

Cabinet 28 November 2016

Report title: Pupil Place Planning and Resultant Capital Programmes

Wards: All

Portfolio: Cabinet Member for Children and Schools: Councillor Jane Edbrooke

Report authorised by: Strategic Director for Children, Adults and Health: Annie Hudson

Contact for enquiries: Maggie Harriott, Education and Strategy Manager, 020 7926 2108 mharriott@lambeth.gov.uk; and, Peter Dawes, Capital Programmes Commercial Director, 020 7926 3189 pdawes@lambeth.gov.uk

Report summary

This report details the demand and projections for primary and secondary school places in the borough and the current and proposed Capital Delivery Programmes associated with them.

After rapid increases in numbers in primary schools for several years, applications have flattened off in the last two years with a slight fall in birth rate and have been less than previously projected. With a number of expansion projects under way in the south and centre of the borough, the figures indicate that there should be sufficient overall primary places for the next few years, although there are still some localised pressures from specific developments. In the long term there will remain a shortage of places in the south of the borough but a surplus in the north. Secondary demand is beginning to increase significantly as the rapid growth that began in primary schools around 7 years ago works its way through to secondary. Lambeth is currently a net exporter at secondary but with increasing demand it is possible we will become instead a net importer and project that further secondary provision will be needed from 2018/19. Secondary expansion is therefore the more immediate priority and this report sets out proposals for addressing the latest needs.

Finance Summary

There is currently circa £15,568,037 of funding available in the council's Capital Investment Programme (CIP) for further Secondary expansion projects. This sum is in addition to the funds committed in the CIP to deliver the existing Primary and Secondary Expansion Programme.

An additional sum of £1,956,650 of secured and banked Section 106 funds has been identified for Education Projects but is yet to be included in the CIP and circa £2,000,000 identified as being available for further Secondary expansion works if the proposed Primary expansion at New Park Road is provided by a developer in conjunction with New Homes.

This final combined total secured funding of £19,524,687 is available for further Secondary expansion projects as identified within this report.

Recommendations

1. To note the planned primary expansions and Planned Admission Number (PAN) changes for the period 2018 to 2020.
2. To note the projections of demand for places and the priority for creating additional secondary school places and to agree the approach to planning additional secondary school places.
3. To agree to the proposed programme of work subject to appropriate statutory consents.
4. To agree that in addition to the currently planned expansion of a secondary provision at Woodmansterne, the available funds be identified to undertake further secondary expansion following an updated feasibility review of delivery costs including acquisition of additional land if required.
5. To delegate further decisions on the final capital programme to meet the demand to the Cabinet Member for Councillor Jane Edbrooke in consultation with senior officers.

1. Context

- 1.1. Lambeth Council has a statutory duty to ensure that all school-age children living in the borough receive a school place. In addition, Lambeth has had an objective for many years to provide sufficient places locally to minimise travel distances and enable parents to get their child into a school of their preference.
- 1.2. There was a 19% increase in applications for Reception by Lambeth residents between 2009 and 2014; the highest increases were in the Norwood and Streatham areas. There was then a 5.5% drop in applications between 2014 and 2016, however it is expected that the numbers will rise again in the long term due to the additional developments being built in the borough and a projected increase in the birth rate. The long-term projected increase in housing is the main driver of a continuing long term increase in school demand.
- 1.3. There is a clear need for additional secondary places by 2018/19. Neighbouring boroughs have informed officers that there is a bulge of Year 7 pupils entering their secondary schools, as there is in Lambeth, so we anticipate that by 2017/18 a greater proportion of the Year 6 residents who would have previously gone out of borough for secondary school may stay in Lambeth. Consequently, Lambeth could eventually become a net importer of secondary school pupils. The number of places, or lack of them, in adjoining boroughs is very much more significant in secondary place planning than in primary, because of the greater mobility of pupils at this age. Secondary expansion is therefore the more immediate priority. Whilst complicated by the possibility of creation of free schools, and the uncertainty of projection due to the cross-borough effect, it is clear that more school places will be needed and several have already been planned.

2. Proposal and Reasons

- 2.1 In 2015 an external peer review of Lambeth's pupil place planning processes and systems was undertaken. The overall conclusion from this review was "that the Lambeth systems and methodologies for calculating demand and projections for primary and secondary school places are fit for purpose. The methodologies are based on a sound approach, grounded in the right data sources and are shared appropriately within the local authority and with elected members".
- 2.2 Lambeth has large housing targets to meet. The London Plan requirement is to increase our target by an additional 30%, from 1,195 new dwellings per annum to 1,559. In order to meet the housing targets set, there will be extensive development in the 2020s and this will of course generate more pupils of all ages. Additional child yield has been factored into our projections. A formula is applied to planned housing development data which determines, for each size and tenure of anticipated units, the number of children of each age group likely to arise from these each year. Forecasts indicate that 310 children of Reception age and around 350 children age 11 are likely to be added to the population by September 2020. More than half of these being in the Vauxhall and Clapham areas where a significant number of homes are to be built. Appendix A describes Child Yield in more detail.

Primary

- 2.3 Live births dropped in 2012/13 and 2013/14 which led to a drop in the 2016/17 and 2017/18 school-age estimates. GLA projections indicate that the birth rate is expected to begin to rise again from 2015/16 onwards reaching, in 2020/21 the same high level as in 2010/11. Further detail is given in Appendix B.

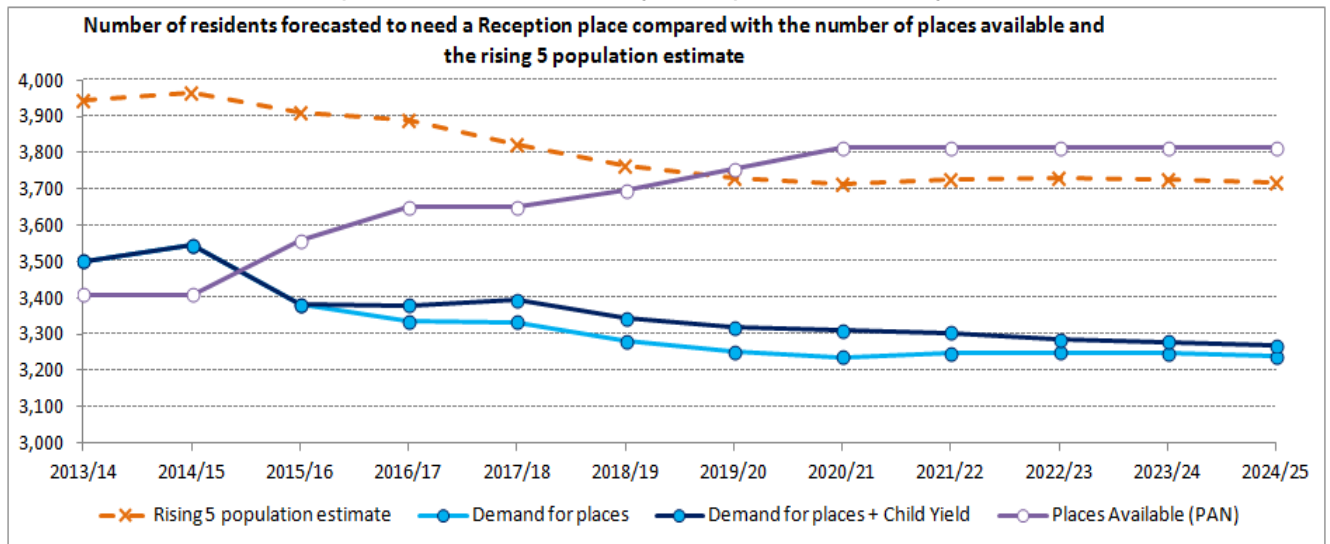
- 2.4 Between 2007 and 2015, 33.5 ‘bulge’ classes were set up in primary schools across the borough. Bulge classes are disruptive to schools and distort application priorities. Further bulge classes have not been needed since 2015 and are not expected to be needed for the next few years. There have been 23.2 permanent class expansions to Primary Schools between 2007 and 2015. There were also 4 primary expansions from September 2016 where additional 4.1 Forms of Entry (FE), (1FE = 30 pupils) was added at Reception. The tables in Appendix C show the recent expansions in each town centre.
- 2.5 There has been a greater demand for places in the south of the borough and the schools’ capital building programme has addressed much of this demand with a comprehensive building and expansion programme. While focused in the south of the borough, because of the limited number of sites available there, expansion projects have also been necessary in central Lambeth. Lambeth has received ‘Basic Needs’ and ‘Targeted Basic Needs’ funding from the government to meet future immediate need but projections show that further investment will be needed to ensure that we have sufficient primary school places from 2019 onwards.
- 2.6 Planned additional places due to be added in 2018 and 2020 in the Vauxhall and Clapham areas are where significant developments are being built. The scale of development would require children to travel a long way to school if action is not taken, and we expect to fund the schemes by a combination of Section 106 (or equivalent) funding and contributions from a partnership with developers. The current primary expansion programme includes provision for the following primary expansions and Planned Admission changes:

Table 2.6: Planned primary expansions and Planned Admission Number (PAN) changes

Brixton	2018	Sudbourne planned expansion from 1.5 to 3FE, 45 to 90 places
Streatham	2019	Telferscot (Phase 2) expansion planned to open 2FE, 60 places
North Lambeth	2020	Wyvil expansion of 2FE from 60 to 120 places

- 2.7 Pupil projections, or forecasts, for Reception in Lambeth are an estimate of future demand for places as this relies on the resident population rather than the current provision of places. Appendices D-F describe the current number of places available, pupils on roll, recent trends in applications for Reception places and the model for projecting demand for places in Lambeth. The chart below shows the demand-based projections (as at August 2016) compared with the estimated rising-5 population and the Planned Admission Numbers (PAN) in Lambeth schools.

Chart 2.7: The number of places needed to satisfy Reception demand by Lambeth residents



2.8 The charts in Appendix G show the PANs and projected demand for schools situated within each Town Centre area.

2.9 It is normal to apply a “planning factor” to provide a contingency in case demand increases faster than projected. Bearing in mind that it is projected that within the next few years there will be more places than applications, and not all applicants end up taking a place, it is considered that there is likely to be sufficient planning factor or contingency for the next few years, but due to current variability of projections this must be regularly monitored

2.10 The expected surplus or deficit is the difference between the PAN and the projected demand. It is important to note that at primary, this difference is specific to residents and doesn’t take into account those who live in other boroughs and take up places in Lambeth schools. Also that it assumes residents of each Town Centre would like to have a place in a school situated in their Town Centre whereas it’s likely that this will not universally be the case, although it remains desirable to have enough places in each area to match the demand. The table below shows the forecasted number of surplus places in Reception classes in Lambeth.

Table 2.10: The forecasted number of surplus places in Reception classes in Lambeth schools

Surplus Places	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Brixton	107	97	155	173	176	169	175
Clapham & Stockwell	82	96	95	93	91	100	106
North Lambeth	149	133	127	117	180	185	185
Norwood	-126	-131	-116	-104	-101	-99	-93
Streatham	59	62	90	158	160	156	156
Total	271	257	351	437	506	511	530

2.11 The table shows that once existing planned expansions have been completed there is likely to be sufficient overall provision in the borough and in spite of demand remaining higher than available places in the south there is not likely to be need for any further expansion of schools in the south of the borough in the short term. Although there are fewer places in Norwood schools than children needing those places, this is not an issue as Norwood is the smallest town centre in our pupil place planning model and children do not have to travel far to attend a school of their choice.

2.12 Lambeth has a mobile population which means that there are a considerable number of casual, or in-year, applications for places. In 2015/16 there were 194 casual admissions for Reception which is an additional 5% on the number of applications that year. Some of the surplus can be accounted for with the expected in-year applicants.

Secondary

2.13 There was a 13.5% increase in the number of Y7-11 pupils on roll in Lambeth's schools between 2010/11 and 2015/16. The additional numbers in Lambeth's primary schools are beginning to reach Year 6 so the secondary school population is expected to grow further.

2.14 Lambeth is a net exporter and historically year 7 was approximately 50% smaller than year 6, however this has increased significantly over recent years and the number of year 6 pupils retained in Lambeth is rapidly increasing with the number of year 7 pupils in 2015/16 being 80% of the number of year 6 pupils in the previous academic year. This percentage figure is known as the transfer rate and it is a net effect as some will move to other boroughs or to private schools and others will come into Lambeth from elsewhere.

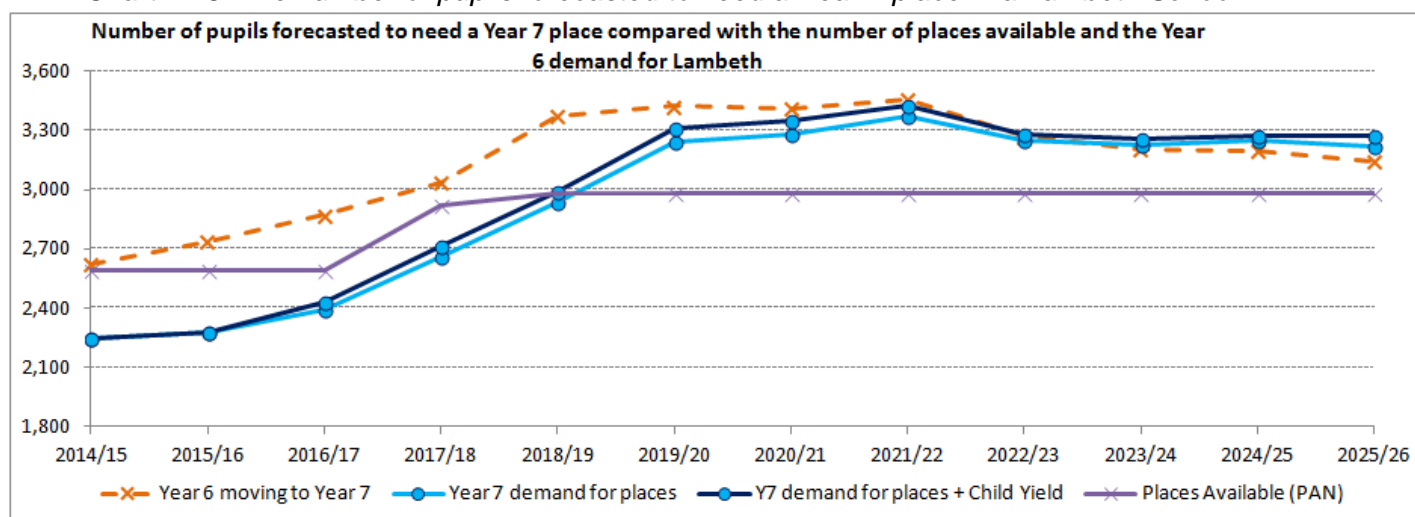
2.15 Lambeth has seen a significant expansion of places in recent years for secondary provision. Four new schools were created between 2004 and 2013, and in addition DfE approved the creation of additional places at Durand, the Oasis Academy and the Trinity secondary free school. With the uncertainty of where free schools are going to open in the borough it is difficult to forecast places available. This can have detrimental effects on our existing schools and their intakes.

2.16 Woodmansterne is being expanded to become an all-through school. It is proposed that the initial plans approved by Cabinet in 2015 for 6FE to be changed to include provision for a 150 place Sixth form which will greatly enhance the school educationally. The overall numbers on the site will be maintained by reducing to 5FE with 3FE from September 2017 and a further 2FE in 2019.

2.17 Gipsy Hill Federation is currently consulting to build a secondary school. After strenuous searching by the Council and the Education Funding Agency (EfA), the Glenbrook site is the only available site that would accommodate 8 forms of entry. Plans also include a new build of the primary school on the site to provide an excellent cross phase provision. The secondary provision is expected to be accepting Year 7 from September 2017 on a temporary site. This temporary site has not yet been finalised. In the figures of available places below (Table 2.19), it is assumed that the Gipsy Hill Federation will proceed as planned, however this remains to be confirmed and the final site may be smaller than currently anticipated.

2.18 Secondary projections for Lambeth are based on the demand-based Year 6 projections and adjusted for the anticipated increasing transfer rate as pupils move to Year 7. Appendices C-E describe the current number of places available, pupils on roll and the model for projecting roll in Lambeth. The chart below shows the projections (as at August 2016) compared with the estimated Year 6 demand and the Planned Admission Numbers in Lambeth secondary schools. Projections include the expansions at Woodmansterne and Gipsy Hill as described above.

Chart 2.18: The number of pupils forecasted to need a Year 7 place in a Lambeth School



2.19 The expected surplus or deficit is the difference between the PAN and the projected demand. The table below shows the forecasted number of surplus places in Year 7 classes in Lambeth schools. The calculation is adjusted to account for the PAN at the time each cohort started in Year 7.

Table 2.19: The number of surplus places in secondary classes in Lambeth schools

Surplus Places	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Year 7	313	158	205	-11	-329	-368	-442	-302
Year 8	336	393	271	344	141	-161	-176	-240
Year 9	299	404	486	381	465	274	8	-2
Year 10	164	280	414	506	401	486	319	59
Year 11	118	245	355	500	587	485	601	448
Total	1,230	1,480	1,731	1,720	1,266	717	309	-37

2.20 The projections show that Lambeth will need 329 more places or 11 additional FE in 2019/20, although the difficulty of accurate projection should be noted. Whilst there is potentially spare capacity in some existing schools and these could cover minor fluctuations, this will be far from sufficient to meet the overall demand. Consequently priority use of available funding should be to further permanent Secondary expansion identified through feasibility studies.

2.21 The July 2015 Cabinet paper set out that the next priority was, subject to further funding becoming available, to expand Bishop Thomas Grant. Following the award in February 2016 of further funding it is proposed that the feasibility study undertaken for the expansion of Bishop Thomas Grant by 2FE is developed into a working solution within the existing site constraints and consideration given as to whether there is potential for further affordable expansion on the site for additional future FE. In addition it is proposed that further feasibility studies are undertaken regarding expansion opportunities elsewhere, including at La Retraite and Archbishop Tenison's, each of which might provide a further FE.

2.22 Potential expansions at Bishop Thomas Grant, La Retraite and Archbishop Tenison providing 4FE are currently estimated to cost between circa £22.5 – £25m. Whilst there is a shortfall of circa between £3 and £5.5m from the funds currently available because of the need to create additional places as quickly as possible it is proposed that feasibility work and designs be progressed to the stage of securing planning consents as soon as possible. It is hoped that more detailed designs can be more cost effective and that sufficient funding will become

available when the next (and future) round of funding is announced and further Section 106 funds are banked.

- 2.23 Given the uncertainty of the projections, and the potential for creation of further free schools, it is proposed that timing of the expansion of the existing available spaces be kept under review. Given the flexibility described above, decisions can be taken nearer the time and it is likely that decisions will be taken at different times as the situation becomes progressively clearer.

3. **Finance**

The Education Funding Agency (EFA) allocates funding to all Local Authorities based on their annual school capacity return (SCAP). In summary this return shows the current spare capacity in all schools and the likely future demand. A higher need to meet demand attracts higher funding. EFA have currently allocated funding for the period up to 2018/19.

Availability of funding

- 3.1 The current available funds contained in the Capital Investment Programme (CIP) for the next 3 years 2016/17 – 2018/19 to fund Primary and Secondary Expansion is **£71,022,309** with a further additional sum of £1,956,650 to be added for secured and banked Section 106 funds which have been identified for Education Projects. Giving an overall secured funding availability of **£72,978,959** made up as follows:-

	CIP	Additional Funds	Total Available
Primary Expansion	£43,692,994	£0	£43,692,994
Secondary Expansion	£27,329,315	£0	£27,329,315
Sub-total	£71,022,309	£0	£71,022,309
Secured Section 106 funds		£0	£1,956,650
Total Secured Funds			£72,978,959

- 3.2 In addition to the above there is a further circa £4,560,000 of Future Section 106 money identified where projects have started but not yet banked and £3,030,000 of potential future Section 106/CIL money where projects have not yet started.
- 3.3 These total secured funds for Primary and Secondary Expansion are exclusive of the separately funded programmes for SEN Expansions and Enhancements (£7,989,635) and Education Estates Capital Maintenance (£5,171,128).
- 3.4 Of the £43,692,994 Primary Expansion Funds, circa £28,915,228 is committed to on-going projects and circa £14,777,766 available for further Primary or Secondary Expansion.
- 3.5 Of the £27,329,315 Secondary Expansion Funds circa £26,539,054 is committed to on-going projects (including the proposed expansion of Woodmansterne as a 5FE all-through school with 150 pupil 6th Form) and circa £790,261 available for future Secondary Expansion.
- 3.6 The above retained funds, of £14,777,776 and £790,261, gives a revised available sum of £15,568,037 exclusive of the yet to be allocated secured Section 106 funds of circa £1,956,650 and yet to be secured Section 106 funds of circa £7,590,000.
- 3.7 The current Primary Expansion Programme assumes that the second phase of the Telferscot Primary School Expansion (New Park Road) is built by LBL, however discussions are in

progress for the school to be provided by a developer in conjunction with new homes. Should these discussions be concluded positively this will provisionally release circa £2,000,000 back into the Primary & Secondary Expansion Programme.

3.8 The above translates into the following funds being potentially available for provision of additional places.

Currently available Primary & Secondary Expansion Funds	£14,777,776
Currently available Secondary Expansion Funds	£790,261
Sub-total	£15,568,037
Banked Section 106 funds	£1,956,650
Secured Funding exc release from New Park Road	£17,524,687
Funds released from New Park Road *	£2,000,000
Total Secured Funding	£19,524,687

** Provisional assessment of funds released back into programme based on the second phase of the Telferscot Primary School Expansion (New Park Road) provided by a developer in conjunction with new homes.*

3.9 The total secured funding set out in clause 3.8 above is available to address the expansion requirements set out in this report.

3.10 This being exclusive of yet to be secured future Section 106 funds (started but not banked) of £4,560,000 and Future Section 106/CIL funds (not started, not banked) of £3,030,000 totalling a further future £7,590,000.

3.11 It is therefore proposed that a programme be initiated based on £19.5m of funding, but that the next priority projects are prepared ready to proceed when further funding is announced, hopefully in early 2017, and further Section 106 /CIL funds banked.

4. Legal and Democracy

4.1 Early years and childcare sufficiency

Local Authorities are required to secure sufficient early years and childcare provision (Childcare Act 2006, Children and Families Act 2014, The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014):

- Sufficient childcare means securing the right type and volume of provision, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (up to 18 for a disabled child).
- Sufficient early years provision means families being able to access their free early education entitlement of 570 hours over a minimum of 38 weeks per year for some 2 year old and all 3 and 4 year old children.

4.2 The Childcare Act 2016 takes forward government commitments to secure an additional entitlement of childcare support for working parents. The Act extends the entitlement to 30 hours free childcare over 38 weeks of the year for three- and four-year-olds in families where all parents are working in addition this Act obliges Local Authorities to publish information about childcare and other useful facilities for parents and children.

4.3 Education authorities have statutory duties to:

- Ensure sufficient school places (Education Act 1996 Section14).

- Increase opportunities for parental choice (Section 2 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, which inserts sub-section 3A into S14 of the Education Act 1996).
- Section 133 Education Act 1996 imposes a statutory duty on local authorities to secure that sufficient education is available to meet the needs of the population in their area.
- Comply with any preference expressed by parents provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (School Standards and Framework Act 1998 Section 86).
- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Section 1 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 inserts sub-section 1(b) into S13 of the Education Act 1996).
- The Information as to Provision of Education (England) Regulations 2016 The Regulations impose a duty on local authorities to provide the Secretary of State each year with a report containing information about:
 - The number of registered pupils and the capacity of schools in their area (regulation 3 and Schedule 1).
 - The admission of pupils living in their area to primary and secondary schools, (regulation 4 and Schedule 2).
- Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016:
- The Regulations make amendments to the pupil registration requirements in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/1751) (2006 Regulations), including:
 - The insertion of a new paragraph in regulation 5 of the 2006 Regulations requiring that a school's admission register must include any new address at which a pupil will be living and any new school which a pupil will be attending, when a person authorised by the proprietor of the school has been given notice of this information by a parent of the pupil (regulation 3).
 - Extending the duty to make a return to the local authority with information in relation to a pupil whose name has been deleted from the school's register (regulation 5).

4.4 Paragraph 72 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, giving great weight to the need to expand or alter schools to meet the needs of communities, including where this is as a result of housing development.

4.5 Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)

The Children and Families Act 2014, along with associated statutory guidance (SEND Code of Practice 2014) and other legislation, sets out the Council's duties towards children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities. In addition, schools and local authorities have a duty to provide reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils under the Equality Act 2010.

4.6 This proposed key decision was entered in the Forward Plan on 29 July 2016 and the necessary 28 clear days' notice has been given. The report will be published for five clear days before the decision is approved by Cabinet. A further period of five clear days - the call-in period – must then elapse before the decision is enacted. If the decision is called-in during this period, it cannot be enacted until the call-in has been considered and resolved.

5. Consultation and co-production

- 5.1. A report will be taken to the Schools' Organisation Advisory Board for consultation and cooperative development once recommendations are available. This board represents a wide range of stakeholders and has a cross party member representation.

6. Risk management

- 6.1. All of these forecasts should be considered with caution as they will inevitably include a degree of uncertainty. The further ahead the projections the more likely they are to be further from the actual outcome. Welfare reform and Brexit will have an impact on forecasts. In recent years Lambeth has seen migration outwards to Croydon and Merton which will begin to affect the numbers in Lambeth's schools
- 6.2. The risk of failing to provide sufficient school places would be a significant risk for the council as their statutory duty to provide school places would not be met.

7. Equalities impact assessment

- 7.1. An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed for the expansion programme and the rating is assessed as low. This was updated in December 2012.

8. Community safety

- 8.1. The implications are such that the council needs to ensure all pupils have a school place in both primary and secondary schools. Failure to provide such places could be detrimental to the safeguarding of these young people.

9. Organisational implications

None.

Audit Trail

Consultation				
Name/Position	Lambeth cluster/division or partner	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in para:
Annie Hudson	Strategic Director, Children Adults and Health	18/10/16	20/10/16	In recommendations
Sue Foster	Strategic Director, Neighbourhoods and Growth	October 2016		No comments
Robert Harrison	Financial Planning & Management, Corporate Resources	3/10/16	3/10/16	All agreed
Tracey Phillips and Alison McKane	Legal, Corporate Resources	17/10/16	17/10/16	Information added 4.1-4.5
David Rose and Henry Langford	Democratic Services, Corporate Resources	28.09.16	28.09.16	Throughout
Cathy Twist – Director, Education, Learning and Skills	Neighbourhoods and Growth	28.09.16	28.09.16	Throughout
Mike Pocock – Director Strategic Capital Programmes	Neighbourhoods and Growth	28.09.16	28.09.16	Throughout

Report history

Original discussion with Cabinet Member	
Report deadline	26.10.16
Date final report sent	17.10.16
Report no.	
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	No
Key decision report	Yes
Date first appeared on forward plan	August 2016
Key decision reasons	3. Meets community impact test
Background information	Report to Cabinet – July 2015
Appendices	Appendix A – Population projections: Child yield Appendix B – Population projections Appendix C – Recent Primary School Expansions Appendix D – Current Primary school places and roll Appendix E – Applications for Reception Places Appendix F – Projections of demand for Reception places Appendix G – Town Centre Charts Appendix H – Current Secondary school places and roll Appendix I – Cross Border Information Appendix J – Year 7 Projections

Appendix A – Population projections: Child yield

Local large-scale developments in the borough are likely to have an impact on the population. This is known as Child Yield. A formula is applied to known planned housing development data which determines, for each size and tenure of potential units, the number of children of each age group likely to arise from these each year. The formula is created from analysis of the difference in the size of the resident population between the Population Census of 2001 and 2011 which directly resulted from new developments.

Lambeth's housing trajectory (correct at April 2016 is constituted of historic completions data and projected completions from development of large and small sites (conventional supply), non-self-contained units and vacant dwellings brought back into use, drawn from the following data sources:

- Lambeth's own data on actual and projected completions over the plan period;
- Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) housing target for LB Lambeth; and,
- data on capacity for new housing in Lambeth from the GLA's Strategic Housing and Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2013 for London.

Although there is much interest in some of the larger sites such as Vauxhall Nine Elms and Clapham Park Homes, all sites' projected child yield are included in these projections throughout the borough.

Table A1: The possible number of additional residents aged 4 (rising 5) as a result of known developments in Lambeth

Age 4 Child Yield	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Brixton	4.9	14.6	17.7	6.3	9.6	11.9	5.3
Clapham & Stockwell	7.5	5.4	6.9	14.7	22.3	14.7	8.6
North Lambeth	26.1	26.4	33.7	41.6	35.0	25.8	19.3
Norwood	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	4.3	6.0	4.0
Streatham	3.0	10.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0
Total	44.3	59.2	64.1	68.2	74.2	62.2	40.2

Table A2: The possible CUMULATIVE number of additional residents aged 4 (rising 5) as a result of known developments in Lambeth

Age 4 Child Yield	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Brixton	5	20	37	44	53	65	70
Clapham & Stockwell	7	13	20	34	57	71	80
North Lambeth	26	53	86	128	163	189	208
Norwood	3	5	7	10	14	20	24
Streatham	3	14	17	20	23	27	30
Total	44	103	168	236	310	372	412

Table A3: The possible number of additional residents aged 11 as a result of known developments in Lambeth

Age 11 Child Yield	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Brixton	4.7	13.8	16.8	6.0	9.1	11.3	5.0
Clapham & Stockwell	7.1	5.1	6.5	13.9	21.1	13.9	8.2
North Lambeth	24.8	25.1	32.0	39.5	33.2	24.5	18.3
Norwood	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.1	5.7	3.8
Streatham	2.9	10.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.9
Total	42.0	56.2	60.8	64.7	70.4	59.0	38.2

Table A4: The possible CUMULATIVE number of additional residents aged 11 as a result of known developments in Lambeth

Age 11 Child Yield	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Brixton	5	19	35	41	50	62	67
Clapham & Stockwell	7	12	19	33	54	68	76
North Lambeth	25	50	82	121	155	179	197
Norwood	3	5	7	9	13	19	23
Streatham	3	13	16	19	22	26	28
Total	42	98	159	224	294	353	391

Appendix B – Population projections

Birth rate

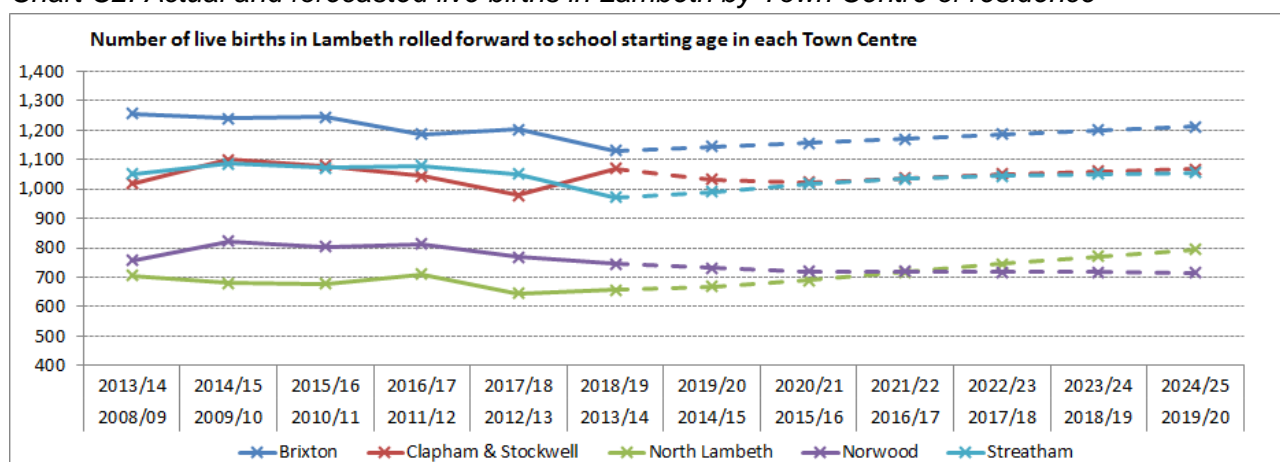
The number of children born in the area gives a good idea of upcoming changes in the resident school-age population. The number of children born is not the same as the number still resident in the borough five years later when they need to start school but the trend is a good indicator.

Live births dropped in 2012/13 and again in 2013/14 which led to a drop in the 2016/17 and 2017/18 school-age estimates. Birth rates for 2014/15 onwards are GLA population projections based on migration, housing and fertility trends. GLA projections indicate that the birth rate is expected to begin to rise again from 2015/16 onwards reaching, in 2020/21 the same level as in 2010/11.

Table C1: The number of live births to Lambeth residents by Town Centre of residence

Birth year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
School starting age	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Brixton	1,244	1,185	1,202	1,131	1,145	1,157	1,170
Clapham & Stockwell	1,079	1,044	979	1,069	1,033	1,024	1,038
North Lambeth	679	711	645	658	668	690	717
Norwood	804	812	768	745	731	721	719
Streatham	1,072	1,080	1,050	971	990	1,019	1,035
Total	4,878	4,832	4,644	4,574	4,567	4,610	4,680

Chart C2: Actual and forecasted live births in Lambeth by Town Centre of residence



Rising 5 projections

ONS produce estimates of the number of residents in each ward who are rising 5. These provide a good estimate of the future changing population. The number of children rising 5 who are registered at a GP in Lambeth can also give a good guide to the population. Most children are registered at a GP even if they are new to the area since, unlike adults, they are more likely to access GP services. Forecasts for GP registrations are based on an extrapolation of the trend since 2010/11.

Resident population estimates

The three sets of population-based estimates: Live births, age 5 estimates and GP registrations, are combined in the form of a weighted average to create the PPP (Pupil Place Planning) Age 5

population estimate. This estimate (shown as the dashed line in the chart below) is used as the baseline for the rest of the model.

Chart C3: The rising 5 population estimates for Lambeth residents

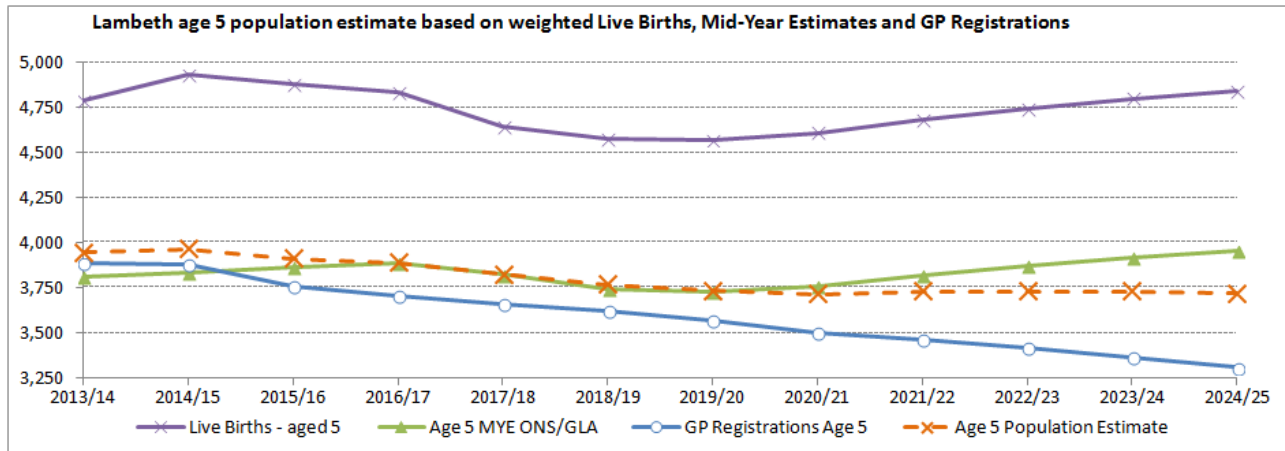
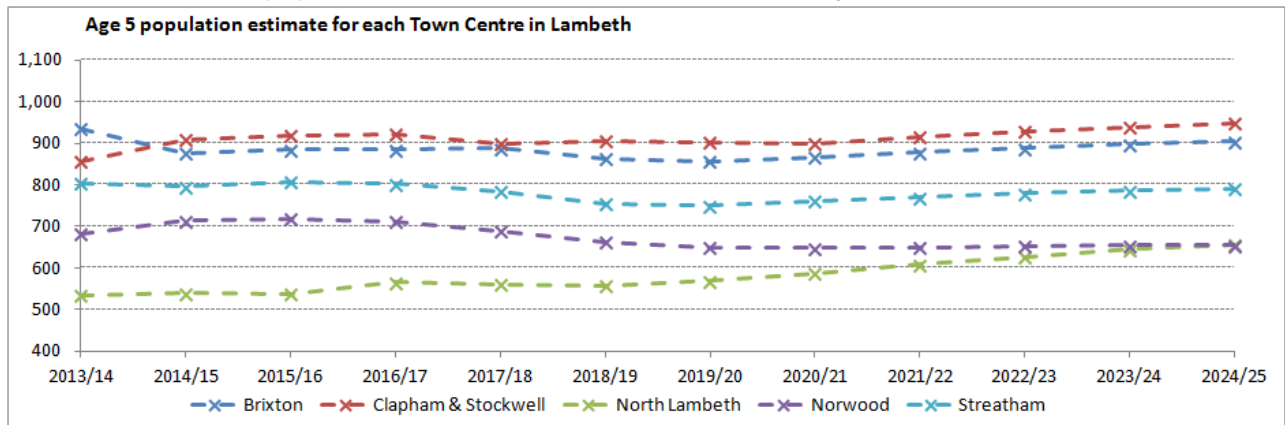


Chart C4: The PPP population estimate for Lambeth residents by Town Centre of residence



Appendix C – Recent Primary School Expansions

Table B1: Completed primary expansions 2007-2015 for schools situated in each Town Centre

Brixton	4FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jessop (1FE in 2007) • Stockwell (1FE in 2012) • Loughborough (1FE in 2013) • St John's Angell Town (1FE in 2015)
Clapham & Stockwell	1.2FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telferscot (phase 1) (1FE in 2014) • Iqra (0.2FE in 2014)
Norwood	6FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingswood (2FE in 2010) • Julian's (2FE in 2013) • Elm Wood (1FE in 2013) • Paxton (1FE in 2015)
Streatham	12FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Cavendish (2FE in 2010) • Hitherfield (1FE in 2012) • Sunnyhill (1FE in 2012) • Immanuel & St. Andrew's (1FE in 2013) • Granton (1 FE in 2013) • Dunraven (2FE in 2013) • Julians (2FE in 2014). Julians school, 5 FE split over 2 sites • Woodmansterne (2FE in 2015)

Table B2: Primary Expansions and Planned Admission Number (PAN) changes for schools situated in each Town Centre for Reception starting 2016

Brixton	1FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corpus Christi increased PAN from 52 to 60 • Loughborough reduced PAN from 90 to 60 for one year • Orchard Primary increased PAN from 25 to 30 • St Helen's Catholic increased PAN from 38 to 52 • St John's Angell Town expanded another 1FE from 60 to 90
North Lambeth	1FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archbishop Sumner created 30 additional places for a 2nd year: this was an unplanned increase decided by the governing body of the school.
Norwood	1FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paxton expanded a further 1FE from 60 to 90 places
Streatham	1.1FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunraven increased PAN from 56 to 60 places • St Leonard's CE expanded 1FE from 30 to 60 places

Appendix D – Current Primary school places and roll

Planned Admission Numbers (Places)

The table below shows the number of places available in Reception classes in Lambeth schools situated within each Town Centre including bulge classes and permanent expansions both implemented and planned.

Table D1: The Reception PANs for schools situated in each Town Centre in Lambeth

Places Available (PAN)	Including bulge classes, expansions and new schools				Planned as at August 2016			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Brixton	850	850	880	907	937	982	982	982
Clapham & Stockwell	765	770	770	770	770	770	770	770
North Lambeth	657	623	653	653	623	623	623	683
Norwood	450	450	480	510	510	510	510	510
Streatham	687	716	776	810	810	810	870	870
Total	3,409	3,409	3,559	3,650	3,650	3,695	3,755	3,815

Number on Roll (Pupils)

The table below shows the number of pupils on roll in Lambeth schools, regardless of whether they are Lambeth residents. These are included for reference but are not part of the projection model as they rely on popularity and include pupils who are not resident in Lambeth.

Table D2: The number of pupils on roll in Reception classes in schools situated within each Town Centre in Lambeth

Reception roll	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Brixton	772	778	839	816	795	799	749
Clapham & Stockwell	707	692	758	753	732	706	689
North Lambeth	573	616	588	615	615	585	589
Norwood	387	385	422	442	439	439	463
Streatham	465	570	551	606	662	692	730
Total	2,904	3,041	3,158	3,232	3,243	3,221	3,220

Appendix E – Applications for Reception Places

Applications are made to the borough in which the applicant resides regardless of the location of the school they wish to attend. Applicants can apply for a number of schools, the current system allows up to 6 schools. These are ranked by preference. This will include applicants whose preference was for schools outside of Lambeth, but it is a baseline for potential demand/need for places by Lambeth residents

Since there is a mobile population in Lambeth, there are usually many late and subsequent applications made to Lambeth. There are also many in-year, or casual, applications made throughout the year, mostly from new arrivals to the country.

This model relies on determining the number of applicants (rather than applications) from residents of Lambeth so that there is a picture of the potential future demand. An application is included here if it is:

- For a child within the age range of Reception class for the given year – i.e. becoming age 5 within that school year.
- For a child resident in Lambeth regardless of whether their preference is for a school in Lambeth.
- Made within the school year prior to the year which the child will start in Reception class i.e. up to 31st August of the same year they start school.

The table below shows the number of applicants including those applying late (up to 31st August) by Lambeth residents for places in Reception classes in schools both in and out of Lambeth. The number of applicants for 2016/17 is down 1.3% (46) from 2015/16.

Table E1: The number of residents of each Town Centre in Lambeth who applied for a place in a Reception class in a school either in or out of Lambeth

Total Applications	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Brixton	867	955	862	865	903	826	795
Clapham & Stockwell	650	776	768	757	708	679	681
North Lambeth	477	490	513	517	483	451	478
Norwood	528	591	601	609	663	686	633
Streatham	586	673	744	753	789	739	748
Total	3,108	3,485	3,488	3,501	3,546	3,381	3,335

There is usually a difference between the number in the population and the number of applications. This is because of those who apply to schools outside of Lambeth, those who intend to attend independent schools so do not ever submit an application to school, and those who plan to home school or are moving away. For the same reasons, the number of applications is also higher than the number who end up taking a school place.

In some local areas the number on the school roll is very different from the number of applications (which shows the places needed in the area in question). For example, even with the expansions under way there are significantly fewer places available in Norwood than applicants from that area, equivalent to 7FE in 2015/16, whereas in North Lambeth in 2015/16 there were 200 more places available than applicants from that area and 138 more on roll than there were applicants from the area.

Appendix F – Projections of demand for Reception places

Pupil projections, or forecasts, for Reception in Lambeth are an estimate of future demand for places. They are not an estimate of future school roll as that model tends to rely on recent roll trends rather than changes in population. A better forecast is one which includes expected changes to population and considers historical trends in applications to school. Those who are resident in the borough apply for their school place via Lambeth Admissions and the Pan-London Co-ordinated Admissions system regardless of whether they want a school place in Lambeth or another borough, so the number of applications (or rather, applicants) is a good indication of demand for places.

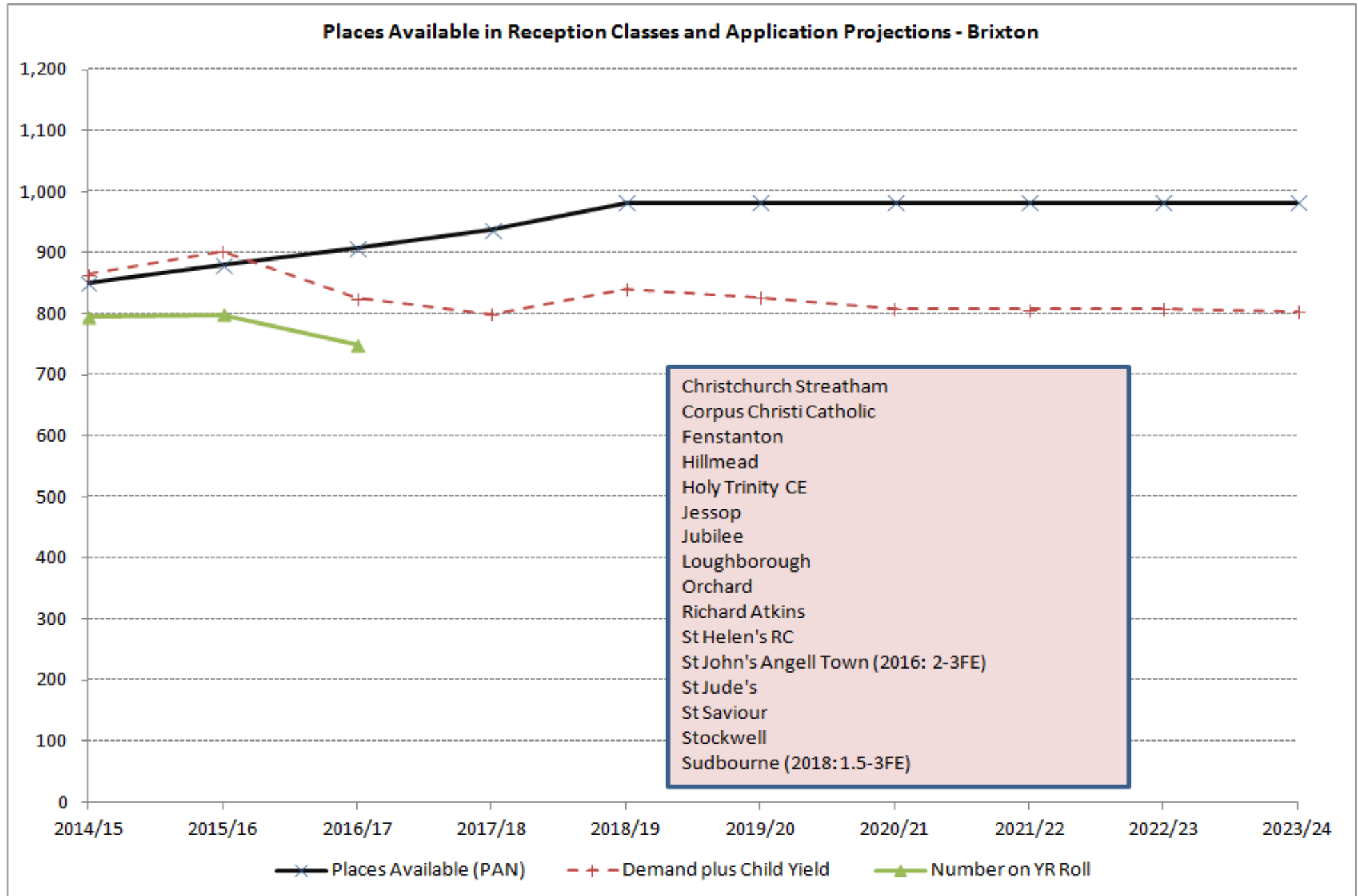
The number of applicants each year from residents of each Town Centre area are used to determine the proportion of the resident population who make an application. The rate is typically 85% but varies within each town centre. This proportion is multiplied by our estimated population (described in Appendix B) to calculate the projected number of applicants. This number is considered as the potential future demand.

Child yield, the number of children likely to be added to the population as a result of known developments (as shown in Appendix A), is added directly to these demand figures to show how new developments are likely to affect the demand for school places.

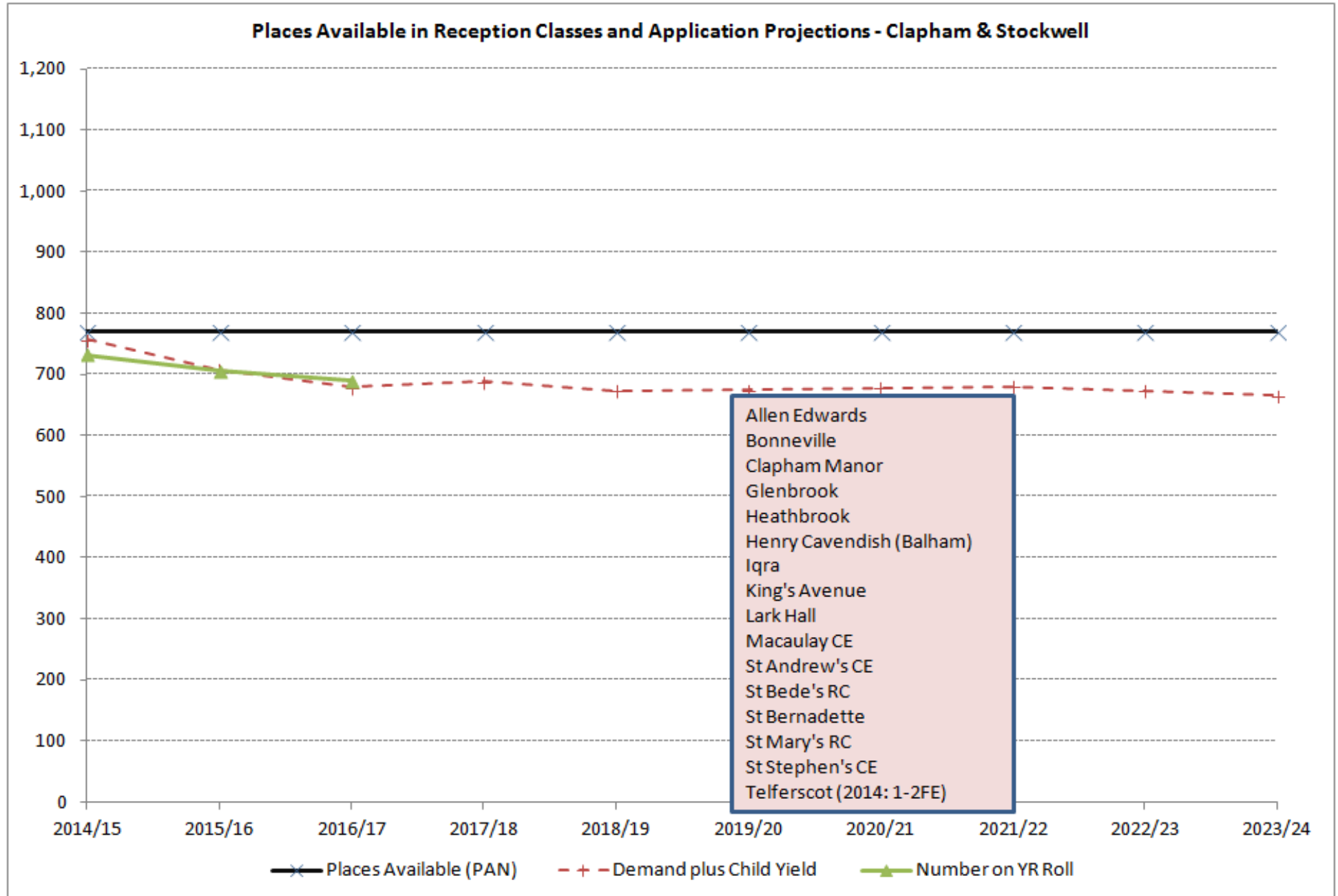
Table F1: The number of residents of each Town Centre who are forecasted to need a Reception place including Child Yield from known local developments

Projected Demand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Brixton	826	795	826	810	803	796	801
Clapham & Stockwell	679	681	668	668	664	658	656
North Lambeth	451	478	464	463	464	468	476
Norwood	686	633	639	623	612	607	603
Streatham	739	748	737	717	709	707	711
Total	3,381	3,335	3,334	3,281	3,252	3,236	3,247

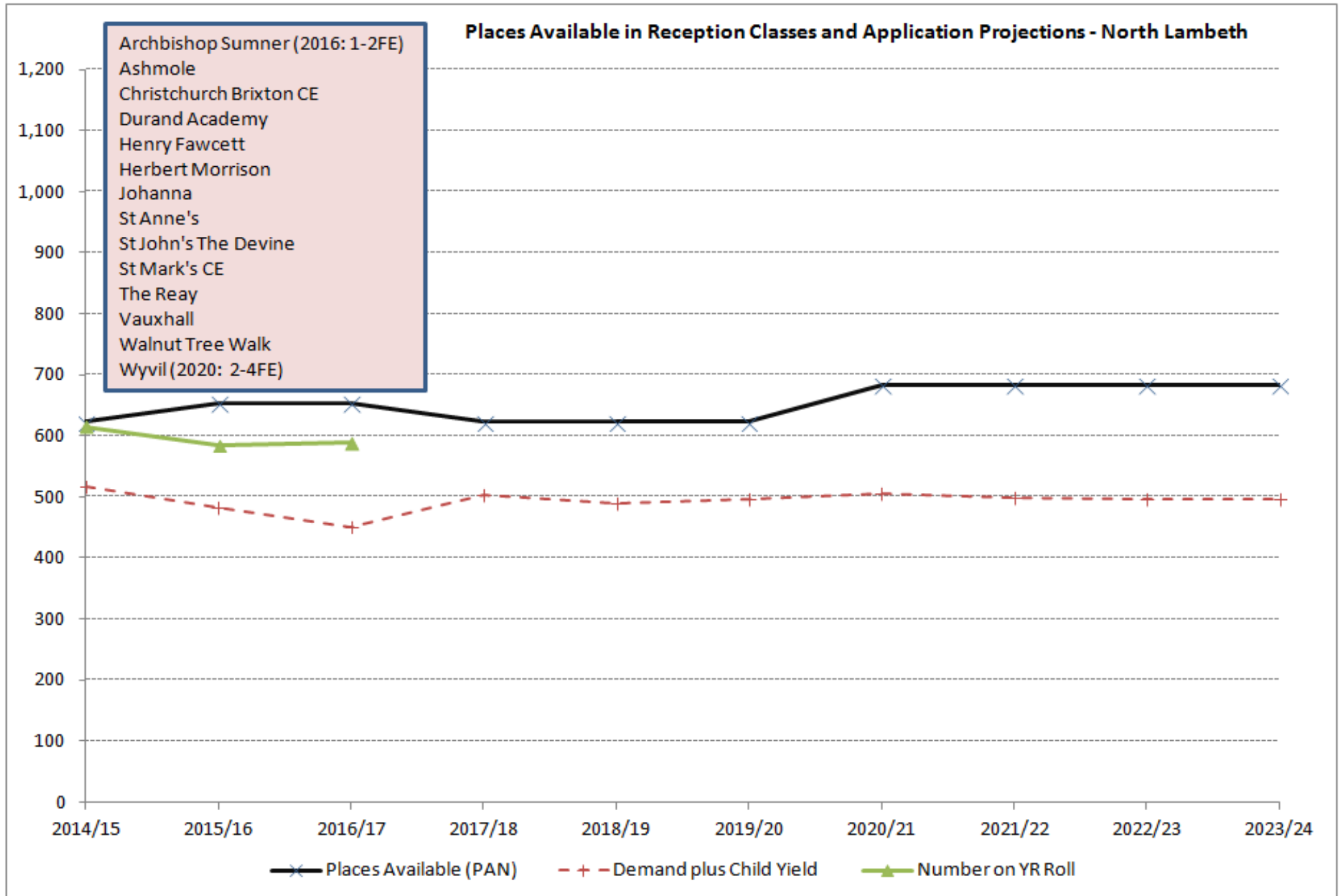
Appendix G1 – Town Centre Chart: Brixton



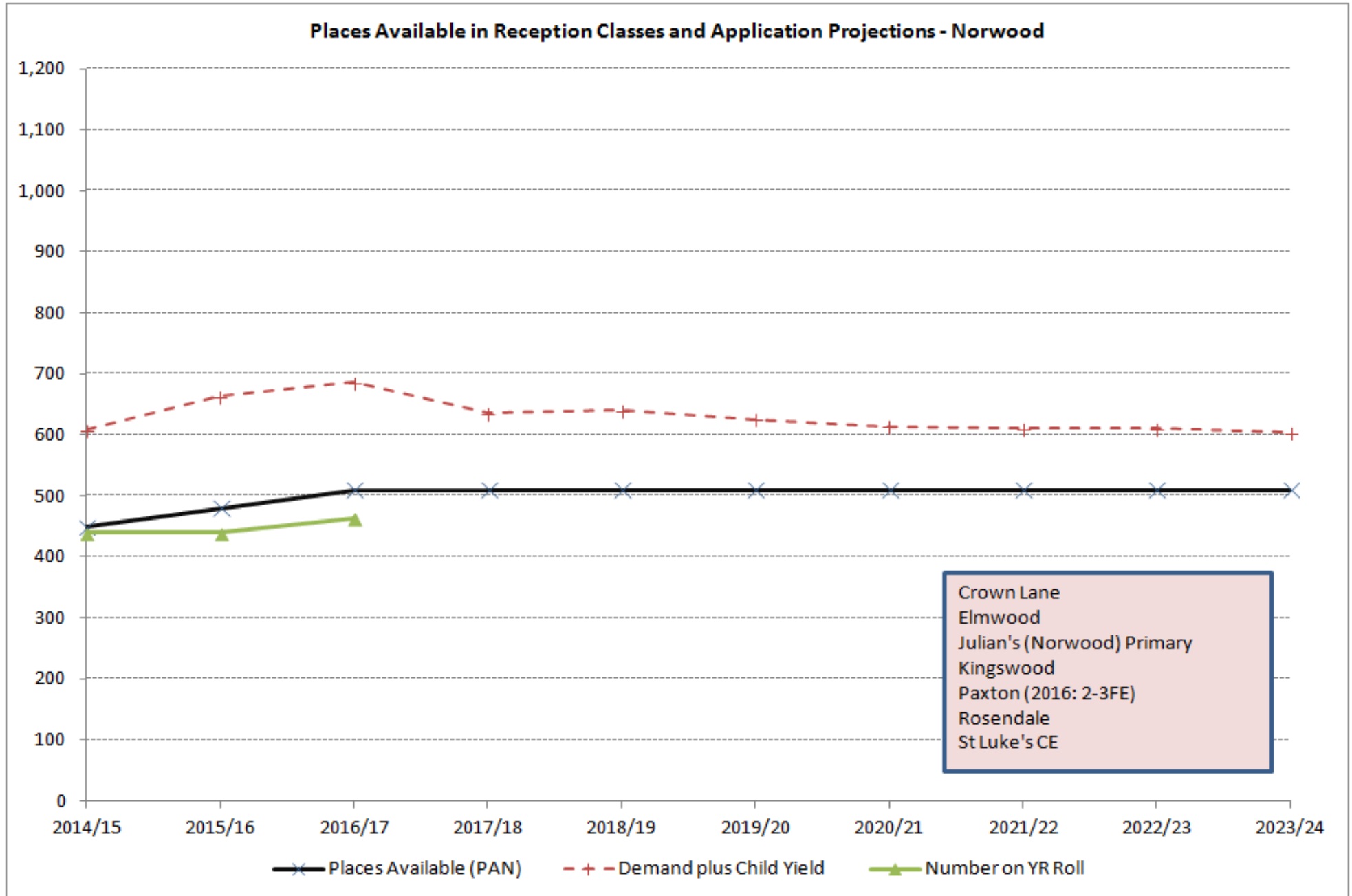
Appendix G2 – Town Centre Chart: Clapham & Stockwell



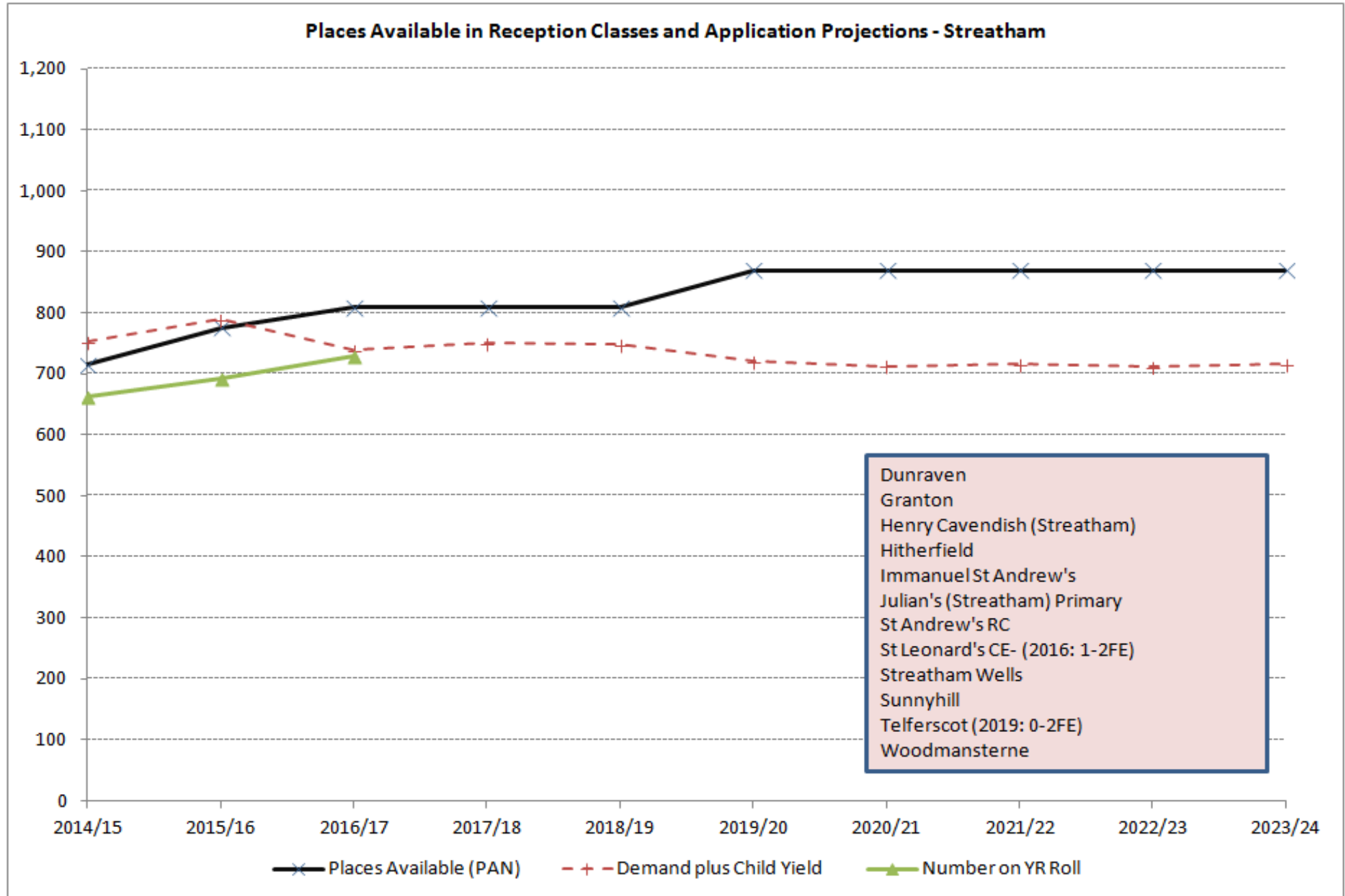
Appendix G3 – Town Centre Chart: North Lambeth



Appendix G4 – Town Centre Chart: Norwood



Appendix G5 – Town Centre Chart: Streatham



Appendix H – Secondary: Current places and roll

The table below shows the Planned Admission Numbers for admission to Year 7 in Lambeth’s secondary schools. Some schools are their own admissions authority such as church schools and academies but all applications for school places from Lambeth residents come through Lambeth’s admissions service regardless of the location of the school they wish to attend.

Table H1: The current and planned Year 7 PANs for secondary schools in Lambeth

Places Available (PAN)	Planned as at August 2016						
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Total	2,590	2,920	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980

Table H2: The historical Year 7 PANs for secondary schools situated in Lambeth

Places Available (PAN)	Including expansions and new schools					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total	1,988	1,988	2,143	2,440	2,590	2,590

The table below shows the number of pupils on roll in Lambeth’s secondary schools. The number on roll includes those who are not Lambeth residents. Currently, approximately 500 pupils who are resident in Lambeth and attend a Lambeth primary school in year 6, go out of borough at secondary

Table H3: The number of pupils on roll in Lambeth’s secondary schools in January 2016

Number on roll	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Year 7	1,961	1,952	2,050	2,156	2,245	2,277
Year 8	1,957	1,960	1,920	2,037	2,153	2,254
Year 9	1,937	1,946	1,937	1,934	1,994	2,141
Year 10	1,814	1,934	1,914	1,941	1,942	1,979
Year 11	1,598	1,758	1,860	1,819	1,864	1,870
Total	9,267	9,550	9,681	9,887	10,198	10,521

Appendix I – Cross Border Information

Indications from neighbouring boroughs in January 2016 were that expansions were going ahead at secondary but there were still likely to be shortages:

- Southwark estimate they may have a shortage of 6FE by 2021;
- Merton estimates they will have a shortage of 10FE by 2018;
- Croydon estimates that they will need 6FE in 2018;
- Lewisham are net exporters at secondary but are expecting a 6FE shortage by 2019;
- Sutton are expanding existing secondary schools by 10FE by 2016; and,
- Wandsworth are the exception as they have a surplus of secondary Year 7 places, and this is expected to remain the case until 2020.

Appendix J –Year 7 projections

The overall number of expected Year 7 pupils in Lambeth can be predicted in large part using the number of Year 6 pupils on roll in primary schools, but they need to take account of the transfer rate, the net proportion transferring out of or into Lambeth to/from neighbouring boroughs after primary school.

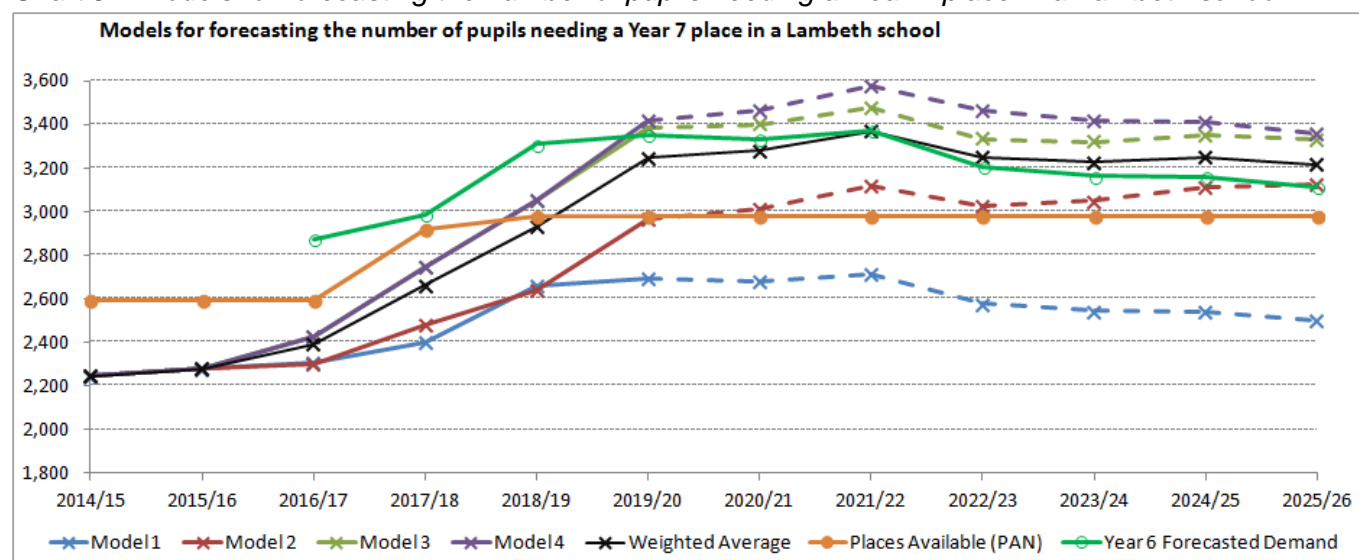
There are 4 different scenarios which are modelled for secondary projections:

- **Model 1** – assumes that the transfer rate will remain on the current trend;
- **Model 2** – assumes an increasing transfer rate of 2 percentage points every year;
- **Model 3** – assumes an increasing transfer rate growing to 100% by 2018/19 then growing 1 percentage point each year; and,
- **Model 4** – assumes an increasing transfer rate growing to 100% by 2018/19 then growing 2 percentage points each year to 2022.

A weighted average (4:3:2:1 for scenarios 4, 3, 2, 1) smooths out the different effects and produces a transfer rate which can be applied to the Year 6 demand forecasts.

The following chart shows the Year 6 forecasted demand (rolled forward to Year 7 as if it were a 100% transfer), the Year 7 PAN and the projection of places needed by the four different methods. It also shows a weighted average for the 4 scenarios.

Chart J1: Models for forecasting the number of pupils needing a Year 7 place in a Lambeth school



The table and chart below show the number of pupils who are forecasted, based on the method described above, to need a place in Year 7 in a Lambeth secondary school. These figures include Child Yield: the number of age 11 children likely to be added to the population as a result of known developments in each Town Centre.

Table J2: The number of pupils forecasted to need a Year 7 place

Forecasted Applicants	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Year 7 demand for places	2,277	2,390	2,659	2,932	3,245	3,278	3,368	3,248
Y7 demand for places + Child Yield	2,277	2,432	2,715	2,991	3,309	3,348	3,422	3,282
Places Available (PAN)	2,590	2,590	2,920	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980	2,980

ChartJ2 – Secondary Chart

