

## **Brent LEA**

### **Review of Secondary School Places**

**March 2005**

#### **1. Background**

1.1. This review examines the current secondary school provision in Brent and makes recommendations in planning for the future organisation of provision in the context of future demand and the policies and principles set out in the School Organisation Plan(SOP)and central government guidance.

1.2. The Local Education Authority (LEA) has a statutory duty to plan school places and ensure that the number of places and type of provision available is appropriate for local children. This means ensuring that there are sufficient places to meet demand or removing expensive surplus places, as well as ensuring that the type of provision is appropriate and delivers the best possible standard of education for children in the area.

1.3. In carrying out that duty the LEA is guided by advice issued by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES)\* and the Audit Commission. In bringing forward statutory proposals LEAs and school governing bodies must have regard to the DfES guidance as must those deciding the proposals - usually School Organisation Committees (SOCs) and Schools Adjudicators. The planning of school places in an authority should be in the context of the LEA's School Organisation Plan which should complement the Secretary's of State's guidance and should reflect the changing context in which changes in school organisation need to be considered.

\* Guidance on statutory proposals for 'Decision Makers' (SOCS and schools adjudicators) and those planning to publish statutory proposals from 1 June 2003

*Brent's SOP 2003-08*

1.4. Brent's SOP sets out its key education planning principles. These principles are set out in detail and include:

- **improving standards of education**
- **equality – with schools providing for many different communities, cultures and backgrounds.**
- **maintaining diversity**
- **maintaining surplus capacity at an appropriate level**
- **size of school**
- **expansion of popular schools**
- **schools as part of their local communities**
- **approach to SEN**
- **asset management**
- **school collaboration/federations**

### *Parameters of the Review*

1.5. This review will examine the current provision of secondary school places in the borough and propose recommendations in planning for the future organisation of places which are in accord with the policies and principles as set out in Brent's SOP and guidance from the Secretary of State (Brief attached as Appendix 7).

1.6. The focus will be on

- examining the current distribution of places in relation to demand including an analysis of cross border movement
- examining roll projections for the future in the context of the major regeneration schemes within the borough and planned secondary provision in neighbouring boroughs
- making recommendations in the light of identified shortfall/over capacity

1.7. This review has been carried out at the same time as London Challenge are producing a Pan London review of the planning of secondary school places. The conclusions of this report will need to be considered in the context of that review.

## **Part One**

### **2.0. Factors relevant to the future planning secondary provision in the borough**

#### *Number and size of schools*

2.1. There are 14 secondary schools in Brent. Of these 8 are foundation, 4 are voluntary aided, 1 is a community school and 1 is an Academy. As of September 2003 a federation has been created between Cardinal Hinsley and Convent of Jesus and Mary Language College.

2.2. The schools range in size from approximately 4FE to 10 FE. The SOP does not take a view on size of school but sensibly notes that in future planning special consideration will be given to the educational and financial viability of any new school proposals and in particular the relative cost efficiency of small schools. The size of each of the secondary schools is shown in the table below (Table 1). The net capacity (NC) assessment produces an Indicated Admission Number (IAL) for each school. There is discretion to publish an admission number (PAN) that is higher than the IAL but if the PAN is fixed lower than the capacity assessment then the admission authority must publish this information for parents who may object to the admission number. Capacity assessments were updated in 2004. There are three schools who currently have a published admission number below their IAL. They are : Alperton(PAN 217, IAL 225), Convent RC(PAN 180, IAL 185) and John Kelly Boys(PAN 117, IAL 122).

- *Key Fact 1: 3 schools – Alperton(PAN 217, IAL 225), Convent of Jesus and Mary (PAN 180, IAL 185)and John Kelly Boys(PAN 117, IAL 122) – have a published admission number below their indicated admission limit.*

2.3. To calculate the Year 7 to Year 11 PAN capacity for a secondary school the PAN is multiplied by 5 i.e. if a school admits up to 150 pupils per year group (a five form entry school) then its PAN capacity is 750. Once an admission number has been set it should be respected and pupils should not be admitted above the published number unless exceptional circumstances apply.

**TABLE 1**

**BRENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS – January 2004**

School Type*	School Name	Pupils in Year 7	Admission Number Year 7(IAL)	PAN Capacity (Year 7 to Year 11)	Pupils Year 7 to Year 11	Surplus PAN Capacity	Pupils in 6th Form	Pupils aged 11 to 19	Net Capacity (11-19)	Surplus Net Capacity
F	Alperton Community	217	217(225)	1085	1083	2	334	1417	1485	68
C	Capital City Academy	193	196(?196)	980	697	283	145	842	1234	392
VA	Cardinal Hinsley RC +	34	180(180)	900	486	414	48	534	1012	478
F	Claremont High	223	210(224)	1050	1103	17	327	1430	1456	26
VA	Convent RC Language	183	180(185)	900	890	10	161	1051	1243	192
F	Copland Community	237	220(220)	1100	1162	(-62)	679	1841	1494	0
VA	JFS	301	300(?300)	1320	1261	(-1)	396	1657	2205	548
F	John Kelly Boys Tech	100	117(122)	585	564	21	88	652	689	37
F	John Kelly Girls Tech	151	155(155)	775	768	7	124	892	867	0
F	Kingsbury High *	315	300(315)	1500	1551	24	405	1956	2004	48
F	Preston Manor High	221	216(216)	1080	1118	(-38)	267	1385	1318	0
F	Queens Park Com	206	200(200)	1000	1034	(-34)	152	1186	1200	14
VA	St Gregory's RC High	150	176(176)	880	836	44	165	1001	1058	57
C	Wembley High Technology College	180	210(210)	850	807	43	127	934	1143	209
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2711</b>	<b>2877(2924)</b>	<b>14005</b>	<b>13360</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>3418</b>	<b>16778</b>	<b>18408</b>	<b>2069</b>
										<b>11.2%</b>

C - Community  
 F - Foundation  
 VA - Voluntary Aided

\* Kingsbury High - PAN increased to 315 from Sept 2004  
 + Cardinal Hinsley – PAN to decrease to 150 from September 2005

2.4. All schools in Brent have a sixth form. To calculate the sixth form capacity the Year 7 – 11 PAN capacity is subtracted from the net capacity. The overall sixth form capacity in Brent schools is calculated as 4403 with 3418 on roll as at January 2004. Schools such as Copland(675) and Preston Manor(267)have large sixth forms which exceed their capacity. Recent mobile accommodation at Copland(600m<sup>2</sup>)will alleviate pressure on teaching space. It is assumed that flexible timetabling enables these numbers to be accommodated without overcrowding.

### *Gender Balance*

2.5. Of the 14 schools 10 are co-educational, two are girls only and two are boys only. The overall Year 7 capacity(January 2004)equates to 95.9FE.(2877 places). Of this 74.8 FE(2245 places) are co-educational places, 11.2FE(335 places) are girls only and 9.9FE (297)are boys only. In terms of pupils currently in Year 7 there are 1312(48.3%) boys and 1403(51.7%) girls. For the first time in the last 5 years the numbers of boys admitted in Y7(48%) was less than the number of girls. This cohort was roughly in balance in Year 6 with 1454 boys and 1449 girls. The cohort change between Y6 and Y7 was a 9.8% loss of boys and a 3.2% loss of girls.

2.6.In all of the co-educational schools at least 50% of the school roll is male. At Queens Park and St.Gregory's the figure approaches 60%. In some individual years the imbalance is more marked e.g. at St.Gregory's 68% boys in Y8, Capital City 61% boys in Y7 and Claremont 41% boys in Y7.

- ***Key Fact 2: Currently in Year 7 there are 1312(48.3%) boys and 1403(51.7%) girls. In some year groups in the co-educational schools boys represent more than 60% of the roll.***

### *Denominational Balance*

2.7. 10 of the schools are non-denominational. Of the four denominational schools two are single sex RC schools, one is a co-educational RC school and one is a Jewish co-educational school. There is no C of E school.

2.8. The table below(Table 2)compares the balance of provision in the primary sector to that in the secondary sector. The lack of C of E provision in the secondary sector contributes to the net exports at secondary transfer.

**Table 2 Denominational capacity**

	Year 6 Forms of entry(FE)	Year 7 Forms of entry(FE)
Non-denominational	75.2	68
Roman Catholic	15.5	17.9
Church of England	9	-
Jewish	5.4	10
Muslim	1	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>106.1</i> <i>(3185</i> <i>places)</i>	<i>95.9</i> <i>(2877</i> <i>places)</i>

- **Key Fact 3 :** Overall provision reduces by 10FE from Year 6 to Year 7. The number of non-denominational places decreases by 7.2FE, C of E places by 9FE and Muslim by 1FE. RC places increase by 2.4 FE and Jewish places by 5.6FE.

### Admissions

2.9. The oversubscription criteria within an individual school's admission policy influences the geographical spread of the intake. The non-denominational schools give high priority to geography and in the popular schools the majority of pupils therefore live close to the school. For example Alperton recruits the highest proportion of pupils(73%) from within a one mile radius. In the denominational sector, as priority is given to religious criteria, the homes of those pupils attending the school tend to be more widespread. For example JFS only recruits 3.9% from within a one mile radius. The table below illustrates the pattern of admission based on distance for each secondary school(based on January 2004 figures)

**Table 3 Admission to school by distance**

School	1 mile	2 miles	3 miles	> 3 Miles	Total *(NOR)
Alperton	1013(73.4%)	1199(86.8%)	1377(99.7%)	4(0.3%)	1381(1417)
Capital City	331(41.8%)	599(75.5%)	683(86.1%)	110(13.9%)	793(842)
Cardinal H	197(38.6%)	378(74.1%)	435(85.3%)	75(14.7%)	510(534)
Claremont	852(60.2%)	1251(88.3%)	1365(96.4%)	51(3.6%)	1416(1430)
Convent	382(38.2%)	728(72.9%)	916(91.7%)	83(8.3%)	999(1051)
Copland	605(34.9%)	1325(76.5%)	1597(92.3%)	134(7.7%)	1731(1841)

JK boys	266(42.6%)	497(79.5%)	575(92%)	50(8%)	625(652)
JK girls	379(44.4%)	675(79%)	798(93.4%)	56(6.6%)	854(892)
Kingsbury	1236(64.6%)	1567(82%)	1723(90.1%)	189(9.9%)	1912(1956)
Preston Man	614(46.4%)	1156(87.4%)	1269(96%)	53(4%)	1322(1385)
Queens Park	614(53.3%)	1043(90.5%)	1096(95.1%)	57(4.9%)	1153(1186)
St.Gregory's	230(23.6%)	474(48.7%)	674(69.2%)	300(30.8%)	974
JFS	54(3.9%)	178(12.7%)	542(38.8%)	856(61.2%)	1398(1657)
Wembley H	339(37.5%)	536(59.4%)	775(85.8%)	128(14.2%)	903(934)

\*some pupil locations were unable to be mapped as the postcode was unavailable or it was unrecognised. Others were not mapped because they lie outside the GLA area – this was the case for example with JFS.

***Key Fact 4: The percentage of pupils living within one mile of their school by school ranges from 4% to 73%.***

2.10. The location of pupils' homes attending the individual schools is attached as Appendix 1.

2.11. In 2004 8 of the 14 schools had admitted at or above their admission number. 2 had admitted close to their admission limit. The majority of the spare capacity in Year 7 was in the RC sector, accounting for 172 of the 196 spare places.

- ***Key Fact 5: The majority of the surplus capacity in Year 7 is in the RC sector(172 out of 196 spare places). Year 7-11 surplus capacity is 4.6%.***

2.12. When planning provision LEA's are encouraged by government to ensure that places are located where parents want them. The SOP notes the conflict of expanding popular schools and the need to reduce surplus capacity. This is noted in government guidance to LEA's but decision makers are to start from the strong presumption that proposals to expand popular and successful schools should be supported. A measure of popularity is the number of applications for places.

- ***Key Fact 6 : Decision makers should note there should be a strong presumption in support of expanding popular schools where additional places are required.***

2.13. For September 2005 the introduction of a co-ordinated admissions scheme across London enables an assessment to be made of the popularity of Brent schools by first preference. An analysis of demand by first preference is detailed in Table 4 below. Five schools are oversubscribed by first preference.

- *Key Fact 7: Brent can now analyse for the first time the popularity of its schools by first preference. In the September round 5 schools are oversubscribed by first choice.*

**Table 4 Applications for school places 2005/06**

<b>Application School</b>	<b>Admission Number</b>	<b>Preference 1</b>	<b>Preference 2</b>	<b>Grand Total 1-6</b>
Alperton High School	217	135	65	415
Capital City Academy	196	208	168	622
Cardinal Hinsley R.C. High	150	21	42	125
Claremont High School	224	208	292	905
Convent Of Jesus & Mary	180	112	90	344
Copland	220	183	163	645
JFS	300	407	81	559
John Kelly Technology	117	37	22	159
John Kelly Technology	155	96	53	283
Kingsbury High School	315	329	233	1120
Preston Manor High	216	412	386	1317
Queens Park Community	200	275	163	678
St Gregory's R.C. High	176	110	128	453
Wembley High School	210	73	104	493
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>8118</b>

2.14. An analysis of the first choice applications by borough of origin (**Table 5**) reveals that 74% of all first preference applications are Brent residents.

2.15. An analysis of out borough applications by first preference will establish the number of Brent residents seeking a maintained school place.

**Table 5 Applications for Brent school places 2005/06 by borough of origin**

<b>HomeLEA</b>	<b>Preference 1</b>	<b>%</b>
Barnet	249	10
Brent	1939	74
Camden	35	1
City of Westminster	50	2



Ealing	31	1
Enfield	13	
Essex		
Hammersmith & Fulham	11	
Haringey		
Harrow	143	6
Hertfordshire	84	3
Hillingdon	4	
Hounslow		
Islington	2	
Kensington & Chelsea	44	2
Lambeth	1	
Grand Total	<b>2606</b>	

2.16. An analysis of each school's oversubscription criteria highlights that most schools conform to the School Admissions Code of Practice but:

- *Cardinal Hinsley – there is no final tie break.*
- *Claremont : looked after children are not given high priority*
- *Convent of Jesus and Mary: the measurement of aptitude is not clearly explained in the admissions booklet? There is no tie break*
- *JFS: tie break not explicit*

***Key Fact 8 : Most schools admissions criteria conform to the Code of Practice.***

### *Capacity*

2.17. There are two ways of calculating a school's capacity. The first takes the number of pupils each school is obliged to admit (known as the published admission number – the PAN) multiplied by five (the number of school years, 7-11). The second uses the net capacity method, which takes into account the use of the school's accommodation and the number of pupils on roll.

2.18. The capacity of the schools is shown in Table 1 above. The overall capacity is 18408 places as measured by the net capacity method. As at January 2004 there were 16778 11-19 pupils giving a surplus capacity of 11.2%. These overall figures mask the situation at two schools (Copland and John Kelly girls) where numbers on roll exceed the net capacity and two schools where there is minimal surplus (Claremont and Queens Park).

2.19. The capacity as measured by the PAN method totals 14005 for years 7 to 11. As at January 2004 there were 13360 pupils on roll giving a surplus capacity of 4.6%. By this measure four schools were overcrowded (more pupils than places) namely – Claremont, Copland, Preston Manor, Kingsbury and Queens Park. Two schools were carrying significant surplus capacity – Cardinal Hinsley (46%) and Capital City Academy (11.5%).

2.20. In Year 7, in the non –denominational sector, in January 2004 the situation was tight. Overall Year 7 capacity in the non- denominational sector was 2041 with an NOR of 2046.

**Key Fact 9 :** *There were only 33 surplus co-educational places (30 of which were at Wembley High School) in Year 7 in January 2004.*

#### *Cross- Borough Movement of Pupils*

2.21. Brent is a net exporter of pupils at secondary level. In 2002 Brent exported 4557 pupils and imported 2024 pupils at 11-15 (source GLA cross-border mobility report). The table below is based on January 2003 data and indicates a significant rise in imports which can largely be accounted for by the relocation of JFS into the borough. The pattern of 11-15 exports has varied little over the last 10 years, for example in 1994 there were 1256 exports to Barnet, 789 to Harrow and 670 to Camden and 488 to Westminster. Cross border movement is therefore a well established pattern.

**Table 6 Cross Border Movement 2003 11-15 and 16+ (source analysis of confidential GLA data)**

Borough/County	Imports 11-15	Exports 11-15	Net 11-15	Import 16+	Export 16+	Net 16+
Barnet	803	1244	441	214	305	91
Camden	111	536	425	27	144	117
Ealing	271	372	101	70	87	17
Hammersmith & Fulham	58	238	180	6	61	55
Harrow	891	711	180	325	1	324
Hillingdon	28	105	77	8	45	37
Hertfordshire	164	105	59	34	55	21
Hounslow	4	37	33	6	15	9
Kensington & Chelsea	156	236	80	13	54	41
Westminster	310	546	236	34	82	48
Others	206	86	120	49	37	12
Total	3002	4216	1214	786	886	100

2.22. The total level of imports in January 2004 was 3924 compared to 3788 in 2003, a difference of 138 pupils. As a proportion of the total school roll imports accounted for 24%(76% Brent). A significant proportion of the increase will be accounted for by the increased intake at JFS(note that 540 of the 16795 pupils were unable to be mapped). An analysis of imports and exports at an individual school level has been carried out using January 2004 data.

***Key Fact 10: Cross border movement is a well established pattern.***

***Key Fact 11: Of the total borough 11-19 secondary school roll 73%(12331 pupils) are Brent residents.***

## Imports- borough school analysis(January 2004)

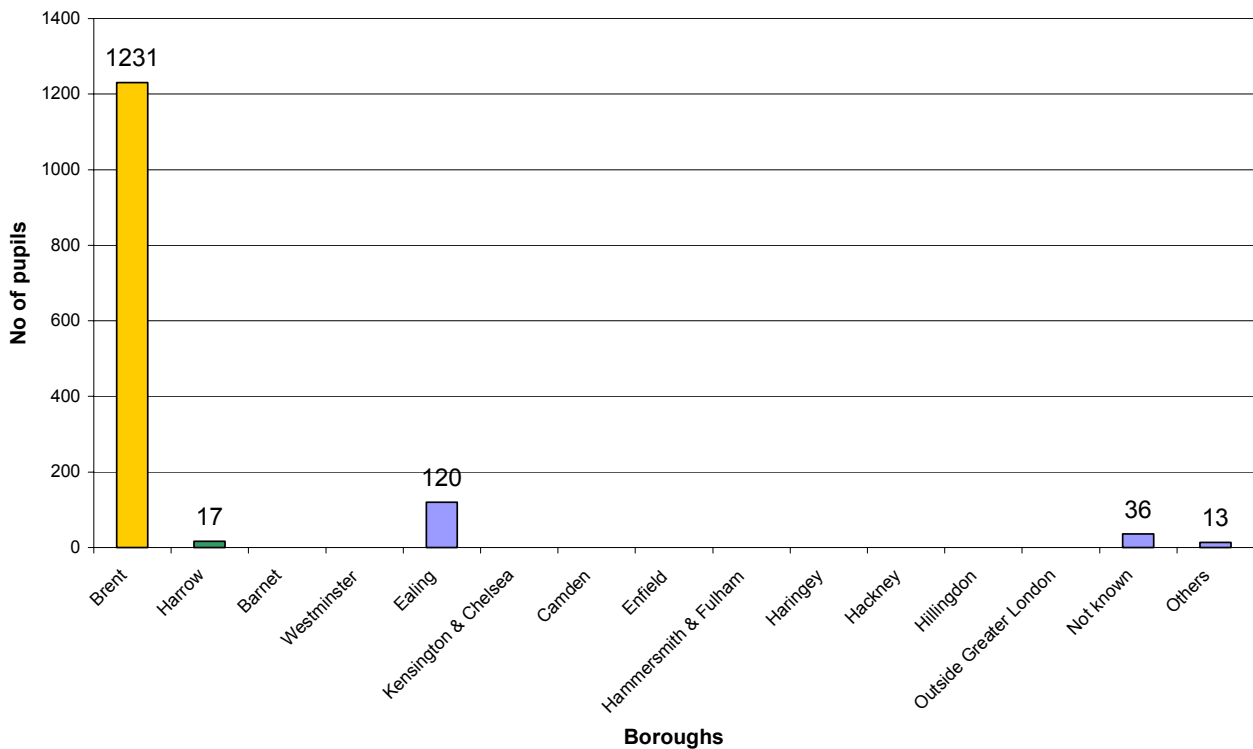
2.23. For Brent schools the imports are detailed in Table 7 below and illustrated in the graphs for each school.

**Table 7 Imports – school by school analysis(January 2004)**

LEA	Total	Alperton Community School	Capital City Academy	Cardinal Hinsley High School	Clairemont High School	Convent of Jesus & Mary Language College	Copland Community School & Tech. Centre	JFS	John Kelly Boys' Technology College	John Kelly Girls' Technology College	Kingsbury High School	Preston Manor High School	Queen's Park Community School	St Gregory's RC High School	Wembley High School
Not known	540	36	48	24	14	48	98	23	26	37	33	59	46	18	30
Brent	12331	1231	682	357	1060	745	1584	105	564	777	1598	1268	915	642	803
Harrow	1251	17	9	3	341	6	66	264	12	10	213	20	10	250	30
Barnet	1078	5	22	6	9	18	19	787	27	32	85	9	10	34	15
Westminster	334	3	18	60	0	116	3	11	2	14	4	0	84	17	2
Ealing	318	120	12	11	5	25	40	1	9	5	5	18	12	12	43
Kensington & Chelsea	161	1	7	36	0	22	2	2	3	1	0	0	85	2	0
Camden	146	0	13	12	0	29	1	36	4	9	3	0	28	11	0
Enfield	84	1	4	1	0	0	2	74	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hammersmith & Fulham	71	0	13	14	0	32	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
Haringey	65	0	3	2	0	0	1	58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hackney	45	0	0	0	0	1	2	31	3	2	0	2	1	0	3
Hillingdon	31	2	1	0	1	2	3	13	0	0	2	3	0	3	1
Islington	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lambeth	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Redbridge	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waltham Forest	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Newham	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hounslow	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwark	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Croydon	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewisham	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tower Hamlets	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wandsworth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barking & Dagenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bromley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greenwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond upon Thames	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Outside Greater London	284	0	1	0	0	4	13	238	1	1	11	5	0	9	1
Grand Totals	16795	1417	842	534	1430	1051	1842	1659	652	892	1956	1386	1199	1001	934

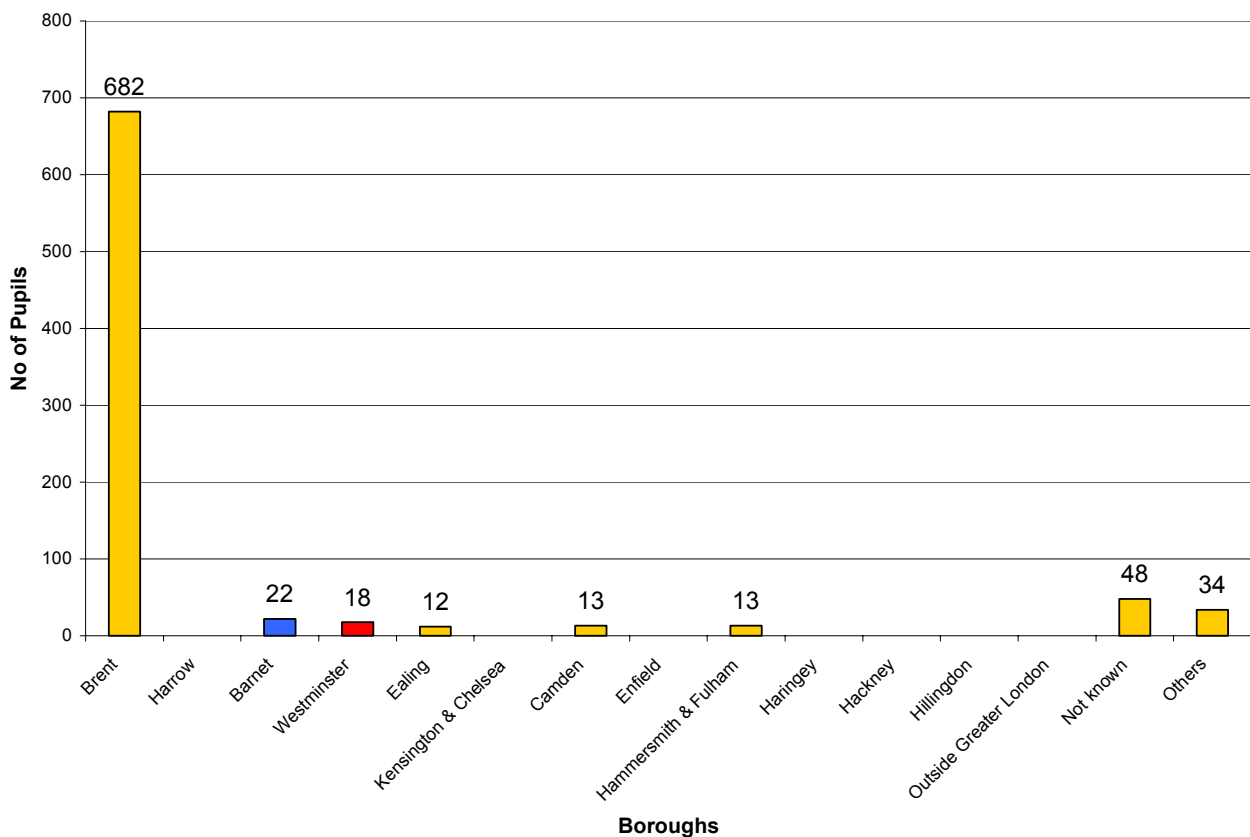
*Alperton Community School*

2.24. The vast majority of pupils are Brent Residents (87%). Of the remaining 13%, 8.5% are Ealing residents. The intake of Alperton is well established with Brent residents being the major group and cross border movement from Ealing. The Year 7 intake in 2003/04 for example was 90% Brent and 6.5% Ealing. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 135 first preferences, of which 129(96%) are Brent residents and 6(4%) from Ealing.



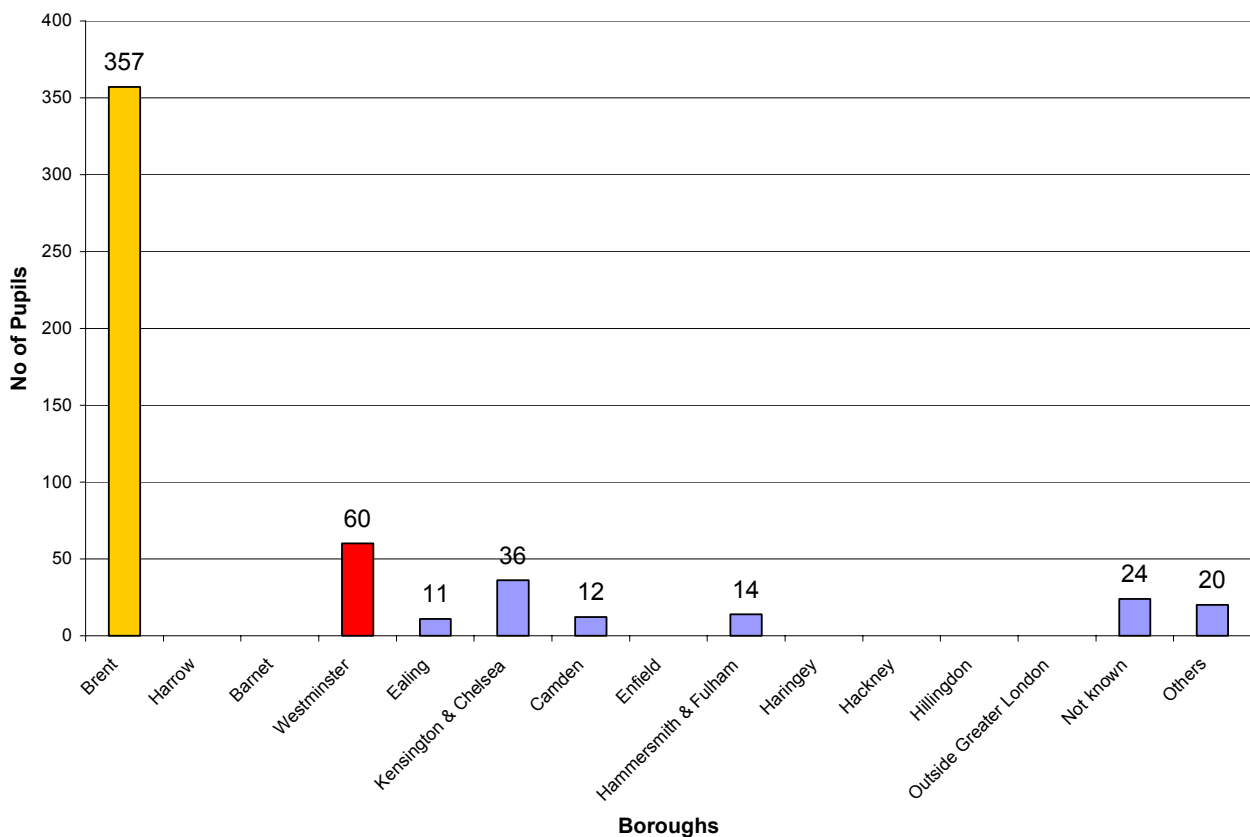
## Capital City Academy

2.25. Currently Capital City Academy has 81% of its pupils from Brent though the majority do not live within one mile of the school. It imports from several neighbouring boroughs but the numbers are not significant. As the school establishes itself it might be expected to recruit more locally and the numbers of imports might reduce though its sports specialism may draw in pupils from further afield. 85% of its pupils in Year 7 were recruited from Brent. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 208 first preferences, of which 179(86%) are Brent residents and single figure numbers from Barnet, Camden, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea.



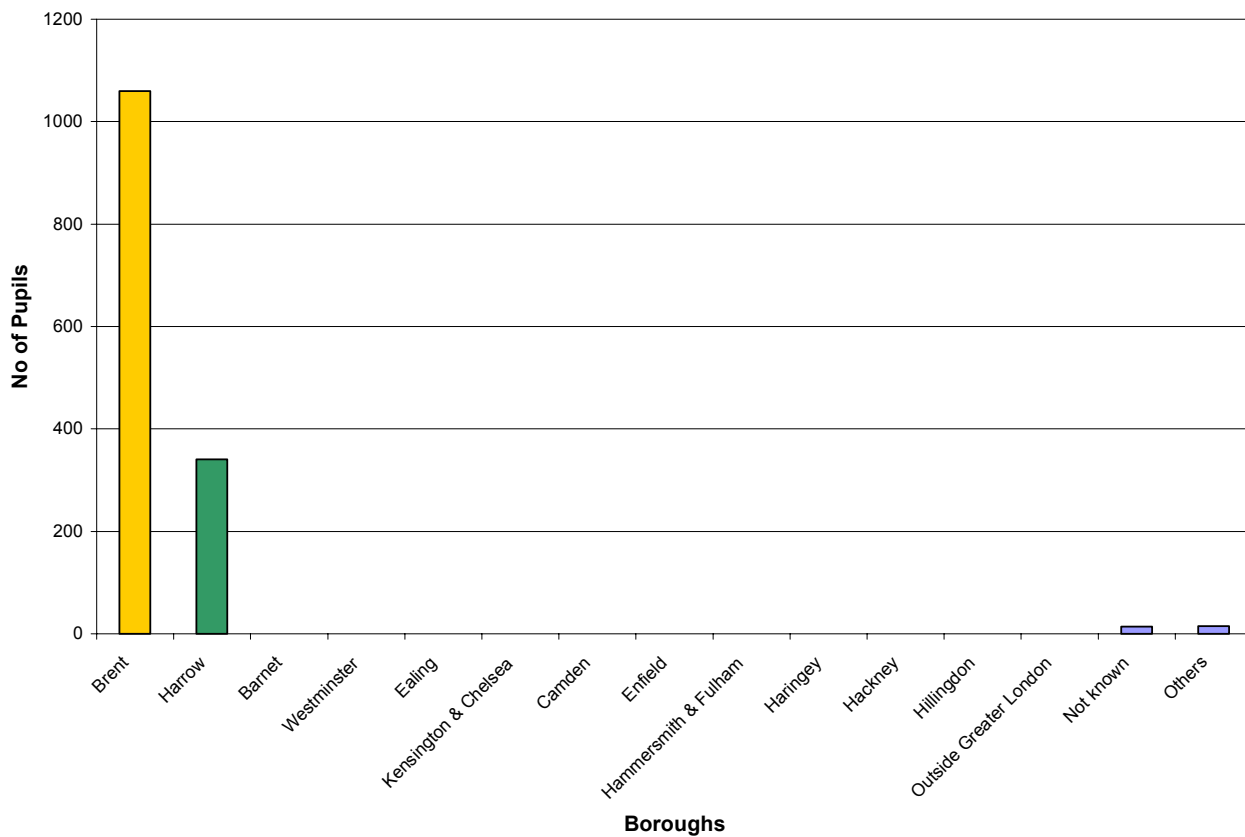
## Cardinal Hinsley

2.26. 67% of the school roll is Brent residents with significant numbers imported from Westminster (11%) and Kensington and Chelsea ((7%). The reasons for this are two fold. Firstly catholic schools and single sex schools will always tend to draw from a wider catchment and secondly the school has been carrying significant surplus capacity. The pattern over the last 5 years has been one of declining numbers overall and a reduction in imports. In Year 7 74% of the pupils are Brent residents. Only 4 pupils were from Westminster compared with 21 in Year 11. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 21 first preferences, of which 19(90%) are Brent residents.



*Claremont High school*

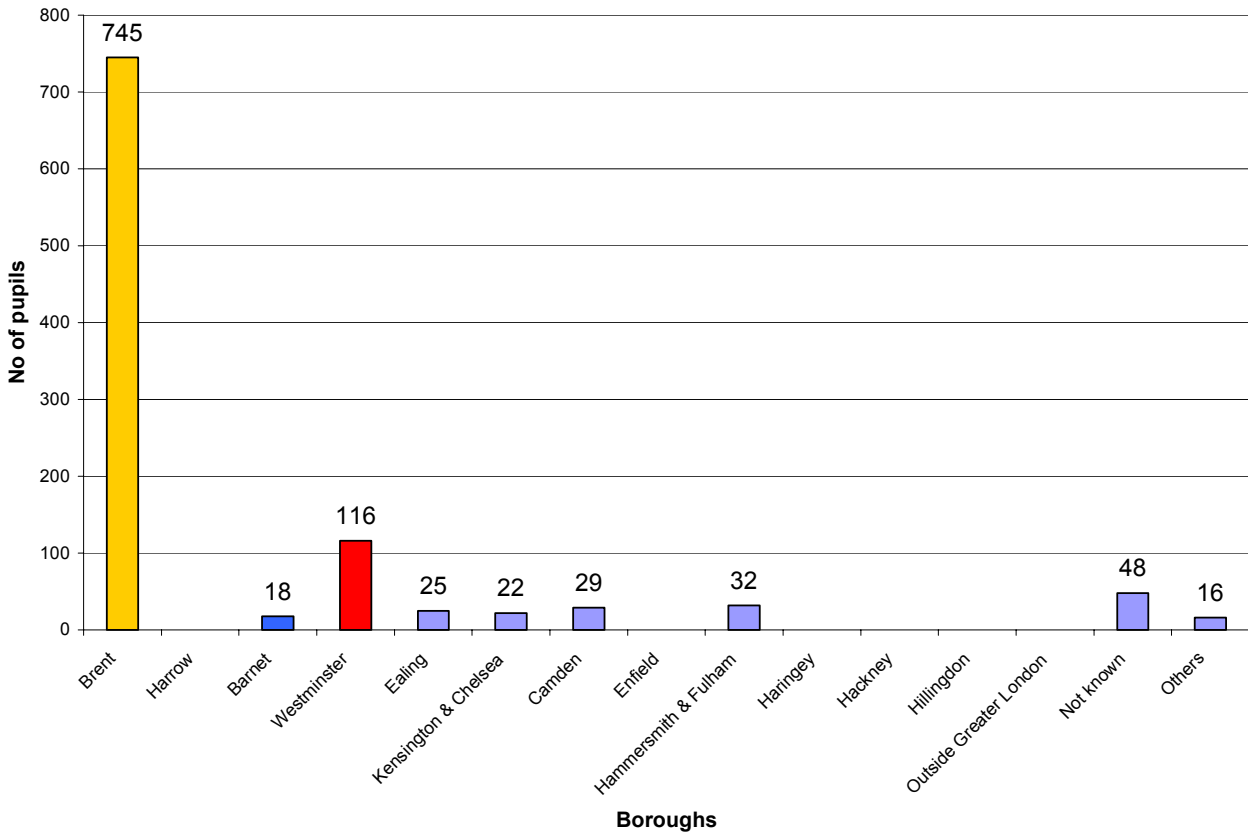
2.27. Currently 74% of pupils are Brent Residents with significant imports from Harrow((24%). The proportion of Harrow pupils fell in Year 7(18%). In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 208 first preferences, of which 168(81%) are Brent residents and 37(18%) are Harrow residents.





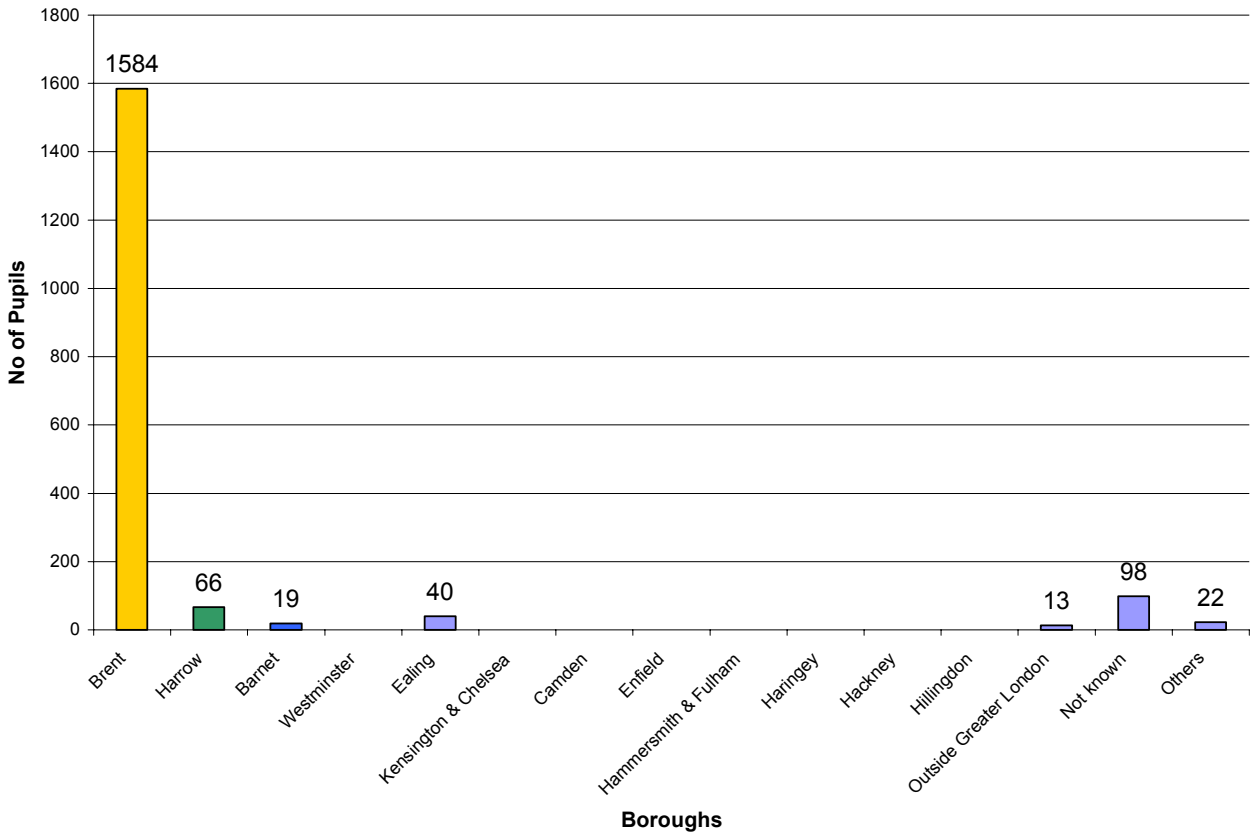
*Convent of Jesus & Mary Language College*

2.28. Currently 71% of pupils are Brent residents with significant imports from Westminster((11%). The school draws smaller numbers from Hammersmith and Fulham, Camden, Ealing and Kensington and Chelsea. The proportions have remained largely unchanged for the last 5 years. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 112 first preferences, of which 82(73%) are Brent residents and 15(13%) are Westminster residents.

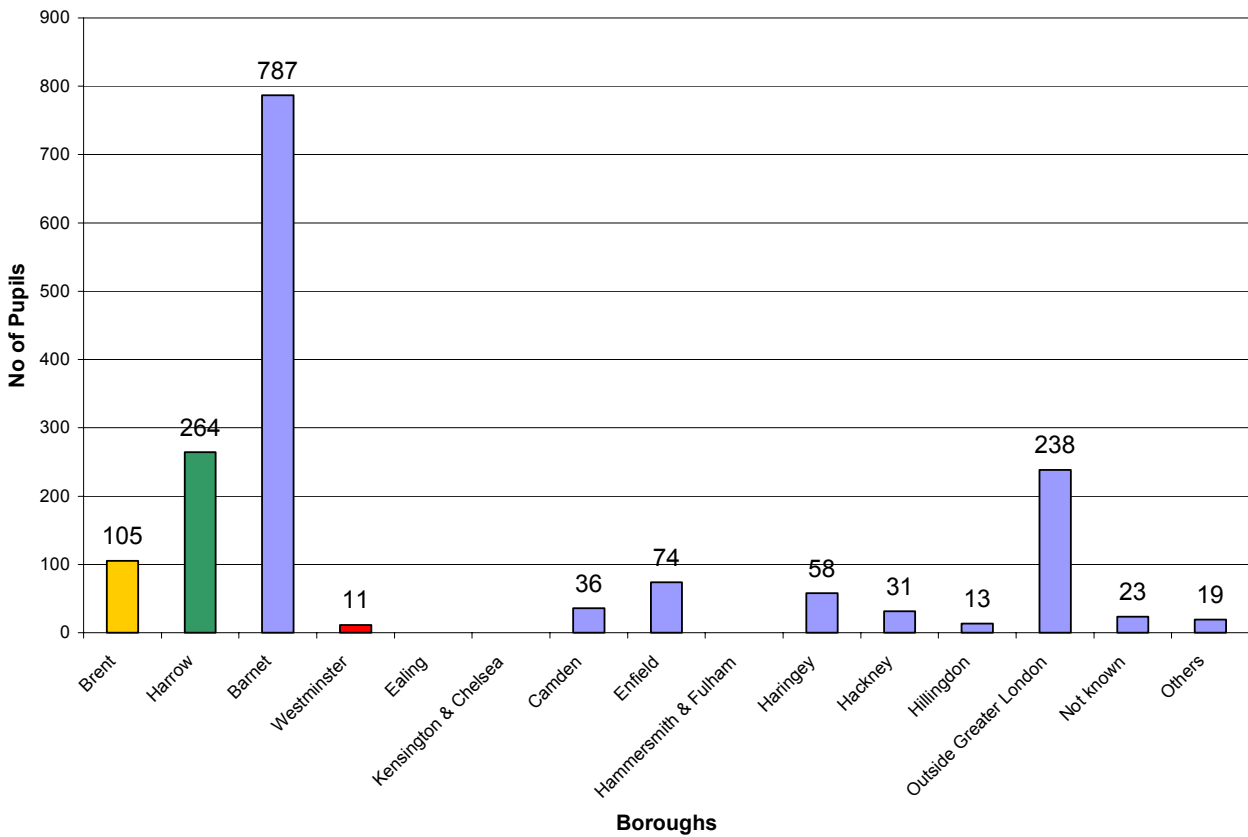


*Copland*

2.29. Currently 86% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Harrow((4%)and Ealing((2%). The proportions of out borough pupils are highest at post 16. The proportion of Brent pupils is 92% in Year 7. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 183 first preferences, of which 181(99%) are Brent residents.

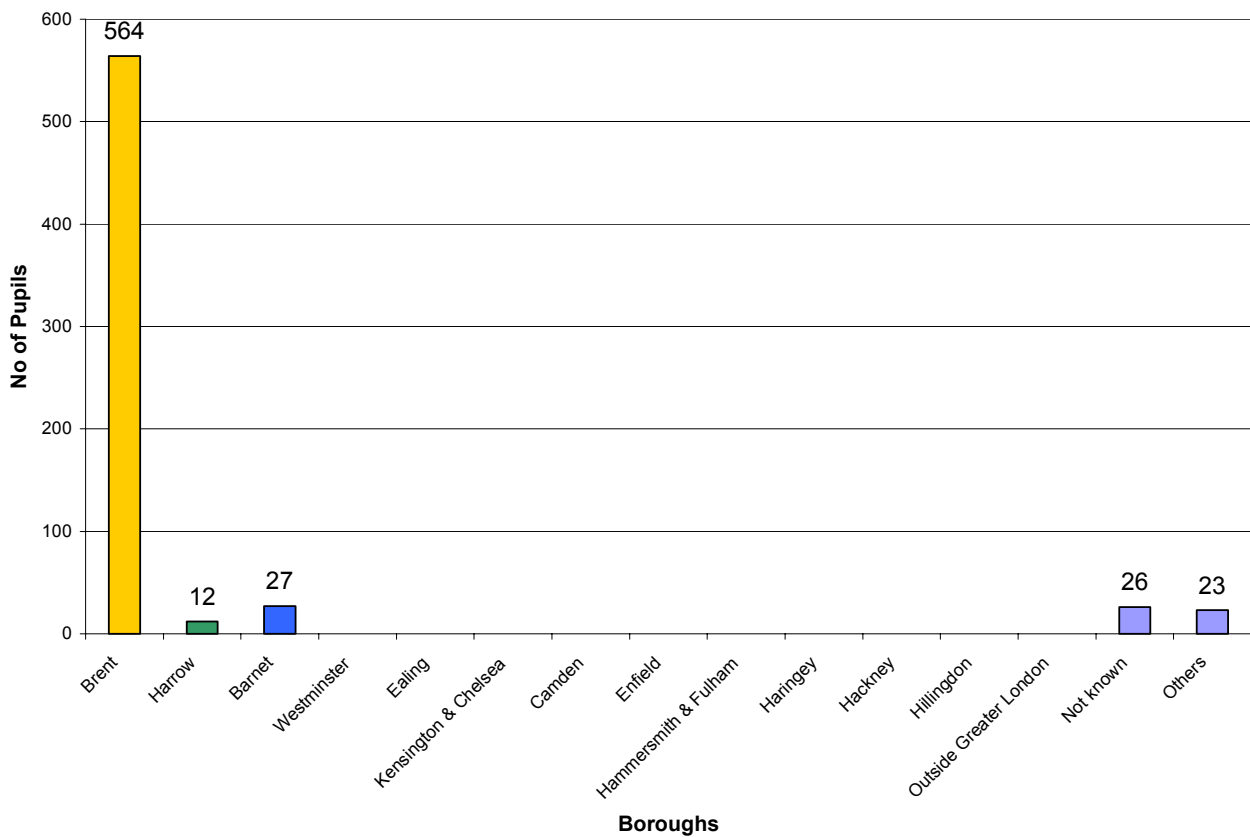


2.30. Currently 6% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Barnet(47%), Harrow(16%), Enfield(5%) and Haringey(4%). Significant numbers are also imported from outside Greater London((14%). The admission year 2003/04 was the first following re-location. The main importing boroughs were as above but interestingly the proportion of Brent pupils dropped to (3%). In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 407 first preferences, of which 16(4%) are Brent residents, 205 are Barnet residents(50%), 61 are Harrow residents(15%) and 84 are Hertfordshire residents(21%).



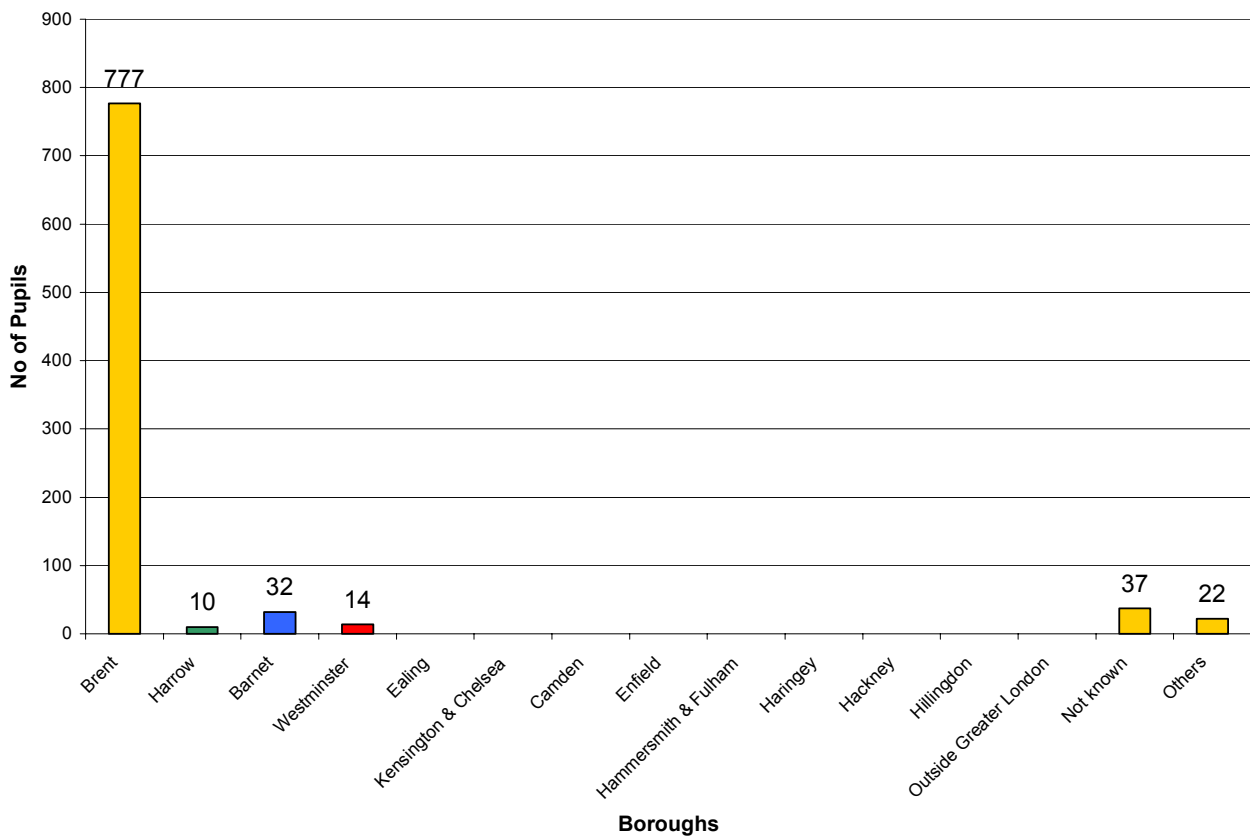
## John Kelly Boys

2.31. Currently 87% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Barnet(4%)and Harrow(2%). The numbers of imported pupils are small and fairly even across the year groups. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 37 first preferences, of which 34(92%) are Brent residents.



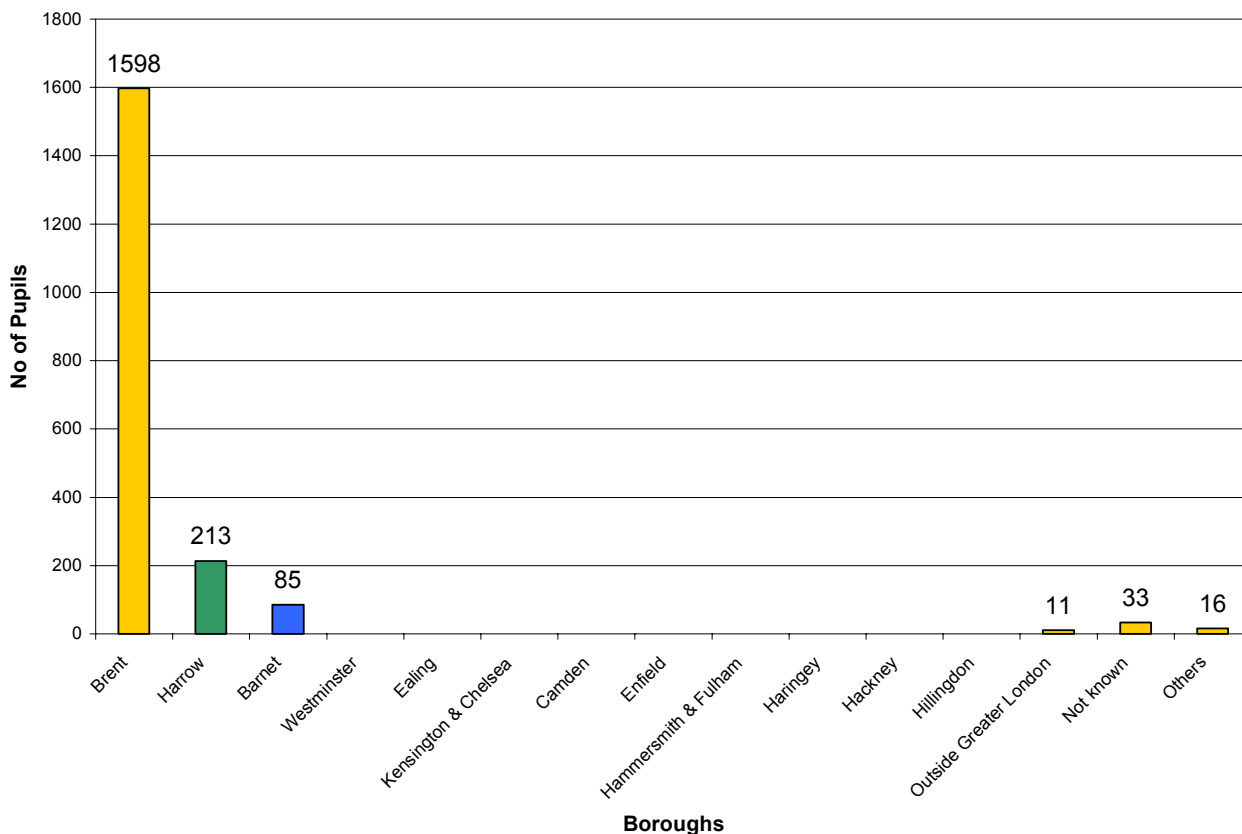
## John Kelly Girls

2.32. Currently 87% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Barnet(4%)and Westminster(2%). The numbers of imported pupils are small and fairly even across the year groups. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 96 first preferences, of which 94(98%) are Brent residents.



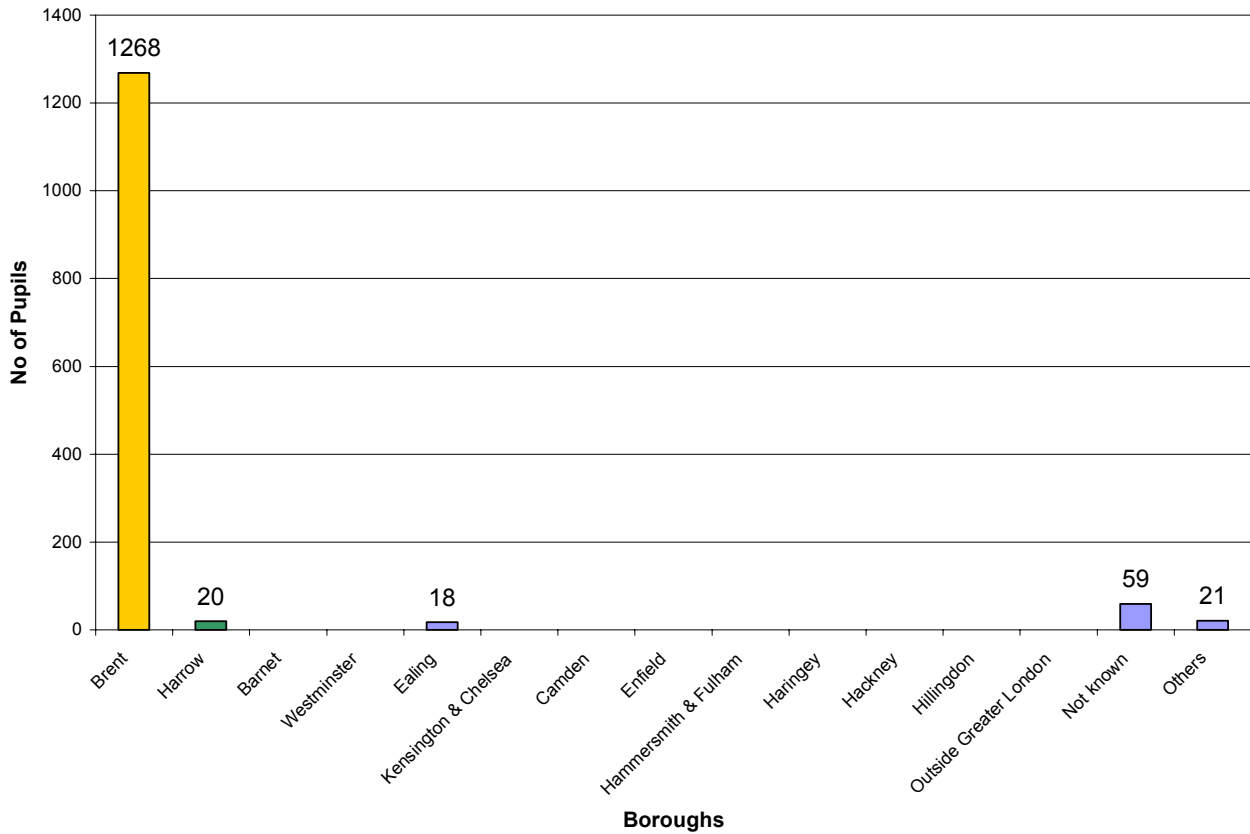
## Kingsbury

2.33. Currently 82% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Harrow(11%)and Barnet(4%). The numbers of imported pupils are distributed across all year groups with modest increases at post 16. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 329 first preferences, of which 277(84%) are Brent residents, 27(8%) are Barnet residents and 24(7%) are Harrow residents.



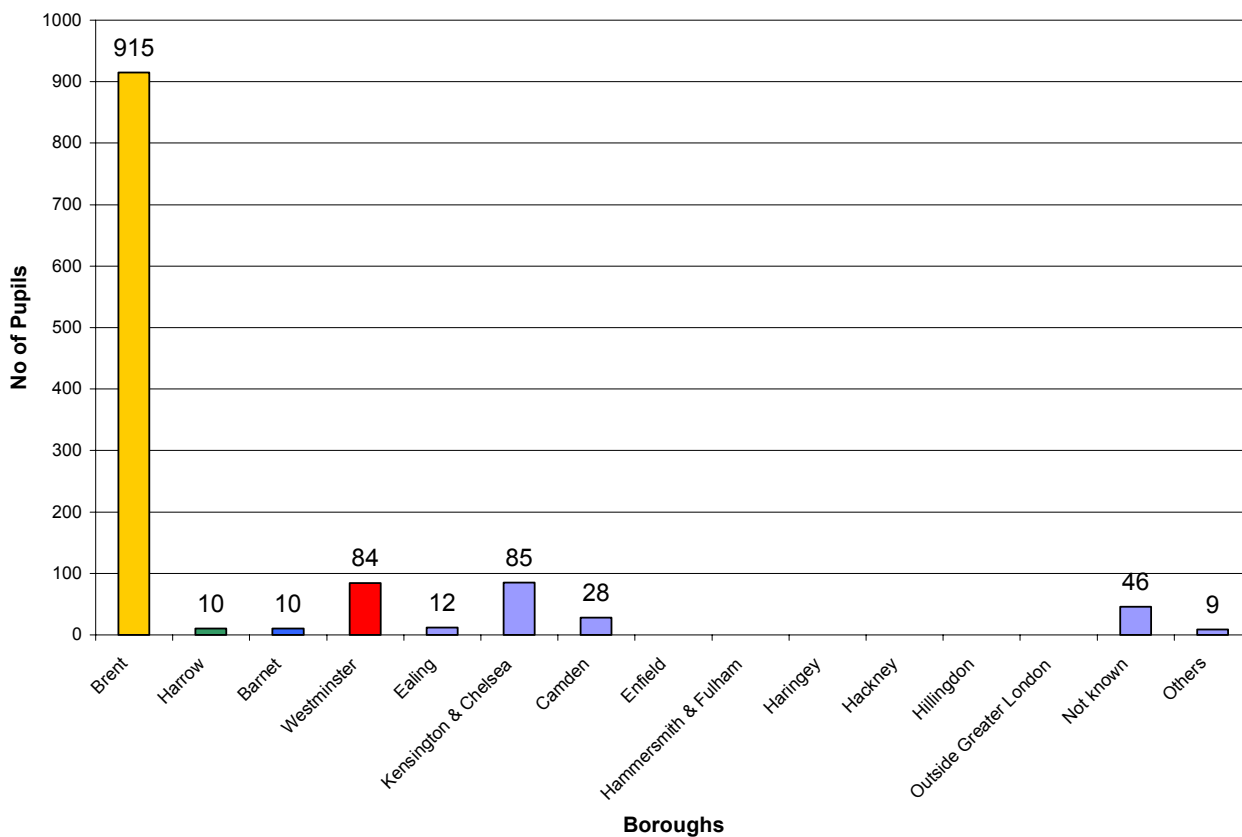
*Preston Manor*

2.34. Currently 92% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Harrow(1%)and Ealing(1%). The numbers of imported pupils are distributed across all year groups with modest increases of Harrow pupils at post 16. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 412 first preferences, of which 404(98%) are Brent residents.



## Queens Park

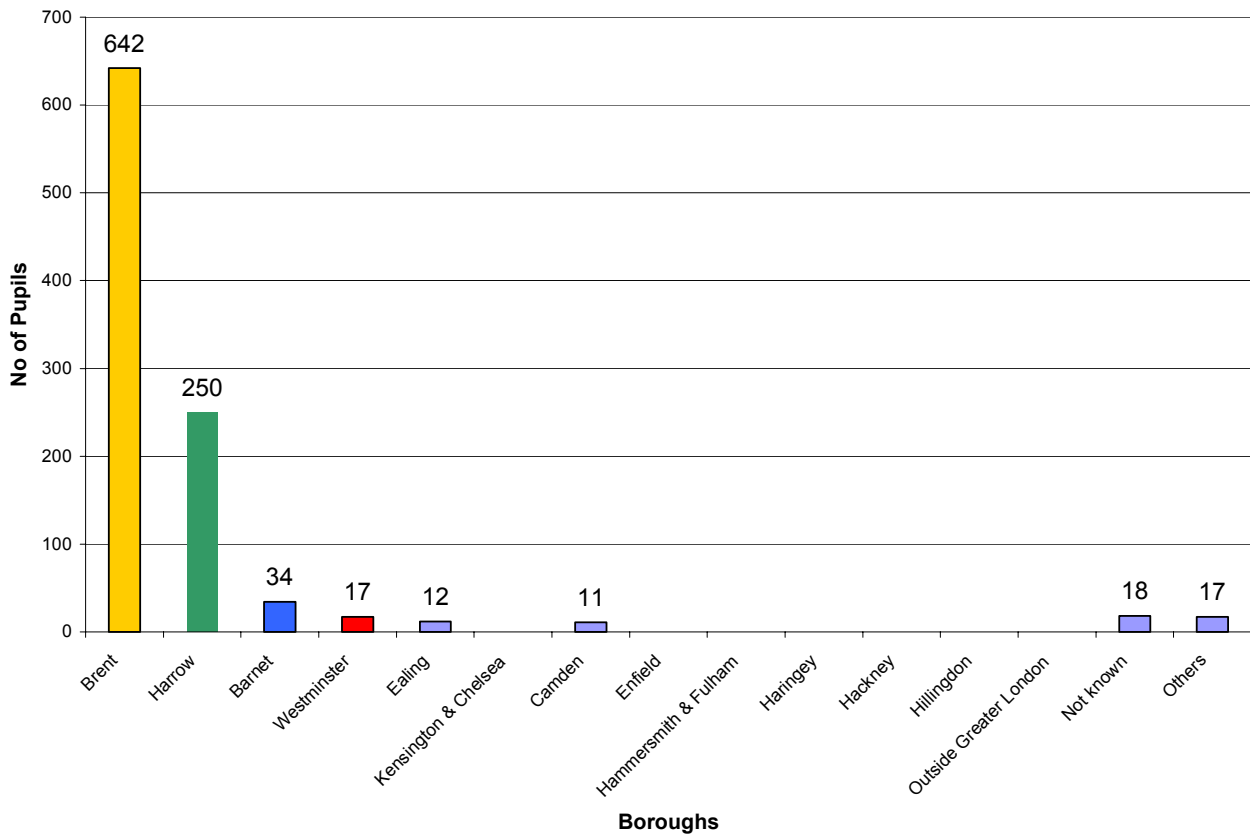
2.35. Currently 76% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Westminster(7%),Kensington and Chelsea(7%) and Camden (2%). These boroughs have been the traditional exporters with numbers in the last two years being at the highest. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 275 first preferences, of which 207(75%) are Brent residents, 35(13%) are Kensington & Chelsea residents and 23(8%)are Westminster residents.





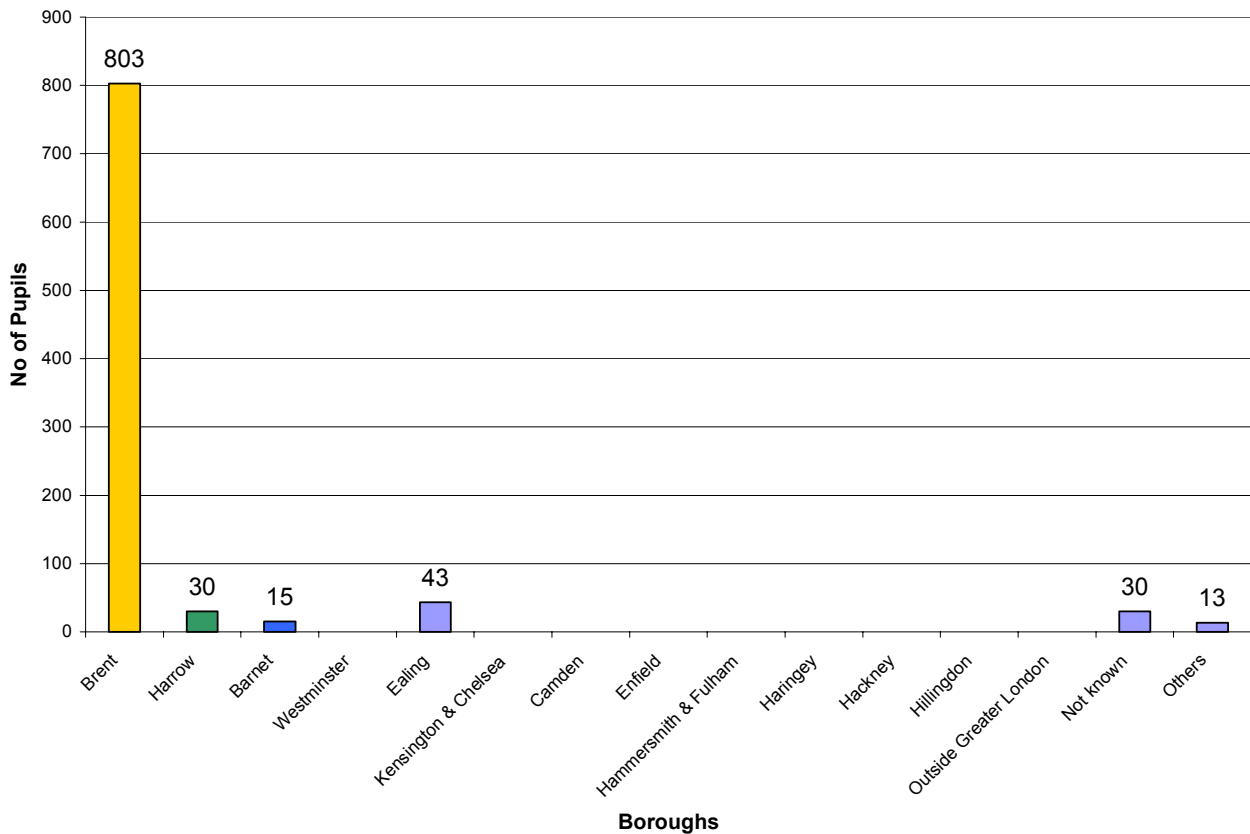
*St. Gregory's*

2.36. Currently 64% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Harrow(25%) and Barnet(3%). These boroughs have been the traditional exporters although the number of Harrow imports has fallen year on year over the last 5 years. In year 7 14% of the year group are Harrow pupils. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 110 first preferences, of which 86(78%) are Brent residents, and 17(16%) are Harrow residents.



## Wembley High

2.37. Currently 86% of pupils are Brent residents with the main importing boroughs being Ealing(5%) and Harrow(3%). These boroughs have been the traditional exporters over the last 5 years. In year 7 more local children were recruited(90%) with the school's admission number being exceeded. In the September 2005 round of admissions there are 73 first preferences, of which 63(86%) are Brent residents.



## *Exports- borough school analysis(January 2004)*

### *Barnet*

2.38. In January 2004 1485 Brent pupils attended Barnet schools. This represents 7.2% of the total school roll. The number of exports in 2003 was 1549.

Some schools import significant numbers from Brent. The church schools, selective schools and schools close to the border are the main importers.

The co-education catholic school close to the border, St.James' High school , has 463 Brent pupils on its roll representing 43% of its intake. There are more Brent than Barnet pupils in this school. Numbers are high across all year groups. Although geographically more distant Bishop Douglass High School also admits numbers of Brent pupils. There are 64 Brent pupils on roll representing 7.4% of its intake. Finchley Catholic has 43 Brent boys on roll. St. Michael's Girls Catholic girls grammar has 76 Brent girls on roll. These exports equate approximately to 3 FE. St.Mary's CE High School also recruits heavily. In January 2004 there were 248 pupils on roll represents 23% of the intake. 49 pupils were admitted to Y7 in January 2004.

Whitefield School, co-educational 11-18, currently has 129 Brent pupils on roll(15.4% of the intake) with numbers dropping slightly in the last intake to 15. Hendon School currently has 70 pupils on roll.

The selective schools account for most of the remaining Brent pupils. The Henrietta Barnett School has 95 Brent girls on roll(14 in Year 7), 13% of its intake. The majority however are in the sixth form – 50. Queen Elizabeth's School has 129 Brent boys on roll, 11% of its intake. This school has recruited more heavily in recent years with 32 pupils in Year 7.

In conclusion Brent in Year 7 exported approximately 233 pupils or 7.8FE. Of these 3.4FE were catholic, 1.6 FE were C of E and 2.6 FE were selective.

### *Harrow*

2.39. In January 2004 608 Brent pupils attended Harrow schools. This represents 6.7% of the total school roll. The number of exports fell in the last intake from 145 to 124, the percentage of the total school roll falling from 6.7% to 5.7%. All schools admit at Year 8 apart from the two catholic schools. No schools have sixth forms.

The schools recruiting the most Brent pupils are the two catholic schools. The overall number at the Salvatorian Boys College is 128 representing 19.5% of the school roll.

More Brent pupils were recruited in the last admissions round than in any other year group 334 pupils representing 25% of the cohort. Similarly the girls' catholic school is popular with 94 pupils on roll, representing 13.4% of the school roll. Other Harrow schools where Brent pupils total more than 5% of the school roll are: Canons Hill High School(13.3%), Bentley Wood(9.6%), Harrow High(9.4%) and Rooks Heath(5.4%).

### *Camden*

2.40. In January 2004 663 Brent pupils attended Camden schools. This represents 6.8% of the total school roll. The number of exports in the last two years has been 92 and 93.

The school closest to the Brent border is Hampstead School and this school recruits heavily from Brent with 530 pupils on roll representing 41.4% of the total school roll.

### *Westminster*

2.41. In January 2004 632 Brent pupils attended Westminster schools. This represents 7.5% of the total school roll. The number of exports fell in the last intake from 98 to 71, the lowest number in any year group.

The schools recruiting the highest numbers of Brent pupils are the church schools closest to the border. St Augustine's C of E has 205 Brent pupils on roll representing 28.9% of the total school roll. St. George's RC school has 99 pupils on roll representing 16.8% of the total school roll. Significant numbers of Brent pupils also attend North Westminster School(103/5.6%) and St. Marylebone(112/13.6%).

### *Ealing*

2.42. In January 2004 458 Brent pupils attended Ealing schools. This represents 2.9% of the total school roll. The number of exports increased in the last intake from 73 to 84.

Three schools recruit significantly more Brent pupils than the others. Twyford CE High School and The Ellen Wilkinson School for Girls both have 131 Brent pupils on roll representing 10.7% and 9.4% of the school rolls respectively. Numbers of Brent pupils admitted at Twyford have exceeded 1 FE in the last two years. The third school, Cardinal Wiseman RC High School, has 98 Brent pupils on roll representing 5.8% of the total school roll.

### *Hammersmith and Fulham*

2.43. In January 2004 289 Brent pupils attended Hammersmith and Fulham schools. This represents 4 % of the total school roll. The number of exports fell in the last intake from 59 to 30.

Burlington Danes C of E School is geographically the closest school to the Brent border and recruits the most heavily with 101 Brent pupils on roll representing 11.6% of the intake. Numbers recruited in 2003/04 fell to 16 from 25 in the previous year. The two RC schools are the next biggest recruiters – London Oratory and Sacred Heart with 67 and 57 Brent pupils on roll respectively.

### *Kensington and Chelsea*

2.44. In January 2004 257 Brent pupils attended Kensington and Chelsea schools. This represents 7.3 % of the total school roll. The number of exports increased in the last intake from 23 to 30.

The major recruiter is Cardinal Vaughan RC which has 147 Brent pupils on roll, representing 16.3% of the intake. The equivalent girls' school, Sion Manning , has 42 Brent pupils on roll.

### *Exports summary*

2.45. In summary the number of exports to neighbouring boroughs has decreased in the last three years and the level of imports has increased. A key pull factor in neighbouring boroughs is the denominational provision. Appendices 2 and 3 detail the Brent pupils attending RC and Cof E schools in neighbouring boroughs. In Year 7 an equivalent of 3.8FE Brent residents attend out borough C of E schools and 8.7FE RC schools.

### *Independent Schools/Out of School pupils*

2.46. The import/export figures do not account for all pupils of secondary school age who are resident in Brent. A significant number of Brent pupils undoubtedly are educated in the independent sector. In 2003(latest data available from the GLA on cross border flows) there were 13232 11-15 pupils on roll with a forecast resident population of 16640. The NOR therefore represented 80% of the resident population. Of the 13232 pupils 10047 were Brent residents. Therefore approximately 60% of Brent residents were educated in Brent maintained schools.

***Key Fact 12: It is estimated that in 2003 approximately 60% of Brent 11-15 year old residents were educated in Brent maintained schools.***

***Key Fact 13: In January 2004 11-15 exports totalled 3976 which equals 28% of Brent residents in the maintained sector(London Challenge data)***

2.47. At any one time there are a number of school pupils without a school place. This applies across year groups. Currently (February 2005) there are 130 pupils in Y7-11 without a school place. This pattern of casual admissions needs to be allowed for in the planning of provision particularly in the upper age groups.

***Key Fact 14: Casual admissions create additional pressure on school places in Brent and need to be allowed for in the planning of school places.***

### **3.0 Secondary Pupil Number Projections**

3.1. The effective planning of school places is dependent on the development of reliable data on the demand for places matched against the supply. The Greater London Authority(GLA)provides school roll projections for Brent. The projections are produced for the next 10 years based on actual school rolls for the previous 4 years. The projections therefore take into account historic patterns of cross border mobility and secondary transfer. At a local level it is important to feed into the model factors which may influence past trends such as a change in school capacity or parental preference.

3.2. In boroughs such as Brent the impact of new housing developments can be critical in determining future demand, and information on planned and potential developments needs to be fed into the model. Housing data is not used as a separate variable by GLA school roll projection staff but is used in GLA population projections which are used in school projections. The current housing information used in the projections is that from the 1998 London Housing Capacity Study and so somewhat dated.

***Key Fact 15: The GLA roll projections are based on housing projections which are outdated.***

3.3. The methodology for projecting school rolls by the GLA is a combination of catchment and replacement ratios. The catchment ratio is the ratio of school age groups to equivalent age groups in the local population – this is useful where the school roll reflects the local resident population and where longer range forecasts are required. The replacement ratio takes historical survival rates from one year group to the next and projects them forward. This method picks up the impact of cross border flows and is particularly useful where the number on roll does not reflect changes in the local population. The two ratios are combined in varying proportions over the ten years of projections with a greater emphasis placed on replacement ratios in the

immediate years ahead and subsequently more emphasis is placed on catchment ratios. The projections for 10m years ahead are based on 10% of the replacement ratio and 90% of the catchment ratio.

3.4. Table 8 below projects the secondary school population in Brent using the combined catchment and replacement(CR) ratios.

**Table 8 Brent secondary pupil demand 2003-2014(CR method)**

Year January	Year 7 capacity	Year 7 Demand (surplus)	AN Capacity Y7-11	Demand Y7-11 (surplus)	Net Capacity Y7-14	Demand Y7-14
2003	2792	2564(8.2%)	13960	13232(5.2%)	17307	16280
2004	2877	2711(6.8%)	14005	13360(4.6%)	18408	16778
2005	2906	2643(9.1%)	14144	13434(5.0%)	18408	16786
2006	2876	2683(6.6%)	14253	13555(4.9%)	18408	16778
2007	2876	2676(7.0%)	14362	13642(5.0%)	18408	16819
2008	2876	2665(7.3%)	14411	13723(4.8%)	18408	16874
2009	2876	2761(4.0%)	14410	13856(3.8%)	18408	17006
2010	2876	2781(3.3%)	14380	13975(2.8%)	18408	17129
2011	2876	2828(1.7%)	14380	14107(1.9%)	18408	17266
2012	2876	2862(0.5%)	14380	14239(1.0%)	18408	17390
2013	2876	2962(-3%)	14380	14480(-0.7%)	18408	17587
2014	2876	2965(-3.1%)	14380	14628(-1.7%)	18408	17738

*Actuals in italics*

3.5. The accuracy of forecasting is critical to the planning of school places in the future. For this reason it is important that the accuracy of forecasts is kept constantly under review and the forecasting methodology developed accordingly.

3.6. A review of the accuracy of the 2003 round of projections. The projection for the NOR in Year 7 in January 2004 projections was 2642 compared to an actual NOR of 2711 – a 2.6% underestimate. This error rate could be due to a number of factors e.g. additional housing unaccounted for and/or a decrease in net exports. We do know that the rate the housing completion is greater than assumed in the GLA model for the years 2000-06 – on average 725 units a year compared to an estimate of 683.

**Key Fact 16:** *In the last round of Year 7 projections there was an underestimate of numbers with an error rate of 2.6%.*

3.7. For the NOR Years 7-11 the projection was 13259 – a 0.8% underestimate.

3.8. In the 10 years to 2014 the GLA projects a growth in Y7 numbers from 2711 to 2965 or 9.4%, and in Y7-Y11 numbers from 13360 to 14628 or 9.5%.

3.9.. In January 2004 there was 6.8% spare capacity in Year 7, or 196 places(146 in Cardinal Hinsley). Most schools were full or oversubscribed. As referred to in paragraph 2.19. in the non –denominational sector the situation was tight with few spare places.

3.10.. GLA projections indicate a Y7 demand at a lower level from 2004 through to 2009 when spare capacity falls to 115 places or 4.0%. By 2013 the Y7 spare capacity(and Y7-11) has disappeared.

3.11. If the 2.6% error rate is applied to future projections then the demand/surplus figures are as in Table 9. It is assumed that the 2.6% figure will take account of changes in cross border flows and additional base line housing.

**STOP PRESS** January 2005 data has now become available. The above table predicted a NOR of 2643 in Year 7 and a total Year 7-11 roll of 13434. Actual numbers are 2764 and 13512 respectively, an underestimated error rate of 4.6% and 0.6%..

**Table 9 Adjusted secondary pupil demand figures by 2.6%**

Year January	Year 7 capacity	Year 7 Demand (surplus %)
2003	2792	2564(8.2))
2004	2877	2711(6.8)
2005	2906	2711(6.7)
2006	2876	2753(4.3)
2007	2876	2746(4.5)
2008	2876	2734(4.9)
2009	2876	2833(1.5)
2010	2876	2946(-2.4)
2011	2876	2902(-0.9)
2012	2876	2936(-2.1)
2013	2876	3039(-5.7)
2014	2876	3042(-5.8)



Note capacity figs include approved expansions at Kingsbury, Wembley Manor and Claremont

**Key Fact 17:** *If projections are adjusted to allow for the 2.6% error rate then surplus capacity would disappear by September 2009*

3.12. In the years 2004 to 2009 most of the spare capacity is likely to be in the boys' RC sector. If that school becomes more popular it is assumed that the current spare capacity will reduce exports from Brent to neighbouring boroughs and not be significant in meeting the forecast increased demand for places overall in Brent in the future. **Is there a demand for boys catholic places at the level provided for?**

There has been a modest increase in numbers of Brent catholics educated out borough in the last 2 years –see Appendix 3. The imbalance in boys/girls at St.Gregory's would seem to indicate that boys are choosing that school rather than Cardinal Hinsely. If this assumption is allowed for in future projections and 130 places in 2005 and 100 in the years following are removed from the capacity side of the equation and to maintain 5% spare capacity, which is suggested as a sensible planning margin, an increase in capacity will be required as set out in the Table 10 below. By 2014 the figures show an additional capacity equivalent to almost three 5FE secondary schools. If the 4.6% error rate is applied then an additional 2FE would be required.

**Table 10 Increase in capacity required to maintain a 5% planning margin**

Year January	Year 7 capacity	Year 7 Demand (surplus)	Increase in capacity from 2776	Forms of entry(FE) shortfall
2003	2792	2564(8.2%)		
2004	2877	2711(6.8%)		
2005	2854	2711(5%)	69	2.3
2006	2898	2753(5%)	122	4.06
2007	2890	2746(5%)	114	3.8
2008	2888	2734(5%)	112	3.7
2009	2981	2833(5%)	205	6.8
2010	3100	2946(5%)	324	10.8
2011	3055	2902(5%)	279	9.3
2012	3090	2936(5%)	314	10.5
2013	3199	3039(5%)	423	14.1
2014	3204	3042(5%)	428	14.3

3.13. The forecasts need to be further modified to take account of housing developments unaccounted for in the LHCS. There are potentially at least an additional 5000 homes to be built in the years 2006-16.

3.14. Using a child yield model developed from that produced by the LRC (see Appendix 4) would indicate a demand equivalent to a 6 to 9 FE school from the 5000 homes depending upon the eventual housing mix. There are various assumptions built into the model and these can be refined as housing/planning decisions are made. An element of the impact of the additional housing is likely to be accounted for in the forecasting error but the increased rate of housing development will need to be taken account of in the forecast for increased capacity. It is important that the GLA model is revised to take account of the potential housing growth.

**Key Fact 18:** *With an adjustment for the RC sector the figures indicate an additional capacity required equivalent to almost three 5FE secondary schools by 2014 if a surplus capacity planning margin is to be maintained. This required additional capacity is likely to be an underestimate if the potential housing materialises.*

#### 4.0. Neighbouring Boroughs

4.1. Given the importance of cross border flows it is important to assess the demand/supply situation in neighbouring boroughs and how that might impact on the future demand for places in Brent. Table 11 below summarises demand as forecast by the GLA. Overall the surplus across Year 7 to 11 is forecast to increase from 4524 to 4688 places by 2009. As the change is modest it is unlikely that the supply of places in itself will impact significantly on the pattern of cross border flows though Brent pupils may find it easier or more difficult to get into particular schools. The data does not support the case that neighbouring boroughs will be able to absorb the growth in demand from Brent.

**Key Fact 19:** *Secondary 11-15 pupil growth in neighbouring boroughs ranges from -8.2% to +20.2% between 2004 and 2009.*

**Table 11 - 11-15 Forecast demand in neighbouring boroughs 2004-2009**

<i>LEA</i>	<i>Surplus/Deficit 2004 Places/%</i>	<i>Growth 2004-2009 %</i>	<i>Surplus/Deficit 2009 Places/%</i>
<b>Brent</b>	645(4.6%)	3.8%	545(4.8%)
<b>Harrow</b>	2173(19.4%)	-6%	2719(24.3%)
<b>Barnet</b>	613(3.5%)	-3.2%	545(3.1%)
<b>Westminster</b>	13(0.2%)	10.1%	-588(-10.2%)
<b>Camden</b>	210(2.8%)	5.4%	-58(-0.8%)
<b>Ealing</b>	691(4.9%)	-2.4%	1019(7.2%)
<b>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</b>	306(4.9%)	-8.2%	788(13.7%)

<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>	-27(-0.9%)	20.2%	263(13.7%)
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4.2. There follows an analysis on a borough by borough basis.

### ***Harrow***

4.3. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Harrow 11-16 secondary school population is projected to fall from 9027 to 8481, a fall of 6%. Current capacity is 11200 giving a January 2004 surplus of 19.4%. There are no plans to change capacity therefore the surplus capacity is forecast to increase to 24.3% by 2009.

4.4. The majority of secondary provision is 12-16, apart from the two single sex catholic colleges which are 11-16. Retention of the middle school system is likely in the medium term. The LEA is considering a 16-19 Academy. There are no major housing developments planned so it is anticipated that there will be a flattening off of demand. There is no C of E secondary provision with C of E pupils transferring to Hillingdon.

### ***Barnet***

4.5. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Barnet 11-16 secondary school population is projected to fall from 17182 to 16800, a fall of 3.2%. Current capacity is 17795 giving a January surplus of 3.5%. Christ Church VA School will close in July 2005, with no Y7 intake in 2004/05 – in special measures for 5 years so the capacity has now reduced to 17345. By 2009 the surplus capacity is therefore forecast as 3.1%.

4.6. The Edgware School was replaced by London Academy in September 2004. Currently there are few Brent pupils at this school and that is unlikely to change as its admissions criteria remain largely unchanged.

### ***Westminster***

4.7. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Westminster 11-16 secondary school population is projected to increase from 7167 to 7838, an increase of 9.4%. Current capacity is 7130 giving a January surplus of 0.2%. By 2009 the capacity is planned to increase to 7250, a deficit of 10.2%. It is planned to replace North Westminster (currently 11 FE) by two 6 FE academies on 1 September 2006. Westminster and the RC Diocese of Westminster have put in an expression of interest to make St George's an academy with an expansion possibly to 6FE, an

increase of 2FE, with a sixth form and this will move to feasibility when site issues have been resolved.. A further all-through academy is also being explored, to be sponsored by ARK on one of the NWCS sites. Westminster is in BSF Wave 3 and significant changes to the secondary school stock will be explored. This is likely to include a rebuild of St Augustine's and an expansion of St Marylebone by 1FE.

### ***Camden***

4.8. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Camden 11-16 secondary school population is projected to increase from 7315 to 7713, an increase of 5.4%. Current capacity is 7525 giving a January surplus of 2.8%. By 2009 the capacity is planned to increase to 7655 , a deficit of 0.8%.

4.9. The increased provision is planned at Haverstock community school which will increase from a 6 form entry to a seven form entry school.

### ***Ealing***

4.10. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Ealing 11-16 secondary school population is projected to decrease from 13509 to 13181, a decrease of 2.4% . Current capacity is 14200 giving a January surplus of 4.9%. By 2009 the surplus is forecast to have increased to capacity is planned to increase to 7.2%.

### ***Hammersmith and Fulham***

4.11. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Hammersmith and Fulham 11-16 secondary school population is projected to decrease from 5914 to 5432, a decrease of 8.2% . Current capacity is 6220 giving a January 2004 surplus of 4.9%. By 2009 the surplus is forecast to have increased to capacity is planned to increase to 13.7%.

### ***Kensington & Chelsea***

4.12. Over the 5 year forecast period January 2004 to January 2009 the Ealing 11-16 secondary school population is projected to increase from 3027 to 3637, an increase of 20.2%. Current capacity is 3000 , so overcapacity at the moment. By 2009 the capacity is planned to increase to 3900 , a surplus of 7.2%.Chelsea Academy 6FE planned – CE – 50% C of E/50% non denominational.

## **5.0. Analysis and recommendations**

5.1. In planning places for the future these key points need to be borne in mind. To return then to the main objective of ensuring that there are sufficient places to meet

demand and that the type of provision is appropriate and delivers the best possible standard of education for children in the area.

5.2. There is currently significant pressure on secondary school places particularly in the non-denominational sector and particularly in Year 7. This undoubtedly reflects an increase in the resident population and increased popularity of Brent schools reducing exports and increasing imports with neighbouring boroughs. GLA pupil projections estimate that there will be surplus in Year 7 until September 2012. This report concludes that the GLA projections are an underestimate and that considerable additional capacity will be required before that date to meet demand and maintain a reasonable level of surplus in the system to respond to parental choice and unanticipated demand. A calculation has been made on the number of pupils that could be generated from the major regeneration proposals but it should be noted that there are a number of assumptions in the methodology that will need to be carefully monitored with continued close liaison between the Council's Education, Planning and Housing departments.

### *The Planning Process*

5.3. The first step in any planning process involving the expansion of provision is to examine current provision and try to address any shortcomings in that provision, in this case in the context of knowing there will be a demand for additional places in the future. Part One of this report considers factors to be taken into account. Is there an unmet demand for denominational, non-denominational, single sex provision etc.

5.4. This report is saying there may be a need for up to an additional 14 - 20FE by 2014. This figure will need to be adjusted as more precise information is available on child yield from housing developments and other factors such as cross border patterns change.

5.5. Recently the LEA has responded to increased demand by expanding existing schools. Where this is practicable, the approach has a number of benefits. It provides LEAs with the flexibility to respond to future demand and can build on established patterns of parental preference. The LEA will need to explore how much of the anticipated shortfall in can reasonably provide by further expanding existing schools.

5.6. What is clear is that all the expansion required will not be able to be delivered by expanding existing schools. The building of new schools will be required. The LEA's plans for a 6FE Academy opening in September 2008 in the Wembley area will address, with modest expansion of existing schools, demand through to September 2008 (approximately 8FE required). Existing demand would point to an expansion of co-educational non-denominational provision. A further 4-5FE will be required in the

following year. Potential housing developments would indicate, and supported by recent admissions data, that some of this expansion should be in the southeast of the borough as well as the Wembley area.

5.7. In relation to new secondary schools existing legislation – section 70 of the Education Act 2002- requires local authorities to invite proposals for new schools in circumstances where there is a need for an additional secondary school. These provisions build on the government’s commitment to make it easier for promoters to open new schools. The new Education Bill extends this requirement to apply whenever statutory proposals are required to establish a new secondary school, whether as an additional school or as a replacement for one or more existing schools. Academies can be progressed within the competition framework or outside of it.

## **Recommendations**

**Recommendation 1:** That discussions take place with Alperton, the Convent of Jesus & Mary and John Kelly Boys on increasing their published admission number aligning it with the indicated admission number.

**Recommendation 2:** That capacity assessments continue to be updated for any schools where major building works have taken place.

**Recommendation 3:** In the next round of consultation schools are alerted to departures from the Code of Practice.

**Recommendation 4 :** That 5% surplus capacity is accepted as a sensible planning margin.

**Recommendation 5:** That the child yield model is adjusted as decisions on the housing mix of individual developments is determined.

**Recommendation 6:** That a full review of existing secondary school sites is carried out to consider the potential of expanding to fit a full form entry model e.g. 8FE school = PAN of 240.

**Recommendation 7:** That criteria are developed ,incorporating factors in Part I of this report, and others such as performance to prioritise the expansion in existing schools.

**Recommendation 8 :** That a plan is developed through to 2015 on how the additional demand may be met through a mixture of expanding existing schools and the provision of new schools.

**Recommendation 9 :** That housing data is closely monitored and fed appropriately to the GLA(Appendix 5).

**Recommendation 10:** That the LEA develops its own forecasting methodology to enable it to validate the GLA forecasts. An alternative model is attached as Appendix 6.

**Recommendation 11:** That the conclusions in this report are reviewed once the London Challenge report and the next GLA forecasts are published.

## **Appendix I Pupil location maps**

**Available on request**



## Appendix 2

### Brent pupils in neighbouring RC schools

Borough/School	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	T
<b>Brent</b>									
Cardinal Hinsley boys	26	51	91	87	81	13	6	2	
Convent girls	125	124	129	124	122	71	50		
St.Gregory's mixed	113	119	106	115	97	54	36	1	
<i>Total</i>	264	294	326	326	300	138	92	3	
<b>Barnet</b>									
Bishop Douglass mixed	11	12	10	13	10	4	4	0	
Finchley Catholic boys	3	5	9	8	7	4	7		
St.James' mixed	79	87	72	68	84	44	29		
St.Michael's grammar girls	10	13	10	10	10	12	11	0	
<b>Camden</b>									
La Sainte Union girls	4	3	3	6	4	8	5		
Maria Fidelis	6	3	6	0	2	3	0		
<b>Ealing</b>									
Cardinal Wiseman mixed	25	18	21	18	7	4	5		
<b>Hammertsmith &amp; Fulham</b>									
Sacred Heart	11	13	8	17	8				
London Oratory	11	11	8	6	13	9	9		
<b>Harrow</b>									
Salvatorian College boys	34	18	27	27	22				
Sacred Heart girls	16	21	20	21	16				
<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>									
Cardinal Vaughan boys	16	15	16	28	26	28	18		
Sion Manning girls	10	3	12	12	5				
St.Thomas More's mixed	2	2	2	3	2				
<b>Westminster</b>									
St.George's mixed	22	27	18	20	18				
Total o/b	260	251	242	257	234	116	88	4	
TOTAL	524	545	568	583	534	254	180	3	

Y7 o/b = 8.7FE

Y7 overall =17.5

## Appendix 3

### Brent pupils in neighbouring C of E schools

Borough/School	Jan-04								Total
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	
<b>Brent</b>									
<b>Barnet</b>									
St.Mary's mixed	49	44	42	47	36	18	11	1	248
Christ Church mixed									
Christ's College boys									
<b>Camden</b>									
Camden School for girls	2	0	0	0	3	9	5	0	19
<b>Ealing</b>									
Twyford mixed	34	30	18	22	10	12	5		131
<b>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</b>									
Burlington Danes mixed	16	25	19	20	21				101
Lady Margaret girls	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1
<b>Harrow</b>									
<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>									
<b>Westminster</b>									
Grey Coat girls	1	4	4	7	5	9	6		36

St.Marylebone girls            11            16            19            11            17            17            13            104

TOTAL o/b                    113            120            102            107            92            65            40            1            640

Y7 o/b = 3.8FE

## **Appendix 4**

### **The estimation of ‘ child yield’ for new dwellings(Updated LRC model)**

Available on request

**Appendix 5 Potential new housing developments(NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE)**

**Available on request**

## Appendix 6



# Forecasting User Guide

- 2 Introduction**
  - Purpose
  - Introduction Sheet
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- 3 Help**
- 4 Data**
  - Data Required
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- 5 Year 2000**
- 6 Instructions for Use**
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  - Forecast Sheet
- 7 Password**
- 8 Annexes**

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# Introduction

## Purpose

The Forecasting System is an *Excel 5.0* spreadsheet devised to forecast pupil numbers for both an entire LEA or at planning district level. It is assumed that the user will have some basic knowledge of Excel.

The forecast is based on the following series of data

- Number on roll (by age group)
- births or health records
- expected number of pupils from new housing developments
- Survival Ratios; number of pupils continuing to study in a school from previous years.

## Introduction Sheet of Spreadsheet

This sheet defines the parameters within which the Forecasting System will work.

First, choose the base year the forecast is to begin with, this being the year that has the most up-to-date data. This sheet also allows the *Survival Ratio* weightings to be altered if desired. The Agency's default ratio places the greatest weight on the most recent year, presuming it to be indicative of current trends. Finally, the *Choose Planning Area Option* button allows you to select the entire LEA, individual planning districts (as defined in the Section 29/30 exchange), or user defined districts. When the latter two options are selected the chosen worksheet will be displayed, plus option tabs to view other forecasting sheets depending on your selection.

A second button - *Sum District Totals in Entire LEA* - will appear when the individual planning districts or user defined districts options have been selected via the Choose Planning Area Option button. This is to be used when forecasting on a planning district level is selected. The sum of the district totals will be displayed on an *Entire LEA Sheet* if an entire LEA forecast is required.

An error notification table is also located on the Introduction Sheet to allow the user to be informed should any invalid data be entered, for example alphabetic characters. The table will show in which of the tables the error has occurred. The buttons will not work until the errors have been corrected.

## Note to LEAs

Please note that historic Form 7 data has already been entered into the *Pupil Data Input*, either at LEA level or at district level. Therefore you do **not** need to follow instruction two in the User Guide unless a) the model is at LEA level and you want to break it down into your own planning areas, or b) your model has been broken down into districts and you want to have the model changed to different planning areas.

If a) is the case, then press the *Choose Planning Area Option* button and select Option three. Enter the names of the districts. The LEA-level data will still be in the first district sheet's *Pupil Data Input*; this will need to be broken down into district totals. LEA-wide forecasts can be found in the Entire LEA sheet. If you subsequently change the data in any of the district sheets, then press the *Sum Up District Totals in Entire LEA* button in the Introduction sheet to produce LEA-wide forecasts.

If b) is the case, arrange your data so that each district sheet holds the data of one area. Press the *Choose Planning Area Option* button and select Option three, entering the names of the planning areas. If you subsequently change the data in any of the district sheets, then press the *Sum Up District Totals in Entire LEA* button in the Introduction sheet to produce LEA-wide forecasts.

## Help

Advice on updates and technical issues can be sought from the Operational Research Unit (ORU) until 31 March 1999. Contact names and numbers can be found on the inside of this pack's main contents page.

# Data

## Data Required

**You can omit this section on the first reading and proceed to the next section on *Instructions for Use*.**

Population data for anything up to the previous five years is required to calculate the *Survival Ratios*. The data forecasts the number of pupils in the first years of primary school (up to age four). The numbers of pupils can be found by a number of ways, such as determining from health records how many pupils reached that age in each academic year. Alternatively, the number of pupils born in each academic year can be used.

*Number on Roll (NOR)* Form 7 pupil data for anything up to the last five years is also required. This is the number of pupils (full time plus part time) by age group. A substitute for Form 7 data can also be used, ie September NOR.

*Housing Developments* utilises two sets of data. The first set is the expected yield gained per child (for primary and secondary groups) coupled with the number of age groups for primary and secondary, or just the individual yield per age band. The other set is the number of housing developments built during the previous five years and expected in the next seven years.

## Data Update for Future Years

To update the spreadsheet for future forecasts, the base year should be input on the *Introduction Sheet* and this will update all titles. However, the data will not be updated accordingly, this must be moved manually via copy (**not cut**) and paste. To update the data, the most current data held must be entered and the oldest data held becomes redundant and therefore removed. All data moves up one row and the blank row at the bottom allows room to enter the current data. **Please note that**



**historic data will not be updated automatically if the base year changes. The following procedure must be followed.**

To update the *Pupil Data Input* table, clear the most out-of-date data, then copy and paste the existing data in the correct rows. For example, if the base year was changed from 1998 to 1999, clear the 1993 data in row 3, copy and paste the 1994 to 1998 data in rows 3 to 7 and insert the new 1999 data in row 8.

*New Yields* will also be required, therefore copy and paste will again need to be carried out on the *Number of Housing Developments*, following the same procedure as with the *Pupil Data Input Table*.

**NB** Formula will **not** require alteration for future forecasting to be carried out (*Survival Ratios, First Forecast, Housing Calculation, and the Final Forecast*).

### **Year 2000**

The Forecasting system is fully Y2K compliant. However, should you at any point insert a date field it is important to remember to use a four figure year (eg, 01/01/1999).

## **Instructions for Use**

The Forecasting system consists of an *Introduction Sheet* and the subsequent individual worksheets. The following instructions are a step-by-step guide through the system.

### **Introduction Sheet**

All figures coloured blue (mandatory data) and green (optional data) are unprotected to allow data input. Black text or data indicates the cell contains formulas or titles that is protected.

- 1 Input Base Year to start the forecast from (this should be a four figure number, ie 1998)
- 2 Using the *Choose Planning Area Option* button an area must be chosen on which to base the forecast, either
  - a the entire LEA (option one)
  - b planning district level (option two)
  - c user defined district level (option three)
  - d modify existing districts (option two then three)**NB** a maximum of 30 districts can be used.

### **Forecast Sheet** (all sheets which follow Introduction Sheet)

The table below lists the cell references of each of the tables on the sheet. Using the **F5** function key of *Excel* the tables can be found by cell reference or range names.

Table	Cell Reference	Range	
		Entire LEA	Planning Districts
<b>Pupil &amp; Population Data Input</b>	A1	subform	form 1, form 2 ...
<b>Survival Ratios</b>	A10		
<b>Pupil Forecasts</b>	A19	subforecast	forecast 1, forecast 2 ...
<b>Housing Developments</b>	A31		
<b>Final Forecast</b>	A57	subtotal	total 1, total 2...

- 3 Enter either health records data or births data into the “Population” area (B3:E8).

With health records data enter the number of children (for each age and year) that will become that specified age between 1 September of the previous year and 31 August of that year. For example, if the base year is 1998 this would be the number of three year olds in 1997 that celebrated their third birthday between 1 September 1996 and 31 August 1997 inclusive.

Alternatively, births data is the number of children that would form the first year of primary school and should be entered into the population age group column preceding the age group of entry. For example, if pupils enter the school at age four then the number of pupils will be those born around four years ago. For 1998, this would be the number of children born between 1 September 1993 and 31 August 1994.

- 4 Next enter the *Number on Roll (NOR)* for each age group and year, entering the number of pupils who reach that age between 1 September of the previous year and 31 August of that year.
- 5 The *Survival Ratios* and *Weighted Survival Ratios* table is produced using the population and Form 7 data. For more information on the method and theory see Annexe 1.
- 6 The *Pupil Forecast* for each age group are calculated by multiplying Form 7 pupil numbers from the previous age group by the *Weighted Survival Ratio* for that year.
- 7 In cells B33 and B34 enter the *Primary* and *Secondary Yield* respectively, with the accompanying number of year groups (primary cell B35 and secondary cell B36), or the individual yields per year band (cells F39 to X39).
- 8 In cells B42 to B53 input the number of new *Housing Developments* that have been, or are to be, built in the LEA/ planning area. For more information on the method and theory see Annexe 2.
- 9 When all the information is input, the *Final Forecast Figures* (cells F59 to AB66) will combine the *Housing Development Pupil Numbers* and the *Survival Ratio Pupil Forecast* for each school year, to produce a *Final Forecast*. A summary final forecast table provides primary and secondary data split between mandatory and non-mandatory school age groups and then totalled (cells AC59 to AH66).

- 10 If the forecasting is on a planning district level, the *Sum District Totals in Entire LEA* button on the *Introduction Sheet* can be used to calculate the overall LEA forecast in the entire LEA. NB The button must be reapplied if any data in the districts sheets is altered.

### **Password**

The password for the Forecasting System is **present** (lower case). This password is used to protect both the worksheets (so locked cells cannot be changed) and the workbook (so individual sheets cannot be moved, changed or deleted).

## Annexes

### Annexe 1

Up to six years of historic data are used to calculate the *Survival Ratios*. The *Survival Ratio* divides, for example, the 1996 five year olds by the 1995 four year olds to give a percentage of pupils that move up a year in September.

These years are used based on the assumption that the most recent data will be most likely to reflect the most future trends.

The *Survival Ratios* are then used to calculate the *Weighted Survival Ratio* for each year group. As mentioned, the *Introduction Sheet* allows the weightings to be changed. For example, if left on the Agency's weighting method, the following method is applied: multiply three times 1997-98 survival ratio, two times 1996-97 survival ratio and times one 1995-96 survival ratio. The total is then divided by six to give the *Weighted Survival Ratio Percentage*.

Again, these weightings are based on the assumption that the most recent year is most likely to reflect the following year forecast, and is thus given a higher weighing to reflect its importance. The weighting decreases as level of representation diminishes.

Any alternative weightings can be used, such as an arithmetic mean (1:1:1:1:1) or, if reorganisation has taken place, simply taking the most recent year (0:0:0:0:1). The flexibility of the weightings allows anomalies to be suppressed and representative years to be highlighted.

Also, for those areas with primary middle-deemed schools, the numbers of pupils aged nine to thirteen in secondary schools are drawn from both secondary and primary middle-deemed schools.

### Annexe 2

*Housing Developments* are the second method used in forecasting pupil numbers. This forecast shows the expected increase of children due to new housing developments.

The first area of input is *Yield per Child*, which can be either per *Individual Year Band* (input section cells F39 to X39) or by sector (primary or secondary). The latter requires two sets of data to be entered; the first being group yields, the second the number of year bands to divide the group yield by.

*Housing Yields* for new developments can be found by dividing the number of children in each age group or sector by the number of houses built. This is external data and can probably be found from the Housing Department or on pupil databases. The Agency has used figures of 0.3 (primary) and 0.2 (secondary).

The other area of input is the *Number of Housing Developments* expected per year (input section cells B42 to B53). This is often provided by Housing Departments.

The *Housing Development Forecast* is based around three elements

- i) all pupils from the *Housing Developments*: by multiplying the number of housing developments of the forecast year by the child yields per age group

**minus**

- ii) *Weighted Average of Previous Years Children*: takes the *Housing Development Forecast* from 1994 to 1998 and applies the weightings used for *the Survival Ratios*

**plus**

- iii) pupils from previous academic year and the previous years *Housing Developments*.

## Appendix 7

### **Brief- Review of Secondary School Places in Brent**

The review would examine the current provision in Brent and make recommendations for planning the future organisation of provision in the context of future demand and the policies and principles set out in the SOP and central government guidance. Where necessary, and following discussions with the lead officer, recommendations would be made over the system for planning school places and if required help will be given for introducing any changes.

The review would

#### A

1. Examine the current distribution of places in relation to demand.
2. Prepare dot maps for each school to show the current distribution of pupils.
3. Examine cross border flows
4. Examine current roll projections and their accuracy. Identify areas of shortfall/over capacity.
5. Examine the future demand for places in neighbouring boroughs and its potential impact on the supply school places in Brent and where appropriate discussing with neighbouring LEAs the data and conclusions from the analysis.
6. Consider the impact of future regeneration of the area on school places, liaising as appropriate (and as required by the lead officer) with Policy and Regeneration Unit, Planning service, and Housing to ensure a coherent and corporate approach to the planning of school places.

#### B

The review could also include an option to review the admissions arrangements in Brent in relation to the Code of Practice (School Admissions) and its impact on school place planning.