

Pupil Projections and Place Planning for Secondary Schools in West London submitted by the West London Free School Parent Group

This report analyses pupil projections and place planning in three boroughs in West London to make the case for a new secondary school in the London Borough of Ealing. Using up-to-date and publicly available data this report builds on the work already carried out by three local authorities (LAs) to highlight the need for additional capacity in Ealing over and above the secondary school places already planned for. The executive summary presents the reasons behind this conclusion, while the main report and appendices provide more detailed explanations and data.

Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction.....	4
1. Ealing	4
2. Hounslow	14
3. Brent.....	19
4. Summary & conclusions	22
Appendix 1.....	23
Appendix 2.....	25

Executive Summary

Ealing

Pupil place projections

The birth rate in Ealing has been increasing steadily for nearly a decade. Ealing Council reported dramatic increases in births in the years 2006/07 and 2007/08, with recorded births in these years of 5,223 and 5,496, respectively. This compares with an average of 4,604 births between 2002 and 2005. The increase in the birth rate in Ealing is already having a significant impact on the provision of primary school places in the borough. In December 2008, Ealing Council agreed to aim to provide an additional 12.5 forms of entry (FE) in the primary sector. By July 2009, six months later, a report to Council recommended a revised figure of 16FE for the academic year 2011/10, with an additional 4FE opening the following year. This revision was due to the substantial increase in the birth rate for the years 2006/07 and 2007/08.

The scale of the problem is daunting. The estimates of the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) suggest that Ealing's secondary schools are already oversubscribed and, even with efforts to increase capacity through BSF, will remain so until the academic year 2014/15. Even then, a sufficient level of capacity will be short-lived. Given the rise in birth rates, the increase in secondary school demand will erode Ealing's Year 7 capacity by the academic year 2018/19. By 2021/22, central estimates suggest Ealing may face a shortfall of 774 secondary school places across the borough. This remains the case even after Ealing's strategy for education, for which it has received £300 million in Building Schools for the Future (BSF) investment, has been implemented.

11-16 provision

We intend the West London Free School (WLFS) to be a four-form entry (4FE) school with a small sixth form, providing places for a total of 750 students. It will admit students one year group at a time, beginning with Year 7s, so there's no danger it will attract any children

currently enrolled in Ealing's existing secondary schools. Moreover, given its likely location on one of Ealing's borders, it's probable that a significant percentage of its pupils will be resident outside the borough. This means that, far from threatening any of Ealing's existing secondary schools, the WLFS won't be sufficient to meet the increase in demand in the coming years and a variety of additional measures will be needed.

Post-16 provision

Conservative estimates from Ealing Council on demand for sixth form places suggest that the planned sixth form capacity in 2017/18 of 3,660 will be 94 places short of expected demand. The WLFS will have a 150-strong sixth form and, while it won't be able to provide for all 94 of these students, since demand from its own students will be high, it will help alleviate some of the pressure on surrounding schools.

Cross-border movements

Given that the likely location of the WLFS will be on the Ealing/Hounslow or Ealing/Brent border, it's probable that the WLFS will take a significant proportion of its pupils from outside Ealing. This implies that the WLFS will only alleviate a proportion of Ealing's current capacity shortfall and will be insufficient to meet the increase in demand expected in the coming years.

Hounslow

Pupil place projections

As in Ealing, Hounslow's secondary school population is forecast to grow rapidly after the academic year 2014/15 when the effect of increased birth rates in the borough starts to filter through to the secondary school population. However, Hounslow is some way behind Ealing in entering the BSF programme. To date, the borough has only entered five schools into Wave 6a of BSF. The combined capacity increase resulting from the BSF investment in these five schools is only 50 places across the whole borough. As a result, if Hounslow fails to secure additional BSF investment, or the borough faces delays in entering its other schools into the BSF programme, there will be insufficient secondary school capacity in the borough from the academic year 2017/18 onwards.

With a dramatic increase in the number of children of secondary school age and not enough places to accommodate them, Hounslow will need to export pupils to its neighbouring boroughs. This is potentially problematic, not least because Hounslow already exports over 10% of its resident pupils to Ealing. Any increase in the number of children seeking secondary education in Ealing from Hounslow will further exacerbate Ealing's problems over pupil place provision.

Due to its growing birth rate, Hounslow has already had to take measures to increase primary school places by 5FE in both 2010/11 and 2011/12 (10FE in total). This sudden increase in primary school demand suggests Hounslow's current 2017/18 secondary pupil place projections are some 4FE short (assuming a modest 80% retention ratio) and 8FE short in 2018/19. The implication of this is that without additional increases in secondary school capacity the pupil place deficit in Hounslow by 2017/18 may be as high as 976 places.

Cross-border movements

The WLFS, by taking a proportion of its pupil roll from Hounslow, will help alleviate some of Hounslow's concerns going forward. However, the WLFS, by itself, will be insufficient to meet the increase in demand for secondary education expected in Hounslow over the coming years and additional solutions will be necessary.

Brent

Pupil place projections and cross border movements

As in Ealing and Hounslow, Brent is also experiencing a sharply rising demand for primary school places in the borough. The impact of this increase will not fully feed through into the secondary sector before 2016/17. However, unless these medium term demand forecasts are reflected in present day capacity allocation programmes the prospect of unmet demand for secondary school places in Brent is high.

Such an outcome would result in pupils resident in Brent having to search outside the borough, increasing the demand for places in the neighbouring boroughs, including Barnet, Harrow and Ealing. Brent has yet to formally enter the BSF programme. Its expression of interest is ranked 23rd out of 70 local authorities due to enter BSF in waves 7-15. Such a position suggests the borough is unlikely to be included in either wave 7 or 8.

Introduction

While the site for the West London Free School (WLFS) has yet to be finalised, it's likely that its location will be on either the Ealing/Hounslow or Brent/Ealing border. For this reason, the approach taken in this paper is to look separately at pupil place projections in each of these three boroughs and to analyse the impact of the WLFS on schools in these locations.

A large proportion of the analysis in this note surrounding pupil place projections is based on that already carried out by the LAs. In some cases, where the analysis carried out by the LA is relatively recent, this report uses the LA's numbers. In other cases, where a sufficient period of time has elapsed since the LA completed its own analysis, this report has made efforts to update it. For ease of interpretation, pupil place projections have been presented as borough totals, rather than on a per school basis.

This report is separated into four sections. The first three deal with pupil projections and place planning in the boroughs of Ealing, Hounslow and Brent. In each of these sections comments are also provided on whether the WLFS is likely to have any effect on schools in the vicinity of the Ealing/Hounslow or Ealing/Brent border. The final section of this note summarises the analysis in the first three.

1. Ealing

- *Ealing schools are already oversubscribed and will remain so until 2014/15.*
- *Ealing Council is already straining to meet a rapid rise in the demand for primary school places.*
- *Once this demand filters through to the secondary sector, Ealing's planned secondary school capacity will be short of demand by 5FE in 2018/19 for Year 7s.*
- *By 2021/22 the total secondary school capacity shortfall could be as high as 774 places.*

1.1 Ealing Council's Strategy for Change Part 2 (SfC2) projected 11-15 pupil population to 2017/18

This section presents Ealing Council's own secondary pupil place projections in the ten-year BSF planning window, 2008/09 to 2017/18 presented in its Strategy for Change Part 2 document (SfC2).¹ PfS use a ten-year projection horizon so that all the pupils who will be in secondary schools have already been born for each projection cycle.² Since Ealing's BSF estimates were carried out for its SfC2 document submitted in July 2008, the window ends in 2017/18. The last year for which actual birth data was available when Ealing made its SfC2 projections was 2006/07.

The number of births represents a key element in pupil place projections. This number is used to estimate how many children will subsequently enter a reception class at a school in the borough and is then rolled forward to estimate demand for secondary places by taking into account: primary to secondary retention ratios, transfers to private schools and exports to - and imports from - other boroughs.

Figure 1.1 presents Ealing Council's SfC2 secondary pupil place projections for the period of the BSF planning window using Ealing's central case forecasts.³ It also presents the planned increase in secondary school capacity resulting from Ealing's £300 million BSF investment

¹ Ealing Council 'Building Schools for the Future Strategy for Change Part 2', July 2008

² Partnerships for Schools, 'Pupil Place Planning', August 2009

³ Ealing's central estimate of pupil rolls uses the pupil roll derived from the average of a 5 year retention ratio model with the GLA high model

programme. This programme provides Ealing with over £300 million to spend on refurbishing and remodelling its existing estate and adding 6.2FE to its existing schools. The money will also be used to build a new 8FE school (1,200 places once full) in Greenford.

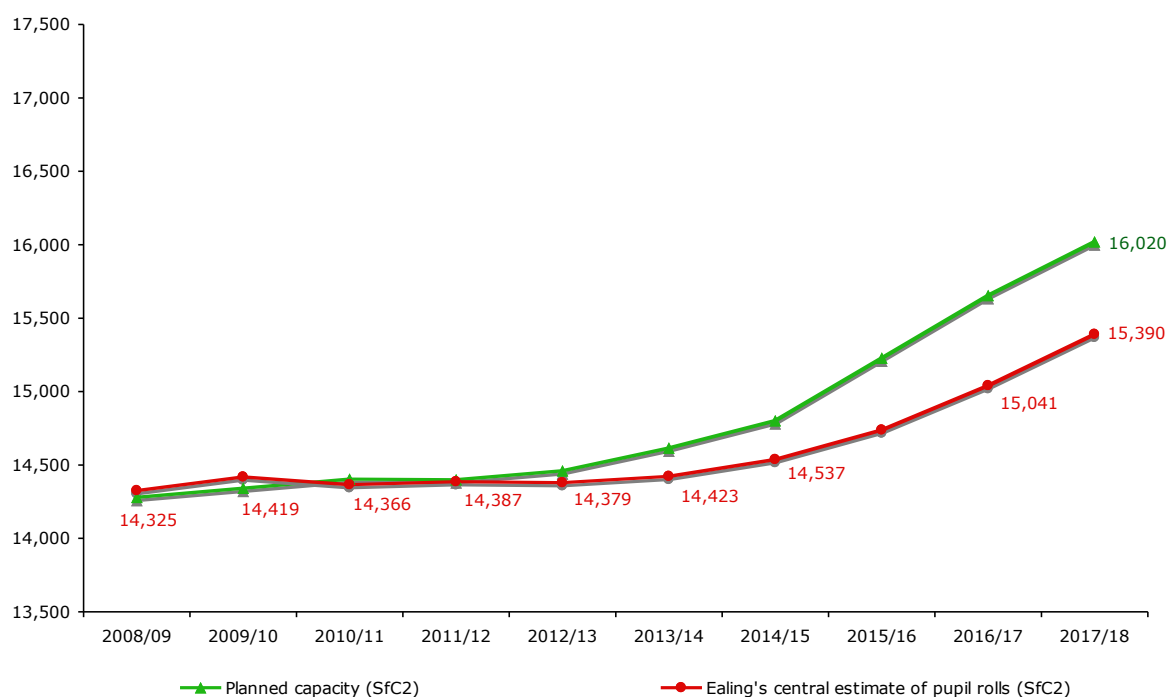
The table below figure 1.1 gives the implied capacity surplus in both numbers of places and as a percentage of capacity. The table indicates that the existing provision of secondary school places in Ealing is poor, with capacity shortfalls in both 2008/09 and 2009/10. These figures suggest a number of schools in Ealing are already operating at over capacity.

Furthermore, in the three academic years 2010/11 to 2012/13, Ealing's capacity surplus is forecast to be less than 0.6% (81 pupils) and only rises above 3% in the latter three years of the BSF planning window. Such a low capacity surplus for so many years going forward has significant implications for parental choice in Ealing. Partnership for Schools' (PfS) own 'Pupil Place Planning Guidance' states that:

Providing real parental choice is a government objective. Such choice is usually only possible when the authority has some spare capacity in its schools.⁴

⁴ Partnership for Schools, 'Pupil Projection Guide', available at www.teachernet.gov.uk/management/schoolfunding/Resources/pupilprojectionguide/

Figure 1.1 Ealing Council's SfC2 planned capacity and forecast pupil place requirement



	Planned capacity (SfC2)	Ealing's central estimate of pupil rolls (SfC2 model)	Surplus capacity (SfC2)	
			Numbers	% of planned capacity
2008/09	14,280	14,325	-45	-0.3%
2009/10	14,342	14,419	-77	-0.5%
2010/11	14,404	14,366	38	0.3%
2011/12	14,400	14,387	13	0.1%
2012/13	14,460	14,379	81	0.6%
2013/14	14,616	14,423	193	1.3%
2014/15	14,802	14,537	265	1.8%
2015/16	15,228	14,739	489	3.3%
2016/17	15,654	15,041	613	4.1%
2017/18	16,020	15,390	630	4.1%

Note: Ealing's central estimate of pupil rolls is based on the Ave. of Ealing 5yrRR & GLA high model
 Source: Ealing Council, 'Appendix 7 to BSF SfC2', 2008, WLFS analysis

Figure 1.1 suggests that the current lack of spare capacity in Ealing results in a lower range of options available to parents for their children's education. This is at odds with guidance from PFS. Further, without additional capacity becoming available above Ealing's BSF plans, figure 1.1 indicates that the situation is unlikely to improve for at least four years.

1.2 Updated 11-15 pupil population in Ealing to 2021/22

The following section updates the SfC2 pupil place projections from Ealing Council in two important ways. First, the period of analysis is extended to 2021/22. This not only represents a full ten-year window from September of this year (academic year 2010/11), in line with PFS guidance, but also looks two years beyond to investigate how each scenario continues to evolve. Such an approach is considered appropriate in this analysis, as PFS outline in their guidance on pupil place planning:

In those authorities experiencing a growth in pupil numbers that continues beyond the 10 year time period, PFS will give consideration to the implications for the size of schools needed to cater for this continuing rise in pupil numbers beyond the immediate ten year time period, when determining the FAM [funding allocation model].⁵

Given this guidance, it is important that pupil place projections in the years following the end of the BSF planning window are given due regard in deciding capacity requirements over the ten year investment horizon.

The second update to section 1.1 is that this analysis takes into account the latest available data on Ealing's birth rates and primary and secondary school demand. Updating Ealing's SfC2 projections, even with only two more years worth of birth data, provides important additional information for pupil place planning. The birth rate in Ealing has been increasing steadily for nearly a decade and reflects a national trend. Ealing Council has reported dramatic increases in births in the years 2006/07 and 2007/08, with recorded births in these years of 5,223 and 5,496⁶, respectively. This compares with an average of 4,604 births between 2002 and 2005. GLA estimates used by Ealing to inform its primary school place provision indicate that in the period through to 2026 the birth rate is due to average above 5,200⁷. This indicates that Ealing's circumstances are not a one or two year blip.

The increase in the birth rate in Ealing is already having a significant impact on the provision of primary school places in the borough. In December 2008, Ealing Council agreed to aim to provide an additional 12.5FE in the primary sector. By July 2009, six months later, a report to Council recommended a revised figure of 16FE for the academic year 2011/12, with an additional 4FE planned for the following year. This was due to the substantial increase in the birth rate in Ealing for the years 2006/07 and 2007/08.

This section uses the information above to present two additional scenarios of pupil place projections in Ealing. The first scenario, *WLFS update of Sfc2 central case PPP*, in figure 1.2 uses Ealing Council's latest projections of demand for primary school places⁸ to calculate an implied demand for secondary school places going forward. The scenario applies the latest five-year average primary to secondary school retention ratio of 84.1% as given in Appendix 7 to Sfc2⁹ to transform demand for primary places to demand for secondary places (see Appendix 1 for a more detailed explanation of how this forecast has been calculated).

The second scenario, *Modified Sfc2 central case PPP*, uses updated data on the number of pupils currently attending secondary schools in Ealing. This scenario uses the figure 14,554 for the 2008/09 pupils on roll in Ealing as published by the DCSF to modify Ealing's Sfc2 central case.¹⁰ This latest DCSF value is 1.6% above the figure used by Ealing for secondary school demand in 2008/09 in its Sfc2 submission. This scenario has been calculated by applying a uniform increase of 1.6% across Ealing's Sfc2 forecast pupil roll over the period of the BSF planning window. This assumption is considered appropriate as it maintains Ealing's forecast growth rate in demand, but transforms the 2008/09 starting value from an estimate to an actual value. It should be noted that the DCSF's figure of 14,554 pupils on roll in 2008/09 implies Ealing had a capacity shortfall of 1.9% in that year.

Figure 1.2 also includes Ealing Council's *Sfc2 central case PPP* as presented in section 1.1. The difference in figure 1.2 is that the scenario does not end in 2017/18, but rather shows the

⁵ Partnership for Schools 'Pupil Place Planning Step-by-step guidance', December 2007

⁶ This figure was provisional in July 2009 [needs finalising]

⁷ Ealing Council, 'Update on Primary School Places', 21st July 2009

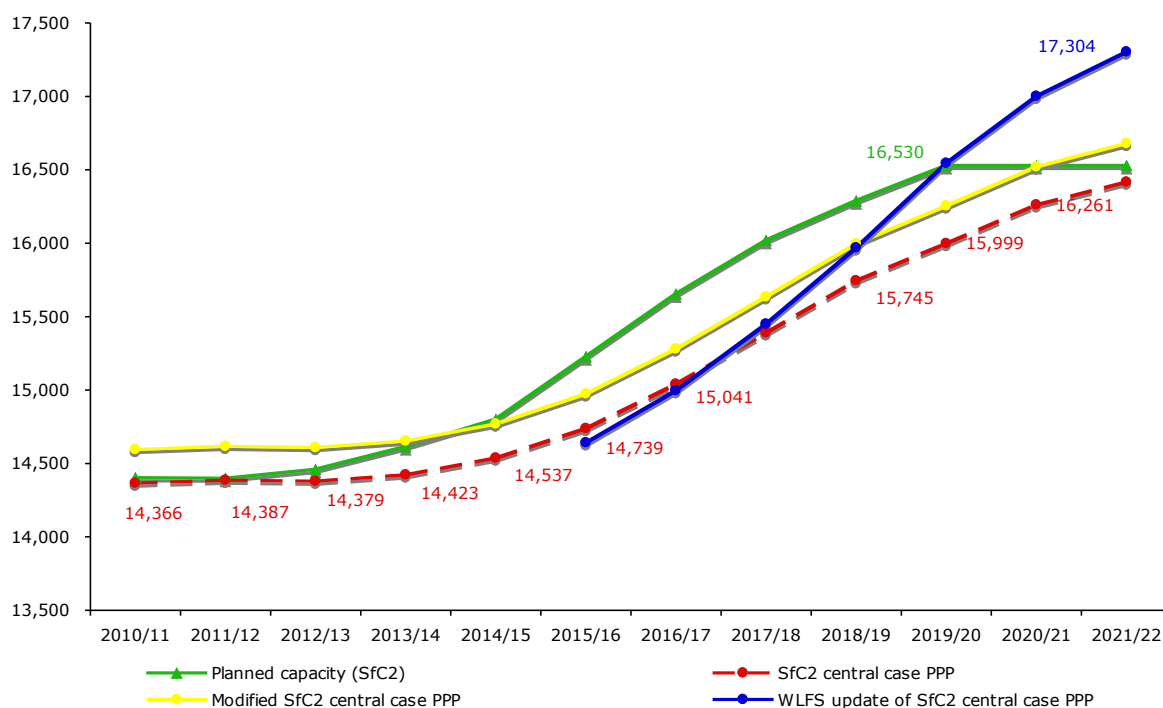
⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ Ealing Council, 'Appendix 7 to BSF Sfc2', 2008

¹⁰ DCSF, 'School Destinations of Secondary School Pupils Resident in London Boroughs', 2009

demand for secondary places to 2021/22. The table below figure 1.2 presents the surplus (or deficit) capacity in each year in pupil numbers and as a percentage of planned capacity.

Figure 1.2: Updated 11-15 PPP scenarios against planned capacity



	Planned capacity (SfC2)	Capacity surplus / deficit					
		SfC2 central case PPP		Modified SfC2 central case PPP		WLFS update of SfC2 central case PPP	
2010/11	14,404	38	0.3%	-192	-1.3%		
2011/12	14,400	13	0.1%	-217	-1.5%		
2012/13	14,460	81	0.6%	-149	-1.0%		
2013/14	14,616	193	1.3%	-38	-0.3%		
2014/15	14,802	265	1.8%	33	0.2%		
2015/16	15,228	489	3.2%	253	1.7%	587	3.9%
2016/17	15,654	613	3.9%	373	2.4%	658	4.2%
2017/18	16,020	630	3.9%	384	2.4%	570	3.6%
2018/19	16,290	545	3.3%	293	1.8%	321	2.0%
2019/20	16,530	531	3.2%	275	1.7%	-15	-0.1%
2020/21	16,530	269	1.6%	9	0.1%	-471	-2.8%
2021/22	16,530	113	0.7%	-149	-0.9%	-774	-4.7%

Source: Ealing Council, 'Appendix 7 to BSF SfC2', 2008, WLFS analysis

Figure 1.2 highlights some important features of Ealing's secondary school provision in the coming years:

- Looking first at Ealing Council's own *SfC2 central case PPP* shows that the additional capacity Ealing should receive through BSF will take the next six years to increase Ealing's capacity surplus to above 3%. By the year 2021/22, Ealing's own current projection of the rise in pupil numbers shows that this capacity surplus would have been almost completely eroded. The surplus capacity by 2021/22 under this scenario is a mere 0.7% or only 113 places across the borough.

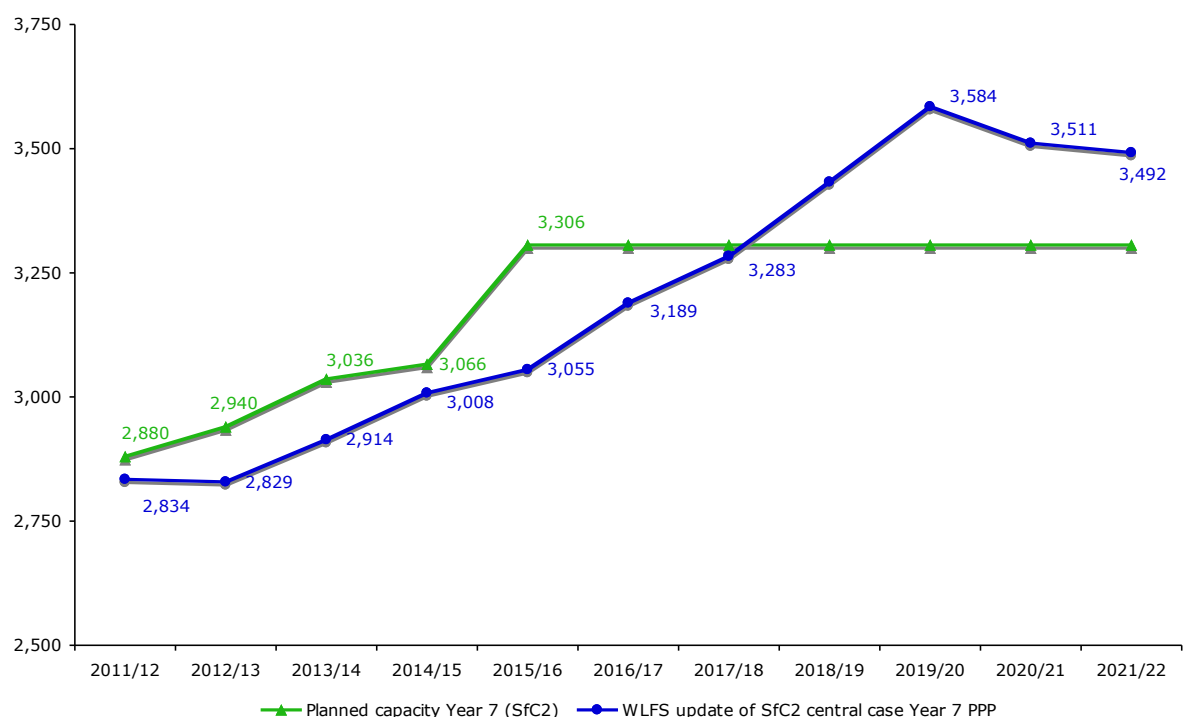
- The *Modified Sfc2 central case PPP* scenario paints a more sober picture. First, it suggests that the capacity deficit noted in Ealing in 2008/09 will not improve in the academic year 2010/11, where it will still be minus 1.3%, or 192 places. In fact, under this scenario Ealing is forecast to experience a capacity deficit every year until 2014/15 when the surplus will only be 0.2% of capacity. Second, the scenario indicates that the rising demand for secondary places by the end of this decade will erode Ealing's additional BSF capacity to result in a shortfall from 2021/22 onwards.
- The *WLFS update of Sfc2 central case PPP* presents the impact on secondary school demand from the rapid increase in demand in primary school places. This scenario suggests that Ealing will need a significant increase in capacity in the latter half of this decade once the current and forecast high demand for primary school places in Ealing feeds through into the secondary sector. Demand for secondary school places will outweigh planned capacity from 2019/20 onwards and by 2021/22 this deficit may be as large as 774 pupils, or 4.7% of capacity.

The additional scenarios present a more serious situation than the current and forecast demand for secondary school places in Ealing. Not only do they suggest that secondary schools in Ealing are currently oversubscribed, but also that this capacity shortfall will not improve before the year 2014/15. In addition, these scenarios suggest that the current rapid increase in the demand for primary school places in Ealing will have a significant impact on the demand for secondary school places in the latter half of this decade. By 2019/20 Ealing's additional BSF capacity will be insufficient to meet rising demand, leaving the borough's schools oversubscribed once again.

This section concludes by looking at the imbalance between Year 7 and Year 11 cohorts over the coming years. Figure 1.3 plots Ealing's planned capacity increase through BSF against the *WLFS updated central case PPP* scenario, both for Year 7 only. The calculation of the WLFS PPP Year 7 figures is provided in table A1.2 of appendix 1.

Figure 1.3 highlights the challenge Ealing faces in terms of capacity provision for Year 7 pupils. The figure indicates that due to the imbalance between Year 7 and Year 11, Ealing will have a 4FE equivalent capacity shortfall for Year 7 pupils from 2018/19. This will rise to a 9FE shortfall in the following year if no additional capacity is made available.

Figure 1.3: Updated Year 7 PPP against planned capacity



	Planned capacity Year 7 (SfC2)	WLFS update of SfC2 central case Year 7 PPP	Equivalent FE (rounded to 30 per form)
2015/16	3,306	251	7.6%
2016/17	3,306	117	3.5%
2017/18	3,306	23	0.7%
2018/19	3,306	-127	-3.8%
2019/20	3,306	-278	-8.4%
2020/21	3,306	-205	-6.2%
2021/22	3,306	-186	-5.6%

Source: Ealing Council, WLFS analysis

1.3 Post-16 provision

- *Planned sixth form capacity in 2017/18 will be short of expected demand.*
- *If Ealing want to increase retention ratios, sixth form capacity will need to increase further.*
- *The existence of a sixth form at the WLFS will help alleviate pressure on surrounding schools when it comes to post-16 provision.*

The provision of places for 16-18 year olds in Ealing will also come under significant pressure once the effect of the increased birth rates feeds through into this sector. Ealing is already making efforts to mitigate this impact by proposing to add sixth forms to the five secondary schools in the borough that do not currently have them. The proposed new school in Greenford is also expected to have a sixth form.

Appendix 7 to Ealing’s Sfc2 notes that if the average post-16 retention ratio of pupils over the last three years, in the eight current 11-18 schools, were applied to all 13 schools across

the borough there would be a need for 4,843 places by 2021/22, once all sixth forms are taking students. This is some way above the post-16 capacity of 3,860 Ealing expects to have in place by the academic year 2020/21.¹¹

The Council notes, however, that the forecast demand of 4,843 post-16 places is at the high end of the range and so another forecast is calculated assuming that retention rates remain relatively stable across the eight existing sixth forms and that across the six new sixth forms the post-16 retention ratio is 58%. The Council states:

Based on these assumptions the projected number of 16-18 pupils would be 3,754 by 2017/18 against a planned capacity of 3,840.¹²

Data provided to the WLFS from Ealing Council suggests that the planned sixth form capacity in Ealing is only expected to rise to 3,860¹³ once the 200-strong sixth form at the new school in Greenford opens in September 2020. This suggests that the capacity in 2017/18 will be 3,660, some 94 places short of expected demand. Further, the above projections show that if Ealing wants to retain more than 58% of pupils in the six new sixth forms, or if they want to increase retention at the eight existing sixth forms in the borough, they will need significantly more post-16 capacity than they are currently planning for.

This suggests that the WLFS 150-strong sixth form, far from posing a threat to the borough's sixth forms, will help alleviate pressure on the surrounding schools.

1.4 Cross border movements

- *The WLFS is likely to take a significant proportion of its pupils from Hounslow.*
- *As a result, the WLFS will only alleviate part of Ealing's current capacity shortfall.*
- *Looking forward, the WLFS will be insufficient to meet the increase in demand in the coming years and a variety of additional measures in Ealing will be needed.*

In 2008/09, 87.2% of state school pupils, aged 11-15, on roll in Ealing were resident in the borough with the remaining 11-15 year olds on roll resident in neighbouring boroughs. The largest single exporter of pupils to Ealing schools was Hillingdon, with 4.6% of Ealing's 11-15 year olds coming from Hillingdon. 1.9% and 2.6% of Ealing's 11-15 year olds came from Hounslow and Brent, respectively.¹⁴

Changes in cross border movements may have significant effects on pupil place planning. However, Ealing Council expects that in the coming decade the proportion of pupils entering and leaving the borough is not expected to dramatically change:

We do not anticipate a significant increase in the retention of the number of pupils currently attending out-of-borough schools pre 16. Most pupils leaving the borough at age 11 do so either to attend schools close to the borough boundary or to attend VA, single sex schools or grammar schools.¹⁵

The analysis in the sections above has maintained this assumption. However, given that the likely location of the WLFS will be on either the Ealing/Hounslow or the Ealing/Brent

¹¹ Based on 'Ealing Council: BSF Wave 5 Plan 11 to 16 Places and places ramp up' provided by Ealing Council to WLFS

¹² Ealing Council, 'Appendix 7 to BSF Sfc2', 2008.

¹³ We note a 20 place difference between the figure provided to us by Ealing Council and that presented in Appendix 7.

¹⁴ DCSF, 'School Destinations of Secondary School Pupils Resident in London Boroughs', 2009 (Internet only) available at <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SBU/b000868/LonDes2009v1.pdf>

¹⁵ Ealing Council, 'Appendix 7 to BSF Sfc2', 2008

border, there is a high likelihood that the WLFS will take a significant proportion of its pupils from outside Ealing. This implies that the WLFS will only alleviate a proportion of Ealing’s current capacity shortfall and will be insufficient to meet the increase in demand expected in the coming years.

1.5 Impact on surrounding schools

- *Acton High and Twyford have traditions of accepting pupils from wide geographic areas.*
- *The WLFS, a secular school, is unlikely to be a substitute for parents choosing Twyford.*
- *Acton High and Elthorne Park’s specialist statuses suggest a proportion of parents would not choose the WLFS over them once it opened.*
- *Twyford and Elthorne Park are both oversubscribed, suggesting that neither school will face any problem filling its rolls once the WLFS opens.*

While a clearer understanding of the impact on surrounding schools will become possible once a site for the WLFS is finalised, the current preferred location is along the East half of either the Ealing/Hounslow or Ealing/Brent border. Such locations would maximise the opportunity for pupils to attend the WLFS from outside Ealing. Assuming the WLFS is situated along the East portion of the Ealing/Hounslow border, analysis has been carried out on the possible effect of the WLFS on the four closest schools in this area. Of these schools, three are situated in Ealing: Acton High School (Acton High), Elthorne Park High School (Elthorne Park) and Twyford C of E High School (Twyford) and one in Hounslow: Gunnersbury Catholic School (Gunnersbury). The analysis for Gunnersbury is presented in section 2.3.

Figure 1.4 presents the percentage of pupils resident in Ealing who attended the three schools earmarked for analysis in Ealing in the academic years 2005/06 and 2008/09. Figure 1.4 shows that for two of the schools, Acton High and Twyford, the percentage of pupils resident in Ealing is well below the borough average of 86.6%.¹⁶ In fact, in both 2005/06 and 2008/09 the percentage of pupils at Acton High resident in Ealing was the third lowest in the borough, while for Twyford the percentage was the lowest. This indicates that both schools have a tradition of sourcing pupils from a large geographic area beyond Ealing.

Figure 1.4 Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing in 2005/06 and 2008/09

School name	Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing 2005/06	Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing 2008/09
Acton High School [Sp]	80.1	78.6
Elthorne Park High School [Sp]	92.5	91.3
Twyford C of E High School [Sp, R]	66.2	63.8

Note: [Gr Grammar] [Sp Specialist] [G Girls] [B Boys] [R Religious Character]

Source: DCSF: School Destinations of Secondary School Pupils Resident in London Boroughs, 2009

Appendix 2 presents data on the origins of pupils attending Acton High and Twyford from outside the borough. For Acton High, the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham was the largest exporter of pupils to the school, exporting some 140 pupils in 2008/09. The second largest exporter was the borough of Brent with 32 pupils, while the borough of Hounslow was ranked third, with 11 pupils. In 2008/09, the remainder came from the boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, the City of Westminster, Hillingdon or Harrow.

¹⁶ Appendix 2 presents the equivalent data on all 14 secondary schools in Ealing and shows that the average percentage of pupils resident in Ealing who attended schools in Ealing in 2008/09 was 86.8%.

For Twyford, the boroughs of Brent, Hammersmith and Fulham and Hounslow are the three largest sources of pupils outside Ealing. In 2008/09, Brent exported 135 pupils, while the boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham and Hounslow exported 73 and 52 pupils, respectively. In addition, Twyford is a high performing, C of E school, which is already oversubscribed. In 2009, for instance, 682 children applied for 120 places.¹⁷ This means that a large proportion of parents who would choose Twyford for their children are unlikely to substitute a secular option, such as the WLFS, for a place at Twyford. And the fact that Twyford is oversubscribed suggests that even if a number of parents chose the WLFS over Twyford the school would be capable of filling its roll.

Acton High is not oversubscribed but has specialist status in the media arts and applied learning. The WLFS will aim to offer a different specialism to Acton High, giving parents in Ealing a greater range of options for their children's education. However, it is likely a proportion of parents resident in Ealing would continue to choose Acton High once the WLFS opens to take advantage of Acton High's two specialisms. This will dilute the effect of the WLFS on Acton High. In addition, as demand for secondary education increases in Ealing and the surrounding boroughs, it is likely that Acton High will become oversubscribed. This will remain true even after the WLFS has opened.

The impact of the WLFS on Elthorne Park will be no greater than it will be on Twyford. Elthorne Park has specialist status in mathematics and computing and many parents are already choosing Elthorne Park for this reason. Furthermore, it is highly oversubscribed:

We are significantly oversubscribed with over 500 applications each year for the 180 available places in Year 7.¹⁸

This suggests that, as with Twyford, even if a number of parents chose the WLFS over Elthorne Park the school will have no difficulty filling its roll.

The above analysis shows that in the case of both Acton High and Elthorne Park, their specialist statuses suggest a proportion of parents would not choose the WLFS over them once it opened, diluting the effect of the WLFS on these schools. Further, they are both oversubscribed already and as demand for secondary education in Ealing increases it is likely that Acton High will become oversubscribed as well. Rather than threaten any of these schools with under-subscription, the WLFS will simply alleviate the growing pressure on them to accept children resident in Ealing.

¹⁷ Twyford admissions office.

¹⁸ Elthorne Park High School, Prospectus 2010 available at:
<http://www.epps.ealing.sch.uk/doclib/170904-elthorneprospectus200910.pdf>

2. Hounslow

- *Hounslow's secondary school population is forecast to grow rapidly after 2014/15 due to increased birth rates in the borough.*
- *If Hounslow faces any delay in entering additional schools into BSF there is likely to be a significant capacity deficit in the borough by 2017/18.*
- *The rapid increase in birth rates suggests that Hounslow's current secondary pupil place forecasts are too low.*

2.1 Projected 11-16 pupil population in Hounslow to 2017/18¹⁹

The following section looks first at the effect on pupil place provision of Hounslow's desired secondary school capacity increase, represented by Hounslow's full BSF programme. This analysis is presented in figure 2.1. Following this, figure 2.2 looks in more detail at the impact on pupil place provision of the planned capacity programme at only those schools in Hounslow that have entered BSF.

As in Ealing, Hounslow is forecasting a rapid increase in secondary school demand from 2014/15 onwards due to a significant increase in birth rates. The borough is already facing significant challenges in the primary sector:

Due to a rising birth rate in the borough from 2001 onwards, as well as considerable residential development, projections of the need for primary school places show that additional places are required across the borough on a permanent basis from 2010 onwards.²⁰

As a result of these sudden increases in primary place projections, the Hounslow Borough Executive committed on 14th July 2009 to the permanent expansion of five primary schools by one form of entry (1FE) for the academic year 2010/11. In addition, consultations are in progress for the addition of 1FE to two primary schools for the year 2011/12 and 1FE for 2012/13. However, in December 2009, six months later, these forecasts had to be revised upwards again as a result of additional demand. In December 2009, Children's Services and Lifelong Learning proposed that the Council consult on the provision of an additional 3FE to Reception for the academic year 2011/12 over and above those already agreed.²¹

Hounslow's current secondary school pupil place projections do not take into account this additional demand for primary school places and so have not been included in figures 2.1 and 2.2. The impact on demand for secondary provision in Hounslow from this additional demand is investigated below figure 2.2.

Figure 2.1 presents Hounslow's desired capacity increase through the whole of its BSF programme, together with the borough's central estimate of pupil place demand²² and the resulting implied capacity surplus. Hounslow's desired BSF programme includes an increase of over 1,000 places across Hounslow's existing estate, together with the construction of a new 1,100 capacity school.²³ It is important to point out that unlike Ealing, which entered all

¹⁹ The notation used by Hounslow to indicate the age of pupils in years 7-11 is 11-16, in contrast to Ealing who use 11-15. The interpretation of 11-16 figures for Hounslow is the same as 11-15 figures for Ealing.

²⁰ London Borough of Hounslow 'Consultation on School Admission Arrangements for 2011/12 Entry', 22 December 2009.

²¹ *ibid.*

²² Hounslow Council, 'Building Schools for the Future, Readiness to Deliver', 2009

²³ The new 1,100 capacity school is only planned to open in 2014/15, and so by 2017/18 will only be providing 660 additional places.

of its schools into BSF Wave 5 in October 2007, Hounslow has, to date, only entered five schools into BSF Wave 6a and, so far, has received no promise of funding to build a new secondary school or to significantly increase the capacity of its existing estate.

Figure 2.1 indicates the existing provision of secondary school places in Hounslow is good, with an implied capacity surplus of 4.0% in 2008/09. Further, figure 2.1 shows that over the BSF period, if Hounslow faces no delay in entering its remaining schools into BSF, the borough should have sufficient capacity to meet demand to 2017/18. However, it is important to note the eroding trend in capacity in the latter years of the BSF planning window. This trend results in a capacity surplus by 2017/18 of only 1.8%, the lowest in the ten-year period.

Figure 2.1 Hounslow’s current desired capacity and forecast pupil place requirements

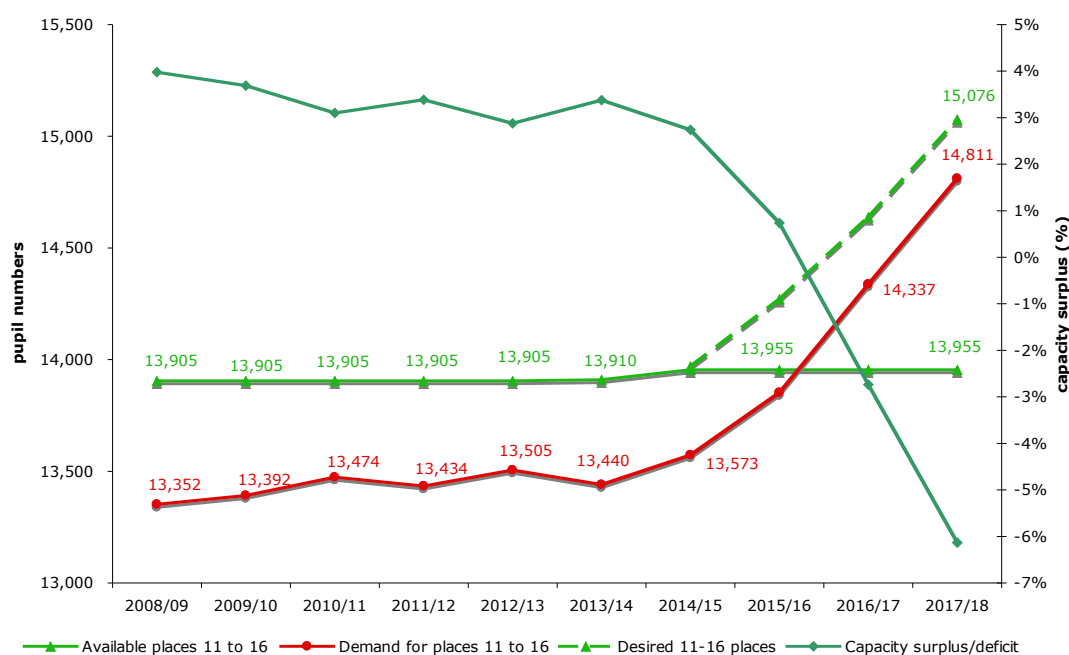
	Desired capacity (SfC2)	Hounslow SfC2 model	Surplus capacity (SfC2)	
			Numbers	% of planned capacity
2008/09	13,905	13,352	553	4.0%
2009/10	13,905	13,392	513	3.7%
2010/11	13,905	13,474	431	3.1%
2011/12	13,905	13,434	471	3.4%
2012/13	13,905	13,505	400	2.9%
2013/14	13,910	13,440	470	3.4%
2014/15	13,970	13,573	397	2.8%
2015/16	14,271	13,852	419	2.9%
2016/17	14,638	14,337	301	2.1%
2017/18	15,076	14,811	265	1.8%

Source: Hounslow Council, ‘Building Schools for the Future, Readiness to Deliver’, 2009

As detailed above, Hounslow has only entered five schools into BSF. These schools are Hounslow Manor School, Oaklands School, Feltham Community College, Longford Community School and Chiswick Community School. It is a useful exercise to calculate the forecast capacity deficit in Hounslow using only the increase in capacity of these schools. The following analysis represents a hypothetical scenario in which Hounslow has not managed to enter its remaining ten schools into BSF and will not receive funding for the 1,100 capacity new school.

The planned capacity increase of the five schools currently in BSF Wave 6a is only 50 places in total across the entire borough. Figure 2.2 re-calculates the implied surplus capacity presented in figure 2.1 to reflect the increase in borough capacity from the schools currently in BSF. It shows that under current forecasts of pupil growth, Hounslow will have eroded its current capacity surplus by the academic year 2016/17, by which time a large 382 pupil place deficit will have opened up. In the following year, this deficit will have grown to 856 pupil places, or 6.1% of capacity. These results indicate the danger of any delay to further increases in capacity in Hounslow.

Figure 2.1 Hounslow’s current planned capacity and forecast pupil place requirements



	Planned capacity (SfC2)	Surplus capacity (SfC2)	
		Numbers	% of planned capacity
2008/09	13,905	553	4.0%
2009/10	13,905	513	3.7%
2010/11	13,905	431	3.1%
2011/12	13,905	471	3.4%
2012/13	13,905	400	2.9%
2013/14	13,910	470	3.4%
2014/15	13,955	382	2.7%
2015/16	13,955	103	0.7%
2016/17	13,955	-382	-2.7%
2017/18	13,955	-856	-6.1%

Source: Hounslow Council, ‘Building Schools for the Future, Readiness to Deliver’, 2009, WLFS analysis

The difference between Hounslow’s planned and desired capacity programmes is stark. Figure 2.2 shows how rapidly Hounslow’s secondary school population is forecast to grow after 2014/15. If any delays occur to Hounslow’s desired BSF capacity programme, or Hounslow faces problems entering certain schools into BSF over the coming years, there is likely to be a significant capacity deficit by the end of the BSF planning window.

This would result in a large increase in the number of secondary school pupils Hounslow would need to export to surrounding boroughs. Hounslow already exports over 10% of its resident pupils to Ealing. Any increases in the number of pupils from Hounslow seeking secondary education in Ealing will further exacerbate Ealing’s problems when it comes to pupil place provision.

Furthermore, as noted above, the latest increase in primary school demand has not been included in figures 2.1 or 2.2. Updating Hounslow’s demand for secondary school places using this data suggests Hounslow’s current 2017/18 secondary pupil place projections are some 4FE short (assuming a modest 80% retention ratio) and 8FE short in 2018/19. The implication of these figures is that without additional increases in secondary school capacity

the pupil place deficit in Hounslow by 2017/18 may be some 976 places.

As in Ealing, it is of paramount importance to reflect medium term demand forecasts in present day capacity allocation programs to avoid the possibility of a lack of adequate facilities by the time these children reach secondary age.

2.2 Cross-border movements

- *Due to the size of the problem, the WLFS will need to be only part of a solution to meet the increase in demand for secondary education expected in Hounslow over the coming years.*

In 2008/09, 72.2% of state school pupils aged 11-16 on roll in Hounslow were resident in the borough with the remaining 11-16 children on roll were resident in neighbouring boroughs. The biggest exporter to Hounslow was Ealing with 10.1% of Hounslow's 11-16 year olds coming from Ealing.²⁴

With regard to how these cross border movements will evolve over the next ten years, Hounslow commented in their BSF Strategy for Change, second submission:

It is anticipated that there will be some changes in exports and imports of 11-16 year olds over the next ten years, but the conclusion is that expansion of school places in neighbouring boroughs will meet their growing demand but will not significantly affect patterns of cross border movement.²⁵

The analysis in the sections above has maintained this assumption. However, given that one likely location of the WLFS is on the Ealing/Hounslow border, it is likely that the WLFS will take a significant proportion of its pupils from Hounslow. This implies that the WLFS will help alleviate a proportion of Hounslow's future capacity concerns.

2.3 Impact on surrounding schools

- *It is unlikely the existence of the WLFS will have a significant impact on the ability of Gunnersbury to source pupils.*

The only secondary school in Hounslow along the Ealing/Hounslow border likely to be close enough to the WLFS to warrant analysis is Gunnersbury Catholic School (Gunnersbury). Gunnersbury is a highly oversubscribed, Catholic secondary school located very close to the Ealing/Hounslow border. It sources its pupils from a very wide geographic area, with only 19% of its pupils coming from Hounslow in 2008/09. The school's 2009 Ofsted inspection report reiterates these points:

It is heavily oversubscribed in the main school and in the sixth form. Students come from over 40 feeder primary schools and many travel great distances each day.²⁶

Figure 2.3 presents the nine largest boroughs that had resident pupils attending Gunnersbury in 2008/09. Of these, four boroughs made up 87% of the total student roll: Ealing, Hounslow, Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham, with Hammersmith and Fulham and Ealing the largest.

²⁴ Data in section 1.1 taken from DCSF, 'School Destinations of Secondary School Pupils Resident in London Boroughs', 2009 (Internet only) available at <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SBU/b000868/LonDes2009v1.pdf>

²⁵ Hounslow, 'Schools for the future, Strategy for Change, part 2', November 2009

²⁶ Ofsted, 'Gunnersbury Catholic School, Inspection Report', May 2009

Figure 2.3 Origins of pupils attending Gunnersbury Catholic School 2008/09

Borough	No of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Hammersmith and Fulham	245	27
Ealing	245	27
Hounslow	168	19
Kensington and Chelsea	127	14
Westminster, City of	32	4
Richmond upon Thames	33	4
Brent	23	3
Hillingdon	14	2
Wandsworth	5	1
Unaccounted	13	1
Total	905	100

Source: DCSF

Given the extent of the area that feeds Gunnersbury, its Catholic status and the popularity of the school, it is unlikely the presence of the WLFS nearby would have a significant impact on the school's ability to attract pupils.

3. Brent

3.1 Pupil place projections and cross border movements

- *Brent is experiencing a sharply rising demand for primary school places.*
- *Brent has not entered any secondary schools into BSF and is ranked 23rd of LAs due to enter the programme.*
- *Any unmet demand will increase pressure on neighbouring boroughs to accept a proportion of Brent's rising pupil population.*

Unlike either Ealing or Hounslow, Brent has yet to formally enter BSF. For this reason it has not been possible to provide analysis on pupil place projections for the borough in this note. The following section focuses on the impact of the WLFS on schools in Brent that are close enough to the Brent/Ealing border to warrant analysis. The section begins with a summary of the current circumstances in Brent.

In 2008/09, 77.6% of resident secondary pupils in Brent attended schools maintained by the Council. The biggest exporters of pupils to Brent in 2008/09 were neighbouring Barnet with 7.1% and Harrow with 5.8%.

While Brent has yet to formally enter BSF, it has entered an Expression of Interest to be considered in one of waves 7-15. The DCSF's indicative prioritisation of the revised national programme for BSF ranks Brent's expression of interest 23rd out of the 70 local authorities due to enter BSF in waves 7-15. The accompanying letter reminded LAs that the list is only preliminary and unless readiness to deliver can be robustly demonstrated an LA will be lowered in the rankings.²⁷ The position of Brent in the indicative prioritization suggests the borough is unlikely to be included in either wave 7 or 8.

Like Ealing and Hounslow, Brent is experiencing a population boom. A press release by Brent Council issued in December 2009 states that:

The significant numbers of people moving into Brent with large families, coupled with rising birth rates, has put tremendous pressure on school places in the borough.²⁸

It goes on to say that in 2009 there were 3,400 applications for reception places in Brent, a 400 place, or 13%, increase, from 2006. Further, based on current birth rates this number is set to rise to 3,600 by 2013.

The impact of this sharply rising birth rate will not fully feed through into demand for secondary school places before 2016/17. However, unless these medium term demand forecasts are reflected in present day capacity allocation programmes the prospect of unmet demand for secondary school places in Brent is high. Such an outcome would lead to pupils resident in Brent having to search outside the borough for their secondary education, increasing the demand for places in the neighbouring boroughs, including Barnet, Harrow and Ealing.

²⁷ DCSF, Letter from Sally Brooks to CEOs, DCSs and other organizations, 2 March 2009

²⁸ <http://www.brent.gov.uk/pressreleases.nsf/News/LBB-1148>

3.2 Impact on surrounding schools

- *Three of the four schools within the vicinity of the Brent/Ealing border are specialist schools with specialisms very different to that proposed by the WLFS.*
- *Two are single-sex with a religious status.*

There are four schools within the proximity of the Brent/Ealing border that warrant analysis. These schools are the Alperton Community School, the Convent of Jesus and Mary Language College, the Cardinal Hinsley Mathematics and Computing College and the Capital City Academy.

Of these four schools, the Convent of Jesus and Mary Language College and the Cardinal Hinsley Mathematics and Computing College are both single sex, religious, specialist schools. Parents who choose to send their children to one of these two schools are likely to do so because the specific features of the two schools will appeal to them. The WLFS will not be religious or single-sex, therefore it is unlikely that the existence of the WLFS will have a significant impact on parents choosing to send their children to either the Convent of Jesus and Mary or Cardinal Hinsley College.

Looking at the other two schools, both the Alperton Community School and the Capital City Academy source a large proportion of their pupils from Brent. The latest Ofsted report for the Alperton Community School states that most pupils live in the immediate vicinity of the school²⁹ and statistics from the DCSF corroborate this. Figure 3.1 shows that in 2008/09 some 91.3% of all pupils attending the school were resident in Brent with all other pupils coming from only two other boroughs. These figures suggest the school is popular with local residents.

Figure 3.1 Origins of pupils attending Alperton Community School 2008/09

Borough	No of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Brent	999	91.3
Ealing	77	7.0
Harrow	11	1.0
Unaccounted	7	0.6
Total	1094	100

Source: DCSF

The statistics for the Capital City Academy are similar. Statistics from the DCSF indicate that 87% of pupils attending the school are Brent residents. Where there is a difference, it is in the number of boroughs that export pupils to the school. Figures from the DCSF show that pupils are drawn from all seven boroughs bordering Brent as well as Hillingdon. These statistics are presented in table A2.5 in the appendix. These figures indicate that the Capital City Academy sources its pupils from a large geographic area. However, as demand for secondary education in Brent increases, it is likely that the Capital City Academy will have to become more selective and accept a larger proportion of pupils from those who are resident in the borough.

Finally, the Alperton Community School and the Capital City Academy have specialist statuses in mathematics and computing and sports and the arts, respectively. The Capital City Academy, in particular, performs very highly in its specialisms, having gained both the Sportsmark and the Artsmark awards. The WLFS will not specialise in any of these subjects

²⁹ Ofsted, 'Alperton Community School, Inspection Report', May 2008

and, as such, will only attract a small proportion of those parents who would otherwise choose one of these two schools once it opens.

To sum up, all four schools within the vicinity of the Brent/Ealing border are specialist schools with two of the four being single-sex with a religious status. Of the specialisms accounted for by these four schools, only the Convent of Jesus and Mary Language College has a specialism that may be similar to that of the WLFS. However, the Convent of Jesus and Mary is also a single-sex, religious school, which the WLFS will not be, so it's unlikely that parents likely to choose the Convent of Jesus and Mary will choose the WLFS instead.

4. Summary and conclusions

Ealing faces a number of challenges in the coming years to provide its school-age population with adequate facilities for their education. The borough is experiencing an unprecedented rise in birth rates that, once they've fed through into the secondary sector, will overwhelm Ealing's secondary school capacity even after it has spent its £300 million of BSF investment.

The scale of the problem is daunting. The DCSF's estimates suggest Ealing's secondary schools are already oversubscribed and efforts to increase capacity through BSF will not meet demand before 2014/15. Even then, a sufficient level of capacity in Ealing will be short-lived, with the increase in secondary school demand eroding Ealing's capacity by 2018/19 in Year 7. By the academic year 2021/22, central estimates suggest Ealing may face a shortfall of 774 secondary school places across the borough.

Given the likely location of the WLFS, a significant proportion of the school's pupils will be from outside Ealing and the size of the expected shortfall in 2021 clearly indicates that the WLFS will be insufficient to meet the increase in demand. A variety of additional measures will be needed.

The rising birth rates in Brent and Hounslow also pose a significant challenge for Ealing. Hounslow has only entered five schools into BSF Wave 6a - for refurbishment and not to increase capacity. Brent is ranked 23rd in the list of national authorities judged suitable for BSF investment and, as a result, is unlikely to enter the programme for a number of years. Any delay in either Hounslow and/or Brent to their BSF investment will result in an additional influx of pupils into Ealing.

The analysis on surrounding schools on the Ealing/Hounslow and Ealing/Brent border shows there are strong reasons to suspect that parents will continue to choose the existing secondary schools. This is due to the religious status of the schools, their specialisms and their single-sex intake. The WLFS will be a secular, mixed school, with a likely specialism in music. This is a very different option to many of the schools the WLFS may be located nearby.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1 examines the data that underlies the *WLFS update to the Sfc2 central case* used in section 1.3. The driver of the WLFS update is the increase in birth rates that Ealing has experienced in the past years and is forecast to experience going forward.

Ealing Council are well aware of this trend and have already started planning for its impact on primary school provision. In July 2009, The Cabinet considered a report on the need for additional primary school places to take account of the increase in birth rates. Table A1.1 adapts a table presented in Appendix 7 to Ealing Council's Sfc2 submission to include the revised GLA birth rate figures used by Ealing Council to consider the need for additional primary school places. The birth rate data has been cut off at 2009/10, as this report only considers secondary school provision to 2021/22. It should be noted that the GLA's revised birth figures do not forecast births in Ealing to fall below 5,100 through the period to 2031.

Table A1.1 Ealing GLA birth rate projections and impact on primary school rolls

Year of birth	Number of births	GLA revised birth figures	Entry into Primary School	Reception Roll	Central forecast of reception roll*
1999/00	4,408		Sep-04	3,370	
2000/01	4,404		Sep-05	3,364	
2001/02	4,391		Sep-06	3,465	
2002/03	4,469		Sep-07	3,577	
2003/04	4,599		Sep-08	3,633	
2004/05	4,841		Sep-09	?	3,792
2005/06	4,976		Sep-10	?	3,904
2006/07	5,223		Sep-11	?	4,082
2007/08	5,496**		Sep-12	?	4,262
2008/09		5,403	Sep-13	?	4,175
2009/10		5,455	Sep-14	?	4,152

Note: *The table has only presented Ealing's Central forecast for the primary school reception roll.

**This figure was provisional in July 2009 (needs finalising from Ealing)

Source: Ealing Council

The final column of table A1.2, 'Central forecast of reception roll', reports the central estimate presented to Cabinet of the need for primary school reception places going forward. This central estimate is driven by the same methodology used by Ealing Council to forecast the central estimate of secondary school rolls in their BSF submissions, namely, the average of the five year retention ratio and GLA high figures.

The increased central forecasts for primary school places are informative as they can be used to derive implied secondary school rolls in the coming years. Table A1.2 presents the numbers behind the WLFS update on 11-15 secondary school rolls used in section 1.3. The penultimate column in table A1.2 has been calculated by applying the latest five-year average primary to secondary school retention ratio of 84.1% to the outturn and forecast reception rolls presented in the second column of Table A1.2. The implied 11-15 secondary school roll has been calculated by adding together the 5 proceeding years from the penultimate column. The numbers in the final column of table A1.2 match the blue line in figure 1.1.

Table A1.2 Calculation of WLFS update on Year 7 roll and implied 11-15 secondary school roll

Entry into Primary School	Reception Roll (including forecast data)	Entry into high school	WLFS update on Year 7 roll	Implied 11-15 secondary school roll
Sep-04	3,370	Sep-11	2,834	
Sep-05	3,364	Sep-12	2,829	
Sep-06	3,465	Sep-13	2,914	
Sep-07	3,577	Sep-14	3,009	
Sep-08	3,663	Sep-15	3,081	14,641
Sep-09	3,792	Sep-16	3,189	14,996
Sep-10	3,904	Sep-17	3,283	15,450
Sep-11	4,082	Sep-18	3,433	15,969
Sep-12	4,262	Sep-19	3,584	16,545
Sep-13	4,175	Sep-20	3,511	17,001
Sep-14	4,152	Sep-21	3,492	17,304

Source: Ealing Council and WLFS

Appendix 2

Table A2.1 Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing attending schools in Ealing in 2005/06 and 2008/09

School name	Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing 2005/06	Percentage of pupils resident in Ealing 2008/09
Villiers High School [Sp]	92.0	89.1
Dormers Wells High School [Sp]	93.4	93.7
Featherstone High School [Sp]	87.9	87.6
Acton High School [Sp]	80.1	78.6
Elthorne Park High School [Sp]	92.5	91.3
Twyford Church of England High School [Sp, R]	66.2	63.8
The Cardinal Wiseman Roman Catholic School [Sp, R]	76.2	77.1
Brentside High School [Sp]	91.7	92.3
Greenford High School [Sp]	93.0	94.0
The Ellen Wilkinson School for Girls [Sp, G]	83.6	85.5
Drayton Manor High School [Sp]	97.4	97.6
Northolt High School [Sp]	91.7	89.3
West London Academy	89.4	88.6

Note: [Gr Grammar] [Sp Specialist] [G Girls] [B Boys] [R Religious Character]

Table A2.2 Origins of pupils attending Acton High School 2008/09

Borough	No of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Hammersmith and Fulham	140	13
Kensington and Chelsea	10	1
Lambeth	3	0
Westminster, City of	3	0
Brent	32	3
Ealing	831	79
Harrow	3	0
Hillingdon	9	1
Hounslow	11	1
Unaccounted	15	1
Total	1057	100

Table A2.3 Origins of pupils attending Twyford Church of England School 2008/09

Borough	No. of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Hammersmith and Fulham	73	8
Islington	3	0
Kensington and Chelsea	35	4
Westminster, City of	12	1
Brent	135	14
Ealing	606	64
Harrow	11	1
Hillingdon	14	1
Hounslow	52	5
Unaccounted	9	1
Total	950	100

Table A2.4 Origins of pupils attending Elthorne Park High School

Borough	No. of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Hammersmith and Fulham	4	0
Brent	5	1
Ealing	820	91
Hillingdon	4	0
Hounslow	64	7
Unaccounted	1	0
Total	898	100

Table A2.5 Origins of pupils attending The Capital City Academy

Borough	No. of Resident pupils attending school	Percentage of resident pupils attending school
Camden	6	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	15	2
Kensington and Chelsea	11	1
Westminster, City of	17	2
Barnet	9	1
Brent	813	87
Ealing	27	3
Harrow	14	1
Hillingdon	3	0
Unaccounted	23	2
Total	938	100