

Wandsworth Pupil Place Planning APPENDIX B

1. In 2006, the Council commissioned Cambridge Education (CEA) to assess demand for secondary school places from 2006 to 2016. CEA were then reappointed in 2007 to update the projections and undertake more research on cross borough boundary movement. In addition, the Council has held direct discussions with the London Borough of Lambeth but remains concerned that Lambeth's estimates could lead to additional unfilled capacity. Wandsworth has nevertheless included assumptions for 'clawback' for Lambeth pupils who would have previously sought places in Wandsworth schools. Copies of the CE reports are available.
2. Wandsworth's projections until 2017 are for 10,172 pupils aged 11 to 15 and 2,391 for 16-19. The 16-19 estimates have been discussed and agreed with the LSC. The planned capacity for 11-15 and 16-19 gives scope for parental choice and increased participation in post 16 courses, whilst ensuring that there is not over capacity.
3. The Council's proposals for 11 to 16 envisage a net overall reduction of 1FE by the creation of a new 7FE Roman Catholic School, the closure of two existing Roman Catholic Schools and the addition of a further 1FE at Battersea Technology College. There would be scope to add a further 1FE at another school should recent increases in birth rate be sustained or if the clawback from Lambeth is less than predicted.
4. The starting point for estimating demand was the GLA's standard population projection. The GLA model is designed to produce estimates for London as a whole. While the GLA's model draws on various sources of information, it aggregates data in a way, which reduces its value as a planning tool to a borough such as Wandsworth. Migration figures, for example, are based on an average for inner London. There is evidence that the use of such averaging leads the GLA standard model to overestimate population projections. Fertility in the borough is lower; outward migration in family-forming age groups is higher. There is also evidence that child yield from new housing developments is substantially lower than assumed by the GLA.
5. These features of the standard GLA model prompted Wandsworth to ask the GLA to produce a Wandsworth variation, which took account of local data on both fertility and migration and omitted child yield data completely. The revised migration data offer a more accurate basis for projections than the GLA standard model. The results are consistent with the migration pattern assumed by the Office of National Statistics.
6. To improve the accuracy of the Wandsworth model and to convert it to a form capable of predicting demand for places in Wandsworth schools, we have explored two alternative approaches. The first model includes assumptions about independent school attendance, clawback and cross border movement in a stepped process. The second model uses a percentage cohort of the child population and applies that percentage to projected populations between now and 2017 applying an adjustment for clawback. Both models produce similar results and both include analysis of child yield from new housing based on a local survey in 2004.
7. Using information on planned developments and school performance in 2003, London Challenge (LC) estimated that changes in cross border flows would see a net reduction of approximately 755 pupils entering Wandsworth from surrounding boroughs within the next ten years. The vast majority of this reduction is expected to be caused by expanded capacity in Lambeth. Working with external consultants from CE and liaising with Lambeth, the Borough has re-examined the level of claw back estimated by London Challenge.
8. An extrapolation based on the annual reduction in flow from Lambeth to Wandsworth between 2003 and 2007 would suggest that claw back could be greater than predicted by London Challenge. It seems highly unlikely, however, that this rate of claw back will be sustained for three reasons:

- a) *The location of future developments.* While it is difficult to establish the precise cause of the reduction in flow between 2003 and 2007, it is likely that the creation of the Lambeth Academy exerted a considerable influence. That academy is considerably closer to the border with Wandsworth than other developments planned in Lambeth. It is unlikely other school developments in Lambeth will impact as much.
 - b) *Changes in school performance.* In estimating potential claw back, London Challenge took account of the 2003 GCSE performance of schools to gauge their attractiveness. Since that date the average score for Wandsworth schools has improved from just under 50% 5 A*-Cs to 60% but the average for Lambeth has remained the same, meaning that Wandsworth schools are now likely to prove more attractive
 - c) *Front-loading.* Given that Lambeth's planned expansion is designed to satisfy unmet demand for places in Lambeth schools from Lambeth residents, competition for newly created places can be expected to diminish gradually as supply increases. The rate of claw back is thus likely decline over time.
9. The above factors have indicated a reduced projected clawback and we have assumed our projections based on the London Challenge model. The model developed by London Challenge to estimate claw back does not cover post 16. However, in their estimates of changes in roll at post 16, CE has assumed that post 16 claw back caused by new developments in other boroughs is likely to occur at a similar rate as at 11 to 15.

Projected demand at Post 16

10. Establishing changes in demand at post 16 is more complex given the non-statutory nature of participation and choices between college and 6th form provision. The Council estimate that a 6% increase in participation, combined with population growth envisaged by the GLA and allowing for claw back to developments in other boroughs and cross sector completion with FE colleges, would increase demand by approximately 420 16 to 19 year olds over the next ten years.