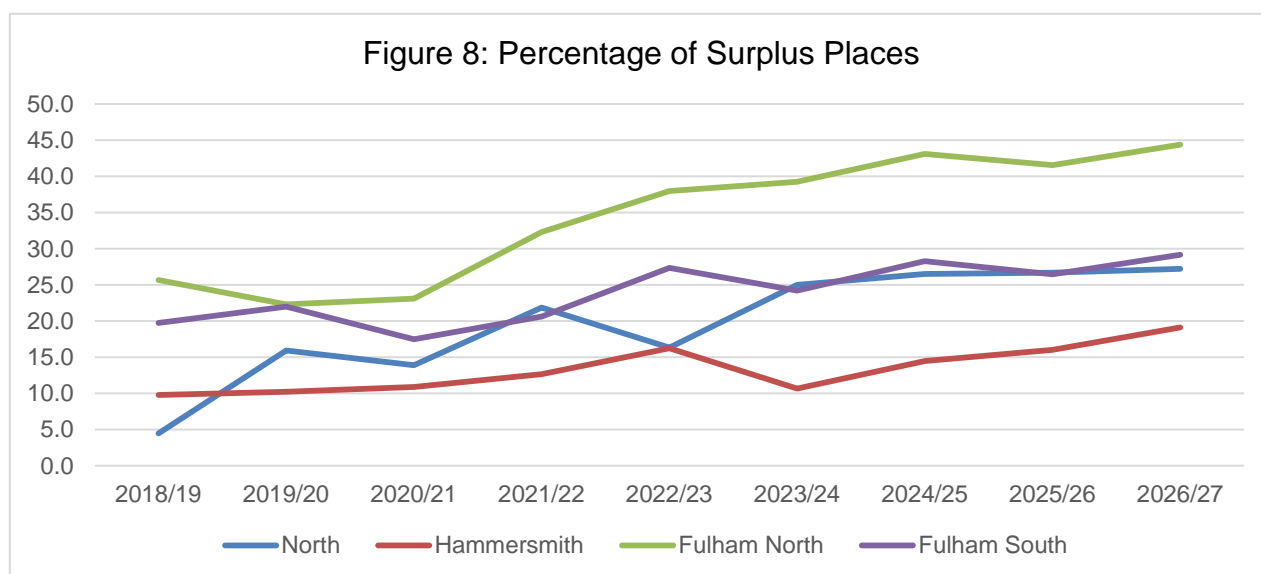
The planning area south covers a large proportion of the local authority, both in terms of pupil numbers and population. To support improved place planning, it was decided to take the optimal approach and split the south planning area into three distinct areas. This would enable the creation of a clear strategy across the local authority by interrogating the data on school rolls in specific geographical locations. The four areas used to analyse school rolls in this report are the North, Hammersmith, Fulham North, and Fulham South.

Aggregating the GLA's 2022 school level projections into the four localities gives future forecasts of:

		Reception Cohorts				
Planning Area	PAN	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
North	540	516	454	465	422	452
Hammersmith	450	406	404	401	393	377
Fulham North	390	290	303	300	264	242
Fulham South	223	179	174	184	177	162
		Forecast				
Planning Area	PAN	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
North	540	405	397	396	393	
Hammersmith	450	402	385	378	364	
Fulham North	390	237	222	228	217	
Fulham South	223	169	160	164	158	

Table 7: Reception cohort by local planning area

If no action is taken the number of surplus places in each planning area would be unsustainable:



This, along with a reduction in real terms funding for schools, has meant that primary schools across H&F are facing very difficult financial circumstances and are having to make difficult decisions in terms of sustaining their future.

H&F and its partners are committed to protecting the high quality of education in the local area, keep our schools open where possible, maintain parental choice, and minimise movement between schools. As the number of children in a class reduce, so does the income the school receives, resulting in the cost of teaching staff, equipment, and enrichment activities becoming unaffordable. In some cases, it will not be practical for the school to function with declining pupil numbers and the offer to the remainder will also be impacted. This is analysed further in the section below.

SHARED AIM FOR THE FUTURE

This plan is based on recommendations developed by a Steering Group made up of H&F school partners to protect and strengthen the delivery of quality education for pupils. The aim of this plan is to ensure school places are sufficient in number, character, and to maintain our present diversity of provision.

The overall objective is to provide all pupils with the opportunity of receiving a good quality education. Along with maintaining parental choice of schools with the aim of providing a good, local school place for every pupil in H&F. To be able to achieve this, our schools need to be financially sustainable in the medium and long term. The only way this can be achieved is through a process ensuring that we have the right number of schools in the right places.

The strategy will provide a coordinated approach across the borough, which will adjust the number of school places to match capacity and enable the admissions process to support any pupil place movement across schools in a way that is managed effectively for children and families.

This strategy proposes to make changes in a series of phases to minimise disruption and distress to children and families, communities, and staff. This is intended to help promote stability and help families plan.

The initial Steering Group, set up to review this situation, involved a range of education partners, including school leaders, local academy trusts, and other key stakeholders. It is intended that the implementation of this strategy will provide a fair and transparent process that anticipates and mitigates any potential disproportional impact on communities. We know our schools are the heart of our communities and that a decision to make any changes to a school can have an impact that can reach beyond the school itself.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF DECLINING ROLLS ON H&F SCHOOLS

As the number of children in a class reduce, so does the income the school receives, resulting in the cost of teaching staff, equipment, and enrichment activities becoming unaffordable. In some cases, it will not be practical for the school to function with declining pupil numbers and the offer to the remainder pupils will also be impacted.

The per pupil funding for primary schools in 2024/25 will be on average £6,519 per pupil. This is the amount each primary school loses for each empty place. Based on the figure of 430 surplus places in 2022/23 this could be around £2.8m in lost funding for H&F primary schools.

Most primary school classes should operate with 30 children. If a class has ten less children, this leads to a reduction in funding of approximately £65,000. This significant decrease in funding would mean that there are far less resources available to support the children in class with Headteachers required to make very difficult decisions to balance the budget. Often, the reduction in resources leads to a reduction in staff numbers as approximately 75% of school budgets are spent on staffing. This can lead to significant capacity issues in schools because there are less staff available to complete key tasks. This is not an easy issue to resolve and the longer-term impact of these could be a

decline in academic standards, behaviour management and an inability to offer the whole curriculum. This could have a knock-on impact on the number of schools achieving good or outstanding in their Ofsted inspections.

If staffing is reduced this could also have a significant impact on the enrichment activities that schools are able to offer. This could have a significant impact on pupils with a reduction in activities such as music, drama, sports, and arts. Having less staff available to support with trips and activities could also lead to a reduction in these opportunities for pupils. Hammersmith and Fulham schools provide fantastic opportunities for pupils these should be enhanced not reduced.

If no action is taken to manage the surplus supply of primary places, and if the affected schools in turn took no action to reduce their expenditure in response to declining rolls, gross expenditure could exceed income across the local authority.

We have seen a decrease in primary school reserves over time. A £2.963m decrease in primary school reserves was recorded as of the 31 March 2023, with four schools currently in deficit and only three primary schools increasing their reserves. From 2019/20 to 2023/24 £0.9m was provided to schools to support declining rolls and to provide contingency. The H&F Schools Forum has agreed to set aside £0.200m per year from the overall school's budget to support declining rolls and contingency.

Hammersmith and Fulham has an ageing school estate. There is a five-year capital plan in place to improve the fabric of the school buildings, however significant further investment is required to be able to achieve this. A continued reduction in pupil numbers will mean a potential reduction in any grant funding to be able to achieve this.

The nature of the school estate and the reduction in pupil admission numbers (PAN) mean that if there was to be a sudden and unexpected increase in children requiring primary school places it would be possible to remove some of the caps in admissions that have been introduced so that schools could add additional forms of entry to enable the admission needs to be met.

Doing nothing is not an option. Several primary schools are facing a really challenging financial situation already and are having to set deficit budgets. This is difficult for any school as any deficit budget must be agreed and a recovery plan put in place as to how this will be recouped in future years. This will continue to create strain on the school and their ability to deliver the educational provision that they would want to provide for children and young people. In some cases, this has led to schools having to mix year groups in the same class, in others it has led to the reduction in the number of teaching assistants that are available to support children and young people. In all schools there has been an increasing workload on staff and the additional strain that this creates impacts the turnover of teaching staff. Doing nothing would likely see the erosion of educational standards across our schools.

PLAN TO STRENGTHEN EDUCATION PROVISION IN H&F

As highlighted above, a Steering Group of education partners was mandated to explore and recommend options to manage the declining schools rolls in H&F. The steering group was consultative, seeking to benefit from the range of perspectives and knowledge of local education partners. The group met on four occasions to review data and discuss possible options.

The Steering Group's co-produced recommendations are as follows:

1. The overall PAN should be reduced in a phased approach. The initial phase should reduce PAN to approximately 1400 by September 2024, with the potential to implement a second phase from September 2025 and / or September 2026 if Reception cohort projections remain at or below 1200.
2. The use of temporary capping is not an appropriate medium-term strategy to manage the reduction in demand for primary school places and that formal reductions in PAN should be progressed.
3. That consultations should take place on PAN reductions at schools that have been capped for Reception entry in September 2023, with the caveat that there should remain at least one secular 2FE option in each locality.
4. That amalgamation should be considered before closure to provide greater certainty and continuity for pupils. The Steering Group considers that amalgamation or closure of schools should only be considered in the following circumstances:
 - a. Where school specific circumstances, which may relate to leadership, educational provision, or financial sustainability, suggest to the local authority, Diocese or academy trust as appropriate that the school may not remain viable; or
 - b. Where there are not appropriate options within the locality to reduce PAN so that there is a projected surplus of less than 15%.
5. That the future reduction in PAN should approximately reflect the relative size of the secular, Church of England, and Catholic provision. No reduction in Church of England provision is required as 2FE was removed with the closure of Ark Burlington Danes Primary. However, the reduction in Catholic provision is required.
6. It was recommended that:
 - The LA and other responsible bodies should provide support for school leadership teams to develop medium-term financial and HR strategies where the PAN is proposed to reduce.
 - All schools in H&F, irrespective of status should give interviews to suitable applicants from H&F schools that are formally reducing in size (i.e. following a PAN reduction) or which are proposed for amalgamation or closure.
 - A responsible body proposing closure of a school should ensure that the school continues to have effective leadership during the period of closure and provides support to staff for securing future roles.

7. The final recommendation was that any actions should take place within the specific localities identified and that these would need to be coproduced with key stakeholders.

These have been identified within the relevant locality areas.

A. Within Locality North:

The cohort size in this locality will need to be monitored and, if they drop as the forecasts suggest, to agree a cap and then PAN reduction at one or possible two further schools, (which would reduce PAN in the locality to 480 if one school or 450 if both).

Map Key	School Name	Designation
3	Ark Bentworth	Ark
4	Ark Conway	Ark
5	Ark White City	Ark
11	Good Shepherd RC	Voluntary Aided
12	Greenside Primary School	Elliot Foundation
15	Kenmont Primary School	Federation LA
19	Miles Coverdale Primary	LA Maintained
21	Old Oak Primary School	LA Maintained
25	St John XXIII Catholic Ac.	St John Southworth
30	St Stephen's CofE Primary	Voluntary Aided
34	Wendell Park Primary	Federation LA
36	Wormholt Park Primary	Federation LA



Table 9: The North Planning Area

B. Within Locality South 1: Hammersmith. The LA will continue to monitor pupil numbers and projections in the area to ascertain whether further action is required. Based on current information, the two most likely options would be a reduction in PAN at one further school the merger of two schools or a school closure.

Map Key	School Name	Designation
1	Addison Primary School	LA Maintained
6	Avonmore Primary School	Fox Federation LA
7	Brackenbury Primary School	Federation LA
8	Earl's Court Free School	Knowledge School
9	Flora Gardens Primary	LA Maintained
14	John Betts Primary School	Voluntary Aided
17	Larmerier & Sacred Heart Catholic	Voluntary Aided
27	St Mary's Catholic Primary	Voluntary Aided
28	St Paul's CofE Primary	Voluntary Aided
29	St Peter's Primary School	Voluntary Aided
35	West London Free School	Knowledge School



Table 10: Locality South 1 - Hammersmith

C. Within South 2: Fulham North. The LA continues to monitor pupil numbers and projections in the area to ascertain whether further action is required. There is the potential for significant changes to be required to reduce PAN by 90 (3 forms of entry) in this local area through either school amalgamations or school closures. The local authority and its partners should proactively explore these options.

Map Key	School Name	Designation
2	All Saints C of E Primary School	Voluntary Aided
10	Fulham Primary	United Learning
18	Melcombe Primary School	LA Maintained
20	Normand Croft Community School	LA Maintained
22	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	United Learning
23	Sir John Lillie Primary School	LA Maintained
24	St Augustine's RC Primary	Voluntary Aided
26	St John's Walham Green C of E	Voluntary Aided
31	St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided



Table 11: Locality South 2 – North Fulham

D. Within South 3: Fulham South. The recommendation is that local academy trusts consider options for their school organisation plan.

Map Key	School Name	Designation
1	Fulham Bilingual	VA
13	Holy Cross	VA
16	Langford Primary	United Learning
32	Sullivan Primary	United Learning
33	Thomas's Academy	Academy

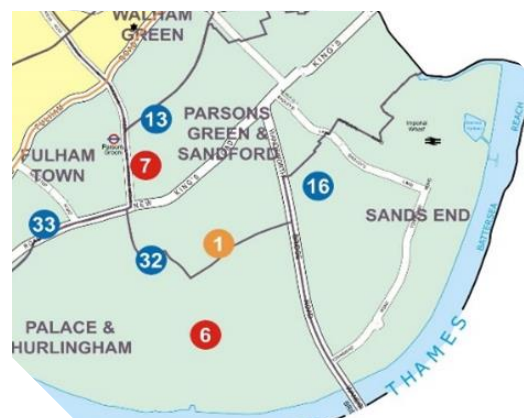


Table 12: Locality South 3 – South Fulham

CONCLUSION

The situation in terms of primary school sustainability across Hammersmith and Fulham is challenging. As identified throughout this paper doing nothing is not an option if we want to maintain a strong educational offer across our primary schools. The increase in surplus places will come with a significant reduction in funding that will have the potential to impact on all schools.

If there was a significant increase in pupil numbers over the next couple of years this can be accommodated within our primary schools that have formally reduced their PANs.

It is imperative to work with all stakeholders to make ensure that the right decisions are taken to support all schools to provide the best education possible.

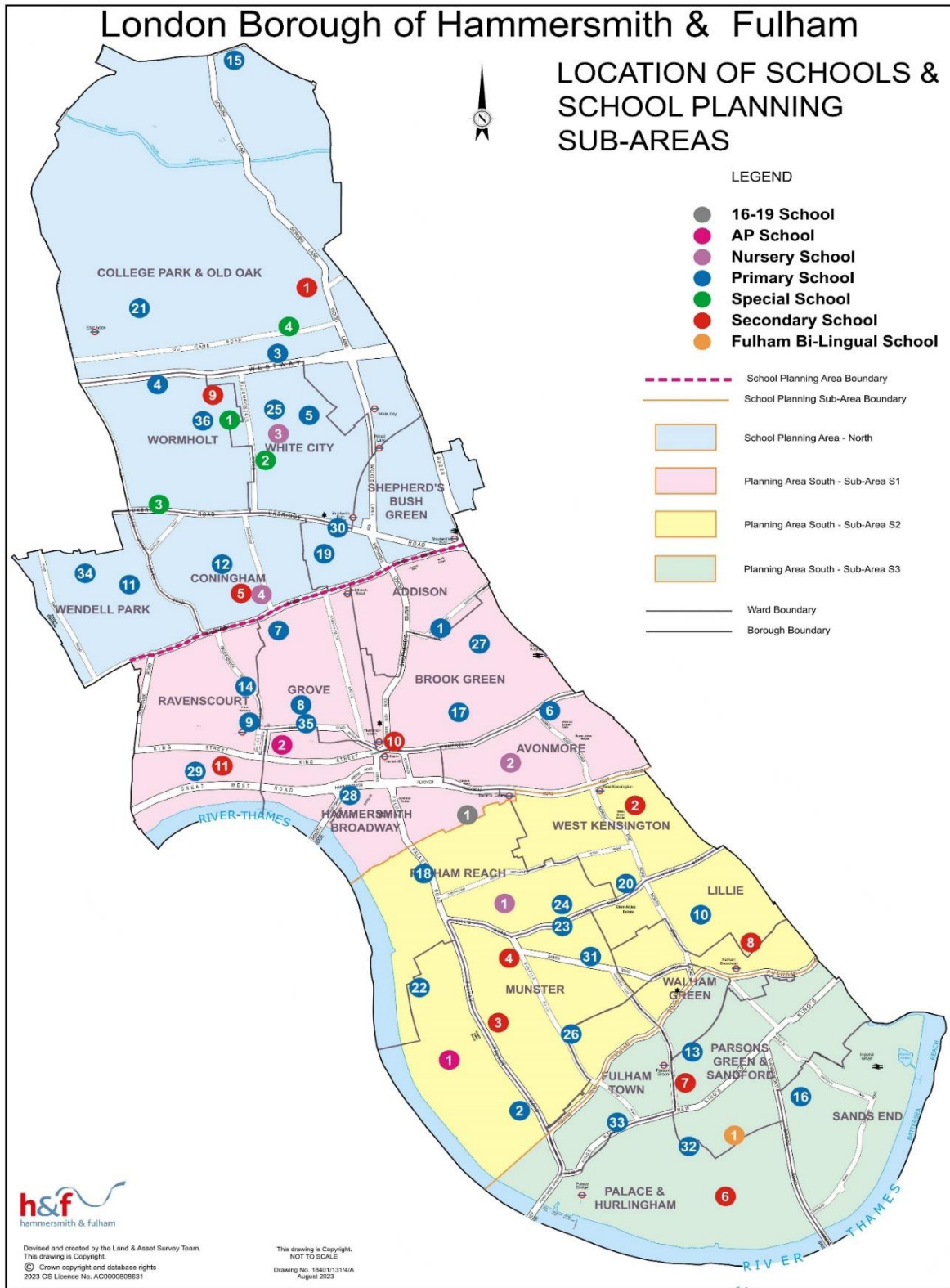


Figure 13 Map of all schools in Hammersmith and Fulham

Map Key	School Name	Designation	PA2 sub area
	NURSERY		
1	Bayonne Nursery School	Thames Federation LA	n/a
2	James Lee Nursery School	Thames Federation LA	n/a
3	Randolph Beresford Early Years Centre	LA Maintained	n/a
4	Vanessa Nursery School	LA Maintained	n/a
	PRIMARY		
1	Addison Primary School	LA Maintained	1
2	All Saints C of E Primary School	Voluntary Aided	2
3	Ark Bentworth Primary Academy	Ark	N
4	Ark Conway Primary Academy	Ark	N
5	Ark White City Primary Academy	Ark	N
6	Avonmore Primary School	Fox Federation LA	1
7	Brackenbury Primary School	Federation LA	1
8	Earl's Court Free School Primary	Knowledge School	1
9	Flora Gardens Primary School	LA Maintained	1
10	Fulham Primary	United Learning	2
11	Good Shepherd RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided	N
12	Greenside Primary School	Elliot Foundation	N
13	Holy Cross RC School	Voluntary Aided	3
14	John Betts Primary School	Voluntary Aided	1
15	Kenmont Primary School	Federation LA	N
16	Langford Primary School	United Learning	3
17	Larmenier & Sacred Heart Catholic Primary	Voluntary Aided	1
18	Melcombe Primary School	Thames Federation LA	2
19	Miles Coverdale Primary School	LA Maintained	N
20	Normand Croft Community School	LA Maintained	2
21	Old Oak Primary School	LA Maintained	N
22	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	United Learning	2
23	Sir John Lillie Primary School	LA Maintained	2
24	St Augustine's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided	2
25	St John XXIII Catholic Primary School	St John Southworth	N
26	St John's Walham Green Church of England	Voluntary Aided	2
27	St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	1
28	St Paul's CofE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	1
29	St Peter's Primary School	Voluntary Aided	1
30	St Stephen's CofE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	N
31	St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	2
32	Sulivan	United Learning	3
33	Thomas's Academy	Thomas's Academy	3

34	Wendell Park Primary School	Federation LA	N
35	West London Free School Primary	Knowledge School	1
36	Wormholt Park Primary School	Federation LA	N
Map Key	School Name	Designation	PA2 sub area
	AP School		
1	Bridge Academy	Ormiston Academy	2
2	Westside	Academy	1
	Special Schools		
1	Cambridge	LA Maintained	N
2	Jack Tizard	LA Maintained	N
3	Queensmill	Academy	N
4	Wood Lane	LA Maintained	N
	Secondary		
1	Ark Burlington Danes	Ark	N
2	Fulham Boys' School	Academy	1
3	Fulham Cross Academy	FCAT	2
4	Fulham Cross Girls' School	FCAT	2
5	Hammersmith Academy	Academy	1
6	Hurlingham Academy	United Learning	3
7	Lady Margaret	Academy	3
8	London Oratory	Academy	1
9	Phoenix Academy	Futures	N
10	Sacred Heart	Academy	1
11	West London Free School	Knowledge School	1
	6th Form School		
1	William Morris 6 th Form	LA Maintained	1