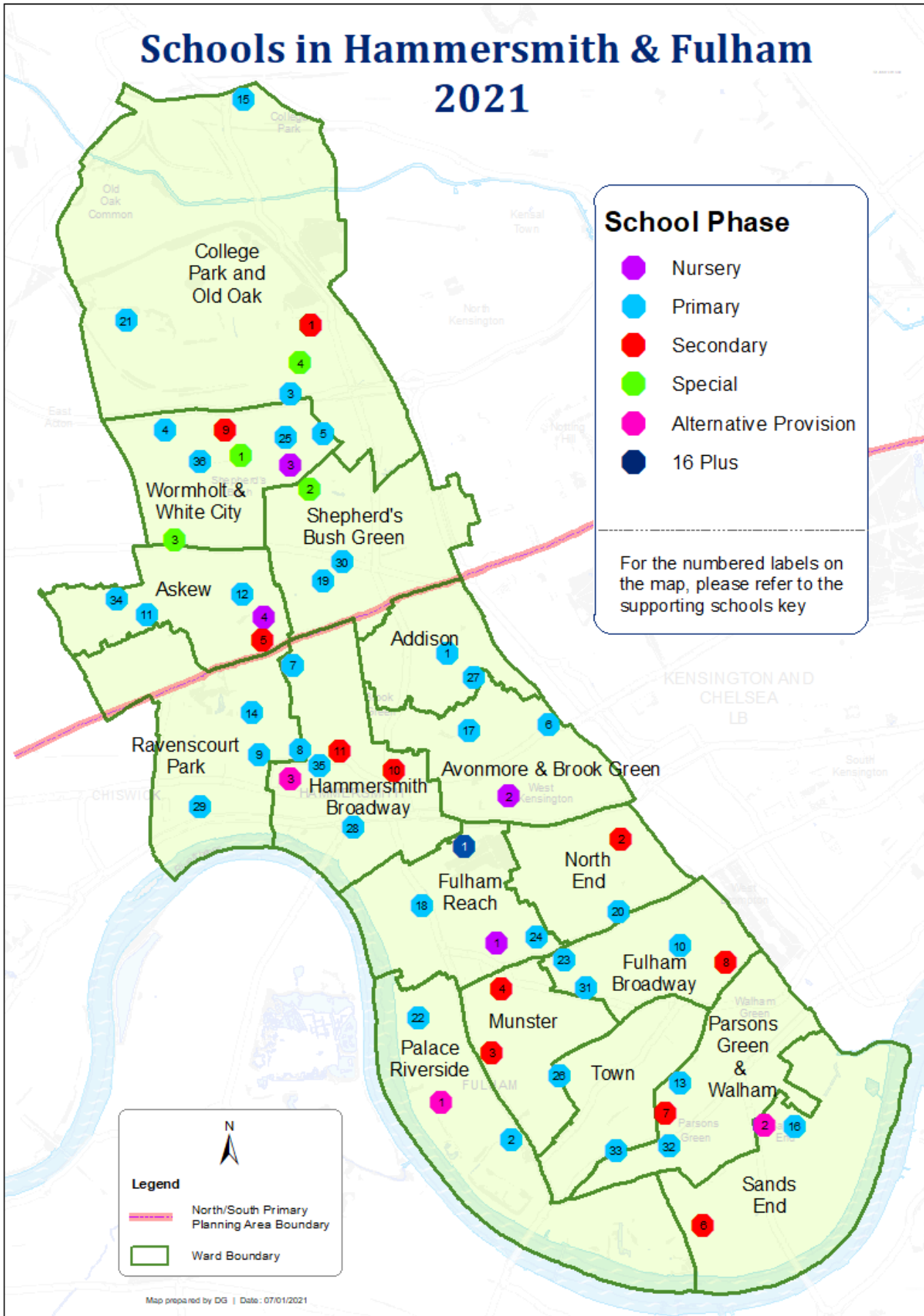


# **School Organisation Review 2022**

# Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham 2021



See schools' map key – Appendix 2

# London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

## School Organisation Review

2022/23

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## **1. Purpose and Objectives**

This report provides the Hammersmith & Fulham school family, residents, and partners with a five-year strategic plan on the delivery of pupil places in Local Authority (LA) maintained primary, secondary, and special schools across the borough.

The aim of this review is to safeguard provision at LA maintained primary, secondary, and special schools by keeping as many of our settings viable for years to come. Imaginative and inspired solutions will need to be explored and developed to ensure Hammersmith & Fulham continues to provide first class education for local children and young people.

This report does not include or take account for the delivery or provision of school places at Private, Voluntary or Independent (PVI) settings which are outside the remit of the local authority.

## **2. Pupil Place Planning**

### **2.1. School popularity**

There is no reliable analysis to predict school popularity in the future. Popularity is determined by various factors that influence parental choice. An increased number of parental preferences for a school is only a rudimentary indicator of parental demand for more school places but is not an indication of actual need.

Parents and carers of children and young people with an EHC Plan have the option to nominate a preferred setting regardless of location via the SEN legal framework. The chosen setting does not have to be in the host borough.

### **2.2. School place planning**

Local authorities are responsible for ensuring there are enough LA maintained school places in the borough for every child and young person that needs one regardless of whether they are residents.

A single form of entry (1FE) LA maintained mainstream primary school has 210 pupils: 30 pupils in each year group (Reception to Y6) ( $30 * 7$ ). Similarly, a 6FE LA maintained, mainstream secondary school (Y7 – Y11) has 900 pupils ( $30 * 6 * 5$ ). Forms of entry at special schools differ from mainstream settings in that classes are made up of pupils of mixed ages.

Unless otherwise stated all tables and graphs use January 2021/22 School Census rolls.

Fig. 1 School make up

January 2022						
LA Maintained Schools Phase	Community	Free School or Academy	Foundation or Voluntary Aided Academy	Foundation or Voluntary Aided School	Total	School Places
Nursery School	2			2	4	315
Primary (R-Y6)	13	11		12	36	9,011
Primary (nursery classes)						820
Secondary (Y7-Y11)		7	4		11	7,416
Secondary (Y12-Y13)						1,699
All Through*			1		1	n/a
Post-16	1					735
Special	3	1			4	551
Alternative Provision		3			3	88

\*Places at all through schools are distributed across primary and secondary provision

### 2.3. Primary place planning

Across London, local authority school admissions and place planning teams are supporting schools in reducing Reception planned admission numbers by an estimated 2,715 places or 91 classes at Reception class intake.

In 2010<sup>1</sup>, 34 primary schools in H&F delivered approximately 9,345 Reception to Y6 places. The number of pupils on roll in primary schools excluding nursery classes was 8,704. There was a healthy primary place surplus of 641 vacant places about 7% (6.85%) to meet parental choice and preference and in-year admissions.

In 2022, all 2FE school expansion programmes are complete. Voluntary Reception class PAN caps combined with the number of children and young people enrolled (Operating PAN) at H&F primary school settings were delivering 10,381 places instead of 11,746 (PAN) each academic year. There are currently:

Fig. 2 Primary PAN

Schools	Quantity	Classes	PAN
1 FE	18	126	3,780
1.5 FE	2	21	630
2 FE	16	224	6,720
3 FE	1	21	616
	56 FE	392	11,746

Operating PAN does not eliminate the underlying fact an additional 1,365 primary school places will remain unfilled for the foreseeable future. If H&F primary settings report Reception to Y6 pupil numbers in the 2022/23 October census like those recorded (9,011) in the 2021/22 January census, the overall 2022/23 primary surplus against Operating PAN can be estimated at a minimum of 1,370 (13.2%) of unfilled places.

### 2.4. Secondary place planning

Historic secondary school expansion programmes have ensured there is sufficient secondary provision with a healthy surplus to absorb larger numbers of primary pupils

<sup>1</sup> Based on historic 2010 datasets

feeding through at Y7 transition for the medium to long term. However, this surplus at secondary level is unevenly distributed across the borough.

At secondary phase, the surplus of Y7 places in H&F, is around 6% (5.8%) and is comparable with averages for London at around 7%.

## **2.5. SEND sufficiency**

Pupil place sufficiency at special schools is based on the type of need and support required for each child or young person admitted to the school. H&F residents, make up nearly 70.5% (2,431) of the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) cohort on roll in H&F LA maintained mainstream and special schools.

Just over half the pupils 52.8% (290) on roll at the borough's maintained special school population as recorded in the autumn census are Hammersmith & Fulham residents.

The number of children and young people identified with SEND is increasing. In 2023 the DFE will include special school pupil roll projection to the annual return as a permanent addition to the annual school capacity return (SCAP).

As the need for inclusive pupil places in mainstream primary, secondary, and special school settings increases, the GLA is working on a roll projection model for SEND. In advance of the release of the GLA SRP dataset, we have generated local analysis of SEND roll projections for Hammersmith and Fulham to support the SEND Sufficiency Review.

## **2.6. Early Years sufficiency**

The most up to date Early Years sufficiency assessment concluded that H&F has above average levels of early years provision with 44 places per 100 children, compared to 32 places per 100 children nationally, in the latest national data set (2017). The Shepherd's Bush Green, Munster, and North End areas have been identified as having lower sufficiency rates.

The next annual H&F Early Years Sufficiency is currently being finalised and will provide an update in the current picture of the early years sector.

# **3. School Roll Projections**

## **3.1. Maintained mainstream school roll projections**

School place planning for primary and secondary aged pupil relies on roll projection forecasts to assess future demand for school places at primary and secondary level. H&F subscribes to the Greater London Authority (GLA Intelligence) to generate maintained School Roll Projections (SRP) and borough population projections on its behalf.

School roll projections (SRP) are not school age population projections as they do not include pupils rolls at PVI settings. SRP is based on a replacement method which calculates year-on-year changes as pupils move through maintained primary and secondary schools and uses historic roll data to create a catchment ratio.

This ratio is the percentage of pupils anticipated to move from one year-group to the next. For example, how many 4-year-olds in Reception class are anticipated to move into Y1 the following year and so on until Y14.

All school roll projections depend to a large extent upon historical patterns continuing. Changes in birth rates, migration patterns and parental preference will lead to a degree of inaccuracy in all roll projections. It is reasonable to suggest that there may be various changes in patterns of both international and internal population movements in the medium term that create higher risk than usual in school roll projections. Reviewing patterns and trends on an annual basis will therefore continue to be vital.

### 3.2. GLA 2022 school roll projections and operational PAN

The GLA uses historical pupil level census data to generate 3 default options, termed 3/4, 3/1 and 1/1 roll projections, for local authorities to use:

- **3/4** option uses **three** years of past detailed pupil migration data (ward of residency) and **four** years of school-level pupil rolls
- **3/1** option uses **three** years of past detailed pupil migration data (ward of residency) and **one** year of school-level pupil rolls
- **1/1** option uses **one** year of past detailed pupil migration data (ward of residency) and **one** year of school-level pupil rolls

In previous years, H&F school roll projections were based on the 3/4 option. However, due to falling birth rates and other contributing factors, the 3/4 option is not forecasting realistic roll projections that are comparable with actual pupil rolls. From 2021 and going forward, the 3/1 option has been adopted and will be compared against primary and secondary Operational PAN. This will be kept under review.

Operating PAN is the number of places schools with more than 1FE will deliver each year. Places across all year groups can be reduced using temporary caps. For example, a 2FE school may need to reduce class sizes by 30 (1FE) or a 1.5FE setting by 15 (½ FE) places.

Fig. 3 PAN definition

Description		Definition
<b>Actual</b> PAN (Uncapped PAN)	Published Admissions Number	<b>Actual</b> PAN or uncapped PAN is the number of pupil-places a school can deliver starting in Reception or Y7 classes which feed through to Y6 at primary and Y11 at secondary settings. Only year groups in use are counted for new schools filling up. Actual PAN will include and account for permanent caps agreed on consultation.
<b>Operating</b> PAN (Capped PAN)		Capped PAN or <b>Operating</b> PAN is the number of places available after capping in some or all year groups. Operating PAN does not reduce the actual PAN in terms of surplus places. Starting from 15 places schools with 2FE or more, are able to cap places as required across all year groups.
NoR	Number on Roll	The number of pupils on roll at settings presented as by year group, whole school, or other group variables.



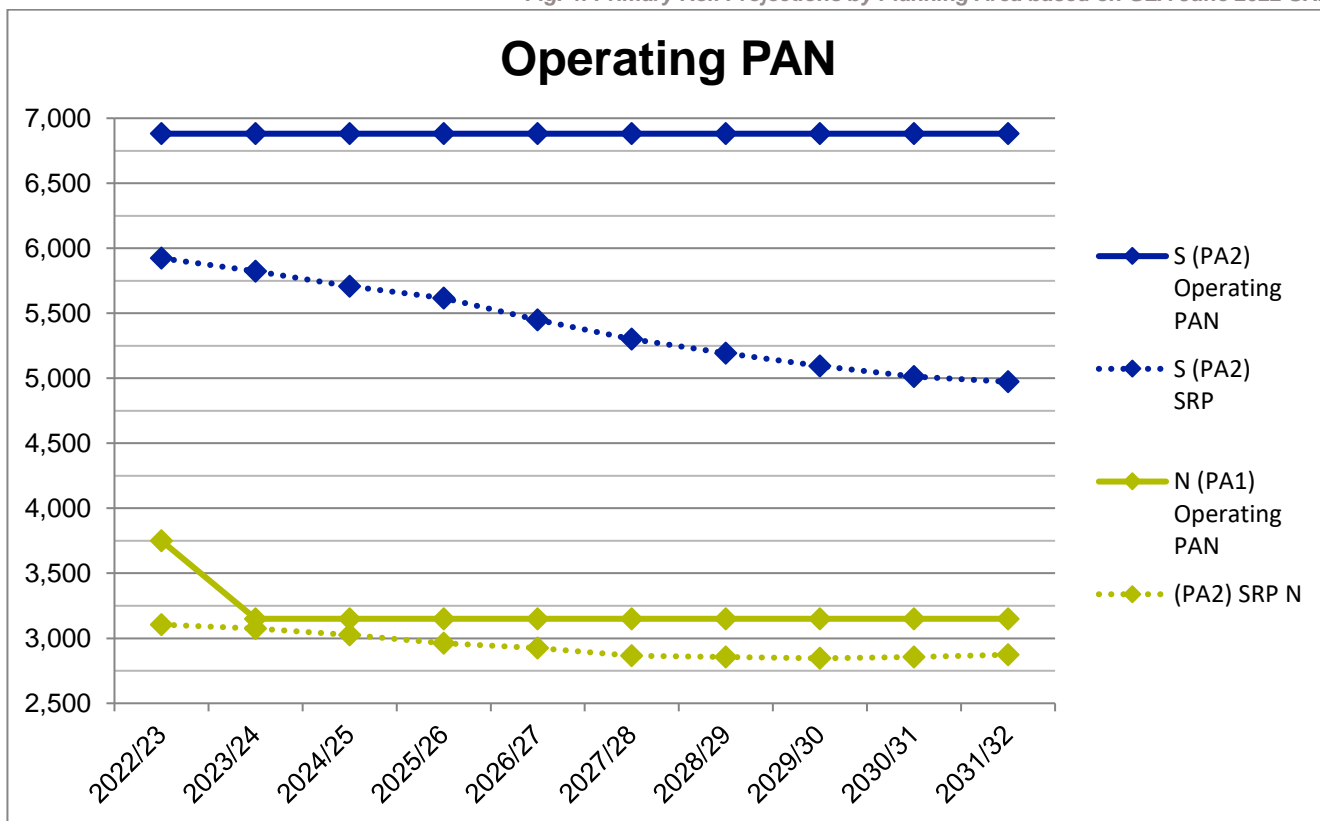
### 3.3. LA maintained Primary school roll projections

Primary provision in H&F is split into two Planning Areas (PA), PA1 North (N), and PA2 South (S). DfE guidance recommends local authorities maintain 5% to 10% surplus places at primary and secondary level to offer parental choice and absorb pupil mobility (in-year applications).

In January 2022, the number of primary pupils on roll in Reception to Y6 classes in Hammersmith and Fulham was 8,825.

Primary school roll projections suggest that H&F primary schools will continue to experience excessively high numbers of surplus places. However, when housing redevelopment programmes across the borough are complete, new primary aged arrivals may result in the long-term reduction of primary surplus places in Planning Area North. The chart and table below show the total operating PAN against estimated GLA School Roll Projections based on updated 2022 roll projections.

Fig. 4: Primary Roll Projections by Planning Area based on GLA June 2022 SRP



Year	S (PA2)		Difference			N (PA1)		Difference			Primary Surplus	
	Operating PAN	S (PA2) SRP	Operating PAN minus SRP			Operating PAN	(PA2) SRP N	Operating PAN minus SRP				
2022/23	6,881	5,923	958	13.9%	surplus	3,750	3,105	645	17.2%	surplus	1,603	15.1%
2023/24	6,881	5,824	1,057	15.4%	surplus	3,150	3,074	76	2.4%	surplus	1,133	11.3%
2024/25	6,881	5,707	1,174	17.1%	surplus	3,150	3,027	123	3.9%	surplus	1,297	12.9%
2025/26	6,881	5,617	1,264	18.4%	surplus	3,150	2,963	187	5.9%	surplus	1,451	14.5%
2026/27	6,881	5,450	1,431	20.8%	surplus	3,150	2,926	224	7.1%	surplus	1,655	16.5%
2027/28	6,881	5,302	1,579	22.9%	surplus	3,150	2,866	284	9.0%	surplus	1,863	18.6%
2028/29	6,881	5,193	1,688	24.5%	surplus	3,150	2,856	294	9.3%	surplus	1,982	19.8%
2029/30	6,881	5,094	1,787	26.0%	surplus	3,150	2,846	304	9.7%	surplus	2,091	20.8%
2030/31	6,881	5,012	1,869	27.2%	surplus	3,150	2,857	293	9.3%	surplus	2,162	21.6%
2031/32	6,881	4,973	1,908	27.7%	surplus	3,150	2,874	276	8.8%	surplus	2,184	21.8%

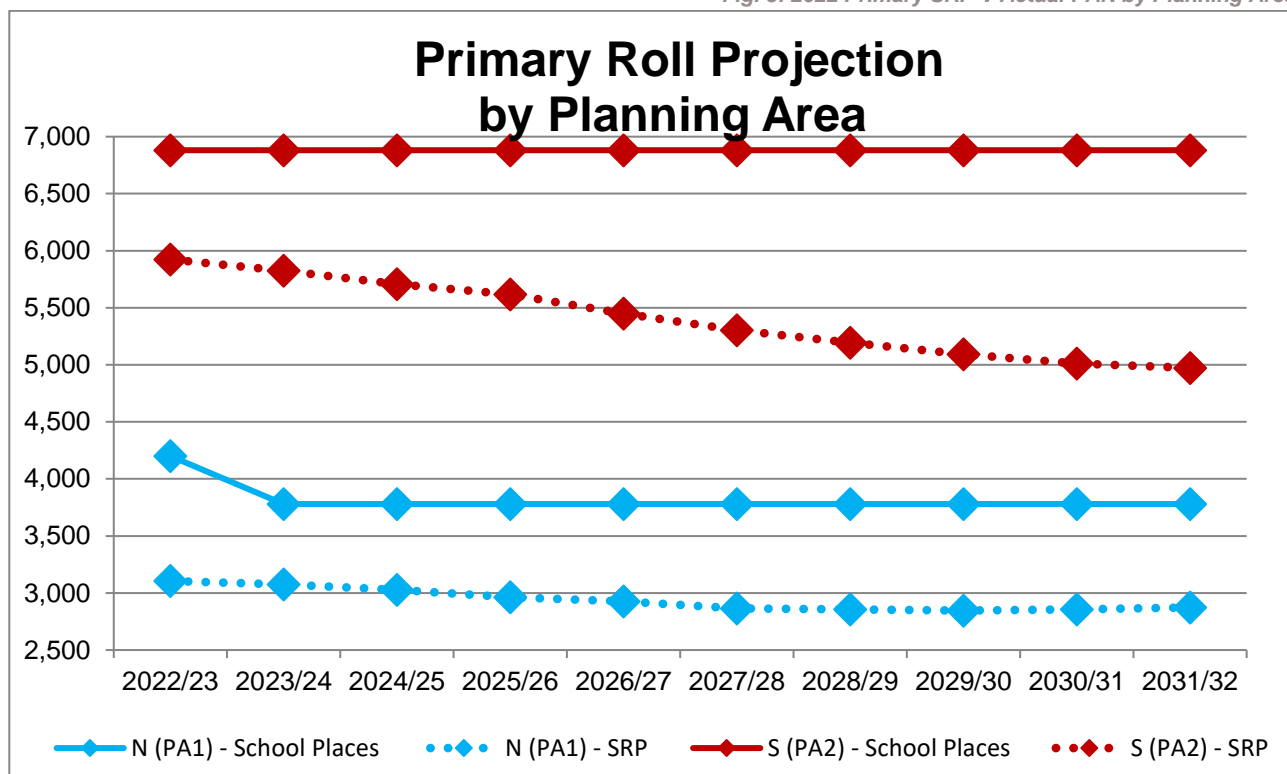
Fig. 5 illustrates the primary surplus when the 3/1 option roll projections against the actual number of primary places available as PAN is used.

When the 3/1 SRP is applied to actual PAN for primary settings, schools in the south continue to maintain a surplus starting at 22% in 2022, compared to 13% using operational PAN. Surplus in the South is forecast to swell to as much as 34% by 2031.

In contrast, the surplus in the north of the borough is estimated at 26% in 2022 but will drop sharply by 7 percentage points to 19% before gradually increasing to 24% in 2031.

All expansion programmes across primary phase are now complete. Any currently known permanent caps are scheduled to come into effect by 2023/24. From 2023 onwards, actual primary PAN will remain static at 11,326: 7,546 in PA2 and 3,780 in PA1.

Fig. 5: 2022 Primary SRP V Actual PAN by Planning Area



Year	Actual PAN	SRP	Difference PAN minus SRP			Actual PAN	SRP	Difference PAN minus SRP			Primary Surplus	
			Value	%	Status			Value	%	Status	Value	%
2022	7,546	5,923	1,623	22%	Surplus	4,200	3,105	1,095	26%	Surplus	2,718	23.1%
2023	7,546	5,824	1,722	23%	Surplus	3,780	3,074	706	19%	Surplus	2,428	21.4%
2024	7,546	5,707	1,839	24%	Surplus	3,780	3,027	753	20%	Surplus	2,592	22.9%
2025	7,546	5,617	1,929	26%	Surplus	3,780	2,963	817	22%	Surplus	2,746	24.2%
2026	7,546	5,450	2,096	28%	Surplus	3,780	2,926	854	23%	Surplus	2,950	26.0%
2027	7,546	5,302	2,244	30%	Surplus	3,780	2,866	914	24%	Surplus	3,158	27.9%
2028	7,546	5,193	2,353	31%	Surplus	3,780	2,856	924	24%	Surplus	3,277	28.9%
2029	7,546	5,094	2,452	32%	Surplus	3,780	2,846	934	25%	Surplus	3,386	29.9%
2030	7,546	5,012	2,534	34%	Surplus	3,780	2,857	923	24%	Surplus	3,457	30.5%
2031	7,546	4,973	2,573	34%	Surplus	3,780	2,874	906	24%	Surplus	3,479	30.7%

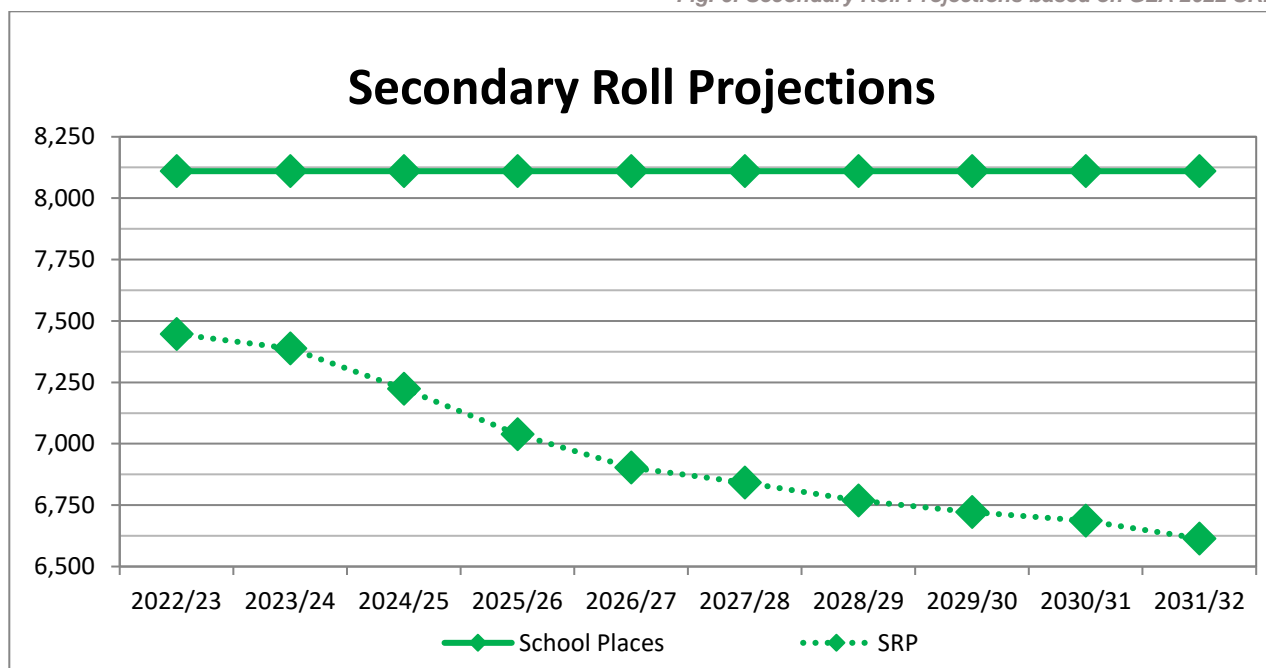
### 3.4. LA maintained Secondary school roll projections

Secondary roll projections only relate to Y7 to Y11 cohorts and do not include 6<sup>th</sup> form (Y12-Y13) provision.

As can be seen in fig. 6, there are enough surplus places across the borough to meet demand currently and the projection is for falling secondary school rolls over time, as smaller cohorts currently in the primary phase feed through, leading to a projected 18% surplus by 2031.

Any increase in pupil places will result in excessive surplus as projected secondary roll projections fall towards the end of the decade.

Fig. 6: Secondary Roll Projections based on GLA 2022 SRP



Year	School Places	SRP		Difference PAN minus SRP	
2022	8,110	7,447	663	8%	surplus
2023	8,110	7,388	722	9%	surplus
2024	8,110	7,223	887	11%	surplus
2025	8,110	7,039	1,071	13%	surplus
2026	8,110	6,903	1,207	15%	surplus
2027	8,110	6,842	1,268	16%	surplus
2028	8,110	6,768	1,342	17%	surplus
2029	8,110	6,722	1,388	17%	surplus
2030	8,110	6,687	1,423	18%	surplus
2031	8,110	6,614	1,496	18%	surplus

## 4. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and Inclusion

### 4.1. Special Schools

Three LA maintained and one academy status special schools, all based in the north of the borough, deliver wide-ranging provision:

- **Cambridge school** is a special school for secondary aged pupils with Speech, Language, and Communication needs (SLCN), and students with complex needs, including learning and Cognition difficulties, and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs.
- **Jack Tizard** is an all through special school for for children and young people aged 2 to 19 years' old with a range of Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) including Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).
- **Woodlane High School** is a secondary special school and medical needs unit for pupils aged 11 to 16 years' old with complex and wide ranging special educational and medical needs.
- **Queensmill** sponsored by Queen Charlotte Education Special Trust, is a special school academy for children with Autistic Spectrum Conditions (ASC) who are working at academic levels well-below age-related expectations. Queensmill also delivers satellite provision at Fulham Primary and secondary provision at Fulham Cross Girls' school and Fulham Cross Academy. The charitable arm of the Queensmill schools' family also delivers Post 19 provision to support the transition of young adults towards independence and employment.

There are 13 description types of SEND primary need as defined by the DfE and used by schools in the termly pupil census.

*Fig. 7: SEND categories and descriptors*

DfE SEN&D categories	Detailed needs descriptors – Pupil Census Categories
Cognition and Learning (CL)	Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)
	Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD)
	Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)
	Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)
Communication and Interaction (CI)	Developmental language delay (DLD)
	Speech and language and communication needs (SLCN)
	Autistic Spectrum Conditions/ Disorder (ASC/ ASD)
Physical and/ or Sensory (PS)	Hearing impairment (HI)
	Visual impairment (VI)
	Multisensory impairment (MSI)
	Physical disability (PD)
Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)	Social, Emotional and Mental Health
No Specialist Assessment (NSA)	SEN Support but no specialist assessment of type of need

In January 2022 pupils with ASC make-up 57% of the cohort at special schools (314 of 551 pupils), compared to 19% (653) of all pupils with SEND on roll in the borough.

In total, 1,208 resident and non-resident pupils on roll at mainstream and special school settings have an EHC Plan which is approximately 6% of the maintained school population.

#### 4.2. SEN Resourced Bases or Enhanced Provision

Resourced based provision in H&F primary and secondary schools offer a mix of both specialist and mainstream learning. These settings can offer inclusive pathways for further integration into mainstream on a phased basis giving children and young people the confidence and opportunity for more independent learning away from specialist settings.

In addition to pupils with EHCPs, as at the spring 2022 pupil census, 2,238 (11%) of all pupils on roll in H&F maintained schools are in receipt of SEN Support.

H&F currently maintain two resource bases and three satellite provision for children and young people with High Needs in five local mainstream schools.

Miles Coverdale and Queens Manor primary schools operate resource unit support each run and managed by the school’s head teacher and governing body.

- Miles Coverdale for pupils with developmental language difficulties and
- Queens Manor for children with learning difficulties

In addition, Queensmill special school operates a unique satellite provision for pupils with autism which is managed by Queensmill staff at Fulham Primary, Fulham Cross Academy, and Fulham Cross Girls’.

William Morris Sixth Form (WMSF) is commissioned to provide 50 high needs places for young adults.

West London College is commissioned to provide 251 high needs places and is a key partner linked in with the Borough’s pathways to employment.

The Ormiston Bridge Academy (OBA) Multi Academy Trust provides SEN places at primary and secondary phase. OBA delivers the majority of the SEND provision via their secondary provision. The number of commissioned places at the start of the 2019/20 academic year is as follows:

*Fig. 8: Alternative Provision places*

Academic Year	Primary Alternative Provision Places	Secondary Alternative Provision Places
2019/20	16	100
2020/21	10	87
2021/22	16	72

#### 4.3. Education, health, and care plans (EHC Plans)

For reporting purposes, the DfE collects Special Education Need type only during the January census. There are 1,208 (5.8%) resident and non-resident children and young people with an EHC Plan on roll at mainstream and special settings across the Hammersmith & Fulham.

Fig. 9: Special School pupils –borough of residence

Special School	Resident		Non-resident		Jan 22 Roll
Cambridge School	33	26%	95	74%	128
Jack Tizard School	37	52%	34	48%	71
Queensmill School	162	65%	86	35%	248
Woodlane High School	60	58%	44	42%	104
<b>All Pupils</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>551</b>

The two most common SEND need recorded in January 2022 census are

- Autistic Spectrum Condition (ASC) - 526 (43.5%)
- Speech, Language & Communication (SLCN) – 2607 (21.5%)

Many pupils with an EHC Plan are in mainstream provision. The following tables relate only to pupils of statutory school age attending settings maintained by Hammersmith & Fulham but do not include resident pupils enrolled at independent or out of borough settings.

Fig. 10: All Special School pupils by Primary Need – January 2022

EHCP January 2022	ASD	HI	MLD	MSI	NSA	OTH	PD	PMLD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	Pupils
Cambridge	42	1	45			10		2	22	5	1			128
Jack Tizard	6						3	35		1	24	1		70
Queensmill	242									5				247
Woodlane	24	3	9			26	5		5	25	1	4	2	104
<b>Special Schools</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>549</b>
	57%	0.7%	10%	0%	0%	7%	1.5%	7%	5%	7%	5%	0.9%	0.4%	
<b>Borough</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1208</b>
	44%	1.2%	7%	0.4%	0%	5%	2%	3%	10%	22%	3%	3%	0.4%	

Fig. 11: All Special School pupils with EHCP by Primary Need – January 2022

SEND Cohort January 2022	ASD	HI	MLD	MSI	NSA	OTH	PD	PMLD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	Pupils
Cambridge	42	1	45			10		2	22	5	1			128
Jack Tizard	6						3	35		1	25	1		71
Queensmill	242					1				5				248
Woodlane	24	3	9			26	5		5	25	1	4	2	104
<b>Special Schools</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>551</b>
	57%	0.7%	10%	0%	0%	7%	1.5%	7%	5%	7%	5%	0.9%	0.4%	
<b>Borough</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3446</b>
	19%	1.3%	9%	0.1%	4%	5%	2%	1%	15%	30%	1%	12%	0.7%	

#### 4.4. SEN Sufficiency Review

H&F is currently undertaking a sufficiency review to inform the shape of SEN provision in the borough. As part of the review, several focused workshops were held with schools, parents, carers, and local SEND partners.

The outcome of the SEN Sufficiency Review will be informed by input and feedback from these workshops with considered use of the local H&F SEND roll projections as a guide to ensure the offer and delivery of mixed SEND provision joins up with pupil need and parental expectation as part of the borough's SEN Local offer going forward.

#### 4.5. SEND Place Planning

The SEND cohort is divided into five phases of education and support

- **Nursery** - children aged 0-4 years' old
- **Primary** - children aged 4-10 years' old
- **Secondary** - young people aged 11-15 years' old
- **Post 16** - young people aged 16-19 years' old
- **Post-19** - young people and adults aged 19-25 years' old

H&F has a duty to ensure all children and young people who are of statutory school age and those with an EHC Plan up to 25 years are adequately supported when accessing education. Four main datasets were used to inform the provision for SEND cohorts.

- **Early Years' Census** captures the number of babies and children 0-5 years' old at nursery settings across the borough.
- The **termly pupil census** captures the number of children and young people on roll at H&F maintained schools, including academy and free schools,
- The **Alternative Provision (AP) census** captures the number and pupil characteristics of children and young people in any setting not maintained by H&F, but the local authority is responsible for paying full tuition fees and
- The annual **SEN2 data collection** is an overarching return made to the DfE which also includes the number of young adults with an EHC Plan or on SEN support in all settings including independent and out of borough.

#### 4.6. SEND school roll projections

Special school settings will be included in the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return starting in 2023.

The GLA are currently developing a SEND forecasting model which is expected be rolled out to LA subscribers of their SRP service to support future SEND pupil roll projections for SCAP. In the meantime, for the purposes of this review, and to help inform the SEN Sufficiency Review, local data have been applied to population estimates for residents aged 0–25 years' old using locally developed scenarios, incorporating a range of assumptions on possible future trends, informing the future shape of provision in H&F and the wider High Needs Block transformation programme. These data will be presented in the SEN Sufficiency Review report and will inform the development of a SEND capital strategy.

### 5. Travel, Care and Support

The Travel Care and Support Team supported 454 children and young people with SEND, aged 0-25 years' old, with travel assistance to 110 destinations in the 2021/22 financial year.

Demand for travel assistance has increased year on year. The number of children receiving Travel Care and Support increases on average by 7% per annum. This

consistently reflects circa 32% of the EHCP cohort in H&F demonstrating demand increasing in Travel Care in line with the increase in demand for EHCP's.

The number of school travel destinations for children and young people with SEN has increased over a four-year period from 75 in 2018 to 110 destinations at the end of the 2021/22 academic year. In 2021/22, 71% of the destinations are to out of borough schools which limits the options for shared transport, resulting in single occupancy travel. £1.8m is currently spent on single occupancy travel delivery.

Parents and carers can apply for Personal Travel Budget instead of accessing formal home to school transport. The following table is an indication of approximate take-up levels and estimated cost as the type of travel required is changeable.

*Fig. 12: EHCP pupil Travel, Care and Support requirement costs – January 2021*

Vehicle Type		Take-up	Annual Cost per Student
Minibus	£1.7m	228	£7,588
Taxi (single occupancy)	£1.8m	129	£14,235
Taxi (shared)	£0.9m	97	£9,355
Personal Fuel Budget	n/a	n/a	n/a

## 6. Pupil Mobility and Cross Border Movement

There is a difference between pupil mobility and cross border movement. Pupil mobility (in-year applications) is when a child or young person starts or leaves school outside the recognised joining and leaving year groups.

The normal practice begins at Reception all pupils are expected to remain at the same primary setting until leaving at the end of Y6. At secondary transition a young person is also expected to remain at the same secondary setting from Y7 until they complete statutory education in Y11. Pupils who start or leave school outside the specific entry or leaving points are considered mobile pupils.

There are many reasons for pupil mobility such as statutory school age pupils newly arrived in the borough requiring a school place, children of armed forces families, families relocating or those whose parents may have separated, to children and young people changing school through choice.

Cross border movement is when a pupil attends a school outside the borough where they live. The DfE monitors the movement of pupils across borough borders. Borough residents enrolled at schools outside H&F are known as **Exports**. And non-residents enrolled within Hammersmith and Fulham state funded schools are called **Imports**. When the number of pupil imports is greater than pupil exports or the other way around, a local authority is known as a net importer/exporter of pupils.

H&F is a net importer of pupils at both primary and secondary level. Which means more non-residents are enrolled in Hammersmith and Fulham primary and secondary schools than H&F residents enrolled in other LA maintained schools across London.

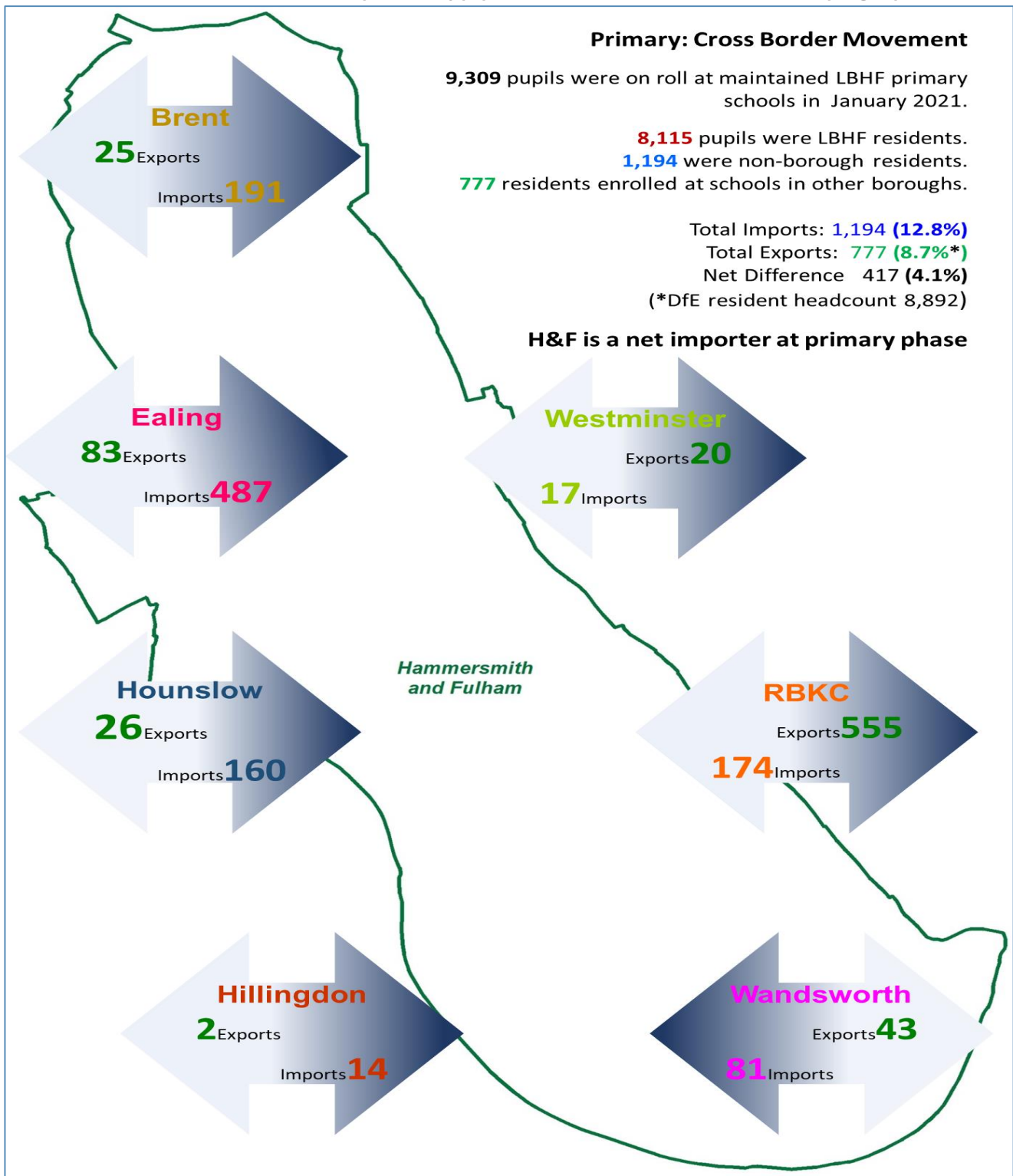


## 6.1. primary cross border movement

Historically, only 9% percent of primary aged H&F residents attend LA maintained schools in other boroughs. The proximity of H&F primary schools to borough boundaries with RBKC, Brent, Ealing and Hounslow attract non-residents due to these being the nearest local school. Although H&F is a net importer of primary pupils, residents make up over 87% of the borough's state maintained primary schools.

The following map shows the most popular destinations of primary aged pupils using the January 2021 DfE data for cross border movement of H&F residents and non-residents.

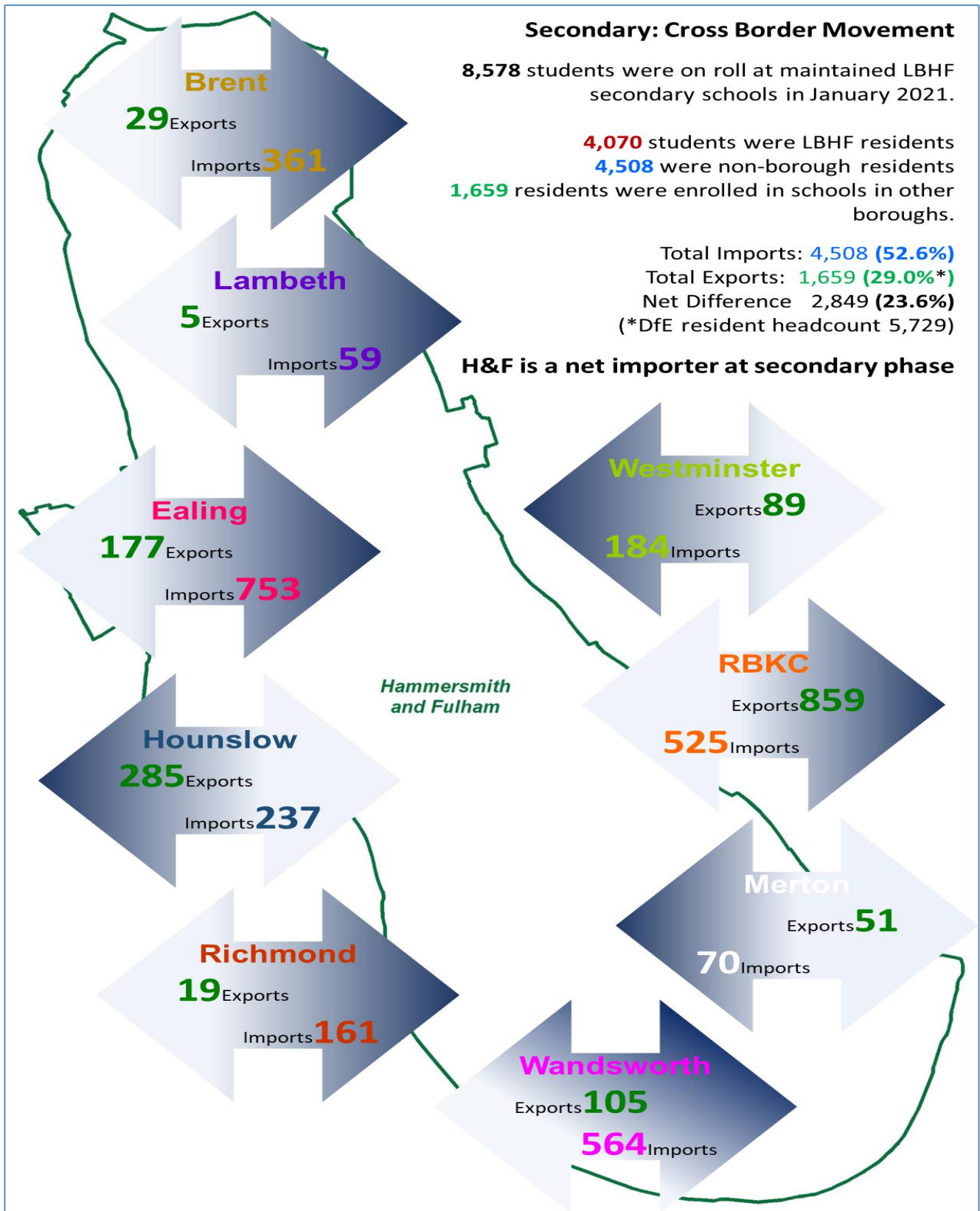
Map 1: Primary pupil Cross Border Movement as recorded in Spring Pupil Census 2021



## 6.2. secondary cross border movement

The DfE also monitors the movement of secondary aged students across borough borders identifying them in the same way. Parents of secondary aged students are more willing for them to travel longer distances to study at their preferred high school. The map shows the most popular destinations at secondary phase using the January 2021 DfE data for cross border movement of H&F residents and non-residents.

Map 2: Secondary pupil Cross Border Movement as recorded in Spring Pupil Census 2021

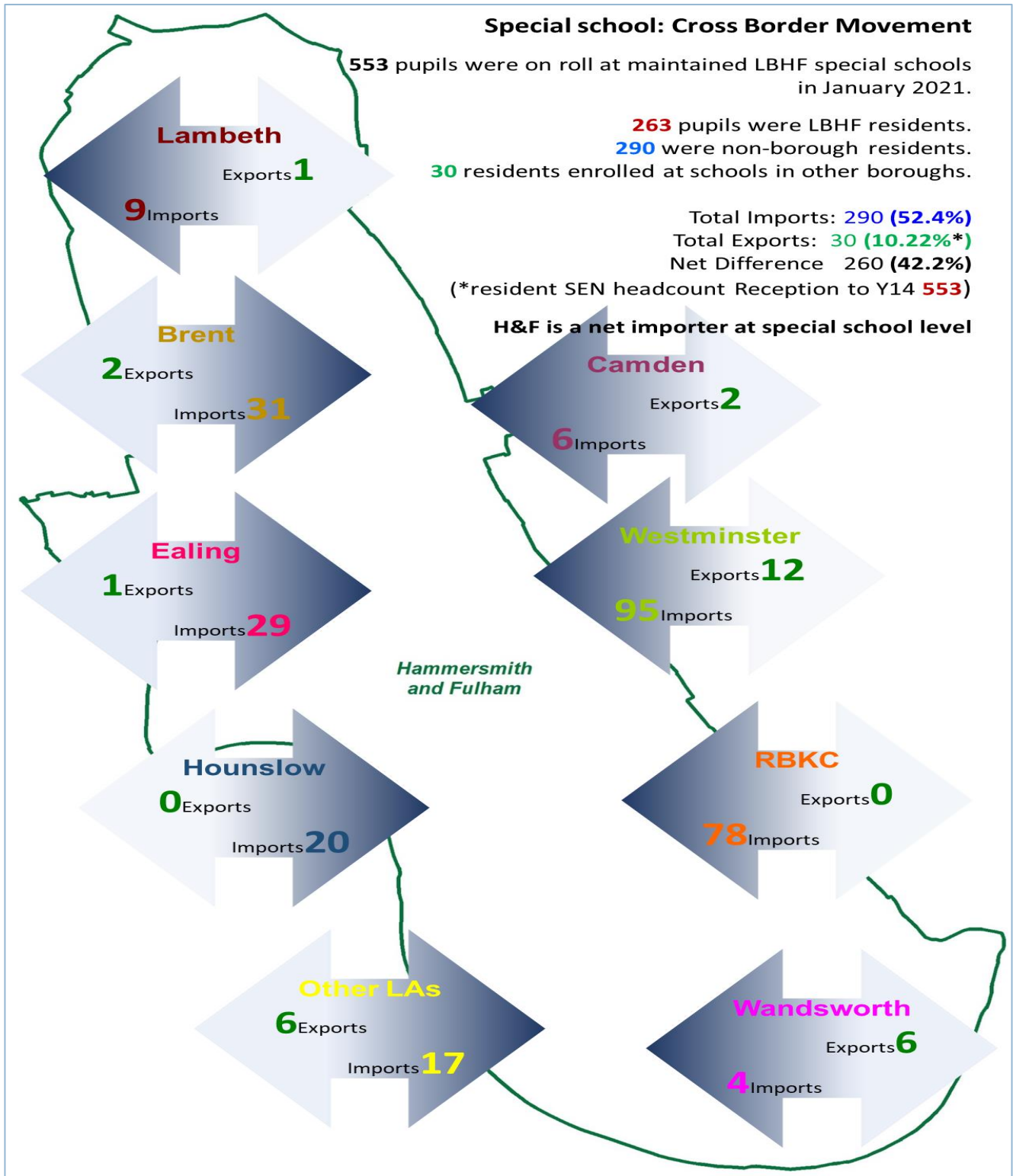


### 6.3. SEND cross border movement

The SEN Legal Framework allows parents and carers of children and young people with an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) to nominate a preferred school setting regardless of its location or whether it is independent, or LA maintained.

The following map shows the most popular destinations for SEN pupils aged between 4 and 18 years old (Reception - Y14) using the January 2021 DfE data for cross border movement of H&F residents and non-residents.

Map 3: Special School pupil Cross Border Movement as recorded in Spring Pupil Census 2021



## 7. Conclusion

There are still too many unfilled primary school places in H&F but not currently at secondary level. The DfE has recently published new statistics indicating nursery and primary pupil numbers across England and Wales are expected to fall by almost 1 million by 2032. GLA forecast for H&F secondary roll projections already anticipate a decline in pupil numbers which will begin to exceed DfE guidelines in 2024.

Although the overall average primary surplus of 27% will continue in the medium to long term until around 2030/31. The PA2 South will average an excess capacity of 28% followed closely by PA1 North with 23%. These surpluses are all well above the DfE recommended 5% for the primary phase and 10% for the secondary phase to allow for parental choice and pupil mobility.

The effect of operational PAN and temporary capping across primary phase may result in short-term reporting percentage point decreases in surplus places between 2022 and 2030. This will not remove the unacceptable number of tangible surplus places across many of the borough's primary settings.

Assuming the need to retain around 5-10% surplus places would suggest around four forms of entry of excess capacity in the primary phase by around 2025-6, with further increases thereafter.

Without further intervention there is only one possible outcome; if left to grow organically primary place provision and falling rolls will adversely affect the viability of schools across the Borough.

The first step to improve the current situation is to prevent further growth. This review therefore proposes that no new primary or secondary expansion programmes be agreed in the medium to long term (5 to 10 years).

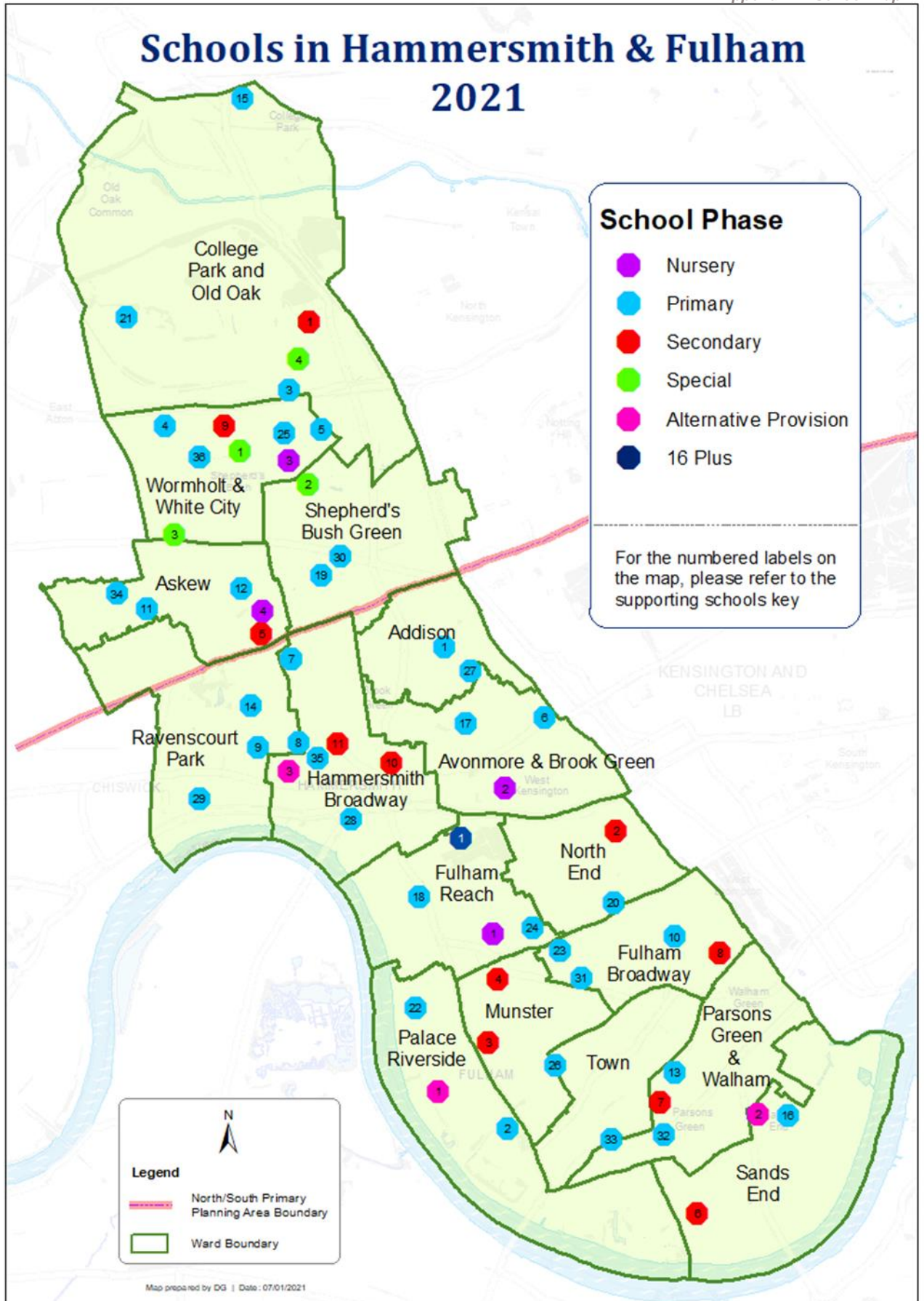
Children's Services will work with Planning colleagues and developers to ensure that planning applications for new primary and secondary schools will only be agreed after surplus places in established schools near the proposed development are projected to fall below the DfE 5% minimum.

The reduced demand for school places has resulted in some primary schools becoming undersubscribed. If this level of surplus is left to continue, it will have an adverse effect on those schools which are already likely to be vulnerable and affecting schools in a manner, which is unpredictable, proving difficult to manage. The worst consequence is most likely to affect pupils on roll at schools with insufficient financial resources to deliver a good quality education.

This review will build on ongoing work to safeguard local schools. This will inform the partnership working across Hammersmith & Fulham primary and secondary school partners to co-produce a local area approach to manage surplus places. This will be aligned to the imminent local area SEND sufficiency strategy, allowing school partners and officers and to explore all options to optimise school places and estate capacity. This will result in a set of

recommendations to support the long-term viability of local schools for consultation with the Hammersmith & Fulham Schools Forum and key decision makers.

# Schools in Hammersmith & Fulham 2021



Phase	Map Key	School Name	Postcode
NURSERY	1	Bayonne Nursery School	W6 8PF
	2	James Lee Nursery School	W14 9BH
	3	Randolph Beresford Early Years Centre	W12 7PH
	4	Vanessa Nursery School	W12 9JA
PRIMARY	1	Addison Primary School	W14 0DT
	2	All Saints C of E Primary School	SW6 6ED
	3	Ark Bentworth Primary Academy	W12 7AJ
	1	Ark Burlington Danes Academy (All through school)	W12 0HR
	4	Ark Conway Primary Academy	W12 0QT
	5	Ark Swift Primary Academy	W12 7PT
	6	Avonmore Primary School	W14 8SH
	7	Brackenbury Primary School	W6 0BA
	8	Earl's Court Free School Primary	W6 0LB
	9	Flora Gardens Primary School	W6 0UD
	10	Fulham Primary (Brightwells MAT)	SW6 1JU
	11	Good Shepherd RC Primary School	W12 9BY
	12	Greenside Primary School (GGL Elliot Foundation MAT)	W12 9PT
	13	Holy Cross RC School	SW6 4BL
	14	John Betts Primary School	W6 0UA
	15	Kenmont Primary School	NW10 6AL
	16	Langford Primary School	SW6 2LG
	17	Larmenier & Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	W6 7BL
	18	Melcombe Primary School	W6 9ER
	19	Miles Coverdale Primary School	W12 8JJ
	20	Normand Croft Community School for Early Years and Primary Education	W14 9PA
	21	Old Oak Primary School	W12 0AS
	22	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit (Brightwells MAT)	SW6 6ND
	23	Sir John Lillie Primary School	SW6 7LN
	24	St Augustine's RC Primary School	W6 8QE
	25	St John XXIII Catholic Primary School	W12 7QR
	26	St John's Walham Green Church of England Primary School	SW6 6AS
	27	St Mary's Catholic Primary School	W14 0LT
	28	St Paul's CofE Primary School	W6 9BP
	29	St Peter's Primary School	W6 9BA
	30	St Stephen's CofE Primary School	W12 8LH
	31	St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School	SW6 7HB
	32	Sullivan (Brightwells MAT)	SW6 3BN
	33	Thomas's Academy	SW6 4LY
	34	Wendell Park Primary School	W12 9LB
	35	West London Free School Primary	W6 0LB
36	Wormholt Park Primary School	W12 0SR	

Phase	Map Key	School Name	Postcode
<b>SECONDARY</b>	1	Ark Burlington Danes Academy (All through school)	W12 0HR
	2	Fulham Boys School	W14 9LY
	3	Fulham Cross Academy	SW6 6SN
	4	Fulham Cross Girls' School and Language College	SW6 6BP
	5	Hammersmith Academy	W12 9JD
	6	Hurlingham Academy	SW6 3ED
	7	Lady Margaret School	SW6 4UN
	8	London Oratory School	SW6 1RX
	9	Phoenix Academy	W12 0RQ
	10	Sacred Heart High School	W6 7DG
	11	West London Free School	W6 0LB
<b>SPECIAL</b>	1	Cambridge School	W12 0SP
	2	Jack Tizard School	W12 7PA
	3	Queensmill School	W12 0NW
	4	Woodlane High School	W12 0TN
<b>AP</b>	1	Ormiston Bridge Academy	SW6 6HB
	2	Ormiston Courtyard AP Academy	SW6 2LG
	3	Westside Academy Trust	W6 0LT
<b>16-19</b>	1	William Morris Sixth Form	W6 8RB





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