

Consultation with Richmond upon Thames residents on use of the Clifden Road site, Twickenham

20 January 2012 to 16 March 2012

Foreword and Executive Summary, by Cllr Paul Hodgins, Cabinet Member for Schools

Dear resident,

You will probably have seen over the past few months much press, discussion, and active campaigns addressing the possibility of new Catholic schools opening within the borough.

In summer 2011, Richmond Council agreed to buy the Clifden Road site from Richmond Adult Community College. The site was formerly used for a secondary school. With some investment to refurbish and add to the facilities, it could primarily be used for one again.

The Secretary of State for Education has now given permission to the Diocese of Westminster to publish formal, statutory proposals to establish a one-form entry primary school and a five-form entry secondary school on the site in September 2013.

The formal process, as laid out in Government guidance, is for the Diocese to hold a statutory consultation, inviting residents to respond. The Council would then receive the results of that consultation and make decisions as to whether the schools should be established.

The Diocese's consultation has now started. I encourage you to make your views known during this process. You can find more details at www.rcdow.org.uk/richmondconsult.

Few issues within our community are as important as education. The prospect of new Catholic schools, particularly at secondary level, has rightly attracted significant attention, both from those who support their establishment and from those who would prefer the Clifden Road site to be used for a new community school. There are views somewhere in between those two positions, and there may also be those who are not in favour of the site being used as a school at all.

Through successive administrations since 2002, the Council has supported the establishment of a Catholic secondary school within the borough. The current administration has reiterated that commitment, as one element of its overall programme to expand choice and quality within our secondary system. This programme also includes:

- supporting the establishment of sixth forms in secondary schools within the borough
- long-term planning to ensure sufficient numbers of school places
- working with our schools and academies to provide quality across all schools
- supporting the establishment of free schools where applications are made and accepted by the Government, helping to increase capacity and choice

We are determined to be a listening, consulting Council. We have therefore taken the decision to consult you directly, alongside the statutory consultation being conducted by the Diocese. We want to hear your views. We want you to be able to state very clearly whether you are in favour or against the proposal to use the site for new Catholic schools, and we want to understand the reasons on either side.

We have provided many pages of detailed information within this consultation, which we believe is necessary so that you have the information you need. Let me try, though, to summarise the situation, stating:

- what the proposals are and why they are being made;
- the key issues;
- the Council's views on those issues to date; and
- how the Council's Cabinet will make its decision

The proposals

In summary, the proposals are as follows:

- A five-form entry Catholic voluntary-aided secondary school would be established in September 2013:
 - 150 children would be admitted into Year 7 per year, so that Years 7 to 11 would be full by September 2017.
 - The Diocese would set and implement the admissions criteria, giving degrees of priority to children attending the proposed new Catholic primary school (including children admitted under the 'community' places criterion) and to baptised and practising Catholic children living within certain parish boundaries.
 - The first year – Year 12 – of a sixth form would be established in September 2018, and the second year – year 13 – would be established in September 2019.
- A one-form Catholic voluntary-aided primary school would be established in September 2013:
 - 30 children would be admitted into Reception per year, so that Reception to Year 6 will be full by September 2019.
 - The Diocese will set and implement the admissions criteria, giving up to 10 places to 'community' applicants and 20 places to baptised and practising Catholic children living within certain parish boundaries.
- The Council would lease the site to the Diocese on a peppercorn rent for 125 years, as was the case for the three recently established academies in the borough.
- The Diocese would be responsible for the capital costs of upgrading the site.
- The Diocese must now hold a two-stage statutory consultation on the proposals to establish the schools, the results of which will be provided to Richmond Council's Cabinet. In May, Cabinet, as local decision maker, will make the final decision about whether the schools should be established or not.
- Separately, if it approves those proposals, Cabinet would, at the same meeting, decide if the Clifden Road site should be used for the proposed schools.

Key Issues

A wide range of issues have been raised during the discussion and debate of the last few months. The main issues raised have been as follows:

- **Principle of Catholic schools and faith schools per se**

Views have been expressed both for and against having faith-based state schools, and faith playing a role in admissions to those schools.

- **Requirement for a Catholic school in borough**

The borough has six Catholic primary schools, from which more than 200 students per year go to out-borough Catholic secondary schools. Arguments have been made that there are therefore options for Catholic students to attend Catholic secondary schools within geographically close proximity to the borough. Arguments have also been made, though, that travel to these schools can be long and difficult for school-aged children, and with overall student numbers rising it will become more difficult for Richmond Borough children to gain admission to out-borough schools.

- **Number of school places**

There are currently more than 200 vacant places within the borough's eight state-funded secondary schools, with c.100 more places taken up by out-borough residents that could be taken up by in-borough residents. More capacity will be needed in the future, though, as we have an increase in students coming up through our primary schools; and if the quality improves across our current secondary schools, with sixth forms added, a higher percentage of local families will choose our state secondary schools. The Council have argued that expansion to the whole system should be planned in a coordinated way, taking account of developments in neighbouring boroughs. The timing of additional capacity is therefore just as important as the amount provided. Alternative arguments have been made that it is difficult to predict future demand, and that as the planned expansions are not yet in place, allowing the Clifden Road site to be used for new Catholic schools would thereby create a risk of under-provision.

- **Quality of schools**

There is high quality within the eight state-funded secondary schools in the borough, including two that Ofsted rate as 'outstanding' and three others that are oversubscribed. The three other schools, all of which are now sponsored academies, are working hard to improve, but are not yet fully subscribed. Arguments have been made that a new community school would provide an alternative option for local parents. Alternative arguments have been made that an additional c.£50m and a significant amount of effort is being put into the academies and that the timing of an additional community school could therefore have a negative, rather than a positive, impact on those three schools.

- **Use of Public Funds**

Under the proposal, the Council would make the Clifden Road site available to the Diocese at a peppercorn rent, and the Diocese will pay for renovations and new build to make the site usable for schools. Arguments have been made that this is a good deal for the taxpayer, as state school places are being provided at a reduced cost, whereas otherwise the taxpayer would have to foot the entire bill, making the provision of a community school more expensive by millions of pounds. Arguments have also been made that it is inappropriate to use public funds, particularly in the current economic climate, for a faith-based state school.

Detailed arguments have been made by both sides, and again I would encourage you to seek out those arguments to give yourself the most information possible.

The Council's position to date

In the following pages, we provide further information on some of the above issues. It may be more information than some wish to absorb, however. So in summary, let me state the Council's public positions on the above issues, *to date*. We will use the results of this consultation to evaluate these positions, and to help make a final decision:

- **Principle of Catholic/Faith Schools**

We respect the view of those who are against faith schools in principle. The Council, however, has, over successive administrations, supported the option of faith-based schools. Where one in seven of the state-funded primary schools in the borough are Catholic, we have stated that we think it reasonable that one in nine of the state-funded secondary schools should be Catholic to enable continuation for borough residents from primary education into secondary.

- **Requirement for a Catholic school in borough**

The demand for Catholic education at secondary level is easily apparent. 80% of pupils from our Catholic primaries go onto Catholic secondary schools elsewhere, resulting in over 200 students travelling out of borough per year. Travel can be long, and the demand for places at out of borough is increasing, as it is in the rest of the state school system. We believe take-up of places at an in-borough Catholic secondary school will be strong. We also can see that demand for places at the six Catholic primary schools in the borough is very high. We therefore support the aim of new Catholic schools being established in the borough.

- **Number of School places**

We also know there will be a rise in demand for school places across (and outside) the borough over the next four to five years, and we need to provide for that demand. There are many variables in predicting and providing school places, which make it without doubt a difficult but vital task. However, the timing of providing school places is also important. If too many places are provided too early, it makes it difficult for schools, both new and old, to manage their budgets, and ongoing improvements at existing schools may be undermined. Nevertheless, we are confident that we will be able to provide sufficient places as required over the coming decade, including a new community school if

demand rises to such a level. We have detailed our plan for how we will provide up to 700 additional community places, if required, with scope to add more. This is compared to fewer than 500 required by the projection of the increase in primary numbers and increasing demand raised during the debates of the past few months.

- **Quality of schools**

Additional school capacity must come with quality. . We are continuing to work with our schools to further raise standards across our secondary system. As part of this, we are working with all eight secondary schools to establish sixth forms, helping to raise both choice and quality, and thus drawing more in-borough children into our schools than at present.

At the same time, a combined £50m is being invested in our three sponsored academies to improve the facilities at each school. The focus must now be on both supporting the efforts being made by the academy sponsors, governors, and staff to achieve outstanding standards across all our secondary schools, and holding the Council and schools to account.

The Council believes strongly in choice and competition within our school system. Thus, we support the likely introduction of free schools in the borough. The Council is working with all eight secondary schools to establish sixth forms, which we think will help raise standards and be attractive to the parents of more in-borough children than at present.

- **Use of Public Funds**

We do not agree with the view that Catholics would in some way be subsidised by other residents. Catholic residents, as others do, pay their share of taxes which are ultimately used to provide school places. Moreover, the Diocese will contribute between £5m and £10m for the renovation of the site, which would otherwise have to be borne by the Council and ultimately taxpayers. This proposal is in fact a financially efficient way for the Council to provide more school places for residents. The cost of providing the primary school places would be up to c.£4.5m less expensive than the average cost of providing an additional form of entry at primary schools in the borough.

How we will decide

The Council's Cabinet will make the decision on how to use the Clifden Road site, following both the Diocese's consultation and this consultation. We have stated clearly in Full Council that Cabinet will not make a decision purely based on the relative numbers for and against the proposal. In the borough's Corporate Plan¹, which was adopted without dissent, we have made a commitment to a minority group, to support the establishment of a Catholic school, and our aim is to see that commitment fulfilled.

However, there are many very important issues involved, and we have also committed to listening to the views of our residents. Cabinet must decide in the context of your views and our overall schools programme whether the use of the Clifden Road site is the best way to fulfil the Catholic school commitment.

¹ http://www.richmond.gov.uk/corporate_plan_2011-12.pdf.

Final statements

I would encourage you to read the following pages and to familiarise yourself further with the arguments on both sides being made online², in the local newspaper, and elsewhere. Finally, I would like to thank you for taking the time to read and fill out this survey. Few things are more important than education within our borough, and it is important that we know your views when making a decision as important as this one.

² For example, the views expressed in the online petitions, both *in favour of* and *opposed to* the establishment of a Catholic secondary school at Clifden Road, at: http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/council_government_and_democracy/petitions/received_petitions.htm?mgl=mgEPetitionListDisplay.aspx&XXR=0&VM=2&DR=16%2f12%2f2011-13%2f01%2f2012&ACT=Earlier.

1. Background

1.1 In December 2010, the Council published its Education 'White Paper', '[Choice and Diversity: putting policy into practice](#)', which outlined plans for meeting the Council's principal school place planning priorities:

- Providing sufficient numbers of high-quality primary school places within the borough;
- Providing sufficient numbers of high-quality secondary school places within the borough, including the establishment of a Catholic secondary school;
- Creating sixth form provision at the five community secondary schools in the borough; and
- Enhancing the freedom of schools through academy status.

The White Paper also affirmed the Council's commitment to supporting the development of high-quality free school proposals within the borough.

1.2 This paper firstly updates progress against these priorities. It then outlines its proposals for the future use of the Clifden Road site in Twickenham and seeks your views upon those proposals. In July 2011, the Council committed funds for purchasing the Clifden Road site from Richmond Adult Community College (RACC) for the provision of school places. The Council has reached agreement with RACC for the purchase of the site, although completion is conditional on the granting of various consents. Since July, the Diocese of Westminster has raised the possibility of the site being used for the establishment of a five-form Catholic secondary school, which would meet a long-standing aim of the Council, and a one-form Catholic primary school. In September, it applied to the Secretary of State for Education for permission to publish statutory proposals to open those voluntary-aided schools in September 2013. In December 2011, the Secretary of State gave his permission.

1.3 The Council is considering whether to make the Clifden Road site available for those proposals, and has committed to consulting the views of the borough's population before it makes final decisions on the use of the site. We are aware that many people in the borough hold strong views on the type of education that should be provided at Clifden Road and this is your opportunity to consider the Council's proposals and tell us whether you agree or disagree. Section 9 of this document asks a series of questions in relation to the proposed use of the Clifden Road site and enables you to have your say.

1.4 This consultation lasts from Friday 20 January 2011 to Friday 16 March 2012. Responses to the consultation should be made using the online survey, at www.richmond.gov.uk; or using a paper version of the form, which is available on request.

1.5 The Council's Cabinet will consider the consultation responses at its meeting on 24 May 2012 and use them to inform the important decisions it will take regarding the future use of the Clifden Road site. At the same meeting, it is anticipated that Cabinet, in its role as 'local decision-maker' (rather than its normal executive role), will decide whether or not the Diocese's statutory proposals should be approved or not.

2. Primary school places

2.1 Between 2000 and 2007, the number of live births in the borough rose by 21%, from 2,384 to 2,884, and has since (by the end of 2010) risen by a further 4.5%, to 2,992. Richmond Borough's primary schools have been top of the national Key Stage 2 league tables throughout that period. As a result, demand for places in reception has increased by more than 200 children, with a large leap in numbers in 2007, and which, further exacerbated by the economic downturn, has increased in all subsequent years.

2.2 Since 2000, an extra 18 forms of entry, providing a total of 3,780 additional permanent places, have been provided, as follows:

2000-2006

2000 Five forms of entry: Barnes; St James's; St Mary's; St Mary's and St Peter's; and the Trafalgar schools.

2002 Three forms of entry: Kew Riverside; Marshgate (two forms).

2006 One form of entry: Collis.

Current capital programme

2009 One form of entry: St Elizabeth's, St Mary Magdalen's, and St Osmund's (shared form of entry – six out of seven classrooms delivered to date).

2010 Two forms of entry: Holy Trinity; and Stanley*.

2011 Six forms of entry: Buckingham*; Chase Bridge*; Lowther*; St Mary's*; St Mary's and St Peter's*; The Vineyard, Marshgate and Sheen Mount (shared form of entry).

2.3 The following proposed expansions, all agreed with the relevant governing bodies, would provide a further three permanent forms of entry per year:

School(s)	Proposal	Date of implementation*	Number of places provided
Hampton Wick Infant / St John the Baptist Church of England Junior	Expansion of each school from two- to three-form entry	Hampton Wick – September 2012; St John's – September 2014	210
Heathfield Infant / Heathfield Junior	Expansion of each school from three- to four-form entry	September 2013	210
Orleans Infant / St Stephen's Church of England Junior	Conversion from three-form entry infant and junior schools to two-form entry primary schools	September 2012	210

* This refers to the date from which the school will admit an extra form of entry on a permanent basis, rather than when all requisite building work will be completed.

- 2.4** It has been agreed with Archdeacon Cambridge's Church of England Primary that it will accommodate an extra Reception class in 2012/2013. It has also been agreed with the governing body of Nelson Primary that it will accommodate an additional class in both 2012/2013 and 2013/2014, with a view to possible permanent expansion.
- 2.5** In the medium- to long-term, it is possible that there will be a need to consider additional provision in the East Sheen, Ham/Petersham, Hampton/Hampton Hill, Heathfield/Whitton and Richmond areas. If that is the case, then it would be prudent to investigate the permanent expansion of East Sheen Primary, Nelson Primary (as per 2.4), The Russell Primary and The Vineyard Primary, and the conversion of two or all of Carlisle Infant, Hampton Hill Junior, Hampton Infant and Hampton Junior into two-form entry primary schools.
- 2.6** The Secretary of State recently stated that he would like to see free schools established London "in areas such as Kingston, Sutton and Richmond, where there is said to be a shortage of places" and it is therefore possible that the Secretary of State will approve one or more free school proposals that are likely to be submitted to him in February 2012, with a view to being implemented in September 2013. At present the Council is aware of four such proposals that may be submitted to the Secretary of State. It would be imprudent of the Council to diminish its own planning for providing additional school places on the presumption that any such submissions will be approved, given that there has so far been considerable competition for free school funding. However, all of these plans are annually reviewed in the light of changes in birth and admissions data, and the establishment of any free schools would also very clearly need to be taken into account.

3. Secondary school places

3.1 Take-up from Year 6

Increased demand in the primary sector has not yet led to capacity being exceeded in the secondary sector. Despite the 25% increase in live births per year between 2000 and 2010, there has traditionally been, and still is, considerable spare capacity in the secondary school provision within the borough, with, in November 2011, 210 spare places in Year 7 across the borough. The take-up rate from Year 6 of the 34 primary and junior schools in the borough to Year 7 of the eight secondary schools and academies in the borough in 2011 was 82.7% 1,401 out of 1,694. However, that percentage masks the fact that of the 1,401 children who entered Year 7 in the eight schools, only 959 (68%) live within the borough. As there are therefore 442 out-borough children within the current Year 7 cohort, it is the case that there is, in addition to the 210 vacancies in Year 7, a second cushion against in-borough resident demand outstripping supply: a significant proportion of those out-borough children would have been displaced had the demand on the part of in-borough parents been higher.

3.2 Out-borough children in in-borough schools and academies

It is estimated that, due to a combination of factors which this report will address in the next few paragraphs, the number of out-borough children within the Year 7 cohort may decrease to almost as few as 200. The three current academies are all fairly close to the borough boundary and it is reasonable to expect that they would each continue to recruit around a third of their Year 7 intakes from outside the borough; but in the other five schools, which are all situated further from out-borough residential areas, it is anticipated that the total number of out-borough Year 7 starters could, by the end of this decade, shrink as low as 25.

3.3 The new community secondary school in north Kingston

As Christ's and Grey Court are already oversubscribed, the forecasts of the in-/out-borough Year 7 starters at both schools are largely dependent upon whether or not the eight-form entry (240 places per year-group) community secondary school in north Kingston comes, as planned, to fruition in September 2015. Given, though, that of the out-borough starters (15 and 120 respectively) at Christ's and Grey Court almost all live in north Kingston, it is highly likely that, in a fairly short space of time, parents of primary school children in that area who have long campaigned for a new secondary school will, *en masse*, opt to take up places at the new school on their doorstep, to which the north Kingston primary schools would no doubt be linked (informally at least), rather than send them further afield to Christ's or Grey Court. That would mean that the only Kingston resident children entering Christ's or Grey Court would be those with older siblings at the schools or whose parents would prefer either of the schools to the new north Kingston school.

3.4 Developments in other neighbouring authorities' areas

Hammersmith and Fulham

- The openings of Hammersmith Academy and West London Free School, both with 120 Year 7 pupils, in September 2011 have further reduced the number of Hammersmith and Fulham children who have entered or will enter Richmond Park Academy. Both schools are heavily oversubscribed.

- A new academy is due to open in north Kensington in September 2012, which is expected to recruit a considerable number of Hammersmith and Fulham children, which, in turn, could further reduce the number of Hammersmith and Fulham children starting in Year 7 at Richmond Park Academy.
- The number of Hammersmith and Fulham children entering Year 7 at Richmond Park Academy has reduced from 15 in 2010/2011 to 10 in 2011/2012 and is expected to decrease further in 2012/2013 and subsequent years.

Hounslow

- In September 2012, the Reach Academy, an all-through primary and secondary free school, has been approved to open in Feltham, with 60 children admitted into its Year 7. This additional provision, and the improvement in standards at Feltham Community College in recent years has resulted in increased recruitment of students to the point that it is now full in Year 7, may well reduce the numbers of children transferring from Crane Park Primary to Twickenham Academy, and from Forge Lane Primary and Oriel Primary to Hampton Academy.
- Most, if not all, of the community secondary schools in Hounslow have become or are set to become academies and in so doing are likely to increase their published admission numbers in order to reflect perceived demand. Cranford, Heston and Lampton are all due to increase in size in September 2013.

Surrey

- Each year, a number of Richmond Borough children – mostly in Hampton or Hampton Hill – transfer to schools in Elmbridge or Spelthorne; 37 children in total in 2011: Bishop Wand (13); St Paul's Catholic College (14); Sunbury Manor (1); and Thamesmead (9). Surrey County Council say that there are no planned changes or additions to those schools, although some schools further afield within Elmbridge may be expanded in the medium-term.
- Conversely, the number of Surrey children transferring into schools or academies in Richmond Borough is very low: just five this year: Hampton Academy (2) and Teddington (3 – all siblings).

Wandsworth

- A secondary free school – Bolingbroke Academy – will open on the site of Bolingbroke Hospital, south Battersea, in September 2012, with 120 Year 7 pupils. This, too, could reduce the number of out-borough pupils who will enter Year 7 at Richmond Park Academy in 2012 and subsequent years.
- Elliott School in Putney was put into 'special measures' in 2009 but was deemed to have improved sufficiently by November 2010 to be out again. That improvement is set to be built upon by the school becoming an academy sponsored by ARK, who will also manage Bolingbroke Academy.
- The number of Wandsworth children entering Year 7 at Richmond Park Academy has increased from 34 in 2009/2010 to 57 in 2011/2012, but is expected to decrease as Wandsworth parents become attracted by Bolingbroke and the revived Elliott.

3.5 The three sponsored academies

The table below shows that, for 2012/2013 entry, although the overall application numbers have risen at Hampton and Richmond Park, only 124 first preferences for the three academies have been expressed by in-borough parents, an increase of just 16 on the comparable 2011/2012 numbers.

School	1st pref.		2nd pref.		3rd pref.		4th pref.		5th pref.		6th pref.		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Hampton Academy	64	59	45	54	42	46	15	15	15	20	15	13	196	207
Richmond Park Academy	16	35	15	18	20	27	18	23	19	21	15	18	103	142
Twickenham Academy	28	30	27	45	48	37	22	12	17	13	17	14	159	151

In the cases of Hampton and Twickenham, the overall application numbers are not significantly increased from those – 193 and 123 respectively –for 2010/2011 entry; although the comparable increase at Richmond Park, from 58 in 2010, is much greater, albeit from a lower starting-point.

These data should also be seen in the context of the overall in-borough application cohort size, which, due to demographic growth and the economic downturn, has changed in recent years as follows:

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1,327	1,444	1,510	1,548	1,519	1,554

It therefore appears that, despite the fact that the 2012 application cohort is larger than it has been in the preceding five years, the academies' increased popularity among local residents due to improvements in standards has not kept pace with the overall in-borough application cohort growth. Although completion of the building work in 2013 might make the academies more popular with local parents, progress towards oversubscription may consequently be slower than was envisaged in the assumptions that the Council made when it published its Education 'White Paper' in December 2010. That means that the three academies' wishes to reduce their admission numbers, from 210 to 180 at Hampton and Twickenham from 2013 onwards and from 220 to 180 at Richmond Park from 2014 onwards, in order to accommodate sixth forms, could be managed without imperilling the Council's ability to ensure that there are enough places in local schools for all in-borough children whose parents apply for them.

3.6 Christ's

The governing body of Christ's and the Southwark Diocesan Board of Education have expressed a desire for the school to be expanded from four- to five-form entry from 2013 if investment in adequate buildings were available. This proposal, which the Council supports, would make more viable the school's budgetary position and ability to compete with other schools on a more even playing field. At present, 70 of the 120 places are designated as 'Foundation' for practising Christian children and 50 as 'Open' for any other children, although in practice the Foundation category has been slightly undersubscribed in recent years, allowing more places for the wider community. If the school expanded to accommodate 150 children per Year 7 intake, the likely intention would be that the places would be split 75:75 between Foundation and Open, but the possibility of a Catholic secondary school being established in the borough could have the effect of the real split becoming 50:100.

3.7 Grey Court

It has been agreed that from 2013 entry onwards, the temporary increase in Grey Court's admission number between 2010 and 2012 should be reversed down to its normal 200. Again, the forecast demand indicates that this could be managed without risking the ability to provide sufficient places on a short- or longer-term basis.

3.8 Orleans Park, Teddington and Waldegrave

The capacity at Orleans Park, Teddington and Waldegrave is likely to remain as at present, i.e. Orleans Park and Waldegrave would admit 200 pupils per year and Teddington would admit 240, although, as per paragraph 3.10, academy status could affect that.

3.9 Linked school policy for Grey Court, Orleans Park and Teddington

At its meeting on 21 September, Richmond upon Thames Admissions Forum considered a report which looked at the history and purpose of the linked schools policy (LSP) and which contained some modelling of what might happen in future years if the LSP were to be removed and 'home to school distance' became the principal oversubscription criterion for the three schools. The Admissions Forum achieved consensus to recommend to the Council that it should consult upon abolishing the LSP for 2013 entry.

Albeit that it cannot *precisely* reflect what may happen, the modelling indicates that if the LSP had not been used for the 2011 entry admissions round, there would have been a net gain for Richmond Borough children of 33 places across the three schools. The Council has therefore [consulted upon removing the LSP for 2013 entry](#). Richmond upon Thames Admissions Forum will consider the responses to the consultation at its meeting on 6 February and will seek to reach consensus to make a recommendation that the Council's Cabinet would consider, in conjunction with the consultation responses, at its meeting on 24 May.

3.10 Converter academies

The five non-academy secondary schools in the borough have all recently consulted upon converting to academy status and are expected to make decisions one way or the other in the coming months, possibly with a view to converting as soon as April 2012, subject to the Secretary of State for Education's agreement. One consequence of conversion would be that each school would become its own admissions authority; and that status means that each could avail itself of a clause (1.3) in the proposed revised School Admissions Code, to raise its published admissions number (PAN) at any point, as they would "not [be] required to consult on any proposed increase to the PAN in any consultation on their admission arrangements". It is not known whether any of the three schools would have the wish and accommodation to raise their PAN but the possibility remains that extra places could be provided by this route.

3.11 Free schools

Three of the four proposals in development for free schools to be established within the borough in September 2013 would include secondary-phase provision and, if all three were to be approved, 150 additional places would be provided. The forecasts in the appendix assume that two of the proposals will be approved and that the schools will be popular with local parents. It is anticipated that

the Department for Education will invite proposers to submit free schools proposals each year, so there appears to be considerable scope for provision to open in the borough via that route in future years.

3.12 New state-funded secondary school

The Council's Education 'White Paper' stated that the Council "will undertake feasibility for one, possibly two, additional secondary schools (including one Roman Catholic) in the borough". Despite the apparently slower progress than anticipated towards oversubscription at the three sponsored academies noted above, it remains the case that the Council's pupil forecasts indicate that a new non-faith secondary school³ may be required from September 2016, although it may be able to manage demand without such a school for several years after that. Although it has been suggested in some quarters that it would be a risk not to open a non-faith secondary school sooner, it is the Council's view that doing so before it would be absolutely necessary would almost certainly adversely affect the growth in recruitment at Richmond Park Academy and Twickenham Academy. In order to maintain flexibility, the Council is nevertheless working with partners to secure a suitable site and accommodation for a possible new school and has therefore commissioned a feasibility study for that purpose.

3.13 Sixth forms

The Council outlined in the Education 'White Paper' its ambition for sixth forms to be opened in all eight secondary schools and academies and, subject to the approval of statutory proposals, it is likely that this will be achieved by September 2013 for seven of the eight, with Richmond Park Academy following suit a year later. It is possible that the establishment of successful sixth forms will prove popular not just in relation to recruitment to Year 12 but to Year 7 also, i.e. that the schools may attract some children whose parents would otherwise have opted for private schools; however, it is difficult to hypothesize, and then factor into the forecasts, the extent to which that may happen.

3.14 Private schools

Two new private schools partially or entirely covering the secondary-phase year have opened in the borough in the last two years: The Falcons Preparatory School opened in Richmond in September 2011, and St James' Boys' School's move from Pope's Villa in Twickenham to Ashford freed up that site for the establishment in September 2011 of a co-educational, selective independent day school, Radnor House. It is not known if there are any other proposed private schools in the borough, but in all probability more will open in the years to come.

3.15 Summary

Although there is significantly increased demand in the primary sector, it is probable that this increased demand will not lead to capacity being exceeded in the secondary sector until beyond 2016 at the earliest, if at all. However, the relatively small amount of spare

³ Please note that, in accordance with the recently enacted Education Act 2011, if a local authority wished to see a new 'community' (i.e. non-faith) school established within its area, it would have to be an academy.

capacity that will be available means that a new community secondary school *may* be needed. What is clear is that establishing a new community secondary school to open in 2013 could create too much community school provision and therefore represent poor value for money.

4. Creating sixth form provision on school sites

- 4.1** A Sixth Forms Forum – consisting of the headteachers and principals of the borough’s state-maintained secondary schools, academies and further education colleges, plus senior elected members and officers – was established in January 2011, with a view to testing the feasibility of adding sixth forms at all eight secondary schools and academies.
- 4.2** At its meeting in May, the Forum considered a high-level feasibility report. The report included data, case studies of post-16 provision in Camden and Harrow, and the results of an online survey of parents, students and other local residents. 87% of the 1,325 respondents to the survey indicated that they would like to see school sixth forms in the borough, whilst 10% said they would not. The Forum felt that the report showed that there was enough justification for commissioning more detailed feasibility into the development of a viable structure, curriculum model and the accommodation that would be needed on the school sites.
- 4.3** The Forum met again on 18 October and 22/23 November to consider the building feasibility reports and develop detailed curriculum proposals.
- 4.4** The Forum is also considering what role the local colleges and, in particular, Richmond upon Thames College could play in delivering sixth form provision or provision which complements sixth forms.
- 4.5** The Learning Schools Trust has recently consulted upon proposals to establish sixth form provision at Hampton Academy and Twickenham Academy in September 2012. The Secretary of State will consider their proposals and decide whether or not to approve them.
- 4.6** As the Council has undertaken initial consultation with borough residents on whether they would like to see school sixth forms established, it is likely that in spring 2012, the Council will issue statutory proposals to establish sixth forms in the five community schools in September 2013.

5. Possible use of the Clifden Road site

The Council [agreed](#) in July 2011 that it would purchase the site from Richmond Adult Community College, with a view to it being used for school provision. The main building at the site is a 'Building of Townscape Merit' dating from its former use as Twickenham County Girls' School and could therefore be easily adapted to school use. The site would also have sufficient space to allow some new build.

In view of the increased demand particularly for primary school places, the Council considered that the opportunity to purchase a site that would enable further additional school place provision, particularly in the Twickenham area, would be a considerable benefit in educational terms. The site is an ideal location in Twickenham for further high-quality school place provision to meet increasing local demand for school places.

As explained in Section 3, there may be a future need for a new non-faith secondary school but establishing a non-faith secondary school on the Clifden Road site to open in 2013 would create too much community school provision and represent poor value for money. The Council is therefore considering whether the site should be available for a new Catholic secondary school and possibly a one-form Catholic primary school, to be established by the Diocese of Westminster, subject to the publication and approval of statutory proposals.

The Council has had a long-standing (since 2004) ambition, which was reaffirmed in the [Corporate Plan for 2011/2012](#), to enable a high-quality Catholic secondary school to be established within the borough, as Richmond upon Thames is one of only two boroughs in London without one (the other being Bromley). The effect of not having a Catholic secondary school in the borough has been that more than 200 local children each year have had to transfer from the six Catholic primary schools to Catholic secondary schools outside the borough, some of them a considerable distance away. (Section 2 of this document gives more detailed data in this regard.)

There is also concern that the number of Catholic primary school places within the borough is insufficient to meet demand from Catholic families.

The Council has therefore held informal discussions with the [Diocese of Westminster Education Service](#) regarding the possibility of a high-quality, five-form Catholic secondary school and a high-quality, one-form Catholic primary school being established at the Clifden Road site in Twickenham. In November, the Council reaffirmed its commitment to consult upon the use of the Clifden Road site prior to the Diocese submitting the formal, statutory proposals. As the Secretary of State for Education has given the go-ahead for the Diocese to publish those statutory proposals, the Council considers that it is now appropriate to fulfil its commitment to consult with local people as to which type of school(s) they feel should be established at Clifden Road before making a decision whether, subject to the publication and approval of statutory proposals, the site should be offered to the Diocese.

If the Council, in its role as 'local decision-maker', approves the statutory proposals, and, having considered the responses to this consultation, decides that the schools should be established *at Clifden Road*, then the site would be leased to the Diocese for 125 years at a 'peppercorn' rent, as was the arrangement that the Council entered into with the Learning Schools Trust and the Academies Enterprise Trust for Hampton Academy, Twickenham Academy and Richmond Park Academy.

The Council acknowledges that the informal discussions with the Diocese of Westminster, and the recent full Council debates on the subject, have aroused strong feelings both for and against the possibility of the Clifden Road site being used for a Catholic secondary school (and, possibly, a one-form Catholic primary school also). This consultation is therefore designed to capture a full and formally-expressed range of views which can then be considered within the Council's decision-making framework.

5.1 Demand for Catholic school places: primary

The number of Catholic baptisms in the borough has risen from 320 in 2005 to 430 in 2010, an increase of 34%.

Demand for Catholic primary school places is very high, as shown by the table below, outlining applications for Reception entry in 2011:

School	Published admission number	Total applications
Sacred Heart	30	139
St James's Catholic	90	307
St Edmund's	60	166
St Elizabeth's	30	141
St Mary Magdalen's	30	119
St Osmund's	30	123
Total	270	995

The three Catholic schools on the Surrey side of the Thames have been able to increase the supply of demand by accommodating a 'shared form of entry' between them. (This strategy groups three schools to provide the seven extra classrooms needed for a full form of entry between them. The children admitted each year stay in the school for the full seven years of primary provision and do not move, but each year the school admitting the additional class rotates.) However, no such provision exists on the Middlesex side and the Clifden site offers the possibility of providing a high-quality, one-form entry Catholic primary school to meet demand. The average cost of expanding an existing primary school in the borough by one form of entry is £5-6million, but the estimated costs of refurbishing existing accommodation at the Clifden site would, at £1.5million, be significantly less and would therefore represent good value for money.

As the Council has a basic need for additional primary school places, it would meet the cost of the proposed Catholic primary school.

5.2 Demand for Catholic school places: secondary

A study of secondary school preferences expressed in the 2011/2012 Year 7 admissions round by parents of Year 6 children attending the six schools indicates that there is very little, if any, unmet demand from those parents for places in the borough's community secondary schools. That means that the fact that five of the six schools do not have linked community secondary schools does not

mean that parents of children in those six schools are keen to see links established as the vast majority of them make preferences for Catholic secondary schools:

- St Edmund's: two out of 60 children transferred to Richmond Borough secondary schools – both to Waldegrave. Of the 41 in-borough children whose parents applied for state-maintained schools, 36 obtained places at their parents' first preference Catholic schools. Only two (apart from the two who got Waldegrave) stated non-Catholic schools as their first preferences – one for Orleans Park and one for Tiffin.
- St Elizabeth's: five out of 27 children transferred to Richmond Borough secondary schools – two to Grey Court, one to Richmond Park Academy and two to Waldegrave. Of the 23 in-borough children whose parents applied for state-maintained schools, 9 obtained places at their parents' first preference Catholic schools. Only seven (apart from one who got Waldegrave) stated non-Catholic schools as their first preferences – one for Orleans Park and six for Tiffin.
- St James's: 10 out of 86 children transferred to Richmond Borough secondary schools – eight to Waldegrave (six as first preference) and two to Teddington. Of the 79 in-borough children whose parents applied for state-maintained schools, none (apart from six of those who got Waldegrave) stated a Richmond Borough secondary school as their first preference. This is the closest of the five schools to both Orleans Park and Teddington.
- St Mary Magdalen's: four out of 30 children transferred to Richmond Borough secondary schools – all to Christ's. Of the 28 in-borough children whose parents applied for state-maintained schools, only two stated a Richmond Borough secondary school (Christ's in both cases) as their first preference.
- St Osmund's: two out of 20 children transferred to Richmond Borough secondary schools – one to Christ's and one to Grey Court. Of the 16 in-borough children whose parents applied for state-maintained schools, only one stated a Richmond Borough secondary school (Grey Court) as their first preference.

The tables below show that each year between 86 and 89% of pupils attending the six Catholic primary schools in the borough transfer to Catholic secondary schools outside the borough, and a minority transfer to other secondary schools, either in or outside the borough.

This year, of the 248 children who left the six Catholic primary schools, 220 (89%) transferred to Catholic secondary schools outside the borough or to private schools and 28 (11%) entered Richmond Borough secondary schools.

School	Year 6 Primary school rolls				Other secondary schools				Year 6 pupils transferring to Catholic secondary schools			
	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Sep 2009	Sep 2010	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Sep 2009	Sep 2010
Sacred Heart	28	30	27	29	2	1	7	7	26	29	20	22
St Edmund's	58	60	59	59	3	3	3	2	55	57	56	57
St Elizabeth's School	28	30	32	33	4	5	4	1	24	25	28	32
St James's	55	59	81	83	12	5	4	15	43	54	77	68
St Mary Magdalen's	24	20	25	25	4	9	8	7	20	11	17	18
St Osmund's	22	26	27	26	4	1	2	4	18	25	25	22
Total	215	225	251	255	29	24	28	36	186	201	223	219

School	Year 6 Primary school rolls				Other secondary schools				% of Year 6 pupils transferring to Catholic secondary schools			
	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Sep 2009	Sep 2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sacred Heart	100%	100%	100%	100%	7%	3%	26%	24%	93%	97%	74%	76%
St Edmund's	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	5%	5%	3%	95%	95%	95%	97%
St Elizabeth's School	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	17%	13%	3%	86%	83%	88%	97%
St James's	100%	100%	100%	100%	22%	8%	5%	18%	78%	92%	95%	82%
St Mary Magdalen's	100%	100%	100%	100%	17%	45%	32%	28%	83%	55%	68%	72%
St Osmund's	100%	100%	100%	100%	18%	4%	7%	15%	82%	96%	93%	85%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	11%	11%	14%	87%	89%	89%	86%

The Clifden site offers the possibility of establishing a high-quality, five-form entry Catholic secondary school to meet local demand and obviate the need for Richmond Borough children to travel outside the borough for their secondary education. Such provision would meet that demand, increase local choice and free up some places within the borough's community secondary schools.

It would not meet all the demand, as it is probable that some of the children attending the six Catholic primary schools would be younger siblings of children already attending those out-borough Catholic schools and others would transfer to those schools in accordance with active parental preferences for the most popular of those schools, e.g. London Oratory.

It can, though, be assumed that some or all of the 11-14% of Catholic primary children who transfer to in-borough community schools would instead transfer to the new Catholic secondary school, thereby freeing up places in the community schools.

The local Catholic community would meet almost all the costs of providing the proposed high-quality Catholic secondary school, and the Council would meet the costs of a resource provision for children with statements of special educational needs. The site would remain in the Borough's ownership and be leased to trustees of the school for school use for 125 years at a nominal rent on similar terms to the leases of Council-owned land used for the establishment of the three existing academies in the borough.

6. Impact and risk assessment

- 6.1** The Council has a statutory duty⁴ to secure that there are sufficient schools available for its area and to exercise its functions with a view to securing diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice. The Council also has a duty under the Equality Act to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, and to advance equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between persons in relation to the 'protected characteristics' of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. The provision of additional school places will meet the local authority's statutory duty and the wishes of residents who would like their children to be educated in schools in Richmond upon Thames. An Equalities Impact Needs Assessment (EINA) was undertaken in December 2007 on the local authority's school place planning policy and procedures and was updated in December 2009.
- 6.2** The School Place Planning Strategy relates to school places for children of statutory school age (aged 5 to 16) and for post-16 students who wish to continue their studies within schools/academies rather than in further education college or in apprenticeships. The school provision within the borough consists of three types: academies and community schools, which are open to children regardless of whether they are of a particular faith or not; and voluntary-aided, faith schools, which usually give priority in their admissions policy, if they are oversubscribed, to children of a particular religious denomination, i.e. Church of England or Catholic. In considering the provision of school places, the need to strike a balance between the numbers of community and faith schools, in accordance with demand for places, is a central concern. There are 40 primary schools in the Borough, of which nine (22.5%) are Church of England and six (15%) are Catholic; and eight secondary schools, of which three are academies, four are community schools, and one – Christ's – is Church of England. That compares with the 2001 Census finding that 66% of the Borough's adults declared themselves to be Christian, with 0.66% Buddhist, 1.46% Hindu, 0.91% Jewish, 2.26% Muslim, 0.66% Sikh, 0.42% other, 19.54% no religion and 8.27% not stated. Maintaining that balance in the future provision of primary school places is therefore of crucial concern.
- 6.3** At secondary level, seven of the eight schools in the borough are open to children using standard oversubscription criteria without reference to faith. One secondary school, Christ's, is designated as a school with religious character and gives priority in the allocation of its foundation places (up to 70 out of 120) on the basis of commitment to a Christian church, in accordance with the exemption in section 89 and Schedule 11 to the Equalities Act. Whilst a community school would be legally bound to admit pupils and recruit staff and governors without any reference to their religion or belief, a new Catholic school would be a voluntary aided school designated as a school with a religious character and, like any voluntary-aided school established on the basis of faith, would be able to give priority to applicants on the basis of faith. The provisions of the School Admissions Code set out the parameters for that exemption in regard to admission of pupils. A new Catholic school would contribute to diversity of schools in the borough, meet the wishes of residents who would like their children to be educated in schools in Richmond upon Thames and may release some places, for borough residents, from community schools in the borough. The current and projected secondary school pupil forecasts within the borough, as set out in the appendix to this document, indicate that there would be sufficient non-faith provision until at least September 2016, at which point a new community secondary school may be required (though equally may not be, if developments regarding free schools, other boroughs' provision, etc., come to fruition). At this stage the Council considers that it is appropriate to use the Clifden Road site primarily for a Catholic secondary school from 2013 onwards, rather than either seeking to establish a new community secondary school at that time

⁴ Under [Section 14 of the Education Act 1996](#).

or 'moth-balling' the site until such time as a community secondary school would be required.

6.4 One of the current secondary schools, Waldegrave, is single sex and admits only girls, in accordance with exemptions bestowed by the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Equality Act 2010. The Council has no plans to redress the gender balance either by making Waldegrave co-educational or by seeking to provide an all-boys' school. Teddington School was boys-only until 1984, but became a mixed school largely to boost its numbers from under- to oversubscription. Making Waldegrave co-educational would undoubtedly be an unpopular move, particularly given its high levels of achievement and oversubscription

6.5 It is considered that the provision of a new secondary (and primary) school at Clifden Road would have no adverse impact on people with 'protected characteristics' covered within the Equality Act 2010. Any new publicly funded school (including a new Catholic school or a new academy) would be required to comply with the Equality Act, with the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice and the School Admissions Code.

- **Age** – Whether a new secondary school were to be Catholic or community, the Council would wish to see it established with a sixth form, so that its age-range would be 11 to 18. Similarly, a primary-phase school on the site would cover all year-groups from age 4 to 11.
- **Disability** – The school(s) to be established on the site would be legally bound by the provisions of the Equality Act and the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice. In its preliminary discussions with the Council regarding the possibility of establishing Catholic provision on the site, the Diocese of Westminster has indicated its willingness for that to include bespoke provision for children with a particular special educational need, e.g. Autistic Spectrum Disorders.
- **Gender** – Whether a new secondary school were to be Catholic or community, the Council would wish it to be co-educational.
- **Marriage and Civil Partnership; Pregnancy and Maternity; Sexual Orientation; and Gender Reassignment** – Whatever school were to be established, it would need to be mindful of its legislative duty in respect of actual or proposed gender reassignment, marital status, pregnancy/maternity, and sexual orientation of any current or potential staff, parents, pupils or governors. All state-financed schools within Richmond upon Thames adhere to the Council's Anti-bullying Strategy 2008-2012, which includes provisions relating to homophobic bullying, and any new schools within the borough would be expected to follow suit and would be monitored on that basis.
- **Race** – If a new school at Clifden were to be Catholic, the Diocese of Westminster would ensure that it followed the Diocese's model policies, including the Diocese of Westminster Education Service Model Equal Opportunities Statement of Values for a Catholic School or College (incorporating Race Equality Policy Statement) and guidance re Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities.

7. Documents

- [Education White Paper: Provision of High Quality Places in Education, Report of the Cabinet Member for Schools, 6 December 2010.](#)
- ['Choice and diversity: a policy paper for Education and Children's Services'](#).
- [Purchase of site for the provision of school places, Report of the Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, 21 July 2011.](#)
- [Consultation on proposed admission arrangements for 2013/2014.](#)
- [Proposed revised School Admissions Code.](#)
- [Anti-bullying Strategy 2008-2012.](#)
- [Equality Act 2010.](#)
- [Diocese of Westminster Education Service Model Equal Opportunities Statement of Values for a Catholic School or College \(incorporating Race Equality Policy Statement\).](#)
- [Diocese of Westminster Education Service guidance re Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities.](#)

8. Contact

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Consultation on use of Clifden Road site: Appendix

Notes: **2011:** Grey Court capacity temporarily increased for budgetary reasons; Twickenham Academy capacity reduced by 1FE for duration of new build. **2013:** Christ's capacity permanently increased by 1FE; 'linked school' criterion removed for Grey Court, Orleans Park, Teddington and the three sponsored academies; Grey Court capacity reduced to normal PAN; capacity at Hampton Academy and Twickenham Academy permanently reduced by 1FE each to accommodate sixth forms; establishment of 5FE Catholic secondary school; establishment of three free schools. **2014:** capacity at Richmond Park Academy permanently reduced by 1FE to accommodate a sixth form. **2015:** establishment of 8FE community school in north Kingston would free up places for LBRuT children at Christ's and Grey Court. **2016:** establishment of 5FE community school/academy - with consequent adverse effects upon recruitment at Richmond Park and Twickenham.

September	Christ's	Grey Court	Hampton Academy	Orleans Park	Richmond Park Academy	Teddington	Twickenham Academy	Waldegrave	Catholic secondary	Free schools	Community secondary	Total
2011	Permanent capacity	120	200	210	200	220	240	210	200			1,600
	Capacity	120	240	210	200	220	240	180	200			1,610
	In-borough take-up	105	102	110	144	25	208	71	194			959
	Out-borough take-up	15	120	74	56	81	32	58	6			442
	% in-borough take-up	88%	46%	60%	72%	24%	87%	55%	97%			68%
	Take-up*	120	222	184	200	106	240	129	200			1,401
	Spare capacity	0	18	26	0	114	0	51	0			209
2012	Capacity	120	240	210	200	220	240	180	200			1,610
	In-borough take-up	106	105	114	144	45	208	74	194			990
	Out-borough take-up	14	135	76	56	75	32	61	6			455
	% in-borough take-up	88%	44%	60%	72%	38%	87%	55%	97%			69%
	Take-up	120	240	190	200	120	240	135	200			1,445
	Spare capacity	0	0	20	0	100	0	45	0			165
2013	Capacity	150	200	180	200	220	240	180	200	150	100	1,820
	In-borough take-up	140	88	130	190	63	220	87	194	145	95	1,352
	Out-borough take-up	10	112	50	10	70	20	58	6	5	5	346
	% in-borough take-up	93%	44%	72%	95%	47%	92%	60%	97%	97%	95%	80%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	133	240	145	200	150	100	1,698
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	87	0	35	0	0	0	122
2014	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,780
	In-borough take-up	144	88	130	190	75	225	101	194	145	95	1,387
	Out-borough take-up	6	112	50	10	65	15	54	6	5	5	328
	% in-borough take-up	96%	44%	72%	95%	54%	94%	65%	97%	97%	95%	81%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	140	240	155	200	150	100	1,715
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	40	0	25	0	0	0	65
2015	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,780
	In-borough take-up	150	150	130	190	85	230	115	194	145	95	1,484
	Out-borough take-up	0	50	50	10	60	10	50	6	5	5	246
	% in-borough take-up	100%	75%	72%	95%	59%	96%	70%	97%	97%	95%	86%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	145	240	165	200	150	100	1,730
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	35	0	15	0	0	0	50
2016	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,930
	In-borough take-up	150	160	130	190	65	235	82	194	145	95	1,536
	Out-borough take-up	0	40	50	10	50	5	68	6	5	5	249
	% in-borough take-up	100%	80%	72%	95%	57%	98%	55%	97%	97%	95%	90%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	115	240	150	200	150	100	1,785
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	65	0	30	0	0	0	50
2017	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,930
	In-borough take-up	150	170	130	190	75	240	82	194	145	95	1,571
	Out-borough take-up	0	30	50	10	50	0	68	6	5	5	234
	% in-borough take-up	100%	85%	72%	95%	60%	100%	55%	97%	97%	95%	91%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	125	240	150	200	150	100	1,805
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	55	0	30	0	0	0	40
2018	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,930
	In-borough take-up	150	180	130	190	85	240	82	194	145	95	1,601
	Out-borough take-up	0	20	50	10	50	0	68	6	5	5	224
	% in-borough take-up	100%	90%	72%	95%	63%	100%	55%	97%	97%	95%	92%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	135	240	150	200	150	100	1,825
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	45	0	30	0	0	0	30
2019	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,930
	In-borough take-up	150	190	130	190	95	240	82	194	145	95	1,631
	Out-borough take-up	0	10	50	10	50	0	68	6	5	5	214
	% in-borough take-up	100%	95%	72%	95%	66%	100%	55%	97%	97%	95%	92%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	145	240	150	200	150	100	1,845
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	35	0	30	0	0	0	20
2020	Capacity	150	200	180	200	180	240	180	200	150	100	1,930
	In-borough take-up	150	190	130	190	105	240	82	194	145	95	1,651
	Out-borough take-up	0	10	50	10	50	0	68	6	5	5	214
	% in-borough take-up	100%	95%	72%	95%	68%	100%	55%	97%	97%	95%	93%
	Take-up	150	200	180	200	155	240	150	200	150	100	1,865
	Spare capacity	0	0	0	0	25	0	30	0	0	0	65

* On-roll numbers at 17 October 2011.