

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

School Organisation and Investment Strategy, March 2014

1. Background

- 1.1 The School Organisation Strategy was last updated in December 2012. The Strategy outlined the effectiveness of the policy to address the pressure on school places and proposed further investment.
- 1.2 A series of new policy objectives were included, in particular with reference to use Council owned assets for free schools and academies, and the policy with regard to popular schools. This aligns with policies adopted in both Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea.
- 1.3 This Strategy sets out the current data on demand, supply, and work on identifying priority investment schemes in the light of announcements concerning Government priorities and funding.
- 1.4 Attention is drawn to the increase in application for primary school places in H&F of 8% compared to a decrease of 10% in both Westminster and RBKC. This is concentrated in the north of the Borough, and is referred to later in this Strategy.

2. National , London, and local context

2.1 DfE Statistical release on national pupil projections

DfE national data (released March 2013) indicates that rising pupil numbers continues to be an issue for the country as a whole.

- Overall pupil numbers (aged up to and including 15) in state-funded schools began to increase in 2011 and are projected to continue rising.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools started increasing in 2010 and are projected to continue rising. By 2021, numbers are projected to be 18% higher than in 2012, reaching levels last seen in the 1970s.

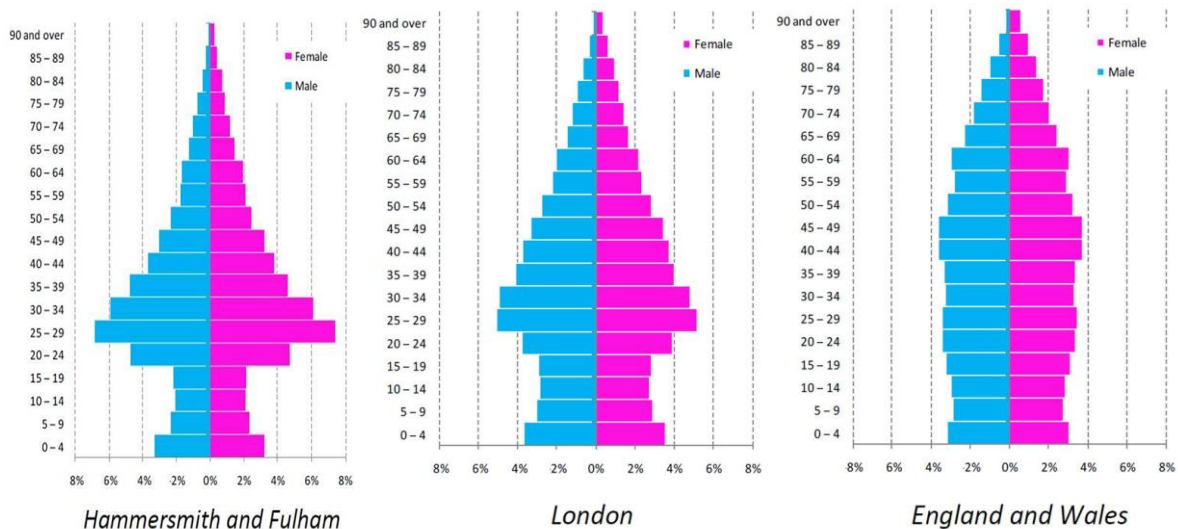
- Between 2012 and 2016, pupil numbers in state-funded primary schools are projected to increase by 9%.
- State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 started declining in 2005 and are projected to continue to decline until 2015, after which the increases in primary pupil numbers will start to flow through.

2.2 Census 2011 – Hammersmith & Fulham

The first results of the 2011 Census were released in July 2012. The population of Hammersmith and Fulham has increased by 10.4 per cent from 165,242 to 182,500.

According to the ONS, which uses the Census data, the number of children and young people (0-19s) is a similar proportion to the previous census (20%, or around a fifth), although the proportion of residents aged 0-19 is less than London as a whole (24%), and England (also 24%).

Figure 1



However, although the ONS population figures show a decrease compared to previous census data, *both ONS and GLA projections indicate that the population will rise for statutory school age ranges.* By 2020, the number of 4-10 year-olds (primary sector) is predicted to rise from 13,096 to

15,597 (GLA). For the age range 11-15 (secondary sector), numbers will rise from 7,441 to 8,757 (GLA).

There is also some variation by area within the borough; for example, two of the sixteen wards are projected to see a drop in the number of four to ten year olds up to 2023 (ranging from 2% in Parsons Green to 13% in Palace Riverside). On the other hand, fourteen wards are projected a rise, with Fulham Broadway the largest – a rise of 95%. When eleven to fifteen year olds are considered, all wards are expected to see a rise, ranging from 3% (Palace Riverside) to 60% (Fulham Broadway). Overall, in the borough the overall increase is projected to be 23% for the primary sector, and 27% for secondary, by 2023.

The proportion of residents applying for places in the *maintained* sector rose between 2011 and 2012 (from 65% in 2011 to 72% in 2012) and again in 2013 to 74% (in contrast to a drop in Westminster and in Kensington and Chelsea in 2013).

2.3 School population and places in Hammersmith & Fulham

The following chart illustrates the current capacity, Published Admissions Number (PAN) and Numbers on Roll (NOR) in Hammersmith & Fulham.

The capacity is derived from a calculation of the physical space available within schools. This usually does not coincide with the actual numbers of pupils attending the school.

The Published Admissions Number (PAN) is the advertised number of places.

The Numbers on Roll (NOR) is the actual numbers of pupils attending the school at a given date.

The projected future numbers of pupils requiring a school place are shown in further detail in paragraph 2.4 below. It is most relevant to compare these to the Numbers on Roll. These figures are applicable for 2013-14.

Primary

Capacity	PAN	Projected number (see below)- GLA	NOR	Difference PAN/NOR
10,730	10,452	9,714	9,497	955 available spaces

Secondary

Capacity (including West London Free School) when fully	PAN	Projected number (see below) - GLA	NOR	Difference PAN/NOR

open				
9,210	6,790	6,299	6,203	587 available spaces

2.4 GLA data and Borough projections

H&F has obtained data from the GLA School Roll Projection Service in order to make a comparison with Westminster and RBKC. These projections are based on existing rolls, forward population estimates, inward and outward migration, new housing developments, GP registrations, child benefit data and other sources, which can then be compared with existing capacity. The GLA does not take account of schools which are due to open; these adjustments are made by the local authority when considering its own strategy for pupil place planning, as referred to later in this Strategy.

The existing GLA model has limitations. The GLA is currently developing a new Pan-London model, which will account for cross border movement, and will also forecast the effects of popular schools reaching capacity. As it is a Pan-London model, it will yield results that are more consistent with the underlying total population data, and will allow boroughs to access information for neighbouring boroughs. This will be particularly useful in the Tri-Borough context.

For some years, H&F have calculated projected school numbers on a different basis. This calculates demand for primary places as a percentage of births, and takes greater account of preference data than in other methods. The popularity of schools has the effect of reducing inward migration from other boroughs.

The two methodologies compare as follows:

Primary

Year	GLA Projection	3BM Projection
2014	9714	9622

2015	10141	10098
2016	10485	10482
2017	10735	10776
2018	10990	10923
2019	11160	not calculated
2020	11347	not calculated

Secondary

Year	GLA Projection	3BM Projection
2014	6299	6371
2015	6632	6819
2016	7056	7287
2017	7322	7475
2018	7650	7685
2019	8066	7775
2020	8411	not calculated

It will be noted that the difference between the figures is not significant for the purposes of school place planning.

Pupil roll projections, from whichever method is chosen, are used to complete the annual returns to DfE in August (SCAP), where it is used to calculate the Basic Needs Allocations to local authorities which funds the provision of new school places. It should be noted that whilst these returns continue to be required, in future all new schools will open as academies or free schools which are outside of local authority control, and are provided from a separate Government funding stream. Local authorities may only provide new places by expanding existing schools.

The following charts, based on GLA projections, clearly show that the need for additional secondary places will increase after 2017 at a much faster rate than for primary places. The Council uses these projections to help plan future investment in new places. As noted below in paragraph 5, the investment programme will maintain a surplus of primary places until 2023, however there will be a deficit in secondary provision by 2019-20 without further investment.

Figure 2

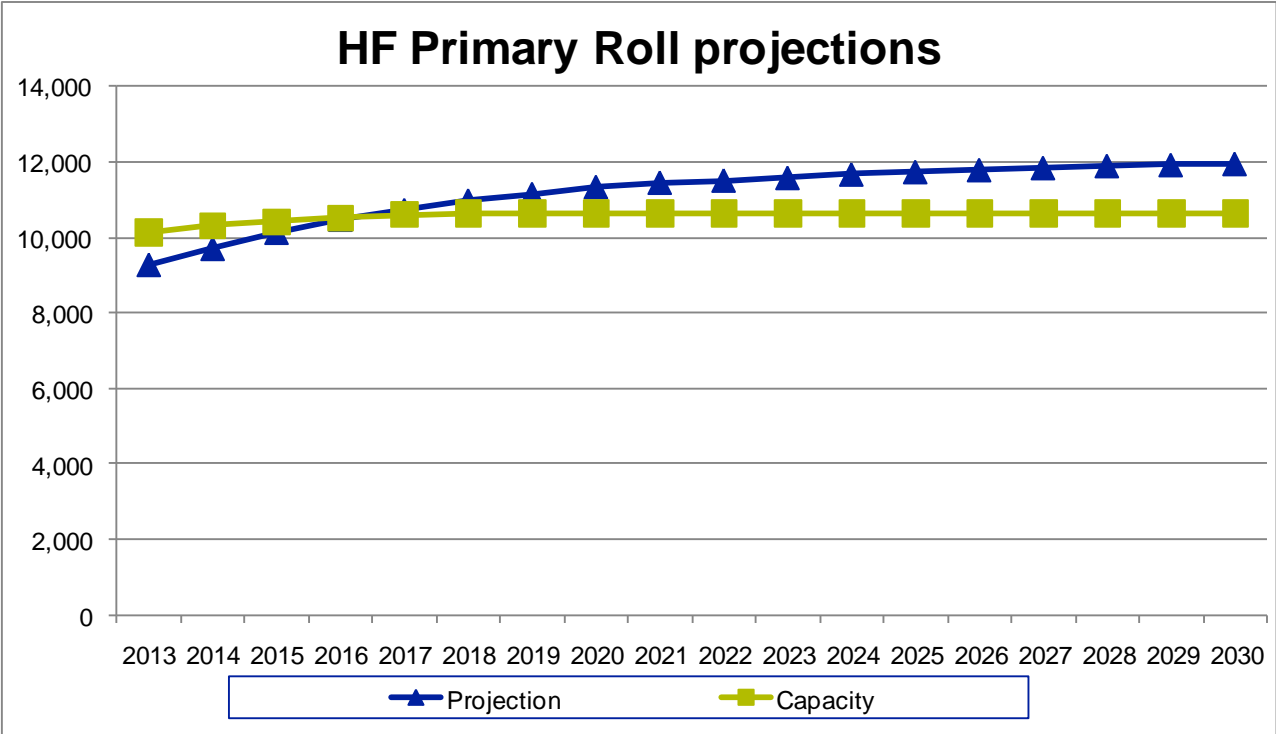
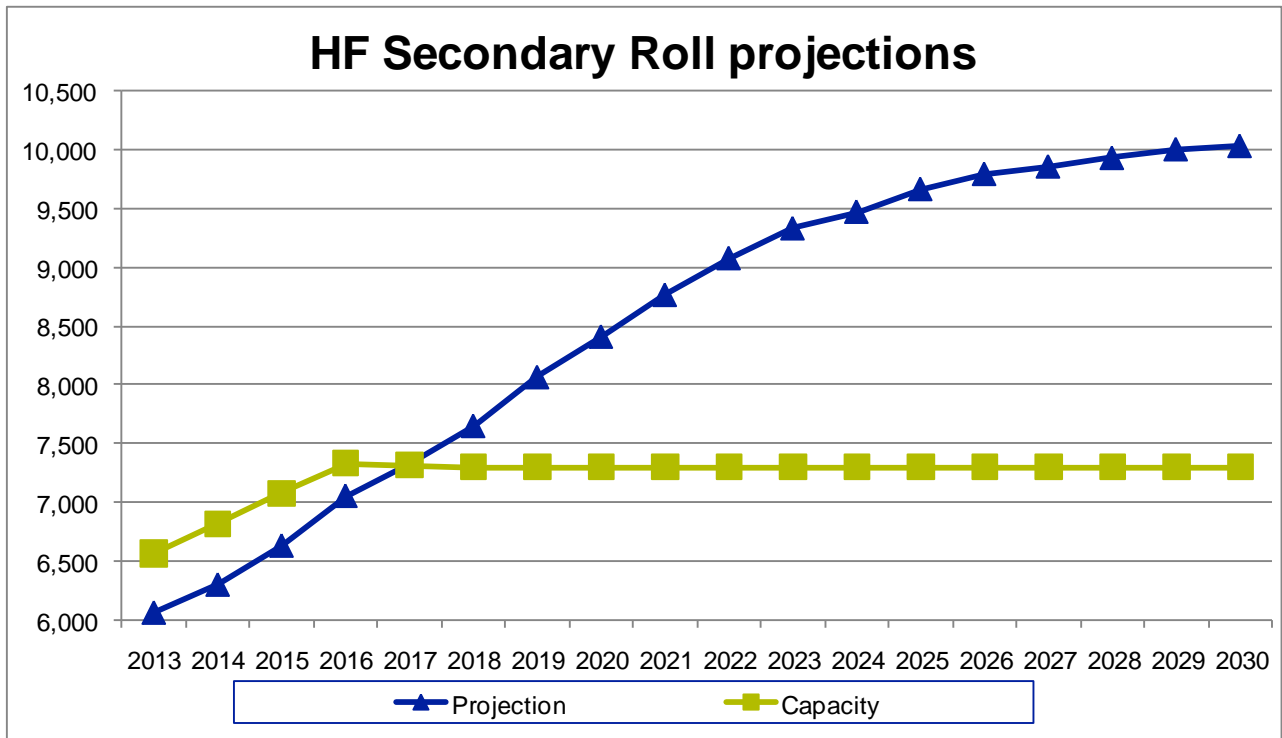


Figure 3



3. Analysis of school place provision in Hammersmith & Fulham

3.1 The population trends reflected in the statistics above are affected by local factors which beyond the scope of the GLA projections. These include:

- The Voluntary Aided school sector

The contribution of Voluntary Aided schools in H&F is significant. Of the 37 primary schools, 5 are Church of England Schools and 7 are Roman Catholic Schools. Of the 10 secondary schools, 2 are Church of England, and 2 are Roman Catholic.

Primary

Diocese	Borough resident	Other Tri-Borough resident	Non-Tri Borough resident	Total

Roman Catholic (7 schools)	1,892	44	199	2,139
Church of England (5schools)	1,122	11	142	1,275

The number of VA primary places is therefore about one-third of the total available places.

Analysis of pupils offered a community place and those offered a place in a VA school is complex. The majority of pupils offered places in a VA primary school are more likely to reflect Church attendance than secondary schools, which tend to reflect the primary school attended.

Secondary

Diocese	Borough resident	Other Tri-Borough resident	Non-Tri Borough resident	Total
Church of England (2 schools)	827	397	517	1,741
Roman Catholic (2 schools)	333	279	1,538	2,150

The number of VA secondary places is therefore over half of the total available places. Some 2,731 pupil places are taken by non-borough resident pupils, which represents about 40% of the places available. A particularly high proportion of secondary age pupils attending Roman Catholic schools are non-borough resident.

- Variations in areas pressure within the Borough

Appendix 1 shows the areas of the Borough expected to see high levels of school population increase over the next 10 years. Although widely spread, the north area is expected to see the highest levels of growth at primary level, whereas at secondary level, the concentration is in the south and central areas.

- Impact of benefit changes, and other economic factors

The impact of the changes to Housing Benefit entitlements has been of concern to schools for some time.

Welfare reform and changes to benefits are impacting on some children and families across the tri-borough area. The introduction of a cap on Housing Benefit in the private rented sector since 2012 has impacted on pupils in some schools in some areas. Some schools have reported increased turnover, with children moving at relatively short notice, and others are reporting that some children are commuting longer distances, especially in primary schools. Anecdotal evidence suggests that families who are moving, whether into temporary accommodation or permanently, are often keen to sustain a local school place. However given the phased implementation it has not been possible to predict the impact locally, especially as decisions to stay or move home (and/or change schools), are taken by each individual family. The next year will present further challenges as more reforms are implemented and the overall benefit cap is introduced but census data from schools will enable us to retrospectively gauge the impact of the changes that occurred during 2012. Schools have been asked to provide further details of the impact of benefit changes during the summer term.

It is anticipated that there will be limited impact on our secondary schools as many children already travel several miles to attend schools, and will probably continue doing so if they were moved further away.

- School performance factors, reflected in levels of demand.

Tri-Borough application and preference data is set out in **Appendix 2**, showing the high level of parental preference for the Borough's schools.

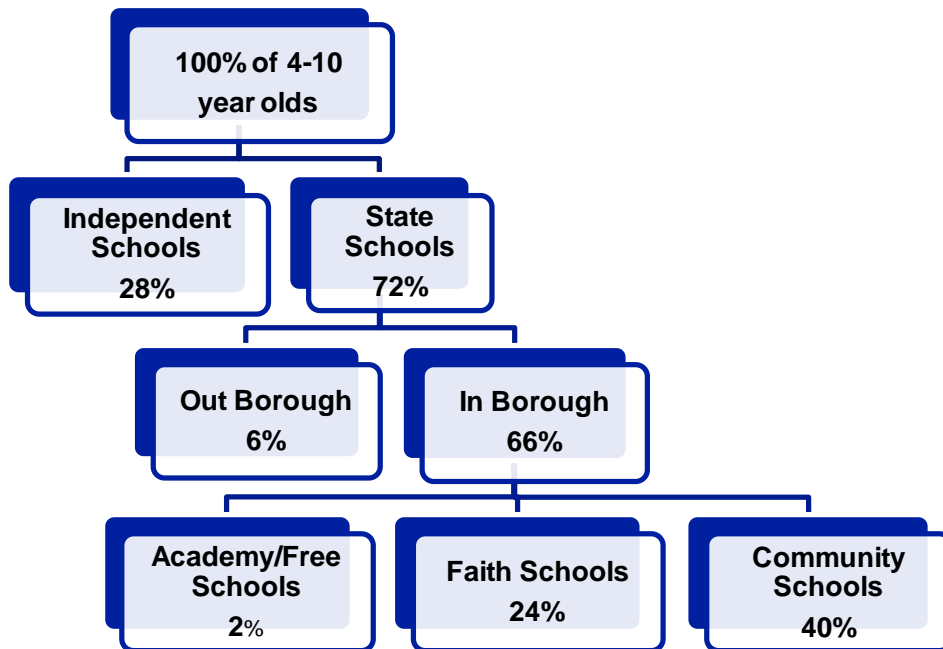
Applications for school places increased by 8% in 2013. However, early indications from applications for September 2014 show a 6% drop compared to 2013 (1,571 to 1,477). As there was a higher than expected number of applications in 2013, the overall trend continues to be an increase.

- 3.2 It is important to note that whilst some trends are clear, the projections are subject to constant change, and a range of other factors apply (such as patterns of housing tenure and commercial development) which affect the geographical distribution and levels of required investment. GLA projections are updated on an annual basis, and the Council's strategy will also be updated on a regular basis to take account these detailed factors. Investment programmes take 2-3 years to develop and there is an inevitable risk of some mismatch between local demand and availability of places. This is also a consequence of new free schools which are outside the Council's control. However, collaboration between the Council, the Education Funding Agency and other stakeholders will enable public resources to be targeted in the most effective way.

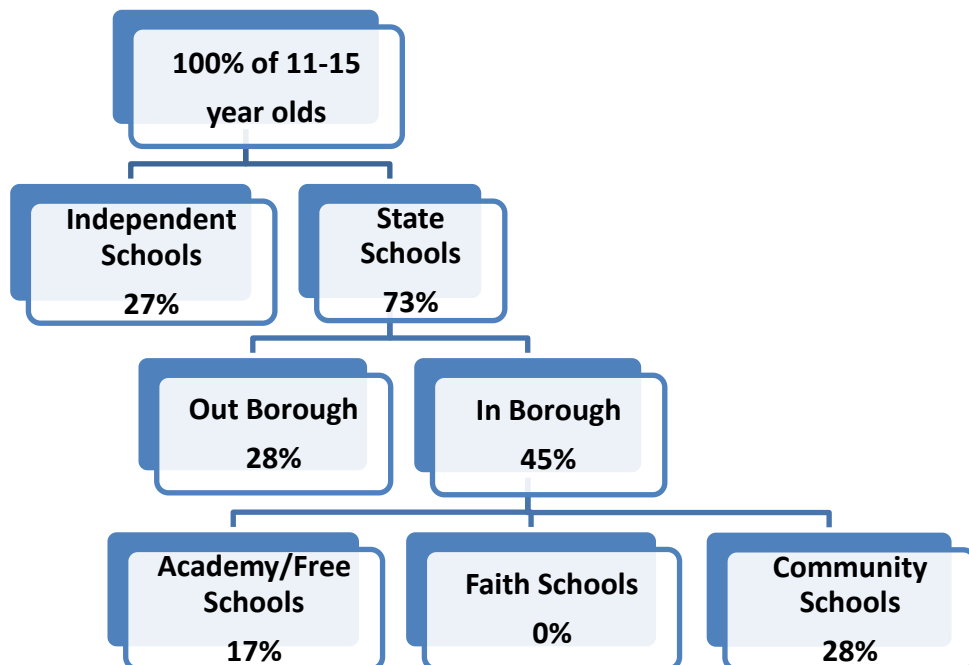
4. Where pupils attend school

4.1 H&F resident pupils attend school as follows (January 2013 figures):

Primary:



Secondary:



4.2 The boroughs in which H&F-resident children attend maintained schools are shown below:

H&F resident children in	Primary	Secondary
H&F	66%	45%
Westminster	0%	2%
RBKC	4%	8%
Other boroughs	2%	18%
Independent schools –in any borough or location	28%	27%
Total	100%	100%

The home boroughs of children attending H&F maintained schools are:

Home borough of children	Primary	Secondary
H&F	88%	47%
KC	2%	11%
Ealing	4%	9%
Wandsworth	0%	7%
Brent	2%	4%
Westminster	0%	4%
Other boroughs	4%	18%
Total	100%	100%

These charts also illustrate the close relationship between the Tri-Borough councils.

4.3 Independent Sector

As noted above, in H&F, 28% of primary age and 27% of secondary age pupils attend non-maintained (independent) schools. The comparative figures for Westminster and K&C are higher, particularly in K&C, and are shown below.

	Residents in LA maintained	Residents in other LA maintained	Residents in maintained sector	Residents in non maintained (private)
Primary:				
Hammersmith and Fulham	66%	6%	72%	28%
Kensington and Chelsea	44%	3%	47%	53%
Westminster	63%	7%	70%	30%
Tri-Borough average	58%	6%	64%	36%
Secondary:				
Hammersmith and Fulham	45%	28%	73%	27%
Kensington and Chelsea	30%	21%	51%	49%
Westminster	53%	17%	69%	31%
Tri-Borough average	44%	22%	65%	35%
All schools:				
Hammersmith and Fulham	58%	14%	72%	28%
Kensington and Chelsea	39%	10%	48%	52%
Westminster	59%	10%	70%	30%
Tri-Borough average	53%	12%	64%	36%

4.4 Tri-Borough

The Tri-Borough partnership enables the three Boroughs to compare data more readily and make strategic plans which enable better sharing of resources to take place. The introduction of the GLA Pan-London projections during 2013 will enable a more consistent comparison across the Tri-Borough area. It is expected that more joint planning will develop over time (this has already occurred for the Alternative Provision

Service). It will also enable a co-ordinated approach to new funding opportunities offered by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – see below.

4.5 Conclusions

Based on the statistics above, the following factors will influence the development of this Strategy.

- There is an upward trend in the school population over the next 10 years but there is a more urgent need to address a projected deficit in secondary school places,
- There is an increase in applications for school places in September 2013, compared to K&C and Westminster, the reasons for this are not yet fully understood,
- Applications for new Free Schools may change the dynamics of supply and demand beyond those set out in this Strategy.
- It is assumed that the proportion of children in the independent sector will not change significantly.
- There are a number of major development areas within the borough, which are detailed below in paragraph 10. New provision required as a result will be covered within the planning infrastructure process.

5. Progress on current school investment projects

5.1 The table below illustrates progress in the Borough's investment programme for providing additional places for the period 2013-2024.

Primary sector

APPENDIX B Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning

Primary - Reception - Year 6

	Projected Population	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions	
Taken from SCAP 2013 return to the DFE	2013/14	9,662	10,452	790	Ark Conway = + 30 (Year 2) West London Free Primary NEW = + 60 (reception) St John's = + 30 (Year 4) St Thomas' = + 15 (Year 4) Old Oak = + 15 (Year 1) St Stephen's = + 30 (Reception) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 3) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 1) TOTAL = + 238
	2014/15	10,098	10,765	667	Ark Conway = + 30 (Year 3) West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 1) St John's = + 30 (Year 5) St Thomas' = + 15 (Year 5) Old Oak = + 15 (Year 2) St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 1) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 4) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 2) Earls Court Primary NEW 1 FE = + 15 (Reception - 50% H&F) Burlington Danes Primary NEW 1FE BDA pri = + 30 (reception) Pope John = + 30 (Reception) TOTAL = + 313
	2015/16	10,482	11,093	611	Ark Conway = + 30 (Year 4) West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 2) St John's = + 30 (Year 6) St Thomas' = + 15 (Year 6) Old Oak = + 15 (Year 3) St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 2) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 3) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 1 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Reception) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri = + 60 (reception) Pope John = + 30 (Year 1) TOTAL = + 328
	2016/17	10,776	11,376	600	Ark Conway = + 30 (Year 5) West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 3) St John's = COMPLETE St Thomas' = COMPLETE Old Oak = + 15 (Year 4) St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 3) Holy Cross bilingual school = + 28 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 4) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 2 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 1) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri = + 60 (Year 1) Pope John = + 30 (Year 2) TOTAL = + 283
	2017/18	10,923	11,631	708	Ark Conway = + 30 (Year 6) West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 4) Old Oak = + 15 (Year 5) St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 4) Holy Cross bilingual school = COMPLETE Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 5) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 3 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 2) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri = + 60 (Year 2) Pope John = + 30 (Year 3) TOTAL = + 255

Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning					
Primary - Reception - Year 6					
	Projected Population	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions	
Using GLA population projections	2018/19	11,160	11,871	711	Ark Conway COMPLETE West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 5) Old Oak = + 15 (Year 6) St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 5) Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Year 6) Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 4 - 50% H&F) 2FE = + 15 (Reception - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 3) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri= + 60 (Year 3) Pope John = + 30 (Year 4) TOTAL = + 240
	2019/20	11,347	12,066	719	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Year 6) Old Oak = COMPLETE St Stephen's = + 30 (Year 6) Holy Cross Primary = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 5 - 50% H&F) 2FE = + 15 (Year 1 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 4) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri= + 60 (Year 4) Pope John = + 30 (Year 5) TOTAL = + 195
	2020/21	11,462	12,171	709	West London Free Primary = COMPLETE St Stephen's = COMPLETE Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Year 6 - 50% H&F) 2FE = + 15 (Year 2 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 5) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri= + 60 (Year 5) Pope John = + 30 (Year 6) TOTAL = + 105
	2021/22	11,519	12,201	682	Earls Court Primary 1 FE COMPLETE 2 FE = + 15 (Year 3 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan = - 15 (Year 6) Burlington Danes Primary 2FE BDA pri= + 30 (Year 6 - Previously 2014/15) Pope John = COMPLETE TOTAL = + 30
	2022/23	11,587	12,216	629	Earls Court Primary 2 FE = + 15 (Year 4 - 50% H&F) Amalgamation of New Kings and Sullivan COMPLETE Burlington Danes Primary = COMPLETE TOTAL = + 15
	2023/24	11,679	12,231	552	Earls Court Primary 2 FE = + 15 (Year 5 - 50% H&F) TOTAL = + 15

Secondary sector

Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning Secondary - Year 7 - Year 11					
		Projected Population	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	Surplus/Deficit = PAN number minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
Taken from SCAP 2013 return to the DFE	2013/14	6,371	6,790	419	Hammersmith Academy = + 120 (Year 9) West London Free School = + 120 (Year 9) Sacred Heart High (165 PAN year)= + 15 (Year 7) Total = + 255
	2014/15	6,819	7,180	361	Hammersmith Academy = + 120 (Year 10) West London Free School = + 120 (Year 10) Lady Margaret = + 30 (Year 7)* Fulham Boys School NEW = + 120 (Year 7) Total = + 390
	2015/16	7,287	7,600	313	Hammersmith Academy = + 120 (Year 11) West London Free School = + 120 (Year 11) Lady Margaret = + 30 (Year 8)* Sacred Heart High (expansion to 180) = + 30 (Year 7) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Year 8) Total = + 420
	2016/17	7,475	7,780	305	Hammersmith Academy = COMPLETE West London Free School = COMPLETE Lady Margaret = + 30 (Year 9)* Sacred Heart High = + 30 (Year 8) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Year 9) Total = + 180
	2017/18	7,685	7,930	245	Sacred Heart High = + 30 (Year 9) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Year 10) Total = + 150
	2018/19	7,775	8,080	305	Sacred Heart High = + 30 (Year 10) Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Year 11) Total = + 150
	Using GLA population projections	2019/20	8,411	8,095	-316
2020/21		8,766	8,095	-671	-
2021/22		9,079	8,095	-984	-
2022/23		9,333	8,095	-1,238	-
2023/24		9,474	8,095	-1,379	-

* Lady Margaret school is expanding to 120 from 90 PAN permanently from 2014/15.

However, as two 120 bulge years already exist within the school and are included in the 2013/14 PAN total, for the purposes of this exercise just three years further years of + 30 expansion will be shown.

6. Early Years

- 6.1 There are currently 2,410 residents attending H&F schools and nurseries aged two to four. The 2 year old expansion from Sept 2013 is targeted at 20% nationally, rising to 40% by Sept 2014. Across the three boroughs it is likely that the majority of 2 year old places will be created in the PVI sector (including childminders). There has been limited interest from the maintained sector at present but this may change, especially once the impact of moving from full time to part time nursery places has been measured. Schools will need to allow up to 6 months to be re-registered with Ofsted to take 2 years olds (or they can contract with a PVI provider to run the provision on school premises – again there will need to be a new registration done for a third party to deliver places on site).
- 6.2 H&F received, from the DfE, a projection on the number of places which were expected to be needed by Sept 13 (170 places, based on an 80% take up from eligible families). These projections are based on the take up of FSM for the 4-6 year old cohort and applied to the 2 year old population. Hempells, the consultancy firm, has been hired by DfE to support boroughs with the expansion and will lead on future strategy.

7. Post 16

- 7.1 There are currently 646 post-16 resident students attending school sixth forms. A third of students (34%) of students in the maintained sector are H&F residents. In H&F, there has been an identified population growth of 1.1% between 2013 and 2015 when the participation age rises to 18 (GLA statistics). Not all of this growth will be expected to be absorbed by maintained schools. The majority is likely to be within FE providers, or with apprenticeship providers. However, schools are being encouraged to put in capital growth applications where their cohorts are known to come from high population growth areas.

There are 146 individuals who are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training), compared to 152 in RBKC and 269 in Westminster.

7.2 Post 16 learners with Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LLDD)

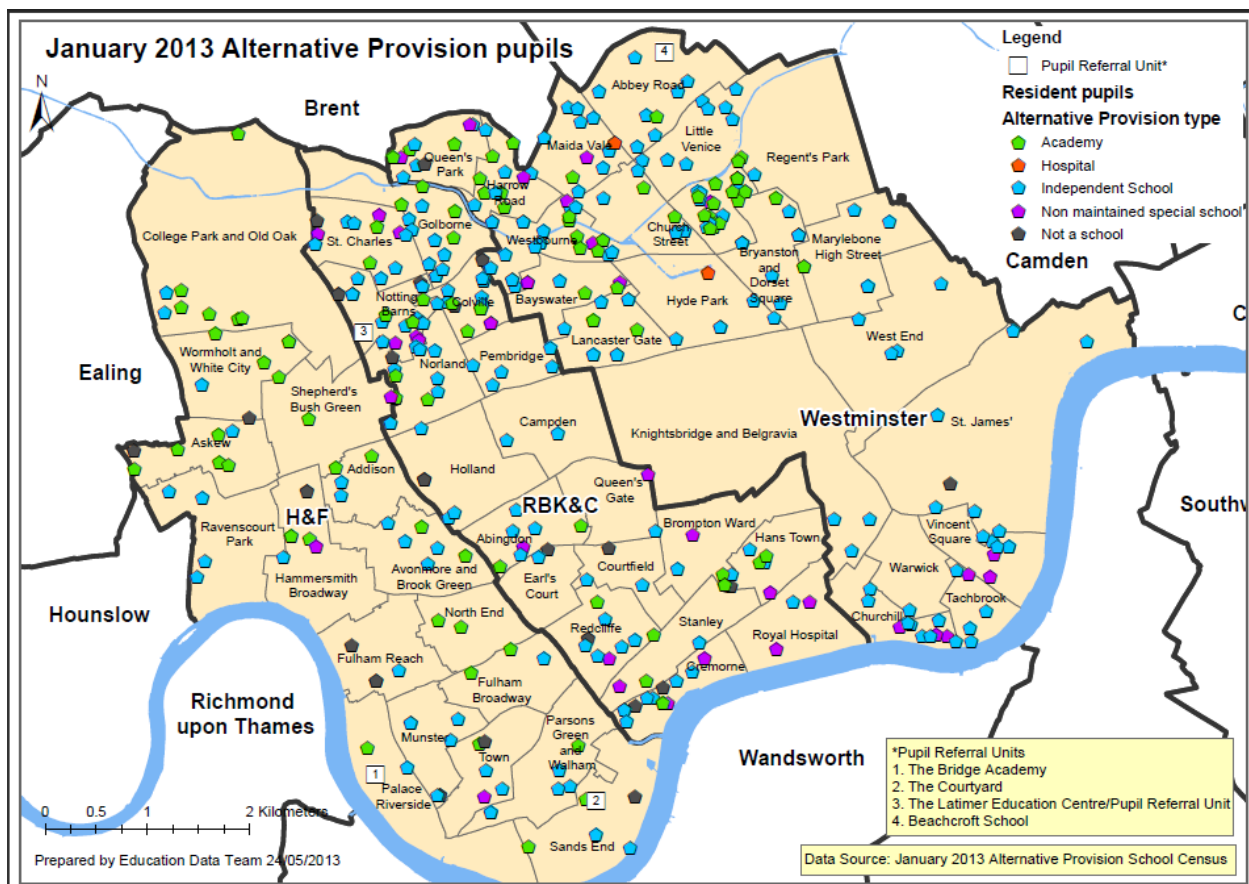
Capital projects that have been allocated to London providers to be ready for the 2013/14 intake span seventeen sites, which should allow approximately 600 additional places for post-16 LLDD learners. Ealing, Hammersmith and West London College re-submitted a proposal to extend its site but was unsuccessful.

Special Educational Needs

- 8.1 Two thirds or 67% of *secondary* SEN pupils are H&F resident. This suggests that SEN pupils are more likely to attend school within the borough than other pupils.
- 8.2 The initial focus of the SEN strategy was on ASD (Autistic Spectrum Disorder) as the major growth area.
- 8.3 The number of children with severe learning difficulties (SLD) has remained fairly constant for 5 years but the number with profound and multiple learning difficulties is increasing. These two groups have traditionally been educated together but this is increasingly problematical, and there is a shortage of placements for children with SLD. At the same time, there are increasing numbers of children with complex language/communication.

9. Alternative Provision Service

- 9.1 There were over 400 children identified in alternative provision in the three boroughs in January 2013, most in academies and independent schools in the north of the boroughs, as mapped by residence below. A brief for the Bi-Borough Alternative Provision hub project between H&F and K&C has been developed. This work has identified the optimum property and site requirements, and feasibility studies on options are being prepared. The intention is to deliver the chosen solution in September 2016.



10. Impact of new housing developments

10.1 South Riverside, Fulham

The potential requirement for a new 2FE primary school within the development area and the equivalent of 1FE at secondary level could be met within existing schools where space is currently available, subject to appropriate investment.

10.2 Earl's Court

A new 2 form entry primary school in Earl's Court has been secured by a planning obligation on the developer. The majority of the demand arises from the development on the LBHF side of the border, but a capital contribution reflecting demand on the RBKC side of the border will allow expansion or other provision within the Royal Borough if required. The Council is also exploring whether demand for secondary

school places created by the development could be provided by an all-through school. This provision will also be on the LBHF side of the development.

10.3 White City

The current proposals will require the equivalent of 1 form entry and both primary and secondary level. There are two primary schools within the development area in H&F (Pope John and ARK Swift), of which one, Pope John, is already subject to proposals to expand from 1 FE to 2FE. Additional primary provision also is planned alongside Burlington Danes Secondary School, and will be a free school. There are no proposed secondary schools within the development area. The two closest schools in H&F are Burlington Danes and Phoenix schools and an assessment of capacity will be carried out as proposals are brought forward. The Royal Borough will be opening the new Kensington Aldridge Academy (KALC) in 2014-15 which is 500 metres from the development area but has limited physical access due to the A3220 West Cross Route. However KALC is also outside the priority admissions area for White City. Further consideration of secondary provision in H&F will therefore be required.

10.4 Other new developments will create demand for new school places. These will include the Old Oak Common and Westfield areas, and will be reflected in the Council's new Infrastructure Plan.

11 Capital funding for school investment

11.1 DfE Allocations for Basic Need provision

Funding allocations by the DfE 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 (and 3BM).

The pattern of allocations since 2012 has been as follows:

Basic Need Allocation 2012-13	£14,381,918
Additional Allocation from national £600M pot to address the need for additional places	£18,800,000
Basic Need Allocation 2013 to 2015 (two years)	£4,245,993
Basic Need Allocation 2015-16	NIL
Basic Need Allocation 2016-17	NIL

The sharp reduction in allocations indicates that the Government is taking account of funding decisions for primary free schools which meet basic need. The current surplus provision at both primary and secondary level remove basic need funding requirements in this allocation period. In 2013 the Government also announced the Targeted Basic Need Programme to fund the provision of new places in the areas that need it most, and to prepare for future rises in pupil numbers. The approach signalled a move away from formula based funding allocations, and targeted resources to areas facing high demand for new places. This pot will also deliver free schools and academies in future. An application was made for the funding of the expansion of Sacred Heart RC School which was successful. The Government has not yet announced a further round of TBN allocations.

All new schools in future will open as Academies or Free Schools. Local authorities will be required to run a competitive process in order to select the best provider.

11.2 DfE Maintenance Allocations

The Government is in the process of gathering extensive information about the condition of the national school estate through the Property Data Survey. As with funding for new places, this process indicates that the Government is working towards implementing the recommendations of the James Review, in which capital for maintenance will be allocated according to evidence of the need for investment. In the meantime, funding for condition and maintenance will be allocated on a per-pupil basis.

The funding allocations are shown below for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15:

Year	DFC		Maintenance		Total 2013-14 DFC and Maintenance
	LA	VA	LA	VA	
2012-13	292,534	133,235	1,917,031	748,582	3,091,382
2013-14	279,916	98,946	1,625,760	512,815	2,517,437
2014-15	242,760	99,924	1,481,082	583,619	2,407,375

11.3 Other DfE funding

The Government's announcement also includes capital funding for 16-19 provision. £80M will be made available for 2013-14 and 2014-15 to maintained schools, Academies, sixth form colleges and independent specialist providers to fund additional places needed as a result of demographic changes. This funding will also support the provision of new places for students with learning difficulties and disabilities.

£61M of capital maintenance funding will be allocated to sixth form colleges in 2013-14. Alongside this, £15M of capital maintenance funding will be allocated to independent specialist providers for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Funding for future nursery provision is uncertain despite the requirement to make extra provision for 2 year olds.

11.4 Planning contributions

The new Earl's Court free school is an example of a planning contribution which, in this case, was sufficiently substantial to deliver a complete new school. S106 receipts, calculated from a 'child yield' usually result in a financial contribution in lieu of actual provision. S106 is due to be replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in 2014. This will be based on the Borough's Infrastructure Plan. CIL is a non-negotiable tax on development and is not site specific.

11.5 Other funding sources

This is most likely to comprise land transactions, where asset sales and regeneration may contribute to capital investment.

12. Investment Programme for Schools

12.1 The School Organisation Strategy 2012-13 sets out the current investment programme.

In May 2012, schools (both community and VA), were invited by the Council to submit bids for financial support from the Basic Need allocation. Bids for £72.1M were received, comprising £14.3M of condition works and £57.8M of other works. Further analysis resulted in recommended schemes of £7.770M for condition works and £11.507M other works, some of which related to providing additional capacity, totalling £19.278M. This sum is adjusted in the table below.

The spending profile against available resources for 2012-13 was therefore:

Item	(£,000)
Basic Need grant	33,139
<u>Less</u>	
New allocations	1,578
Priority condition works	7,577
Schools of Choice proposals	11,701
Contribution to Lyric Theatre	1,500
Sub total	10,783
<u>Less</u>	
Substitution of previously identified revenue borrowing commitment following significant Government capital investment	5,300
Balance of available funding	5,483

12.2 The total available funding is therefore:

Balance remaining	5.483M
Basic Need grant 2013-15	<u>4.246M</u> (unallocated)
Total	9.729M

NB: Capital grant for free schools is additional to Basic Need grant.

13. Recommendation

13.1 That the progress in the policy objectives contained in the previously approved Strategy is noted.

13.2 That the approach set out in this Strategy, and continuing the previously approved policy objectives, is approved.

Ian Heggs
Director of Schools Commissioning

Andrew Christie
Executive Director of Children's Services

Appendices

1. Projected population changes for pupils aged 4-10 and 11-15
2. Application and Preference Data

Background Papers

School Organisation Strategy, December 2012

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