

Cabinet 6 September 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Debbie Jones, Corporate Director, Children's Services	Classification: Unrestricted
Planning for School Places – 2016/17 Review	

Lead Member	Councillor Rachael Saunders, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and the Third Sector
Originating Officer(s)	Pat Watson, Head of Building Development
Wards affected	All
Key Decision?	No
Community Plan Theme	A Fair and Prosperous Community

Executive Summary

The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the local population. In Tower Hamlets the school age population is rising and this is projected to continue. The Council has to plan to meet the need.

This report is the annual review of planning for school places. This sets out the projections for the next 10 years, the additional capacity required to meet the need, and plans in place and in development to meet the need.

Where a new school is to be opened to meet need for places, there are requirements for commissioning the school provider. The report includes a recommendation to proceed with commissioning a provider for the proposed Bromley Hall Primary School.

Recommendations:

The Mayor in Cabinet is recommended to:

1. To note the contents of this report and the progress made in meeting the need for additional places;
2. To note that proposals for specific schemes will be subject to separate consultation and procedures and Cabinet decisions;
3. To agree that the initial consultation on the specification for the new Bromley Hall Primary School should proceed.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide and plan for school places. The report sets out the 2016 projections of need and proposals to meet the need.
- 1.2 Planning for school places has to be kept under review to ensure there are proposals to meet the projected need which can be implemented in time to meet the need. The rising trend of need continues although with variations from year to year.
- 1.3 The Council (also referred to in the report as the local authority or “LA”) has proposals in place to meet the need and these can require long term planning to implement. Decisions are required in time so that the programme of providing places can continue and have certainty to meet the need. Where decisions are not made in time, there may be a need for additional short term measures to ensure children can be offered a school place. These measures, such as bulge classes, can be difficult to implement and are not a sustainable approach to providing places. Such measures can be used for primary places but will not be suitable for secondary schools

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 The Council has to comply with its duty to provide school places. Some of the need for places is being met by the establishment of free schools which are decided by the Secretary of State. However, the majority of proposals for new places will be initiated by the Council. This report includes options for the programme of meeting need for places.
- 2.2 Where the Council has not made sufficient plans to ensure permanent places are available when needed, short term proposals may be needed which may be less cost-effective by reliance on temporary buildings.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 3.1 The LA has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the local population. There is a rising need for more school places in Tower Hamlets.

Projections of the need for places

- 3.2 Projections of the need for school places are provided by the GLA which uses a standard model for the majority of London LAs. The GLA uses housing development data provided by each borough for the borough level projections. The projections are shown to have a good level of accuracy in the short term. The trends over the 10 year projection period can fluctuate in each annual round of projections. This can reflect the most recent birth data and variations to housing data.
- 3.3 The projections for 2016 show a continuing rise in need for places at both primary and secondary. However, the trend for the growth in primary need

has adjusted in comparison with 2015 and is now less steep in the medium term. In January 2016 the actual school rolls at Reception year were lower than projected, which had also been the case in 2015. The actual births for 2014 were lower than had previously been projected. These actual data adjust the projections for 10 year period taking account of lower birth rate trends but also rising population of women of childbearing age. The projections of secondary need have increased at a steeper rate for the medium term.

- 3.4 The total number of actual births in 2015 was very close to the 2014 total which therefore limits the rise on projected need for school places 5 years later. However, it should be noted that in the longer term the birth rate is projected to rise and the school roll projections also reflect continuing levels of new housing development.
- 3.5 It is also worth noting that the number of children in Reception year as a percentage of the actual births four years previously (the “conversion rate”) has shown some changes in the last 10 years which have an impact. In 2006/07 the conversion rate was 77%, rising to 80% in 2013/14, but since falling to 75% in the last year. The reasons for this are no doubt complex, but the impact of the decrease is now showing in the decrease in the rate of the rise in need for places.
- 3.6 The LA should continue to take a cautious approach to planning for additional school capacity. Whilst the projections of need are now showing a slower rate of increase at primary, it is possible that this could vary again either upwards or downwards in the future. For primary places, the projections beyond 2019/20 relate to projected rather than actual births so are less reliable than the short to medium term projections based on actual birth data.
- 3.7 In the period 2015/16 to 2025/26 the total school roll of 4-16 year olds is projected to rise by 9,000, an increase of 25%. This is approximately 4,000 primary pupils and 5,000 secondary pupils. This is a similar total increase over 10 years as shown in 2015, but the need for secondary places is now forecast to be higher than the need for primary places.

Primary Schools

- 3.8 It is projected that there will be 781 more Reception aged pupils in 2025/26 than in 2015/16. This means in addition to plans for extra capacity already agreed there will be a need for 6FE of more primary capacity in the period but existing capacity (including capacity planned up to 2019) is projected to be sufficient until 2022/23.**

Secondary Schools

- 3.9 It is projected that there will be 917 more 11 year olds in 2025/26 than in 2015/16. This means there will be a need for 28FE of more secondary capacity, with 10FE needed by 2020/21.**

3.10 The 2016 projections with available and planned school capacity are included as Appendix A. The table showing projections of need for Reception year clearly shows that existing and new capacity already planned will not be exceeded until 2022. Therefore at this stage further new proposals will not be brought forward for implementation.

ACTION TAKEN TO PLAN FOR EXTRA SCHOOL PLACES

3.11 Previous annual reports have detailed the range of activities undertaken to provide additional capacity and to continue to investigate options for new capacity. The progress and further actions since the last review are as follows:

EXPANSION PROPOSALS AND EXISTING SITES	
*Olga Primary School expansion from 1FE to 3FE	Phased implementation of expansion - 1FE from September 2016 and additional 1FE from September 2017
*Former Bromley Hall Special School site	Agreed by Cabinet 13 May 2015 to be used for 2FE of primary capacity. Programme for opening in September 2018. See later section of the report for further details about the commissioning of the school provider
*Former Bow Boys' School site	Agreed by Cabinet 13 May 2015 to be used for 3FE of primary capacity. Development proceeding.
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS – site allocations secured in the strategic planning process	
Bromley by Bow district centre	Primary school. Development timetable to be confirmed. LLDC reviewing masterplan.
Fish Island (Mid)	Site allocation for a primary school at Neptune Wharf. Planning application approved by LLDC in March 2014 includes outline permission for a 3FE school. The s. 106 requires LBTH to exercise option to develop within 5 years of start on site summer 2015.
*Fish Island East, Sweetwater (within LLDC area)	Primary school. Originally 3FE school proposed in Legacy masterplan with a new secondary school elsewhere in the area. It is now proposed to open an all-through school, the Bobby Moore Academy, from September 2017. The school will have 1,560 pupils in total with 60 places for Reception and 180 for Year 7. The primary site falls in Tower Hamlets and the

	secondary site in LB Newham. The school has proposed to operate within the LBTH admissions arrangements.
London Dock	Site allocation for a 6FE secondary school. Planning application approved March 2014 includes outline permission for a school. LBTH has 10 year period to exercise the option to develop the school. The design is in development. Programme and cost information to be developed to confirm timetable for Cabinet decision to proceed.
Westferry Printworks site	Site allocation for a 6FE secondary school. Planning application determined by Mayor of London includes site for the school. Section 106 agreement completed which allows LBTH to take a lease and develop the school site. Development timetable to be determined.
Bow Common and Leven Road Gas Works sites	Primary school site allocation at both sites. Development timetable to be confirmed.
Ailsa Street	Primary school site allocation. See above, former Bromley Hall School site

* = capacity shown on Appendix A tables

- 3.12 Where development sites have been secured through the strategic planning process, the development timetable is in the hands of the developers. The school sites will be secured through planning obligations (s. 106 and CIL). The Council will develop and fund the school accommodation and arrange the commissioning of the school operators.
- 3.13 In addition to site allocations, the Council has negotiated capacity for primary school accommodation in major residential developments, subject to planning consents. These have or will be secured through s. 106 agreements. The developer will provide the “shell and core” and the LA will fund and procure the fit out for opening. The development’s s. 106 financial contribution or CIL payment is adjusted to reflect the provision.

Wood Wharf	2FE primary school included in the proposals (s. 106 agreement December 2014). LBTH working with CWG on detailed proposal for planning submission autumn 2016. Cabinet decision to be sought (date tbc) to confirm LBTH proceeding. Anticipated school opening date September 2020.
Site at 3 Millharbour	2FE primary school included in the proposals. Planning consent issued. Land and

	development agreement under negotiation. Anticipated school opening 2023.
50 Marsh Wall, Alpha Square	Planning application determined by Mayor of London; LBTH SDC was minded to refuse. 2FE primary school included in the scheme. Details of how this will operate and anticipated opening date tbc.

The capacity proposed in the above schemes is not included in the Appendix A tables.

- 3.14 The LA continues to investigate further options for school expansions and other site options. Based on the 2016 projections, no new primary expansion schemes will be started for the time being other than those already in hand. The programme to open a 2FE primary school at the Former Bromley Hall School site in September 2018 is proceeding (see below for further details about the commissioning of the provider).
- 3.15 The need for additional secondary places is shown in the projections. The design development for the London Dock site is proceeding and project development will be programmed for the Westferry site. The Livingstone Academy proposal shown below and the Canary Wharf College 3 will provide additional capacity. However, further secondary school sites are likely to be required.
- 3.16 There are implications for school capacity arising from the strategic planning work being undertaken to develop the new Local Plan and from the Isle of Dogs and South Poplar OAPF (opportunity area planning framework). The need for additional school capacity is included in the development work to identify the social infrastructure required to support development. There may be further opportunities for new primary schools as part of a larger development such as proposed at Wood Wharf and 3 Millharbour (where the school is on the lower floors of a building with residential use above). Site capacity for new secondary schools presents a more serious challenge because of the size of the accommodation required. The need for further site allocations to be secured through the Local Plan will be developed in the coming months.

Free Schools

- 3.17 In addition to the LA's proposals for additional capacity, free schools agreed by the Secretary of State contribute to the local supply of places. Free school proposers can apply direct to the Secretary of State who decides on the schools to be agreed. Creation of additional capacity outside the Council's control adds to the difficulties of planning. The current position with free schools in Tower Hamlets is:

*Canary Wharf College, East Ferry Road	Opened in September 2011, 40 places per year (primary)
*Wapping High School, Commercial Road	Opened in September 2012, 81 places per year (secondary)
*Solebay Primary School, Solebay Street	Opened in September 2012, 50 places per year, now operates at 60 places per year.
City Gateway	Opened in September 2012, 14-19 provision
*Canary Wharf College 2	Opened in September 2014, 40 places per year (primary). Occupying temporary accommodation. Permanent site in Glenworth Road, E14 in development.
*London Enterprise Academy, Commercial Road	Opened in September 2014, 11-16 school with 120 places per year.
East London Academy of Music	Opened in September 2014 in temporary accommodation in E15, 16-19 with up to 300 places. Permanent accommodation in development in Bromley-by-Bow for to be occupied in 2017
Mulberry UTC (University Training College)	14-19 provision, specialising in healthcare and medical services, and digital technology. Opening planned for September 2017, Parnell Road, E3
Aldridge Studio School	14-19 provision, specialising in entrepreneurship. Opening to be confirmed. Original proposal to be based at Asda Crossharbour site but now searching alternative site which could be outside LBTH
*Canary Wharf College 3	Approved for opening September 2015 but deferred to September 2016. Originally approved as an all-through Christian faith school with 1330 places, opening will be for secondary only offering 40 Year 7 places for September 2016. Pupils will initially occupy temporary accommodation. Permanent accommodation and planned capacity to be identified.
Livingstone Academy East London	Approved for opening in September 2017. All-through, mixed, non-faith school with 1,570 places. Site to be confirmed but expected to be in Aldgate. Specialising in computing and sciences.

* = capacity shown on Appendix A tables

Commissioning new school places

- 3.18 LAs have a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. Changes to the law in recent years have emphasised the role of LAs as commissioners of school places rather than the provider. The option to open a new community school where a new school is needed is the last alternative after others have been exhausted. Where the LA identifies the need for extra school capacity, it is the LA's responsibility to fund the capital costs of the expansion or new school, including securing the site for a new school.
- 3.19 Where the need for a new school is identified, LAs are not able to open a new community school. The 2011 Education Act introduced the "free school presumption". (NB. free schools and academies are legally the same type of school).
- 3.20 The "free school presumption" process involves the LA setting the specification for the school. This includes the size and type of school and the community it is to serve. The selection of the school operator is based on the specification and so this is an important document.
- 3.21 The LA seeks expressions of interest from approved free school or academy providers, following a procedure set out by the DfE. The LA evaluates the bids and submits them to the Secretary of State. The decision on the appointment of a provider is taken by the Secretary of State, delegated to the Regional Schools Commissioner, who will then enter a funding agreement with the appointed provider. Existing academies or free schools are able to bid to operate new schools, providing they have obtained approved provider status from the DfE.
- 3.22 The LA must set its specification for the new school before it seeks the expressions of interest. This is the key document to ensure that a provider is appointed who can deliver the specification. The specification will set some key matters in addition to the basic details such as the size of the school and opening date. These include the need for a strong education vision, engagement with the local community, providing inclusive education and support for all children and operating as the local school for the community. The Tower Hamlets specification will include a requirement to support THE Partnership.
- 3.23 A number of the proposals referred to in this report will require the free school presumption process to be followed for the appointment of a provider. The first to be opened will be the new primary school at the former Bromley Hall School site. The process and proposed timetable is set out below. The DfE guidance sets out the process in general terms but is not prescriptive about timescales and consultation for all stages. The LA can determine its preferred process.

Proposed timetable and consultation

- 3.24 A Tower Hamlets generic school specification has been confirmed in consultation with the Mayor and Lead Member. This specification it will form the basis of all future school commissioning. Each new school's specification will then include the details for that school in addition to the generic requirements.
- 3.25 Subject to agreement to the recommendation of this report, consultation on the proposed specification for the new Bromley Hall School will take place. The outcome will be reported back to Cabinet in December 2016 with recommendations to adopt the specification (as amended by consultation) and to seek Expressions of Interest (Eols) for providers for Bromley Hall. The bids for the Eols are publicised by the LA as well as the requirement for them to be available on the DfE website.
- 3.26 When the Eols have been received, the LA submits them to the DfE. The LA makes its own evaluation of the submissions and submits that to the DfE. The Regional Schools Commissioner, on behalf of the Secretary of State, takes account of the LA's evaluation in making its own evaluation and decision on appointment of the provider. The LA can ask the DfE to be represented on the evaluation process as observer or participant.
- 3.27 This proposed timetable would allow the school provider to be appointed with sufficient mobilisation time before the opening of the school in September 2018.

School specification confirmed – linked to TH Schools Partnership principles	Confirmed in consultation with the Mayor and Lead Member	August	
September 2016 Cabinet report – Annual School Places Review	Confirms start of process to consult and commence “free school presumption”	6 Sept	
Consult on school specification for Bromley Hall Primary	Public consultation on specification and opening proposals. Allows potential bidders to consider/prepare/get approved bidder status	12 Sept - 7 October	4 weeks
Review consultation outcome and report to Cabinet	Decisions to: - approve specification for Bromley Hall - seek Eols for Bromley Hall provider	6 Dec 16	
Publish specification and call for Eols		Jan 17	6 weeks

Submit to Eols to DfE at closing date; LA completes its evaluation and submits to DfE		mid-Feb	4 weeks
DfE appoints provider		April 17	4 weeks? (not specified)

Funding Considerations

- 3.28 The principal source of capital funding for providing additional school places is the DfE basic need capital grant. The DfE has confirmed the funding for the period of 2015/16 – 2018/19 of £35.4m. This is formula based and does not reflect post-16 need or specific SEN growth.
- 3.29 The capital programme of new school capacity is supported by use of s. 106 receipts which have been secured to mitigate the impact of new housing developments. Significant sums have been agreed but not yet received. There is no certainty about receiving the full value of the agreed sums as this will depend on the developers' programmes so this presents some difficulties in planning use of the receipts.
- 3.30 The Council adopted its CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) charging from April 2015. This replaces s. 106 payments for the mitigation of the impact of new developments on school provision. The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the need for additional school places as part of planning the overall social infrastructure. The flow of CIL income at this stage remains uncertain. Children's Services and D&R Directorates continue to work together on the longer term infrastructure planning.
- 3.31 When the funding strategy for new school projects is being developed, these funding sources will be considered and decisions recommended through the governance arrangements.
- 3.32 This report has discussed the impact of the slowing of the rate of increase in need for primary school places and the deferment of the proposed new Bow Primary School. Given the need to plan for funding new secondary provision, it is prudent not to incur expenditure on primary capacity where funding will be required for a new secondary school. The changing trend of primary need will be reflected in the formula allocation of basic need capital grant from the DfE in future years.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 This report is drawing attention to the regulatory framework for school place planning and how this can impact on site disposal or development proposals beyond the education estate. Decisions on site disposal or development will have various financial implications particular to the circumstances.

- 4.2 Meeting the Authority's statutory duty with regard to providing sufficient school places will require significant additional resources, as has been advised in previous reports on school place planning. The cost of a form of entry (FE) for primary will be approximately £6.5m (with up to an additional 6 primary FE needed over the next ten years) and a secondary FE is also estimated at £6.5m (with an expected 28 FE required over the next ten years). This points to an estimated cost of £221m at current prices to fund the additional capital costs over the next ten years.
- 4.3 The £35.4m capital funding identified from the Department for Education for 2015/16 to 2018/19 will assist, as will the creation of additional places through the establishment of free schools. Nonetheless, DfE capital does not necessarily cover London costs, nor does it cover site acquisition costs. The LA has agreed s.106 contributions which are used to support the provision of additional education facilities arising from new housing developments. These will be supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charges implemented by the Council from 2015. However, the flow of contributions depends on development activity so is outside the Council's control.
- 4.4 At this stage it is not possible to guarantee that sufficient capital resources in the form of Basic Need Grant or S106/ CIL contributions are available to meet the estimated costs of c £221m. The Council's capital strategy will need to consider therefore, in the context of its capital priorities, how any estimated gap will be addressed in order to meet its statutory obligations for providing sufficient school places.
- 4.5 The revenue consequences of additional pupils will in most cases be met from additional Dedicated Schools Grant, which varies largely according to pupil numbers. At present there are General Fund costs in the region of £1m associated with transporting (or providing travel support) for individual pupils where school places are not nearby. Changes to the admissions arrangements will ease that pressure, as will any efforts to provide additional school places.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1 Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a general duty on local authorities to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools in their area. Schools will be regarded as sufficient if they are sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity of appropriate education. Appropriate education means education which offers such variety of instruction and training in view of pupils' different ages, abilities and aptitudes and the different periods for which they may be expected to remain at school, including practical instruction and training appropriate to their different needs.
- 5.2 Section 14(3A) of the Education Act 1996 requires the Council to secure diversity of provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice. The Council must consider and respond appropriately to parental

representations about school provision in relation to its functions under section 14 of the Education Act. The Council should give reasonable consideration to parental representations regarding the provision of schools in their area including outlining any proposed action to meet concerns raised about such provision.

- 5.3 Under section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (inserted by paragraph 2 of the Schedule 11 to the Education Act 2011) and government guidance, any new school being set up must be an academy or a free school 'the academy/free school presumption'. There is a set process for the identifying the need for a new school. A Local Authority may seek proposals for a new academy and must inform the Secretary of State of the outcome who will then choose one of the proposers. A Local Authority must run a competition if that process produces no suitable proposer. Accordingly, normally a Local Authority will not be able to publish its own proposals for a new community or LA foundation school.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The LA has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places for local residents. Education is key to ensuring economic prosperity for the individual and for the community. The LA has a duty to ensure diversity of provision to enable parents to express their preference for a school place. These duties are taken into account in planning provision of school places. The plan to commission school places is universally applicable to children and young people of school age and there is unlikely to be unequal impact on different groups.
- 6.2 The LA has to plan for the overall social infrastructure to meet the needs of the rising local population. This informs the development of the Council's asset management and service planning to ensure that the required infrastructure is provided and that the competing needs are balanced.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The report sets out proposals for meeting the need for school places. Proposals include making the best use of existing Council assets.
- 7.2 Implementation of capital schemes will be subject to competitive procurement. Proposals will be subject to consultation as they are developed and before implementation.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1 The proposals to provide additional school places to meet the needs of the population will be implemented taking account of sustainable design standards and materials. As far as possible primary school provision is planned to ensure that children can access a local school place and so minimise impact on travel.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. In order to plan to meet this need projections are obtained annually and reviewed each year against the known school capacity. It is clear that the projections indicate that a significant rise in the need for places has to be planned for. There may be variations in the projections so the Council has to retain some flexibility in its ability to respond to the need.
- 9.2 The plans required to meet the need for school places can often require the balance of complex and competing considerations, for example for other social infrastructure requirements. Because of the long time that is required to implement projects, decisions need to be taken in sufficient time to plan the use of resources and to identify shortfalls.
- 9.3 The Council has to manage the risk of failing to meet its statutory duties by having sufficient options available for implementation to meet the need and by keeping the changing circumstances under review

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no specific implications arising.

11. SAFEGUARDING IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The report deals with the Council's approach to providing school places for the local population. Ensuring the supply of good quality school places contributes to the safeguarding of children.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- NONE .

Appendices

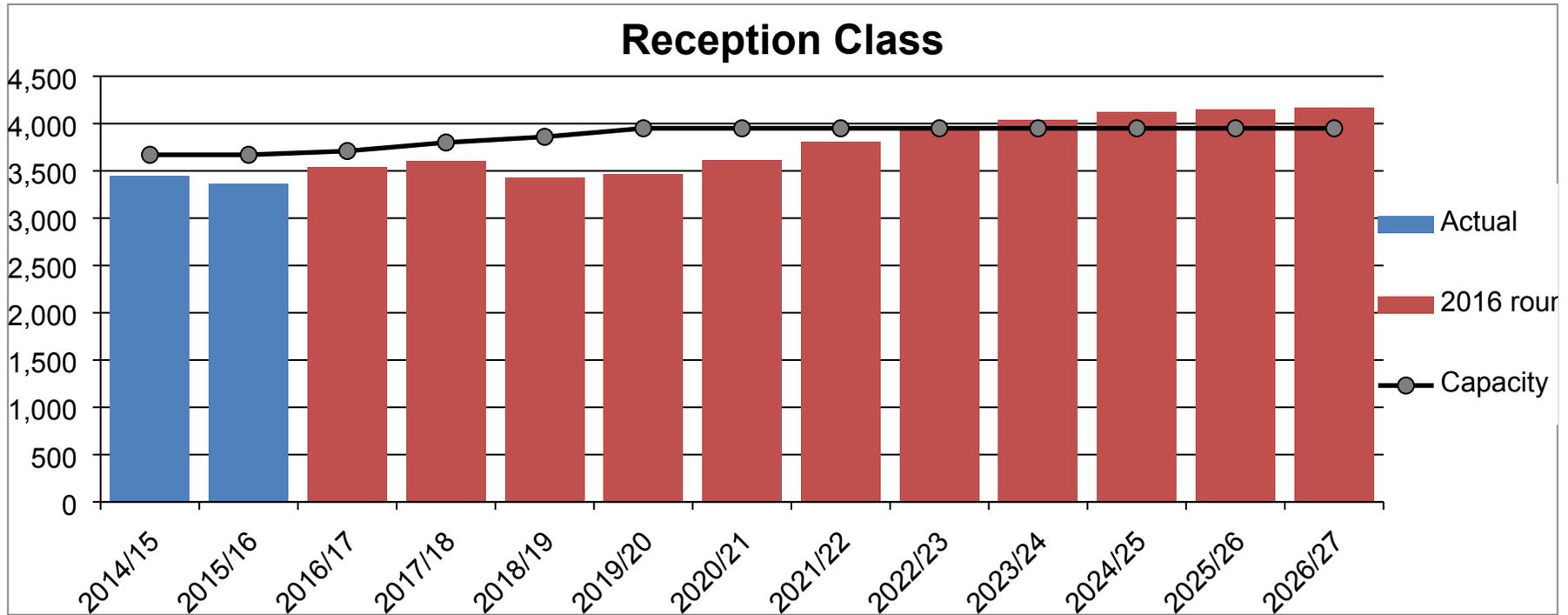
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Background Documents – Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012

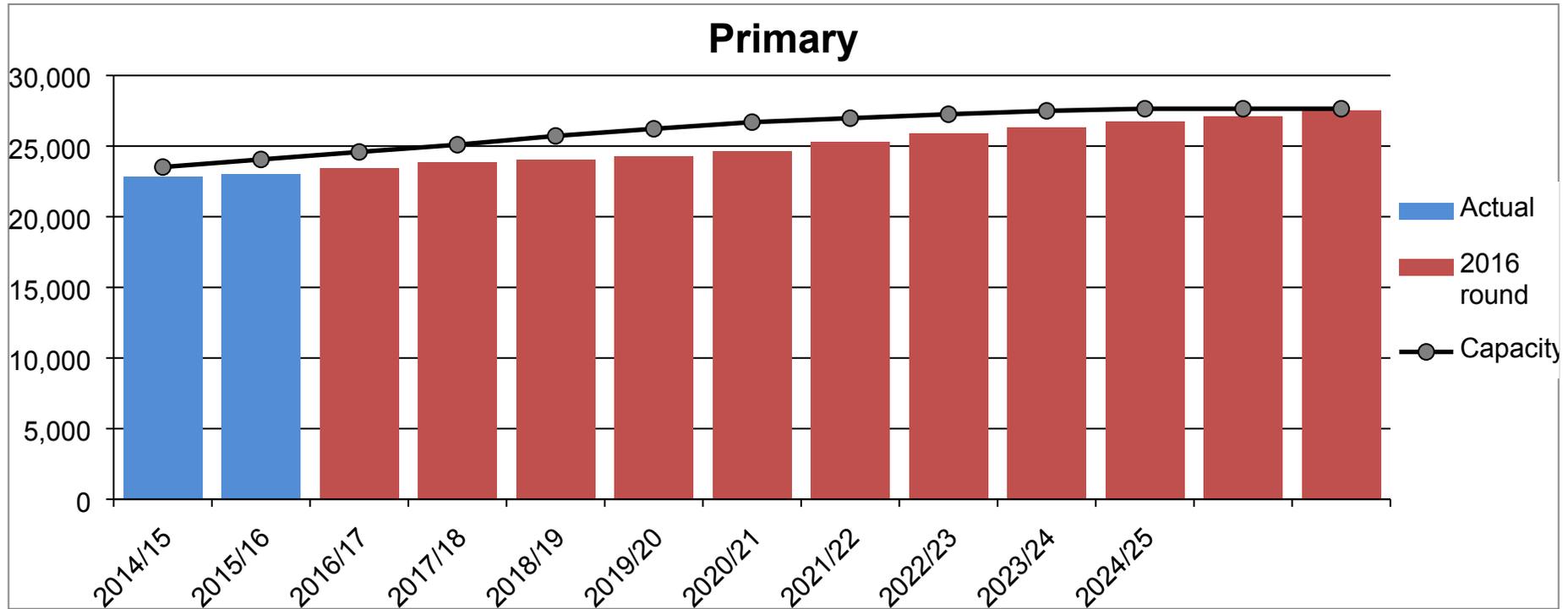
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Officer contact details for documents:

N/A

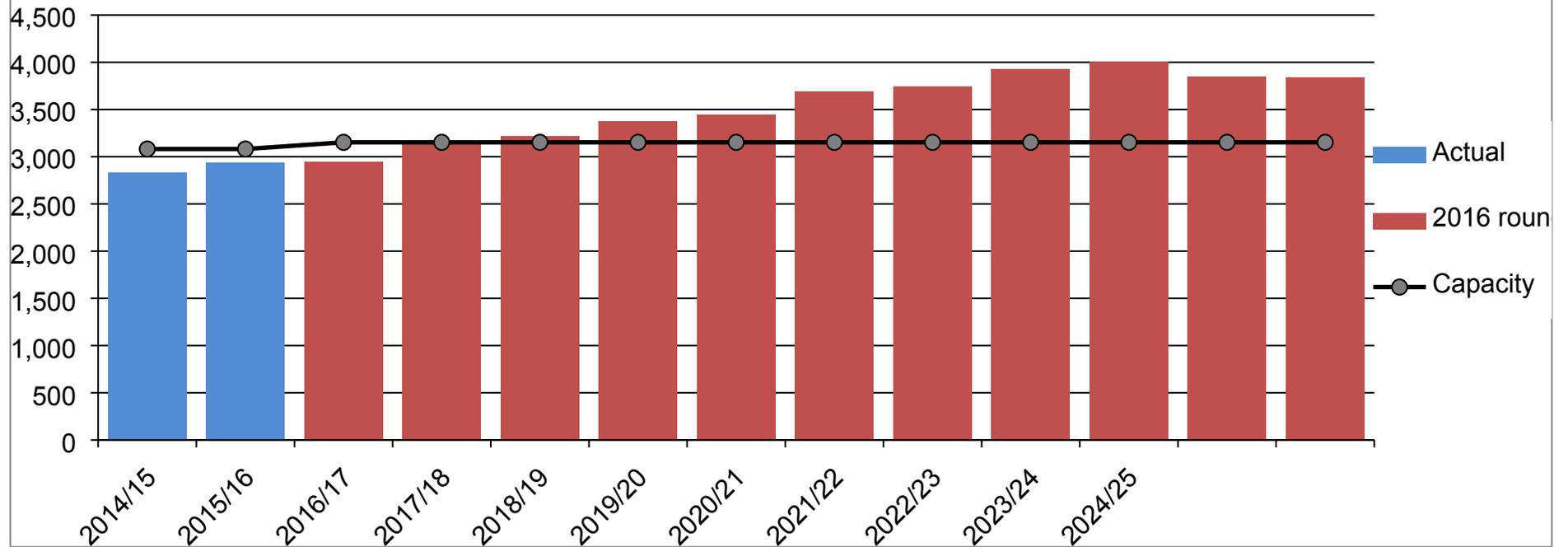


Reception	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual	3,449	3,365											
2016 round			3,541	3,605	3,429	3,461	3,616	3,805	3,944	4,040	4,118	4,146	4,166
Capacity	3,670	3,670	3,710	3,800	3,860	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950
Variance	221	305	169	195	431	489	334	145	6	-90	-168	-196	-216
FE	7.37	10.17	5.63	6.50	14.37	16.30	11.13	4.83	0.20	-3.00	-5.60	-6.53	-7.20
% Growth from prev. year		-2.4%	5.2%	1.8%	-4.9%	0.9%	4.5%	5.2%	3.7%	2.4%	1.9%	0.7%	0.5%

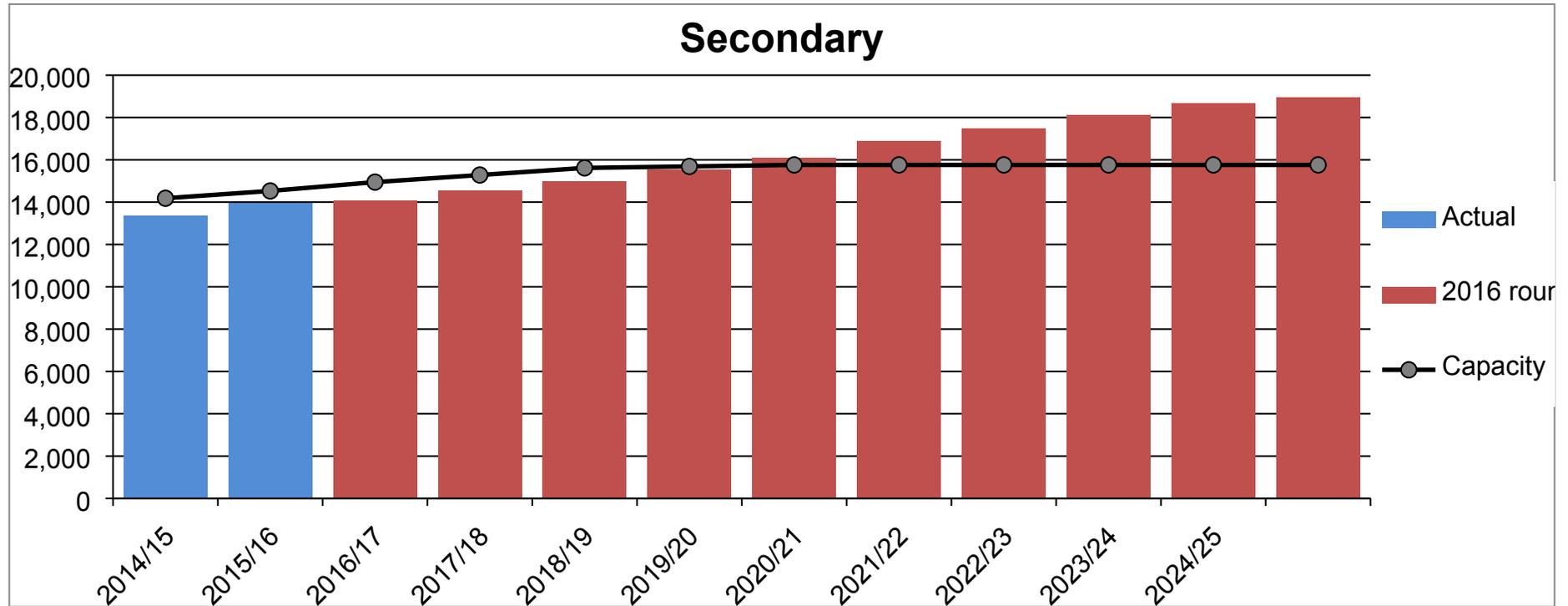


Primary	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual	22,825	22,994											
2016 round			23,442	23,863	24,020	24,249	24,653	25,298	25,920	26,320	26,718	27,099	27,497
Capacity	23,517	24,056	24,587	25,098	25,632	26,136	26,606	26,886	27,166	27,406	27,556	27,646	27,646
Variance	692	1,062	1,145	1,235	1,612	1,887	1,953	1,588	1,246	1,086	838	547	149
FE	3.30	5.06	5.45	5.88	7.68	8.99	9.30	7.56	5.93	5.17	3.99	2.60	0.71
% Growth from prev. year		0.7%	1.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%

Year 7



Year 7	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual	2,829	2,932											
2016 round			2,942	3,165	3,216	3,372	3,443	3,687	3,743	3,927	4,007	3,849	3,839
Capacity	3,081	3,081	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152	3,152
Variance	252	149	210	-13	-64	-220	-291	-535	-591	-775	-855	-697	-687
FE	8.40	4.97	7.00	-0.43	-2.13	-7.33	-9.70	-17.83	-19.70	-25.83	-28.50	-23.23	-22.90
% Growth from prev. year		3.6%	0.3%	7.6%	1.6%	4.9%	2.1%	7.1%	1.5%	4.9%	2.0%	-3.9%	-0.3%



Secondary	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual	13,351	13,961											
2016 round			14,053	14,539	14,982	15,525	16,084	16,887	17,458	18,092	18,660	18,943	19,016
Capacity	14,183	14,529	14,946	15,282	15,618	15,689	15,760	15,760	15,760	15,760	15,760	15,760	15,760
Variance	832	568	893	743	636	164	-324	-1,127	-1,698	-2,332	-2,900	-3,183	-3,256
FE	5.55	3.79	5.95	4.95	4.24	1.09	-2.16	-7.51	-11.32	-15.55	-19.33	-21.22	-21.71
% Growth from prev. year		4.6%	0.7%	3.5%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%	5.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	1.5%	0.4%