

School Place Planning Strategy

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

December 2019

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 In January 2015, Richmond Council adopted the School Place Planning Strategy 2015–2024, which was subsequently revised twice, in October 2015, to take account of a new priority, for a secondary school to be established in the east of the borough, and in February 2018.

1.2 This revised version of the strategy:

- provides an update on the provision of new school places since the February 2018 strategy;
- analyses demand for additional school places, particularly in the secondary phase and for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND);
- considers how that demand could be met;
- considers whether, when and where further school places will be required; and
- gives options for securing *local* school provision, to ensure that children and young people can be educated within their home community, without being dependent on private car usage for home to school travel.

1.3 Assumptions regarding long-term demand are based upon the Greater London Authority's and the Office of National Statistics' pupil and general population projections respectively, but are naturally more speculative than those used to inform the forecasting of short- to medium-term demand.

1.4 The Mayor's Draft London Plan (July 2019)¹ sets a target for an additional 6,340 net new homes to be provided in Richmond Borough over a 10 year period between 2019/2020 and 2028/2029, equating to 634 per year.

1.5 There are relatively few large-scale housing developments, i.e. with more than 100 units, planned or likely to happen within the borough in that period, so it is probable that the target would primarily be achieved through more disparate small-scale developments, the pupil yield for which it will be more difficult to plan additional school places where required.

1.6 The Draft London Plan goes on to state that,

To ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education and childcare facilities to meet demand and offer educational choice, boroughs should:

1) Prepare Development Plans that are informed by a needs assessment of education and childcare facility needs. Needs should be assessed locally and sub-regionally, addressing cross-boundary issues. Needs assessments should include an audit of existing facilities.

2) Identify sites for future provision through the Development Plan process, particularly in areas with significant planned growth or need for school places (including Special Educational Needs and Disability places).

¹ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_london_plan_-_consolidated_changes_version_-_clean_july_2019.pdf.

3) Ensure that development proposals for housing and commercial facilities incorporate suitable childcare provision and encourage nursery provision within primary schools, where there is a need.

This strategy therefore includes an audit of existing state-funded school capacity, insofar as that can be objectively assessed for state-funded schools which are outside the Council's control.

1.7 The Draft London Plan also states that,

There is a growing need for school places in London, with projected need for 705,000 mainstream state-funded primary school places required for the academic year 2018/19. This is an increase of 7,000 over the number of places required in 2016/17. The level of need is projected to fall to 686,000 places a year by 2027/28. In 2016/17, there was a need for 403,000 places in mainstream state-funded secondary schools. The number of places required is projected to increase by 65,000, over the period to 2027/28.

There is a need for an increase in Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision in London and it is important that these places are planned for.

1.8 It is considered that the work undertaken to provide additional school places in the last 20 years has given the borough a solid platform from which it can meet the challenges of the coming years. However, forecasting and meeting demand for school places in a borough where educational standards and parental expectations are generally very high is not, and never has been, straightforward, not least because of the local geography: Richmond upon Thames is the only London borough which the River Thames bisects, and its mixture of large parkland and heavily developed urban areas, with considerable planning constraints, affords fewer opportunities for development when compared to other local authority areas.

1.9 It should be acknowledged that the significant progress made in recent times has involved the usage of much of the usable space on existing schools' sites. It is also the case that opportunities for the Council or the Department for Education (DfE) and its agencies to acquire and use new sites for school provision have become much scarcer.

1.10 It is noted, too, that despite the Council's wish to see school places provided locally, where they are needed, its inability, by law, to establish state-funded schools and to decide the location of new schools are constraints which impede its efforts to meet its statutory duty, as outlined in Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 (as amended), to provide school places for residents, and particularly within their home community.

1.11 Several different factors individually and collectively determine and influence forecast and actual pupil numbers:

- Live-birth numbers (for Reception entry) and on-roll numbers (for Year 7 entry);
- Economic change, i.e. downturn/recession leading to more parents/carers opting for state-funded schools or upturn leading to more parents/carers opting for private schools;

- Migration patterns, both from and to countries outside the U.K., possibly as result of the ‘Brexit factor,’ and from within the U.K., particularly from inner to outer London, sometimes as a result of Housing Benefit changes;
- Housing development / regeneration;
- Parental perception of individual schools, which is often historical and not reflective of current educational standards, either good or not, at the schools concerned;
- Ofsted inspection outcomes for state-funded schools; and
- Provision of additional, or removal of, school places in neighbouring local authority areas.

Any combination of these factors is complex and therefore not straightforward to predict. Nevertheless, the Department for Education’s quality assurance of the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return places Richmond in the top quartile nationally for the accuracy of its pupil forecasts: in June 2019, the DfE published ‘Local Authority School Places Scorecards’ for 2018², which showed that the pupil forecasts for Richmond were within the top quartile nationally:

Phase	Accuracy within the previous year	Accuracy within the previous three years
Primary	+1.1%	+2.5%
Secondary	+1.0%	+1.6%

² See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-school-places-scorecards-2018>.

2. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 2018

Primary phase

- 2.1 No **new places** have been added, either temporarily or permanently.
- 2.2 A proposal to expand **Barnes Primary** was consulted upon in January 2018, but was subsequently withdrawn following objections from other local schools.
- 2.3 The three Catholic primary schools – St Elizabeth’s, St Mary Magdalen’s and St Osmund’s – within the Archdiocese of Southwark’s area (the eastern half of the borough) ceased their **‘shared form of entry’** arrangement after the September 2018 Reception intake, because demand for places across the three schools, in common with many other schools in the borough, had abated from the peaks experienced earlier this decade.
- 2.4 The permanent accommodation for **Deer Park School**, above a new Lidl supermarket on the former Ryde House site in east Twickenham, is now not due to be ready for occupation until the start of the 2020/2021 school year, so it will stay in its temporary accommodation, at the Richmond Adult Community College site in Richmond, for the duration of the 2019/2020 school year.
- 2.5 **Temporary reductions of published admission numbers** for Reception entry have been implemented in four schools in areas where demand for places has decreased from the peaks of 2014–2016. There are no plans at present to make those reductions permanent. Demand for Reception places has decreased considerably in the western half of the borough but, following a few years’ of reducing numbers, increased in the eastern half for 2019 entry.
- 2.6 [Appendix 1](#) shows how the capacity of individual schools changed between 2010 and 2019.
- 2.7 In-year admissions – for children who are new to the borough or whose parents would like them to move schools within the borough – continue to be high: in the summer holiday period of 2019, 221 primary-phase applications were received (and 66 secondary-phase).

Secondary phase

- 2.8 No **new permanent places** have been added, but an extra temporary, **‘bulge’ class** was provided at Richmond Park Academy in 2018/2019 and one is being provided at Christ’s in the 2019/2020 school year. Richmond Park Academy will accommodate a bulge class in the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 school years. Further bulge classes will be needed in those years and any others before such time as Livingstone Academy (see below) is able to open.
- 2.9 The February 2018 strategy, like its immediate predecessor, outlined the need for **additional places within the eastern half of the borough**. In March 2018, the DfE contacted Achieving for Children (AfC), which provides the borough’s children’s services, and the Council with a proposal to re-locate to Mortlake the 11–19 element of **Livingstone Academy**, a 4–19 free school originally approved in 2016 to open in Tower Hamlets. It had become apparent that there was no longer a forecast ‘basic need’ for more places in Tower Hamlets so the DfE decided to move the school, as an 11–19 school only, to Richmond, where they were aware that a new school was needed within the east of the borough. A site, as part of the redevelopment of the Stag Brewery site was potentially available, so they made their re-

location proposal on that basis. The Council undertook some due diligence on the proposers of the school, Aspirations Academies Trust, by meeting with them, examining their track record as a high-quality education provider, reading Ofsted reports and talking to colleagues in local authority areas where Aspirations currently run schools. On the basis of that due diligence, and because of the urgent need for the school, the Council agreed to the DfE's proposal. As the proposed school had already been approved into the pre-opening phase of the free schools programme, there was no possibility of a competition being run or of the sponsor being any provider other than the Aspirations Academies Trust. The Council's Planning Committee is due to consider the planning application for Livingstone's accommodation in early 2020. The school is expected to open in September 2022 or 2023.

- 2.10 Subject to the Greater London Authority's confirmation, the Council's Planning Committee approved the planning application for the permanent accommodation of **Turing House** in July 2019. The school is expected to occupy its permanent site in September 2021.
- 2.11 [Appendix 2](#) shows how the capacity of individual schools changed between 2012 and 2019.

Special schools

- 2.12 **Clarendon** was re-provided in 2018 on two new sites: its primary phase at the former Newhouse Centre site in Buckingham Road, Hampton; and the secondary phase in new build accommodation alongside The Richmond upon Thames School, as part of the Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus (REEC) in Egerton Road, Twickenham.
- 2.13 The re-provision of **Strathmore** on three sites – the campuses of The Russell Primary and Grey Court and St Richard Reynolds secondary schools – was completed in spring 2018.
- 2.14 In June 2018, the Council long-leased two sites – Amyand House, in Amyand Park Road, Twickenham, and part of the REEC development – for, respectively, the primary and secondary phases of **Capella House**, a 72-place special free school for children and young people with speech, language and communication needs, which the Auriga Academy Trust (formed by Clarendon and Strathmore when they academised in 2016) originally proposed as 'The Maaz'. Capella House opened in September 2019 on its secondary site and is due to open its primary site in September 2020.
- 2.15 In October 2018, AfC submitted **two special free school applications**, one in Richmond for children and young people with social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs and one in Kingston for children and young people with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD). In March 2019, the DfE approved both applications. Each school will have 90 places; the Richmond school will reserve 60 places for Richmond-resident children and 30 for Kingston-resident children, and the Kingston school will have those proportions in reverse. Both schools are proposed to open in September 2022: the Richmond school as part of the redevelopment of the Barnes Hospital site, and the Kingston school at Moor Lane in Chessington.
- 2.16 Work is ongoing to provide **additional special school places** in the borough (see [Section 5](#)).

Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs)

- 2.17 AfC undertook **consultation** in early 2018 on proposals to expand existing and establish new specialist resource provisions for children with special educational needs and disabilities

(SEND) in mainstream schools within Richmond and Kingston, and the response was largely very positive. Since then, **expansions of SRPs** have taken place at Windham Nursery, East Sheen Primary, Hampton Hill Junior, Heathfield Infant and Junior, and Orleans Park, providing 24 additional places between them.

- 2.18 In addition, the former SRP at **Richmond Park Academy** for young people with ASD re-opened in September 2019 as a 10-place SRP for young people with SEMH.
- 2.19 In July 2019, following statutory consultation in April–May, the Council approved a proposal to establish, in September 2021, a 14-place SRP at **Barnes Primary** for children with autism and moderate learning difficulties.
- 2.20 Work is ongoing to provide **additional SEND places** in the borough.
- 2.21 [Appendix 3](#) provides a list of current and planned SRPs in the borough.
- 2.22 [Appendix 4](#) shows the planned growth in SEND school places from 2017 to 2028: 77 additional places have been created since 2017 and a further 194 places will be created by 2028, a total of 271, representing an 88% increase.

3. PRIMARY PHASE

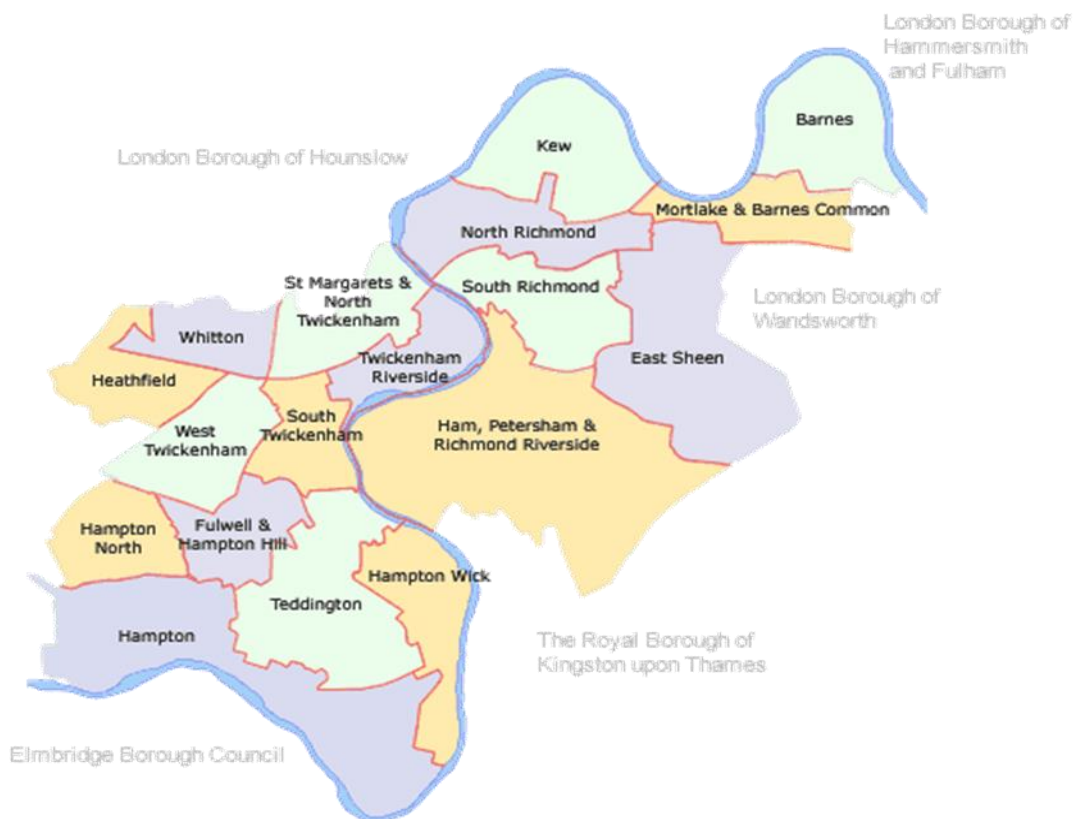
3.1 As reported in the February 2018 strategy, since 2000 the Council has ensured the provision of 32.5 forms of entry (FE) at Reception in addition to the then capacity of 54.5 FE, representing a 60% increase, as follows:

Expansions		Free schools		Other new schools		Totals	
FE	Places	FE	Places	FE	Places	FE	Places
21.5	4,529	7	1,414	4	840	32.5	6,783

3.2 For the purposes of primary school place planning, the borough is divided into areas, which are coterminous with one or more electoral wards, as follows:

- Area 1: Hampton / Hampton North
- Area 2: Teddington / Hampton Wick
- Area 3: South Twickenham / West Twickenham / Fulwell and Hampton Hill
- Area 4: Heathfield / Whitton
- Area 5: St Margarets and North Twickenham / Twickenham Riverside
- Area 6: North Richmond / South Richmond
- Area 7: Kew
- Area 8: East Sheen
- Area 9: Barnes / Mortlake and Barnes Common
- Area 10: Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside

3.3 The ward boundaries are shown on this map:



3.4 The numbers of births within the borough have decreased in recent years, as this table shows:

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2,865	2,859	2,992	2,935	2,901	2,748	2,589	2,609	2,544	2,623	2,310

The number of births in 2018 was the lowest – and the 12% decrease from the 2017 number was the largest single-year change – this century, following four years which saw a maximum variance of only 89.

3.5 However, the children born in 2018 will not enter Reception until 2022 and will not transfer to secondary school until 2029, so whilst this strategy should have one eye on the decrease in births between 2017 and 2018, and a close watch should be kept on whether such a low level of births becomes a trend, there are more immediate school place planning issues to be addressed.

3.6 It is clear that the birth trend has been generally downward in the last eight years, with a 23% decrease between the peak of 2010 and the low of 2018; but for 2019 entry, there was a 3.5% increase in applications, bucking the trend of the previous three years, entirely within the eastern half, where first preference applications rose by 10%, from 891 to 978:

	2018			2019		
	In-borough 1 st prefs.	Total 1 st prefs.	Places	In-borough 1 st prefs.	Total 1 st prefs.	Places
Western half	1,283	1,511	1,620	1,313	1,510	1,620
Eastern half	816	891	956	894	978	926
Whole borough	2,099	2,402	2,576	2,207	2,488	2,546

There were 30 fewer places available in the eastern half for 2019 entry compared with 2018, because of the cessation of the Catholic ‘shared form of entry’ between St Elizabeth’s, St Mary Magdalen’s and St Osmund’s.

3.7 The methodology for forecasting Reception places in the borough is as follows:

- In-borough pupil intakes are projected using a catchment method, deriving the potential demand for Reception places from births, with actual birth data provided by the Office for National Statistics and estimated births for the preceding, current and future years.
- For Reception roll forecasts, average area level take-up rates from births are applied after consideration of changes planned in the provision of school places. The forecasts are then modified to reflect the most recent data available on admissions for the coming year and for any significantly large housing developments which have received planning permission.
- Take-up rates take account of out-borough demand for in-borough places and vice versa. Few Richmond parents/carers apply for out-borough schools – for the September 2019 Reception intake, only 2% of in-borough applicants (55 out of 2,262) named an out-borough school as their first preference.
- Finally, rolls by area are calculated by rolling forward existing year-groups and applying average area-level retention rates for year-group cohorts.

- 3.8 Pages 11 to 20 analyse capacity, likely demand and possible options within each of these areas. Where the possibility of expanding individual schools is discussed, the detail relates to each school's existing site(s) only. Current capacity per school and planning area is given in multiples of forms of entry (FE); one FE equates to 30 places per year.
- 3.9 The uncertain political situation in the UK at the time of writing (November 2019), and its consequent economic impact, makes pupil forecasting more difficult than it might otherwise be, and the assumptions made and conclusions drawn will need to be under constant review, as ever, to ensure that a balance can be struck between having a sufficiency (though not a large surplus) of places to be able to manage a sudden increase in demand for state-funded places and ensuring that schools are as full as possible so as to maximise their per-pupil income.

Area 1: Hampton / Hampton North

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Buckingham Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2011; no room for further expansion.
Carlisle Infant and Hampton Hill Junior	3FE	Could be converted into all-through 2FE primary schools, in the same way that Orleans and St Stephen's were in 2012.
Hampton Infant and Hampton Junior	4FE	Respectively expanded from 3FE in 2016 and due to be expanded from 3FE in 2019; no room for further expansion. Could, perhaps, be converted into all-through 2FE and 3FE primary schools.
St Mary's Church of England Primary (Hampton)	1FE	Free school, opened in 2013; no room for expansion as site is Metropolitan Open Land / Green Belt.
Total capacity	11FE = 330	

Likely demand

From 2016 onwards, the expansion of Hampton Infant and Hampton Junior has met the previously forecast shortfall of a form of entry. The possible housing development of part of the Thames Water site on Upper Sunbury Road may help to fill local schools to capacity.

Longer-term, if the Jockey Club's plans – for re-developing the Kempton Park racecourse site, in neighbouring Spelthorne Council's area, to provide up to 3,000 new homes – were to be approved, then the situation would undoubtedly change; however, as the site is within Green Belt, it is considered that the plans are unlikely to be approved. Nonetheless, Spelthorne Council has been consulting on where future development within the borough should take place and Green Belt areas have been included as an option.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
330	308	310	304	300	302	306

Expansion options

There is a relatively good range of options in this area. If needed, the idea of converting Carlisle Infant and Hampton Hill Junior into 2FE primary schools might be the most attractive, since that would disperse the current catchment for Carlisle. It should, though, be noted that this option would almost certainly be ruled out if Hampton Hill Junior and Carlisle were to be co-located onto the former Clarendon School site in Hanworth Road.

Recommendation

Consideration will be given to whether there should be a temporary reduction by 1FE of capacity in this area in the short to medium term.

Area 2: Teddington / Hampton Wick

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Collis Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2006; has room for expansion to 4FE. Planning permission was granted in November 2019 for the nursery and KS1 block to be rebuilt under the Government's Priority Schools Building Programme 2.
Hampton Wick Infant and St John the Baptist Church of England Junior	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2012 and 2014 respectively; could be converted into all-through 2FE primary schools.
Sacred Heart Primary (Catholic)	1FE	Has room for expansion to 2FE, but the school gives priority admission to baptised Catholic children from practising families so expansion would draw children from a much wider area than Teddington / Hampton Wick and would therefore not meet the immediate localised need for additional places.
St Mary's and St Peter's Church of England Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2011 and from 1FE in 2000; no room for further expansion.
Total capacity	10FE = 300	

Likely demand

Forecast demand is within existing capacity.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
300	286	289	287	293	295	297

Expansion options

There are good options available in this area should they be needed.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 3: South Twickenham / West Twickenham / Fulwell and Hampton Hill

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Archdeacon Cambridge's Church of England Primary	2FE	No room for expansion.
St James's Catholic Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2000; PFI school, so would be difficult and costly to expand, if it were physically possible.
Stanley Primary	4FE*	Expanded from 3FE in 2010; no room for further expansion.
Trafalgar Infant and Trafalgar Junior	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2000; PFI schools and no room for expansion.
GEMS Twickenham Primary Academy	2FE	Free school, opened in September 2015, in Heathgate House, Heath Road; no room for expansion.
Total capacity	14FE = 420	

* Capacity at Stanley has been temporarily reduced to 3FE, making the overall capacity in the area 390 pro tem.

Likely demand

The opening of GEMS Twickenham Primary Academy free school has (more than) met the previously forecast shortfalls in this area and in the adjacent Area 2.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
390*	340	367	343	369	356	372

* 30 less than the permanent capacity of 420, due to the temporary reduction of Stanley's published admission number.

Expansion options

There are no realistic options to provide further places at existing primary schools within this area.

Recommendation

As and when demand increases in this area, the temporary reduction of Stanley's published admission number can be reversed. Until then, there should be no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 4: Heathfield / Whitton

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Bishop Perrin Church of England Primary	1FE	No room for expansion.
Chase Bridge Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2011; no room for further expansion.
Heathfield Infant and Heathfield Junior	4FE*	Expanded from 3FE in 2013; no room for further expansion.
Nelson Primary	3FE*	Expanded from 2FE in 2014; no room for expansion.
St Edmund's Catholic Primary	2FE	No room for expansion.
Total capacity	13FE = 390	

* Capacity at Heathfield Infant and Nelson has been temporarily reduced to 3FE and 2FE respectively, making the overall capacity in the area 330 pro tem.

Likely demand

The expansions of the Heathfield schools and Nelson met forecast demand within this area. However, demand has reduced considerably from the peaks of 2013–2015; consequently, Nelson decided to reduce its published admission number to 60 for the 2018/2019 school year, as demand in the area has reduced from the peak numbers of 2013 and 2014.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
330*	327	323	309	314	311	321

* 60 less than the permanent capacity of 390, due to the temporary reduction of Heathfield Infant's and Nelson's published admission numbers.

Expansion options

There are no expansion options within this area.

Recommendation

As and when demand increases in this area, the temporary reductions of Heathfield Infant's and Nelson's published admission numbers can be reversed. Until then, there is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 5: St Margarets and North Twickenham / Twickenham Riverside

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Deer Park	2FE	Free school, opened in September 2015, on a temporary site at Richmond Adult Community College, Parkshot, Richmond; will move to its permanent site at Ryde House, East Twickenham (in Area 5) in time for the 2020/2021 school year.
Orleans Primary	2FE	Converted from 3FE infant school in 2012; no room for expansion.
St Mary's Church of England Primary (Twickenham)	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2012 and from 1FE in 2000; no room for further expansion.
St Richard Reynolds Catholic Primary	1FE	New VA school in 2013; might have room for expansion but would be difficult, expensive and wouldn't necessarily provide any non-faith places.
St Stephen's Church of England Primary	2FE	Expanded from 3FE junior school in 2013; no room for further expansion.
Total capacity	10FE = 300	

Likely demand

Once Deer Park School (currently located in Area 6) moves to its permanent site, it will meet any further forecast demand in this area.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
300	229*	288	301	308	304	313

* Deer Park was in Area 6 for 2018.

Expansion options

There are no expansion options within this area.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 6: North Richmond / South Richmond

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Holy Trinity Church of England Primary	2FE	Expanded from 1FE in 2010; no room for further expansion.
Marshgate Primary	2FE	Opened in 2002; no room for full expansion, but has space for two 'bulge classes'.
St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary	1FE	Was part of a 'shared form of entry' with St Mary Magdalen's and St Osmund's from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019; no room for full expansion.
The Vineyard Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2014; no room for further expansion.
Total capacity	8FE = 240	

Likely demand

The forecast shortfall in this area will (continue to) be met by Deer Park, even after it moves to its permanent site at Ryde House, East Twickenham (in Area 5), and by the capacity within Area 7, especially at Darell Primary which has traditionally served North Richmond families as well as those in Kew.

The three Catholic primary schools – St Elizabeth's, St Mary Magdalen's and St Osmund's – within the Archdiocese of Southwark's area (the eastern half of the borough) ceased their 'shared form of entry' arrangement after the September 2018 Reception intake, because demand for places across the three schools had, in common with many other schools in the borough, abated from the peaks earlier this decade.

The proposed redevelopment of the Homebase site in Manor Road, Richmond, which has been called-in by the Mayor of London, would add significantly to the demand for places, but should be manageable by capacity within Areas 5 and 7 as well as this area.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
240	263*	239	274	267	271	271

* Deer Park was in this area for 2018, when it admitted 1FE.

Expansion options

There are no expansion options within this area.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 7: Kew

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Darell Primary	2FE	Expanded from an intake of 43 places per year to 60 in 2014; no room for further expansion.
Kew Riverside Primary	1FE	New school in 2002; may have room for expansion, but it is a PFI school so might be difficult and costly to achieve.
The Queen's Church of England Primary	2FE	Has recently been completely rebuilt under the Government's Priority Schools Building Programme.
Total capacity	5FE = 150	

Likely demand

The forecast surplus of places in this area will help to meet the forecast shortfalls in Areas 6 and 9.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
150	110*	116*	119	123	121	125

* Capacity at Darell was temporarily reduced to 1FE for the 2018 and 2019 intakes.

Expansion options

Expanding Kew Riverside appears to be the only viable option, but would be difficult to achieve.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 8: East Sheen

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
East Sheen Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2016; no room for further expansion.
Sheen Mount Primary	3FE	Expanded from 2FE in 2014; no room for further expansion.
Total capacity	6FE = 180	

Likely demand

The expansions of Sheen Mount and East Sheen Primary have met the previously forecast need for places within this area.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
180	154	178	173	182	178	185

Expansion options

There are no expansion options within this area.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 9: Barnes / Mortlake and Barnes Common

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Barnes Primary	2FE	Expanded from 1FE in 2000; has room for expansion.
Lowther Primary	2FE	Expanded from 1FE in 2011; no room for further expansion.
St Mary Magdalen's Catholic Primary	1FE	Was part of a 'shared form of entry' with St Elizabeth's and St Osmund's from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019; no room for full expansion.
St Osmund's Catholic Primary	1FE	Was part of a 'shared form of entry' with St Elizabeth's and St Mary Magdalen's from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019; no room for full expansion.
Thomson House	2FE (56 places)	Free school, opened in 2013; has two sites but no room for expansion.
Total capacity	8FE = 236	

Likely demand

Capacity in the area should meet demand, and any excess demand, particularly any triggered by the proposed redevelopment of the Stag Brewery site in Mortlake, should primarily be met within Area 7.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
232	232	236	217	232	225	240

Expansion options

Re-establishing the shared form of entry between St Mary Magdalen's, St Osmund's and St Elizabeth's (in Area 6) would be the simplest and most cost-efficient way of adding a form of entry should it be required. Longer-term, expanding Barnes Primary would also be an option.

Recommendation

There is no need for any action to be taken in this area.

Area 10: Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside

School(s)	Current capacity	Comments and scope for expansion
Meadlands Primary	1FE	Has room for expansion.
St Richard's Church of England Primary	1FE	Has room for expansion.
The Russell Primary	1FE	Has room for expansion. Already has four of the seven additional classrooms required for expansion to 2FE.
Total capacity	3FE = 90	

Likely demand

The current capacity will suffice until the proposed redevelopment of Ham Close, which may lead to a need for a further form of entry in due course.

Capacity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
90	86	86	82	87	85	89

Options

As all three existing schools appear to have the room for expansion, subject to satisfying the Section 77 guidance regarding outdoor play space, there is a good range of possibilities within this area. The most obvious option would be to complete the expansion of The Russell, although the other two schools, especially St Richard's, are both nearer to Ham Close.

Recommendation

When confirmation of the Ham Close regeneration unit breakdown and timeline become clearer, it will be essential to assess whether there will be a need for more places and, if necessary, decide on which option(s) to take forward.

4. SECONDARY PHASE

- 4.1 Since 2012, the permanent Year 7 capacity within the borough's state-funded secondary schools has increased by 26.7%, as follows:

School	2012	2019	Difference
Christ's (Church of England)	120	150	+30
Grey Court	210	240	+30
Hampton High	210	180	-30
Orleans Park	200	216	+16
Richmond Park Academy	220	180	-40
The Richmond upon Thames School	N/A	150	+150
St Richard Reynolds Catholic High	N/A	150	+150
Teddington	240	240	0
Turing House	N/A	125	+125
Twickenham	200	180	-20
Waldegrave (girls-only pre-sixth form)	200	216	+16
Total	1,600	2,027	+427

- 4.2 In September 2018, there was an 8.8% vacancy rate in Year 7 places across the borough, with 182 spare places across four schools: Hampton High, Teddington, Richmond upon Thames School and Twickenham.
- 4.3 However, in September 2019, the vacancy rate had very significantly reduced, to just 1.9% – only 40 spare places, all of which were at one school (Twickenham) in the western half of the borough; and Hampton High was full, with a long waiting-list, for the first time ever in its and its predecessor schools' history,.
- 4.4 The numbers of in-borough applicants for Year 7 places have increased by 446 (25.9%) in the last five years, as the table below shows.

Year of entry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of applicants	1,720	1,809	1,886	2,022	2,163

- 4.5 For 2018 entry, 60 additional offers were made at Richmond Park Academy in the expectation that the numbers of acceptances would decrease, as they subsequently did, to 210, 30 above the school's published admission number.
- 4.6 For 2019 entry, 120 offers – 60 at Christ's and 30 each at Richmond Park Academy and Teddington – were made in addition to the overall total, 2,027, of published admission numbers of the 11 secondary schools, making a total of 2,147 offers. The expectation was that waiting-list offers for Richmond Park Academy and Teddington would not be made until the number of accepted offers dropped lower than the published admission number, but that offers for Christ's would be topped up to 180 rather than its normal number of 150.
- 4.7 Despite the additional 120 offers in 2019, once the iterations of the pan-London offer-swapping process had finished in late February, there was a total of 239 Richmond Borough resident children without any offer of a place at a school named as a preference by their parents/carers – 133 in the western half of the borough and 106 in the eastern half.

- 4.8 At that point, there were 71 places vacant, all at Twickenham School. Those spare places were filled with unplaced children, and it was decided to offer places at Twickenham for all remaining unplaced western half children within three miles of the school, making a total of 127 ‘allocation’, i.e. not ‘preference’, offers. No further offers were made in the eastern half.
- 4.9 The end result on National Offer Day, 1 March 2019, therefore, was that there were 112 unplaced children: six in the western half and 106 in the eastern half. That pattern was as expected: as has been forecast in previous iterations of this strategy, the number of spare places in the western half of the borough had reduced to a minimal level; and there was no spare capacity in the eastern half at all and therefore a need for more places to be provided.
- 4.10 The catchments at National Offer Day in March shrank further for 2019 entry compared with 2018 for Grey Court and Richmond Park Academy. Despite initially offering 210 places at Christ’s this year, the cut-off distance on National Offer Day for ‘Open’ places was only 200 metres further than in 2018, when only 150 places were offered.

	1 March 2017	1 March 2018	1 March 2019
Christ’s (Foundation)	APM	3.3km	4.1km**
Christ’s (Open)	1.3km	1.4km	1.6km**
Grey Court	2.9km	3.1km	2.3km
Richmond Park Academy	1.9km	3.0km*	2.1km***

APM = all preferences met; *over-offered by 60 ** over-offered by 60 across the two categories; *** over-offered by 30.

- 4.11 It should also be noted that the catchment for The Kingston Academy, Grey Court’s main competitor, has shrunk significantly – from 4km in 2017 to 1.2km in 2018, to 1km in 2019.
- 4.12 Take-up increased in all three schools between 2011 and 2019 (from 435 to 600), and spare capacity at Richmond Park Academy has reduced to nil:
- **Christ’s:** Since 2011, Year 7 starters increased from **119 to 150**
 - **Grey Court:** Since 2011, Year 7 starters increased from **216 to 240**
 - **Richmond Park Academy:** Since 2011, Year 7 starters increased from **100 to 210**

Although the number of first preference applications for the three schools in 2018 was only five more than in 2017, the number of starters was 72 higher – because 72 more children started at Richmond Park Academy in 2018 compared with 2017.

- 4.13 Demand for the three schools in the eastern half of the borough has risen steadily, with an increase of 150 in first preferences as a whole for 2019 entry compared with 2018.

Christ’s

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
First preferences	114	110	132	102	118	166	143	144	180
Total preferences	547	512	549	555	640	683	712	734	858
Year 7 starters	119	120	148	146	143	148	150	150	186

Grey Court

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
First preferences	160	167	211	306	238	294	341	326	433
Total preferences	646	624	705	944	1,125	1,194	1,319	1,398	1,627
Year 7 starters	216	232	211	212	218	240	240	240	242

Richmond Park Academy

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
First preferences	42	73	59	115	175	119	118	137	144
Total preferences	255	303	289	422	592	576	536	561	555
Year 7 starters	100	115	103	184	168	166	138	210	180

Total Year 7 applications and starters across the three schools

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
First preferences	316	350	402	523	531	579	602	607	757
Total preferences	1,448	1,439	1,543	1,921	2,357	2,453	2,567	2,693	3,040
Year 7 starters	435	467	462	542	529	554	528	600	608

4.14 Demand for secondary school places within the borough is forecast using two planning areas, one for each side of the Thames:

- **Western** half of the borough: Hampton High, Orleans Park, The Richmond upon Thames School, St Richard Reynolds, Teddington, Turing House, Twickenham and Waldegrave.
- **Eastern** half of the borough: Christ's, Grey Court, and Richmond Park Academy.

Although for secondary education parents are generally happy for their children to attend schools further from home than for primary, the Thames still acts as a barrier, both actual and perceived, for many. Now that the primary expansions of the last decade are feeding into the secondary phase, catchments of most schools are becoming smaller and very few pupils travel from one side to the other (and/or are unable to do so because of long travel-time in the rush-hour across the bottleneck bridges).

4.15 For those reasons, the methodology for forecasting Year 7 places in the borough has changed since the last iteration of this strategy, from a whole-borough basis to one which forecasts demand in each of the two halves of the borough. For each of the two halves of the borough, the most recent percentage of children who transfer from Year 6 of the half's state-funded primary schools into Year 7 of the half's state-funded secondary schools is applied to the number of children expected, on the basis of the most recent pupil census data, to transfer in future years, and the totals thereby arrived at are compared to the capacity of the schools within each area to give a surplus or shortfall of places. The most recent trend, i.e. the most recent intake for which *actual* numbers have been confirmed, is the most important for forecasting purposes.

- 4.16 Whilst this methodology does not *directly* show every variable, e.g. children transferring from out-borough or independent primary schools, it is the standard and most reliable methodology for forecasting demand for Year 7 places as it is based on two data measures – Year 6 leavers and Year 7 starters – which can reliably be compared from year to year.
- 4.17 For the most recent forecasts (below), the ‘retention’ percentage in each area is derived from the number of children who were on roll in Year 7 in October 2018 compared with the number of children who, in October 2017, were in Year 6 in the primary schools in the same area; e.g. in the western half, the Year 6 cohort was 1,387, which fed into an intake of 1,275 in Year 7, so the retention rate was 91.9% (1,275 divided by 1,387, multiplied by 100), which compares with a 74.4% rate for 2017 entry. [Please note that the finalised October 2019 pupil census data was unavailable at the time of writing.]

Year of entry into Year 7	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR	PAN	NoR
Western half of the borough	1457	1275	1457	1415	1457	1397	1482	1442	1482	1482	1482	1482	1482	1450	1482	1436
Eastern half of the borough	570	600*	570	600**	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570
Total	2027	1875	2027	2015	2027	1967	2052	2012	2052	2052	2052	2052	2052	2020	2052	2006
Western half Year 6 cohort	1387		1540		1520		1569		1628		1618		1578		1563	
Applying 91.9% retention Yr6 to Yr7	1275		1415		1397		1442		1496		1486		1450		1436	
Surplus + / shortfall -	182		42		60		40		-14		-4		32		46	
Eastern half Year 6 cohort	765		782		856		908		884		896		879		927	
Applying 78.4% retention Yr6 to Yr7	600		612		671		712		693		702		689		727	
Surplus + / shortfall -	-30		-12		-101		-142		-123		-132		-139		-157	
Whole borough Surplus + / shortfall -	152		30		-41		-102		-137		-136		-107		-111	

* Bulge class at RPA; ** bulge class at Christ's

- 4.18 As can be seen, there is a large and increasing forecast shortfall of places in the eastern half of the borough, which requires substantial additional permanent provision. Only the provision of a new secondary school – Livingstone Academy – as part of the redeveloped Stag Brewery site in Mortlake will meet that shortfall. It is likely, too, that a new school would draw children from families who would otherwise opt for the private sector, so the real demand would be in excess of what is forecast above.

4.19 Christ's, Grey Court and Richmond Park Academy have site restrictions which mean that permanently expanding them, aside from financial challenges, would not provide sufficient places to meet the forecast shortfall.

Christ's:

- Much of the site has planning constraints which means that building upon it could only be considered if there were no reasonable alternative. When the planning application was approved for the sixth form block and the expansion to five-form entry from 2013 onwards, the planning application only just got approved. Any further permanent incursion onto play-space or MOL is likely to be refused.
- Even if it could be expanded, which seems highly unlikely, it would only add one form of the six forms forecast to be needed.
- The Council has no capital to fund expansion.

Grey Court:

- Much of the site has planning constraints which means that building upon it could only be considered if there were no reasonable alternative.
- The site has been heavily developed in recent years, with the addition of the sixth form building and the Strathmore School secondary-phase provision.
- Like Christ's, if Grey Court could be expanded, which seems unlikely, it would only add one of the six forms forecast to be needed.
- The Council has no capital to fund expansion.

Richmond Park Academy:

- Much of the site has planning constraints which means that building upon it could only be considered if there were no reasonable alternatives.
- The school has suggested that a form of entry could be created by building to the east of the school's sports hall, but that land is designated as OOLTI.
- The school has also suggested that another form of entry could be created by building a new sixth form block on the footprint of the Council's Shene Sports and Fitness Centre, thereby freeing up space within the current sixth form building. That would, though, be dependent on securing a suitable site elsewhere within the local community for the re-provision of the Sports and Fitness Centre, which would be highly unlikely.
- The Council has no capital to fund expansion or the re-provision of Shene Sports and Fitness centre on a new site.

4.20 For 2020 and 2021 entry, Richmond Park Academy has agreed to accommodate an extra class as temporary expansions within existing accommodation.

4.21 Discussions are ongoing with Christ's regarding temporary expansions to be accommodated in demountable classrooms.

5. SPECIAL SCHOOLS, SPECIALIST RESOURCE PROVISIONS AND SEND FORECASTING

Special schools

- 5.1 As noted in Section 2, the last two years have seen the re-provision of the borough's two existing special schools, Clarendon and Strathmore, onto new sites, mostly within bespoke new buildings. Those re-provisions are on the sites of, or are adjacent to, good or outstanding primary and secondary schools, enabling opportunities for: inclusion, where appropriate, of special school pupils within mainstream school lessons and activities; CPD and the sharing of best practice between staff of the different schools; and sharing of space, resources and contracts, e.g. for school meals and facilities management.
- 5.2 The opening of Capella House in September 2019 filled another gap in the local offer for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), because the borough did not previously have a special school designated for children and young people whose primary needs were speech, language and communication.
- 5.3 The opening of the two proposed special schools in 2022 will also fill two major gaps in the Local Offer, for children and young people with, respectively, social, emotional and mental health needs (SEMH) and autism as their main needs. The education providers for the two schools will be chosen, through a joint selection process by the DfE and Achieving for Children on behalf of the Council, and announced in early 2020.
- 5.4 The designations of the special schools in the borough complement those in Kingston so that duplication is minimised and take-up of places by local children is maximised:

	Borough	Designation	Places	Age-range
Capella House	Richmond	Speech, language and communication needs	72	4–19
Clarendon inc. The Gateway		Moderate learning difficulties and additional complex needs including autism	148	4–16
Strathmore		Severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties and autism	98	4–19
New school		Social, emotional and mental health	90	7–19
<i>Borough total</i>			408	
Bedelsford	Kingston	Physical disabilities, profound and multiple learning difficulties, multisensory impairments and complex learning disabilities including complex health needs	119	2–19
Dysart		Severe learning disabilities and a large majority have a diagnosis of autism. Some pupils have profound and multiple learning disabilities and complex health needs.	120	5–19
St Philip's		Moderate learning difficulties. Many pupils have additional needs, e.g. mild to moderate autism, language impairment or emotional issues; a few have sensory or medical needs	175 (183 in 2020)	9–19
New school		Autism-specific	90	4–19
<i>Borough total</i>			504	

- 5.5 Feasibility work is ongoing to develop another Strathmore site, at a mainstream secondary school in the borough.
- 5.6 Feasibility work is also ongoing to design and build new accommodation for The Gateway, the satellite of Clarendon School, on a new site in Twickenham. This would enable The Gateway to function as a larger, more self-contained satellite, with an overall eventual complement of 50+ students, and would release its current site, beside Twickenham School, for other purposes.
- 5.7 In addition, proposals are being developed for a 16 to 25 campus in Kingston, which would enable the co-location of the sixth forms of the three Kingston special schools run by Orchard Hill, with specialist and learning-for-living spaces, alongside the re-location of some provision currently offered at Orchard Hill College and some supported living for young adults. That would release space on the schools' current sites for more pre-16 places to be provided.

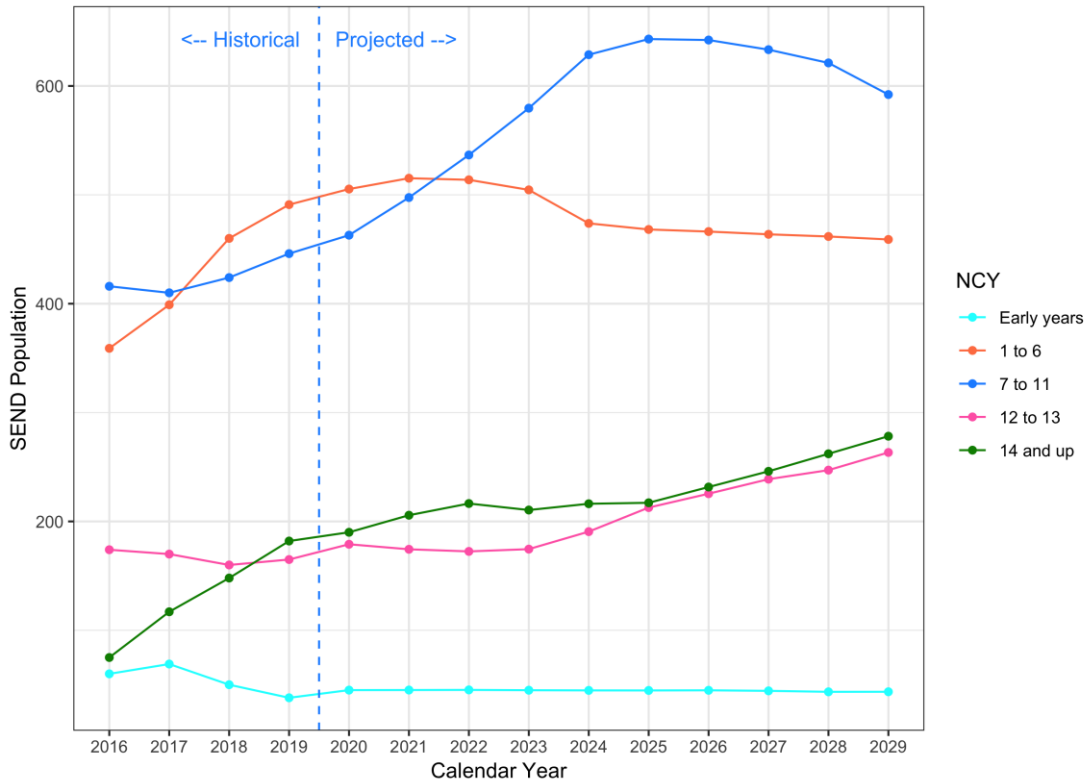
Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs)

- 5.8 The February 2018 strategy outlined that proposals had been consulted upon in 2017 for establishing new and expanding existing specialist resource provisions. As noted in Section 2, 48 additional SRP places have been / will be provided within the borough.
- 5.9 Plans are being developed for a new SRP, for up to 20 children and young people with ASD, at Hampton High, with a view to it opening in September 2020.
- 5.10 Although it was previously reported that a second SRP, for children and young people with ASD, would open at Grey Court, the school's governors have decided that they do not want to proceed with the proposal.
- 5.11 [Appendix 3](#) outlines the capacity and designation of all the current SRPs within the borough.
- 5.12 It is also hoped that more primary-phase SRPs for children and young people who have social communication difficulties and moderate learning difficulties can be established within the next two years.

SEND forecasting

- 5.13 AfC has analysed recent trends and forecasts of the likely need for places in future years. The modelling includes the impact which the additional SEND places already provided or planned will have upon the filling of gaps and on the revenue costs incurred by the Council.
- 5.14 Recent and forecast (using ONS population data) incidences of EHCPs by year-groupings within the borough are as follows:

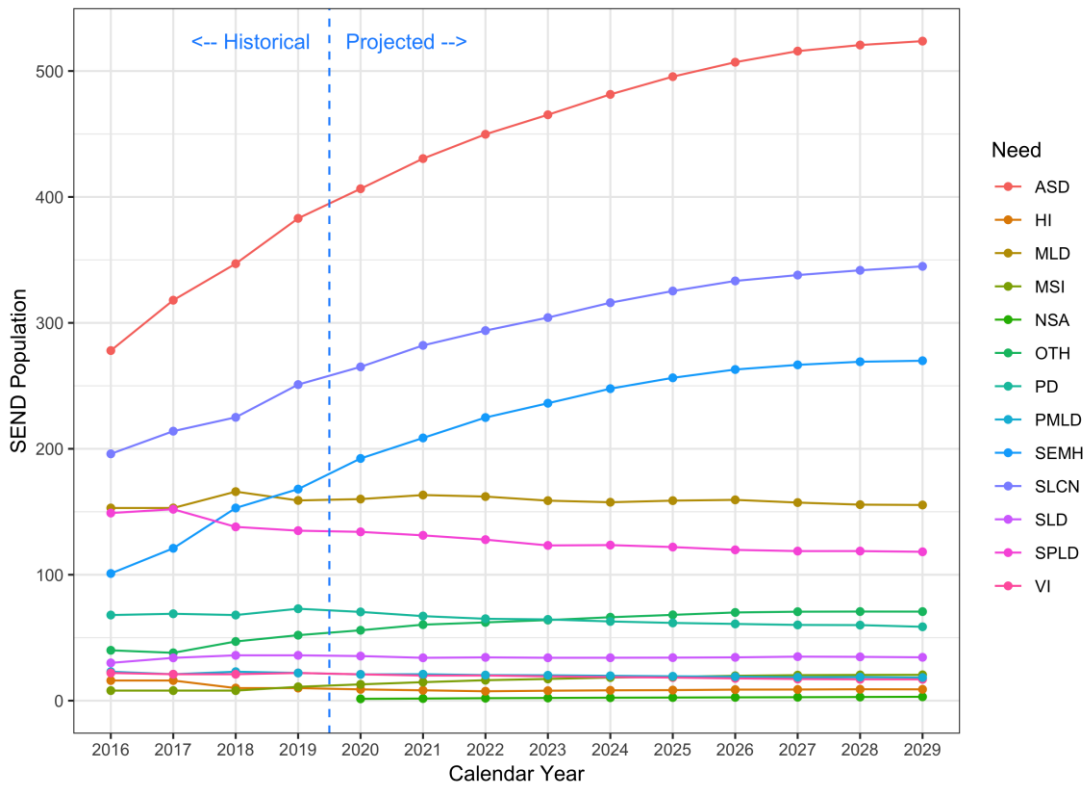
SEND Trends, grouped by National Curriculum Years



As can be seen, a steep increase in secondary-phase demand is forecast, principally because there will be many more children within the secondary phase in general.

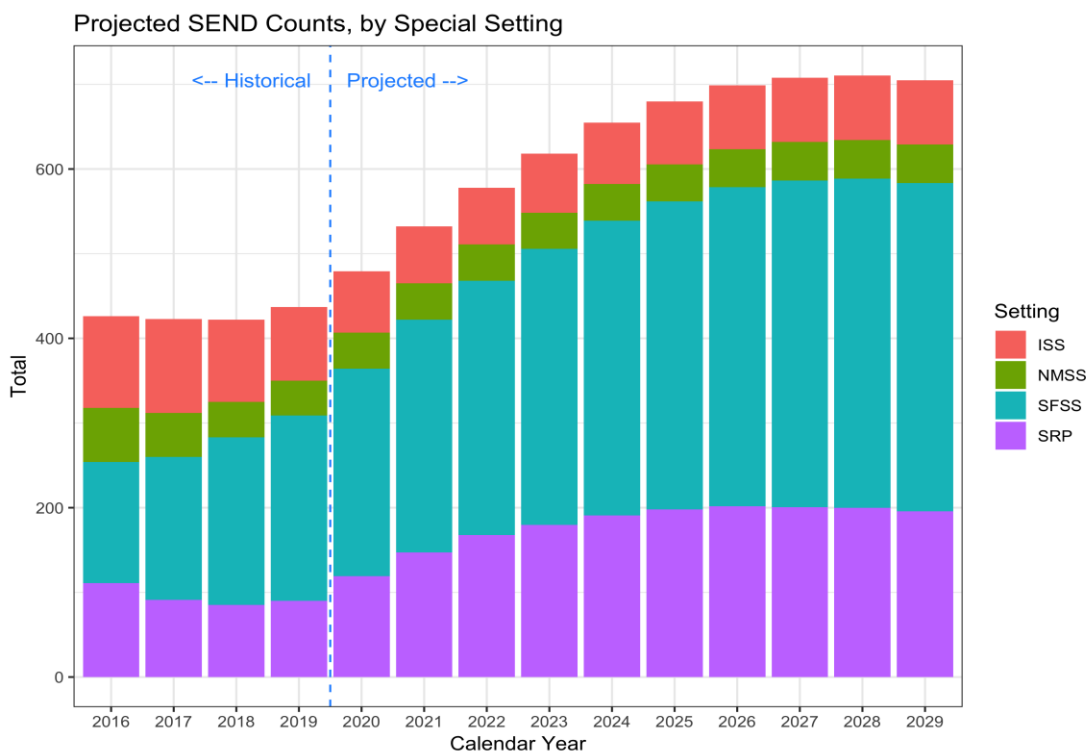
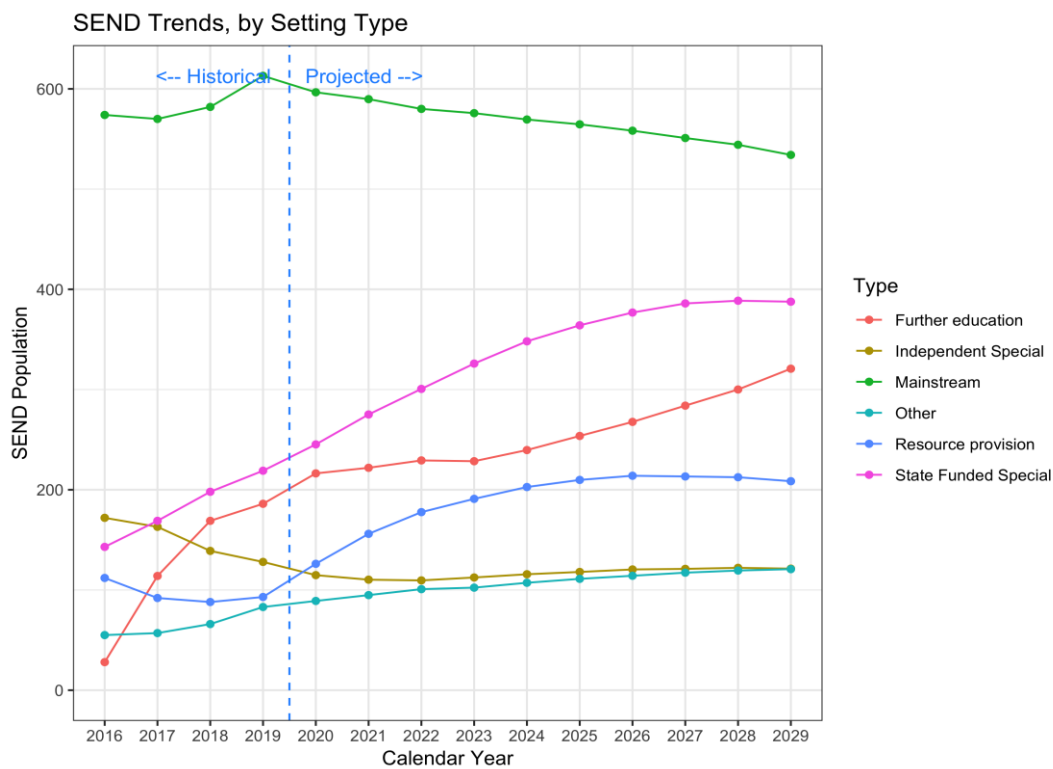
5.15 The chart below shows the forecast incidence of EHCPs by primary needs:

SEND Trends, by Need



It is clear that the three main needs will continue to be ASD, SLCN and SEMH, and that they will continue to grow in incidence, most especially ASD. In addition, significantly large numbers of Richmond-resident children with MLD and SpLD will continue to need EHCPs.

5.16 The charts below shows how the additional places recently, and set to be, provided, in state-funded special schools and specialist resource provisions have reduced / will reduce, the Council’s dependence on the independent sector for the provision of SEND school places:



6. EARLY YEARS

6.1 As with Reception class places, demand for free Early Years places in the borough is generally high. 20 of the 40 infant and primary schools in the borough have attached maintained nurseries, and there is one stand-alone nursery school, Windham. 13 of those 21 maintained nurseries are on the Middlesex side of the Thames and eight are on the Surrey side. Between them, those schools provide a total of 1,083 places, as detailed in the table below:

School	Places
Archdeacon Cambridge's C of E Primary	52
Barnes Primary	78
Buckingham Primary	52
Chase Bridge Primary	52
Collis Primary	52
Darell Primary	52
Hampton Infant	52
Hampton Wick Infant	52
Heathfield Infant	78
Holy Trinity C of E Primary	52
Lowther Primary	52
Meadlands Primary	52
Nelson Primary	26
Orleans Primary	52
Sacred Heart	26
St Edmund's Catholic Primary	52
St James's Catholic Primary	52
Stanley Primary	65
St Richard's C of E Primary	30
The Russell Primary	26
Windham Nursery	78
Total	1,083

6.2 Except at Nelson, Sacred Heart, St Richards's and The Russell, which have a morning session only, each school runs a morning and afternoon session, with half its total places in each session. The nurseries at Chase Bridge, St Edmund's and Sacred Heart are relatively recent additions to the maintained sector, having been private nurseries that were managed on the schools' sites. The Council supports, and is working to fulfil, Carlisle Infant School's aspiration to establish a maintained nursery.

6.3 Each school allocates its own places in accordance with published oversubscription criteria. For the community schools, the nursery criteria are the same as for Reception class places, i.e. most places are allocated to siblings and on the basis of home-to-school distance. (However, it should be noted that attendance at the nursery or having a younger sibling at the nursery does not form part of the criteria for Reception entry.) Unlike for entry to Reception and Year 7, the Council does not coordinate applications for the maintained nursery schools.

6.4 Three quarters – 2,767 – of the 3,694 nursery places (Early Years Census, January 2019) taken up for three- and four-year-olds within the borough are within the private, voluntary and

independent (PVI) sector, i.e. the majority are not free of charge. The Council has a duty to secure the early education entitlement completely free of charge, and the very large majority of PVI providers charge additional charges due to the significant cost of running childcare business in the borough. Therefore, providing sufficient places that are entirely free is a significant challenge and they are mostly available in the state-funded schools which have maintained nursery classes. This places families with a low income at a further disadvantage.

- 6.5 St Richard's and Windham offer places to funded two-year-olds. Some schools also offer places to funded two-year-olds within the nursery class who are 'rising three' where they have vacancies after the nursery admission process. Funded two-year-old places are usually targeted at those children who are siblings or who would be likely to obtain a Reception place through the school admission process in due course.
- 6.6 Some of the PVI nurseries also offer free places for eligible two-year-olds. Provision for two-year-olds to access early education places increased in 2014, when 40% of the population became eligible. The Council has a duty to secure sufficient free places for two-year-olds, offering 570 hours a year, over no fewer than 38 weeks of the year for every child in their area who is either looked-after or who falls within the eligibility criteria for two-year-old funding and who should be able to move seamlessly into a nursery place which is entirely free.
- 6.6 All Early Years providers who offer the early education entitlement must adhere to the provisions of the Department for Education's Early Years Foundation Stage Framework.
- 6.7 From September 2017, for three- and four-year-olds, the Council has had a statutory duty to secure early education places offering the extended 15 hours which will give 30 hours per week to children of working parents that meet the eligibility criteria. A number of schools offer some 'extended' six-hour day places to children eligible for the funding; the offer is normally where vacancies exist after the usual admission process. Some schools have a planned offer where they have identified ongoing vacancies or the offer meets the needs of the community. At the last census, in January 2019, 57 children from 747 across the borough accessed extended funding at a school nursery and this number is increasing.
- 6.8 Many state-funded schools are reviewing their nursery class offer, as the number of children taking up places is decreasing. The introduction of the 30 hours offer along with an ongoing decrease in the number of providers offering a wrap-around child care provision appears to be resulting in a higher number of children remaining in PVI full day care until they join a Reception class.
- 6.9 Where sustainability of nurseries is a concern, Achieving for Children supports schools to review their offer – including: offering two-year-old or extended funding; introducing chargeable extended places for those children not eligible for funding; or offering chargeable offers such as lunch clubs, wrap around or holiday care (either self-delivered or working in partnership with private provider). Schools are reminded to be aware of any review impacting on local PVI providers.
- 6.10 These offers support the schools' sustainability whilst meeting the wider needs of the local community, especially those of working families who otherwise have difficulty accessing a school nursery place.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) has allocated a 'Basic Need' allocation of £1,255,874 to the Council for 2020/2021, which, when adjusted for additional capacity created by free schools, has been revised down to £1,076,324, taking the total Basic Need funding allocated to the Council since 2011 to £51,173,454³. That money, supplemented by other funding (mostly preferential-rate borrowing and Section 106 receipts), has largely been spent on the primary school expansions outlined in paragraph 3.1.
- 7.2 Lord Agnew, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the School System, wrote to LAs in September 2019 to confirm that the next Basic Need allocations, intended to fund the provision of places needed in 2022, would not be made until after the Treasury had completed its spending review in 2020.
- 7.3 An update to the Capital Programme⁴ was reported to the Council's then Cabinet in February 2019.
- 7.4 The ESFA have borne the capital costs of providing free school places. However, if the Council wishes to long-lease sites within its ownership for free school use, then it would need to balance the financial saving of school places being provided without it having to spend any capital against the loss of potential income from the rent or permanent disposal of such sites.
- 7.5 Adding bulge classes in secondary schools will cost more, and be more difficult to achieve, than in primary schools as there would be pressure on specialised spaces, such as science labs.
- 7.6 In addition to the capital costs, each expansion, whether permanent or temporary, would require revenue, to pay for seven-twelfths of the costs of a teacher, teaching assistant and other resources for the period from September to April, of c.£50,000. These costs are paid from the Dedicated Schools' Grant Growth Fund.
- 7.7 In March 2017, the ESFA allocated £1,595,871 to the Council for SEND capital projects⁵, and later topped it up, with amounts of £371,133 and £742,266, making a total of £2,709,270, to be spent during the period from 2018 to 2021. This funding has been used to expand existing and establish new specialist resource provisions, as outlined in Sections 2 and 5.
- 7.8 The revenue savings to be accrued by having more state-funded SEND places available locally are significant and still being worked through based on average costings.

8. CONTACT

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³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/basic-need-allocations>.

⁴ <https://cabnet.richmond.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cid=163&Mid=4393> (item 124).

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-provision-capital-funding-for-pupils-with-ehc-plans>.

Appendix 1: Reception class capacity, 2010–2019

Area	School	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Buckingham Primary	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Carlisle Infant	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Hampton Infant	90	90	<i>120</i>	90	90	90	120	120	120	120
	St Mary's CE, Hampton				30	30	30	30	30	30	30
2	Collis Primary	<i>120</i>	90	90	90	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	90	90
	Hampton Wick Infant	60	<i>90</i>	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Sacred Heart Primary (RC)	30	30	<i>60</i>	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	St Mary's & St Peter's Primary	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
3	Archdeacon Cambridge's	60	60	<i>90</i>	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	St James's Catholic Pry	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Stanley Primary	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	90**	90**
	Trafalgar Infant	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Twickenham Primary Academy						60	60	60	60	60
4	Bishop Perrin CE Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Chase Bridge Primary	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	Heathfield Infant	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	90	120	120	120	120	120	120	90**
	Nelson Primary	60	60	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>	90	90	90	90	60**	60**
	St Edmund's Catholic Primary	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
5	Orleans Primary	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	60*	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	St Mary's CE Primary	60	60	90	90	<i>120</i>	90	90	90	90	90
	St Richard Reynolds Primary				30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	St Stephen's CE Primary			60*	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
6	Deer Park						30	30	30	30	60
	Holy Trinity CE Primary	60	<i>90</i>	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	Marshgate Primary	<i>90</i>	60	60	<i>90</i>	60	60	60	60	60	60
	St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary	30	30	<i>60</i>	30	30	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	30	30	30
	The Vineyard Primary	60	<i>90</i>	60	60	90	90	90	90	90	90
7	Darell Primary	43	43	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	60	60	60	60	30**	30**
	Kew Riverside Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	The Queen's CE Primary	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
8	East Sheen Primary	60	60	<i>90</i>	60	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>	90	90	90	90
	Sheen Mount Primary	60	60	<i>90</i>	60	90	90	90	90	90	90
9	Barnes Primary	60	60	60	<i>90</i>	60	60	60	60	60	60
	Lowther Primary	<i>60</i>	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
	St Mary Magdalen's C Primary	30	<i>60</i>	30	30	<i>60</i>	30	30	30	<i>60</i>	30
	St Osmund's Catholic Primary	<i>60</i>	30	30	<i>60</i>	30	30	30	<i>60</i>	30	30
	Thomson House				48	52	52	52	52	52	56
10	Meadlands Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	The Russell Primary	30	30	30	30	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	30	30	30	30
	St Richard's CE Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Total	2,203	2,293	2,370	2,478	2,602	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,542	2,516

Figures in bold refer to permanent provision; those in italics are 'bulge' or 'shared form of entry' classes.

* Orleans and St Stephen's were converted from 3FE infant and junior schools in to 2FE all-though primaries in 2012.

** PAN temporarily reduced by 30.

Appendix 2: Secondary schools' capacity, 2012–2019

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Christ's	120	150	150	150	150	150	150	180*
Grey Court	210	210	210	210	240	240	240	240
Hampton High	210	<i>180</i>	180	180	180	180	180	180
Orleans Park	200	200	200	216	216	216	216	216
Richmond Park Academy	220	220	<i>180</i>	180	180	180	210*	180
The Richmond upon Thames Sch.						150	150	150
St Richard Reynolds Catholic High		150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Teddington	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Turing House				100	125*	100	125	125
Twickenham Academy	200	<i>180</i>	180	180	180	180	180	180
Waldegrave	200	200	200	216	216	216	216	216
Total	1,600	1,730	1,690	1,822	2,027	2,002	2,057	2,057

Italics = decrease in PAN; bold = increase in PAN.

* Temporary increase in PAN.

Appendix 3: Specialist resource provision capacity

School	Age-range	Designation	Date of opening	Number of places
Windham Nursery	Nursery	ASD	Already open	15 (part-time places)
Barnes Primary	Reception to Year 6	ASD	September 2021	14, building up as follows: 2021: 4 in Reception/KS1 2022: 6 in Reception/KS1 2023: 6 in Reception/KS1, 4 in KS2 2024: 6 in Reception/KS1, 8 in KS2
Darell Primary	Reception to Year 6	MLD	Already open for Reception to Year 2 KS2 opening in 2019	8 in KS1; 10 in KS2, building up as follows: 2019: 8 in Reception/KS1, 5 in Year 3 2020: 8 in Reception/KS1, 7 in Years 3 and 4 2021: 8 in Reception/KS1, 10 in Years 3 to 6
East Sheen Primary	Reception to Year 6	SEMH	Already open	6: 3 in KS1 and 3 in KS2: no more than 2 pupils per year group
Hampton Hill Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	SEMH	Already open	6: no more than 2 pupils per year group
Heathfield Infant & Heathfield Junior	Reception to Year 6	ASD	Already open for Reception to Year 2 KS2 opening in 2019	No more than 18 across the two school: 6–9 in Reception/KS1, 8–12 in KS2
Heathfield Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	SEMH	Already open	4
St James's Catholic Primary	Reception to Year 6	ASD	Already open	10: no more than 2 pupils per year group
Stanley Primary	Reception to Year 6	ASD	Already open	18: usually no more than 3 per year group
Christ's School	Year 7 to Year 11	SpLD	Already open	6

Grey Court	Year 7 to Year 11	SLCN	Already open	8
Orleans Park	Year 7 to Year 11	SpLD	Already open	10: usually no more than 3 per year group
Richmond Park Academy	Year 7 to Year 11	SEMH	September 2019	10, building up as follows: 2019: 3 in KS3 2020: 3 in KS3, 3 in KS4 2021: 4 in KS3, 6 KS4 Usually no more than 3 per year group.
Waldegrave	Year 7 to Year 11	ASD	Already open	6: girls-only

Key:

ASD – Autistic Spectrum Disorders

MLD – Moderate Learning Difficulties

SEMH – Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs

SLCN – Speech, Language and Communication Needs

SpLD – Specific Learning Difficulties

Appendix 4: Growth in SEND school places, 2017–2028

School	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Windham Nursery	8	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Barnes Primary					4	6	10	14	14	14	14	14
Darell Primary	8	8	13	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
East Sheen Primary	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Hampton Hill Junior	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Heathfield Infant and Heathfield Junior	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Heathfield Junior	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
St James's Catholic Primary	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Stanley Primary	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Christ's	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Grey Court	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hampton High*				8	16	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Orleans Park	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Richmond Park Academy			3	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Waldegrave	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Capella House Special School			14	38	62	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Clarendon Special School	130	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Strathmore Special School	85	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
New SEMH special school						20	40	48	54	60	60	60
New ASD special school (in Kingston)						6	12	18	24	26	28	30
Totals	307	362	384	421	464	506	536	554	566	574	576	578

* Subject to ESFA approval of business case