

# **London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham School Organisation and Investment Strategy**

**FINAL VERSION**

**25 April 2017**

# **FIRST DRAFT**

## **London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2017**

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## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council, its schools and residents with updated information on recent trends including the number and projected demand for school places in London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF).

## 2. Background

According to the latest national pupil projections<sup>1</sup> from the Department for Education (DfE), based on census returns, previous rates of increase in the primary school aged population is forecast to slow in the next few years due a to falling birth rates, with subsequent smaller increases. The secondary school population will continue to rise as a result of increased births from 2002 reaching secondary age.

The National Audit Office's report 'Capital funding for schools', 22 February 2017<sup>2</sup>, notes that the DfE predicts that a further 231,000 primary, and 189,000 secondary places will be needed between 2016 and 2021 to meet demand. The need is highest in London and the South-East.

Whilst many local authorities across London are experiencing an acute shortage of school places at primary and secondary level, other inner London boroughs such as LBHF, RBKC and Westminster anticipate a much smaller shortfall of up to 4% at primary level and 8% at secondary as highlighted in the following maps reproduced from the London Councils' publication 'Do the Maths 2016'<sup>3</sup>. The current projections for primary places is a lot lower than in many other London authorities. Demand for secondary is somewhat lower compared to other neighbouring boroughs such as Lambeth, Ealing and Hounslow, but still higher than other nearby boroughs such as Camden and Wandsworth.

The Borough has invested heavily in providing additional primary places, in order to meet demand, forecast about 5 years ago. These projects have now largely been completed, but this has coincided with a subsequent period of reduced demand.

Previous school organisation strategies have highlighted the need to develop new provision in the secondary sector, which is clearly a London-wide priority. The data used by London Councils is derived from the GLA, to which the three councils subscribe; but it is important that further local analysis guides the School Organisation and Investment Strategies which are being revised for 2017.

## 3. Government Objectives

In 2016 the Government announced plans to open 500 free schools by 2020. The budget 2017 included £320m for the Free School programme, to deliver 70,000 new places. It also included £216m to rebuild and refurbish existing schools.

New schools will be created where there is a requirement for additional places as part of development or regeneration schemes such as Old Oak managed by the Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) and White City in the north of the Borough and

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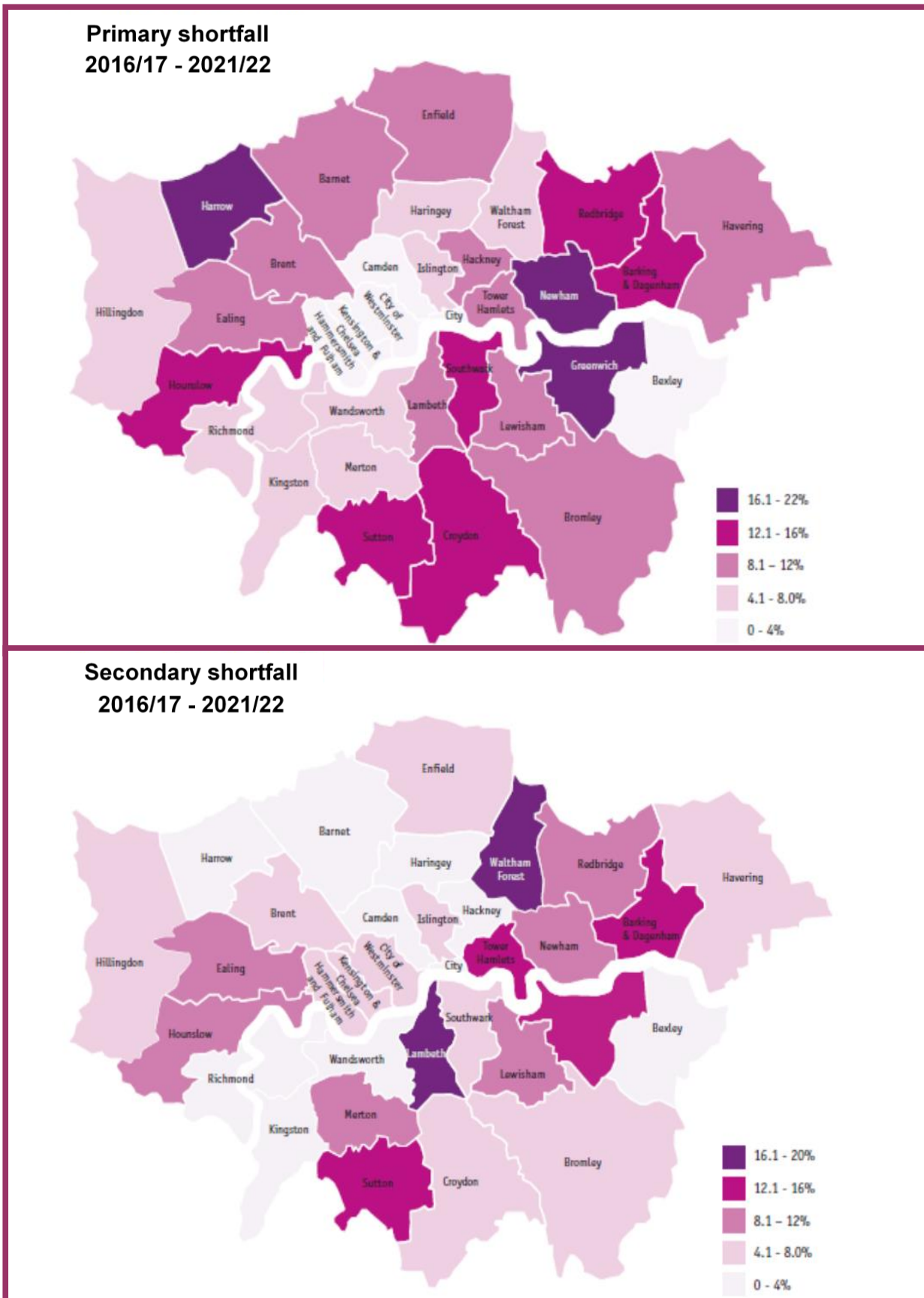
<sup>1</sup> Department for Education. *National Pupil Projections - Future Trends in Pupil Numbers (SFR25/2016) July 2016*

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/capital-funding-for-schools/>

<sup>3</sup> 'Do The Maths 2016'. Demand for School Places - London Councils [www.londoncouncils.gov.uk](http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk)

Fulham Regeneration Area (FRA) including Earl's Court and South Fulham Riverside in the south.

The Council will also seek to improve the quality and range of the curriculum offer in collaboration with existing schools and the DfE where opportunities arise, including Government initiatives.



## 4. Borough Context

The number of pupils on roll in state-funded schools in LBHF at the start of the 2016/17 academic year (both resident and non-resident) is as follows:

- 275 at 4 LA maintained Nursery schools
- 11,035 at 37 Primary schools (9,831 plus 1,204 in nursery places)
- 7,962 at 11 Secondary schools (5,875 plus 2,087 in 6th forms)
- 1,235 at one All Through school (40 in nursery classes, 93 Primary, 882 Secondary plus 220 6th form)

In addition:

- 892 at 1 Post 16 Provision
- 443 at 4 Schools for children with Special Educational Needs
- 135 at Alternative Provision (TBAP) Multi Academy Trust

Phase	Community	Free School or Academy	Foundation or Voluntary Aided School	Total
Primary	13	12	12	37
Secondary	1	10	0	11
All Through	0	1	0	1

The Council has built-in sufficient primary school places to absorb any increased demand but now must focus on secondary school expansion programmes. Adequate provision of secondary school places will be the main focus for school place planning in the Borough. As larger cohorts transition at Y6 into secondary phase is manageable in the medium term until 2020, by the 2021/22 secondary pupil projections forecast approximately 1 FE deficit at secondary phase.

At present one third of primary and all secondary schools in LBHF have academy status. Ark Burlington Danes Academy is the Borough's first All Through setting with provision for primary and secondary cohorts.

## 5. Greater London Authority (GLA) Projections

The Council continues to subscribe to the GLA SRP which is also used by the majority of London boroughs. The SRP forms the initial source data for school place planning and the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return to the DfE. As well as the DfE, other government agencies rely on GLA SRPs to inform school place planning publications such as 'Do The Maths' and 'The London Equation' produced by London Councils'.

The GLA School Roll Projection Service enables comparisons to be made with Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster and other neighbouring boroughs such as Brent, Ealing and Hounslow. School Roll Projections are based on numerous indicators such as school rolls, new agreed housing developments, GP registrations and child benefit data. Fluctuations in any of these factors should be taken into account as SRPs are adjusted over time. New schools yet to open and movement of children from the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings into state maintained schools are not factored into the Borough's SRP model.

Future regeneration programmes within LBHF cannot be fully reflected by the GLA, as its projections only take account of agreed development schemes within the Borough. Neighbouring borough estate regeneration schemes near its borders may affect the Borough’s school place planning as non-residents living near borough boundaries opt for LBHF schools in close proximity. The Greenwich Judgment<sup>4</sup> prohibits local authorities and schools which control their own admissions from giving preference to borough residents who are of statutory school age (5 – 16 years old).

The Council will continue to review the capacity of school buildings and sites in order to create scope for temporary and permanent solutions. The DfE recommends that local authorities aim to hold a surplus of between 5-10% in order allow for pupil mobility at both primary and secondary phase.

## 6. Primary School Place Planning

### 6.1. Primary Non-Mainstream Sector

Approximately one third of primary aged LBHF residents are enrolled in schools in the independent sector. This figure has remained relatively stable over time. However, parents who would have previously chosen private education may begin to opt for high quality local state maintained schools within the Borough.

The table below shows the distribution of the resident school aged population in Hammersmith and Fulham based on Office of National Statistics mid-year population estimates (ONS MYE). The National figure opting for the independent sector is estimated to be approximately 7%.

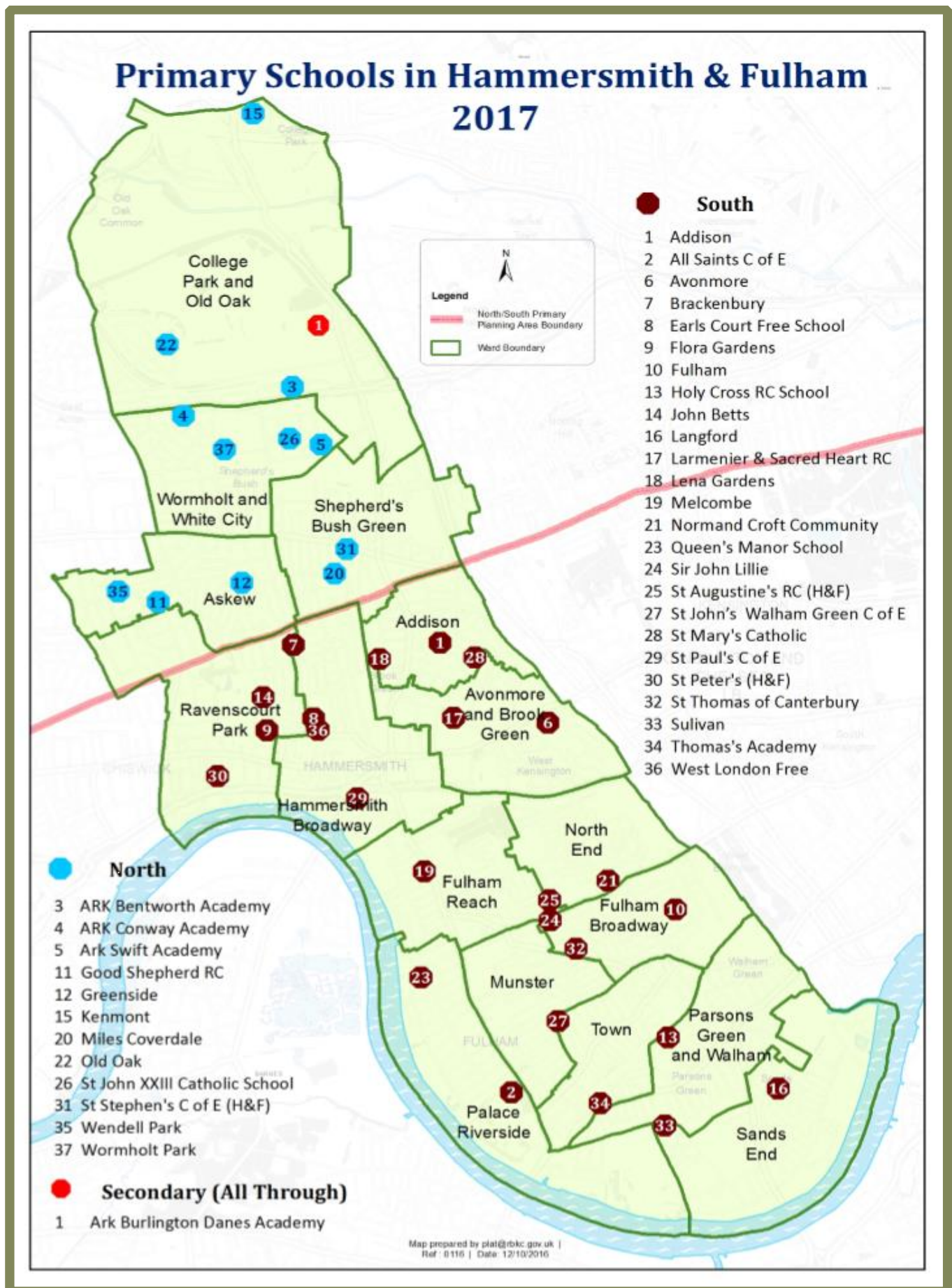
Year	LBHF ONS MYE Primary Population 2016	LBHF residents attending any state funded mainstream school	Estimate of LBHF residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes state funded Special Schools, Alternative Provision)	
2016	14,270	9,205	5,065	35%
2015	13,739	9,284	4,455	32%
2014	13,739	9,194	4,545	33%
2013	13,255	8,977	4,278	32%
2012	12,722	8,849	3,873	30%

**ONS MYE:** Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates

The remaining two thirds of primary aged LBHF residents attend state maintained schools across London. The analysis shown in the following sections of this report relates only to pupils enrolled at state maintained primary schools in LBHF or state maintained primary schools in other local authorities.

<sup>4</sup> R v Greenwich London Borough Council, ex parte John Ball Primary School (1989) 88 LGR 589 [1991] Fam Law

6.2. Primary Planning Area





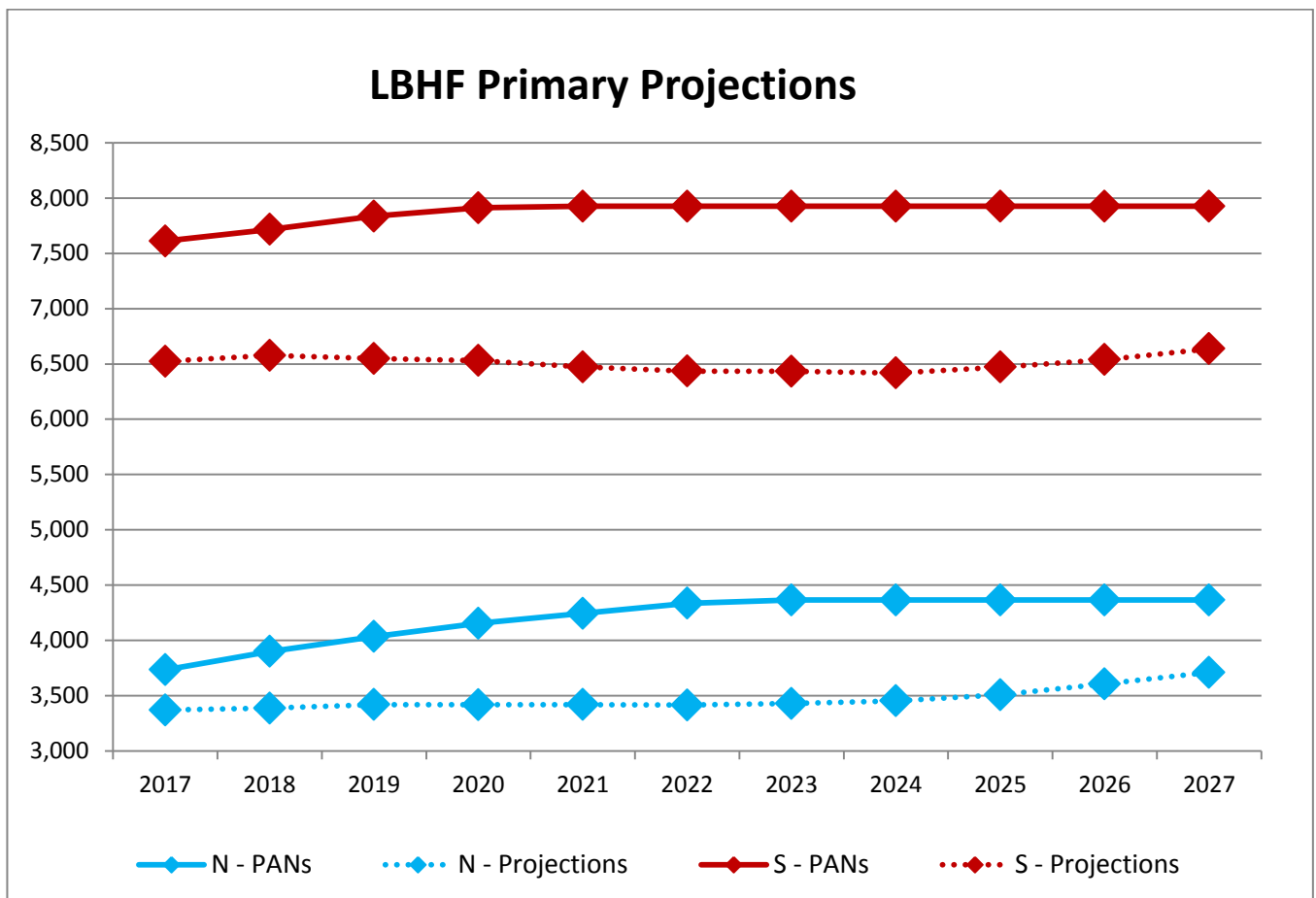
### 6.3. Primary Pupil Projections

The primary sector is split into two Planning Areas (PA), North (N) and South (S), as reported in the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return. The table below shows sufficient capacity in maintained primary schools in both planning areas for the next 10 years.

The Published Admission Number (PAN) denotes the number of primary places available in Reception to Y6 and includes schools with a year-on-year increasing admissions number.

As regeneration and housing developments in White City and Old Oak, Earl's Court and Fulham mature and expand, this surplus capacity will start to diminish.

These statistics exclude nursery provision in primary schools and nurseries.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/Projection
2017	11,346	9,893	1,453 (14.7% surplus)
2022	12,261	9,850	2,411 (24.5% surplus)
2027	12,291	10,347	1,944 (18.8% surplus)

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

## 6.4. Supply and Demand

Each school will have a **Published Admission Number** (PAN) that derives from a school's capacity. However, local factors allow LA maintained schools to increase PANs by agreement with the local authority or by consultation for academies. Reducing PAN as a temporary measure by capping year groups is a commonly agreed approach for schools with declining rolls but a permanent reduction to the number of pupil admissions must be achieved through a formal and public consultation process.

## 6.5. Primary School Applications and Offers

Contrary to a popular misconception, only when an applicant meets the admission criteria for more than one preferred school does the order in which preference was expressed come into effect, and the school with the higher preference will be offered. If a place cannot be offered at any of the applicant's preferred schools due to oversubscription or other applicants better meeting school admission criteria, an alternative school within a reasonable distance from their home address will be offered.

The following tables in this section, divided into North and South planning areas, show the number of applications per place by planning area at Reception Year of entry 2016/17. Parental applications are also referred to as preferences. Applicants can name up to six schools which are considered equally against each school's admission criteria.

1,525 primary aged LBHF residents made applications to state maintained schools across in the Borough. There were 1,581 Reception places available across the Borough in 2016, of which 1,415 (89.5%) were offered to Borough residents (see Appendix III).

High performing schools judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted<sup>5</sup> are popular choices amongst applicants and more likely to be oversubscribed than schools Requiring Improvement or Inadequate.

The popularity of high performing schools at Reception entry is most effectively demonstrated by the number of applications per place as seen in the table below.

Reception 2016 PA1 - NORTH	PAN	Applications	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>74.7%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

At Reception year of entry in 2016 primary schools in the north of the borough offered 85% (428) Reception places to LBHF residents.

<sup>5</sup> Ofsted rating: O – Outstanding, G – Good, RI – Requiring Improvement, I - Inadequate

Reception 2016 PA2 - SOUTH	PAN	Applications	Applications per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
				Resident Applications	% Resident Applications
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>91%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

Hammersmith and Fulham schools south of the borough, offered over 90% (987) Reception places in 2016 to LBHF residents.

## 6.6. Surplus Places

Current school expansion programmes at primary level anticipated agreed housing and regeneration schemes generating demand across the Borough. However, even though applications for Reception class in 2017 have increased slightly by 2.5% unforeseen delays in the delivery of housing schemes have created surplus places in schools that would have previously been fully subscribed.

Surplus places across H&F currently amount to 11% in the north and 15% in the south. In order to alleviate short term issues regarding viability, five schools have agreed to trigger a 'cap' or reduction in admission number for year groups where the roll count is below the expected class size of 30 pupils. Capping can provide an immediate but temporary solution until the need for places increases and the PAN can be restored. Current GLA projections indicate this surplus will gradually decline as the housing developments and regeneration programmes in Old Oak and Park Royal, Earl's Court and Fulham begin to populate, but not to the extent that further expansion programmes will be required in the short term.

Ark Conway Primary Academy currently has YR to Y5 on roll and will complete its full complement of pupils in September 2017

The following table shows surplus (+/-) places in the borough (north and south divide follows Goldhawk Road through to Shepherds Bush Roundabout).

Oct 2016 PA1 - NORTH	PAN YR – Y6	Pupil Roll	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
Ark Bentworth	210	189	-21	-10%
Ark Burlington Danes Primary	120	93	-27	-23%
Ark Conway	180	180	0	0
Ark Swift	420	293	-127	-30%
Good Shepherd	240	224	-16	-7%
Greenside	210	204	-6	-3%
Kenmont	210	203	-7	-3%
Miles Coverdale	210	214	4	2%
Old Oak	390	329	-61	-16%
St. Augustine's	285	278	-7	-2%
St. Stephen's	360	353	-7	-2%
Wendell Park	450	375	-75	-17%
Wormholt Park	450	397	-53	-12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>-403</b>	<b>-11%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number.

<b>October 2016 PA - SOUTH</b>	<b>PAN YR – Y6</b>	<b>Pupil Roll</b>	<b>Surplus Places</b>	<b>% Surplus Places</b>
Addison	420	374	-46	-11%
All Saints	210	202	-8	-4%
Avonmore	210	190	-20	-10%
Brackenbury	450	426	-24	-5%
Earls Court Free School	90	86	-4	-4%
Flora Gardens School	270	178	-92	-34%
Fulham (Brightwells MAT)	420	278	-142	-34%
Holy Cross and Fulham Bilingual	556	515	-41	-7%
John Betts	240	239	-1	0%
Langford	315	157	-158	-50%
Larmenier and Sacred Heart	420	421	1	0%
Lena Gardens	210	153	-57	-27%
Melcombe	420	346	-74	-18%
Normand Croft	210	173	-37	-18%
Queens Manor (Brightwells MAT)	210	200	-10	-5%
Sir John Lillie	420	300	-120	-29%
St Augustine's	210	210	0	0%
St Johns	420	356	-64	-15%
St Mary's	210	199	-11	-5%
St Paul's	210	204	-6	-3%
St Peter's	210	209	-1	0%
St Thomas	420	321	-99	-24%
Sullivan (Brightwells MAT)	315	257	-58	-18%
Thomas's Academy (New King's)	210	184	-26	-12%
WLFS (Primary)	240	240	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>-1,098</b>	<b>-15%</b>

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

## 6.7. Primary Mobility

There are many reasons for pupil mobility from new arrivals of statutory school age requiring a school place, children of armed forces families and those whose parents may have separated to children who change schools through choice.

The percentage of primary aged pupils who enrol in Reception Year but change school before the usual Year 6 transition to secondary phase have remained relatively stable at around ten percent since 2013.

Primary	2015/16	2014/13	2013/14	2012/13
Late Starters	9%	8%	7%	7%
Early Leavers	11%	11%	10%	10%

## 6.8. Primary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

After a peak in birthrates in LBHF the primary aged population is declining in across London.

The DfE monitors the movement of primary pupils across borough borders. Borough residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in other boroughs are referred to as **Exports**. Non-residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in LBHF are referred to as **Imports**.

Hammersmith and Fulham is currently a net importer of primary pupils as more pupils from other local authorities are enrolled in LBHF schools than Borough residents enrolled in state maintained primary schools in other boroughs. Nine percent of the primary aged population in LBHF are residents attending LA maintained schools in other boroughs. The proximity of primary schools to borough boundaries with RBKC, Brent, Ealing and Hounslow attract non-residents due to these schools being the nearest local school.

The table below shows the number of non-residents (**imports**) enrolled at LBHF schools as a percentage of the borough's primary school population.

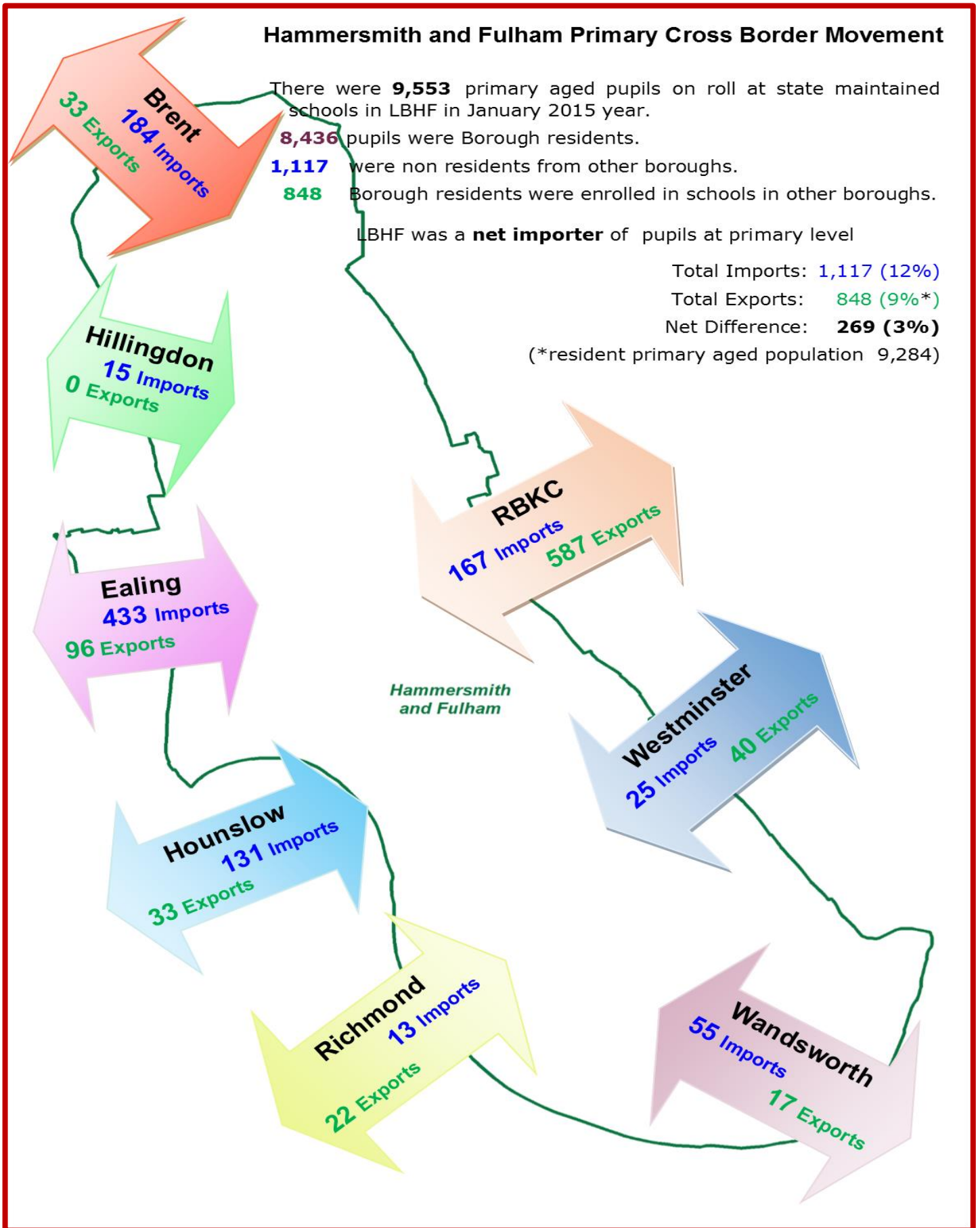
The number of LBHF residents attending maintained primary schools in other LAs (**exports**) is a percentage of all primary aged residents living in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Year	LBHF Primary Roll (residents + imports)	LBHF Residents attending LBHF maintained schools	Non-Residents attending LBHF maintained schools (imports)	LBHF Residents attending other LA maintained schools (exports)	net import/export (imports MINUS exports)
2016	9,560	8,408 88%	1,152 12%	797 9%	355
2015	9,553	8,436 88%	1,117 12%	848 6%	269
2014	9,359	8,329 89%	1,030 11%	865 6%	165
2013	9,154	8,157 89%	997 11%	820 6%	177
2012	9,038	8,067 89%	971 11%	782 6%	189

Although LBHF is a net importer of primary pupils, 90 percent of pupils enrolled in state maintained primary schools in LBHF are residents.

The following map shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of primary aged pupils resident in LBHF across London.

6.9. Cross Border Movement Map: Primary



## 6.10. Primary School Place Planning

The following table outlines the Council's existing primary school expansion programme. Wherever possible, LBHF will endeavor to expand schools with an Outstanding or Good Ofsted rating but this is dependent on each school's capacity and building restrictions.

Primary Planning Area PA 1 - NORTH YR - Y6				
Academic Year	Projected Population	(PAN)	PAN minus Projection	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	3,370	3,735	365	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y5)
				Old Oak = + 15 (Y4)
				St Stephen's = + 30 (Y3)
				Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y1)
				St John XXIII = + 15 (YR)
				Total = + 150
2017/18	3,387	3,900	513	Ark Conway = + 30 (Y6)
				Old Oak = + 15 (Y5)
				St Stephen's = + 30 (Y4)
				Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y2)
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y1)
				Total = + 165
2018/19	3,420	4,035	615	Ark Conway COMPLETE
				Old Oak = + 15 (Y6)
				St Stephen's = + 30 (Y5)
				Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y3)
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y2)
				Total = + 135
2019/20	3,418	4,155	737	Old Oak = COMPLETE
				St Stephen's = + 30 (Y6)
				Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y4)
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y3)
				Total = + 120
2020/21	3,419	4,245	826	St Stephen's = COMPLETE
				Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y5)
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y4)
				Total = + 90
2021/22	3,416	4,335	919	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = + 60 (Y6)
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y5)
				Total = + 90
2022/23	3,430	4,365	935	Burlington Danes Academy Primary = COMPLETE
				St John XXIII = + 30 (Y6)
				Total = + 30
2023/24	3,453	4,365	912	St John XXIII = COMPLETE
				Total = + 0
2024/25	3,508	4,365	857	Total = + 0
2025/26	3,606	4,365	759	Total = + 0
2026/27	3,710	4,365	655	Total = + 0

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number

**Primary Planning Area  
PA 2 - SOUTH  
YR - Y6**

Academic Year	Projected Population	Published Admission Number (PAN)	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	6,523	7,611	1,088	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Y3)
				St John's = COMPLETE
				St Thomas' = COMPLETE
				Holy Cross Bilingual = + 28 (Y6)
				Holy Cross Primary = + 30 (Y4)
				Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Y2 - 50% LBHF)
				Total = + 133
2017/18	6,576	7,716	1,140	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Y4)
				Holy Cross Bilingual = COMPLETE
				Holy Cross = + 30 (Y5)
				Earls Court FS 1FE = + 15 (Y3 - 50% LBHF)
				Total = + 105
2018/19	6,549	7,836	1,287	West London Free Primary = + 60 (Y5)
				Holy Cross = + 30 (Y6)
				Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Y4 - 50% LBHF)
				Total = + 120
2019/20	6,530	7,911	1,381	West London FS Primary = + 60 (Y6)
				Holy Cross = COMPLETE
				Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Y5 - 50% LBHF)
				Total = + 75
2020/21	6,473	7,926	1,453	West London FS Primary = COMPLETE
				Earls Court Primary 1FE = + 15 (Y6 - 50% LBHF)
				Total = + 15
2021/22	6,434	7,926	1,492	Earls Court FS Primary 1FE COMPLETE
				Total = + 0
2022/23	6,433	7,926	1,493	Total = + 0
2023/24	6,418	7,926	1,508	Total = + 0
2024/25	6,471	7,926	1,455	Total = + 0
2025/26	6,538	7,926	1,388	Total = + 0
2026/27	6,637	7,926	1,289	Total = + 0

**PAN:** Published Admissions Number



## 7. Secondary School Place Planning

### 7.1. Secondary Mainstream Sector

Approximately one third of LBHF secondary aged residents are enrolled in schools in the independent sector. This figure has fluctuated over time as parents who may have previously chosen private education have opted to enroll their children in high quality state maintained schools in LBHF. The national figure for the Independent sector is estimated to be approximately 7%.

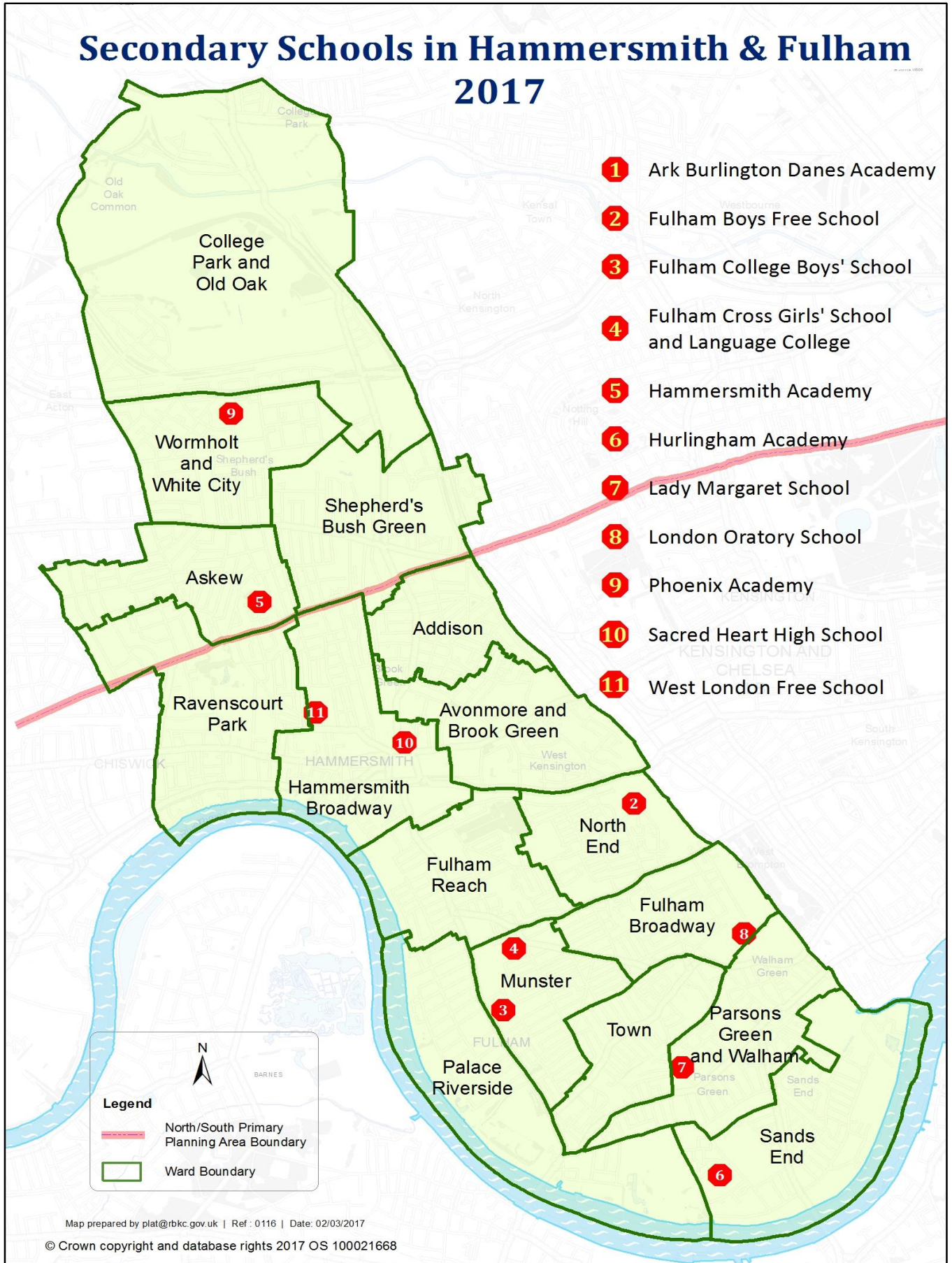
Year	LBHF Secondary Population ONS MYE*	LBHF residents attending any state funded mainstream school	Estimate of LBHF residents attending Private Voluntary Independent settings (includes state funded Special Schools, Alternative Provision)	
2016	7,713	5,200	2,513	33%
2015	7,608	5,157	2,254	32%
2014	7,608	5,069	2,342	34%
2013	7,411	5,115	2,296	30%
2012	7,414	5,234	2,180	29%

\*Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

The remaining, 65-70 % of secondary aged LBHF residents attend state maintained schools.

The following analysis in this section of the report relates only to students enrolled at state maintained secondary schools in LBHF or state maintained secondary schools in other local authorities across London.

7.2. State Maintained Secondary Schools Map

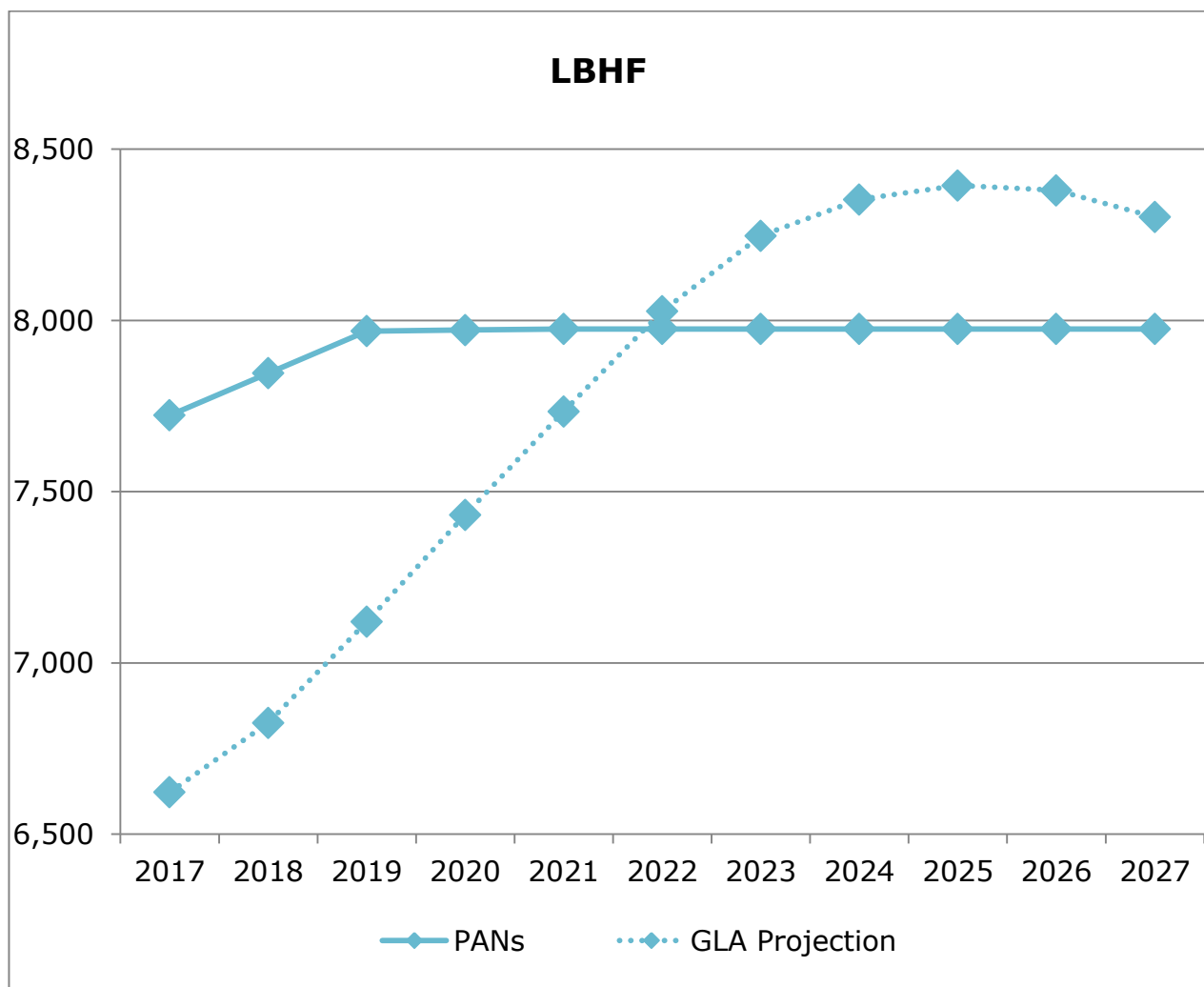


### 7.3. Student Projections and School Place Planning

The Secondary Roll Projection table (Y7 – Y11) shows the capacity of the secondary school portfolio to meet demand is diminishing.

The current 2017 GLA pupil projections compared to projections made in 2016 as seen in the unshaded column in the table below shows that GLA forecasts overestimated the rise of the secondary population. The current secondary expansion programmes will create additional schools as seen in the table below.

These statistics exclude 6<sup>th</sup> form provision.



Year	PAN	GLA Projection	Difference PAN/projection
2017	7,723	6,622	1,101 (16.6% surplus)
2022	7,975	8,027	-52 (0.6% deficit)
2027	7,975	8,302	-327 (3.9% deficit)

**Hammersmith and Fulham School Place Planning  
Secondary - Y7 - Y11**

Year	Projected Population	Published Admissions Number (PAN)	PAN minus Projected Population	New Provision/Expansions
2016/17	6,622	7,723	907	Hammersmith Academy = Complete
				West London Free School = Complete
				Lady Margaret = + 30 (Y9)
				Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y7)
				Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y9)
				Phoenix Academy = - 30
				Total = + 153
2017/18	6,825	7,846	1,021	Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y10)
				Sacred Heart High = +33 (Y8)
				Phoenix Academy = - 30
2018/19	7,120	7,969	849	Fulham Boys School = + 120 (Y11)
				Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y9)
				Phoenix Academy = - 30
2019/20	7,432	7,972	540	Fulham Boys School = COMPLETE
				Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y10)
				Phoenix Academy = - 30
2020/21	7,734	7,975	241	Sacred Heart High = + 33 (Y10)
				Phoenix Academy = - 30
2021/22	8,027	7,975	-52	Sacred Heart High = Complete
2022/23	8,247	7,975	-272	
2023/24	8,353	7,975	-378	
2024/25	8,394	7,975	-419	
2025/26	8,380	7,975	-405	
2026/27	8,302	7,975	-327	

**PAN** Published Admissions Number

Before converting to academy status Phoenix High School reduced its PAN by 1FE (150 places) over five years starting in September 2016. However, the new Phoenix Academy may reverse this decision if demand increases.

## 7.4. Secondary School Applications and Offers

The following table shows the number of applications (Apps) per place at secondary transfer to Year 7 for the current 2016/17 academic year. Using the Pan London coordinated admissions process, parents are allowed to apply for up to six state maintained schools across London.

Eight secondary schools in Hammersmith and Fulham have been judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted. The percentage for LBHF secondary schools judged Good/Outstanding by Ofsted is 91% (November 2016 data), well above the national average of 86% in comparison.

High performing secondary schools are popular with Borough residents but also attract a high percentage of applications from non-residents as students are more likely to travel further distances to attend a preferred secondary school. Whilst some schools present low offer outcomes for Borough residents, consideration must be given to the number of LBHF residents applying to individual schools.

1282 LBHF residents applied for Y7 places at secondary transfer in September 2016. Although just under half of LBHF residents submitted an application for a school place in the Borough, more than over 55% of resident applications were allocated a place.

Y7 Cohort Secondary 2016 LBHF	Ofsted <sup>6</sup> Judgment		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Ark Burlington Danes	Dec-13	O	180	885	4.9	400	45%
Fulham Boys'	New School		120	335	2.8	195	58%
Fulham College Boys'	Jan-15	G	120	111	0.9	87	78%
Fulham Cross Girls'	Sep-09	O	125	294	2.4	202	69%
Hammersmith Academy	Feb-13	G	120	763	6.4	519	68%
Hurlingham Academy	Feb-14	I	150	147	1.0	125	85%
Lady Margaret	Sep-11	O	120	820	6.8	354	43%
London Oratory	Mar-09	O	160	876	5.5	146	17%
Phoenix Academy	April-16	I	150	162	1.1	111	69%
Sacred Heart	Jan-09	O	198	750	3.8	174	23%
West London Free School	Jul-13	G	120	1151	9.6	613	53%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,563</b>	<b>6294</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2926</b>	<b>46.5%</b>

**PAN** Published Admissions Number

<sup>6</sup> Ofsted rating: O – Outstanding, G – Good, RI – Requiring Improvement, I – Inadequate

<b>2016 Secondary Offers to Residents</b>	<b>Y7 Cohort</b> <small>Error! ookmark not defined.</small> <b>(Places)</b>	<b>Places Offered to Residents</b>	<b>% Places Offers to Residents</b>
Ark Burlington Danes	175	115	66%
Fulham Boys'	117	71	61%
Fulham College Boys'	117	70	60%
Fulham Cross Girls'	125	108	86%
Hammersmith Academy	118	107	91%
Hurlingham Academy	148	98	66%
Lady Margaret	118	54	46%
London Oratory School	157	22	14%
Phoenix Academy	199	133	67%
Sacred Heart	193	56	29%
West London Free School	115	63	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>56.7%</b>

### 7.5. Surplus Places

The following tables shows the current surplus of places across the 11 secondary schools. The vast proportion of the surplus is attributed to two schools that are currently rated Inadequate or Requiring Improvement. School ratings inevitably affect popularity and parental preference. Both these schools have converted to Academy status in the last 18 months.

<b>October 2016 Secondary</b>	<b>PAN Y7 – Y11</b>	<b>Pupil Roll</b>	<b>PAN minus Pupil Roll</b>	<b>% Surplus Places</b>
Ark Burlington Danes	900	882	-18	-2%
Fulham Boys'	360	329	-31	- 8%
Fulham College Boys'	630	417	-213	-34%
Fulham Cross Girls'	625	627	2	0%
Hammersmith Academy	600	631	31	5%
Hurlingham Academy	750	363	-387	-52%
Lady Margaret	570	567	-3	-1%
London Oratory	900	904	4	0%
Phoenix Academy	870	588	-282	-32%
Sacred Heart	858	850	-8	-1%
West London Free School	600	599	-1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>-906</b>	<b>-12%</b>

**PAN** Published Admissions Number

### 7.6. Impact of Oversubscription Criteria

Offers are determined by each school's oversubscription policy. Most parents will carry out research into school performance and attainment before applications are submitted. LBHF schools are very popular and its faith schools attract a high proportion of non-resident applicants, who are offered places based on evidenced religious commitment.

The following two examples demonstrate how school oversubscription criteria influence the outcome of offers made to residents and non-residents alike:

**Low resident offers** - 876 applications were received for 160 places at 'School A'. 146 applications were from LBHF residents which represents 16.7% of all applications to the school. Of the 146 resident applicants considered using the school's faith based oversubscription criteria, 25 were offered one of the 160 places available in Y7, equating to 15.6% of places available. It is impossible to determine whether an increase in residents' applications to 'School A' would have resulted in an increase of offers to Borough residents.

Some parents may be deterred from applying to faith secondary schools even though their child attends a faith primary school due to the conditions of the faith secondary school oversubscription criteria. However, more schools are adopting random allocation (lottery) as a tiebreaker within each category of the criteria which may have historically been based on distance from home address to school.

**High resident offers** - 763 applications for 120 places were submitted to 'School B'. 519 applications were from LBHF residents which represents 68% of all applications to the school. 'School B' operates a Designated Priority Area system which gives preference to applicants whose home address is located within a specified geographical location. Of the 519 resident applicants considered against the Designated Priority Area criteria, 104 were offered one of the 120 places available in Y7, equating to 86.7% of total places available.

Although these examples deliver very different outcomes for Borough residents, the use of both oversubscription criteria are compliant with the Admissions Code<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 7.7. Secondary Mobility

The reasons for pupil mobility at secondary phase are generally the same as primary. However, In-Year applications have risen slightly over time which may be due students accepting a Year 7 place then moving when a place at their preferred school becomes available. The percentage of students changing school before normal transition in Y11 has remained relatively stable.

Secondary	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Starters	5%	6%	4%	4%
Leavers	6%	6%	6%	5%

### 7.8. Secondary Population Trends and Cross Border Movement

The capacity of the Borough's secondary school portfolio to meet demand is diminishing. The GLA predicts the secondary population across London will increase over the next few years as larger numbers of primary pupils feed the system. Non-residents from neighbouring boroughs unable to secure a Y7 place in their home borough will look to LBHF schools for places at Y7 transition. In addition, travel to learn patterns at secondary level means students are more willing to travel further in order to attend a preferred school.

<sup>[1]</sup> The School Admissions Code ('the Code') is issued under Section 84 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ('SSFA 1998') and imposes mandatory requirements on state schools and LA including academies and free schools. (last issued February 014)

These factors will create additional pressure on capacity. LBHF secondary schools are very popular with non-borough residents who currently make up approximately 47% of the secondary cohort.

The DfE also monitors the movement of secondary aged students across borough borders. Borough residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in other boroughs are referred to as **Exports**. Non-residents enrolled in LA maintained schools in LBHF are referred to as **Imports**.

The table below shows the number of non-residents (**imports**) enrolled at LBHF schools as a percentage of the borough’s secondary school population.

The number of LBHF residents attending maintained secondary schools in other LAs (**exports**) is a percentage of all secondary aged residents living in the Borough.

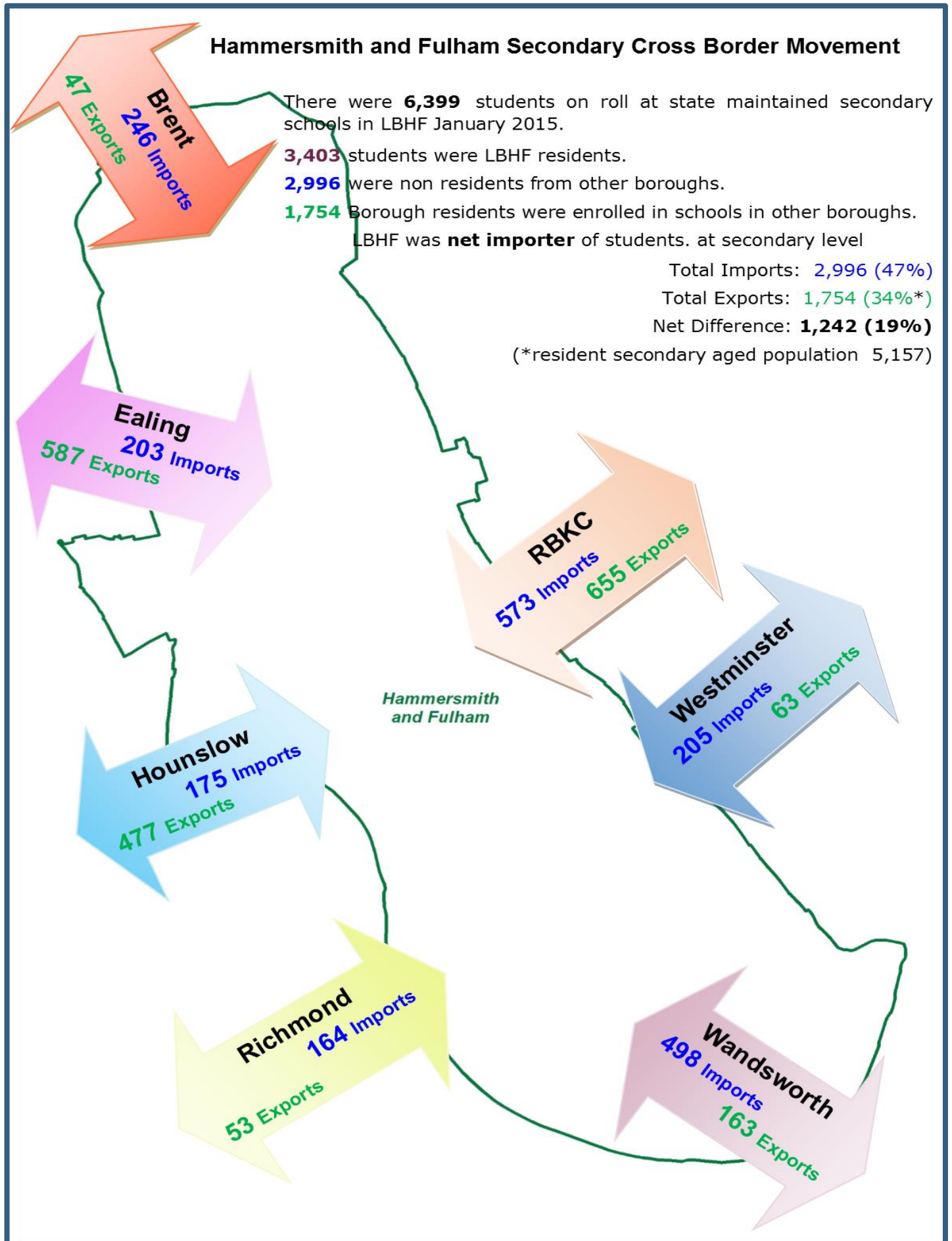
Year	<b>LBHF</b> Secondary Roll ( <i>residents PLUS imports</i> )	LBHF Residents attending LBHF schools		<b>Non-residents</b> attending LBHF schools ( <b>imports</b> )		LBHF Residents attending non LBHF schools ( <b>exports</b> )		net import/export
<b>2016</b>	6,672	3,524	53%	3,148	47%	1,676	32%	1,472
<b>2015</b>	6,399	3,403	45%	2,996	47%	1,754	23%	1,242
<b>2014</b>	6,189	3,289	43%	2,900	47%	1,780	23%	1,120
<b>2013</b>	6,094	3,225	44%	2,869	47%	1,890	26%	979
<b>2012</b>	5,850	3,138	42%	2,712	46%	2,096	28%	616

The following map shows the most up to date DfE figures for the highest volume cross border movement of secondary aged students resident in LBHF across London.

Secondary aged students are more willing to travel longer distances in order to study at their preferred high school.



7.9. Cross Border Movement Map: Secondary



## 8 Regeneration, Development and Funding

The roll and capacity projections are updated annually to ensure investment is programmed in sufficient time but avoids potential over-provision. This includes analysis of future housing and regeneration schemes that will produce additional housing units and not just replacing existing units. The type and size of housing units will dictate the 'child yield' generated from regeneration schemes.

The following regeneration schemes may result in the need for additional provision once current capacity has been exhausted:

### 8.1 Regeneration Area 1 – North

- **White City**

Demand resulting from additional in this area will be absorbed by existing schools which currently have capacity such as Ark Burlington Danes, ARK Swift and Old Oak primary schools, and Phoenix High School, before giving further consideration to new schools.

Area	2015-2020			2020-2025			2025-2035	Total
	Units	Child Yield	Solution	Units	Child Yield	Solution	Units	
White City	1,000	0.5 FE primary, 0.5 FE secondary	Existing schools will absorb pupil place demand	2,500	2.5 FE primary, 1.0 FE secondary	New provision for both (see comment below)	2,500	6,000
Old Oak	<b>Planning responsibility for Old Oak is now the responsibility of the Mayoral Development Corporation Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)</b>							

- **Old Oak**

In 2014 the Mayor of London set up the Old Oak Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) as planning authority for the regeneration area which includes parts of Brent and Ealing as well as H&F. Population forecasts relating to the OPDC development area in H&F which would have previously been included in the Borough's housing data submitted to the GLA, are now reported by OPDC.

Prior to OPDC becoming planning authority the Borough had initiated several schemes to increase the number of school places in anticipation of development. As a result, the Council has created sufficient places for the early stages of the regeneration (3-5 years). In the longer term, demand for school places will need to be met through the development process.

- **Old Oak Park Royal Regeneration Area**

Old Oak, Ark Conway and Wormholt primary schools and Phoenix Academy will be able to absorb the initial additional demand for places but as the development matures and expands there will be a need for new schools.

OPDC Early Indicative Housing Delivery			
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

## 8.2 Regeneration Area 2 - South

- **South Fulham Riverside (SFR)**

The LBHF Cabinet decision to provide more affordable rented housing and low cost home ownership opportunities in the borough is likely to increase the number of housing units in this development. Initially assessed as manageable within the strategy a key assumption was that child yields being reasonably low, reflecting the Council's previous approach to commercial viability and a low proportion of affordable rented housing which combined would generate a reasonably low child yield.

Despite a surplus of primary school places in the area at present. To ensure a clear strategy to address the potential increase in demand in the future, the current primary level provision in the SFR area will be retained.

The shift in approach of delivering affordable rented housing in the borough caused the Council to rethink its strategy for the provision of school places in south Fulham, and considered that it may have difficulty in meeting its statutory requirements to provide sufficient school places in future.

Sullivan, and Langford primary schools and Thomas's Academy and Hurlingham Academy at secondary level have capacity to absorb the demand for school places within the regeneration area.

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

The review of the Earl's Court development proposals will determine a requirement for primary places.

Area	2015-2020			2020-2025			2025-2035	Total
	Units	Child Yield	Solution	Units	Child Yield	Solution	Units	
South Fulham Riverside	1,500	Primary 1 FE	New provision already secured (with FRA above) Expand	1,500	Primary 1 FE	Expand existing primary and secondary	1,000	4,000
		Secondary 0.5FE			Secondary 0.5FE			

### 8.3 Planning and Infrastructure Contributions: CIL and S106

The Borough has introduced its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which replaced Section 106 Agreements in 2015. CIL contributions may take up to 24 months to accrue sufficient revenue before departments can bid for funding. In the meantime, £2m unallocated S106 contributions are still being used for projects in Education. S106 funding will be triggered if a development or regeneration scheme has an impact on the local community however, the majority of developments will be assessed using CIL.

### 8.4 DfE Allocations for Basic Need Provision

The allocation of Basic Need grant since 2013 has been as follows:

Basic Need Allocation 2013 to 2015 (two years)	£8,491,985
Basic Need Allocation 2015-2017 (two years)	NIL
Basic Need Allocation 2017-2018 (one year)	£568,592

The grant reflects the need for new school places and is based on the Council's own statistical returns.

The DfE funding allocations are based on the School Capacity (SCAP) returns which in turn are based on GLA projected pupil numbers.

### 8.5 Investment Programme

The investment programme outlined in this report will deliver 898 new primary places and 405 secondary places by 2027.

H&F's policy continues to expand high-performing schools where justified by need, and to enhance the viability of primary schools by increasing 1.5FE schools to 2FE 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

## 9. **Conclusion**

The DfE recommends that local authorities maintain surplus capacity in schools of 5% to allow for fluctuations in demand and population mobility.

In the **primary sector** there is a surplus of 11% in the North and 15% in the South; and rolls have declined by 2% overall. Primary schools currently have sufficient spare capacity across the borough. This surplus will meet much of the growing population that will arise from current regeneration schemes over the next 10 years.

In response to the 15% surplus primary places, the Council will work with governing bodies, both dioceses and academy sponsors (with the Regional Schools Commissioner) to develop a collaborative approach for ensuring future viability, including shared staffing, shared sites, partial letting of sites, and other efficiency initiatives.

Undersubscribed primary schools/academies are encouraged to seek opportunities to generate income, and also to contribute to other community initiatives and services which the Council wishes to commission.

In the **secondary sector** there are currently sufficient places with a surplus of 12%. However, rolls have increased by 5% between 2015 and 2016, and GLA projections indicate that further capacity will be required from 2020/21. As projections are reviewed every year, the Council is able to plan for the provision of any additional places required in sufficient time. GLA projections indicate the need for additional secondary places in 2021 based on population statistics, current rolls and the current number of places; however as there are surplus places in secondary schools the Council is able to take a longer view and take into account other school organisation proposals.

Ian Heggs

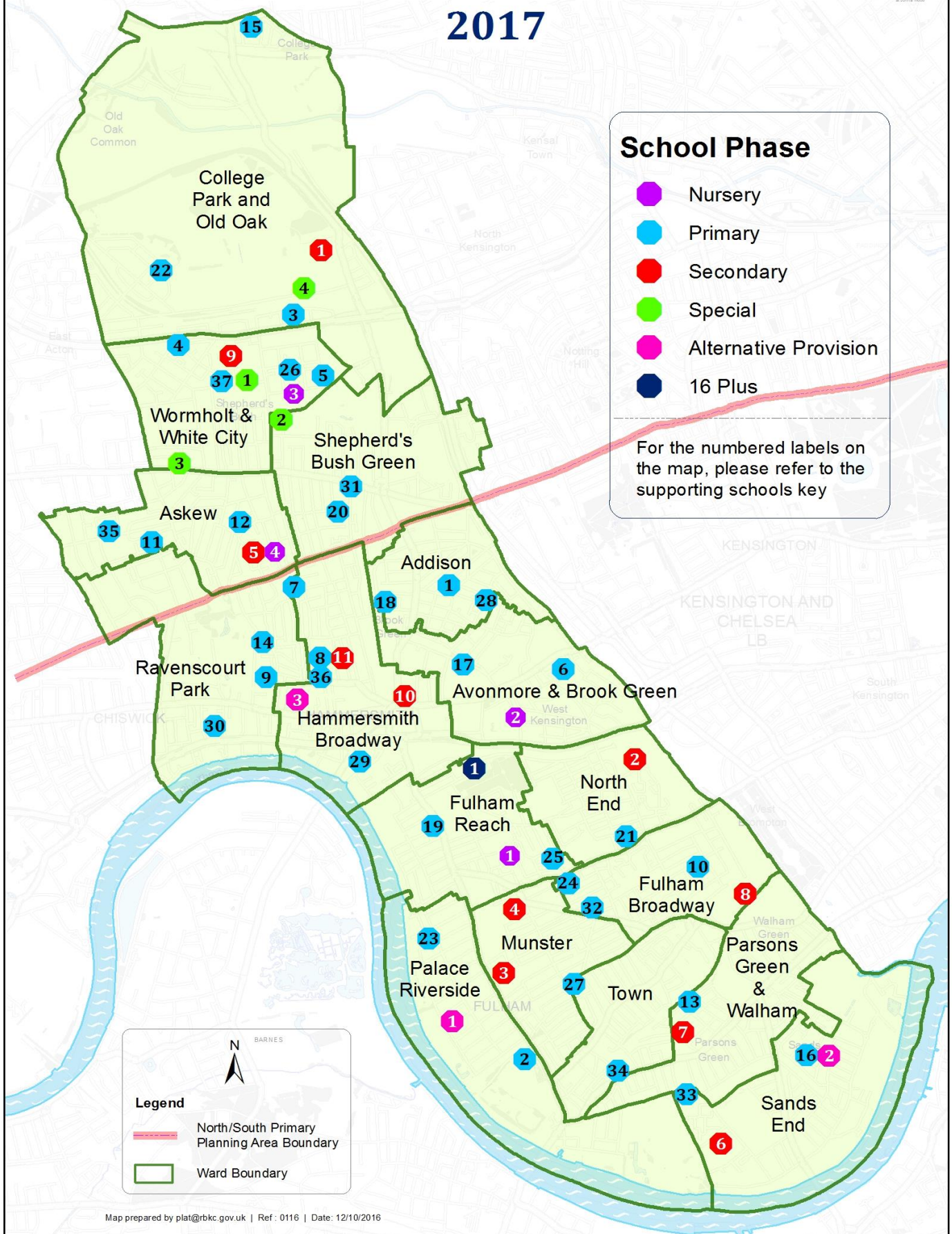
Director of Education

Wendy Anthony

Head of Admissions and Place Planning

## **Appendix I: LBHF School Map**

# Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham 2017



**Appendix II: Nursery, Primary Secondary, Special and AP Map Reference Key**

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



**Appendix II: Nursery, Primary, Secondary, Special and AP Map Reference Key cont.**

	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>DfE Number</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Map Key</b>	<b>N /S</b>
<b>Nursery</b>	Bayonne Nursery		2051059	W6 8PF	1	S
	James Lee Nursery		2051056	W14 9BH	2	S
	Randolph Beresford		2051034	W12 7PH	3	N
	Vanessa Nursery		2051039	W12 9JA	4	N
<b>Secondary</b>	Burlington Danes Academy (3-18)	Converter	2056905	W12 0HR	1	N
	Fulham Boys' Free School	Free School	2054001	W14 9LY	2	S
	Fulham College Boys'	Converter	2054106	SW6 6SN	3	S
	Fulham Cross Girls'	Converter	2054315	SW6 6BP	4	S
	Hammersmith Academy	Academy	2056906	W12 9JD	5	N
	Hurlingham Academy*	Converter	2054319	SW6 3ED	6	S
	Lady Margaret	Converter	2054632	SW6 4UN	7	S
	London Oratory	Converter	2055400	SW6 1RX	8	S
	Phoenix High School	Converter	2054314	W12 0RG	9	N
	Sacred Heart High School	Converter	2054620	W6 7DG	10	N
	West London Free School	Free School	2054000	W6 0LB	11	N
<b>Special Schools</b>	Cambridge		2057204	W12 0SP	1	N
	Jack Tizard		2057203	W12 7PA	2	N
	Queensmill		2057014	W14 9LY	3	N
	Woodlane High School		2057153	W12 0TN	4	N
<b>AP</b>	Bridge AP Academy	Converter	2051101	SW6 6HB	1	S
	Courtyard Primary AP Academy	Converter	2051106	SW6 2LG	2	S
	Westside AP	Free School	2056394	W6 0LT	3	S
<b>16 Plus</b>	William Morris 6th Form		2054320	W6 8RB	1	S

## Appendix III: Year on Year Roll Count: **Primary** and **Secondary**

### Primary

LBHF Primary Schools	Year Groups							Sept-16	Sep-15	Difference*	
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Roll	Roll	Pupils	%
Addison	46	56	53	53	56	58	52	374	379	-5	-1%
All Saints	30	30	30	28	29	30	25	202	205	-3	-1%
Ark Bentworth	24	25	30	30	28	25	27	189	180	9	5%
Ark Conway Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	n/a	180	149	31	21%
Ark Swift	27	29	44	50	57	44	42	293	327	-34	-10%
Avonmore	24	30	28	28	24	27	29	190	198	-8	-4%
Brackenbury	56	56	59	58	81	57	59	426	452	-26	-6%
Burlington Danes	40	53	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	46	47	102%
Earls Court Free School	30	29	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	86	60	26	43%
Flora Gardens	26	23	26	21	13	41	28	178	190	-12	-6%
Fulham (Brightwells MAT)	52	40	30	47	32	47	30	278	296	-18	-6%
Good Shepherd	30	29	29	28	30	50	28	224	229	-5	-2%
Greenside	29	30	29	29	29	28	30	204	209	-5	-2%
Holy Cross	87	83	81	71	85	55	53	515	456	59	13%
John Betts	30	29	30	30	60	30	30	239	238	1	0%
Kenmont	29	30	30	30	30	27	27	203	207	-4	-2%
Langford	16	24	32	20	15	25	25	157	158	-1	-1%
Larmenier & SH	60	60	61	60	60	60	60	421	420	1	0%
Lena Gardens	21	23	24	28	16	22	19	153	156	-3	-2%
London Oratory	0	0	0	20	20	20	21	81	81	0	0%
Melcombe	45	56	53	55	43	54	40	346	354	-8	-2%
Miles Coverdale	25	33	37	30	30	29	30	214	216	-2	-1%
Normand Croft	24	25	28	27	23	21	25	173	164	9	5%
Old Oak	47	43	46	57	53	33	50	329	327	2	1%
Queens Manor (Brightwells MAT)	27	28	32	33	28	32	20	200	199	1	1%
Sir John Lillie	31	30	50	48	46	50	45	300	325	-25	-8%
St Augustine's	29	31	30	30	30	30	30	210	210	0	0%
St John XXIII	52	45	30	30	30	31	60	278	257	21	8%
St John's	57	57	50	51	44	59	38	356	353	3	1%
St Mary's	25	30	28	29	30	30	27	199	201	-2	-1%
St Paul's	28	28	29	30	30	30	29	204	206	-2	-1%
St Peter's	29	30	30	30	31	29	30	209	205	4	2%
St Stephen's	60	60	61	61	29	30	52	353	318	35	11%
St Thomas	44	39	51	55	40	50	42	321	343	-22	-6%
Sullivan (Brightwells MAT)	55	37	37	33	32	33	30	257	257	0	0%
Thomas Academy	29	25	24	27	19	30	30	184	173	11	6%
Wendell Park	56	51	58	56	52	49	53	375	383	-8	-2%
WLFS Primary	60	60	60	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	240	179	61	34%
Wormholt Park	55	51	56	59	55	70	51	397	411	-14	-3%
<b>Primary Total</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>9,717</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1%</b>

## Secondary

LBHF Secondary Schools	Year Group					Sept-16	Sep-15	Difference*	
	7	8	9	10	11	Roll	Roll	pupils	%
Ark Burlington Danes	185	180	178	172	167	882	889	-7	-1%
Fulham Boys'	107	130	92			329	218	111	51%
Fulham College Boys'	68	79	73	104	93	417	396	21	5%
Fulham Cross Girls'	133	126	125	127	116	627	618	9	1%
Hammersmith Academy	136	131	126	120	118	631	608	23	4%
Hurlingham Academy	81	55	60	88	79	363	349	14	4%
Lady Margaret	120	120	120	90	117	567	569	-2	0%
London Oratory	183	183	185	175	178	904	906	-2	0%
Phoenix Academy	89	112	88	133	166	588	660	-72	-11%
Sacred Heart	199	164	165	164	158	850	820	30	4%
West London Free School	119	120	120	120	120	599	594	5	1%
<b>Secondary Total</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>6,757</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2%</b>

\*Minus (-) sign indicates a decrease

## Appendix IV: Reception Class- Applications and Offers

High performing schools judged Outstanding or Good by Ofsted<sup>7</sup> are popular choices amongst applicants and more likely to be oversubscribed than schools Requiring Improvement or Inadequate. The popularity of high performing schools at Reception entry is most effectively demonstrated by the number of applications (Apps) per place as seen in the table below.

Primary PA1 NORTH	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Applications All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Ark Bentworth	Nov-14	G	30	62	2.1	58	94%
Ark Burlington Danes	New school		60	103	1.7	65	63%
Ark Conway	Jul-13	O	30	138	4.6	108	78%
Ark Swift	May-16	G	60	55	0.9	51	93%
Good Shepherd	Apr-14	O	30	133	4.4	111	83%
Greenside	Oct-14	G	30	172	5.7	160	93%
Kenmont	Sep-12	G	30	98	3.3	16	16%
Miles Coverdale	Feb-13	O	30	139	4.6	132	95%
Old Oak	Nov-13	G	60	71	1.2	56	79%
St John XXIII	May-08	O	60	168	2.8	83	49%
St Stephen's	May-11	O	60	218	3.6	195	89%
Wendell Park	Jan-13	G	60	119	2.0	108	91%
Wormholt Park	May-13	G	60	174	2.9	89	51%
<b>Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>74.7%</b>

**PAN** Published Admissions Number

At Reception year of entry in 2016 primary schools in the north of the borough offered 85% (428) Reception places to LBHF residents.

Primary PA1 NORTH	Total Places Offered	Offers to Residents	% Offers to Residents
Ark Bentworth	26	23	88%
Ark Burlington Danes	36	19	53%
Ark Conway	29	27	93%
Ark Swift	30	29	97%
Good Shepherd	30	29	97%
Greenside	30	30	100%
Kenmont	29	12	41%
Miles Coverdale	29	28	97%
Old Oak	42	37	88%
St John XXIII	49	47	96%
St Stephen's	59	57	97%
Wendell Park	60	40	67%
Wormholt Park	55	50	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>84.9%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Ofsted rating: O – Outstanding, G – Good, RI – Requiring Improvement, I – Inadequate



Primary PA2 SOUTH	Ofsted Judgment		PAN	Apps per School	Apps per place	Resident Apps All Preferences	
						Apps	% Apps
Addison	Jun-16	G	60	104	1.7	93	89%
All Saints	Mar-16	G	30	155	5.2	148	95%
Avonmore	Oct-16	G	30	82	1.4	59	72%
Brackenbury	Jan-09	O	60	291	4.9	276	95%
Earl's Court Free School	New school		30	163	5.4	136	83%
Flora Gardens	Mar-15	RI	30	87	2.9	77	89%
Fulham (Brightwells MAT)	Sep-12	G	60	111	1.9	96	86%
Fulham Bilingual School	Sept-15	G	28	150	5.4	135	90%
Holy Cross	Sep-15	G	60	181	3.0	172	95%
John Betts	Jun-07	O	30	317	10.6	287	91%
Langford	Jul-14	RI	45	38	0.8	37	97%
Larmenier & Sacred Heart	Feb-15	O	60	227	3.8	206	91%
Lena Gardens	Jul-09	G	30	83	2.8	77	93%
Melcombe	Sep-13	O	60	137	2.3	132	96%
Normand Croft	Dec-16	RI	30	61	2.0	60	98%
Queen's Manor (Brightwells MAT)	May-12	G	30	99	1.7	99	100%
Sir John Lillie	Apr-16	G	60	87	1.5	86	99%
St. Augustine's Catholic	Jan-07	O	30	196	3.3	190	97%
St. John's	Dec-12	G	60	168	5.6	162	96%
St. Mary's Catholic	Nov-14	G	30	120	2.0	114	95%
St. Paul's	Apr-15	O	30	109	3.6	101	93%
St. Peter's	May-12	G	30	124	4.1	82	66%
St. Thomas	Dec-13	G	60	119	2.0	115	97%
Sullivan (Brightwells MAT)	Mar-15	G	45	148	2.5	138	93%
Thomas's Academy	Dec-12	G	30	133	3.0	126	95%
WLFS (Primary)	Jun-15	O	60	393	6.6	316	80%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,228</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>91%</b>

**PAN** Published Admissions Number

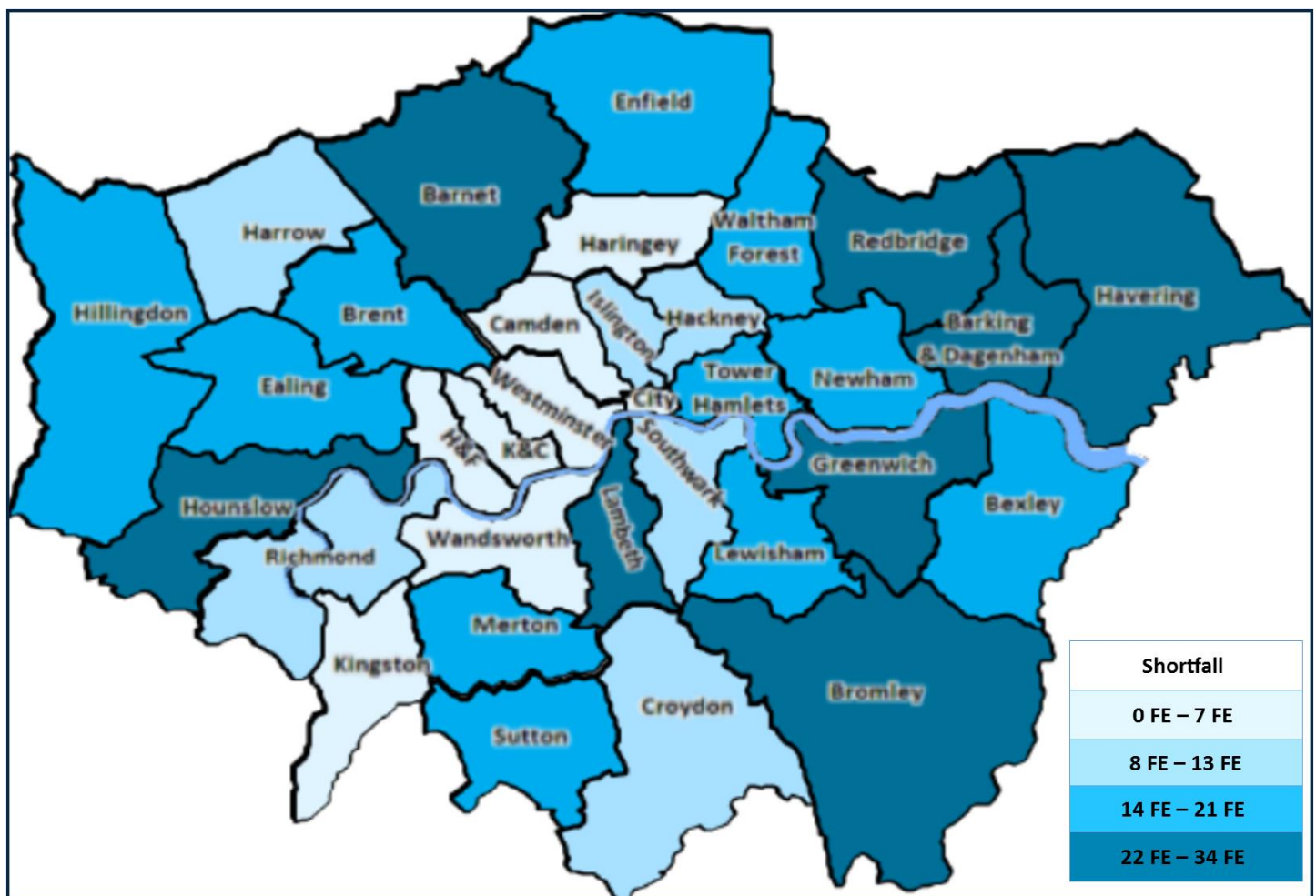
Hammersmith and Fulham schools south of the borough, offered over 90% (987) Reception places in 2016 to LBHF residents.

<b>Primary PA2 SOUTH</b>	<b>YR Cohort (Places)</b>	<b>YR Places Offered to Residents</b>	<b>% YR Places Offered to Residents</b>
Addison	49	43	88%
All Saints	31	31	100%
Avonmore	29	20	69%
Brackenbury	59	59	100%
Earls Court Primary (WLFS)	30	24	80%
Flora Gardens	29	25	86%
Fulham (Brightwells MAT)	28	27	96%
Fulham Bilingual School	60	49	82%
Holy Cross	60	56	93%
John Betts	29	27	93%
Langford	43	34	79%
Larmenier & Sacred Heart	59	59	100%
Lena Gardens	30	27	90%
Melcombe	54	53	98%
Normand Croft	30	25	83%
Queen's Manor (Brightwells MAT)	30	30	100%
Sir John Lillie	36	34	94%
St Augustine's	30	30	100%
St John's Walham Green	61	60	98%
St Mary's	30	28	93%
St Paul's	30	28	93%
St Peter's	30	23	77%
St Thomas of Canterbury	60	58	97%
Sullivan (Brightwells MAT)	60	57	95%
Thomas Academy	30	30	100%
WLFS (Primary)	60	50	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>91.6%</b>

## Appendix V: Planned School Place Proposals by Neighbouring Boroughs

Using information and data gathered and compiled on behalf of London Councils and the Association of London Directors of Children’s Services (ALDCS), current projections across London estimate an additional 470 forms of entry at Y7 are required between 2017-2023. Shifts in demand across boroughs, acquisition of land and planning permission will affect current school place planning schemes. London as a whole is confident in meeting at least 84% of the anticipated need. The certainty of delivering secondary expansion schemes varies between boroughs as the current Basic Need funding allocations is inadequate when the true cost of acquiring land and construction in London is accounted.

Many local authorities across London prefer the security and control of delivering new places by expanding good quality, high performing secondary schools although all generally agree secondary school expansion schemes alone cannot meet the projected demand and now rely on Free schools to deliver new good quality secondary school places. The timing and location of some early free schools were in conflict with local authority expansion programmes creating surplus places and destabilizing undersubscribed schools which has now been addressed by the DfE. The following map shows the predicted shortfall of secondary places estimated by London boroughs.





Most boroughs across London are expecting a shortfall of secondary places. Eight boroughs anticipate up to 34 FE shortfall at Y7 between 2017 – 2023.

Hammersmith and Fulham, and its neighbours RBKC, Westminster and Wandsworth are expecting the smallest deficit of up to 7FE.

London boroughs are now very heavily reliant on Free schools to deliver new secondary places. In addition, during the same period of secondary school population growth, London Councils and ALDCS estimate 15,000 new teachers need to be recruited, despite declining numbers joining the teaching profession.

## **Brent**

### Primary Places

Brent has traditionally been a net exporter of pupils due to its proximity to other boroughs such as LBHF, RBKC, Westminster and Camden. In its Primary Planning Area 5 located south of the borough almost 50% of parents select an out of borough secondary school at Y7 transition.

### Secondary Places

Three secondary schools in the borough remain undersubscribed but as larger numbers of primary pupils feed through system neighbouring boroughs facing similar school place challenges, local parents will find access to places in out of borough schools increasing more difficult. New free schools are needed as the current expansion programmes at existing secondary schools are unlikely to meet the projected level of secondary need efficiently. Although a new 6FE free school was due to open in 2014 has not opened due to a lack of an available site.

## **Camden**

### Primary Places

At present the existing/planned provision in place from 2016/17 will create sufficient surplus school places in Camden to address a projected shortfall in the southern part of the borough towards the end of the planning period to 2025/26.

### Secondary Places

Borough forecasts anticipate a potential shortage of up to 3.4FE beginning as early as 2019 until 2025 when capacity at Y7 will be sufficient.

## **Ealing**

During 2016 Ealing exported approximately 26% of its secondary age students to state funded high schools.

### Primary Places

In 2008 Ealing began expanding or creating bulge classes in more than half of existing primary schools across the borough. In addition, 7 forms of entry (FE) has been provided in four new schools. At the start of the 2016/17 academic year 33 FE permanent forms of entry

became available at Reception intake. And by September 2017 its primary expansion programme will have provided 34.5 permanent forms of entry to meet demand.

### Secondary Places

There is currently a surplus of secondary places spread across the west of the borough, Greenford, Notholt and Pinner (GNP) and Southall, which is in contrast to a shortage of places in the east of the borough in parts of Ealing and Acton. In September 2016 a total of 8FE permanent expansion will be available at Y7 in Ealing at one new free school and the expansion of two existing secondary settings with an additional 2FE available from 2018. Despite the borough's secondary expansion programmes as higher numbers of pupils' transition at Y7, an overall 6FE shortfall in capacity is expected from September 2018 rising to a shortfall of 13FE by 2021.

### **Lambeth**

The council has sufficient primary school places to meet current demand and comprehensive plans to expand its secondary schools.

### Primary Places

Since 2015 33.5FE bulge classes have been consolidated into over 23 additional permanent primary places as well as an additional 4FE becoming available in September 2016. Planned primary expansion schemes between 2018 and 2020 in Brixton, Streatham and North Lambeth will increase capacity by 5.5FE

### Secondary Places

A comprehensive plan for secondary school expansion will be carried out in forthcoming years. At present, 80% of Y6 pupils are retained, at Y7 transition, by Lambeth secondary schools.

Four new schools opened between 2004 and 2013 and expansion programmes at an existing academy and free school, have created a sufficiency of places at secondary level. However, if a new Free School scheduled to open in 2017, is not ready and other contingencies not in place, there will be a deficit by the 2018/19 academic year.

### **Kensington and Chelsea**

The Council will monitor trends closely and take account of local factors before considering expanding existing schools.

### Primary Places

There is currently a sufficient surplus of primary places across the borough for the next 10 years based on current projections, ranging from 10% in the North to 6% in the South. Rolls have dropped very slightly over the period September 2015 to September 2016.

### Secondary Places

There are currently sufficient places with a 4% surplus. Rolls have increased by 4% over the period September 2015 to September 2016, which reflects the growth of Kensington Academy. GLA projections indicate that demand will outstrip capacity in 2020/21 and then continue to rise strongly.

## **Richmond**

### Primary Places

Richmond uses 10 school place planning areas for its pupil forecasts. Two new two-form entry primary free schools opened in September 2015 will meet the need for school places in the short term but, more places will be required to meet longer-term forecast demand.

### Secondary Places

At present supply of secondary places is sufficient to meet the demand for places from borough residents. However, due to an increase of first preference for RB Richmond schools 'bulge classes' at two schools are in place until Richmond upon Thames College free school opens in 2017.

## **Westminster**

### Primary Places

There is currently, approximately a 15% surplus of primary places across the borough and this is expected to continue for the next 10 years based on current GLA projections. In the short term, two primary schools with surplus places will introduce a cap on admission numbers.

### Secondary Places

Four secondary schools will form a two phase expansion programme starting in 2017 although this will not be sufficient to meet anticipated demand starting in 2018. After taking account of these expansion programmes there is no spare capacity overall. GLA projections indicate further pressure by 202/21 and the Council will monitor trends and take account of local factors before considering expanding additional schools.

## **Appendix VI: Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**

The SEN service provides support for approximately 2,300 children and young people in receipt of a SEN statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) across the three boroughs.

The percentage of children and young people with a statement or EHCP in LBHF has remained consistent at around 3.2% of the resident population.

The SEND team is establishing preemptive measures and different work practices to provide support for approximately 81 children and young people who are forecast to be issued with an EHCP in the future<sup>8</sup>.

At present 783<sup>9</sup> are LBHF residents are in receipt of an SEN statement or ECHP. Over half of learners with SEND in LBHF present with either Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD 36%) or Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN 26%) as their primary need.

A high proportion of Hammersmith and Fulham residents with SEND are in receipt of high quality, state funded educational provision within the Borough, RBKC or Westminster. However, 2% of the Borough's SEND cohort are enrolled in non-state maintained provision at an additional annual cost per learner. The London Councils annual publication 'Do the Maths' in 2016, estimated the average cost of a SEND provision at approximately £69,701 but the associated costs for each learner are dependent on the type of school and level of access required.

### SEN Local Offer

The SEN service provides a Local Offer to all residents in LBHF. The SEN Service provides 'shared services' for resident pupils with SEN. The Council will endeavour to place resident pupils with SEN in Borough or other state-maintained school in the area.

### SEND Schools and Resource Bases

LBHF has five SEND dedicated schools in the borough; Jack Tizard and Queensmill schools for children and young people aged 0 – 25 years old. Cambridge and Woodlane schools and Westside Special Academy are special schools for secondary aged pupils. Special schools do not follow the same guidelines for class size, pupil teacher ratio and published admission numbers as mainstream establishments. These factors will be determined by level and type of SEN need of the cohort and the number of appropriately qualified teaching staff.

Several primary and secondary schools in the Borough offer resource bases for SEND learners in a mainstream setting. The Council is looking to increase the number of resource bases in maintained schools across the borough.

### SEND EHCP 16 – 25 Provision

The SEND team is establishing links with Colleges and Higher Education institutions and its partners to support the transition of young people with SEN into suitable needs-met education, training and employment. The DFE data for residents with SEND aged 16-18

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<sup>8</sup> EY SEN Commissioning Strategy 2016

<sup>9</sup> SEN2 Return 2016

indicates that 203 residents declared themselves as being educated within FE or in school sixth forms. In 2016/17 there were 200 funded places including West London College (102), William Morris (50) and local special school provision (20). This includes 15 new places at the new TBAP 16-19 Academic AP Academy.

Queensmill School has piloted a post-19 programme to deliver a curriculum to best prepare young people with autism for adulthood and becoming an active member of their local community. New teaching facilities at William Morris have been provided through Borough investment and the Council has worked with West London College to develop a Supported Internship programme which has provided a structured study programme for eligible young people with SEND.

The Borough's SEND Post16 provision means 96.5% of residents with an EHCP are now just as likely to participate in education or training compared with Hammersmith and Fulham young people in general.

## **Appendix VII: Alternative Provision**

The TBAP MAT comprises of four schools located across three boroughs, providing high quality Alternative Provision for learners at risk of temporary or permanent exclusion at primary, secondary and post-16 level.

TBAP primary provision at Courtyard AP Academy and its secondary equivalent The Bridge AP Academy both located in LBHF. Beachcroft AP Academy is an all through school in Westminster and Latimer AP Academy delivers secondary alternative provision in RBKC. Westside AP based in Hammersmith is not part of the MAT but TBAP provides quality assurance for this provision. From 2016 TBAP Academic AP Academy Post16 Free School also based in Hammersmith will deliver the International Baccalaureate.

TBAP provides education for learners with EHCP's or Statements with Social Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH). Due to the complexity of need presented by the majority TBAP students, many require additional educational support to develop appropriate behaviour for study and learning. Additional learning requirements and special educational needs are delivered by phase or subject teachers to provide support in the following areas; social and emotional aspects of learning (SEAL), anger management, mentoring, resilience, assertiveness, circle time and sex and relationships education (SRE).

Placement of learners will be dependent on need or reason for referral ranging from short-term for students with a fixed term exclusion to longer periods of enrolment for students with Special Educational Needs (SEMH) or (EHCP). Reintegration to mainstream is an option where appropriate and encouraged at Key Stages 2 and 3. Often learners at KS 4 remain at TBAP to complete GCSE or other vocational programmes. All Y11 learners have post-16 pathways to employment, education or training.

At secondary phase, TBAP delivers a broad academic and vocational curriculum including GCSE English, Maths, Science and ICT, non-core GCSE or BTEC subjects; Art & Design, Music, Health & Social Care, Hair & Beauty, Jamie Oliver Cooking, Construction and Preparation for Working Life.

<b>2016 TBAP attainment at GCSE compared to 2015 National average</b>		
<b>Measure</b>	<b>TBAP 2016</b>	<b>National 2015</b>
At least 1 GCSE or equivalent	98 %	58 %
5 or more GCSEs or equivalent	62 %	12 %
At least 1 GCSE A*-C or equivalent	44 %	20 %
5 or more A*-Cs or equivalent	9 %	1.5 %
Accreditation achieved	99 %	58 %

## **Appendix VIII: Early Years**

One of the main barriers preventing disadvantaged families from pursuing or maintaining employment or training is a lack of suitable affordable childcare. Families including a child with a special educational need or disability (SEND) may also experience additional difficulty in finding appropriate childcare provision.

The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) have identified 637 Borough residents eligible for the 2 year-old, childcare offer. Approximately 67% or 427 children resident in LBHF and eligible for 15 hours' free early education were allocated an early years' place in 2016 and 45 places were allocated to eligible nonresident children.

LBHF have an estimated 415 two year-old places available, however this figure fluctuates due to childcare market forces which results in spot purchasing of childcare places as required.

The Borough is on course to meet its local authority target of 70% and the national target of 80%, which equates to 510 eligible families in receipt of the offer by the end of the autumn term.

There are two nursery school settings taking part in the two year-old offer; Vanessa Nursery allocated 27 place and Bayonne Nursery 17.

### Three and Four Year-Old Offer

The DfE has commissioned *Childcare Works!* to support LA's with strategic implementation and delivery of the 30hrs extended childcare offer through state maintained nursery provision in schools and nursery settings, as well as partners from the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) sector.

The Three and Four Year-Old offer is a universal offer. Families register with their preferred provider, this can be a school, PVI setting or a childminder. There is no national target for this offer, the take-up of places across the Borough is high. It is estimated the take-up across London is over 90%. The following table shows the number of eligible children in receipt of the Three and Four Year-Old offer at 75 Early Years' settings across the Borough.

Universal Offer	
Age	Take Up
3 Year Olds	1,162
4 Year Olds	659

Although there is no national target for this offer, take-up of places across the Borough is high and it is estimated that the take-up across London as a whole is over 90%

## **Appendix IX: Post 16 and NEET (Not in Education Employment or Training)**

### Post 16

There are 12 post-16 providers delivering academic and vocation study programmes in LBHF. In the 2016/17 academic year funding received from the Education Funding Agency will provide 4,369 post-16 places across further education, school or academy sixth form and special schools.

Academic provision in the Borough is predominantly delivered through traditional academic pathways of 2 to 4 A levels. Vocational provision is available at entry level up to level 3 across a wide range of curriculum areas. Post-16 entry requirements and many apprenticeships now require applicants attain minimum C grades including in English and maths to be considered for entry. Borough attainment at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2016 has continued to rise year on year although just under one third or 420 of students did not achieve grade C or above in both English and mathematics. Without the minimum qualifications few are likely to access A level study programmes but instead access vocational education or training.

As part of Raising the Participation Age (RPA) local authorities have a duty to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16 to 19, and SEND students up to age 25 with an ECHP through support and engagement. 2,330<sup>10</sup> Hammersmith and Fulham residents aged 16 and 17 participate in education or training. The majority (95.6%) study in a school sixth form or further education college which is above local participation rates for England 91% and London 93.2%.

### NEET

The impact<sup>11</sup> on young people of becoming and remaining NEET, can be devastating not only on the individual but also on the society around them. As a result, they are likely to earn over 10% a year less in salary compared with their peers and be less healthy. They are more likely to suffer addiction and have a higher probability of imprisonment. By the end of 2015<sup>12</sup> the number of 16 and 17 year old residents recorded as NEET had reduced to 1.3% which is below the national average (2.7%) and ranked Hammersmith and Fulham within the top 20% of local authorities with a low level of young people where are NEET.

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<sup>10</sup> June 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-and-training-by-local-authority>

<sup>11</sup> [http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report\\_ImpetusPEF\\_January-2014.pdf](http://impetus-pef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Make-NEETs-History-Report_ImpetusPEF_January-2014.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Source: DFE NEET Scorecard, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-people-neet-comparative-data-scorecard>



## Appendix X: Glossary: Definition of schools (GOV.uk)

### Overview

All children in England between the ages of 5 and 18 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**, follow the national curriculum but are free to only teach about their own religion in religious studies.
- **Academies and Free Schools**, run by a governing body are 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. 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.

### 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 (ASD), Visual Impairment (VI) 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.

### **University Technical Colleges**

University Technical Colleges (UTC) are regional, non-fee paying, employer and university sponsor led secondary provision for students aged 14-18 years old. UTCs will focus on at least one of the following technical specialism subjects; Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM).

### **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.